

MECHANISM OF GENDER STABILITY

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Abstract:

The essence of criteria of gender stability is analyzed in the article. The transformation of gender equality, its importance in the life of the society is expressed. The importance of equality is based on human adaptation to social life.

Keywords: gender, social relations, social adaptation, gender audit, feminist movement, gender mechanisms.

Introduction

Without a developed network of civil society institutions interested in promoting gender equality, the institutional national mechanisms themselves are only symbolic, as can be seen at the scale of developing countries.

The equal rights of men and women are stipulated in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. The Constitution as a general dictionary summarizes and guarantees rights. But it is necessary to develop separate mechanisms for their implementation and protection.

gender stability, it is necessary to know what is the concept of gender and its equality.

Gender is a spectrum of characteristics associated with masculinity and femininity. Depending on the context, these characteristics may include social structures (especially gender and other social roles) or gender identity

Gender equality, as well as gender equality, is a concept that refers to the achievement of equal rights of people regardless of gender in the family and other legal relationships.

Gender equality is not a modern phenomenon, but it has existed in all times and in all eras. Today, the main issue of gender processes is determined by a person's self-expression. This means that he maximizes all his capabilities (resources), abilities and talents to increase his standard of living and meet his needs.

The role of national mechanisms was first discussed at the World Conference on the Status of Women in Mexico City in 1975. The conference recommended all governments to create a mechanism for the advancement of women. Since then, the international community has increased attention to the role and structure of national mechanisms. The Commission on the Status of Women discussed this issue as a priority at its sessions in 1988 and 1991. In the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, new and additional emphasis was placed on the role of national mechanisms for women's development, namely gender mainstreaming in all government policies and programs[1].

The Beijing Platform for Action provided guidance on the functions of national mechanisms, but it said little about the structure of national mechanisms needed to achieve gender equality. According to experts, national mechanisms may include one or a number of bodies that deal with gender issues and operate at different levels (state, regional, local). Although the majority of

national mechanisms are at the government level, some countries do not follow this pattern and national mechanisms are external to state structures. Non-governmental bodies may not be able to participate in the decision-making process, but non-government can gain more autonomy of action from the state and establish more effective interactions and relationships with civil society groups. At the same time, national mechanisms for effective implementation of gender principles (incorporation of gender perspectives in all areas of policy at all levels of society) are official institutional institutions of the government that have overall responsibility for coordinating, facilitating, supporting and monitoring the process of introducing gender principles in all ministries and agencies. should contain a section. A gender coordination unit should be located at the highest level of government under the responsibility of the President, Prime Minister or Cabinet. This gives national mechanisms the political power they need to mandate and coordinate the gender mainstreaming process across ministries. In addition, the national mechanism should have divisions at the level of provinces and municipalities [2], hokimitas. Financing of the national mechanism should be carried out through the national budget .

The mandate of the national mechanism should include: developing a gender policy; policy implementation coordination mechanism; control of gender issues; review and analysis of legislative initiatives on gender equality and gender impact assessment; the initiation of gender changes in the legal system of the state ; coordinating the implementation of gender policy.

National mechanisms should perform the following functions [3]:

ensure adequate training on gender issues at the highest level of public administration;

promote gender education at all levels of government;

introduction of gender principles, development of methods and tools for gender impact assessment, guidelines for training on gender issues, as well as guidelines for gender audit in all activities of the state;

collecting and disseminating best practices on gender mainstreaming;

Coordinate the development and regular updating of national action plans for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, report on their implementation to parliaments and international organizations;

cooperation with mass media in order to mobilize public opinion on gender issues.

National mechanisms should be included in the system of social networks and social relations of civil society, in addition to working in state authorities. Civil society is a mosaic of different groups and structures: political parties, religious organizations, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, trade unions, lobby groups (both social and business structures), various social networks and online communities. Mutual support, communication and joint projects between civil society structures and national mechanisms only strengthen the stability of national mechanisms and contribute to the realization of gender equality in a given country.

The existence of a developed feminist movement is a key player in the inclusion of gender issues on the political agenda. The alliance between the authorities and activists of the feminist movement, the penetration of activists into party structures and authorities, the integration of feminism with the political and administrative apparatus and the creation of the phenomenon of "state feminism" - all this, of course, is of great importance in ensuring gender equality. According to the theory of state feminism, the existence of a state body focused on the

development of women, the existence of active feminist groups, is not as important as the creation of conditions for the state bodies to have a positive attitude towards the inclusion of gender, including the components of gender policy in their activities and decision-making process.

In Uzbekistan, it is especially important to discuss the dynamics of ideas about internal criticism and the mechanisms for the development of gender differences. In Uzbekistan, life demands that gender issues pay enough attention to many contemporary debates.

Today, the place and role of women in society is increasing in our country. This is also recognized by international organizations. The strategy of achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 has been adopted, and in the program of comprehensive measures for its implementation in 2021-2022, it is determined to develop a draft law that stipulates the definition of the concept of "gender audit" and the procedure for conducting it. The draft law introduces "gender audit" and "comprehensive gender approach" as new mechanisms for ensuring gender equality in the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men". Also, the tasks of the gender audit and the procedure for conducting the gender audit are being defined.

It is planned to change the name of "Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Gender Equality Issues" to "Republican Commission on Increasing the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and Family Issues". This commission is empowered to determine the methodology of conducting gender audits in state bodies and other organizations, to provide methodological guidance to the activities of state bodies and other organizations in the field of gender audit, to review the report on the results of gender audits and to make recommendations on them [4].

A critical analysis of the existing structures of national mechanisms showed that gender mechanisms are, of course, important and effective for institutionalizing the issue of gender equality in state policy, but without a developed network of civil society institutions interested in ensuring gender equality, the functioning of mechanisms will have only a symbolic meaning. A set of potential components or 'factors' for the successful functioning of a national gender equality mechanism include:

- legal framework (existence of provisions on gender equality in the Constitution, existence of special laws on gender equality, plans or programs to ensure national gender equality);
- institutional conditions (the existence of high political-administrative structures in the authorities and management bodies responsible for the implementation of gender equality, the existence of a specialized network of gender equality bodies at the federal, regional and local levels);
- mechanisms for encouraging women in state structures (quotas, positive discrimination); a developed network of feminist organizations and open channels for feminists to gain power; positive attitude towards gender equality issues by civil society structures; open recognition of the existence of gender issues in the media and public opinion and the need to take special measures to address them.

When we talk about the mechanisms of gender equality and its stability, we should remember that everyone is equal in society and an important guarantee of human rights.

In conclusion, we can say that mechanisms of gender stability have been developed and are ongoing. Specialized advisory and expert councils and commissions on gender stability have a special place, and they work with indigenous peoples, their communities in order to improve the situation of representatives of the gender with violated rights, to study and solve emerging problems, and to increase the self-awareness of women and men for equal development at the national level. and allocating financial and other resources for education and training of their families. Mechanisms of gender stability change over time.

Used Literature

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