



MECHANISMS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND DIFFERENCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 10 th 2021 Accepted: November 11 th 2021 Published: December 27 th 2021	Education based on gender differences and equality is an important component of social development. In this article, based on research and statistics lightened the impact of gender mainstreaming on the effectiveness of education.
Keywords: gender mainstreaming, gender-sensitive, socio-economic analysis, national and universal values, social institutions	

INTRODUCTION

It is no coincidence that the XXI century is recognized as the information age. After all, society develops and thrives on the knowledge and entrepreneurship of the individual. The process of education based on gender differences and equality makes an important contribution to the development of society and is an integral part of the cultural, socio-economic and ecologically sustainable development of the student. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As Mirziyoyev noted: "... we will take the work of supporting women and youth to a new level" [1].

Only at the end of the last century in our country the idea of taking into account gender differences and similarities in the educational process began to be promoted. In fact, gender is an approach that emerged as a continuation of feminist theory.

At the UNESCO conference on October 9, 1998, it was recognized that the goal of the higher education system is to build a society free from violence and oppression. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to redesign the curriculum using new pedagogical technologies and modern methods. The newly developed curricula take into account gender equality, as well as gender factors in all disciplines. These first attempts, based on world practice, were supported by the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, and the Open Society Institute. As a result, the course of gender studies has been introduced in the programs of Moscow State University, Kharkiv University and a number of higher education institutions of the CIS countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials of the special session of the UN General Assembly in 2000 on "Women - 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace", a recent study by the World Bank show that there is an integral link between economic development and gender equality. The important role of this problem in the development of society can be clearly seen in the growing interest in this field in Germany and other European countries in recent years.

The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established a commission to ensure women's rights and eliminate all forms of discrimination, harmonize international standards in national legislation, and prevent gender discrimination against women. In addition, a Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Victims of Domestic Violence has been established to further strengthen the guarantees and support of labor rights and to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence. According to Article 22 of the Law on Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Legislative Chamber has set a 30% quota for political parties to nominate women as candidates for the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan. Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2020 No 5938 "On measures to improve the social and spiritual environment in society, support the institution of the community and bring the system of work with families and women to a new level" [2] An important step in this direction was the entry into force on September 2, 2019 of the Laws "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" [3] and "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" [4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the political system of the new Uzbekistan, priority is given to the relationship between the individual and the state, which are closely intertwined through rights and obligations. The main mechanism for balancing socio-political and legal relations is democracy, aimed at guaranteeing the rights of all citizens and the population living in the territory of Uzbekistan. The problems of democratization of human rights in Uzbekistan are being addressed taking into account the scientific mindset, historical traditions, customs and spiritual values of the people. Civilized

Uzbekistan is a social space that has undergone international experience and the principles of development chosen by the majority of humanity, which promotes self-development and human capital, promotes the maximum realization of its interests, rights and freedoms, the rule of law and justice. understood. As society follows the path of building a civil state governed by the rule of law, it focuses on the fact that serving the interests of the people, society and the individual remains a priority.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has done a lot to implement measures to achieve gender equality. Under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of social protection of the family, motherhood and childhood, significant progress has been made in development.

In some higher education institutions of Uzbekistan, since 2001, enterprising teachers have been giving lectures in the form of special courses covering certain aspects of gender research.

Experiences in this area have shown that students have a strong interest in gender research. There is no doubt that the study of gender studies in higher education institutions of the country will not only shape the thinking of future professionals on the basis of the latest analytical achievements in the world, but also the further development of this field in Uzbek science.

Gender differences and similarities are based on taking into account the similarities and differences in the educational activities of girls and boys in the educational process. This, in turn, helps to ensure the effectiveness of the learning process. Belonging to one or another gender determines the capabilities of the student. Research to take into account gender differences and similarities between girls and boys is being carried out on a large scale in practice in gender pedagogy and psychology. This is especially evident in the direction of sex education and the consideration of mental capacity in the process. Gender-based education is a set of educational and enlightenment tools that have a comprehensive impact on the preparation of students for future life.

Today, taking into account gender differences and peculiarities in the educational process is recognized as a natural pedagogical phenomenon. However, in didactics there is no scientific interpretation of this phenomenon. It is clear to all professionals that it is impossible to ensure the effectiveness of learning outcomes without taking into account the specifics of gender differences in the learning process. In particular, psychologists are making a number of advances in this area.

The term "gender" was coined in 1968 by the American psychologist Stoller to mean "gender". Although sex has been actively studied in psychology before, the emergence of the new term has given rise to new currents in the social sciences. Such disciplines as "History of Gender", "Gender Psychology", "Gender Aspects of Philosophy", "Gender Anthropology", "Gender Sociology", and later "Gender Pedagogy" were formed. The concept of "gender" primarily covers the socio-psychological and pedagogical aspects of the relationship between men and women, boys and girls. This concept depends on new social views and cultures.

The concept of gender as a category of socio-economic analysis is developing in the CIS region. At the same time, a number of achievements have been made in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics in introducing gender studies into higher education curricula. One of the most important achievements in the field of pedagogy today is the opening of opportunities for education based on gender equality and differences. This phenomenon is also of special value in terms of the humanization of education. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides the legal basis for ensuring gender equality in the education system. The Law on Education, adopted on September 23, 2020, guarantees equal rights for boys and girls studying in all educational institutions.

In the 2020-2021 academic year, 51.4 percent of students will be boys and 48.6 percent will be girls. Education is provided in 8 languages in schools across the country. At the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, the total number of secondary schools in Uzbekistan amounted to 10,181, an increase of 462 or 4.8% compared to the corresponding period of 2016/2017 [5].

The number of boys entering higher education is also higher than that of girls. This is because women and girls with higher education have fewer job opportunities than men. It is estimated that parents believe that spending money on their education is inefficient and has a negative impact on the family budget. There are problems with gender balance in higher education in Uzbekistan, including academic lyceums and higher education institutions.

Extensive reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan to protect the rights and interests of women, to realize their abilities, talents and opportunities, in short, to make them equal, active and creative members of society. In our country, special attention is paid to improving the content of higher education and training processes on the basis of advanced foreign experience, the development of social competencies of female students as an important area of spiritual and educational work. At the same time, there is a need to achieve a full understanding of the social significance of future professional activities of female students, to improve the pedagogical mechanisms for deciding the attitude of responsibility to social needs and responsibilities, to involve them more widely in higher education. Therefore, the Presidential Decree "On the parameters of the state order of admission to higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the 2020/2021 academic year" states that from the date of admission in the 2020/2021 academic year:

For women with a recommendation from the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support, an additional four percent state grant-based admission rate was allocated to the undergraduate full-time state grant-based admission rate.

With the statement of the State Commission No. 1 of 2020, the regional distribution of admission indicators for women based on an additional four percent of the state grant on the basis of the generally established state grant-

based admission to the Republic's universities was approved. According to her, in the new academic year, universities will allocate an additional 940 quotas for full-time undergraduate education for women [6]. Since the early years of independence, the Government of Uzbekistan has made significant efforts to reverse this trend and raise the status of women in all spheres. Explaining the role of boys and girls in society and the family in the educational process is considered to be one of the most important issues in preparing them for family and community life. In this sense, the Government of Uzbekistan fully agrees with the decisions adopted in the final documents of the Fourth World Conference on the Status of Women, held in Beijing on September 4-15, 1995 [7]. In particular, paragraph 12 of the resolution states: "The empowerment and improvement of the status of women, including the satisfaction of their individual moral or spiritual, intellectual, spiritual and intellectual needs, individually or in combination with others, as a result of We reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that our potential is fully realized in shaping our lives in accordance with our aspirations. " Paragraph 27 states: "Stimulating economic growth through basic education, continuing education, literacy, vocational training and primary health care for women." Paragraph 30: "To create greater opportunities for women and men to receive education and health care and to ensure equal treatment in these areas, to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women, as well as to improve their education" [7] thought.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the legal framework for ensuring gender equality in the education system. The new Law on Education, adopted on September 23, 2020, guarantees equal rights for boys and girls studying in all educational institutions. Paragraph 3.3.1 of the National Program of Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan - "Principles of organization and development of continuing education" harmonization of environmental interactions "[8].

The issue of gender is attracting the attention of philosophers, sociologists, anthropologists, linguists, literary critics, psychologists and educators. Psychological aspects of gender are well-known psychologists Z. Freud, T. Parsons, R. Stoller, S. Bern, A. Bandura, Simona de Beauvoir, A. Klima, S. Kon, A. Usmanova, IS Kleitsina, E. Goziev, O.Abdusattorova, H.R.Haydarova, aspects of sociology E.Goffman, R.Hof, A.Kolstkorova, A.Zdravomyslova, A.A.Tyomkina, G.K.Zaytsev and A.G.Zaytsev, G. B.Urazalieva, philosophical aspects Kate West, D.Zimmerman, S.G.Ayvazova, I.Jerebkina, aspects related to anthropology E.R.Yarskaya-Smirnova, some aspects of pedagogy L.Shustova, P.Repkina, R. Safarova, G.Akramova's works.

The education system plays a special role in society not only as a factor of technological and socio-economic development, but also as an important strategic tool of spiritual and economic development. Therefore, every year in our independent country, great attention is paid to education. This task is assigned to all levels of the education system: from preschools to higher education. Despite the diversity of approaches and perspectives on gender determination, two concepts can be distinguished. These concepts include:

- 1) the theory of the social structure of gender;
- 2) gender system theory.

The social approach to gender is as follows: from a biological point of view, gender is a set of gender-specific tasks set in a particular society and a variety of manifestations related to the specific behaviors of boys and girls, social norms of interaction. The concept of interaction between boys and girls was introduced by R. Hoff [9], which represents the spiritual and cultural image of boys and girls. According to this approach, gender is expressed as a measure of social relations established in a particular society. The study of social sciences and humanities in the higher education system by students contributes to the development of social activism of students on the basis of a gender approach. Such subjects as the idea of national independence, the foundations of spirituality, sociology, cultural studies, history of Uzbekistan, history of pedagogy, religion, taught in higher education, improve the process of adaptation to society, creating opportunities for increasing social activity of students. Gender theory approaches the issue of differentiating characteristics between boys and girls from different perspectives in the educational process. In this approach, the main differences between the sexes are reflected in their social identity. These differences are formed in society through social institutions, norms, and cultural views. The social aspects of gender differences are important. Gender stratification is the basis for the development of the socio-pedagogical system of humanity in society and the education system. At present, the educational role of social institutions in society, such as the family, education, religion, culture, in the development of social activity of students increases the effectiveness of this process.

One of the most important achievements in the field of pedagogy today is the opening of opportunities for education on the basis of gender equality and differences. This phenomenon is also of special value in terms of the humanization of education. In the process of achieving this goal, the first task is to improve the existing curricula using new pedagogical technologies and modern methods. In the improved curricula, it is important that boys and girls are equal, and that teaching materials in all subjects are based on gender equality and differences. Such an educational process requires the creation of new teaching aids - methodological materials and didactic developments. In turn, teaching materials should be selected in relation to the means of control.

The reforms being carried out in our country are yielding positive results in making our society one of the most developed countries in the world in economic, social, political, cultural and educational terms. Such changes are taking place in the education system, as in all spheres. After gaining independence, the main task was to restore our values, self-awareness, the formation of national ideas and ideology in the worldview of students, the reconstruction of the education system, the training of mature, modern professionals.

CONCLUSION

At a time when radical changes are taking place in the socio-economic, spiritual and intellectual life of Uzbekistan, the issue of organizing the educational process on the basis of gender equality and differences should also become an integral part of the pedagogical process and research. With the help of educational materials, taking into account gender equality and differences, students gradually develop the skills of observation, design, hypothesis, prediction, prediction. After all, the regulation of social and educational relations between girls and boys has an important pedagogical significance. Because through educational processes in the future the social relations between male and female members of society are determined.

In the renewed Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms are being carried out to protect the rights and interests of women, to realize their abilities, talents and opportunities, in short, to make them equal, active and creative members of society. In our renewed homeland, important documents aimed at glorifying women, their social protection, increasing their prestige in society and the reforms carried out on their basis can be interpreted as an innovative model of effective social protection and activation of women.

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