



---

# Gender Inequality and Violence Against Women

Sadullayeva Dilbar

Student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/jsd.v2i2.3209>

\*Correspondence: Sadullayeva Dilbar

Email: [dilbarsadullayeva888@gmail.com](mailto:dilbarsadullayeva888@gmail.com)

Received: 19-08-2024

Accepted: 21-09-2024

Published: 22-10-2024



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors.

Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

**Abstract:** *This article provides information on gender inequality, discrimination against women, violence against them, the consequences of early marriage of girls and the role of women in today's society, and provides examples of women working in high positions. The formation of a universal worldview in humans is a complex, non-hereditary process, and the inferiority of women compared to men causes many problems. It is very important for everyone to consider this point of view.*

**Keywords:** *Education, Family, Gender, Girl, Inequality, Man, Mother, Society, Violence, Woman.*

---

## Introduction

A woman is a great miracle in nature. It is difficult to imagine a family without a woman, just as there is no state or society without a family. She is the beacon of the family, the protector of our children, the guarantee of our prosperous and beautiful life, the ambience of our home. Today, the activity and participation of women in every field of our society is increasing. In particular, their contribution to the development of our society is enormous and worthy of praise. People say: "When a woman rocks the cradle with one hand, she rocks the world with the other." Because of them, there are peace, tidiness and grace in their homes.

Especially, a woman's selflessness for family prosperity and children's happiness is incomparable. For a woman, the family is considered the most sacred and the greatest place.

Although fathers are considered the kings of this holy fortress, the majority of the family's work is on women's shoulders. It is not for nothing that the peace, well-being, trust of the society, the future of the country, the support of fathers, and the support of mothers, the significant part of the education of children, is not entrusted to humble and loving mothers. Because more involvement of the mother in the upbringing of children leads to positive results, it shows its effect in our daily life.

But, unfortunately, today in many countries of the world, women suffer from gender discrimination. In no country of the developing world are women equal to men in legal (subjective), social and economic rights. Women and girls are more affected by these inequalities.

## Methodology

Gender inequality affects every sphere of society, the development of the country, and the increase in poverty. If we focus on education processes in the world, even though the world is making progress in achieving gender equality in the field of education, a higher percentage of girls are not able to go to school than boys. In developing countries, about a quarter of girls do not go to school. Generally, families with limited resources who cannot afford school and clothing expenses for their children pay more attention to the education of their sons as much as possible. Families may use girls' labor for housework, water hauling, and childcare, leaving little time for them to study. But a broader focus on girls' education will ensure a higher return on investment in developing countries. An educated girl is more likely to delay marriage (which would have prevented early marriage), support a smaller family, have healthy children, and send her children to school. In addition, there are problems and vices that prevent women from finding their place in society, and fighting against them is of urgent importance. One of them is oppression and violence against women and children. Violence against women and children can be understood as a set of behaviors such as coercion, use of physical force or constant pressure. This problem occurs in all societies and at all times, and this issue has been viewed as part of moral, religious norms that include elements of education or control.

This problem has not disappeared not only today, but also in the past. If we compare the relationship between parents and children in history with today, the relationship to children, to childhood, and in general between parents and children has changed dramatically. For example, in ancient times until the fourth century AD, for parents to kill their children was normal. They usually killed the child when they feared that it would not be straightforward to raise or support them. In particular, parents were more likely to keep boys alive than girls.

### **First Century Family Letter:**

*The Roman author writes to his wife: "Greetings from Hilarion to dear Elis, and also to dear Berossus and Apollinarion. We are in Alexandria. Look at our baby, I will send money to you as soon as I receive it. I pray to God that you will give birth safely. If you give birth to a boy, keep it like the apple of your eye, if it's a girl, throw it away!"*

But it is wrong to say that every woman is discriminated all the time. Because there were women who deserved respect. There are several reasons for this in our history. For example, the world-famous imam Ismail al-Bukhari was raised by his mother when his father died when he was 10 years old. At the age of 16, he and his mother visited the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Owner Amir Timur had high respect and attention towards women. Since she received a lot of love from her mother, Takinakhan, she understood the unique service of women to nature from childhood. He was even careful in choosing brides for his grandchildren.

Among the Timurid princes, there was probably no one who respected women as much as Mirza Babur, counted on their opinion as much as possible, sheltered and respected the victims.

### **Occupying a relatively low position of women.**

Many cultures around the world place women at a lower level than men. A man is strong, dominant and can give vent to his anger, while a woman is supposed to be passive, submissive. Many people believe that men should always have the upper hand in life. Most cultures allow a man to use physical force and psychological pressure to keep his word. It is known from the experience of world history that economically dependent men live in poverty. Women cannot find work and are forced to do unpaid domestic work. While promoting gender equality, international organizations call on all countries of the world to support the idea of gender equality by breaking the stereotypes of gender inequality that have been formed in existing societies.

Based on the traditional views on the roles of men and women, their social behavior is based on the idea that biological difference is based. At the beginning of the 20th century, the famous psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud said that "Anatomy is an event." The upbringing of boys is traditionally aggressive, because a man should be strong, aggressive and assertive in relation to a woman. Men are given the role of being the creators of history and culture. From a young age, girls are instilled with the role of a future mother, who should not have personal interests and devote her life to her family - her husband and children. Girls are raised to be physically and psychologically vulnerable. This creates a convenient basis for accepting violence against oneself. Women are assigned the role of housewives, entrusted with housework and child rearing.

### **Result and Discussion**

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted not only the economic but also the social life of the countries of the world. In all countries, women, the elderly and children were the first to suffer from the pandemic. Domestic violence has increased in all regions, remittances have decreased as migration has stopped and women are increasingly engaged in unpaid work. In 2019, women spent 5 hours and men spent 2 hours on housework, but in 2020, this increased to 8 hours for women and 4 hours for men. In the spring of 2020, for example, in

Azerbaijan, the working time of women in the state and non-state, private sector decreased by 42.6%, and in Georgia by 31%. (UN Women, 2020).

What is the concept of gender equality? The purpose of this is to expand the economic and political opportunities of women in society. Today, despite the fact that women make up about 50% of the world's population, they own only 15% of the world's wealth. All over the world, women and girls do hard house chores for an unlimited amount of time without being paid anything. And in some places, women don't even have the right to inherit property, get credit, earn an income, or be discriminated against in the workplace.

Although the world has made great strides in gender equality, a wide gap remains and, unfortunately, is widening. The World Economic Forum (WEF, 2019) annually assesses the inequality in access to economic opportunities, education, health and other opportunities between women and men in the world. According to their most recent report, gender inequality remains a problem and there is a gender gap in access to vital opportunities. This is especially evident in processes such as health care and higher education.

### **Women can be just as oppressive as men.**

Studies conducted in countries around the world show that it is men who often turn out to be oppressors. According to statistics compiled on the basis of surveys conducted with women and men in the USA and Canada, court databases and police reports, women are the victims of violence in 90-95% of cases of domestic violence. An analysis of national crime statistics in the United States shows that men are the victims of only 4 percent of domestic violence crimes (Schwartz, 1987). These data were confirmed by other researchers. For example, studies conducted in Scotland show that women are the victims in 94% of cases of intimate partner violence, while only 3% of cases show that women are the perpetrators (Dobash and Dobash, 1979).

Other data also show that 70% of divorced women surveyed in Finland admitted that they suffered from abuse by their husbands in their marriages (Kurz, 1995). There are also accusations of women killing their husbands. Indeed, such a problem exists. However, international experience shows that in 90-95% of the total number of murders committed in the family, wives die at the hands of their husbands. On the other hand, women usually resort to murder after enduring years of abuse and humiliation by their husbands or partners. For example, the women's rights protection group working within the Nizhegorod Human Rights Society conducted research in the UZ-62/2 women's colony. According to the results of this study, almost all of the women who were imprisoned for killing their husbands experienced violence from them: from beatings to threats of death.

Many people put a woman one step lower than a man, saying that a woman should sit at home and do housework and take care of her children. In recent times, it is possible to see the movement of women's work in paid work, where they can easily grow, by attracting them and not paying them. It makes women dependent on their husbands. Men are employed in well-paid full-time jobs, while women are often employed in temporary or

part-time jobs. That is why more men than women are appointed to high positions. In most workplaces, managers hesitate to hire a female employee due to the fact that a female employee is pregnant and on maternity leave. If there is a female and a male candidate with equal knowledge and qualifications, an attempt will be made to hire a male. Another problem is wage inequality: women generally earn more than men doing the same job they get less salary.

This wage inequality is gender discrimination pattern and can lead to women's economic disempowerment. The prohibition of some unequal employers from hiring a woman creates gender inequality. Or, if we talk about education, as we mentioned above, namely, education of children in higher education institutions, most of the parents educate their sons more, thinking that the girls will get married anyway, and what we educate is of no use to us. If they have girls, they get married early. According to UNICEF, 17 million girls of school age around the world do not receive education. Also, as a result of early and forced marriage of girls, many of them die in infancy. According to the World Health Organization, the majority of girls between the ages of 15 and 19 die in infancy. According to the data, instead of decreasing, early marriage will double by 2050. In order to prevent the discrimination of girls and their problems around the world, since October 11, 2011, the International day of the Girl Child has been celebrated. These challenges include discrimination and violence against girls, as well as access to education and health services. The study points out that both social-cultural and interpersonal violence comes out due to the positional differences and use of power.

The following is the answer to the question: What will the appointment of women to high management positions bring to the society and the country? First of all, a woman is a mother. And the mother always tries to protect her children and loved ones and ensure their well-being. The effective work of women in all spheres, especially in the upbringing of children, great services in family life cannot be measured and compared with anything. Women who are in the state administration, first of all, try to ensure peace, protection of the socially vulnerable, and economic and social stability of the state. This can be seen from the world experience. 22 countries in the world, in particular, Georgia, Taiwan (a partially recognized country), Nepal, Moldova, Singapore, Ethiopia, Greece, Trinidad and Tobago are headed by women today. 16 countries have female prime ministers. In Israel, 9 out of 27 are women. In Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Bosnia, France, Gabon, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, the defense ministers are women. For example, when the prime minister of New Zealand, Ardern Jacinda, came to the top of the government, her work was primarily to eliminate poverty, build houses provided by the state to hundreds of thousands of homeless people, improve the country's ecology and greening, reduce the emission of industrial gases into the atmosphere, and increase the amount of child allowance for mothers. It started with education reform. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina Wazed, in addition to providing shelter to poor families, decided to develop rural areas, cover all levels of the population with education, protect the rights of women and children, and fight against environmental pollution. Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic, who led Croatia in

2015-2020, during her presidency developed the fifth national-political program of gender equality, according to which women's rights were protected, women's entrepreneurship was supported, and jobs were created for socially vulnerable groups. She sold the President's plane and 35 expensive government cars, returned the money to the state treasury, and cut the salaries of the President (i.e. her salary) and ministers by 50%, and those of consuls and ambassadors by 60%, making them the lowest in the country. increased the salary by 20%. She doubled the money allocated to education and medicine.

As for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women, it is an international treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. This convention is described as an international law on women's rights, which was established on September 3, 1981 and ratified by 189 countries. To date, more attention has been paid to the issues of gender equality at the international level many organizations and countries are conducting their activities for the purpose. In particular: UN official days for women are set by:

1. February 11 is the International Day of Women and Girls in Science.
2. March 8 - International Women's Day.
3. July 9 - International day against violence.
4. October 11 - International Girl's Day.
5. October 15 - International Rural Women's Day.
6. November 25 is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Special attention is paid to this issue in Uzbekistan. According to the experience of the world, it is very important to do things for the development of women and girls in all aspects. Uzbekistan, like other countries, pays great attention to quality education of women. Special importance is attached to education of girls, their education, preparation for independent life, employment. Since 2020, 4 percent state grants have been allocated to higher education institutions for quality education of girls in need of social protection, and the fact that 950 girls were admitted to study on the basis of state grants in 2020 confirms our opinion.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev United on September 23, 2020. In his speech in Uzbek at the 75th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly, he pointed out the priority directions of political, social and economic modernization of Uzbekistan and specifically touched on the issue of gender. For example, "Gender equality policy has become a priority issue for us. The role of women in state administration is getting stronger. The number of female deputies in our new parliament has doubled," he said, emphasizing the ongoing work on women's policy in our country. Indeed, today, women in our country have full potential state policy to ensure all conditions for their implementation raised to the level. For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the parliament reached almost 32 percent and rose to 37th place among 190 parliaments in the world. The share of women in management positions is 27%, in parties 44%, high it reached 40% in education and 35% in entrepreneurship.



## Conclusion

Gender inequality affects every sphere of society, the development of the country, and the increase in poverty. Today, almost all countries of the world have a long way to go in terms of women's equal rights. Women make up more than half of the population of almost all countries, so it is difficult to talk about a democratic society when the rights of half of the population are violated.

Achieving gender equality is an important part of the development strategy, which leads to poverty eradication and improved living standards. The economic development of the country is directly related to ensuring gender equality. This practice is supported by an impressive body of evidence from around the world. But only economic growth will not give the expected result. For this, every country should implement a state policy aimed at ensuring the social equality of women and men. This policy includes areas such as protection from violence, changes to family and labor laws, provision of political rights, reduction of gender inequality in education and provision of women's employment. Reducing gender inequality affects women more. First of all, they benefit from gender inequality. Examples include less discrimination and more equal rights, better careers, leadership positions, and entrepreneurship.

## References

- Abdurahmanova. J.N.(2021) Ensuring gender equality in modern society is a priority. Academic research in educational sciences. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zamonaviy-zhamiyatda-gender-tengligi-taminlash-ustuvor-vazifa-sifatida/viewer>.
- Baoping Shang. (2022) Tackling Gender Inequality: Definitions, Trends, and Policy Designs. International Monetary Fund. (IMF) eLIBRARY .
- Dahal et al. BMC Public Health (2022) A qualitative study on gender inequality and gender-based violence in Nepal. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14389-x>
- Davlatjonova. M.U., Rayimova. F.E., (2024) The origin of gender equality and its international scenario significance. International scientific journal science and innovation special issue: "Transformation of education: The role of women in the development of science". <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10674347>
- Davronova. Z.(2015) The role of women in the lives of historical figures. The potential of women is an important factor in ensuring the intellectual development of the Republic — Tashkent: materials of scientific and practical conference.
- Egamberdiyeva. N.M., (2022) Current Issues of ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan: Current status, tasks and perspectives. Collection of materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference. [https://api.moiti.uz/media/book/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F\\_15-sentabr.pdf](https://api.moiti.uz/media/book/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F_15-sentabr.pdf)
- Encyclopedia of women and girls.-T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 1999.

- Inomjonov. Z., Abdulhamidova. Y., (2023) On ending all forms of discrimination against women. Academic Research in Modern Science. International scientific -online conference. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11650028>
- Ismoilova. A. A., (2023) Current issues of protecting women from harassment and violence in the field of work. Results of National Scientific Research International Journal. <https://academicsresearch.ru/index.php/rnsrij/article/view/2689>
- Jabbarova. S. Sh., (2023) Gender equality and feminism, their difference. <https://inacademy.uz/index.php/yota/article/download/18623/12775/16815>
- Kasimova. N., Alimova N. Gender and media-T.: "BAYOZ", 2022.
- Maxkamova. Z.B., (2022) Current Issues of ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan: Current status, tasks and perspectives. Collection of materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference.
- Muhammad Ayub. F. B., Odilova M. R. (2022) Gender equality and women's rights. <https://fyut.uz/?p=9882>
- Narbayeva. T.K., Egamberdiyeva N.M., Latipova N.M., Ganiyeva M.Kh., Alekseyeva V.S, "Prevention of violence against women and children" Tashkent: UzR FA "Fan" publishing house, 2021.
- Sadullayeva. D.M.(2024) Importance of pre-school educational institution and methods of its development in the education and education of young children. International Journal of Pedagogics, 46-48. <http://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp/article/view/2330>.
- Saidov A.Kh. Gender equality. Tashkent: National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, 2021. —46 p. ( series of brochures " New Uzbekistan and Human Rights")
- Shirinova. F.(2015) The role of women in the lives of historical figures. The potential of women is an important factor in ensuring the intellectual development of the Republic — Tashkent: materials of scientific and practical conference.
- The potential of women and girls is an important factor in ensuring the intellectual development of the republic.— Tashkent-2015.
- Tukhtasinov I., Isakulova N., Kulmatov B. Children's pedagogy - T.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2020.
- Turg'unova. A. (2021) Gender equality in families for the older generation young people as an example. Phycology of family .<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/oilalarda-gender-tenglikni-taminlashda-keksa-avlod-yoshlar-uchun-ibrat-k-zgusi-sifatida>.