



## Gender Equality In Military Journalism

Uzbekistan journalism and mass University of communications  
Faculty of print media and publishing work direction of military journalism

Stage 4 student

Urolova Sevinch

[urolovasevinch96@gmail.com](mailto:urolovasevinch96@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This article talks about the rise of gender equality in Uzbekistan to the level of public policy, but the need to expand the participation and opportunities of women and girls in certain areas, and there are also factions about the issue and problems of gender equality in military journalism.

**Keywords:** gender, John Mani, Convention, UN, strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan, military sphere, stereotype.

Initially, let's dwell a little on the content of the concept of gender equality. Gender is derived from the Latin word *genus* (gender in English), meaning gender in Uzbek. The concept of gendered studies began to enter science in the middle of the 20th century. The term Gender was first applied in 1952 by New Zealand scientist John Maney in his scientific research. Then at the International Conference of psychics in Stockholm in 1963, the US scientist Robert Stoller presented the term gender to the people of science through his lecture on the concepts of self-awareness of the social gender in society.

Gender equality was defined by the International Organization at the UN conventions of 1952 and 1967. In 1997, the European Union developed the following standards for gender equality.

- equal treatment of men and women in the workplace;
- pregnant, recently born and breastfeeding live safely at work;
- equal pay for work;
- sanctions against discriminatory leaders.
- Countries such as Denmark, Sweden, Finland are based on the following criteria regarding gender equality:
- women's participation in the political and economic life of the country;
- equal pay for both sexes;

- the absence of discrimination in the workplace, the promotion of the rank of a degree student, the occupation of any profession.

Most states do not fully implement gender equality programs, and this is seen as largely dependent on mentality.

So to what extent is gender equality and women's rights protected in Uzbekistan?

Over the past four years, large-scale reforms have been implemented aimed at achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and men, ensuring their equal participation in the management of society and state affairs, supporting women in socio-legal terms, as well as protecting women from harassment and violence. Because, the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of Public Policy and 25 legislative acts on the industry have been passed.

The decision of the Senate of the Ohio House of Representatives to “approve the strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Ohio” was announced by 2030. In addition, the Republican commission on gender equality and family affairs, the Committee on women and gender equality in the Senate of the OECD, was established to increase the role of women in society. For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in Parliament reached the level corresponding to the recommendations set by the UN, the number of women in Parliament reached almost 32 percent and rose to 37th among the 190 parliaments in the world.

However, there are enough problems that are still waiting for a solution, despite the fact that such systematic work is being carried out. Those who misunderstood the concept of gender equality among the population are also unfortunately found. In their eyes, women express the opinion that the legal side should also be one step below the men. That is why maybe there are a number of stereotypes in our society. This can also be explained by the fact that in Uzbekistan there are few women in the field of engineers, programmers, surgeons, military. Because these areas are exclusive to men, women should pursue a different profession tasters are also found. But in our society there is a need for an increase in women in these areas. In such conditions, it is very important to educate girls more involved in these areas, to create special conditions for them for this.

Looking at the example of a single military field, recently there has also been a growing demand for military journalism in Uzbekistan. Since 2019 in Uzbekistan, the University of journalism and mass communications of Uzbekistan began to accept students in the direction of military journalism. At the place of reference, this line was established for the first time in Uzbekistan. The growing demand for this direction necessitates an increase in military journalistic cadres. However, some Uzbek families consider the military sphere and the wearing of military uniforms to be exclusive to young men. While girls in military uniforms are seen on the streets with some enthusiasm, most people say that this area is not for girls. This is also one of the “thoughts” that have long been embedded in the minds of people in our society. At this point, a question arises? Military journalism in general, when did the military sphere become unsuitable for women? How true is it that most people think so at the moment when a number of reforms are being carried out on gender equality?

Today, the number of women practicing as military journalists is also much smaller than that of

men. These and the same cases as above can also be attributed to gender inequality in society.

In conclusion, despite the progress made on gender equality in our country, there are problems and gaps.

Improving the coordination and implementation of gender equality policies and programs to achieve socio-economic development on Gender equality, ensuring the participation and empowerment of women and girls in all areas is one of the urgent tasks.

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