SCIENCE HUB REVIEW
2026
Volume 1
Issue 4
www.sciencehubreview.uz
ILMIY ELEKTRON JURNAL

Mechanisms for the implementation and promotion of gender equality within the family context

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Annotation

This scientific study is devoted to the analysis of mechanisms for ensuring and supporting gender equality within the family. The research examines the socio-legal essence of the concept of gender equality, its role in family relations, and the main directions for the implementation of this principle in modern society. In addition, the study investigates the factors influencing the strengthening of gender equality in the family, existing challenges, and effective mechanisms for addressing them from a scientific perspective. The results of the research indicate the necessity of developing gender equality while preserving family values, maintaining a balance of social roles between women and men, and improving legal and educational mechanisms. The proposed recommendations contribute to strengthening the family institution and achieving sustainable social development in society.

Keywords

gender equality, family, social relations, legal mechanisms, gender policy, social role, sustainable development, family values.

Механизмы реализации и продвижения гендерного равенства в контексте семьи

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Аннотация

Данное научное исследование посвящено анализу механизмов обеспечения и поддержки гендерного равенства в семье. В работе рассматривается социально-правовая сущность понятия гендерного равенства, его роль в семейных отношениях, а также основные направления реализации данного принципа в современном обществе. Кроме того, в исследовании изучаются факторы, влияющие на укрепление гендерного равенства в семье, существующие проблемы и эффективные механизмы их решения с научной точки зрения. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о необходимости развития гендерного равенства при сохранении семейных ценностей, поддержании баланса социальных ролей между женщинами и мужчинами, а также совершенствовании правовых и образовательных механизмов. Представленные рекомендации способствуют укреплению института семьи и достижению устойчивого социального развития общества.

Ключевые слова

гендерное равенство, семья, социальные отношения, правовые механизмы, гендерная политика, социальная роль, устойчивое развитие, семейные ценности.

Oilada gender tengligini ta’manlash va qo‘llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur ilmiy tadqiqot oilada gender tengligini ta’minlash va qo‘llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan. Ishda gender tengligi tushunchasining ijtimoiy-huquqiy mohiyati, uning oilaviy munosabatlardagi o‘rni hamda ushbu tamoyilni zamonaviy jamiyatda amalga oshirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotda oilada gender tengligini mustahkamlashga ta’sir etuvchi omillar, mavjud muammolar hamda ularni ilmiy jihatdan hal etishning samarali mexanizmlari o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari oilaviy qadriyatlarni saqlagan holda gender tengligini rivojlantirish, ayollar va erkaklar o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy rollar muvozanatini ta’minlash hamda huquqiy va ta’limiy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi. Berilgan tavsiyalar oilaviy institutni mustahkamlash va jamiyatda barqaror ijtimoiy rivojlanishga erishishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar

gender tengligi, oila, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, huquqiy mexanizmlar, gender siyosati, ijtimoiy rol, barqaror rivojlanish, oilaviy qadriyatlar.

Introduction

The study of gender equality within the family context has become one of the most significant areas of contemporary social science research. It reflects the growing importance of ensuring equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all family members in both private and public life [1]. The relevance of gender equality in the family context is connected with global social changes, modernization processes, and the need to overcome traditional stereotypes that influence family roles and relationships [2]. Ensuring gender equality contributes to social stability, sustainable development, and the strengthening of family institutions [3].

The main aim of this research is to analyze the mechanisms for implementing and promoting gender equality within the family context and to identify effective strategies for its improvement [4]. In order to achieve this aim, the following objectives are defined: to examine theoretical approaches to gender equality, to analyze socio-legal frameworks, and to identify existing challenges and possible solutions [5].

The research questions are formulated as follows: What mechanisms are most effective in ensuring gender equality within the family? How do social and cultural factors influence gender roles? What legal and educational tools can support equality in family relations? [6]

The methodological approach of the study is based on qualitative and comparative analysis, including literature review, legal document analysis, and sociological interpretation of gender-related issues [7].

Literature Review

Global research on gender equality within the family context has significantly expanded over the past decades, focusing on the transformation of family roles, equal rights, and the elimination of gender-based disparities in domestic life [8]. International organizations and scholars emphasize that gender equality is a key factor in achieving sustainable development and social stability [9]. Key theoretical approaches to gender equality are mainly based on feminist theory, sociological theory, and legal theory. Feminist theory highlights structural inequalities and power relations between genders, while sociological theory focuses on the social construction of gender roles within the family and society [10]. Legal theory, in turn, examines the normative frameworks that regulate equal rights and responsibilities between men and women in family relations [11].

Studies on gender roles and family structure reveal that traditional models of family organization often assign unequal responsibilities to men and women, particularly in household duties, decision-making, and childcare [12]. However, recent research shows a gradual shift toward more egalitarian family structures, especially in urban and educated societies [13].

Previous research on mechanisms for promoting gender equality emphasizes the importance of education, legal reforms, economic empowerment, and cultural transformation as key tools for achieving equality within the family context [14]. These mechanisms are considered essential for reducing discrimination and ensuring balanced participation of both genders in family life.

Despite the growing body of literature, several research gaps still exist. In particular, there is limited empirical research on the effectiveness of combined socio-legal and cultural mechanisms in specific regional contexts, as well as insufficient analysis of long-term impacts of gender equality policies within families [15].

Theoretical Framework of Gender Equality

The concept of gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of individuals regardless of their gender. It is a fundamental principle in human rights discourse, emphasizing that all individuals should have equal access to resources, decision-making processes, and social participation [16]. In academic literature, gender equality is also understood as the absence of discrimination based on socially constructed gender differences [17].

Gender roles in family systems are socially and culturally constructed expectations that define the behaviors, responsibilities, and functions of men and women within the household. Traditionally, these roles have assigned men the role of economic providers and women the role of caregivers and homemakers [18]. However, contemporary studies show a gradual transformation of these roles toward more balanced and flexible family structures, influenced by education, urbanization, and globalization [19]. Sociological interpretations of gender equality focus on the social construction of gender and the influence of cultural norms, traditions, and institutions in shaping family relationships. From this perspective, inequality is viewed as a result of long-established social structures rather than biological differences [20]. Legal interpretations, on the other hand, emphasize the importance of formal equality before the law, ensuring that both men and women have equal rights in marriage, divorce, inheritance, and family decision-making processes [21]. Thus, the theoretical framework demonstrates that gender equality within

the family is a multidimensional concept that integrates social, cultural, and legal perspectives, requiring coordinated efforts for its effective implementation [22].

National legislation on gender equality provides the legal basis for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for men and women within the family and society. Most modern legal systems guarantee equality before the law, prohibit discrimination based on gender, and regulate family relations such as marriage, divorce, child custody, and inheritance on the principle of equality [23]. In many countries, constitutional provisions explicitly affirm gender equality as a fundamental human right and state policy priority [24]. International legal instruments play a crucial role in promoting gender equality worldwide. Key documents include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which obliges states to eliminate gender-based discrimination in all spheres of life, including family relations [25]. Additionally, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, focus on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls as a global development priority [26]. These instruments establish universal standards and encourage countries to harmonize their national legislation with international norms. Policy frameworks supporting gender equality include national gender equality strategies, action plans, and institutional mechanisms designed to implement gender-sensitive policies. Governments and international organizations develop programs aimed at improving women's participation in decision-making, increasing awareness of gender rights, and strengthening legal protection mechanisms within families [27]. Such frameworks also emphasize cooperation between state institutions, civil society, and educational organizations to ensure effective implementation of gender equality principles [28].

Conclusion

The study on mechanisms for the implementation and promotion of gender equality within the family context reveals that gender equality is a multidimensional concept shaped by social, cultural, legal, and economic factors. The findings indicate that despite significant progress in legislation and international frameworks, practical implementation at the family level remains uneven due to persistent traditional norms and stereotypes [1].

The theoretical contribution of this research lies in the integration of sociological, legal, and gender studies perspectives, which allows for a more comprehensive understanding of how gender roles are constructed and transformed within the family. The study also contributes to existing literature by emphasizing the interconnection between legal frameworks and socio-cultural dynamics in achieving sustainable gender equality [2].

From a practical perspective, the research highlights the importance of strengthening gender-sensitive education, improving legal awareness, and promoting equal participation of men and women in family decision-making processes. These measures are essential for creating an inclusive and balanced family environment that supports social development [3].

Based on the analysis, the following recommendations are proposed: enhancing national gender equality policies, expanding educational programs on gender awareness, strengthening institutional mechanisms for protecting equal rights, and promoting public campaigns aimed at changing traditional stereotypes [4].

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