



Exploring gender, gender equality, and feminism: a comprehensive analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the intricate relationships that exist between feminism, gender equality, and gender, offering a thorough examination of their historical background, present difficulties, and potential future ramifications. Examining the development of feminist movements, evaluating gender equality in numerous domains, and identifying persistent barriers to attaining full equality are the main goals. Using a mixed-methods approach, this research combines qualitative information from surveys and interviews with a review of scholarly papers, reports, and case studies.

Key findings underscore the significance of intersectional approaches in comprehending the complex nature of gender inequality by revealing persisting discrepancies in income gaps, representation, and resource access. The discussion highlights the need for focused legislation and grassroots initiatives to address these problems, and it makes the case that progress requires a cooperative strategy including a variety of stakeholders. To effectively serve marginalized populations, this study calls for a reevaluation of present frameworks and practices within feminist discourse, underscoring the significance of ongoing research and activity in the goal of gender equality.

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Gender, gender tengligi va feminizmni o'rganish: keng qamrovli tahlil

Kalit so'zlar:

gender,
gender tengligi,
feminizm,
intersectionalit,
ish haqi farqi,
gender vakilligi,
feministik harakatlar,
ijtimoiy adolat,
gender tadqiqotlari,
faollik,
ayollar huquqlari,
siyosat targ'iboti,
madaniy me'yorlar,
raqamli faollik,
imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish,
marginallashtan jamoalar,
ta'lim,
global istiqbollar,
ijtimoiy tuzilmalar.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola feminizm, gender tengligi va gender o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni ko'rib chiqadi, ularning tarixiy kelib chiqishi, hozirgi qiyinchiliklari va kelajakdagi potentsial oqibatlarini chuqur o'rganishni taklif qiladi. Feministik harakatlarning rivojlanishini o'rganish, ko'plab sohalarida gender tengligini baholash va to'liq tenglikka erishish yo'lidagi doimiy to'siqlarni aniqlash asosiy maqsadlardir. Aralash usullardan foydalangan holda, ushbu tadqiqot so'rovlar va intervyulardan olingan sifatli ma'lumotlarni ilmiy maqolalar, hisobotlar va amaliy tadqiqotlarni ko'rib chiqish bilan birlashtiradi.

Asosiy topilmalar daromadlardagi tafovut, vakillik va resurslardan foydalanishdagi doimiy tafovutlarni ochib berish orqali gender tengsizligining murakkab tabiatini tushunishda kesishgan yondashuvlarning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Muhokama ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun yo'naltirilgan qonunchilik va mahalliy tashabbuslar zarurligini ta'kidlaydi va taraqqiyot turli manfaatdor tomonlarni o'z ichiga olgan hamkorlik strategiyasini talab qiladi. Marginallashtan populyatsiyalarga samarali xizmat ko'rsatish uchun ushbu tadqiqot feministik nutq doirasidagi mavjud asoslar va amaliyotlarni qayta ko'rib chiqishni talab qiladi, bu esa gender tengligi maqsadida olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar va faoliyatning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Изучение гендера, гендерного равенства и феминизма: комплексный анализ

Ключевые слова:

гендер,
гендерное равенство,
феминизм,
интерсекционализм,
разрыв в заработной плате,
гендерное представительство,
феминистские движения,
социальная справедливость,
гендерные исследования,
активизм,
права женщин, пропаганда политики,
культурные нормы,
цифровой активизм,
расширение прав и

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье рассматриваются сложные отношения, существующие между феминизмом, гендерным равенством и гендером, предлагая тщательное изучение их исторического фона, нынешних трудностей и потенциальных будущих последствий. Основными целями являются изучение развития феминистских движений, оценка гендерного равенства в многочисленных областях и выявление устойчивых барьеров на пути к достижению полного равенства. Используя подход смешанных методов, это исследование объединяет качественную информацию из опросов и интервью с обзором научных статей, отчетов и тематических исследований.

Основные результаты подчеркивают значимость интерсекциональных подходов в понимании сложной природы гендерного неравенства путем выявления сохраняющихся различий в разрывах в доходах,

возможностей,
маргинализованные
сообщества,
образование,
глобальные перспективы,
социальные конструкции.

представительстве и доступе к ресурсам. В обсуждении подчеркивается необходимость целенаправленного законодательства и низовых инициатив для решения этих проблем, а также утверждается, что для прогресса требуется кооперативная стратегия, включающая различные заинтересованные стороны. Для того чтобы эффективно обслуживать маргинализованные группы населения, это исследование призывает к переоценке существующих рамок и практик в рамках феминистского дискурса, подчеркивая значимость текущих исследований и деятельности в целях гендерного равенства.

INTRODUCTION

The comprehension of societal dynamics and the continuous pursuit of social justice are contingent upon the notions of gender, gender equality, and feminism. As opposed to biological sex, gender refers to the social, cultural, and psychological characteristics and roles that come with being male, female, or non-binary. A state of gender equality is one in which people of all genders have equal opportunities, rights, and obligations.

The broad and diverse movement of feminism challenges the social, political, and economic injustices that women and other marginalized genders must contend with while promoting women's rights and the goal of gender equality. Centuries of patriarchal structures that have molded society norms and expectations are at the core of the historical framework around gender issues. Through several waves, feminist movements have developed, addressing unique issues and calling for change. The first wave, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was mainly concerned with the legal rights and suffrage of women.

The second wave, which emerged in the 1960s and 1970s, broadened its focus to cover topics like sexual liberation, employment equality, and reproductive rights. The third wave, which emerged in the 1990s, placed a strong emphasis on diversity and intersectionality, acknowledging how sexuality, race, class, and gender inequity are all intertwined. Fourth-wave feminism, which is now popular and frequently propelled by internet activism, tackles modern problems including body positivity, sexual harassment, and the experiences of transgender people. It is a reflection of the continuous development of feminist theory.

Examining these ideas is essential given the persistence of gender inequality in the workplace, in school, in healthcare, and in politics, among other spheres of society. The Global Gender Gap Report from the World Economic Forum regularly emphasizes how slowly progress towards gender parity is being made and how many nations face major obstacles on their way. The ongoing discussions around reproductive rights, gender identity, and systematic discrimination emphasize how crucial it is to comprehend these problems in light of modern culture.

This article seeks to examine the connections between feminism and gender, assess the condition of gender equality now, and pinpoint enduring difficulties. We want to give a thorough grasp of the complex nature of gender issues and the continuous work required to achieve real equality for all by looking at historical and present viewpoints. We hope that our study will add to the conversation about feminism and gender, raising awareness and motivating people to take action in the direction of a more just society.

METHODS

Research Approach

A mixed-methods approach is used in this research to give a thorough look at gender, gender equality, and feminism. In order to gather factual data as well as personal tales, the technique combines a comprehensive evaluation of the literature with qualitative analysis conducted through interviews and the review of pertinent surveys. This study is guided by the theoretical frameworks of intersectionality and social constructivism.

Kimberlé Crenshaw established the concept of intersectionality, which helps people comprehend how overlapping identities – such as gender, sexual orientation, class, and race – affect people's experiences of injustice. Framing the research within a larger societal framework, social constructivism emphasizes that gender roles and norms are socially produced, shifting between cultures and historical situations.

Data Sources

The data for this study were sourced from a variety of reputable materials to ensure a well-rounded understanding of the topic:

Academic Articles: Foundational ideas and empirical research findings on gender problems and feminist movements were published in peer-reviewed publications. **Books:** Classic works in feminist theory and gender studies have helped readers get a greater comprehension of both modern and historical feminist ideas. **Reports from Organizations:** Amnesty International, UN Women, and the World Economic Forum are just a few of the organizations whose resources provided insightful statistical data and analysis on international efforts to promote gender equality. **Case Studies:** To illustrate successful tactics and lessons discovered in the fight for gender equality, particular case studies of triumphant feminist groups and projects were looked at.

Qualitative Data: Personal narratives and surveys on gender problems and feminism were obtained through surveys and interviews with people from a variety of backgrounds.

Analysis Techniques

The analysis of the data utilized several techniques to extract meaningful insights:

Thematic Analysis: This approach was used to find and examine patterns in the qualitative information that was acquired from literature and interviews. By categorizing the data into major topics using thematic analysis, we were able to make links between the experiences of specific people and more general social patterns around feminism and gender equality.

Comparative Analysis: Using this method, information from various sources were compared to detect patterns and distinctions in viewpoints and results about gender-related issues. This method made it easier to comprehend in-depth how gender equality is handled in diverse settings and geographical areas.

Critical Discourse Analysis: The language and storylines found in feminist literature and advocacy materials were examined using this methodology. We were able to learn more about how language affects societal views towards gender equality and how it creates gender perceptions using discourse analysis.

The research offers a comprehensive examination of the complexity surrounding gender, gender equality, and feminism through this mix of approaches and analytical tools, laying a strong basis for comprehending the opportunities and problems that face this important topic today.

RESULTS

The investigation produced significant findings on feminist movements, gender inequality, and the effects these results have on society:

1. “Statistics on Gender Inequality”:

– “Wage Gaps”: The Global Gender Gap Report from the World Economic Forum states that women worldwide make around 63% of what men make for employment that is similar to theirs. This salary disparity might reach 30% in some areas, demonstrating structural obstacles that endure despite laws promoting equality.

– “Representation in Leadership”: Women hold only 29% of leadership positions in the corporate sector and approximately 26% of parliamentary seats worldwide, highlighting a significant underrepresentation in decision-making roles. In the technology sector, women make up only 22% of the workforce, exacerbating gender disparities in a rapidly growing field.

2. “Insights into Feminist Movements”:

– Diverse feminist groups, including second-wave feminism, have traditionally prioritized workplace equity and reproductive rights, which has resulted in important legislative reforms around the globe, including the legalization of contraception and equal pay laws.

– Discussions about gender inequality must take into account elements such as color, class, sexual orientation, and others, as underscored by the rise of intersectional feminism. A more inclusive definition of feminism has resulted from this movement's expansion of the feminist agenda to address the particular difficulties experienced by women of color, LGBTQ+ people, and those from low-income backgrounds.

Trends and Patterns

Several significant trends and patterns emerged from the analysis:

1. “Rise of Intersectional Feminism”: The rising recognition of intersectionality in feminist discourse has prompted a shift toward more inclusive practices. Activists and scholars increasingly advocate for addressing the interconnectedness of different forms of oppression, realising that other social identities must be taken into account in order to completely comprehend gender inequity.

2. “Shifts in Public Attitudes”: Recent years have seen a notable shift in public attitudes toward gender equality, particularly in the wake of movements like #MeToo and Time's Up. These campaigns have raised awareness of sexual harassment and gender-based violence concerns and prompted calls for responsibility in a number of industries, including politics, entertainment, and the business world.

3. “Digital Activism”: The rise of social media has transformed feminist activism, allowing for the rapid dissemination of information and mobilization of support for gender equality initiatives. Online platforms have empowered marginalized voices, facilitating global conversations about gender issues and creating networks for solidarity and action.

Case Studies

Several notable case studies illustrate the findings of this analysis:

“UN Women’s HeForShe Campaign”: This global effort, which was started in 2014, urges boys and men to support gender equality alongside women. Millions have been effectively engaged by the campaign, which encourages conversations on gender roles and motivates behaviors that defy stereotypes. Notably, the effort has garnered a lot of social media engagements and the support of well-known public personalities.

“The Malala Fund”: This organization, which was started by Malala Yousafzai, is dedicated to promoting girls' education around the globe. Through emphasizing the value of education as an instrument for female empowerment, the Malala Fund has been able to successfully advocate for policies and raise funds for programs that would expand girls' access to school, especially in underprivileged areas. Girls' enrolment rates in schools have grown in the regions where the organization operates, demonstrating its influence.

“MeToo Movement”. This grassroots campaign has shown the widespread prevalence of sexual harassment and assault in a variety of businesses. It began to gather international steam in late 2017. It has led to a number of well-known resignations and legislative changes, demonstrating the effectiveness of group action in the fight against gender-based violence. The movement has brought about a change in culture by empowering survivors to come forward and holding offenders accountable.

All things considered, these results emphasize the ongoing difficulties with gender inequity while also emphasizing the revolutionary potential of feminist groups and projects. The analysis's conclusions highlight the necessity of ongoing lobbying, legislative modifications, and community involvement in order to promote a more just society for all.

DISCUSSION

Interpretation of Results

The findings of this analysis reveal a complex landscape of gender inequality and feminist movements, emphasizing that while progress has been made, significant challenges persist. These findings highlight the need for a comprehensive strategy to comprehend and resolve gender issues in the larger framework of gender studies and social justice.

Systemic impediments that are strongly ingrained in societal institutions are highlighted by the continuing salary discrepancies and the under-representation of women in senior positions. Numerous variables, including as cultural norms that value conventional gender roles, economic situations that disproportionately harm women (particularly during recessions), and regulatory contexts that could not provide enough protection for workers, all have an impact on these obstacles. For instance, the intersectional approach in feminist discourse clarifies how gender intersects with race, class, and sexual orientation to produce distinct oppressive experiences. This understanding calls for feminist movements to adopt a more inclusive and nuanced framework that addresses the varied needs of all individuals.

Moreover, the emergence of intersectional feminism marks a change in the conversation around gender equality by pushing supporters to take identity complexity into account. This change is a reflection of the rising understanding that resolving the larger social and political settings that give rise to inequality is necessary to achieve gender equality.

Implications

The implications of these findings are far-reaching for policy, education, and activism.

1. “Policy”: Legislators must act quickly to enact and uphold laws that advance gender equality, such as those about equal pay and work-life balance (e.g., flexible work schedules and parental leave). To ensure that policies meet the needs of marginalized groups, intersectional viewpoints should also be taken into consideration.

2. “Education”: Education establishments have a significant impact on how people feel about gender. Reforming curricula to incorporate in-depth talks on feminism, gender studies, and the value of diversity may help create a society that is more educated and just. Encouraging gender-sensitive teaching methods can also assist in dispelling myths and giving students the confidence to participate in conversations about gender equality.

3. “Activism”: Supporting and enhancing digital activism and grassroots movements is vital. Men and boys may become allies and dispel negative perceptions by becoming involved in the fight for gender equality, as demonstrated by programs like HeForShe. In order to confront interlocking forms of oppression and forge a stronger, more cohesive front, activists should place a high priority on forming coalitions across diverse social justice groups.

Limitations

Although this study offers insightful information, it is vital to recognize its limits. A dependence on extant literature and qualitative data might potentially induce biases due to the under-representation of specific viewpoints or experiences. Furthermore, because gender issues are dynamic, it's possible that the results don't reflect the most recent advancements in feminist movements and gender equality. Moreover, the results may not be entirely generalizable due to incomplete representation of regional variations in gender dynamics.

Future Research Directions

To build on this analysis, future research ought to investigate several important subjects:

Longitudinal Studie: Deeper understanding of the efficacy of programs and policies meant to advance gender equality would be possible through the conduct of longitudinal studies to monitor changes in gender disparity over time.

Global Perspectives: Gender issues in various cultural contexts should be the subject of research, especially in areas where feminist movements are still in their infancy or encounter strong opposition. Knowledge of local characteristics can help develop advocacy and support tactics that are more successful.

Men's Roles in Feminism: Examining how men contribute to feminist movements and the cause of gender equality will help us understand how to build allies and fight toxic masculinity. **Impact of Digital Activism:** To comprehend how activism is changing in the digital era, it would be beneficial to look at how social media has affected feminist movements and public opinions about gender problems.

Future studies can further our knowledge of gender, gender equality, and feminism by tackling these topics. This will help to shape behaviors and laws that support a fair and just society for everyone.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, this thorough examination of gender, gender equality, and feminism highlights the intricacies and continuous difficulties that define the quest for equality in modern society. The results show that there are still large differences in wages, representation, and opportunity even after several feminist groups have achieved gains in these areas. Numerous variables, such as economic situations, cultural norms, and ineffective policies, all contribute to these disparities by strengthening systemic obstacles.

The emergence of intersectional feminism signifies a significant change in the conversation around gender equality by highlighting the necessity of taking a range of identities and experiences into account while doing advocacy work. To address the particular difficulties experienced by marginalised groups and to promote a more equal society, inclusion is crucial.

It is critical that in the future, advocates, educators, and legislators give top priority to all-encompassing tactics that advance gender equality. This entails putting in place gender-sensitive teaching methods, passing and upholding fair laws, and aiding grassroots groups that push for reform. Society may strive towards eliminating structural disparities by acknowledging the connections between different types of oppression and actively including diverse perspectives in the discourse

Ultimately, the battle for gender equality depends heavily on ongoing study and advocacy. Regardless of gender identification, we can all live in a more fair and equitable society if we expand on the findings from this analysis and investigate new fields of study. The pursuit of gender equality is a continuous process, and it will need teamwork to make sure that advancements are not only made but also maintained for coming generations.

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