



Axiological Transformation Of Gender Equality In The Family Institution And Factors Of Social Stability

G'aniyeva Malikakhon Sodiqjonovna

Lecturer, Fergana State University,

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

e-mail: malika.ganiev85_fsu@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article examines the axiological transformation of gender equality within the family institution and its impact on social stability in contemporary society. The study analyzes the evolution of gender values in the context of globalization, modernization, and socio-cultural change, with particular attention to Uzbekistan's ongoing reforms aimed at strengthening family well-being and human dignity. Using socio-philosophical, comparative, and systemic approaches, the research explores the relationship between changing gender norms, family cohesion, and sustainable social development. The findings indicate that gender equality, understood through the prism of justice, mutual responsibility, and human dignity, contributes significantly to family resilience and social stability. The article proposes a conceptual model linking axiological transformation, family modernization, and societal sustainability. The research draws upon the works of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbek scholars, and CIS researchers in philosophy, sociology, and gender studies.

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Introduction. The family institution has historically functioned as one of the fundamental mechanisms of social reproduction, cultural continuity, and value transmission. Throughout different stages of social development, family structures and gender relations have undergone substantial transformations influenced by economic, political, technological, and cultural changes.

In the twenty-first century, globalization and digitalization have accelerated the transformation of traditional gender roles. These changes have generated new opportunities for individual self-realization while simultaneously creating challenges for family stability and social cohesion. Consequently, understanding the axiological foundations of gender equality has become increasingly important for both theoretical inquiry and public policy.

Within the framework of New Uzbekistan, significant attention is devoted to strengthening the family institution and ensuring equal opportunities for women and men. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes that the dignity of women, protection of family values, and support for gender equality constitute indispensable conditions for sustainable social development and democratic modernization.¹

The philosophical relevance of this study stems from the need to understand how changing gender values affect family relations and contribute to broader processes of social stability. Rather than viewing gender equality solely as a legal or political issue, this research examines it as an axiological phenomenon involving transformations in moral norms, social expectations, and cultural meanings.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the axiological transformation of gender equality within the family institution and to identify its role in maintaining social stability in contemporary Uzbekistan.

Materials and Methods. The research employs an interdisciplinary methodological framework integrating social philosophy, sociology, gender studies, and cultural analysis.

The following methods were utilized:

- dialectical analysis;
- comparative analysis;
- axiological approach;
- systems analysis;
- hermeneutic interpretation.

The theoretical foundation includes the works of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbek scholars A. Erkayev, N. Juraev, M. Bekmurodov, B. Ganiyev, and CIS researchers V. Stepin, G. Sillaste, L. Ionin, and T. Zaslavskaya.

The study examines philosophical concepts of justice, equality, dignity, and social responsibility in relation to family development and gender relations.

Results. Family Institution as a Value-Based Social System. The family institution represents not only a social structure but also a system of values through which society reproduces its cultural norms and moral principles.

According to A. Erkayev, social values acquire practical significance only when they are embodied within social institutions and everyday human interactions.² The family serves precisely such a function by transmitting ethical norms, behavioral patterns, and cultural traditions across generations.

Historically, gender roles within the family were primarily based on traditional divisions of labor. However, socio-economic modernization has altered these arrangements by expanding educational and professional opportunities for women.

The research demonstrates that contemporary family relations increasingly emphasize:

- mutual respect;
- shared responsibility;
- equal opportunities;
- cooperation in decision-making;
- recognition of individual dignity.

These developments indicate a gradual transformation from hierarchical family models toward partnership-based relationships.

Axiological Transformation of Gender Equality. Gender equality should not be interpreted merely as formal legal equality. From an axiological perspective, it reflects a transformation in the hierarchy of social values.

The concept increasingly incorporates:

- justice;
- human dignity;
- personal autonomy;
- social inclusion;
- equal participation.

According to sociologist M. Bekmurodov, contemporary Uzbek society is experiencing a gradual transition from traditional gender stereotypes toward more flexible models of social interaction that preserve cultural identity while accommodating modernization processes.³

The findings indicate that this transformation manifests itself in several areas:

Educational Sphere. Women's participation in higher education and scientific research has increased significantly, contributing to intellectual development and social mobility.

Economic Sphere. The growing involvement of women in entrepreneurship and professional activities has expanded opportunities for economic self-realization.

Family Decision-Making. Modern families increasingly rely on cooperative approaches to household management and strategic decision-making.

Civic Participation. Women play a more active role in public life, civil society organizations, and community development initiatives.

These changes demonstrate the emergence of new value orientations that redefine traditional understandings of gender relations.

Gender Equality and Social Stability. One of the central findings of this study is the positive relationship between gender equality and social stability.

Family stability depends largely on the quality of interpersonal relations among its members. Where mutual respect and shared responsibility prevail, families tend to exhibit higher levels of resilience and adaptability.

Research findings reveal several mechanisms through which gender equality contributes to social stability:

- reduction of domestic conflicts;
- strengthening family cohesion;
- improvement of child development outcomes;
- enhancement of economic resilience;
- promotion of social trust.

According to V. Stepin, social stability emerges when institutions successfully balance continuity and adaptation.⁴ Gender equality contributes to this balance by enabling families to respond effectively to changing social conditions without abandoning their cultural foundations.

Discussion. Dialectics of Tradition and Equality. The transformation of gender relations often generates debates concerning the compatibility of equality and traditional values.

However, the findings suggest that these concepts are not inherently contradictory.

From a dialectical perspective, traditions evolve over time through reinterpretation and adaptation. Consequently, gender equality should be viewed not as a rejection of cultural heritage but as a process of renewing traditional values in accordance with contemporary social realities.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev notes that the strengthening of families requires both preservation of national values and creation of equal opportunities for all members of society.⁵

This principle reflects the dialectical unity between cultural continuity and social modernization.

Human Dignity as the Core Value. A key aspect of the axiological transformation examined in this study is the increasing significance of human dignity.

Human dignity serves as the ethical foundation of contemporary gender equality.

It implies:

- recognition of individual worth;
- protection of rights and freedoms;
- equal opportunities for self-realization;
- respect for personal autonomy.

The concept of human dignity occupies a central place within the reform agenda of New Uzbekistan and provides a philosophical framework for strengthening both family institutions and social stability.

Conceptual Model. Based on the research findings, a conceptual model may be proposed:

Stage 1: Value Transformation

- Reassessment of traditional gender stereotypes.

- Emergence of equality-oriented values.

Stage 2: Family Modernization

- Development of partnership-based family relations.
- Shared responsibilities and decision-making.

Stage 3: Social Integration

- Increased participation of women in education, economy, and public life.

Stage 4: Social Stability

- Stronger families.
- Greater social cohesion.
- Sustainable development.

This model demonstrates that gender equality functions as an important mechanism linking family modernization with broader societal stability.

Conclusion. The study demonstrates that the axiological transformation of gender equality within the family institution constitutes a significant factor of social stability in contemporary Uzbekistan.

Gender equality should be understood not merely as a legal principle but as a value-based transformation affecting family relations, social norms, and cultural expectations. The findings indicate that equality grounded in justice, mutual respect, and human dignity contributes positively to family resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

The research further reveals that gender equality and traditional values are not mutually exclusive. Their constructive integration creates favorable conditions for strengthening the family institution while adapting it to contemporary social realities.

Within the framework of New Uzbekistan, the promotion of gender equality represents an important component of human-centered development and long-term social stability.

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Footnotes

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- ² Erkayev A. *Ma'naviyat falsafasi*. – Tashkent, 2015. – P. 146.
- ³ Bekmurodov M.B. *Sotsiologiya va zamonaviy jamiyat*. – Tashkent, 2020. – P. 184.
- ⁴ Stepin V.S. *Civilization and Culture*. – Moscow, 2011. – P. 201.
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