



PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY

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Annotation

The essence of the concept of quality are considered in the article. The philosophical aspects of gender equality and its importance in the life of society are discussed. The article emphasizes the importance of equality in human social adaptation to life. There is also a reaction to the study of gender equality in Western and Eastern philosophy.

Keywords: equality, social relations, social adaptation, economic growth, philosophical views, gender philosophy.

Introduction

It is known that humanity arose when there was always a strong interest in each other between women and men of both sexes. One of the main manifestations of the development of society is the existence of a system of equal rights, equal opportunities between both representatives. In a society where there is no gender equality, there will be no development. The reason is that when the rights of women and men are violated, there will be a violation in the social life of this society. Economic growth slows down, children are born unhealthy. Poverty will increase. Gender is a universal biological difference between a man and a woman and is a unit of biological characteristics that are the basis for determining the anatomical and physiological essence, that is, whether an individual belongs to the biological sex - male or female.[2] For centuries, philosophy has shown interest in the relationship of the sexes. At certain stages in the development of this problem, all philosophical views can be characterized as gender philosophies, since human gender is the basis and cause of psychological and social differences between men and women. Thus, gender philosophy is not only a philosophy of sex, but also a modern philosophical formula for questions about the relationship between power, subjectivity, mental and physical, specific features of modern scientific knowledge, aimed at implementing many variable principles of philosophical thinking.

However, today the education system does not perform the necessary functions of social adaptation of the individual. There is a crisis of human potential: unemployment, crime. For example, L. A. Yurgina considers socio-economic and cultural-creative as a number of social tasks of education. The first said that the formation and development of the intellectual, scientific, technical and human potential of society is associated with the development of spiritual life. [3]

Another important function is not taken into account - the social adaptation of a person in life, for which the social component of education is responsible. Gender is becoming a social category in almost any science. Everywhere there is a gender ratio of men and women, a comparison of their achievements. The spirit of rivalry between them is now of a competitive nature, where the personal potential of a person, his talents and abilities, regardless of gender, come to the fore. It is important to remove this



competition from the education system, allowing people to develop their own gender identity, regardless of any misconceptions. Entering society, such a person can compete for career achievements on fair terms.

It is clear that the role of parents and teachers are key indicators of gender education. The idols of modern youth are pop stars, company executives, clergy and many others. They are role models for the "right" women and men who deserve to be emulated. For girls and boys, it is less important to see and even hear - the key is to find understanding among those whom they consider "their own".

Socialization is not only the adaptation of individuals to the social environment in which they are born, but also their active integration as participants in various social systems. Feminist theories have raised the question of the mandatory nature of gender socialization. Parents are not capable of everything and are not as responsive as we would like. Both "right" and "wrong" boys and girls grow up in the family.

Historically, the formation of gender theory originates in antiquity and is associated with the names of Plato and Aristotle. Then came the patriarchal traditions in philosophy, in which the principle of man had a privileged status, and the principle of femininity was symbolically determined by feelings and emotions, which is the basis of what is now called phalocentrism.

An analysis of gender orientation helps to reveal its essence and features when considered in other areas of science, since the theses and definitions put forward by philosophers, sociologists and historians are interconnected. This allows the language to put forward certain criteria for studying the gender aspect. Sociologists of the late 1960s and early 1970s shared a definition of gender. The definition of "sex" is formed by the biological characteristics of sex, and the word "gender" is used to refer to social sex.

At the end of the 20th-21st centuries, post-Soviet sociology began to adopt new concepts and directions, among which gender studies played an important role.

Gender sociology is a branch that studies the laws of differentiation of male and female roles, gender differences at all levels and their impact on human existence, coexistence, specific aspects of social organization, the impact on the specific characteristics of male and female social communities.

Gender sociology introduces concepts such as "sociocultural gender" and "gender stereotypes".

Gender is a key practice in everyday interaction; it becomes a reflective background that is not needed for social communication. There will be difficulties with gender classification and there will be communication gaps. The gender constitution is determined by the cultural context. This means that gender relations are constructs of culture, and that the "work" of culture in defining sex is called gender.

According to constructivists, gender is a system of interpersonal interactions through which the idea of a man and a woman as the main categories of the social order is created, approved and processed. [4]

By ascribing a gender to a child, the child presents himself as a socially competent subject striving to be an adult in the eyes of others. Preschoolers are clearly identified as children by the environment, but as they grow older they give up on themselves.

Aristotle, in turn, defines this ability by the nature of the male and female principles, because it is very strongly expressed in the sense that the natural destiny of a man is to manage the economy and the state, and a woman to take care of the household.



An analysis of gender orientation helps to reveal its essence and features when considered in other areas of science, since the theses and definitions put forward by philosophers, sociologists and historians are interconnected. This allows us to put forward certain criteria when studying the gender aspect of the language. Western philosophers view the “gender system” in terms of ideas, institutions, accepted rules of conduct, and the interaction of other social relations in relation to people’s gender. The result was the interpretation of sex as a complex self-organizing mechanism developed by society, consisting of rules and laws inhabited by man and society as a whole. It is carried out by the relevant social institutions, as well as by the self-awareness of a person, that is, by how each person perceives himself and his role in society, depending on gender. Thus, we can observe the scientific schools of gender issues in philosophy, the development and manifestation of gender in philosophy, as well as the understanding of male and female principles by scientists over time. In philosophy, gender has played an important role in terms of attitudes towards women for many years, as a result of which there is a process of forming the image of a woman as a person and, accordingly, changing her position in society. As a result, the main problem of gender philosophy becomes the problem of a new way of expressing this point of view. The concept of “gender” includes several terms. For example, gender specificity refers to the acceptance by a person of certain male or female characteristics developed in a particular culture. The ideology of the same name also belongs to gender, according to which its structural representations allow, in other words, to substantiate the importance of gender from a social point of view. When we talk about gender differentiation, it becomes clear that we are talking about the division of people into male and female parts on a social basis. There are also such things as gender roles. This is a certain set of rules that are specific to the male or female sex. This may include demeanor, gestures, clothing, tone of voice, and more. Let us dwell only on the analysis of the ratio of gender equality between the two sexes - female and male. So, gender equality is a very beautiful concept. This means that men and women should be given equal opportunities in everything. That is, equal opportunities for men and women in education, career choice, promotion - gender equality.

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