

# Gender equality as a condition and result of increasing the social activity of women

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**Abstract:** As a system of knowledge, gender is a complex of socio-philosophical, sociological, political science, psychological, cultural and other theories that analyze the development of male and female identities and subjectivity, the position of women and men in society, the system of male dominance, the formation of normative relations between “male” and “feminine” in a particular culture.

**Key words:** gender, gender equality, mentality, gender culture, gender studies, gender identity, gender identity, masculinity and femininity, gender differences.

The development of Uzbekistan, which is implementing its own strategy, calculated until 2026, is characterized by a transition from a national upsurge to a period of prosperity, during which various economic and social projects are being implemented through cooperation with international organizations. As President Mirziyoyev Sh.M. at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 31st anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all conditions are created in the country so that young people and women can study, acquire a profession, and develop their abilities. This indicates the desire of the state and society for social and gender equality [1].

The problem of gender equality and its solution in Uzbek society have their own specifics, due to the peculiarities of historical development, national culture and religion, lifestyle, traditions, moral values and mentality. Borrowing the experience of other (developed) countries in solving this problem allows us to move towards achieving real gender equality, taking into account the relationship between the general and the special both in these countries and in our own country. It is clear that absolute gender equality as an ideal is hardly achievable in any of the countries for a number of objective and subjective reasons. Differences between the sexes due to biology and physiology are objective, and, nevertheless, the desire to achieve it reflects the level of development of society and culture (especially gender culture), as a whole. The development of gender culture as a resolution of the contradiction between, on the one hand, the need to improve the social status of women in modern society in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development, which may be accompanied by a transformation of the consciousness of the individual, her system of values and moral attitudes, and, on the other hand, the desire to preserve her national identity, is a condition and result of increasing the social (educational and intellectual) activity of women.

Modern gender studies have made a significant contribution to understanding and reforming many aspects of public life, including legislative, managerial, information and educational activities. A significant area of these studies is the changing status of women in modern society. Actual problems and trends in the development of the family, the changing roles of women and men in society, on the one hand, drawing attention to the individual, the person, the study of his subjective reality and individuality, on the other, cause an increase in interest in the problems of the psychology of men and women and gender equality, taking into account specifics of modern society.

It should be noted that recently in science and practice, the concepts of “gender”, “gender identity” are increasingly encountered instead of the usual “sex” and “gender identity”. However, the concept of “gender” is a rather multi-valued culturological concept that denotes a whole complex of phenomena. This is the distribution of roles and functions between men and women in society, and the ratio of their social statuses, as well as the ideas existing in culture about the essence and signs of masculinity and femininity [2, p.276].

As a system of knowledge, gender is a complex of socio-philosophical, sociological, political science, psychological, cultural and other theories that analyze the development of male and female identities and subjectivity, the position of women and men in society, the system of male dominance, the formation of normative relations between "male" and "feminine" in a particular culture. The gender system of society is a set of interrelated institutions and organizations with the help of which relationships between women and men are built socially, ideologically and organizationally, society's attitude to gender issues, real gender inequality or equality is formed, gains are made, real assertion and guarantees of rights, freedoms and duties women and men are provided with real opportunities for their self-realization in accordance with the achieved level of gender culture [3, p.230].

Gender as a system of practice covers all forms of practical work on gender transformation. These include the practice of emancipation as an entry into an environment (system) dominated by the masculine principle, the participation of both sexes as equals in decision-making, in the formation of gender strategies and their respective policies, and the creation of gender law. This practice is developing both internationally and nationally. Gender in International Relations: An Analysis of Gender Theory and Gender Studies [4]. Obviously, the differences between female and male psychology are primarily based on genetic characteristics. But at the same time, one cannot ignore the socio-historical factors that have left their indelible imprint on the differences in the behavior of men and women for many centuries of human development: rules and norms of behavior, social roles, postulates of responsibility, etc. Thus, the influence of social -historical aspects had a decisive impact on the psychology of the behavior of two opposite sexes. Sex differences (male-female) exist at the genetic, morphological, physiological, psychological and social levels. Gender differences in abilities and personality traits depend on both biological and social, cultural, and ethnic factors.

It is natural that social, economic and political changes naturally lead to a change in social and individual consciousness, the manifestations of which are the gender identity of the individual and the system of ideas about a particular gender position (role). This, in turn, contributes to a more successful adaptation of the individual in society, which is a necessary condition for the effective functioning of society as a single social system as a whole [2, p.277].

An analysis of the transformations taking place in Uzbekistan allows us to conclude that these aspects are indeed embodied in the life of society. Thanks to the strengthening of the role of women and girls in building and managing the state and society, as well as the focus of the head of state on expanding their political rights, their social activity has increased, which is supported by political and legal decisions. The international documents signed by Uzbekistan are an integral part of a set of legal acts aimed at protecting the interests of women, strengthening their position in the family and in society as a whole. It should be noted that the idea of a "socially oriented state" actualizes the problems of sex and gender.

Almost half of the population of Uzbekistan are women, many of whom have been deservedly awarded various state awards for their social activity. The main factor in ensuring the growth of socio-political activity of women is the combination of education and upbringing, which is carried out through: expanding cooperation between educational institutions and government organizations; formation of the spiritual worldview of young girls, not limited to cultural facilities (cinema, theater, museum, etc.), and ensuring their participation in social and political events, that is, increasing the activity in discussions; ensuring the active participation of women in the ongoing reforms in the country and the formation of a sense of involvement of girls in the events taking place in society.

The role of civil society institutions in ensuring the rights and freedoms of women and increasing their social activity is also great. Non-governmental public organizations representing the interests of various groups and strata are currently an important institution of modern civil society. Through the wide involvement of women in such organizations, the realization of rights and freedoms is achieved, thereby ensuring their direct and indirect participation in the management of the state and society. The work carried out with women can be divided into two areas:

First, increasing the social activity of women working in educational institutions, improving work to ensure their active participation in the reforms being carried out in our country is one of the important factors in the development of our country. This task can only be accomplished by further improving the work of the Council for Women's Issues in educational institutions. In particular, attention should be paid to

increasing the economic and legal knowledge of women in educational institutions, strengthening the prevention of delinquency and crime, and ensuring compliance with the rules of etiquette.

The second is work with female students of educational institutions, which includes the following tasks: organizing events for cooperation between the family, the mahalla and the educational institution; increasing the activity of female students in educational institutions through the "Kizlarzhon" circles and the meaningful organization of their leisure time by involving them in various sections; improving the legal knowledge of students, systematic preparation for family life, the formation of skills in relationships between spouses and other family members; quality organization of services of psychologists in educational institutions.

In order to systematically continue the ongoing reforms in the country to protect the rights and legitimate interests of women, increase their economic, social and political activity, health protection, training in professions and employment, broad involvement in entrepreneurship, social support for women in need and ensuring gender equality, as well as consistent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Global Agenda in Uzbekistan, the National Program to increase the activity of women in all spheres of the economic, political and social life of the country for 2022–2026 has been adopted and is being consistently implemented.

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