

# Features Of the Formation of a System of Social and Value Orientations of Women

**Seitova Zukhrakhon Pirzhanovna**

Associate Professor, PhD, Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz  
Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan

**Zhamilova Gulbahar**

Lecturer, Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz  
Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan

**Abstract:** In the article, the author touches on the issues of social and value targeting women. With the expansion of the role of women in social production, there is a process of qualitative change on the part of all strata of society towards the female factor. This new social state of women is facilitated by the purposeful policy of our young state to empower women in the public life of the country. That women's rights are primarily guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Key words:** Strategy, social orientation, value orientations, subject.

In 2016-2019, Uzbekistan implemented fundamental reforms affecting almost all spheres of society and all categories of citizens living in the country. On the basis of the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, special attention was paid to such priority areas as improving the system of state and social construction, ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system, development and liberalization of the national economy, strengthening the social sphere, ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, implementing an effective foreign policy.

With the expansion of the role of women in social production, there is a process of qualitative change on the part of all strata of society towards the female factor. This new social state of women is facilitated by the purposeful policy of our young state to empower women in the public life of the country. Women's rights are primarily guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which, in particular, states that men and women have not only equal rights and freedoms, but equal opportunities for their realization. Of fundamental importance for the understanding of women's rights is the fact that the generally recognized principles and norms of international law are an integral part of the legal system of our society [5.- No. 137].

"A woman is a ruler and ruler in love, is a mighty, affectionate and gentle force that brings up a man," wrote V.A. Sukhomlinsky. [9.-C.277].

The state of society, the level of its development and potential opportunities are largely determined by the position of women. In turn, the changes taking place in society are reflected in the system of values of women, their social value orientations. Value orientations, like social values themselves, being in general a product of human activity, at the same time are directly related to socio-economic, social - the political nature of society and the objective conditions of objective activity, as well as with social attitudes correlated with the integrity of the way of life, in comparison with attitudes towards private social objects and situations, individual actions. They are a reflection of fundamental interests, and express the subjective social position of people, their worldview and moral principles. The formation of a system of value orientations means the formation of an individual as an active subject of social reality.

In a society consisting of men and women with a clearly expressed specificity of their values, the study of the processes of formation and dynamics of women's value orientations is a permanently urgent task. Another side of the relevance of the study is the emergence of new problems in the relationship between women and society, associated with the formation of market relations in modern society, a change in social and cultural priorities.

An important and fairly independent place in the system of social relations is occupied by the social value orientations of women. The specificity of social value orientations is determined by the place they

occupy among other value orientations. However, the analysis of the formation of social value orientations is impossible without deep penetration into the specifics of social, social relationships. Therefore, before proceeding to consider the system of social orientations of women, it is necessary to analyze the concept of "social relations".

In the literature, there are two main positions on the issue of social relations. The first group of authors identifies social relations with public ones [7.-1987]. The second group considers social relations as specific in the system of social relations, while understanding their specificity in different ways. [8.-1873] When considering the most essential specific features social relations, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that, firstly, communities and individuals act as the subjects of these relations, and individuals are carriers of social qualities, ultimately determined by their place in the systems of production, distribution, consumption and management; secondly, it is the relationship of equality and inequality in the position of people and groups in society: thirdly, it is the relationship of individuals, social communities and groups, mediated by elements of the environment - things, objects, tools.

However, all of the above points, although they characterize social relations from various angles, still do not provide sufficient grounds to distinguish them among other types of social relations. The main distinguishing feature of social relations is that these are relations between social subjects as wholes, in contrast, for example, from political relations, where the subject acts with only one side of it. All other social relations are integrated into social ones to the extent that they reflect the interaction of subjects as wholes.

Since social relations are relations "between groups of people occupying different positions in society, taking unequal participation in its economic and spiritual life, differing not only in the level, but also in the source of their income, the structure of personal consumption, lifestyle, level of personal development, type public consciousness" insofar as these differences are recorded in social value orientations. In other words, social value orientations reflect the qualitative uniqueness of the systemic subjects of social relations, regardless of the field of activity of these subjects.

Thus, speaking about the study of the social value orientations of certain social subjects, we assume the study of social subjects in all the variety of their external and internal connections, including the study of various aspects of their life - socio-political, socio-economic, sociocultural, etc. As you know, the basis of human activity, including social, is his needs, both material and spiritual. All human activity is aimed at satisfying these needs.

Need acts as a stimulus for human activity. The realization of activity is the first prerequisite for the existence of a social subject. In view of the objective dependence of a person on the social environment, there is a relationship between what is objectively necessary for him to function in the political or economic sphere, and what is really at his disposal. Reflected in the mind of a person sometimes on an unconscious level, need prompts him to take active action to satisfy it. On this path, several levels of need development can be distinguished: a state of dissatisfaction, when there is a readiness for action, but without an objective orientation (unconscious need); awareness of the need; awareness of the way to satisfy the need. From the level of objective need, the practical manifestation of necessity, a transition is made to the reflection of this need in consciousness, to the ideal urge of the subject to the inner "image" of the necessary. There is an awareness and experience of the objective need for the form of emotions and the need for volitional actions.

Understanding social need and activity as a cause and effect, respectively, helps to reveal the mechanism of the transition of a need into an activity, in the process of which this need is satisfied.

However, it should be borne in mind that the connection between need and activity is so dialectical that it will be more accurate to speak of their interdependence. To become an active force, a social need must be actualized, revealed as significant, internally related to the real object. At the same time, the need to satisfy the need generates a certain activity aimed at its satisfaction, i.e. generates social interest.

It is on this basis that you can conduct a conversation and about the interests of women, bearing in mind those features that characterize them, on the one hand, as something in common, on the other, as distinguishing them from other social groups and communities. Interests, as interpreted by A.G. Zdravomyslov and A.G. Khanipov, serve as a source of development for subjects of social action, assert their subjectivity, their interest, their line of behavior in the objective result of action.

Thus, despite the integral nature of interest as a social phenomenon, it is quite possible to speak about the features of social interests and needs in the same way as we talked about the features of social relations. The

social interests of women are primarily determined by their place and role in the social structure, their participation in social life. At the same time, the social interests of women to a certain extent reflect social relations in society as a whole, determine in a concentrated form the social position of women as one of the subjects of social development, the totality of their social ties with other groups of society. As you know, women are a socio-demographic group, distinguished on the basis of a set of sexual (biological) characteristics, characteristics of social status and, due to both, socio-psychological properties.

The socio-psychological characteristics of women and their social status are of a socio-historical nature and depend on the social system and the level of culture (as well as the regularities of socialization inherent in a given society, stereotypes of thinking). The role of women as a social group especially increases during periods of social change, which mark the transition from one system of values, from one model of social development to another. But, as a rule, the socio-political radicalism of women is expressed mainly in value judgments, less in real actions. In the process of determining the significance of objects and phenomena of social life, a person, including a woman, realizes the degree of their correspondence their interests and needs. In the mind of a woman, a specific state arises, which can be characterized as a social attitude towards the performance of certain activities aimed at realizing social interest. Social attitudes represent a stable position of the individual in a specific social (socio-political or socio-economic) situation, due to the great importance and as a result of the frequent repetition of current social attitudes, their identification, consolidation and formation of a relatively holistic and stable system is carried out. This system is the social value orientations of women.

Social orientations have characteristic features. First, all of them, in one way or another, express the nature of a person's orientation towards the reproduction and development of their social qualities. Secondly, they are all implemented in the social sphere, which includes working and living conditions, health protection, opportunities for study and leisure, and etc. Women act as not only an object, but also a subject of historical action, with varying degrees of activity participating in social processes, in public life, in the spheres of production, politics, culture. Women as a socio-demographic community have their own specific characteristics associated with the characteristics of gender and psychology and ultimately determined by the role of the mother children, style of role behavior. Among the characteristics determined by gender, as already mentioned, should be attributed to the stable attitude of women to such a socially significant function as motherhood, and hence to family, children. All this sets a strictly normative orientation for each link in the structure of formation social value orientations of women: needs, interests, attitudes, value orientations.

Thus, taking into account the analysis of the nature of the social, as well as the specifics of women as a special social group, their social value orientations can be defined as a system of fixed attitudes, in which their social behavior and personal attitude to the needs and interests of society as a certain qualitative integrity and to their own social status.

#### References:

1. Decree of the President of February 7, 2017 No. 4947.
2. Resolution of the President of March 7, 2019 No. 4235.
3. Laws No. 561 and 562 of September 2, 2019.
4. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 192 dated March 30, 2020.
5. Bekmuradov M.B., Ubaydullaeva P.A. What is stopping an Uzbek woman? // People's word. No. 137. July 3, 2004. <http://www.centrasia.ru>.
6. Giddens E. Basic problems of social theory: action, structure and contradiction in social analysis / E. Giddens // Social and humanitarian sciences. Domestic and foreign literature. Ser.7. Literary criticism: RZh / RAN.INION.-M., 1996.-№11.-P.22-51.
7. Gidnev P. Philosophy and social cognition. M. 1987; Drozdov A.V. On the problem of social relations, M. 1989.
8. Orlov L.V. Social relations. L. 1873.
9. Sukhomlinsky V.A. How to bring up a real person. Mn. 1978.