

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GENDER RELATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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### ANNOTATION

*This article reveals the social aspects of ensuring gender equality for women in the context of the modern globalization process. It has been shown that there is a need to pay attention to the racial and class discrimination trends that are taking place in the world. The author analyzes the views on gender theory existing in the scientific literature and supports the point of view that gender is a new understanding and a new perception of social relations between the genders.*

*The article is based on the fact that the coordination, harmonization of relations between society and the individual, mankind and man is a prerequisite for global development. It is for this reason that the issues of global development encourage the solution of women's rights in accordance with its purpose and have expressed certain views on the fact that each of us has a great responsibility in this regard.*

**Keywords:** globalization, human interests, freedom, equality, obligation, gender, gender equality, social life, personal rights, social rights, humanism.

### Introduction

As a consequence of the changes taking place in the world community in today's modern globalization, the human factor has become a prior factor in the process of changing the social world, while the attitude towards women has radically changed. Achieving gender equality is one of the main prerequisites for fair and sustainable human development. The fact that gender equality is of top importance in social relations, which is important for the development of society, is more evident in the modern process of globalization. In many scientific centers around the world, research is being conducted to address the current problems of women and girls. In particular, the social aspects of ensuring gender equality of women were revealed, the importance of paying attention to the racial and gender discrimination trends around the globe was shown. The social, economic and political influence of a woman on the development of society is studied from the point of modern methodology in the system of a number of branches of science. The identification of ways to ensure women's equality in the current process of socio-economic and political development and the development of practical recommendations

are among the most relevant research topics. Addressing such challenges is particularly important for young, independent countries that have embarked on the path of change inherent in a market economy and which are overcoming the serious challenges of the transition period.

Ensuring equality and increasing the responsibility of women in the system of reforms carried out in our country has become important social, political and economic issues and one of the priorities of state policy. "...taking into account the living conditions of women, our most urgent task is to continue an active state policy to ensure employment, to create all possible opportunities to ease the pain of our sisters, to increase the role and prestige of women in our social and political life"[1: 144]. However, in carrying out these tasks, it is important to study ways to increase the enrollment, activity, and responsibility of women in all spheres. Furthermore, great opportunities have been created in our country for the building of the new Uzbekistan, and serious reforms are continuing. The final goal of democratic reforms carried out in the framework of the action strategy on five directions of development of the Republic Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, which means that our country has

taken a decisive step into a new stage of development towards the construction of a democratic state and fair civil society.

**(Research methodology; Literature review).**

Normative and theoretical basis for this study were the decrees and orders of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on guarantees reliable protection of the rights and freedom of citizens, particularly women's rights, opinions and theoretical insights to social protection. In the process of studying the problems of gender equality in the global environment, axiological analysis and comparative methods were used.

The existence and development of society is the basis of cultural existence [2: 27]. The idea of a cultural being in a particular historical territorial space and time is made up of civilizations, which are the countries that have their own citizens and states. Uzbekistan is a country with its own state and citizens [3: 11]. Therefore, the methodological basis of the study was the civilizational approach.

Women's rights are an integral part of a human's personality and life. Hence, the right of women and the protection of their freedom have always been the main subject of religious, moral, philosophical, and social dialogue. In particular, the book of Avesto puts forward the idea of "restoring an organized, prosperous society in which harmony is achieved in all respects" [4: 1]. Ancient Greek thinkers Plato, Aristotle, Protagoras, Lycophron as the best state acknowledged the state in which equality and justice reigned society. They put forward the rules which maintained the equality for all. Using the idea of equality of men and women in his works, the Greek scientist Antiphon argued that "nature creates everyone: both women and men alike, but people develop laws that make people unequal"[5: 147]. The political and legal teachings of ancient Chinese scholar Confucius show the need for natural equality of people to understand human rights. The opinion of Confucius that "if you study the basics and principles of actions, your thoughts about (moral knowledge) good and evil will reach the very last level of perfection"[6: 139] - in the context of globalization will show the protection of women, family and world peace and the

protection of the right to life. Universal and national aspects of the problem of women, new approaches and views on empowerment has been studied by a number of scholars in the field of research [7]. The role of women in society, socio-political and economic processes, are put forward in the scientific works of such thinkers as I.Kant, F.Hegel, R.Descartes, E. Fromm, plays the methodological part of the research problems under the theme of political and philosophical ideas about the nature of their role in society. In the context of modern globalization, scientific research is conducted on the basis of completely new approaches and views on the problem of ensuring gender equality of women on a global scale. In particular, Western researchers [8] have successfully worked out practical and theoretical solutions to problems that have arisen in the lives of females. K. Borman, P. Barrey, M. Valet, E. Kaks, S. Haggard, and others have published a number of monographic studies on the role of women in ensuring equality, their role in political, social, and economic development. In Uzbekistan, the issues of gender equality of women, some aspects of the rights and social status of women are discussed by such scientists as Kholmatova[9: 240], S. Safaeva[10: 160], A. Huseynova[11: 88], N.D.Joraeva (the role of women in the socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan), N. M. Muravyeva (issues of increasing the social activity of women), G. B. Orazalieva (improving the legal culture of women in gender relations), D. Khenunova (socio-philosophical analysis of increasing the responsibility of women in the modern spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan), G. A. Matkarimova[12: 41].

**Analysis and results.**

During the years of independence, the government realized a lot of work to improve the status of women in Uzbekistan, the harmonious development of their creative, spiritual and economic opportunities. Today, as a result of the special attention paid to increase the activity of women in the family, society, and especially in public life, great changes are taking place both in public relations and legislation. Currently, more than 80 legislative acts of Uzbekistan are directly

related to the protection of women's rights, interests and freedom. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees with respect to equal rights and opportunities for women and men", adopted on September 2, 2019, is an integral and basic legislative document aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. For the first time by this law, the concept of "gender" is described in our national legislation. The law defines gender as a social aspect of relations between women and men, which is manifested in all spheres of life and activity of society, including politics, economy, law, ideology and culture, education and science. This law defines the main directions of State policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as well as public administration in this area. "In order to achieve gender equality, it is essential that the equal rights and opportunities provided for by law are accepted by the whole society"[13: 27]. Thus, globalization makes it possible to objectively develop sub-ideas, scientific and theoretical views on a global scale, and implement them in real life.

Globalization allows a person to control the validity of the international bill of all countries in ensuring rights. Experience shows that national and racial discrimination can exist, especially in countries which are tend to autocratic and totalitarian regime , if it is not controlled by international organizations, especially the UN and its institutions. The racial scandals that occurred in Eastern Europe after the collapse of the USSR showed that many troubles can still fall on the heads of people and nations.

The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted on 18 December 1979 and was instituted in 1981, which has been ratified by 196 states. The Convention is basically described as an international bill for rights of women. The concept of "gender" is used in modern philosophical, legal and social sciences. According to the new interpretation, "sex" and "gender" - express intersex relations, and legal relations are considered as gender as well. Thus, the concept of "gender" was first used in 1968, although it was introduced into scientific circulation by Stoller

[14: 6], its socio-historical background is found from antiquity. Because the gender relations between men and women go back to the period of the formation of classes in society, not only as physiological, anthropological, but also as political and legal relations. However, the issue of rational organization of gender relations on a global scale is now on the agenda. Because although men and women are considered equal in political and legal terms, ensuring this gender equality in real life remains one of the global challenges. For example, according to the UN official, more than 60% of children who do not attend school are girls, girls study 4.4 years less than boys, during pregnancy and childbirth 140 thousand girls die of life every year, in developing countries, about 450 million girls are developing behind boys due to malnutrition at a young age, and about two million girls are injured during sexual intercourse-related operations[16: 76]. Therefore, the Beijing Declaration adopted by the United Nations and the Beijing Platform for Action (1995, Beijing) emphasized gender equality. Since 1986, the UN has held meetings of the official circles of Strasbourg (1986) and Vienna (1989, 1997) for a global solution to the problem of ensuring equal rights for women. At the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi (1985), one of the main indicators of social development was put forward by the UN to the problems of gender equality and the idea of an integrated approach to their solution. While the UN is committed to addressing gender issues globally, ensuring legal equality between women and men remains one of the most difficult issues to address soon. Gender equality is a human right. Guaranteeing women's rights and enabling them to reach their full potential is essential not only for achieving gender equality, but also for achieving broad stages of development. It is no secret that women and girls with equal opportunities can contribute to the health and effectiveness of their families, people and countries and create a force that benefits all. Despite the fact that the world has made giant steps towards gender equality, there is still a large gap. According to the researchers, gender inequality is still a problem, and there

is a gender disparity in having significant opportunities in social life. This is especially evident in such processes as healthcare and higher education. The equality of rights of women and men in our society is not always manifested in the same way, the reason that men perceive women as "weakest" is integrated in some families as a tradition through upbringing. Promoting gender equality, international influential organizations call on all countries of the world to support the idea of gender equality, destroying the stereotypes of sexual discrimination that have developed in existing societies. Studies show that gender issues are broader than political and legal realities, they are age-old and historical and cultural traditions that require an approach from the real point of view.

The theory of gender approaches in culture from a fundamentally different point of view approaches the question of the distinctive features inherent in men and women. The basis of this attitude is the idea that all the differences that are considered traditional between the sexes are based not on a biological basis, but on a social basis. These differences are formed in society through social institutions, norms, and cultural dogmas. The Bund consists not only in the presence of differences (biological and social) from a gender point of view, but also in their socio-cultural assessment and interpretation. In traditional culture, the concepts of "masculinity" and "femininity" were sharply stratified and formed on the principle of double opposition. In addition, masculinity and femininity are hierarchized in such a way that one of them is a priority, the other is subordinate to it. Thus, gender stratification appears as the basis for the restoration of the system of violence in traditional culture. The basis of the theory and methodology of gender studies is not a dry description of the positions, roles and other aspects of the lives of men and women, but an analysis of the authority and priorities through which decisions are made in society through gender stratification. In more recent times, numerous studies have shown that the traditional male and female imaginations may even change over a period of time in the history of same-sex mythology.

Personal characteristics that are considered male or female are still poorly correlated with gender, such as clothing, habits, and headdresses that society gives to a particular gender. It is important that in addition to biological and social characteristics, gender was also influenced by material properties.

The women's movement first emerged in North America, during the fight for independence in 1775-1783, and in France during the great bourgeois Revolution in 1789-1794 [14: 17]. Women's Day was widely celebrated on March 8, 1914, simulate usly in 6 countries – Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia and Switzerland [17: 121]. Early feminists see them on both the legal and social fronts, as the crush of women follows the reasons for their dependence on men. Their views took the form of a feminist worldview, later feminist theory. However, the feminist advocacy and empowerment speeches were unexpected for society, and the positive reception was not lost on everyone, and even among women.

Feminism has played a crucial role in the emergence of gender theory as an alternative theory of socio-cultural development. Feminism has played a crucial role in the emergence of gender theory today as an alternative theory of socio-cultural development. In the 70s of the XX century, not satisfied with traditional social science, inspired by the ideas of Z. Freud and T. Parsons, feminist theorists began to express their theoretical assumptions in relation to Western knowledge, as well as new theoretical and methodological approaches to cultural analysis.

Based on traditional views, the roles of men and women arise from the notion that their social behavior is based on biological differences. The above mentioned famous psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud stated that "Anatomy is an event" [5: 573]. The upbringing of boys is traditionally aggressive, because it is accepted that a man must be strong, ambitious and persistent compared to women. Men are given the role of the builders of history and culture. However, girls are taught the role of the future mother from an early age, thus she should not have personal interests and must devote her life to her family-

her husband and children. Girls are raised both physically and psychologically vulnerable. This creates a favorable basis for accepting violence against oneself.

Women are assigned for the roles of housewives, who are responsible for household chores and raising children. Such a biologically oriented approach to the role of men and women is now criticized by supporters of the socio-gender formation.

It is noteworthy that biological determinism as an approach not only accepts the existence of gender inequality as a common moral, but also favors the inequality that has been formed over the centuries between different social groups. In particular, skin color or origin in different societies were signs that a person belongs to a particular social group. Hierarchical stratification arose in the process of social stratification. However, the universal model of stratification, characteristic of any society, is gender stratification, the hierarchy in this case was determined by gender, and almost always men were at a level higher than women. History has shown that the real power has always been in the hands of men and from the very beginning of the patriarchal period, they considered women dependent.

The penetration of feminist ideas into various spheres of culture continued at an incredibly rapid pace: in the early 70s, the concept of sexuality of traditional culture, which surprised everyone, caused a flood of controversy and emotions (gender discrimination is understood when talking about sexuality), has now become an integral concept in the consciousness of a cultured person of the XXI century. In practice, the fight against sexuality was also declared in the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. These ideas serve as a reference point for the activities of UNESCO, as well as numerous social, cultural and educational institutions, organizations that publish textbooks for teachers, students, journalists, as well as publications on the elimination of sexist beliefs in the language. In addition, it is impossible to imagine education at the

universities of modern Uzbekistan without training courses and programs on the theory of feminism and gender studies.

#### **(Conclusion; Recommendations).**

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the modern era of globalization, a new approach to the problem of women and men has emerged in socio-political and philosophical views. The problem of the social essence of a person, which is one of the main issues of philosophy, was considered from a gender perspective, and this situation is reflected in gender studies, which are now widely spread throughout the world. As a result of the promotion of gender theory, the need to ensure gender equality between men and women in the general thinking that seeks to guarantee equality of their rights and opportunities is put on the agenda. The history of mankind shows that for thousands of years, the cultural level and spiritual perfection of any society is determined by their attitude towards women. The first president of our country, Islam Karimov, noted that "infinite respect for women is another reason for our tension, that a woman is a selfless creature who first of all inspires every person, protecting him from the storms of life"[18: 248-257]. We must increase the responsibility and the role of women and girls in our family and society, and ensuring their vital interests more widely. Increasing the social and political activity of women is aimed at restoring a democratic state governed by the rule of law in Uzbekistan. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev : "We must mobilize all our forces and capabilities to educate our youth in the spirit of national and universal values. To realizing such an incredibly important task, we firstly rely on the intelligence, knowledge and experience of our mothers, women-activists of the district, respected women, you our dear sisters"[1], - states. Certainly, women's political responsibility is an crucial factor for social development. Because no society develops without the active participation of women in the management of society and state affairs.

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