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THE ROLE OF GENDER EQUATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Abstract: For man, free choice is a condition of his development, and at the same time represents one of the highest goals of human society. In this regard, the priority issues of human development and democratization inevitably stem from issues related to achieving equality between men and women. Today, the importance of gender equality in social relations, which is important in the development of society, is becoming more and more obvious. Today, as a result of special attention paid to increasing the activity of women in the family, society, especially in social life, it is said that great changes are taking place in both social relations and legislation. This article analyzes the role of gender equality in the development of society.

Keywords: human development, gender equality, family, women, society, free choice, inequality, gender division

Introduction

The process of human development is continuous and consists of the systematic expansion of human potential in terms of participation in the political, economic, social, spiritual, cultural life of society. For man, free choice is a condition of his development, and at the same time represents one of the highest goals of human society. Among the most basic opportunities to help take advantage of the remaining opportunities are three: the opportunity to live a long and healthy life, the opportunity to get an education and the material well-being that can provide a decent standard of living. Human development is the basic content and form of existence of human society. In all types of human activity, the modern stage of development not only puts man at the center of social development, but also requires that the results of development serve the path of human development.

Main part

According to the radical feminist approach, one of the universal models of social stratification inherent in any society is the division by gender, i.e., men and women. You may or may not agree with this controversial opinion. However, real life shows that gender creates significant social differences between people, as a result of which men rise to the top

of social stratification, while women are pushed to the background. Thus, no matter what social stratum we look at, gender remains a defining factor of differences and inequality within each stratum of society. Today, this approach is also internationally recognized. As stated in the UN Human Development Documents, "in no society do women have the same opportunities as men. This unequal status leads to a mismatch between the significant contribution of women to human development and the small share of benefits provided by this process". In this regard, the priority issues of human development and democratization are inevitably related to equality between men and women. issues, and, as a result, the need to raise the status of women and expand their rights [1].

The concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. The bold move of both sexes towards their dreams and goals only implies the need to provide equal opportunities to improve the quality of life. One of the demands of a developed society is to ensure equality of men's and women's rights. This, in turn, will greatly contribute to political and economic growth in each country, experts said.

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attention paid to increasing the activity of women in the family, society, especially in social life, it is said that great changes are taking place in both social relations and legislation [2].

In the later stages of socio-historical development, women became dependent on men to meet their psychophysiological, economic, and childbearing needs. The issue of women is a complex of social problems that reflects the situation in society and the family, the liberation of motherhood and childhood from various shortcomings.

From a philosophical point of view, the defining condition in history is the direct maintenance and restoration of life. This includes, first of all, the production of food, clothing, shelter, etc., which are the means of subsistence necessary for human existence, as well as the production of weapons. and second, that in order to maintain the continuity of society, people need to ensure the continuity of their lineage, that is, to produce themselves. The needs of the people in a given historical period and in certain countries, and the social order that arises as a result of these needs depends on the level of development. In turn, the production of material goods is determined by the development of labor activity, the level of development of society [3].

As a result of our analysis of women's issues in relation to human society, we must say that socio-historical processes are not only the formations or production relations that human society has gone through, but also the ways in which they move from one stage to another. family, customs, culture, international and necessary inter-civilizational relations, religion, labor and organization of public organizations. Analyzing these views and concepts, and from the point of view of modern problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the following areas in solving the problem of women:

- social and legal status of women;
- participation in economic relations;
- position in political systems;
- role in cultural development and religious life;
- activity in international movements;

- The role of family relationships in the formation and strengthening

During the period of maternal semen, the status of women was high. The woman was considered to be the main productive force, maintaining the furnace, raising a child and ensuring the reproduction of the seed. This allowed him to lead in tribal, tribal life. Even today, the material and economic development of society is considered to be the only criterion of development. At first glance, this seems to be true. But, unfortunately, one aspect of social production — the focus on spiritual development — began to wane.

As family relationships diminished their social character, the work became less interesting to people. It became a private business, and as a result, the balance between these two types of production was disturbed, which began to cause many very serious and dangerous problems before the individual society. For example, because family relationships determine people's spiritual activities, this process began to destroy their spiritual world in the first place. This led to a spiritual crisis in the society [4]. This crisis threatens the survival of humanity on Earth as a biological species. Mankind's birth and upbringing is a complex process. It is more dependent on the woman, creating complexities such as various psycho-emotional feelings in performing this task. So it is important that society recognizes the complexity of this process. A woman's pregnancy, the birth of a child, her need for long-term care, emotion, attention require the mother to do these things patiently. This labor is not paid. The role of women is not limited to this. They perform three functions: reproductive, productive, and social.

Men are primarily engaged in productive and socio-political activities. Reproductive function — childbirth and housekeeping are necessary to restore and support the workforce. The productive task is the work done by men and women to raise funds. A social task is an activity aimed at ensuring and maintaining areas such as environmental protection, health, education, which is a deficit fund in consumption by society. This service is unpaid,

voluntary, work done in your spare time. Economists estimate that in industrialized countries, men spend 70% of their total working time, while in developing countries, more than three-quarters of it is spent on market, i.e., paid activities, while women, unlike men, spend three-quarters of their time on unpaid and only spend a quarter on paid activities [5]. Thus, sexual differences have both specific and general causal links, under the influence of which women experience weakness, dependence, procrastination, softness, emotional propensity, need for help from others, sensitivity, and so on. character traits find content. These problems are specific to women around the world and to each nation. National aspects of women's issues include family, childhood, procreation, community-based living, adherence to religious and national traditions, loyalty to family relationships, simplicity, hospitality, thoughtfulness, modesty, and chastity [6]. features, as well as the problems that arise in the present period because of these qualities. Socialism and nationalism in the issue of women are always interrelated and complementary.

The issue of women is actually a social phenomenon. But it also has national aspects. The scope of her research is to study the ways in which a particular segment of the population - women - to ensure human life, work and creativity, participation in social life, public affairs, equality in family relations.

Conclusion

In summary, how strong are gender superstitions in modern society? In general, the popularization of democratic ideas, the feminist and women's movement, as well as the strengthening of gender research in the academic environment, have had an impact on mitigating the most drastic misconceptions about gender through joint efforts. However, despite the changes that have taken place, traditional gender stereotypes continue to hold on to their existence and their firm influence.

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