

Theoretical Foundations of Approaches to Gender Differentiation

Shodieva Zebiniso Nurmamadovna

Director of the Information Library Center
Samarkand region named after A.S. Pushkin

Annotation

In this article, the author theoretically analyzed approaches to gender differentiation. The differences between men and women have been explained on scientific grounds from a theoretical nature.

Keywords: gender, individ, men and women, biological trait, gender, law, natural difference, domestic violence, protection, agreement, discrimination, personality, cruelty, value, social, cultural, psychological.

Gender is a universal biological difference between men and women and is a unit of biological, physiological and social signs that form the basis for determining the anatomical and physiological and social nature, that is, the belonging of an individual to the biological sex – male or female. Non-serious differences in the roles of men and women relate to their biological characteristics. In addition to biological differences between men and women, there are many differences based on non-biological causes by their nature [1]. That is, there are differences in social roles, division of forms of activity, psychological characteristics of behavior and individuals. As noted, the term gender has been adopted to more accurately differentiate the behavior of men and women, social and cultural characteristics, with biological, natural differences between men and women.

The introduction of the concept of gender differentiation helps to distinguish between two concepts in the most general sense - the concepts of biological and social gender. Gender (from the English gender – "breed") defines the concept of gender as a social construct that is the superstructure of physiological reality [2].

In the analysis of the concept of gender, biological and social characteristics have their effect. In the broadest sense, culture is what has arisen throughout the understanding and regulation of knowledge about the world by humanity. It is these that distinguish man from the animal world. Culture encompasses the following - "language, tradition, lifestyle, norms of action, thinking, knowledge, values, myths and the symbolic acceptance (expression) of the world in art"[3].

O.Voronina believes that in the human mentality, masculinity and femininity will exist as elements of the following cultural symbolic lines:

masculinity-rasional-spiritual-divine -... - cultural;

feminine - emotional - body-specific - sinful -... - natural.

In all concepts considered "masculine" or likened to it, in social and cultural symbolic characteristics, in contrast to the biological nature of gender, there will be embodied valuable orientations that are defined as positive, significant and superior. Features considered "feminine", on the other hand, are seen as negative, secondary and subordinate [4].

In the theory of gender social organization, three main concepts are distinguished: gender, sexual affiliation and gender. Until the beginning of the 1970s,

there was a clear idea that gender is an anatomical, physiological constant, a status given to an individual. The gender as this anatomical, physiologically invariable size (constanta), the status assigned to an individual. Gender, on the other hand, is considered by feminist researchers as "a status achieved by psychological, cultural and social means" [5]. However, since the gender identity of the individual is small, by the age of 5 (K. Miller, on the other hand, warns about the age of 18 months) that the formation and then the consolidation in the consolidated experience, indicates that gender is a status that can be achieved.

The first attempt to distinguish between the concepts of gender and gender was made in 1968 by a professor at the University of California, psychiatrist Robert Stoller. The study of the problem of transsexuals led to the conclusion that gender is easier to change gender through surgery than to change self-awareness. New discoveries in science, together with their theoretical understanding, lead researchers to the conclusion that gender is the unity of biological properties and is the initial basis for recognizing an individual as belonging to a particular biological sex. "However, not only the role, but the gender identity itself is tied to individuals in the process of interaction. In other words, "biological gender and gender affiliation differ analytically. If the biological sex is determined according to the presence of physiological-anatomical features, it is realized in the process of interpersonal communication of the sexual category. Biological signs of gender are hidden under clothing. The properties associated with them are manifested in interactions. According to sociologist E. Goffman [6] universal means of identification include appearance, voice, letter, however, as practice shows, there are no signs of appearance that clearly indicate belonging to one or another gender. Facial lines, hair, limb length, voice, clothing, decorations cannot serve to accurately determine gender today.

When the problem of gender identity arises, communication communication is interrupted, if gender is clear, communication is valid, and such a process of identification takes place in the process of everyday communication and is determined from a cultural point of view. Thus, gender from the point of view of social formation is a system of interpersonal relations, through which male – specific and feminine representations with the main categories of social order are created, described and recreated [7].

Social order provides for the restoration of "masculine" and "feminine" characteristics. However, in violation of this order in which the decision is made, the generally accepted norms are also violated, the initiator of which falls into a situation of gender problem. "The unusualness of the movement is contrary to generally accepted norms, while its author may remain incomprehensible by society. At present, the social order has decided in such a way that belonging to one gender or another embodies elements of hierarchy and power, according to which men are considered superior beings to women. The tasks and values that belong to the same hierarchy mainly to men stand much higher than those concepts that belong to women. Gender asymmetry is clearly observed in society – the inequality of men and women, manifested in various areas in their social status.

The main task in gender studies is to study the problem of studying gender research in humanitarian scientific fields. To carry out this task, it is necessary, first of all, to refer to the history of the formation of gender studies in order to trace the origin and development of the study of gender in relation to social, historical and cultural phenomena.

Secondly, to consider the theory of the construction of gender images in order to determine the basic rules in the problem of gender modeling. Thirdly, the study and systematization of aspects of the study of gender construction in the scientific branches of the humanities. In relation to various scientific areas of knowledge, gender studies have recently become a source of scientific interest. But every year gender issues are more actively studied, and the scientific field for studying the gender aspect in various disciplines is expanding. In the modern world, the problem of value orientations of men and women has become relevant.

The axiological scale is the main structure of society, which determines the patterns of behavior, beliefs, worldview and attachments, that is, determines the individual and society as a whole. The value system is the basis that connects the activities of the individual and the socio-cultural system. In the study of the difference between male and female value orientations, the term "gender" was introduced from psychology. The concept of gender (gender) arose in connection with the need to distinguish between biological and social gender.

The English word "gender" means "social gender in combination with its psychological and cultural characteristics." Genderology as a scientific field addresses many issues related to gender issues. The problem area of gender science is diverse: gender legal problems, problems of pedagogical education taking into account the gender identity of the individual, problems of socio-political development of gender, gender ethics of business behavior, general theoretical issues related to gender, and this is only a small part of the problems that are currently being studied in gender science. But where does gender research come from?

Gender studies have a rich history. The first sources dedicated to the Gender problem have ancient origins. For example, Plato myth is known about the division of mankind according to the principle of gender as a result of the rupture of the initially United nature of the first man, which led to the emergence of androgens. The era of Enlightenment also drew attention to the problem of the position of women in society: K.A.Gelvesiy, Sh.Manteske, D.Didra, F.Voltaire, Condorse, G.T.Bokl, in his works criticized the prevailing belief that women are unequal in relation to men and addressed the reasons for this phenomenon.

British philosophers of the XIX century I.Bentam, O.Thompson, D.S.Mill was the first to raise the question of "complete political equality of women" and equality in other areas of public life. An important book for the emergence of the phenomenon of feminism is the work of the French writer Simone de Bouvoir "the second Sex". This work has been deeply studied by addressing the male and female sexes to specific cultural phenomena. An appeal to the history of feminism is necessary in the context of the study of gender issues and the gender approach, since feminist theory is a prerequisite for the emergence of gender research in science in principle.

A.Igley, Dj.Vilyamsa, D.Besta, Dj.Spensa, Kremera, S.A.Basau, Dj.L.Gibbons and other scientists have studied their distinctive features in relation to gender. These scientists conducted studies aimed at studying specific aspects that affect the characteristics of the formation, manifestation and perception of gender characteristics in different national and ethnic groups, structures of social hierarchies, as well as in different age groups.

A set of norms that contain generalized information about the qualities inherent in each of the sexes is called gender roles. Some of these social meers are introduced into consciousness through television and popular literature, while others we accept

directly, for example, experience dissatisfaction with society when we deviate from the expected gender-role behavior [8].

The meaning of "feminism" (lat.from "femina-woman") appeared at the beginning of the XIX century. Its author is the French theorist Charles Furey. In his work "Teoriya chetirex dvijeniy I vseobtshikh sudeb", he noted that "women's competence is the main source of social progress" [9].

Feminism as an organized social Women's movement was considered a phenomenon of Western civilization. Feminism is not a homogeneous movement, it includes many areas that can be differentiated not only by the ideological and content principle, but also territorial.

All feminist trends are based on a common ideological basis-the protection of women's rights and equality, but different areas of feminism have their own policy. And the goal of the modern feminist movement is to level gender asymmetry in society.

3) 90s of the XX century-to the present day. The gender approach begins to be more actively studied and used in various fields of knowledge – the problems of language and culture are introduced into gender analysis.

Researchers are increasingly focusing on the social and political mechanisms for the formation of gender relations. Aspects of gender inequality, mechanisms of creating gender inequality in society are studied, and a fundamental reproduction of existing sexes is determined.

During this period, gender studies are becoming not only one of the leading and promising areas in American or Western European science, but also the time of the emergence, development and dissemination of gender research.

Thus, gender is seen as the process and result of individual socialization, so it is appropriate to refer to works that address the social aspect of gender formation. Referring to the works on the problem of gender formation, it is necessary to note the following scientific concepts that formed the basis of the theory of gender social construction: First, P.Berger and T.Lucman concept came out in 1966 in the treatise "the social construction of reality"[10], according to which social reality is both subjective and objective at the same time. Reality is objective because it is independent of the individual; but at the same time, reality is determined by the authors as subjective, since the individual creates it, and the authors resort to the study of the origin of social orders.

Gender is a concept of social order, manifested through the structures of action, consciousness, and society can be defined as the constant interaction of a woman and a man, gender also refers to social order. And it is appropriate to consider the process of gender identification as a process that simultaneously meets both the criterion of objectivity and the criterion of subjectivity: "that is, on the one hand, gender relations are objective, since the individual perceives them as an unfulfilled reality. But, on the other hand, they are socially constructed sub-subjective every day, every minute, here and now" [11].

Secondly, the theory of gender-role (gender) socialization, the authors of which are Parsons, R.Biles, M.Kamarovsky. This theory states that in the process of socialization, sexual roles are accepted by the individual. Institutions of socialization-family, school, circle of contacts of the individual, the media, etc. The theory of gender socialization emphasizes passivity in gender construction, since it emphasizes that the individual adopts the cultural norms that exist in the social sphere, especially the

ideals of femininity and masculinity, and subsequently produces them without creating their own rules for the formation of gender.

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