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SOCIO-POLITICAL ASPECTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF GENDER CULTURE IN EASTERN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the social and political life of the formation of the culture of gentes in the societies of the Shark. The appearance of gender culture, the means of development of society, the work aimed at ensuring gender equality, institutional foundations, historical and economic factors were considered. The results of the study should reveal the products that include gentes in the spaces of the Shark.

KEYWORDS

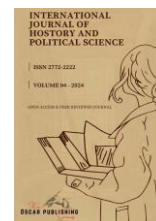
Gender culture, Eastern society, social aspects, political aspects, gender equality, legal foundations, factor factors, social development, gender equality.

INTRODUCTION

Since the creation of humanity, attention has been paid to the problems of men and women in their personal relationships, the role of the defendant in society, the family, gender equality and gender justice. To date, it has been proven that ensuring gender equality in all aspects of social life serves the development of the entire society. Today's conference, which is being held by the "Family and Women" Research Institute, is part of the ongoing work to protect the rights and interests

of women in our country, part of the systematic measures being taken, in which gender equality is ensured. The main goal is to scientifically examine the adjustment system and develop scientific proposals to identify problems, promote gender factors among the population, and exchange experiences on these issues.

There are also enough problems with self-control and ensuring gender equality. Studying the problems of



women, training unemployed women in professions that are in high demand in the labor market, and providing employment are not systematically organized, needing help and facing severe social problems. The lack of effective organization of work to provide socio-legal, technical and material assistance to disadvantaged women, to remove them from the state of correction, to correct the legal culture of women, to support them in the right to protection of their rights, to ensure security, to timely and fully realize the potential of girls growing up in rural areas, etc. are among these. Today, it is working to support women, ensure gender equality, and increase the activity of women in all aspects of economic, political and social life.

METHODOLOGY

When studying civil society, scientists study the relationship between the state and self-government bodies and the third sector, the relationship between civil society and democracy, civil society and the market economy (as its analogue), the issue of citizen activity in socio-political processes, the issue of individual freedom, voluntariness and volunteerism in civil society, the institutional aspects of civil society, its interpretation through the idea of liberalism, as well as the expansion of the activities of third sector organizations in various fields, etc. Ideas regarding the reform and improvement of the activities of civil society and its institutions can be found in the studies of political scientists, social scientists, and lawyers from the CIS countries L.I. Yakobson, I.V. Mersiyanova, E.L. Ryabova, E.V. Galkina [6]. These scientists studied issues such as the institutionalization of civil society in the modern era, the relationship between state and civil society institutions, civil society in post-socialist countries, the project of future civil society, the development of civil society institutions in the modern

era, the impact of the transformation of political processes in the new century on the institutionalization of civil society. Research related to the formation and development of civil society and its institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan began to be carried out from the early days of independence. In particular, a number of scientific studies were conducted on the doctrine of civil society, its historical development, institutional foundations, and the socio-political principles of a legal state and a strong civil society. The studies of political scientists A.Mominov, N.Jorayev, I.Ergashev, U.Idirov, M.Kyrgyzboyev, R.Jumayev, V.Kochkarov, G.Jamalova, M.Torakulov, J.Mavlonov and others analyze the theory of civil society, the stages of formation of civil society in Uzbekistan, its specific features, aspects of civil society related to the state political system, and the role of political leaders in the democratization of state and public administration [6].

Eastern societies have a centuries-old history and rich cultural heritage, and the process of forming gender culture also arose based on the social and political characteristics of this region. Gender culture is a set of cultural, legal and social norms that regulate the role, mutual relations and rights of women and men in society. In Eastern society, this concept is closely related to historically formed religious, cultural and traditional views. Eastern societies are usually characterized by traditionalism and conservatism. Here, the concept of gender is often formed based on cultural and religious norms. Sharia law, customs, and local traditions play an important role in determining the place of women and men in society. For example, in many Eastern countries, the main task of women is to raise a family and raise children. Men, on the other hand, mainly work in the economic and political spheres of society.



The social structure of society plays an important role in shaping gender culture. In Eastern societies, the pursuit of gender equality has become more and more important in recent years. If previously women were mainly engaged in household chores, now they have the opportunity to get an education, get a job, and be active in various spheres of society. However, this process is still limited by traditional views, and social inconsistencies are observed. Reforms and initiatives aimed at increasing the role of women in society are widespread in Eastern countries. For example, in many countries, women's rights are guaranteed in legislation and measures are being taken to protect them [4]. Women's participation in the education system is also increasing. The formation of gender culture is inextricably linked to political reforms and state policy. Currently, many Eastern countries have identified the achievement of gender equality as one of the priorities of state policy. For example, in a number of countries, special quotas have been introduced to ensure the participation of women in political processes.

At the same time, in some regions, women still have little participation in the political system. The main reasons for this include traditional views, family obligations, and limited educational opportunities. In Eastern societies, the education system is one of the important factors in shaping gender culture. In recent years, attention has been paid to the education of girls in many countries, and their participation in schools and higher education institutions is increasing. Ensuring gender equality in the field of education leads to increased social and economic activity of women. In some societies in the East, gender inequality in education and upbringing still remains one of the pressing problems. Here, girls are often forced to marry early and are deprived of the opportunity to receive an education.

RESULTS

Religious views have a great influence on gender culture in Eastern societies. Islam clearly defines the relationship between women and men, their roles and responsibilities in society. It emphasizes the respectful attitude of both sexes towards each other. At the same time, traditional cultural norms sometimes lead to restrictions on women's rights. For example, in some regions, restrictions on women's participation in public affairs or free movement still exist. Today, changes in gender culture are observed in Eastern societies [7]. Under the influence of globalization and international experience, women's participation in social and political life is increasing. International organizations pay special attention to gender equality issues. Ensuring gender equality is also identified as one of the important directions within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The socio-political aspects of the formation of gender culture in Eastern societies are closely related to historical, cultural and political processes. The role of education, legislation, public attitude and state policy is very important in this process. Efforts aimed at ensuring gender equality contribute not only to strengthening the position of women in society, but also to the social and economic development of society as a whole.

Today, expanding the participation of women in state and society building, raising their position in socio-economic, educational, healthcare and other spheres to a higher level is one of the important tasks. For this, it seems necessary to make relevant decisions on urgent issues related to ensuring equal rights of women and men. In this regard, based on the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality, based on long-term target tasks, achieving gender equality is implemented in a number of program areas. These include ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in



the civil service, socio-economic, family, and electoral rights. The Strategy also provides for budgeting and financing of state programs, taking into account measures to ensure gender equality. In addition, the practice of appointing women to leadership positions in higher and lower-level state bodies is being expanded. In order to improve the maintenance of gender statistics, it is necessary to take into account the performance of the tasks of an authorized official stipulated by law in the systematic maintenance of statistical data on the participation of women and men in the informal labor market sector, as well as in the socio-economic development of regions, in order to analyze and monitor the gender situation in the republic and regions, and on the use of opportunities guaranteed by the state [2]. The presence and strengthening of democratic institutions in civil society is a decisive condition for the formation of the political consciousness and culture of citizens. Such a political system of civil society creates broad opportunities for the development of the political and legal consciousness and activity of the individual, and stimulates it. The more democratic the political system of society, the more actively a person participates in political life and in the construction of civil society.

One of the important principles of a democratic society is determined by the existence and activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations. Civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations are currently becoming an important factor in protecting democratic values, human rights and freedoms, and legitimate interests, creating conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their socio-economic activity and legal culture, and contribute to ensuring a balance of interests in society. The opportunities created in Uzbekistan today lead to a quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of non-governmental non-profit

organizations. The total number of non-governmental non-profit organizations operating in the field of protecting women's rights and interests in our country is 400. It is worth noting that the factor of social partnership is of great importance in the development of civil society and in this process, the widespread implementation of the principle of "From a strong state to a strong civil society". Because, improved civil society institutions have a unique role in ensuring the rule of law and a democratic governance system in the country, in the formation of the political and legal culture of citizens and their active civic positions, and in the implementation of a successful gender policy. Regarding the role of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the development of the country, it is not for nothing that our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized [1]: "It is worth emphasizing that the place and role of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the reforms we are implementing to build a free civil society and protect human rights and freedoms is incomparable."

Women's non-governmental, non-profit organizations (NGOs) of Uzbekistan have done a lot of work in implementing the ideals of gender equality in society and continue to gain experience. By implementing specific projects, influencing public opinion, and popularizing and disseminating women's rights, they contribute to the emergence of a truly civil society. With the emergence of NGOs, new social relations were formed and a women's movement emerged, and the initiators of the creation of NGOs were women themselves. These organizations have done a great deal of work to study the specific problems and needs of the female population. Women use new forms and methods of NGO work, they are independent in their activities and have the opportunity to create new jobs, solve various social problems, and receive financial support from various sources, including foreign



development funds. Their activities contribute to a clearer understanding of women's rights, to condemn the violation of such rights, and to denounce violence against women [3]. They protect the interests of women, help solve their problems, provide women with information about their rights and ways to protect these rights, often provide impetus for progressive changes, and make a significant contribution to increasing the role of women in the decision-making and development processes of a democratic society.

In 2020, the number of women in the workforce fell by 54 million, with 45 million women leaving the labor force altogether. Women face higher job losses than men, and the unpaid burden of caring for their families is increasing. Women still account for more than a third of graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. More than 1 billion people around the world live in informal settlements and slums. In these often densely populated areas, women and girls suffer from a lack of access to basic water and sanitation, healthcare and transportation. Women activists, scientists and researchers are working hard to tackle the climate crisis, but many women do not have the same platforms as men to share their knowledge and skills. Only 29% of speakers at international ocean science conferences are women. Indeed, the empowerment of women is considered one of the most important factors in accelerating the process of sustainable development. Today, it is important to determine the level of development of countries in the social, economic, political, legal and cultural spheres and their place in global development. In particular, it is possible to assess the situation in any country in the relevant areas through ratings and indices compiled in order to show the position of countries relative to each other according to various indicators [5]. There are a lot of ratings and indices that determine the position of countries, and they determine the position of countries

according to various criteria. In particular, there are many ratings and indices that assess the situation in countries around the world on gender issues, and before discussing them, it is necessary to dwell on the various ratings and indicators that assess countries around the world. In general, today, many separate ratings and indices are being conducted on the achievement of gender equality, the state of gender equality in countries, as well as sub-indices and indicators within other ratings. Today, special attention is paid to the issue of improving the position of our country in international ratings and indices in all areas, including ratings and indices on gender issues. In recent years, a number of regulatory and legal documents have been adopted on this issue, which, among other things, identify those responsible for improving Uzbekistan's position in gender-related ratings and indices, as well as in various ratings and indices. Gender indicators, which are used as a tool for assessing gender inequality in the system of social indicators, have rightfully taken their place. Gender indicators disaggregate data by gender, age group and socio-economic characteristics [8]. They are designed to show changes in the relations between women and men in a given society, over a certain period of time. Indicators are also a means of assessing the process of implementing specific measures aimed at achieving gender equality. This approach allows for effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs from the perspective of social justice, discrimination, and human rights violations. Gender indicators reveal changes that indicate changes in the status and roles of women and men in society.

DISCUSSION

Gender indicators include direct indications of women's performance against a specific regulatory standard. They are a necessary and useful component,



in conjunction with other evaluation techniques, for measuring the results of government activities, both in general projects and in specific initiatives implemented in a country aimed at taking into account the interests of the socio-sexual population. Indicators are criteria or measurements against which changes can be assessed. They can be indicators, facts, figures, opinions or perceptions that are used to indicate changes in specific conditions or progress towards specific goals^{8,9}. A “gender-responsive”, “gender-sensitive” or simply “gender” indicator measures gender-related changes over time. Gender indicators can refer to quantitative indicators based on sex-disaggregated statistical data, such as those providing separate literacy rates for men and women. Gender indicators can also capture qualitative changes, such as increases in women's empowerment or changes in attitudes towards gender equality [9]. Gender equality measures can look at changes in the relationship between men and women, the outcomes of specific policies, programmes or activities for women and men, or changes in the status or circumstances of men and women, such as poverty or participation rates.

Gender is the difference between men and women according to anatomical sex, a social division that is often based on anatomical meaning, but does not always correspond to it. Sex refers to biological characteristics, according to which people are divided into the categories of “men” and “women”. Social scientists approach the concept of gender as follows: “Gender” is a social, biological condition, a set of sexual relations between men and women”. There are several different interpretations of the concept of gender in the literature. In particular, philosophers describe it as follows: “Gender” is an English word that means the social aspects of belonging to sex. This concept takes into account not only the biological difference between men and women, but also the

whole complex of social and cultural characteristics in the sexual division of society. It expresses the social affiliation, behavior and expected results that are characteristic of men and women. Social scientists approach the concept of gender as follows: “Gender” is a social and biological condition, a complex of sexual relations between men and women. Psychologists also approach the concept of gender in their own way: “The gender foundations of the psyche are gender and the social stereotypes associated with it, the psychological appearance of the individual.” Gender equality refers to the understanding that women and men are equally human, and of course, it means adhering to the principle of equality in organizing the education system, although each of them has different needs [10]. Gender equality is also defined as creating a social environment in which individuals can fully and freely develop all their talents, and eliminating all social and political obstacles to this environment. Therefore, this means equal participation of persons of different sexes in all spheres of social life. Equality is, first of all, one of the basic conditions. This is a human right. Failure to ensure this right constitutes a violation of human rights. Because the most important thing in the field of fundamental rights and freedoms is one of the tasks of ensuring equality between men and women. Ensuring equality of women with men is to prevent any discrimination based on social gender in the family, in the educational process, in work, in general, in all areas of social life, to have the right to equal rights and opportunities for women and men. When people do not conform to established patterns of gender norms, relationships or roles, they often experience discriminatory practices or social exclusion, all of which negatively affect a person's health. Gender norms affect the availability of resources and the ability to manage the resources necessary to achieve optimal health outcomes, including:



- economic resources (income, credit);
- social resources (social networks);
- political resources (leadership, political participation);
- information and educational resources (health, education and scientific resources);
- time (access to health services);
- internal resources (self-confidence / self-esteem) [11].

The strategy for achieving gender equality includes a set of mechanisms used to promote gender equality in society and reduce gender-based discrimination. The implementation of these strategies will increase awareness of gender equality, prevent gender-based discrimination and allow women to take more leading roles in society. However, much more needs to be done before humanity can fully ensure equality between women and men based on their rights and opportunities. First, all forms of gender-based violence must be eliminated, and women, girls, and men, as well as children, must have equal access to education, health care, and economic resources. In addition, equal opportunities must be created for their participation in political life. This also applies to the issue of women finding employment and being appointed to leadership positions.

Factors that contribute to the formation and maintenance of gender roles are the family, social environment, school, and the media. The family is the first step in children's socialization and acquaintance with the outside world. Education and the social environment also form and strengthen the image of society received from the family. The media often publish messages that reflect gender roles. According to researchers, children can distinguish physical

differences between the sexes after the age of two, and from the age of three they can associate gender with certain behaviors. During this period, gender roles begin to form in their minds. Therefore, it is of great importance to form an awareness of gender equality, first in the family, then in schools and in the social environment. Parents are the first to raise awareness of gender equality in children. It is very important for parents to offer their children gender-neutral activities, avoid using gender stereotypes to explain certain behaviors, and not impose certain requirements on them. To ensure awareness of gender equality, no child should feel uncomfortable in certain places because of their gender [12]. In conclusion, it can be said that the implementation of the gender strategy reforms in our country allows us to eliminate inequality between women and men in political, economic, social, and other areas, and to improve the image of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international arena. The main goal of the gender strategy is to ensure true equality between women and men, regardless of race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status, which has created equal opportunities for women to participate equally with men in all areas of social life and activity, including politics, economics, law, culture, education, science and sports, and to lead decision-making.

CONCLUSION

According to research conducted by scientists, the main status positions of women, determined by a number of indicators, are briefly described. The main ones are: administrative and political power; the size and nature of property (goods or capital, i.e. economic power); the size and nature of income; moral reward, prestige, influence (moral power); working conditions; prospects for vertical upward social mobility; free time. From the above classification, it becomes clear that the



gender aspect of human rights and freedoms should be considered as the basis for the functioning of society. After all, it is impossible to talk about the real development of humanity without taking into account the gender factor. In addition, in almost all countries, women make up half or even the majority of the population. At the same time, today they are deprived of many opportunities in economic and political life compared to men. Gender inequality in society persists due to stereotypical ideas about men and women. Despite the fact that many countries around the world have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in reality, women's rights are constantly violated in society, in the family and at work. The forms of gender-based rights violations are very diverse, ranging from direct violations of equal rights, such as in hiring and firing, to the creation of specific obstacles to women's enjoyment of their rights.

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