

The Concept of "Gender" and its Stages of Study in Psychology in our Country

Niyazova Nilufar Farkhodovna

SOS Association of Children's Mahallas of Uzbekistan Psychologist of Khorezm regional branch, Master of Psychology, UrSU

Annotation

The Presidential Decree "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family" has begun a new step of work in this direction. The main function of UN Women is based on the idea that gender equality is an integral part of sustainable development. UN-Women assists to implement international standards for gender equality and develop and systematize relevant laws and programs in UN member states.

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Feminism, which has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural development today, plays a crucial role in the emergence of gender theory. In the 1970s, feminist theorists dissatisfied with traditional social science which was irrigated by the ideas of Z. Freud and P. Parson, began to express their theoretical objections to Western knowledge and new theoretical and methodological approaches to cultural analysis. The penetration of feminist ideas into various spheres of culture continued at an extremely rapid pace: the concept of sexuality (here, sexuality means discrimination according to gender) in traditional culture, which sparked a flood of debates and emotions that amazed everyone in the early 1970s, has now become an integral concept in the mind of the cultural Westerner. In practice, the fight against sexuality is also announced (1979) in the UN Convention on the "Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". Before talking about the structure, content and significance of this problem, it is necessary to dwell on the concept of gender. Gender is derived from the English word "gender", which defines the concept of gender as a social device based on physiological reality.

Legislation guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women and men is contained in this Law and other legislative acts. If an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes rules other than those stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the rules of the international agreement shall apply. The state guarantees equal rights to women and men in the accomplishing of their personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The state guarantees women and men equal rights and opportunities in the management of public and state affairs, equal participation in the electoral process, health, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other spheres of state and public life. Temporary special measures will be taken to ensure the implementation of gender policy by the state in order to achieve real equality between women and men, expand their participation in all

spheres of public life, eliminate direct and indirect gender discrimination and prevent them.

Gender is a universal biological distinction between men and women, a unit of biological traits that is the basis for determining the anatomical and physiological essence, that is, whether an individual belongs to a biological sex - male or female. Non-significant differences between men and women are related to their biological characteristics. However, in addition to biological differences between men and women, there are many differences that are based on biological causes by nature, i.e., social roles, division of forms of activity, behavior, and psychological differences in individuals. As noted, the term gender has been adopted to more accurately distinguish between biologically natural differences between men and women and the behavioral, social, and cultural characteristics of them. The introduction of the concept of gender helps to distinguish between two notions in the most general sense - biological and social gender.

In our daily lives, many non-gender concepts are considered "masculine" or "feminine". The concepts of "femininity" and "masculinity" have been adopted to more accurately distinguish between "masculine" or "feminine" concepts. The introduction of new concepts has made it possible to overcome the biological contradiction between masculinity and femininity and to focus on uncovering the internal mechanisms of the formation of different cultures from a gender perspective. Anthropologists, psychologists, and sociologists argue that gender is determined not biologically, feasibly, it is discovered socially and culturally. On the other hand, culturally and historically it is accepted as relative concept. 2. Sofya Babayan commented: "Gender is a social concept. It is a perfect representation of a woman or a man, expressed in the diversity of chronological and geographical environments, national traditions, ethno psychology, religion, history and national mentality, and so on". Its content, interpretation and expression have changed both internally and interculturally and serve as an object of historical change. Social factors — age, class, race, and origin — constitute separate gender content, expression, and experience, and distinguish it in no simplistic way to equate it with gender or sexuality.

Although the term "gender" is a relatively new concept (1975), the ideas and perspectives associated with it have long been known to science. There are 5 stages in the history of gender psychology:

1. The formation of gender-specific ideas on the basis of philosophy (from ancient times to the end of the XIX century);
2. Separation of subjects and departments of gender psychology (late 19th and early 20th centuries);
3. "Freud's period" that is the period associated with Z. Freud and psychoanalysis (early twentieth century - 1930s);
4. The beginning of extensive experimental research and the emergence of the first theories;
5. The period of rapid development of gender psychology (from 1990 to the present).

Plato and Aristotle are mentioned when talking about the ancient periods of gender studies. The Athenian Plato (427-347 BC) calls family friendship "Heavenly Aphrodite" in his works "Feast" ("Pir"), "State" ("Gosudarstvo"), "Laws" ("Zakono"). He believes that if a man lives a cowardly unhappy life, his soul will pass to the woman after his death. Plato's positive attitude towards women is reflected in his doctrine about the ideal state. In this country,

women are equal to men in all spheres, fetterless from domestic work, they are active in public affairs, and men and women are equally responsible for the upbringing of children. Aristotle (384-322 BC) in his works "Politics", "On the Origin of Animals" and others, the relationship between men and women, their status in society, the division of labor between them, the regulation of population expressed his views. According to the journal Psychological Abstracts, between 1950 and 1980, thirty thousand different volumes of work were published on the differences between the sexes. During this period, many empirical facts were collected in gender psychology, as well as attempts were made to create concepts that explained these facts. For example, Emonor MacCobby and Carol Jacqueline's Psychology of Sexual Difference was a big deal.

The fifth stage (from 1990 to the present) is the period when gender psychology flourished. At a new stage, scientists have developed specific methods for studying gender issues. For example, areas where gender differences are evident have been identified and are being studied across cultures. Fundamentals capable of explaining the above empirical facts are sought. In 2000, Stockholm hosted the World Congress of Psychologists for 6,000 people. The Congress is held in symposiums, held in symposiums such as "Gender - I", "Gender - II", "Gender: Person", "Work and Gender", "Gender: Cognitive Processes", "Gender: Neuropsychological and Biological Processes". As seen above holding symposiums in a broad sense indicates that it is used not only in the social gender but also in the gender sense in general. The weakness of gender psychology is the lack of a universally accepted theory. Women's psychology is often studied by women. And for the development of gender psychology, it is necessary to increase the number of men among its researchers. In conclusion, it should be noted that gender is increasingly attracting scientists.

It should be highlighted that the emphasis on women and gender equality in our country is due to a number of important factors. In particular, about half of the population of our country are women. More precisely, the share of women in the economically active population exceeds 46%. Furthermore, 7 out of 10 employees in education, health and social services are women. In this regard, the law "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" adopted on September 2, 2019. It has laid the foundation for steady progress in the development of our country, the development of targeted results-oriented programs and the achievement of significant results on the basis of the principles established by law. The law, which consists of 32 articles, defines the concepts and types of "gender", "gender statistics", "gender-legal expertise", "sexual discrimination"; tasks and functions of the competent authorities in this area; norms on gender equality in participation in public administration, employment or hiring, access to credit and entrepreneurship; measures to prevent gender equality violations and issues of responsibility. The law is in line with the requirements of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Therefore, the adoption of the law once again demonstrates Uzbekistan's commitment to the universally recognized rules and principles of international law and serves to further strengthen its role and prestige in the world community. Gender is a multifaceted concept. Therefore, gender issues are the subject of scrutiny in many areas. In particular, gender is studied in various aspects in such disciplines as sociology, psychology, cognition, linguistics.

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