

Challenges of Feminism and Gender Equalization

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ABSTRACT

The following article presents the views of feminist theorists and the issue of raising gender equality in society.

Key words: *Feminism, discrimination, struggle for human rights, social and political rights.*

I. Introduction

The view of the issue of women as a social problem is related to feminism. In 1779, the French philosopher J. Condorcet laid the foundations for a movement for women's social and political rights in Europe, and later in the United States, through the Declaration on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women and the Olympic de Gués Declaration on Civil and Women's Rights. From this period, the concepts of "feminism" and "feminist" emerged. In fact, the term "feminism" is derived from the French word *feministe*, and "Femina" means woman.

While feminism expresses the idea that women have equal rights and opportunities with men in the socio-political and economic spheres of society, as an ideology it is a cultural movement against the equal rights and opportunities of women and discrimination against women in all its forms.

II. Main Part

In the scientific literature, this ontological genesis and epistemological essence of feminism is interpreted primarily in connection with the struggle for human rights and freedoms. The various socio-political movements that emerged in the nineteenth century, the widespread spread of views on human rights, lay the foundation for feminism. Therefore, by the middle of the 19th century, the existence of the issue of women was recognized not only in books but also in the politics of states. Influenced by the political movement of women in the 1970s and early 20th century, North America, New Zealand, Australia laws were passed in Finland, Norway, Sweden, England, Germany, Austria, and women were able to participate in certain areas of domestic life (municipal elections, school and lyceum administration, hospital life, etc.). By the middle of the twentieth century, women had full political rights, and the issue of their participation in political life was widely discussed at European councils and UN symposia.

Negative attitudes and views on feminism are not absent because of the lack of correct perceptions of it. This is manifested primarily in the form of discrimination. For example, the World Economic Forum analyzed the status of women in social life in terms of their participation in economic life, economic opportunities, role in political power, education, and health. According to him, the necessary conditions for women have been created in Sweden, Norway and Iceland. In these countries, discrimination against women has been completely eliminated, and the socio-political activity of

women is at a level envied by other countries. According to the above indicators, Latvia is in 11th place, Lithuania - 12th, Estonia - 15th, Russia - 31st, and the United States - 17th place. The last places are occupied by Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan.

Sometimes when it comes to feminism, reference is made to the number of women in national parliaments. From a practical point of view, this is one of the achievements of the feminist movement. However, it is not observed that members of parliament have fought for their gender rights and come up with significant initiatives to eliminate discrimination. It is therefore difficult to call women who are members of parliament pro-feminism. It is also doubtful that 17-20 per cent of its members will succeed in ending discrimination against women and enacting laws to ensure gender equality. Women elected from political parties with a majority of men cannot fail to represent their interests in parliament, that is, men.

Feminism is not an attempt to ensure the dominance of women, women. As soon as the number of women in the public administration system reaches 10-12%, both men and lower-level female employees become jealous, protesting and spreading rumors. This shows that society is not ready to accept that feminism is a struggle for equality.

Although there is no feminist movement in Uzbekistan, there are public figures and scientists who defend the rights and freedoms of women and deal with the issues of increasing their participation in public and political life. In addition, in Uzbekistan, the state itself is an initiator of increasing the participation of women in socio-political life, society and state building. History has shown that the feminist movement occurs when the issue of women is forgotten, men are predominant in the system of government, and there are obstacles to women's participation in public and political life. In Uzbekistan, the state itself has begun to overcome these barriers and increase the socio-political activity of women.

Feminism is a political theory in itself. According to him, women have the ability to change the socio-political entity more than men and know the technology. No matter how strong, far-sighted, cunning, or politically inclined men are, they create their socio-political views under the influence of women, sometimes with their direct participation. They can also follow people with their bold actions, strategic games and "vulnerable demands".

The women's wing of political parties in Uzbekistan is a manifestation of political feminism in socio-political practice. True, they do not call themselves a feminist movement, but in their political parties they deal with the protection of the interests of women, their involvement in public life.

While feminism is a social movement that expresses women's struggle for their rights and freedoms, "gender" is a concept that refers to the relationship between a man and a woman. The genesis of this relationship dates back to the early stages of society formation. Since that time, it has gone through aristocratic, monarchist, feudal-patriarchal, theological, liberal stages. The attitude towards women was relevant for each period as a manifestation of the attitude towards society, including men. Because the subjects of the attitude towards women were men; it was natural that the attitudes of men, who held a leading position in social life, towards women were of gender importance. That is why the main actors in gender relations have always been men.

It is true that there are different views on gender in Gender Philosophy, sometimes they are contradictory. Arguing with them, some can be rejected. However, this is primarily due to the contradictions in gender issues. It is important for science to objectively cover and discuss these conflicting aspects.

M.Kholmatova has studied gender issues in Uzbekistan. According to her opinion, “Types of work and art were first invented by women, and men developed them. Undoubtedly, woman stood at the beginning of modern civilization. Even during the reign of women, children were identified by their mothers. The transition from the era of the women’s empire to the men’s empire changed the position of women in society, they rejected their participation in the development of society, and reduced their activities to the family. During this period, women were discriminated against and were insisted to do all household chores. As a result, during this period, the woman was deprived of the opportunity to develop her abilities and talents and was unable to live a humane and appropriate life. From that time on, men took control of society and the family, and women were limited to the family and became materially and spiritually dependent on men”.

In order to study women's issues and ensure their full implementation in accordance with UN resolutions and international instruments, IOSSOWI (International Organization for the Study of the State's Obligations on Women's Issues) recommended to the Government of Uzbekistan:

Laws should be adopted to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, including in the family, and existing laws should be amended.

All leaders, especially courts, lawyers and prosecutors, should have a clear understanding of discrimination, be aware that men and women have equal rights, and adhere to international norms in their work.

In order to fully meet the requirements of gender equality on the Beijing platform, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan must have the power to influence organizations and the necessary resources and capabilities.

The government is invited to make changes to the norms of non-governmental organizations, to consider their approaches to attracting international and foreign funds.

Patriarchal relations, historical and cultural stereotypes remain in the relationship between men and women, especially in families, which leads to gender inequality.

Involvement of women in political life and public administration is still insufficient, and in diplomatic missions they are almost non-existent.

Gender segregation in the labor market remains.

Involvement of rural women in social life, society and public administration requires special attention.

III. Conclusion

It is important to study the socio-philosophical aspects of these problems. Unfortunately, the issues of feminism and gender equality are not analyzed in the socio-philosophical literature, and the published articles are random.

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