



Sociological Aspects of the Party and Political Life of the Community

**Ismoilova Nigorakhon
Usmonjonovna**

Teacher
Department of Social science
Namangan State University
Uzbekistan, Namangan

ABSTRACT

The article reveals the role and social status of women in society. Information is given that a woman in modern society has a completely different status and vocation, she has other values and needs that make us reconsider our views on the female role in today's world. The historiography of sources considering the women's issue is also given.

Keywords:

Woman, Social Status, Gender Asymmetry, Gender Analysis, National Aspect, Gender Equality.

Ideas about the distribution of women's positions in society were studied in the works of ancient authors (Aristotle, Plato, Thucydides). So, Aristotle proceeded from the superiority of male qualities. And according to Aristotle, the participation of women who, by virtue of their qualities, could well be involved in politics, is unacceptable. This is also impossible due to the fact that a woman does not have enough time to fully participate in politics. But, despite this, a woman is assigned an important role in ensuring the life of the policy. The view that women should remain outside the world of politics, despite the fact that they play a politically significant role, can be traced in most of the classic texts.

Since the 19th century, various versions of feminist theories have become widespread. Their authors, as a rule, an important component of women's equality, the elimination of gender inequality in the political sphere.

Close attention is paid to the issues of women's political activity in the works of

liberal ideologists in the feminist movement: E.K. Stanton "Declarations of Positions and Resolutions", Simone de Beauvoir "The Second Sex" (1949), Betty Friedan "The Riddle of Womanhood" (1963) [1].

The works of scientists devoted to the issues of equal participation of women and men in the socio-political processes of society are presented. The problem of the nature and ways to eliminate gender asymmetry was studied in the works of S.G. Aivazova [2]. In the publications of S.G. Aivazova reveals the essence and state of social relations in the gender context in the Soviet era, the formation of "gender symmetry", the cultivation of unequal opportunities in the realities of socio-political activity of women and men, the features of gender self-realization in society, due to ideological sentiments. It also provides an analysis of gender asymmetry in the socio-political processes of the post-Soviet period.

L. L. Khoperskaya [3] considers gender political science to be a new direction

political science close to institutional political science, political economy and social policy. Characteristically, the subject of the study of the gender parameters of the socio-political activity of women predetermined the gender analysis of the legislation of some countries. Gender analysis of laws and regulations, mechanisms for the implementation of gender equality, as well as the features of their development are presented in the works of H. Zavadskaya[4].

E.V. Kochkina[5] considers the gender reconstruction of political systems from the standpoint of the role of women in this process. S.V. Polenina [6] draws attention to the issues of women's rights in the system of human rights. The significance of this work lies in the fact that using a comparative approach, the author compares the international and national aspects of this issue. Of course, under the national aspect, she means the Russian experience.

The next group of studies are the scientific works of scientists Republic of Tajikistan. The value of the work of M. K. Gafarov [7] lies in the fact that the author, as one of the founders of the school of studying the role of women in the traditional way of life, considers the spiritual image of women in the Soviet East.

R. Nabieva [8], who made a huge contribution to historical science in general and the development of a scientific direction in studying the role of women in the country in Tajikistan, deeply studied the role of women in society, the place of women in Tajikistan in the struggle for socialism, the position of women in Tajikistan before and after the Great October Revolution .

G. A. Altynbekova [9] studies the gender dimension of political participation. The author proposes new concepts and approaches in the analysis of the women's issue.

In terms of the term gender: refers to social characteristics and opportunities associated with being male or female, relations between women and men, girls and boys, and relations between women and between men. These characteristics, opportunities and relationships (i.e. gender roles) are socially

formed and are acquired in the process of socialization. They are context and time specific and subject to change. In everyday life, gender determines what is expected of a man and a woman, what they are allowed and what is valued in them in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in terms of their responsibilities, activities, access to and control over resources, and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. In other words, gender is part of a larger socio-cultural context, and in this sense, gender systems are transformed into social institutions through educational systems, political and economic systems, legislation, and culture and traditions. When applying a gender approach, the focus is not on specific women and men, but on a system that defines gender roles, responsibilities, access to and control over resources, and opportunities to participate in decision-making. Other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis include class, race, poverty rate, ethnic group, and age.

Equality between women and men (gender equality): means equal rights, duties and opportunities for women and men, girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same. It means that the rights, duties and opportunities of women and men will not depend on their gender. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into account and that differences between different groups of women and men are taken into account. Gender equality is not a women's issue; this concept should be extended to men and women and fully affect both. Equality between women and men is viewed on the one hand as a human rights issue, and on the other hand as a prerequisite and indicator of socially oriented sustainable development. The concept of gender equality has a quantitative and qualitative dimension. Quantitative measurement implies an equal distribution of women and men in all spheres of society, such as education, work, recreation, management. The qualitative dimension implies that the knowledge, experience and

values of both women and men are considered equal and are used to enrich and guide action in all social spheres and endeavors[10].

It should be emphasized that the formulation of the issue of gender analysis in educational programs is first encountered in the works of T. Abdushukurova and T.N. Bozrikova[11]. The authors consider this problem through the prism of the role of women in Central Asia for peace and stability in the region.

Z. Isaeva [12] studies ensuring gender equality by solving the problem of employment, unemployment and creating jobs for women.

In recent decades, a number of publications by domestic scientists have been published on the problems of women's political participation. One of the leading experts on this issue is GG Sillaste. Although most of her work is sociological in nature, several interesting studies focus specifically on women's political participation. Interesting publications on the political participation of women and gender symmetry were prepared by O.G. Ovcharova. In the works of S.G. Aivazova gender equality of women is considered in the context of human rights. Various aspects of women's political participation are analyzed in their publications and dissertations: O.V. Averina, A.V. Andreenkova, V.G. Vinogradsky, O.A. Voronina, G.A. Danilova, L.V. Dyakova, E.A. Isaeva, L.V. Pegusheva, E.S. Novikova, N.M. Stepanova, A.N. Shabanova, I.A. Shkolnikov, O.A. Khasbulatova and other Russian researchers.

It should be noted that most of the works on the political participation of women are devoted either to the general theoretical aspects of this problem or to the analysis of the political activity of women in specific countries.

References:

1. Новикова, Евгения Александровна. Гендерный аспект политического участия женщин: сравнительный анализ: диссертация ... кандидата политических наук: 23.00.02 - Саратов, 2013.-С.160.
2. Айвазова С.Г. Гендерное равенство в контексте прав человека. – М., 2001. – С. 80.
3. См.: Новые направления политической науки: Гендерная политология. Институциональная политология. Политическая экономия. Социальная политика. – М., 2007.
4. Завадская Л.Н. Гендерная экспертиза российского законодательства. – М., 2001;
5. Кочкина Е.В. Гендерная реконструкция политических систем. - СПб.: ИСПГАлетей, 2003. –С. 991.
6. Поленина С.В. Права женщин в системе прав человека: международный и национальный аспект. – М., 2000.
7. Гафарова М.К. Духовный облик женщин Советского Востока. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1969. – С. 207.
8. Набиева Р.А. Роль женщин в обществе. – Душанбе, 1999.- С. 364; Набиева Р.А. Женщины Таджикистана в борьбе за социализм. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1978. –С. 276.Её же. Положение женщины Таджикистана до и после Великого Октября. – Душанбе, 1982. – С.100.; Набиева Р., Зикриёева М. Женщины Таджикистана в ВОВ. – Душанбе, 2010. – С. 108.
9. Алтынбекова Г.А. Гендерное измерение политического участия: новые концепции и подходы // Евразийское сообщество: общество, политика, культура. – 1999. – №2. – С.69-80.
10. Повышение роли и расширение участия женщин в политических процессах: аналитический обзор и рекомендации для стран Центральной и Восточной Европы и Содружества Независимых Государств. ISBN 978-92-95092-03-7. Братислава:2009.-С. 85.
11. Абшукурова Т.Р., Бозрикова Т.Н. Гендерные проблемы в сфере образования // Женщины

- Центральной Азии за мир и стабильность. –Худжанд, 2000. – С.32-41.
12. Исаева З. Занятость. Безработица, создание рабочих мест для женщин и мужчин.Таджикистан: на пути к гендерному равенству. – Душанбе, 2002. – С. 225. Смотрите также: Хидирова Шахноза Расулджоновна. УЧАСТИЕ ЖЕНЩИН В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССАХ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАДЖИКИСТАН. ДИССЕРТАЦИЯ на соискание ученой степени кандидата политических наук. Специальность: 23.00.02 - политические институты, процессы и технологии (политические науки). Научный руководитель: доктор политических наук, профессор Мухаммад А.Н. ДУШАНБЕ –2020. – С.164.
13. Sodirjonov M. M. Ethnosociological factors of social transformation in modern uzbekistan //Актуальные вопросы формирования и развития научного пространства. – 2020. – С. 27-34.
14. Содирджонов М. М. Изучение проблем человеческого капитала в этносоциологических процессах //В поисках социальной истины. – 2021. – С. 59-69.