

GENDER: THE CONCEPT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND POLITICAL- SOCIAL RELATIONS

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***Abstract.** This article analyzes the introduction of the concept of gender into science, gender equality, gender issues in the public life of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the political and social situation of gender equality relations.*

***Key words.** Gender, gender equality, political and social relations*

Introduction. Gender comes from the Latin word *genus* (gender in English) and gives the meaning of gender in Uzbek. The concept of gender studies began to enter science in the middle of the 20th century. The term gender was first used in 1952 by New Zealand psychologist John Mani (5) in his scientific research. Later, in 1963, at the international conference of psychologists in Stockholm, the American scientist Robert Stoller (6) presented the term gender to the scientific community through his lecture on the concepts of social gender self-awareness in society and proposed to study gender into biological and cultural types. R. Stoller considered that it is appropriate to study biological sex (English sex) as a research object of biology and physiology, cultural sex (gender), i.e. gender as a research object of psychology and sociology. Also, in 1972, English sociologist Ann Oakley (4) explained this term in her scientific work entitled "Sex, gender and society". The concept of gender is built on the distinction between biological sex (English - sex) and social sex (English - gender) and on the understanding that social relations between the sexes are not determined only by the biological identity of men and women, and that the social roles between them are significantly wider than physiological differences. Gender is an anatomical, physiological concept, i.e., a unit of biological characteristics that determine whether an individual belongs to biological sex (6). However, there is another important difference between people - in addition to biological differences, there is also a division in terms of social roles, various types of activities, behavior and psychological characteristics. Unlike sex,

gender is shaped by psychological, cultural, and social means. The inclusion of the term gender in science helps to understand that "the roles of men and women in society are socially organized and determined" (2).

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Gender covers the socio-psychological and pedagogical aspects of relations between men and women, boys and girls. This concept develops depending on new social views and culture. The concepts of matriarchy or patriarchy in history are also clear examples of this.

In the field of education, the concept of gender does not apply only to girls, because it describes the relationship between boys and girls according to its characteristics, that is, the existence of social roles, the division of activity forms, the presence of peculiarities in the behavior and psychological characteristics of individuals. learns

It seems that the proposal of scientists to study the word gender as a term opened the way for its wide use not only in psychoanalytics or social sciences, but also in various fields, including pedagogy and linguistics. Today, gender pedagogy and linguistics are being formed within these areas, and research is being conducted on topics such as gender relations, gender analysis, and gender equality.

Social stratification arising from gender roles in society, and at the same time aspects manifested in speech, style, clothing and behavior are also important qualities of this direction. Gender roles are also reflected in the division of views on the work and tasks of men and women. In psychological development and pedagogical perspectives, experts in the field use the term "differential socialization" in order to study gender roles.

The experience gained on a global scale shows that it is precisely in countries where there are equal opportunities for men and women that the population's well-being and socio-political activity are at a high level, and the success of reforms is ensured (10). In general, the legal and institutional foundations of changes in the gender sphere have been created in Uzbekistan. State bodies and women's

organizations are working together to implement gender policy in the country. In our republic, the protection of women's rights has gone from formalism to concrete efforts, that is, the strategy of personal development of women in public life, education has been developed, the implementation of women's activities and the monitoring of public life are effective at all stages. The fact that he started to participate is a clear proof of our opinion.

In conclusion, the important strategic goal of gender policy in our country is aimed at improving the place of women in the family of the nation, their financial situation and social well-being.

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THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL VARIATION ON LANGUAGE CHANGE

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***Abstract.** Regional variation is a fundamental aspect of language change and evolution. This article examines the profound impact of regional variation on language change. We explore how geographic isolation, migration patterns, language contact, and social factors contribute to the development and evolution of distinct dialects. Through the case studies and research findings, we highlight*