

FEMALE PSYCHOLOGY IN GENDER EQUALITY

Rakhimova Nilufar Ilxom qizi

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami Faculty of General Psychology 202 Group student
email: Rakhimova .nilyufar @ icloud.com +998 88 330 19 96

Annotation: This article includes important issues of humankind regarding gender inequality in relation to women, both now and in the past, and the attitude of women to this problem and how they deal with it.

Keywords: gender inequality, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, patriarchy, feminists, equality of rights.

Introduction

Probably, all people who consider themselves as feminists at some point were asked the question: it is a modern country, it has equality between men and women, equal access to education and work - what else are females fighting for? And in this article I want to talk about what gender inequality is and how it affects female psychology and in what way it can be overcome, that is, achieve gender equality, why equality at the level of rights in this case is not enough, and, finally, what does feminism have to do with it.

Methods Of Literature

In general, the category of gender inequality that it is twice significant. On the one hand, the issue of gender inequality and ways to overcome it is at the core of academic gender studies and feminist thought. That is, gender inequality is a category of critical theory. On the other hand, issues of gender inequality in the modern world have acquired social and political significance. Serious international organizations like the World Bank calculate gender equality indices and compile country ratings in accordance with this index. Experts from the International Economic Forum write about the relationship between the level of gender equality in a country and the level of its economic development, and the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers recently issued international recommendations on combating sexism.

Results

Social and human studies can often seem out of touch with reality. But the problem of gender equality is an exception in this sense. Scientific theories have practical implications here. Different perceptions of gender inequality are reflected in political decisions, and this ultimately affects the daily lives of men and women. Usually, when people talk about gender inequality, they mean that women are at a disadvantage in one way or another compared to men. For example, that in the same positions they receive lower salaries, and their career opportunities are limited. Sexual exploitation and domestic violence against women can also be classified as manifestations of gender inequality. However, in reality, this is a more complex phenomenon. It can take many different forms depending on the economic and social structure of a particular society. For example, in previous lectures it has already been discussed that the problem of gender inequality can affect men as well. Men belonging to a range of social groups may be in a vulnerable position: non-heterosexual men or unemployed men.

How can gender equality be achieved while still accommodating differences in the social experiences of men and women? This question became one of the main ones for the second wave of feminism. The proposed solution is to recognize that even with equal rights, women's experiences are different from those of men. And at the practice level, gender discrimination often persists.

Achieving gender equality from the perspective of this approach requires not equal rights, but affirmative action that takes into account gender differences when formulating criteria for employment, promotion or participation in politics. This understanding of gender equality is embodied, for example, in the idea of quotas for women in legislatures or, conversely, in family policy measures that, as in Sweden, encourage fathers to take parental leave. This means that we now perceive gender equality not as equality of opportunity, but as equality of outcome. If we understand that it is more difficult for women to make a career under patriarchy, then in order to achieve equality in the world of work, we need to give preference to women when hiring. If we understand that fathers are little involved in caring for children, we need to not only guarantee their

parental rights, but, say, give them an additional month of parental leave. We kind of need to deliberately shift the balance in the opposite direction, to make some kind of inflection.

It should be noted that at the end of the twentieth century, the feminist agenda becomes much more polyphonic than in the nineteenth century. Many feminists continue to fight primarily for women's rights - their greater representation in politics, as well as in professions traditionally dominated by men. For other feminists, the most significant issues are sexual violence, prostitution, pornography, sexism in the media, and sexual harassment at work.

Recognizing the complexity of gender relations certainly looks good on paper. But the main difficulty here is how to put this concept into practice, how to move from principles to action.

Discussion

So, there are many approaches to gender equality, and in modern society it is already naive to reduce gender equality only to equality of rights for men and women (although some countries still need to achieve this). But for all the differences in views, all researchers agree that gender inequality is not an individual problem and not a problem that affects exclusively women. Gender inequality is built into the structure of society and manifests itself at the level of family, work, politics, art, in the very language we speak. In this sense, countering gender inequality is our common challenge.

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