



## METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S ISSUES IN MODERN SOCIETIES

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### Annotation

In this article, the author theoretically analyzed the methodological foundations of research on women's issues in modern societies. The role of women in society and the scientific definitions given to them were intended to provide theoretical explanations based on their point of view.

**Keywords:** sociology, social work, social policy, women, gender studies, individ, men and women, husband and wife, gender, law, natural difference, marriage, feminism, society, family, child.

In modern society, the dependence of women on the economy, politics, the spiritual life of society is clearly visible. This requires special social understanding, development of social work technologies and methods. As a result of economic crises and socio-cultural changes, it is women who have become the least protected category of the population and are a special object of social work.

Women are -:

- 1) a person who is opposite to a man in sex;
- 2) a woman who entered into a family relationship and is giving birth to a child;
- 3) different from a girl or a girl, that is, an adult;
- 4) representative of a social group characterized by gender-determining role, certain dispositions, self-expression, socialization and female identity [1].

S.I.Ojegov gives women the definition below “woman: a person with whom marriage enters into a relationship [2] and his second definition” a shahs who is addicted to a man in sex, and is also considered to be the one who gives birth to a child and suckles them.

D.N.Ushakov praises a woman as “a woman who started a sex life, which he considers the opposite of girls”[3].

The female is the larger of the female genus, one of the two genera that make up the human lineage. Its difference from a person is due to the peculiarities of the biological structure of the body. A modern woman of the 21st century strives to be a strong and equal person. Does not allow self-discrimination, barking. He does not stop there,





wants more, does not tolerate the limits that limit his activities, does not see the purpose of one special thing.

Today, women make up more than 40% of the world's workforce. About 70% of women were employed in developed countries and 60% in developing countries. Over the past two decades, there has been a trend of rapid growth in the number of women in paid work.

In this regard, in the following years, the provision of rights and interests of women in our country, gender equality, the protection of family, motherhood and childhood, the development of entrepreneurship among women, the creation of new jobs for them, the improvement of labor and living conditions became a priority of state policy. As a result of the consistent reforms carried out today to increase the role of women in public administration in our country, 30 percent of the new composition of our parliament has become women. The position of advisor to the governors of the province, city and district on women's issues was introduced. Most importantly, the number of women leaders in our country – ministers, governors, production associations, presidents of banks and companies, sisters serving in responsible positions in law enforcement agencies-is increasing.

Consequently, significant work has been done over the past years in order to comprehensively support women in our country, make their weight light, realize their ability and potential. In particular, women's entrepreneurship centers were established in all regions of the Republic, and practical assistance was provided to our sisters on entrepreneurship, crafts, retraining to the profession, ensuring employment. Thanks to such opportunities, the number of women who have established entrepreneurial activities is growing and thousands of new jobs are being created by them.

Currently, the study of women in science is conducted from a completely new point of view, since the topic “women in science” has been removed from all restrictions on learning. However, despite the feminization of personnel in many branches of science and the construction of scientific careers by women, the discussion of this topic is due to a certain degree of traditional (patriarchal) appearance of women's position in science. The problem of the position of women in science requires other methods of scientific analysis, such as feminist methodology and gender approach

Today, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and more than 80 laws and other regulatory legal acts form the legal basis for the provision and protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of women. In Uzbekistan, policies are being implemented at the legislative and executive levels aimed at achieving full equality between men and women, improving the legal and economic status of women,





creating equal opportunities in their living and working conditions, protecting reproductive health, changing the traditional roles of women and men in society and family.

According to the UN report, the issue of the status and role of women in society is second only to the global environmental and economic problems of our time[4]. We observe how the process of development of civil society causes an inevitable change in the roles of men and women in the modern world, women are increasingly involved in decision-making, a comprehensive protection of gender equality is being developed, and its ethnic and socio-cultural aspects are taken into account.

A woman of the 21st century will be independent in every possible way: she plans her life, studies and works in higher educational institutions, actively seeks a man, gets the right to marry, live in a civil marriage or be alone, has the right to freedom in every possible way and is able to control the process of childbirth.

Women are increasingly striving to get a place outside the home and family, realize their abilities and capabilities, open the way to education and self-development, achieve high status in society. The consequences of these changes are reflected in the relationship between gender and marriage and the family sphere. New ideas about sex and family life, in particular increased spiritual freedom and tolerance of unregistered associations by society, have led to the fact that marriage is no longer perceived as the only confirmed form of relationship between a man and a woman, the birth of a child is not necessarily before marriage, coexistence and the number of illegal children has increased. This has been attributed to increased family segregation.

According to today's research on family segregation, infanticide, drug addiction, obsession with alcoholism. A group of women cited factors such as irresponsibility of the ex-spouse in poor management, lack of independent opinion, interference of others in the family (mother-in-law, mother - in - sister), the man's obsession with bad vices, the treatment of a woman in the family as a slave, betrayal as reasons [5]. This pluralization of family and paternal types changes the normativity of the life strategy of Russian women.

Analyzing the role of women in modern society, it is worth paying attention to the fact that today the original guardians of the furnace strive for financial independence. Currently, the most common is a certain model of the family, in which both spouses put their career first and only after the family ("two careers" marriage) [6]. The material well-being of the family becomes the main value, and children become the background. Most women voluntarily try for a new role, which is facilitated by changes in the field of hired labor and business. Historically, leadership positions have been held mainly by men, but more recently, the opposite trend can be observed. The





desire to possess the nicks formerly occupied by men is based on the latter's unwillingness to free them, thereby encouraging women to fight for equal rights with them. At the same time, preferences still remain with men who have long mastered these areas.

When analyzing various approaches to the study of women, it is necessary to take into account that women are studied from a theoretical and methodological point of view from the point of view of gender. Gender research is an interdisciplinary paradigm of studying biological sex in the context of its social construction. Unlike feminist and women studies, gender studies focus on gender differences and similarities [7].

It should be noted that in various studies, the gender approach, which defines differences in the behavior and perception of men and women not by physiological characteristics, but by the ideas of the essence of man and woman, common in every culture, is a methodological tool that is considered as a social construct determined by gender.

Let's look at some of them. Liberal feminism is a gender - role approach. The main direction of this approach is S in ensuring the equality of men and women in the state sphere at all stages of the development of feminism. S. de Beauvoir's work "the Second Sex"(1949), which presented an existentialist interpretation of gender disparity and formed the slogan "A woman is not born, she becomes". In hegemonic sociological theory, however, the corresponding ontology of gender relations has been fixed in structural functionalism. This trend is classic, T.Parsons, 40-50yy., expressed the designated status of a housewife in American society through the concept of gender-role division in the example of a family. According to her theory, a woman plays an influential role in the social system, a man – instrumental[8].

Proponents of the feminist approach focus on the gender factor when analyzing the history of science. According to tradition, the scientist's "qief as a logically minded person was formed in the minds of the public. The fundamentals of massulation of science are connected by archetypes." The spirit is a person, nature is a woman, and knowledge has appeared as an act of aggressive possession-passive nature is exposed, a person penetrates into his depths and subdues him to know his secrets. The equalization of man with the spirit of knowing in the incarnation of Man, and of nature with the attitude of subjection to woman, has been and remains a continuous theme of Western culture [9].

The expressive role is to establish an internal balance in the family, which is the role of the housewife; the instrumental role is to regulate the relationship between the family and other social systems in which the houseworker has a role[10].





Radical feminism-women studies. The main idea behind this trend is that no legal action can destroy patriarchal relations between the Sexes. A woman remains oppressed until the real foundations of patriarchy, which apply to the sphere of privacy and intimacy, are understood. Sexuality and reproductive opportunities are interpreted as the basis for women's oppression, along with capitalist relations of production. The subject of these studies is the real female experience, the peculiarities of women in general, the understanding of the ways of male domination and women's oppression in society[11].

Proponents of a social constructionism-based approach pay attention to the role of the researcher / researcher as a "social constructor of knowledge", its subjectivity and opposition, the unattainability of real and immutable knowledge. Femininity, masculinity and the abundance of their relationship become symbols of faith.

T.Parsons and R.Bales in his monograph "Family, socialization, and the interaction of this process", is most clearly expressed in a joint monograph in the family and society in his functionalist view of the role of gender. In accordance with their approach, the woman performs an expressive role in the social system and the role of human-instrumental expression harmony and organization of the inner emotional microclimate of the family, the instrumental role is associated with strategic tasks and is aimed at ensuring family ties with other social institutions.

The position of women in society has constantly attracted the attention of scientific thought.

A.Bebel made a significant contribution to determining the role of women in society. In her book "woman and socialism", she gave an in-depth analysis of the ways of social liberation of women, the need for them to engage in creative activities.

In modern society, which has undergone constant changes in the field of society and culture, the "women's issue" has become very relevant: the position of women depends on the situation in society, on socio-cultural reforms and reform of the legal aspects of life, on the development of secular principles within the framework of the Family Institute.

Speaking about the social role of modern women, the American sociologist E.Boulding argues that the role is not related to the old side, but to the "bottom" of society. Discrimination against women continues in a covert form, leading to stable opinions in society about what is "allowed" for a woman. They are obstacles in the minds and behavior of people, the cause of inequality in the social positions of men and women. Modern trends in the socio-cultural development of society, characterized by globalization and social satiety, dynamism and, most importantly, the formation of a new status of women responding to the needs of society, made it possible to assess its





role in society differently. The family is an extremely conservative institution with relatively few changes. According to O.Zdravomislova, the main change that has recently occurred in the Russian family is the woman's pose. His growing social and professional career is sometimes referred to as the “quiet revolution of the 21st century”.

American scientist T.Veblen, taking into account the evolution of the economic role of women in history, marks three later stages: the woman as the prey of the invader; the woman as the producer of consumer goods for her master; the woman as the object of demonstrating male success and wealth[12].

At the moment, there are two paradoxical trends in the field of professional activity of women: on the one hand, the socially approved image of a business woman, on the other-due to the concern about the mass transition to a small family to the organization of formal gender equality. Adherents of patriarchal consciousness tend to associate all the negative processes taking place in the family with the social labor of women. Women's participation in the labor market is perceived by men as a threat to national well-being and family well-being. The orientation of women to work, to career, eliminated the maternal instinct, led to the fall of morality, the destruction of the family. It is, the destruction of the family that remains one of the main reasons for the increase in etymology among children in our society. Children are forced to be brought up in institutional institutions or other forms of upbringing systems when they lose their family. At this point, dosent E.Zaitov believes that the activities of professional specialists are required, which, therefore, coordinate the interests of graduates of the institutional institution, systematically protect and serve for the solution of their socio-economic problems. In the structure of such a team, it is desirable to have a social worker, a sociologist, medical workers, preventive overseers and responsible employees of the Ministry of neighborhood and family affairs. They should systematically monitor each graduating youth for up to 2-5 years on the basis of a single-order tracking plan in places[13].

In place of the conclusion, it can be mentioned that in modern societies it leads to an increase in the role of women and strengthening the role of the family. The era itself shows that the family will not be strong only by making them suitable for the upbringing of children. The activity of women in society remains the main factor determining the future of this society and families.





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