



## SOCIO-POLITICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEMINIST MOVEMENTS IN THE WORLD

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### ABSTRACT

Despite the activity of the feminist movement in our country, there are still misunderstandings and misconceptions. However, this is one of the common problems not only for our country, but for all mankind. For this reason, in this article, we have tried to compare different scientific and historical perspectives that realistically assess feminism. Also, the article reveals theoretical and empirical evidence of women's individuality, dignity and independence, education and professional activities, participation in public and civil life in the context of historicity.

### KEYWORDS

Gender, gender inequality, feminism, gender equality, character, mutual respect, liberal, suffragism, sexual violence, biological determinism.

### INTRODUCTION

In order to complete the content of the concept of gender, it is necessary to determine how it is reflected in scientific theory and its place in social programs. Defining this leads, of course, to the concept of “feminism” (femina - Latin for woman). The word feminism refers to the women’s movement that

emerged in the West, England and America in the 1980s. Feminism is based on gender-based oppression, the struggle against gender and the destruction of the dominant system. Therefore, these practices are based on the centralization of women’s social issues.



Feminism is a contradictory concept rather than a valid and evaluative one. First, it is a movement in the field of social rights to prevent inequality between women as a slogan, for women to participate in elections, get education, and engage in professional activities together with men. Secondly, to theoretically confirm the ideas and slogans of the experienced women's movement, to provide a huge volume of “women's studies” in the directions of history, sociology, political science, linguistics, and philosophy. These two meanings of “feminism” are closely related. Therefore, it is important to know the history, waves, and demands of each era in order to understand the goals and interests of the movement. But it should be noted that the concept of “wave” in feminism is conditional. It should be remembered that the wave of feminism is an attempt to structure and describe a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Each wave has a strong internal development and each of them must be considered from the perspective of a particular society.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Let's remember the most famous and persistent first feminists. This was primarily Mary Wollstonecraft of England, who became famous for her work in defense of women's rights (1792). In this work, Mary reflects her life experience of suffering. As a child, she was beaten by her alcoholic father, and as a girl, she witnessed the difficult family life of her sister. She is famous for her wonderful books about the fate of women of that time. In these works, says Mary, society is convinced that women are made for men. Mary Wollstonecraft defies this age-old principle. He challenges the theorists who promote the status of men. First of all, his contemporary, the famous French philosopher J.J. Rousseau says in his novel “Emile or Education” that he does not agree with the principles of the formation of women and men. According to Rousseau, it is necessary to develop activity, will and

courage in men, while women, on the contrary, have obedience, endurance and other “angelic” qualities. Wollstonecraft says that such a concept deprives women of their rights in society and leads to their voluntary subjugation. It has been tested that the main achievement of the female character is softness, submissiveness, moreover, it is a toy for men and women to “cheer up” at any time, when they are tired of different thoughts [2.196].

The anytime toy for both men and women has been tested as a “fun rattle” that will fool you when you are tired of different thoughts [3.414]. British feminists created the first important condition for the liberation of women from “captivity”: financial independence, proposed to work for a living. Mary Wollstonecraft was convinced that if a woman left the confines of the home and rose to the subject of independent service, she could prove her intelligence and talent. However, she “doubted that the poor slaves of today could raise free generations to show their talents and work to the next generation, for which they would have to change several generations” [4.127].

There were also men among the feminists. This means that feminist ideas can be expressed by both genders. The most famous feminist of the XIX century was the Englishman John Stuart Mill. His biography is remarkable. As a member of parliament, she demanded that public officials (men, of course) be given the same suffrage as women. His beloved wife, Harriet Taylorman, had struggled with the same beliefs as Lucy Stone a few years earlier. Their marriage was a model for all men. Harriet Taylorman and his wife wrote feminist ideas in The “Exploitation of Women”. He criticized men in Mill's writings. She believed that a man, whether he is rich or poor, still dominates and abuses women in his family [6.303].

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS



Thus, early feminism defined the important issues of the women's movement: the individuality, dignity and independence of women; the right to education and professional activity; the right to participate in public and civil life. This last theme was considered a central issue in early feminism, as the movement raised the status of suffragism (the struggle for the right to vote). Women showed courage and fortitude, risking their reputation and life. Many men opposed their struggles and ideals. Thus, feminism is defined as a movement that focuses on dominance, sexuality, and has its own theory. There are three types of feminism as a movement: liberal, radical, and cultural feminism. Let's look at these types of feminism one by one.

This book covers all areas of women's life and presents a gallery of images of women in cultural and historical context: women in history, her economic status, lack of education, wife, mother, role model, public figure [7.928].

Beauvoir's work directly influenced the formation of the theory of genes, since this book was written by a philosopher for the first time. Second, although Beauvoir does not use the term genes (which appeared later in the 1980s), he actually associates sexuality with the concept of social formation. Thirdly, the myth that a woman is created as a mother by nature, which means that biology is limited only to her family, determines her place in society, is irreconcilably exposed.

This position of "biological determinism" was clearly emphasized by Sigmund Freud in his theory of sex. In his famous theses, "Biology is destiny", he believes that women's biology is somewhat weaker than men's. Feminist theorist Simone de Beauvoir strongly criticized the principle of "biological determinism" held by male theorists to be impossible to change the biological differences of the female sex [8.528].

Simone de Beauvoir proves the thesis about the social structure of sexuality through socialization processes. Beauvoir repeats again and again that she was not born a woman, she was formed. Children are not born without knowing their gender. The child sees his/her face in the mirror and begins to recognize himself/herself, not his gender. In the first 3-4 years, boys and girls live outside of sex. It focuses on the specific features of the formation of a girl and a boy. If girls are petted, kissed, decorated, boys are treated harshly, so some of them even want to be girls. Beauvoir presented the thesis about the social structure of gender with the above examples and fully revealed all aspects of the structure of gender inequality historically. He forgot to address the causes of gender inequality. The woman's essence was indeed full of contradictions. The main contradiction of women's fate is that women, unlike men, are divided into femininity and personal qualities. She must be attractive enough to conceive a child, according to the myth of the real woman. However, he remains a person who strives for freedom and self-expression. These two roles are opposite to each other: a very independent, intelligent woman ceases to be attractive, so the woman has an idea of her "complete" imperfection.

## CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not easy to express an opinion about the feminist movement in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. It has its own characteristics. In the culture of the Uzbek people, there were traditions that glorified the delicacy and dignity of the female world. Women had a special place in the development of the culture of the Uzbek people. There are many legends about the legendary princess Tomiris.



The women's movement in Uzbekistan became active during the years of independence. At the moment, a number of women's non-governmental non-profit organizations are operating in our country, dealing with a wide range of issues, such as protecting women's reproductive rights, fighting violence against women in the family and on the street, and ensuring the political and economic advancement of women. Women's non-governmental non-profit organizations seek to cooperate and interact with state bodies in order to actively influence the nature and characteristics of the gender policy of Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid to gender equality at the state level.

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