



SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF GENDER RELATIONS IN PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the socio-philosophical interpretation of gender relations in patriarchal societies. It analyzes the essence of patriarchy, its historical roots, and its impact on society. The formation of gender roles, the social status, rights, and opportunities of women, as well as the consequences of the patriarchal system leading to gender inequality, are examined. The article also discusses ways to achieve gender justice and issues related to eliminating patriarchal stereotypes.

KEYWORDS

Patriarchy, gender relations, gender roles, gender inequality, social justice, feminism, gender stereotypes.

INTRODUCTION

Gender relations are an integral part of human history and have had a significant impact on the social, political, and cultural development of society. Patriarchy—one of the most ancient social structures—is characterized by male dominance and the limited rights of women. In patriarchal societies, gender relations take a distinctive form, raising important issues such as social justice, equality, and human rights. In recent years, the problems of gender inequality and the impact of patriarchy on society have become increasingly urgent. This topic attracts not only sociologists, philosophers, and politicians but also the general public. Identifying the roots of gender inequality, finding ways to overcome patriarchal stereotypes, and achieving gender justice are among the key tasks of today. The article is devoted to the socio-philosophical interpretation of gender relations in patriarchal society. It analyzes the essence of patriarchy, its historical roots, and its impact on society. The article examines the formation of gender roles, women's social status, rights, and opportunities, as well as the consequences of patriarchy leading to gender inequality. It also discusses ways of achieving gender justice and overcoming patriarchal stereotypes. The aim of the article is to present a socio-philosophical analysis of gender relations in a patriarchal society and to put forward new ideas on these issues. Through this research, the author hopes to gain a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of gender inequality and to identify ways to achieve gender justice.

Literature Review. The literature on gender relations and the socio-philosophical aspects of patriarchy is highly diverse, encompassing various theoretical approaches and empirical studies. This field includes a wide range of works, from classical texts to contemporary research. Marx and Engels, in their work *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State*, analyze the economic roots of patriarchy. They argue that the emergence of private property and the formation of class society led to gender inequality. The exclusion of women

from labor and their confinement to household work strengthened their dependence on men. This approach highlights the connection between patriarchy, material conditions, and economic structures. However, critics argue that the Marxist approach does not sufficiently take into account the cultural and psychological aspects of gender relations. Weber, in his work *Economy and Society*, views patriarchy as a traditional form of authority. In his view, patriarchy is based on traditions that legitimize male dominance over the family and society. Weber distinguishes various forms of patriarchy, including familial patriarchy and political patriarchy. His theory of authority helps to understand how patriarchy is reinforced through social institutions. Judith Butler, in her work *Gender Trouble*, further develops the idea that gender roles are socially constructed and argues for the necessity of resisting gender stereotypes. She believes that gender is performativity—that is, something created through repeated actions. Poststructuralist feminism helps to understand the complexity of gender relations. Nevertheless, critics claim that poststructuralist feminism does not provide a sufficient basis for political action and does not offer practical solutions to eliminate gender inequality. Modern researchers analyze the relationship between the social structure of gender and power relations. R.W. Connell, in her work *Gender and Power*, distinguishes various forms of masculinity and analyzes their roles in society. According to her, gender is a tool used to gain and maintain power. Contemporary studies help to understand how gender is connected to power relations. The above literature review shows that patriarchy and gender relations have been studied by many scholars from different perspectives. Classical theories analyze the economic and historical roots of patriarchy, while feminist theories focus on the social and political aspects of gender inequality. Modern studies examine the relationship between the social structure of gender and power relations. The article presents a socio-philosophical interpretation of gender relations in patriarchal society and discusses ways of overcoming gender inequality. It synthesizes various theoretical approaches and contributes to a better understanding of the complexity of gender relations.

Discussion. This article examined the socio-philosophical interpretation of gender relations in patriarchal society. The literature review showed that patriarchy and gender relations have been studied by many scholars from various perspectives. This research synthesizes classical theories, feminist approaches, and contemporary studies, helping to better understand the complexity of gender inequality. The research results confirm the arguments of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels regarding the economic roots of patriarchy. It was found that the emergence of private property and the formation of class society led to gender inequality. The exclusion of women from labor and their confinement to household work increased their dependence on men. However, the study showed that economic factors are not the sole cause of gender inequality. Cultural stereotypes, social norms, and political structures also have a significant impact on gender relations. The arguments of feminist theorists such as Simone de Beauvoir, Catharine MacKinnon, and Judith Butler regarding the social construction of gender roles were confirmed in this research. It was established that gender is not an innate characteristic but a social category created and reinforced by society. Gender stereotypes limit women's opportunities and diminish their social status. The arguments of contemporary researchers such as R.W. Connell and Sylvia Walby on gender and power relations were also supported in this study. It was found that gender is a tool used to gain and maintain power. In patriarchal societies, men hold power over women, and this power manifests itself in economic, political,

and cultural spheres. In the context of Uzbekistan, the study provides a basis for discussing the social nature of gender inequality and ways to overcome it. In Uzbekistan, gender stereotypes, discrimination in the labor market, limited political participation, inequality in education, and domestic violence are the main problems of gender inequality. To address these issues, it is necessary to combat gender stereotypes, ensure equality in the labor market, increase political participation, ensure equality in education, and fight against domestic violence.

Results. The research confirmed the arguments of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels regarding the economic roots of patriarchy. It was found that the emergence of private property and the formation of class society led to gender inequality. The exclusion of women from labor and their confinement to household work increased their dependence on men. The study confirmed the arguments of feminist theorists such as Simone de Beauvoir, Catharine MacKinnon, and Judith Butler regarding the social construction of gender roles. It was established that gender is not an innate characteristic but a social category created and reinforced by society. Gender stereotypes limit women's opportunities and diminish their social status. The research supported the arguments of contemporary researchers such as R.W. Connell and Sylvia Walby on gender and power relations. It was found that gender is a tool used to gain and maintain power. In patriarchal societies, men hold power over women, and this power manifests itself in economic, political, and cultural spheres. The study proposed ways to eliminate gender inequality. Combating gender stereotypes, ensuring equality in the labor market, increasing political participation, ensuring equality in education, and fighting against domestic violence are essential measures to achieve gender equality. These findings help to understand the socio-philosophical aspects of gender relations in patriarchal society and provide a basis for developing practical measures aimed at ensuring gender equality. Achieving gender equality is a key factor for Uzbekistan's sustainable development and the building of a prosperous society.

Conclusion. This article was devoted to the study of the socio-philosophical interpretation of gender relations in patriarchal society. The article analyzed the essence of patriarchy, its historical roots, and its impact on society. It examined the formation of gender roles, women's social status, rights, and opportunities, as well as the consequences of patriarchy leading to gender inequality. The article also discussed ways to achieve gender justice and overcome patriarchal stereotypes. The research findings showed that patriarchy is a complex phenomenon associated with economic, social, and cultural factors. Gender roles are a social construct created and reinforced by society. In patriarchal societies, men hold power over women, and this power manifests itself in economic, political, and cultural spheres. In the context of Uzbekistan, the main problems of gender inequality are gender stereotypes, discrimination in the labor market, limited political participation, inequality in education, and domestic violence. To address these issues, it is necessary to combat gender stereotypes, ensure equality in the labor market, increase political participation, ensure equality in education, and fight against domestic violence. This will contribute to achieving gender equality and building a just society in Uzbekistan. Future research should focus on a deeper analysis of various forms of gender inequality and the development of practical measures aimed at ensuring gender equality.

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