Socio-Philosophical Analysis Of Ideas Regarding Gender Equality At The Stage Of Philosophical Development

Jumaniyazova Mokhira
International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan Teacher of the "International relations and social sciences" department

Annotation

This article analyzes the views of philosophers of the Ancient Antiquity on gender equality. The views of Plato (Alotun) and Aristotle (Arastu) related to women are presented and analyzed scientifically and theoretically.

We know that during the development of philosophy as a science, socio-philosophical views were formed at certain stages. These steps are:

- The period of the development of philosophical views of the Ancient Ancient World and the Ancient East;

- The Middle Ages is the period of development of Eastern and Western philosophical views;

- The period of development of new and newest Western and Eastern philosophical views;

In ancient times, philosophical views were manifested in very different forms. Especially in Ancient Greece and Rome, the study of society and the analysis of state administration were considered important topics. In particular, several doctrines about gender equality have been put forward. One of them is Plato, who is considered to be an Ancient Greek philosopher and political scientist, whose views on the equality of women and men in society are unique.

"Plato's views on the place of a woman in an ideal state clarify his understanding of the interrelationships between the biological and the cultural and the private (oikos) and the public (polis). Plato defines a broad equality between women and men [State, books 4 and 5]. If we consider the situation of women in the Greek society of his time, this is very remarkable. Such a position is explained by the fact that Plato interpreted the biological differences between the sexes as insignificant differences depending on the ability of a person to perform socially useful tasks" [1, 106].

The analysis of Plato's gender equality issue and opinions about women shows that the issue of equality was of urgent importance even in the Antiquity.

"Genders who believe that a woman's childbearing situation means that women are only engaged in household chores, while men perform social duties, cannot justify the division of labor based on difference," says the work "The State". . It was on this basis that Plato challenged the customs and attitudes of the early defenders of the equality of the sexes, and advocated equal opportunities for education for boys and girls, for the pursuit of a profession best prepared for each person, and upholding equal opportunity to occupy a social position commensurate with his abilities, equal legal and political rights for all, equal

property rights, and equal rights for the choice of a partner due to the prohibition of property and monogamous sex for women and men of the two upper classes came out Of course, this does not mean that Plato's concept of the general rights of the individual was used in the same sense as Locke and Mill understood it in the New Age. According to Plato, such rights are determined by a person's place in society".[1, 105]

In general, in the state of Ancient Greece, stratification was strong, how the issue of women was solved in this process, what rights and freedoms were given to them, we can also learn from the views of the philosophers of that time.

"According to Plato, man is primarily a spiritual, intellectual and political being. In his views on man, he does not support the division of labor and hierarchy based on biological differences. In this regard, a natural question arises: why can't women successfully engage in public activities like men? Of course, it is somewhat conditional to describe Plato as a theorist of equal rights. His writings also contain views that are typical of his time, which underestimate the role of women compared to men. - girls are considered as a source of socially dangerous evils.[1, 106]

In Plato's views, two different views indicate that he is adapted to the relations in society, and on the other hand, he forms a critical view. The social position of women and men goes back to the defined tasks in the society.

Aristotle is also one of the ancient philosophers. He gave several opinions about sex, especially about human philosophy, and the influence of Plato's ideas can be felt in these opinions.

"It should be noted that for Aristotle, a person means, first of all, a representative of the male gender. We will soon see that according to Aristotle, women are mainly related to the family and the local environment in which they can best realize their abilities. In addition, it distinguishes a literally free and independent person (a person in the best sense) from a person who is naturally inclined to slavery. In Polis, slaves live in a state of freedom and are forced to engage in hard physical labor. From this point of view, the slave is inferior to the free Greek man. From this point of view, the slave is inferior to the free Greek man. Thus, Aristotle ranks both slaves and women below free Greek men. Both they and these take their place in the household (oilkos) and not in the community life of the city square (agora). According to their nature and qualities, women and slaves are inferior to free men participating in the life of society in the city-state. Therefore, when it is said that a person realizes his nature in the polis, according to Aristotle, it should be remembered that this does not apply to women and slaves" [1, 107].

In general, in the views of the philosophers of antiquity, women's rights were defined only in relation to certain social and domestic duties, and their legal status was equaled to that of slaves.

Through the socio-philosophical views of the philosophers of ancient Antiquity, we can know that there are opinions related to gender equality among many issues.

"However, a great woman scientist, Hypatia, worked in Alexandria, the center of science in the fading antiquity. He was a Platonic philosopher, and also had deep knowledge in mathematics and physics, and gained fame for his scholarship and intellectual talent. He lived around 370-415 and was killed on his way to the library. After six more lines, the paragraph ends. The purpose of providing this information is primarily to show that the West is a minor source, and by putting titles such as "Women Scholars of

Antiquity" (although there is not one female scholar although information is provided), it manages to deliver a unique "advertisement" to the reader by making it attractive" [2, 255].

It should be noted that the opinions of the ancient philosophers regarding gender equality were mainly analyzed from a critical-analytical point of view. In this regard, in ancient Eastern philosophy, especially in the Central Asian region, the issues of gender equality are described in a unique way.

"In the previous paragraphs, brief information about the active participation of women in the affairs of society in Turan land, in particular, their tenacity in managing the state, their bravery and courage in defending the homeland, their philosophical, social and moral views was given. Another such queen is Davran Termizi from Ruhai, the daughter of Abu Abdullah / Muhammad ibn Ali ibn al-Hakim at-Tirmizi" [2, 255].

CONCLUSION

The views of the ancient philosophers on gender equality issues were formed from the slavery relations and social-household views of that time. The unique aspects of the conclusions of Plato and Aristotle about women are that the rights and obligations of women are given only in relation to their children and family. They embodied the woman only in the image of a mother. Their other rights and freedoms have not been disclosed. Women and girls were treated as slaves.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Skirbeck G. and Gilye N. History of philosophy. - T.: "Sharq", 2002. - 717 p.

2. Haitov Sh.I. History of the philosophy of Uzbekistan. - T.: "Publisher", 2011. 560 p.