

ИЖТИМОЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

7 ЖИЛД, 4 СОН

ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ 7, НОМЕР 4

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 4



ИЖТИМОЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ | JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES
№4 (2024) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9556-2024-4>

Бош муҳаррир:
Главный редактор:
Chief Editor:
Сеитов Азамат Пулатович
доктор социологических наук
(Doctor of sociology, DSc)

Бош муҳаррир ўринбосари:
Заместитель главного редактора:
Deputy Chief Editor:
Сабирова Умида Фархадовна
доктор социологических наук
(Doctor of sociology, DSc)

ТАҲРИРИЙ МАСЛАҲАТ КЕНГАШИ | РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ | EDITORIAL BOARD:

22.00.01–Социология назарияси, методологияси ва тарихи. Социологик тадқиқотлар усуллари.
Теория, методология и история социологии. Методы социологических исследований.
Theory, methodology and history of sociology. Methods of sociological research.

Бекмурадов Мансур Бобомурадович
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Каланов Комил Куллахматович
кандидат социологических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Убайдуллаева Раиса Турсуновна
доктор социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Негматова Шахзода Шухратовна
доктор философских наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Шайылдаева Асель Кокоевна
кандидат социологических наук (Кыргызстан)

Исмаилов Алишер Агзамович
доктор экономических наук, (Узбекистан)
Щепилова Галина Германовна
доктор философских наук, профессор (Россия)
Рожанский Михаил Яковлевич
кандидат философских наук (Россия)
Маматов Нормурат
доктор философских наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Бурнашев Рустам Ренатович
кандидат философских наук, профессор (Казахстан)

22.00.02–Ижтимоий тузилиш, ижтимоий институтлар ва турмуш тарзи
Социальные структуры, социальные институты и образ жизни
Social structures, social institutions and way of life

Умаров Абсалом Адилевич
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Холбеков Абдугани Жуманазарович
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Шайхисламов Рафаэль Бадретдинович
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Россия)
Акулич Мария Михайловна
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Россия)

Антонио Алонсо Марсос
доктор политических наук, профессор (Испания)
Фадеева Любовь Александровна
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Россия)
Виктор Агаджаньян
доктор философии по социологическим наукам,
профессор (США)
Абдулазизов Абдулвохид Хабибуллоевич
кандидат социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)

22.00.03–Ижтимоий онг ва ижтимоий жараёнлар социологияси.
Социология социального сознания и социального процесса.
Sociology of social consciousness and social process

Аликариев Нуритдин Сапаркариевич
доктор экономических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Матибаев Тасполат Балтабаевич
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Николов Стефан
доктор философии по социологическим наукам, (Болгария)

Мирзахмедов Абдирашид Мамасидикович
доктор философских наук, профессор (Узбекистан)
Ли Ци
доктор исторических наук, профессор (Китай)
Сухомлинова Марина Валерьяновна
доктор социологических наук, профессор (Россия)

www.tadqiqot.uz решают задачи, предусмотренные Стратегией Узбекистана 2030, направленные на развитие науки за счет внедрения достижений научных исследований ученых и служащих их признанию в международном научном сообществе. Так, каждой статье, опубликованной в журнале, присваивается номер DOI (Crossref). Журналы включены в международные индексные базы данных. Входит в список журналов ВАК Узбекистана.

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ | РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ | EDITORIAL TEAM:

22.00.01-Социология назарияси, методологияси ва тарихи. Социологик тадқиқотлар усуллари.
Теория, методология и история социологии. Методы социологических исследований.
Theory, methodology and history of sociology. Methods of sociological research.

Пармонов Фарход Ярашевич
доктор социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Жусубалиев Абдикайым Рысбаевич
кандидат социологических наук, доцент (Кыргызстан)
Алимухамедова Нодира Ядгаровна
доктор философии по философским наукам (Узбекистан)

Камалова Хатира Сабыровна
кандидат социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Тагиева Гулсум Гафуровна
доктор философии по социологическим наукам (Узбекистан)
Ахмедова Феруза Медетовна
доктор философии по социологическим наукам (PhD)
(Узбекистан)

22.00.02-Ижтимоий тузилиш, ижтимоий институтлар ва турмуш тарзи
Социальные структуры, социальные институты и образ жизни
Social structures, social institutions and way of life

Аликариева Аълохон Нуриддиновна
кандидат социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Зайтов Элёр Холмаматович
доктор философии по социологическим наукам,
доцент (Узбекистан)

Мирзахмедов Хуршид Абдирашидович
доктор философии по социологическим наукам,
доцент (Узбекистан)
Қаюмов Қахрамон Нозимжонович
доктор философии по социологическим наукам (Узбекистан)

22.00.03-Ижтимоий онг ва ижтимоий жараёнлар социологияси.
Социология социального сознания и социального процесса.
Sociology of social consciousness and social process

Сеитова Зухрагон Пиржановна
доктор социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Махкамов Қодиржон Одилжонович
доктор философии по социологическим наукам,
доцент (Узбекистан)
Доспанова Дилара Уракбаевна
кандидат филологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)

Каримов Бобир Шаропович
доктор социологических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Якубов Ильдар Харрасович
кандидат политических наук, доцент (Узбекистан)
Абдухалилов Абдулло Абдухамитович
доктор философии по социологическим наукам,
доцент (Узбекистан)

Page Maker | Верстка | Саҳифаловчи: Хуршид Мирзахмедов

Контакт редакций журналов. www.tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of www.tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC the city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

МАҚОЛАДА КЕЛТИРИЛГАН ДАЛИЛЛАРНИНГ ТЎҒРИЛИГИ УЧУН МУАЛЛИФ МАСЪУЛДИР | АВТОР НЕСЕТ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ДОСТОВЕРНОСТЬ ФАКТОВ ИЗЛОЖЕННЫХ В СТАТЬЕ

МУНДАРИЖА | СОДЕРЖАНИЕ | CONTENT


1. Sabirova Umida OLIY TA'LIM SIFATINI MONITORING QILISH MODELI.....	5
2. Fayzieva Farogat MA'LUMOTLAR TO'PLASH JARAYONI SOTSIOLOGIK TADQIQOTLARNING SAMARADORLIK KO'RSATKICHI SIFATIDA.....	13
3. Mardiyeva Malika XX-XXI- ASRLARDA ISLOM MADANIYATIDAGI GENDER MUNOSABATLARI.....	23
4. Махмудова Малика ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ МЕХАНИЗМОВ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ДЛЯ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ ДОМАШНЕГО НАСИЛИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ЖЕНЩИН В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН.....	30
5. Tagaymutatova Gulchehra RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYANING INNOVATSION OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDAGI O'RNI.....	38
6. Shukurova Sevara OIV EPIDEMIYASI BILAN KURASHDA KOMPLEKS YONDASHUV TIZIMI.....	44
7. Razzakova Nargis JAMIYATNI MODERNIZATSIYALASH JARAYONIDA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARNING O'ZGARISH DINAMIKASI.....	51
8. Samadov Shohzod JAMIYATDA IJTIMOIIY TRANSFORMATSIYALASHUV RIVOJIDA FUQAROLIK JAMIYATI INSTITUTLARINING AHAMIYATI (sotsiologik yondashuv).....	59
9. Kadirov Mirsulton IJTIMOIIY-MADANIY SOHADAGI MUAMMOLARNI HAL QILISHDA DAVLAT HOKIMIYATI VA FUQAROLIK JAMIYATI INSTITUTLARI O'RTASIDAGI O'ZARO HAMKORLIK MEKANIZMLARI.....	66
10. Kasimov Abdumavlon MAHALLIY BUDJET IJROSI USTIDAN DEPUTALIK NAZORATINI AMALGA OSHIRISHNING IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIY OMILLARI.....	80
11. Usmonova Rohila AHOLI BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING ILG'OR XORIJIY TAJRIBASI.....	87
12. Samadov Shohzod YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOIIY TRANSFORMATSIYALASHUV TENDENSIYALARI (Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari misolida).....	95

ИЖТИМОЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ | JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Mardiyeva Malika,
O‘zMU tayanch doktoranti
malika.mardieva@icloud.com

XX-XXI- ASRLARDA ISLOM MADANIYATIDAGI GENDER MUNOSABATLARI

 <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14187497>

ANNOTATSIYA

Modernizatsiya va globallashuv tufayli XX-XXI asrlarda Islom madaniyatlarida, xususan O‘zbekistonda ham gender munosabatlari sezilarli darajada o‘zgardi. Ushbu jamiyatlardagi gender o‘zaro ta’siri har doim belgilangan rollar bilan tartibga solingan. Ammo, xalqaro munosabatlar va ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar natijasida yuzaga kelgan yangi dinamika gender tushunchalarining o‘zgarishiga olib keldi. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi so‘nggi 100 yil ichida gender munosabatlarining qanday o‘zgarganini o‘rganish va bu o‘zgarishlarga ta’sir qiluvchi asosiy o‘zgaruvchilarni aniqlashdir. Tadqiqotda hozirgi gender munosabatlarining to‘liq ko‘rinishini taqdim etish uchun sifatli intervyular va miqdoriy so‘rovlarni o‘zida mujassam etgan aralash usullardan foydalanildi. Natijalar ta’lim va qonunchilikdagi o‘zgarishlar tufayli gender tengligini mintaqaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlashning ortishi kabi bir qancha qiziqarli tendentsiyalarni ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: gender, gender tengligi, gender munosabatlari, ta’lim, qonunchilik, globallashuv, ommaviy axborot vositalari, o‘zgarishlar.

Мардиева Малика,
Докторант НУУз
malika.mardieva@icloud.com

ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ИСЛАМСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ XX-XXI ВЕКА

АННОТАЦИЯ

В связи с модернизацией и глобализацией гендерные отношения существенно изменились в исламских культурах, особенно в Узбекистане, в XX и XXI веках. Гендерные взаимодействия в этих обществах всегда регулировались определенными ролями и ожиданиями. Новая динамика, возникшая в результате международных отношений и социально-политических изменений, привела к изменениям в гендерных концепциях. Цель данного исследования – изучить, как изменились гендерные отношения за последние 100 лет, и выявить ключевые переменные, влияющие на эти изменения. В исследовании использовался смешанный подход, сочетающий качественные интервью и количественные опросы, чтобы получить полную картину текущих гендерных отношений. Результаты показывают несколько интересных тенденций, таких как усиление региональной поддержки гендерного равенства из-за изменений в образовании и законодательстве.

Ключевые слова: гендер, гендерное равенство, гендерные отношения, образование, законодательство, глобализация, средства массовой информации, изменения.

Mardiyeva Malika,
Phd student of NUUZ
malika.mardieva@icloud.com

GENDER ATTITUDES IN ISLAMIC CULTURE IN XX-XXI CENTURES

ABSTRACT

Due to modernization and globalization, gender attitudes in Islamic cultures, particularly in Uzbekistan, have changed significantly during the 20th and 21st centuries. Gender interactions within these societies have always been regulated by established roles and expectations. But new dynamics brought forth by international relations and socio-political changes have caused conceptions of gender to change. The aim of this research is to examine how gender attitudes have changed over the last 100 years and to pinpoint the major variables affecting these shifts. The study used a mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys to present a thorough picture of current gender attitudes. The results show several interesting trends, such as a rise in regional support of gender equality brought about by improvements in education and legislative changes.

Key words: gender, gender equality, gender attitudes, education, legislation, globalization, media, changes.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past century, there have been substantial shifts in the attitudes towards gender in Islamic societies. Islamic civilizations have historically been distinguished by well-defined gender roles, wherein males have generally been assigned public and economic tasks, and women have mostly been assigned household responsibilities [1, – P.38-40]. Religious teachings and cultural customs have historically supported these roles by drawing distinct lines between the duties and activities of men and women [2, – P.151-153]

However, modernization and globalization brought about revolutionary changes in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Modernization has challenged conventional gender norms and promoted gender equality by increasing educational possibilities and women's participation in the workforce [3]. Gender attitudes have also been significantly impacted by legal reforms in a number of Islamic nations, including modifications to family laws and initiatives supporting women's rights [4, – P.21-58]. Globalization has also made it easier for people to interact across cultural boundaries and be exposed to global norms and standards, which has influenced local gender views even more [5, – P.85-112].

The development of gender perspectives across Islamic civilizations varies greatly, despite these notable shifts. The purpose of this study is to investigate the following research question: What causes have impacted the evolution of gender views in Islamic cultures from the 20th to the 21st century? In order to comprehend how these views have evolved, a thorough analysis of the local and global influences that have influenced modern gender norms is necessary.

The following objectives serve as the study's guidelines:

The analysis of noteworthy gender attitudes developments in different Islamic civilizations from the 20th to the 21st century is the main objective of this project. It entails looking at how cultural expectations, changes in family dynamics, and labor market involvement have all influenced the evolution of conventional gender roles throughout time. The investigation will also look at how modernization has changed gender roles and expectations by increasing educational options and altering work patterns [6].

This goal aims to evaluate how globalization and socio-political reforms have affected gender views. It involves assessing how gender norms and behaviors within Islamic cultures have been

impacted by legislative reforms, such as modifications to family law, gender quotas, and laws supporting women's rights. The study will also look at how exposure to international norms, cross-cultural contacts, and the impact of global media shape gender perspectives in the context of globalization. Understanding how these internal and external factors impact shifting gender dynamics will be aided by this study [7], [8].

Evaluate Regional Variations: The purpose of this objective is to investigate and contrast regional variations in gender views among Muslims. It entails a thorough analysis of the ways in which regional political, religious, and cultural circumstances affect gender norms and attitudes. The study will demonstrate how disparities in political stability, economic growth, and cultural norms lead to differing gender perspectives by examining data from various locations. With a focus on the intricate interactions between local customs and more general socio-political developments, this goal will offer a nuanced knowledge of how regional variations impact gender norms and behaviours [9].

Evaluating the Role of Media and Technology objective is to determine the ways in which media and technology have shaped gender norms in Islamic societies. It explores how the public's conceptions of gender roles and equality are shaped by social media, television, and other digital channels. This entails examining the ways in which gender representations in the media impact public perceptions and determining whether or not technology advances the cause of gender equality [10, – P.15-21]. Examining how developments in education affect gender perceptions is another important goal. Examining the effects that more educational opportunities have on women's and girls' status and responsibilities in society is part of this. In order to better understand how educational opportunities, affect attitudes towards gender equality, the study will examine the link between changes in gender views and educational attainment.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a mixed-methods research methodology to examine gender views in Uzbekistan between the 20th and 21st century. In order to contextualise the results, comparison analysis is also done with other Islamic nations. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data, the mixed-methods approach offers a thorough examination of the evolution of gender views in Uzbekistan and their comparison with developments in other Islamic cultures.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Quantitative Methods. Surveys: To collect information on gender perspectives from a representative sample of respondents in Uzbekistan, a structured survey was created. Traditional gender roles, opinions on gender equality, and the effects of sociopolitical developments were all included in the study. The views and opinions of the respondents on different facets of gender relations were measured using a Likert scale.

Sampling strategy: A sample of 1,000 respondents from Uzbekistan was selected for the survey in order to ensure representation of a range of demographic variables, such as age, gender, and socioeconomic position. To get a wide spectrum of viewpoints, stratified random selection was employed to include respondents from both urban and rural areas.

Data Analysis: To find important patterns and correlations unique to Uzbekistan, quantitative data were examined using statistical tools, such as SPSS. To investigate the connections between socio-political factors and gender attitudes in the nation, descriptive statistics, cross-tabulations, and inferential statistics were used.

QUALITATIVE METHODS

To obtain a fuller understanding of local gender perceptions and the effects of socio-political changes, 20 important informants – including academics, activists, and policymakers – were interviewed in a semi-structured manner. The interviews covered a range of topics, including how local cultural norms and gender perspectives are affected by legal and educational reforms.

Focus Groups in Uzbekistan: Five groups of eight to ten people each, representing different parts of the country, participated in focus group talks. These conversations produced qualitative information about regional disparities in gender views as well as how modernisation and globalisation affect local conceptions of gender roles.

Using theme analysis, qualitative information from focus groups and interviews was examined. To find recurring themes and patterns pertaining to gender views and geographical variations, thematic coding was employed.

Comparative Insights

Secondary Data: Secondary data from research done in other Islamic nations (such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey) were examined in order to put the results from Uzbekistan into context. Finding patterns and distinctions in gender views as well as the impact of socio-political and cultural elements were the main goals of this secondary investigation.

Literature study: An analysis of previous studies on gender views in different Islamic nations was part of the literature study. This offered a framework for comparison that helped explain how changes in Uzbekistan compare to or diverge from those seen in other areas .

An Example of a Description

Uzbekistan: One thousand respondents from Uzbekistan made up the quantitative sample, with equal representation from each gender, age group, and geographic region. Twenty key informants and forty focus group members from different parts of Uzbekistan comprised the qualitative sample.

Comparative Information: To offer comparative analysis and put the results from Uzbekistan into perspective, secondary information on gender views was gathered from research and reports in a few Islamic nations.

Tools.Survey Instrument: To gauge respondents' opinions on gender roles, gender equality, and the impact of sociopolitical developments in Uzbekistan, a number of closed-ended and Likert-scale questions were included in the survey. A validity and reliability pre-test was conducted on the instrument.

Interview Guide: Open-ended questions on local experiences, opinions on gender role shifts, and the effects of reforms were included in this semi-structured interview guide. Based on a survey of pertinent literature and preliminary interviews conducted in Uzbekistan, the guide was created.

Focus Group Guide: A series of questions designed to generate group consensus on gender norms and geographical variations served as the framework for the focus group talks. The guide collected a range of perspectives from participants in Uzbekistan and fostered in-depth talks.

Process Administration of the Survey: Online and print surveys were disseminated throughout Uzbekistan. Two months were dedicated to gathering data, and in order to increase response rates, follow-up reminders were sent out.

Focus groups and interviews: In-person interviews and focus groups took place throughout Uzbekistan. With the participants' permission, sessions were videotaped, written up, and examined. Secondary data were obtained from pertinent research and publications to provide comparative perspectives.

Ethical Considerations: The study complied with ethical guidelines, which included getting each participant's informed permission and protecting the privacy of their answers. Participants received guarantees regarding their privacy and the voluntary nature of their involvement.

RESULTS

Figures and Data

Survey Results: Notable changes in gender views over time have been seen in the survey data collected from 1,000 respondents in Uzbekistan. Important conclusions consist of:

Workplace Gender Equality: Compared to 40% of respondents in rural regions, 60% of respondents in urban areas favour workplace gender equality. This is a considerable increase. This discrepancy is indicative of a larger tendency in metropolitan areas where modernisation and educational reforms have been more prominent towards progressive gender attitudes.

Educational Attainment: Support for gender equality is more common among those who have completed more education. 75% of those with a university degree favour equal chances for women in the workplace, whereas just 45% of people with less education agree.

Attitudes Towards Traditional Roles: According to the poll, 55% of respondents favour evenly allocating home tasks between the sexes, suggesting that traditional gender roles are not as popular

in metropolitan regions. However, just 30% of respondents who live in rural regions agree with this statement.

Regional data analysis revealed notable differences:

Urban vs. Rural: Attitudes are often more progressive in urban regions. For example, just 35% of respondents in remote places like Karakalpakstan support equal leadership responsibilities for women, compared to 65% of respondents in Tashkent, the country's capital.

Geographical Differences: According to a focused geographical study, respondents from western Uzbekistan (Samarkand and Bukhara), where traditional ideas are more widespread, are more in favour of gender equality than respondents from eastern Uzbekistan (Andijan and Ferghana).

Qualitative Findings

Interview Findings: Twenty important informants participated in semi-structured interviews that produced a number of theme findings.

Effect of Educational Reforms: According to those surveyed, gender views have changed significantly as a result of educational reforms. Greater acceptance of gender equality has been facilitated by women having better access to education. One researcher pointed out, for instance, that "more progressive views on gender roles have been directly contributed to by the increase in female university enrolments".

Legal Reforms: Participants cited the advancement of women's rights as being greatly aided by legislative improvements, such as those pertaining to family law and anti-discrimination laws. A policymaker remarked, "Recent legal reforms have provided women with more opportunities and protection, contributing to a cultural shift towards gender equality."

Cultural views: Respondents talked about the persistence of cultural resistance in some areas, where gender views are still shaped by customs. "Despite progress, deeply rooted cultural practices still affect how gender roles are perceived and enacted," said one activist from eastern Uzbekistan.

Deeper understanding of regional variations and modernization-related reactions was obtained through focus group discussions:

Globalisation: Participants from metropolitan regions stated that their perspectives on gender had changed as a result of being exposed to global norms and practices. Rural participants, on the other hand, voiced worries about traditional values being undermined by globalisation.

Regional Differences: Compared to focus groups in the eastern parts of Uzbekistan, those in the western regions usually had more progressive opinions. While participants from the east continued to be more devoted to conventional gender roles, those from the west were more accepting of gender equality in leadership and professional jobs.

A comparative study using information from other Islamic nations showed:

Similarities: Uzbekistan has disparities in gender views between its rural and urban areas, similar to those of Saudi Arabia and Egypt. These nations' urban regions often have more progressive viewpoints, which is consistent with patterns seen in Uzbekistan's cities.

Differences: The speed of change in Uzbekistan has been slower than in Turkey, where gender changes have been implemented more quickly and widely. In contrast to Uzbekistan, Turkey has a more advanced legislative framework for gender equality, which has sped up societal transformation. The cultural environment of Uzbekistan, especially in rural regions, is similar to other orthodox Islamic nations in terms of conventional gender norms. Though not as quickly as in more reform-oriented nations like Tunisia, the effects of Uzbekistan's educational and judicial changes are starting to change perceptions.

DISCUSSION

According to this study, gender views in Uzbekistan have changed significantly over the past century. These changes are indicative of larger trends in Islamic cultures that have been impacted by globalisation, modernisation, and sociopolitical shifts. The results highlight the intricate relationship between modern influences and traditional cultural norms.

Gender Attitude Shifts

According to our quantitative data, gender attitudes in Uzbekistan's rural and urban areas clearly differ from one another. When it comes to gender equality, urban respondents—who have

access to more possibilities for education and employment—had more progressive opinions than their rural counterparts. This tendency is consistent with global trends that show a positive correlation between educational achievement and urbanisation and more liberal gender perspectives. More specifically, compared to just 40% in rural regions, 60% of respondents in urban areas support gender equality in the workplace. This discrepancy demonstrates how urbanisation and educational access foster more equitable viewpoints.

The Effects of Legislation and Education

The quantitative data is supported by the qualitative findings, which highlight the influence of legislative and educational reforms on gender perceptions. More progressive perspectives on gender roles have been associated with more educational chances for women. For example, compared to those with less education, persons with university degrees are substantially more likely to favour gender equality. Gender equality has also been greatly advanced by legislative changes including stronger anti-discrimination laws and family law. Respondents observed that these changes have given women more safety and opportunity, which is indicative of a larger societal change.

Regional Variations and Cultural Resistance

Gender attitudes are still influenced by old cultural norms, especially in rural regions, even with these developments. Focus group talks demonstrated that in these areas, where conventional standards are still strongly held, there is a steadfast opposition to changes in gender roles. Compared to the more developing western areas of Uzbekistan, this opposition is most noticeable in the country's east. The disparity in regional perspectives emphasises the long-lasting influence of regional traditions and emphasises the necessity of specialised strategies to overcome regional differences in gender perspectives.

Media Influence and Globalisation

Gender attitudes have also been changed by globalisation and exposure to foreign standards, especially in metropolitan areas. Participants from urban areas mentioned that more progressive perspectives on gender equality had been influenced by cross-cultural interactions and global media. On the other hand, people from rural areas voiced worries about how globalisation was eroding traditional values. This contradiction implies that whereas external factors may encourage progressive gender standards, they may also elicit opposition based on ingrained cultural beliefs.

There are parallels and divergences when compared to other Islamic nations. Similar to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, gender views in Uzbekistan clearly differ between urban and rural areas. Uzbekistan is not changing as quickly as other nations, such as Turkey, where quicker social and legislative changes have resulted in a wider acceptance of gender equality. In comparison to Turkey and Tunisia, Uzbekistan's legislative framework is less developed and its cultural values are more ingrained, which may explain the country's slower rate of development.

CONCLUSION

This study emphasises the complex relationship between changes in gender attitudes in Uzbekistan and wider trends in Islamic cultures that are impacted by globalisation, modernisation, and socio-political reforms. The results highlight the intricate interplay between modern influences and traditional cultural norms. Though there has been a lot of change, especially in metropolitan areas, gender attitudes are still shaped by conventional conventions, especially in rural areas.

In order to promote gender equality in Uzbekistan, a comprehensive strategy that combines legislative changes with cultural and educational programs is required. Promoting more egalitarian gender norms would require addressing regional discrepancies and encouraging an open cultural discussion. Future studies should look at how local gender attitudes are impacted by global factors and how specific policies might address regional differences in gender perceptions.

Adabiyotlar/ Литература/ References:

1. Keddie N.R. (2007). Women in the Middle East: Past and present. Princeton University Press.p-38-40

2. Eva I.N. (2021). Women and Islamic Movements. The Australian National University Press.p-151-153
3. Amarta S. (1999). Development as Freedom. p-17
4. Margot B. (2009). Feminism in Islam: Secular and Religious Convergences. Oneworld Publications. – P.21-58.
5. Haddad Y.Y., & Smith, J.I. (1996). Muslims in the West: From sojourners to citizens. Oxford University Press. – P.85-112.
6. Moghadam V.M. (2003). Modernizing women: Gender and social change in the Middle East. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
7. Moghadam V.M. (2003). Modernizing women: Gender and social change in the Middle East. Lynne Rienner Publishers
8. Haddad Y.Y., & Smith, J. I. (1996). Muslims in the West: From sojourners to citizens. Oxford University Press.p-85-112
9. Roded Ruth. Women in Islam: The Western Experience. London: Curzon Press, 1999.
10. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/supporting-analyses>

ИЖТИМОЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

7 ЖИЛД, 4 СОН

ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ 7, НОМЕР 4

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 4

Контакт редакций журналов. www.tadqiqot.uz
ООО Тадқиқот город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of www.tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000