



## **ANALYSIS OF PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RESOLVING CONFLICT SITUATIONS**

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### **Announcement**

This article describes in detail the analysis of pedagogical issues of gender differences in conflict resolution, the history of scientific and theoretical study of gender issues, psychological analysis of gender issues in social relations and many studies on gender issues .

**KEYWORDS:** gender differences, pedagogical problems, psychological analysis, social attitudes, the era of gender research.

### **Introduction**

Psychology pays special attention to gender issues in revealing the secrets of life through its scientific forms. In recent times, it has become customary to use the terms gender and gender relations to describe these events. Also, because the word “gender” itself is a biological category, social psychology uses the term to prove that the differences between men and women are biologically inextricably linked.

### **Topic Dollars**

Now in the scientific literature, research and debate, the concept of "gender", its associated "gender relations", "gender equality", "gender culture", "gender development", "gender sociology", "gender psychology" The last twenty years can also be called the “era of gender research”[6].

Modern science is evolving along the path of formation. However, it also requires generalization, analysis and synthesis. The artificial deepening of gender relations, while increasing gender exploration, does not serve development, but rather exacerbates gender stratification. Therefore, gender research should always be based on the goal of strengthening gender relations[15].

The correct formation of the worldview of the younger generation growing up in the family depends on the nature of a healthy relationship between family members. This





leads to the formation in the child's mind of positive and negative attitudes, conflicts and their consequences[4].

In the process of organizing the problem of family conflicts within the framework of social perceptions, it is expedient to consider the relationship between the couple (parents), in particular. Because the parent maintains the balance of the family environment. Another thing that is known from scientific research on the family is that the main part of family conflicts consists of conflicts between couples[14].

A number of studies in recent years have shown that when women are engaged in one or another type of activity, whether in society or in the family, they are exposed to the same social environment, that is, interpersonal and unique. special attention is paid to the human relationships that take place and plays the role of their coordinator. This is probably why, in the early stages of family life, men are generally in a leadership position because of the low level of interpersonal relationships in any ethnic group[5]. The neighborhood is especially typical of our Uzbek families, the mentality of the East. However, as the number of children in a family increases, especially at the expense of brides or grooms and grandchildren, the mother-in-law continues to strengthen her position. That is, by the time of old age, the scales in gender relations will be equal, and in many cases will be decided in favor of women. society should use it appropriately[7].

This task, arising from the requirements of the time, poses a number of problems for Uzbek psychologists, as well as requires them to take a scientific approach to gender issues and gender differences. It should be noted that in the social perceptions of boys and girls, the concept, knowledge and skills, stereotypes about gender differences are developed, first of all, in the family[9].

The task of researchers dealing with gender issues in any field, including economics, is to identify the specifics of behavioral patterns that affect the ability to change social attitudes from a gender perspective. The media has a special place in public life. Not only do they constantly rebuild gender images, but they also actively reinforce them, deepening already painful gender issues[8].

Gender psychology is a branch of psychology. Like other industries, it has its own history. However, we consider it wrong to study this history from the 70s of the XX century. It is also inappropriate to call it the fruit of phenomenalism[12]. But the main service of science is the involvement of public opinion in modern psychological issues[11].

In our opinion, certain habits and qualities formed within the framework of family relationships have a serious impact on the later lives of children. In the same way that family members treat each other, the child in this shell begins to show similar and





characteristic behaviors. In well-to-do families, parental example can not only have a positive effect on children, but also help prevent negative ones that may be formed under the influence of other social factors[13].

Representatives of sedentary peoples and, in some places, of working and living nations, both men and women, advocate for equal employment and equal opportunities in the family and in society. Because in these nations, the level of knowledge of husband and wife is almost the same. In general, the level of education is a key factor in determining the status of men and women in society. For example, a study of the level of emancipation of women in Russia revealed that some of the teachers, intellectuals and doctors were women[10].

## Conclusion

In conclusion, many studies on gender issues have shown that the distribution of gender roles in the family and society stems from the culture, spirituality, and lifestyle of the people. For example, a survey of 14 different nationalities by American scholars John Williams and Debra Best found that conservative Europeans, unlike East Asians and Central Asians, were more likely to see human roles in their cultural territories. They also recognize that women should be able to engage in socially useful work and that family responsibilities should not interfere with this.

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