

Gender social construction and the phenomenon of violence in public life (on the example of Adjara)

Irine Tsintsadze

Assistant Professor, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University

Abstract

The article deals with the essence of gender as a social structure in Georgian society, its significance and the phenomenon of violence associated with it, its characteristics, as well as the steps and important measures taken by many countries of the world to eliminate gender inequality. All the barriers that have always accompanied this process are presented and discussed, including traditional, cultural and social factors.

The main part of the article is the study of this problem on the example of Adjara and the analysis of the causes and circumstances identified on the grounds of a specific sociological study that affect the gender-social structure in Adjara. Based on the materials obtained in the course of the analysis and research, we have drawn the conclusions and made recommendations for solving the problem. Based on the study, the following factors were identified:

Traditional views of gender roles in relation to family responsibilities, equality and professional opportunities are still strong. A third of the respondents agree with the stereotypical provisions on family responsibilities. In particular, half of them believe that the main role of a man is to provide for his family. Every third believes that taking care of a child, bathing and feeding him, as well as taking care of the house and cooking is the responsibility of a woman. Every fifth respondent agrees that a woman must endure violence in order to save her family. Every third respondent agrees that equality has been achieved basically and that women are weaker than men. Every fourth respondent says that women take away rights from men, and rich people enjoy gender equality.

With regard to professional opportunities, half agree with the opinion that there are male and female professions. Two out of five agree that men are more successful in business and politics than women. And every fifth respondent disagrees with choosing a woman politician, with the success of a woman as a local leader, with the fact that a man and a woman of the same qualifications can do the same thing equally well, and that they should be paid the same salary. These trends show that it is not uncommon for respondents from Adjara to have

unequal attitudes towards women's participation in public life and their leadership. In general, compared with the data obtained in the 2014 UN National Survey, there are promising trends in gender relations and masculinity in Adjara. But at the same time, much remains to be done to fulfill gender obligations, what requires additional resources and attention.

Thus, based on the study of both theoretical and practical materials, it has been concluded that in general in society and in our case in the region of Adjara, from ancient times to the present day, the following key factors have played a decisive role in gender equality or discrimination: religion, traditions based on customs, priorities determined by economic activity, no matter at what stage in history which factor played a decisive role.

Keywords: Gender, Regional, Violence, Public life, Family, Traditions