



THE ROLE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: March 1st 2023 Accepted: April 3rd 2023 Published: May 10th 2023</p>	<p>It is known that gender is a social aspect of the relationship between women and men, which is reflected in all spheres of life and activity of society, including politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education and science.</p> <p>The law on gender equality lays the groundwork for enhancing the role of women in the socio-political spheres. At present, the image of "advanced woman" is developing in our society.</p> <p>Today, the importance of gender equality in social relations, which is important for the development of society, is becoming more and more obvious. Today, because of special attention paid to increasing the activity of women in society, especially in the family, in society, it is said that great changes are taking place in both social relations and legislation.</p>

Keywords: Gender equality, society, progressive women, social sphere, and parliament.

I would like to begin my remarks with the following verses:

A woman who fills the world with love.

With a sweet smile
The woman who made sad worlds laugh,
The heart is full of compassion,
A woman who made love out of a stone heart.
Thin sprouts body, restless,
He says, "Come on, baby,"
The woman has no patience, no endurance,
Pain is the woman who broke the stamps.
The moon amazes the eye, with the eyebrows,
With the endurance of sinking mountains,
With pearly tears in his eyes,
A woman whose heart is burning with grief.
Their hearts are spring, their eyes are sad,
The power of family life,
Ran for the child,
The woman who created the nooks and crannies.
The springs embraced the woman,
The sun also shone on the world,
Paradise is under the feet of mothers,
A woman who fills the world with love.

It is well known that in many the years, the role of women in the future of society and its growth has played an important role. The human qualities formed in the family and under its influence begin with the mother's white milk, her love for her child, the awake nights when the cradle trembles, the dream of the mother who told her child about the aliased homeland, her love and enthusiasm.

It should be claimed that in the previous period of reforms, the problems of socio-economic status of women have been the subject of scientific research in several times. At the same time, the main focus was on improvement the scope and quality of women's professional employment, motherhood and family responsibilities. In this regard, Russian scientists such as A.E. Kotler, V.B. Mixaylyuk, M.Ya. Sonin, S.Ya. Turchaninova, A.V.Sergeev, L.A.Gordon, N.I.Kungurov, T.A.Mashika, V.G.Mixaylyuk, A.Ryazanov, V.S.Steshko, I.E.Tomsk, S. Ya.Turchaninov, N.M.Shishkan, Z.M.Yuk, I.A.Yagodkin, L.S.Rimashevskuy, N.M.Rjanitsyn, G.P. Steiner etc. were working at that time. They were mainly topics of social importance, the problems of regulating women's employment. Scientists were E.B. Mezentseva, A.I. Posadskaya, N.M. Rimashevskaya, O.A. Khasbulatova, L.S. Rjanitsina, Z.A. Khotkina, I.Yu.Bezgrebelnaya, E.B.Gruzdeva,

G.P.Sergeev, G.G.Sillaste, E.A.Tonch who have made a great contribution to the development of gender theory and methodology. They mainly covered women's issues.

In Uzbek scientists are K. Abdurakhmanova, D.Artykov, Yu.Voronovsk, M.Ismailov, L.Maksakov, R.Murtazinov, D.Raximov, H. Rakhimov, R.Ubaydullaev, Sh.Kholmuminova, Z.Khudayberdieva have a theoretical and practical approach to the study of women's employment. These scholars mainly focused on the role of women in society, taking into a consideration the existing problems of male employment.

The high respect for women in our holy religion is also reflected in the Quran and Hadith. Especially their position as mothers was highly respected. In particular, the issues of women in the Quran include 309 verses. According to Islamic teaching, men and women are equal. They must perform their social and secular duties in accordance with their needs and requirements, and follow the path prescribed by the Islam and do only good deeds. This is stated in verse 228 of Sura al-Baqara in the Quran: The socio-economic and political rights of women are also guaranteed in Islam. They are not forbidden to work, they are said to be able to choose jobs that are in keeping with their nature.

According to Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "A woman is the husband of a man. As well as their duties, they have rights and they have equal rights in the family".

Indeed, the spiritual and cultural significance of women in society is high. The Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan also guarantee the rights and freedoms of women. They were ensured that they could function in society and fulfill all their rights and duties. In this regard, the late President I.A. Karimov said that "waiting for the status of women in society is one of the priorities and main directions of our statehood". Since independence, large industrial enterprises that provide employment for women have been developing rapidly.

In particular, the current President Sh.M.Mirziyoev approved the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2022, and the fourth item of this direction It is also a symbol of high respect for women in our society. This is a sign of our legal culture, which further enhances the status of women, increasing their activity. Therefore, in recent years, ensuring the rights and interests of women, gender equality, protection of family, motherhood and childhood, development of entrepreneurship among women, creating new jobs for them, improving working and living conditions has become a priority of state policy. In this regard, the issue of gender equality has been raised to the level of public policy, and 25 legislative acts in this area have been adopted.

The Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Women and Gender Equality in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established.

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in parliament has reached the level set by the UN, the number of women in parliament has risen by almost 32%, ranking 37th out of 190 parliaments in the world.

The share of women in management positions increased to 27%, in parties to 44%, in higher education to 40%, and in entrepreneurship to 35%.

In order to provide socio-economic support to women, targeted work with them, the system "Women's Notebook" was introduced, and 300 billion sums were allocated annually from the state budget. In order to develop women's entrepreneurship, more than 224,000 women received soft loans totaling 6.9 trillion soums.

Reforms in this area have had a positive impact on our country's position in international rankings, and according to the World Bank's Women, Business and Law Index, Uzbekistan is among the 27 countries that have implemented significant reforms on women's rights and gender equality in 2020, rising 5 places to 190 countries. He took 134th place. The reason is that the woman is a housewife, an educator of children, a doctor who cares for their health. It is precisely because of these qualities that our women, who are active in political life, struggle to make laws more vital, in which they strive to express specific issues, solutions to problems. Therefore, in our country, special attention is paid to women: 1999 "Year of Women", 2000 "Year of Healthy Generation", 2001 "Year of Mothers and Children", 2005 "Year of Health", 2012 "Year of the Family", 2013 The announcement of 2016 as the "Year of Prosperous Life" and 2016 as the "Year of Healthy Mother and Child" and the noble deeds and activities carried out in this regard clearly show that there is a sense of respect, esteem and concern for women.

In our country, issues related to women are in the center of attention of the state and society. This is evidenced by the fact that Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "women and men have equal rights", and that this applies in all spheres of life.

Gender equality is a very beautiful concept, which means that men and women should be given equal opportunities in everything. That is, men and women have equal opportunities to get an education, choose a profession, and be promoted.

Looking at developed countries, Abigail Smith Adams, who went down in history as the world's first feminist at a time when the United States was the main battleground for women's rights, said, "We will not obey laws that we did not personally enact".

In 1405, Kristina Pizanskaya, in her book *On Women's Rebellion*, put forward such ideas as housewarming and participation in political life, but none of her contemporaries paid attention to her calls. French women's rights activist Olympia's Guerue will be punished for her book, *The Declaration of Women's Rights*.

In 1804, the famous Napoleonic Civil Code in Europe introduced a provision stifling women's rights, stating that "Women have no civil rights and are under the guardianship of men".

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was a misconception in society that "the weaker sex also has a weaker mind, and education in general destroys feminine qualities". Enlightenment figures are beginning to oppose this idea. With the efforts of Catherine II, Russia became the most prominent country in the contingent of

educated women of that time. She acted wisely in this regard, emphasizing that educated women would have a positive impact on their husbands and firmly believed that they would lead to positive trends across the country.

Everything will change after the "Declaration of Emotions" signed in the United States in 1848. For the first time in the history of the world, this document contained the words "men and women are created equal" that we hear almost every day today. This document literally started a new wave of struggle at that time. At that time, the right to vote was the first and at the same time the main political right. The United States was the first in this area. In 1850, the first U.S. National Congress of Women was held and the National Association of Women's Voting Rights was formed. Its main goal was to ensure that women had the right to vote. It was not until 1869 that Wyoming women gained the right to vote, and a year later, they were given the right to work in the courts. In other states, the struggle was a great challenge. Many referendums on giving women the right to vote have been defeated because of the tricks of the winemakers, who feared that their women would also go to demonstrations to ban alcohol. The struggle for women's suffrage gave rise to the term "sufrajism". While Sufrajism was almost triumphant in the United States in the early twentieth century, it took the second half of the century for Europe to complete this process in a positive way.

In 1910, Clara Tsetkin proposed celebrating International Women's Rights Day. 67 years later, in 1977, the United Nations declared March 8 as International Women's Day.

Thus, the word "struggle" moves to the holiday. Now this day has been combined not with throwing stones at the representatives of the delicate people who demanded their rights, but with congratulating them by giving them flowers, giving them new opportunities and creating conditions for them to look to the future with hope.

In short, in our country, the potential of women in society, strengthening their role in educating a harmoniously developed generation and a number of other reforms are reflected, and now our women in leadership positions also contribute to the development of our society.

So, the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Taking bold steps towards their dreams and goals means that both sexes should be given the same opportunity to improve their quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is to ensure equality between men and women. This, in turn, has proven to be a great help in achieving political and economic growth in every country.

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