

CARE FOR WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

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All periods of human development - from the primitive community system to the present have attracted the attention of gender historians. Thus, the revision of historical knowledge began in the 1970s intending to introduce women into history and eradicate androcentrism in history. Gender research as a part of new interdisciplinary disciplines in the history of gender was formed in the West in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In the 1960s, the rapidly evolving women's movement was chosen by many young historians in Western Europe and the United States as the subject of research, and their study of the past and analysis of the present, as well as the history of both sexes.

Initially, their research to restore justice to women who were initially forgotten by historians was viewed with suspicion not only by the scientific community but also by many social historians who did not recognize gender as a defining authority.

But the 70s the shift in community and professional consciousness that took place in the second half removed many subjective barriers. Since the early 1980s, there have been hundreds of universities in the West that have included courses in women's history in their curricula, many of which have allowed students to specialize in the field.

During the period of independence, special attention was paid to ensure gender equality in many respects by non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan Measures to ensure gender equality through action strategies

"One of the most important issues raised in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on December 29, 2020, and in the Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was the protection of women's rights and life in society, in his speech at the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council on February 22, 2021, he said that "The role of women in the socio-political life of the country and the field of entrepreneurship in the field of gender policy is very important."

Over the past five years, Uzbekistan has adopted 24 laws and regulations, including 2 regulations and documents on increasing the socio-political activity of women, protecting their health, supporting their aspirations and initiatives, and creating decent working and living conditions for them. The Strategic Concept of Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 also addresses the issues of reserve training to ensure the participation of women in society and their promotion to leadership positions.

The issue of women and gender equality was organized in the Senate based on the resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the full support of women and the improvement of their work to ensure gender equality."

These are the indicators achieved by our educated, active, and enterprising women who have a correct understanding of the meaning of life. It leads to the economic growth of our society, the socio-political activity of citizens, in short, the material and spiritual growth of our society. In his speech on the occasion of the Day of Teachers and Educators, the head of state spoke about the essence of the Third Renaissance: "We want to see pre-school education and school education, higher and secondary special education and scientific and cultural institutions. We consider kindergarten teachers, schoolteachers, professors, and scientific and creative intellectuals to be the four pillars of the new Renaissance. I believe that dear parents will continue to support this initiative".

It should be noted that in the field of education, special attention is paid to the full support of our women. To support and encourage women to work in all directions, particularly, higher education have introduced part-time courses for students, rural girls and women, in the 2019-2020 academic year, 59 higher education institutions, and in the 2020-2021 academic year,

additional admission quotas have been introduced. As a result, the number of women who have won state awards at various levels in recent years has reached to 2,224. Currently, out of more than 300 women awarded the State Prize named after Zulfiya, 10 work in the government, 30 in various ministries, departments, and organizations, and 70 in the administration of the education system.

It is known that as a result of the implementation of the reforms, 6 of the women scientists working in the field of science are academicians, 514 doctors of sciences, 4780 candidates of sciences, 70% of whom are teachers and popular educators. If we take into account these statistics, it is becoming increasingly clear that our women have a deserving place in such a great task as laying the foundation of the new Renaissance

At the same time, the sincere work of women is appreciated by our state and people. National Institutions for Gender Equality in the country, i.e. the Constitutional Court, the Representative of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman), the National Center for Human Rights, the Current Legislative Institute under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the General Prosecutor's Office, have special structures for the protection of gender equality.

In short, during the years of independence, the women's movement in the country has undergone significant changes. The annual work on the development and implementation of state programs in a certain direction is to some extent related to the improvement of living conditions and quality of life of women and promotes the role of women in all aspects of political life.

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