

The Place Of Women In The Development Of New Uzbekistan And The Development Of Science

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of Nizami State University of Technology, (PhD) “Seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim!”
(From the Hadith)

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, among the many social problems, significant attention has been paid to improving the situation of women, their broad involvement in the process of active participation in the socio-political life of the country, and a solid legal framework has been established for the implementation of policies in this area. It is not for nothing that the Head of State, in his speech at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council, emphasized the resolute continuation of gender policy in our country.

INTRODUCTION.

In 2021, the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Uzbekistan by 2030 was approved. The Gender Strategy provides for the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at implementing the principle of equality between women and men in all areas and ensuring the promotion of gender equality in economic, political and social life, in accordance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Therefore, in our country, large-scale work is being carried out to increase the socio-political activity of women, ensure their rights and interests, create decent work and living conditions, realize their intellectual potential, increase their participation in the social life of society and state building, and support and strengthen their leadership, organizational, and entrepreneurial skills. Attention is paid to ensuring gender equality in various aspects of public life.

It is known that not every culture is gender neutral. The concept of gender is embedded in culture, in other words, culture is a set of values and norms, attitudes and stereotypes, a set of behaviors and social interactions that are embedded in the social structure, determined by gender. In the

context of the evolution of civilization, a certain ethno-social mindset is formed over the course of many centuries. Throughout history, there have been instances of oppression against women. For example, in the Arabian Peninsula, cruel customs of the pre-Islamic era, such as burying baby girls alive, prevailed. In India, a woman who was deprived of her husband was condemned to be burned alive at the stake. In ancient China, the birth of a girl was considered a disaster.

Roman statesman and jurist Aemilius Papinian wrote a treatise on the position of women in society: “According to the general rules of our law, the position of women is worse than that of men” (Digests). Even if free, women still did not have the “liberties” of citizenship. For example, he cannot serve in the army, vote in meetings, be elected to public office, be a judge or prosecutor, or have the right to conduct a trial as a lawyer for a third party. The ancient Greeks deified female beauty in sculpture and painting, but in real life, girls were sacrificed or sold. Women were treated as housewives.

Alexis de Tocqueville, the author of *Democracy in America*, a 19th-century French humanist and philosopher, thinks about this: “Some

insist that man and woman are not only equal, but also integral. They not only give men and women the same rights, but also impose the same obligations on them. They want men and women to think and work in the same way. This does not lead to goodness, it causes a crisis in the gender identity of men and women, it creates weak men and strong women.” In Eastern values, a woman has always been glorified as a friend, companion, wise, kind, and a guide to family peace.

The role of women in the family and society, especially in the upbringing and socialization of children, has been recognized by thinkers. Abu Rayhan Beruni, in his views, attached particular importance to the fact that family peace is directly in the hands of intelligent, intelligent, insightful, and educated women. Enlightenment writer Abdullah Avloni emphasizes: "Girls should strive more than anyone else to gain knowledge, because with this knowledge they will educate the future generation."

Creating opportunities for women around the world to have equal and full access to science, technology and innovation, and ensuring gender equality in this area, is reflected in Resolution A/RES/70/212 on “Science, Technology and Innovation for the Development Goals”, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 22, 2015. According to this resolution, starting in 2016, February 11 will be celebrated annually as the International Day of Women and Girls in Science. The main goal of this is to draw attention to and support the participation of women in science. This international date was established to create equal opportunities for women and girls to fully engage in science around the world, as well as to expand women's rights.

In this regard, on February 10, 2023, UN Secretary-General António Guterres also made a statement, emphasizing that the more women there are in science, the more science benefits. According to the

Secretary-General, “Women and girls bring diversity to scientific research, expand the ranks of dedicated scientists, whose main profession is science, and enrich the scientific and technological field with new perspectives.”

After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, “I am often troubled by the stereotype that has emerged in the minds of our people. Usually, we respect a woman primarily as a mother, a keeper of the family hearth. This is undoubtedly true. However, today every woman should not be an ordinary observer, but also an active and proactive participant in the democratic changes taking place in the country.” All this clearly shows that our women occupy a special place in the development of New Uzbekistan.

Our newly adopted Constitution states that “Women and men have equal rights. The state ensures equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the management of public and state affairs, as well as in other spheres of public and state life” (Article 58).

In the new Uzbekistan, work to ensure the rights and interests of women, gender equality, and improve working and living conditions has reached a new level. The ratification of the International Labor Organization's conventions "On Equal Promotion of Men and Women for Work of Equal Value", "On Protection of Maternity", and "On Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation" serves as a necessary international legal basis for the protection of women's rights at the national level. In this regard, the allocation of an additional 4 percent of state grants to women in higher education institutions in the 2020-2021 academic year is another privilege granted to them. Also, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his work “The Strategy of a New Uzbekistan”, stated that “the main goal of the state policy being pursued in Uzbekistan today is to bring attention and practical care for our

women to a new, higher level, strengthen the place and status of women in society, and ensure their rights and interests. This, in turn, specifically emphasized the need to consistently apply the doctrine that "giving knowledge to women means making society knowledgeable, enlightened, and empowered."

In conclusion, I would like to say that at this time, issues related to further increasing the influence and position of women in scientific activity are: helping scientists solve social problems in a timely manner, creating organizational opportunities for research, eliminating the problem of gender discrimination in scientific activity, establishing prestigious scientific awards for women scientists, expanding research grants, foreign internship programs, increasing academic mobility of scientists, and promoting innovative ideas. Commercialization, launching social support projects, and turning science into a driver and generator of social progress are effective solutions for the further development of the sector.

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