



TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES OF WOMEN'S MENTALITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the processes of transformation of women's mentality in the years of independence in Uzbekistan. It is stated that over the years of independent development in the politics of our country, the work carried out to protect the rights of women and their legitimate interests has led to the expansion of their thinking, worldview, increased social and political activity, increased spiritual and intellectual potential, and ensured their active participation in life. society.

KEYWORDS. *Mentality, gender equality, rights, women's interests, social activity, management system, entrepreneurial activity, intellectual potential, education system*

INTRODUCTION

The term "Mentality" was introduced into the scientific circulation by the French ethnologist and social anthropologist L. Levy-Bruhl (1857-1939), who in his work "Primitive Mentality" uses the concept of mentality as an intellectual and psychological generalization of society [6, 228].

In the encyclopedic dictionary of Uzbek philosophy, mentality (from the Latin "mens" - mind, understanding) defined as - "the level of thinking, spiritual potential, the ability to analyze the laws of life, the ability to analyze the laws of life, the mental ability and spiritual strength formed in certain social conditions". [7, 257].

The issue of mentality has been studied by several scientists in Western and Eastern science. The problem of mentality in modern philosophical scientific literature of Uzbekistan was studied by M.N.Abdullaeva, M.Bekmurodov, A.Begmatov, A.M.Jalolov, F.Turgunboev, Sh.O.Madaeva, G.Kh.Rasulova, B.T.Toychiev, T. Tulenov, N. A. Shermukhamedova and other scientists.

The development of any state and society is based on a number of factors. In this process, the issue of women, their participation in social and political relations, the fact that their rights and freedoms are ensured in practice is considered an important index of the development of states and democracy. Thus, a woman and her role in the life of society have always been an important criterion.

From this point of view, it is important to study the changes in the mentality of women in response to the changes in society.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Principles of objectivity, historicity and logic, analysis, synthesis, generalization, systematic analysis methods.

MAIN PART

Since the 90s of the last century, the main goal of the women's movement has been directed not only to the issue of equality, but also to social problems such as poverty, social helplessness, health, and education among women.

After the introduction of Islam in Movarounnahr, it limited the opportunities of women in social life to some extent, but provided women with certain guaranteed rights and opportunities in marriage, family, inheritance and other important socio-economic issues.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Jadidism movement in Turkestan made a radical change in the approach to the issue of women. The Jadids advocated an increase in the role of women in the processes of socio-political and economic renewal of society, the spread of education and



the rejection of religious superstitions and heresies that had hardened over the centuries as the only way to ensure women's freedom.

In order to use women's labor as a cheap labor force of the former totalitarian regime, the radical measures of emancipation of women used by the administrative-command apparatus led them to move away from the thousand-year-old lifestyle and religious-cultural environment, which was a social shock for the Uzbek people who live within the framework of ethical and moral values and standards.

After gaining independence, our country has done a lot to protect the rights of women and their legal interests in the society.

Today's results of the efforts made in relation to women are inextricably linked with the radical improvement of the institutional foundations in this field. In the first period of independence - the beginning of democratic reforms, on the issue of gender equality and the importance of the role of women in society in our country in 1991, a separate state structure was formed - the Women's Committee.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Men and women have equal rights." [1,10].

Over the past years, nearly 100 national and international legal documents aimed at protecting women's interests have been adopted and ratified.

In our country, raising the social and political activity, spiritual and intellectual potential of women, strengthening their health, protecting the family, motherhood and childhood has been made a priority task.

The task of achieving true equality in the employment of men and women is the task of not only the state, but also the society, any community, at a time when private employers are increasing in the conditions of market relations. In order to ensure the real equal rights of men and women, first of all, it is necessary for women to know their rights well and to exercise them.

In order to take a worthy place in the ranks of the international democratic community, to build an unsurpassed civil society, it is important to further expand the consciousness and horizons of the population, including women, to completely abandon old remnants and difficulties, to live in harmony and in accordance with the requirements of the time. In order to increase the socio-political and social activity of women, create conditions for them to realize their abilities and opportunities in various fields and industries, ensure unconditional observance of their rights and legitimate interests, provide all possible support for motherhood and childhood, the family adopted the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev dated February 2, 2018 No. UP-5325 "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family" [2] and in accordance with this decree, in order to further support women and the Institute of the Family, a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the organization public fund for the support of women and families"[3]. The main objectives of this fund are comprehensive support for women and families, including the provision of material assistance to women and families in difficult social situations, women with disabilities, assistance to women in organizing family and private businesses, needlework, acquiring knowledge and skills in professions in demand in the labor market. This confirms the respect and attention of women at the level of state policy.

In addition, for the first time in the world experience, the position of women's activist was introduced in order to work separately, comprehensively and specifically with women's issues to develop entrepreneurship, ensure population employment, and reduce poverty.

The "Women's Entrepreneurship Center" in the regions, which helps women in developing their entrepreneurship and finding their place in society, also serves as a real helper for women who want to engage in entrepreneurship. In the following years, the work carried out to support women entrepreneurs is noteworthy.

In particular, in order to ensure the employment of women, to widely involve them in business activities, the practice of allocating preferential loans was launched.

More than 30% of the clients of the microcredit base of commercial banks are women. Loans in the amount of 4.9 trillion soums were allocated to more than 172 thousand women at the expense of commercial banks. As a result, the number of women who started business increased by 45,000 in one year.

Starting from 2019, a system for providing employment to the population and creating new jobs based on the state order was established. The procedure for issuing temporary work permits to self-employed citizens and recording their work experience has been introduced. As a result, the share of women employed in the informal sector reached 27%.

Special attention was also paid to the development of remote areas of the republic, improvement of villages, and reduction of poverty by supporting the economic activity of women and girls living in villages. More than 1.5 million women work in various fields of agriculture.

Women manage 20% of business entities, including 7.3% of farms. [4].



In 2007, the total participation of women in local representative bodies was -16 percent, in the Legislative Chamber - 17.5 percent, today, 32 percent of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 25 percent of the members of the Senate and the Dzhokorgi Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local councils are women.

Women make up 45 percent of the workers and employees working in various sectors and industries in our country. In particular, about 1,400 of women are working in leadership positions in the system of state and public organizations. 17 of them are senators, 16 are deputies of the legislative chamber of the Oliy Majlis, and 1,750 are members of local councils of people's deputies.

Currently, the share of our respectable women working selflessly in our country is 77% in medicine, 74% in education, and 46% in economy and industry.

If in 2017 the share of women in management was 27%, today it has increased to 33%, from 40% to 47% in the ranks of political parties, from 21% to 37% in entrepreneurship. About 2,000 of our knowledgeable, enterprising and active women are serving in leadership positions in state and public organizations.

For their meritorious services to our country and people, 17 of our women were awarded the highest award - the title of "Hero of Uzbekistan". Among our women, there are 5 academicians, in higher educational institutions there are more than 700 doctors of science, nearly 3 thousand PhDs, as well as many women who have received the titles of "People's Poet of Uzbekistan", "People's Artist", "People's Teacher" and other honorary titles [5].

The Medal "Honorary Woman" was established for women who have shown activity and initiative in the life of society and the state, who have made a worthy contribution to the formation and well-being of the family, the protection of motherhood and childhood through their effective work.

In our country, special attention is paid to quality education and upbringing of women. According to the words of the great thinker Abdurauf Fitrat, "Mothers are educators of all humanity."

In order for women to find their place in society, first of all, the attitude of parents plays a big role, and secondly, the possibility of inclusion in higher education is important for them. Indeed, if one girl in the family studies, has a higher education, a modern profession, the atmosphere in the household changes completely. For this purpose, an important program to support women's education was adopted.

If 6 years ago, 110,000 women studied at universities, now this number has increased by almost 5 times and is 500,000. In this regard, the percentage of our girls reached 50%, which is an unprecedented result in our history.

About 2,000 girls living in needy families, as well as more than 500 women with five years of professional experience, were admitted to universities based on a special quota.

CONCLUSION

Raising the status of a woman in society, increasing her intellectual potential, further expanding the range of opportunities created in society for the manifestation of their potential - in itself will serve to strengthen the family, develop society, in addition, further raise the prestige of our country in the international world, improve the upbringing of children, the activation of the selfless work of the majority of women, not only for their families, but also for the development of society, for the development of society, will lead to an increase in the participation of women in the process of building a legal democratic society.

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