

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN

Mamatova Mavluda Toirovna

*Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, history, additional fundamentals of state law,
3rd level student*

Abstract: The role of women has undergone significant transformations throughout history, with various stages of development shaping their position in society. From the initial restrictive and oppressive conditions to the current state of empowerment and equality, the journey of women's development has been marked by numerous milestones. This article will delve into the various stages of development of the role of women, highlighting their struggles, achievements, and the gradual shift towards gender equality.

Keywords: ethnic values, family, child rearing, religion factor, oriental mentality, marriage

Introduction: There are the main factors that influence the formation of socialization processes, which determine exactly the way in which the processes taking place go and their plans in the future. These are: character-traits characteristic of the inhabitants of the region, which are formed under the influence of historically formed ethnic values, traditions and the factor of religion. Each region on Earth has these features that do not overlap. In particular, the worldview, mentality of the population of the European continent is fundamentally different from the countries of the East. Differences such as these gain more diversity in the cross section of regions. In particular, the socialization processes occurring in the countries of the Central Asian region reflect the characteristics of the population of the region, in what way historical processes took place. The order of factors specific to the region includes: an 'anility, loyalty to values, Oriental mentality, family, marriage, the role of a man who dominates family relations in management, characteristics such as looking at him as the main layer in society. There are processes, invasions, the influence of the colonial regime, which took place until this relationship was further polished and the formation of its current image. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the social system formed before it, a big turn in the way of life took place.

Several problems have arisen in the social life of society. The issue of women and their role in society has been the subject of several debates. In particular, the problems were evident in the areas below:

- Political rights and possibilities of their use;
- Legal rights of women as individuals and as a family member;
- The use of various forms of education and training of women, including vocational training;
- Labor activities

The peoples of the region in particular, these issues, which also apply to the Government of Uzbekistan, became the main factor in determining the further direction of state policy. In particular, after the independence of Uzbekistan, a huge number of qualitative changes took place in the republic within a short period, which were reflected in the economy, social processes and, in particular, the status of women in society and family. In the new political system in Uzbekistan, priority is given to the relations of the individual and the state, which are closely connected with each other by means of rights and obligations. The main mechanism of operationalization of socio-political and legal relations is democracy, aimed at guaranteeing the rights of all residents living on the territory of Uzbekistan. The problems of democratization of human rights society in the country were solved taking into account the scientific mind, the historically composed traditions, customs, spiritual values of the people. As society follows the path of building a civil-legal state, the emphasis is primarily on serving the needs of human interests, society and the individual to remain a chief issue.

The first stage of women's development can be traced back to ancient times, where they were confined to the domestic sphere and expected to fulfill traditional gender roles. During this period, women were viewed as homemakers and caregivers, responsible for managing the household and raising children. They had limited access to education, political participation, and economic opportunities, making them entirely dependent on their male counterparts. The patriarchal society reinforced gender stereotypes, constraining women's autonomy and agency.

The Industrial Revolution marked a significant turning point in the development of women's roles. As industries grew, women began to enter the workforce, taking on

jobs in factories and textile mills. This exposure to the public sphere enabled them to experience a sense of independence and economic empowerment, although they were still subject to poor working conditions and low wages. The early 20th century witnessed the emergence of the suffragette movement, which fought for women's right to vote. The struggles of pioneers like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony paved the way for future generations of women to participate in the political process.

The second wave of feminism, which began in the 1960s, triggered a more profound shift in the role of women. This movement focused on challenging gender stereotypes, pushing for reproductive rights, and promoting equal pay for equal work. The publication of Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique" in 1963 is often credited with sparking this wave of feminism, as it highlighted the stifling nature of domesticity and the need for women's liberation. The feminist movement gained momentum, with the formation of organizations like NOW (National Organization for Women) and the passage of landmark legislation such as Title IX (1972), which prohibited gender-based discrimination in education.

The 1980s and 1990s saw a significant expansion of women's roles in the workforce, with more women pursuing higher education and seeking careers in traditionally male-dominated fields. This period also witnessed the rise of women in politics, as exemplified by the election of Margaret Thatcher as the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1979. The increasing participation of women in the labor market and politics contributed to a gradual erosion of traditional gender roles and a more nuanced understanding of women's capabilities.

In recent years, the #MeToo movement has brought attention to the pervasive issue of sexual harassment and assault, prompting a global conversation about consent, power dynamics, and accountability. The movement has empowered women to share their stories, demand justice, and advocate for policy reforms. The #MeToo movement has also spawned the #TimesUp initiative, which focuses on promoting gender equality and combating systemic sexism in the entertainment industry.

The current stage of women's development is marked by unprecedented levels of participation in politics, business, and education. Women are increasingly represented in leadership positions, such as heads of state, CEOs, and university presidents. The global gender gap is narrowing, although at an uneven pace, and

concerted efforts are being made to address disparities in areas like reproductive health, education, and economic empowerment.

Despite these advancements, women still face numerous challenges. Gender-based violence, reproductive rights restrictions, and the gender pay gap persist, underscoring the need for continued activism and policy reforms. The COVID-19 pandemic has also exacerbated existing gender inequalities, with women shouldering a disproportionate burden of caregiving responsibilities and experiencing higher levels of unemployment.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the stages of development of the role of women have been marked by a gradual shift from subservience to empowerment. From the early struggles for suffrage to the modern-day fight against gender-based violence, women have made significant strides towards equality. While there is still much to be achieved, the progress made thus far serves as a testament to the power of collective action and the unyielding determination of women to shape their own destinies.

References:

1. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's Decree No. PF-5325 of February 2, 2018 "On Support of Women and Girls and Development of the Family Institute"
2. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's Decree of March 7, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen guarantees of women's labor rights and support entrepreneurship"
3. Saidov A.K. International agreements on human rights. - T.: Justice. 2004.
4. Saidov. "The main directions of the development of international and national legislation on women's rights", T.: 1999. b-82
5. Tansikboyeva G. Elimination of discrimination of women - a necessary condition for their practical equality//Women's rights and freedoms. - T.: Justice, 2002.
6. Mominov A.R. Tillaboyev M. A. Human rights. International legal protection of women's rights and freedom. //T. : Justice. 2013.- B.368.
7. Shamsiyeva M.Kh. Gender equality. Scientific information of Bukhara State University. //2015.