

**THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIETY IN WORLD
LITERATURE**

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Annotation

This article talks about women's rights and their place in society, gender equality in world literature. The study of the image of a woman and her delicate psyche in world and Uzbek literary studies and related fields, as well as the opinions and discoveries given in the research works conducted in this regard, were discussed. In the works of modern Uzbek writers Zulfia Kurolboy, Risolat Haydarova and Jamila Ergasheva, the image of a woman and her psyche are analyzed.

Keywords: World, literary studies, woman, image, psyche, plot, gender equality.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada jahon adabiyotida ayollar huquqlari va ularning jamiyatdagi o'рни, gender tenglik masalasi xususida so'z yuritiladi. Dunyo va o'zbek adabiyotshunosligi hamda unga aloqador sohalarda ayol obrazi va uning nozik ruhiyatini o'rganilganligi va bu borada olib borilgan tadqiqot ishlarida berilgan fikr-mulohazalar, kashfiyotlar haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy o'zbek adibalari Zulfiya Qurolboy qizi, Risolat Haydarova va Jamila Ergasheva asarlarida ayol obrazi, ruhiyati tasviri tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Dunyo, adabiyotshunoslik, ayol, obraz, ruhiyat, syujet, gender tenglik.

When it comes to the issue of women's rights and their role in society in world literature, the rise of the topic of gender equality is also related to the protection of women's rights by intellectuals of society against the violation of women's rights for many years. In 1955, the American scientist John Maney introduced the term "gender" to science for the first time. After a while, this term became widespread. The main reason for this is that this concept was popularized by the supporters of feminism. The concept of "feminism" first appeared in the West. In the last 20th century, the Western woman was imagined only as a person who does household chores. This is also explained by the lack of protection of women's rights and their inactive participation in society. Not being able to get used to such a situation created the conditions for the emergence of feminism. Writers accept literature as a transparent mirror of society, and only works with an objective approach are sure of the longevity of a work of art. As an eternal theme of literature, women have a unique expression in the works of not only writers, but also writers, and such an approach in literary studies is called feminist criticism. Feminist criticism formally entered literary studies in the 1960s. But before this process, there were many centuries of works written about women's rights and their place in society, and writers who fought for women's freedom, and they laid the foundations of feminist criticism in the literal sense. In fact, the issue of equal rights of women and men has been the cause of intense debate since ancient

times. The sophist Antiphon, who lived in the 5th century BC, was the first to put forward the idea that all people were created equal by nature in his works. In his opinion, nature creates everyone equal: both men and women, but the laws that make people unequal are the result of mutual agreement between people (Anthology of human philosophy, 1969, 322). Philosophers recognized in their theories that men and women have equal rights. That is, Pythagoras, a great thinker and scientist, puts forward his opinion about equal rights of men and women in his philosophical views. Pythagoras' colleagues continued this idea. They emphasize that human life should be built on the basis of justice and a certain limit, that is, knowing and feeling one's place (Nikolaev N., 2017, 423). The idea of this content was developed by the Greek thinker Socrates in his philosophical teaching about the objective moral nature of laws. In particular, while recognizing the equality of human natural rights, he puts forward the idea that the polis should obey only logically correct and fair laws, and only in this case human freedom can be ensured. (Cassidy F.,1988, p.181).

In society, as soon as a girl child is born, she is at her father's will, she is involved in hard work even she is married before she reaches adulthood, and no one is interested in her wishes, which has led to the spiritual oppression of the representatives of this gender in life. This process caused the feeling of slavery and submissiveness in the female psyche to increase. As a result, it becomes clear that women look down on themselves again, and their feelings of self-love and respect begin to decline. Even in ancient India, a woman did not have any rights except to marry and give birth to children. He was considered to have an impure principle, weak character, and bad morals. Even in ancient Greece, women did not have any rights and freedoms. All their lives, they were forced to obey the man's orders and fulfill his wishes. A woman is at the disposal of a man for life, and life and death are entrusted to that man. That man offered his desire as a husband to the woman he wanted and took her under his control by force. All property was at the disposal of the man. Without his consent, a woman could not have any rights. Land is considered an absolute right in divorce proceedings. Only in some cases, the woman was able to express her desire for divorce. In such cases, unfair insults were poured on the woman (Orazaliyeva G.B., 2006, p. 147).

In ancient China, a woman was not considered a person, or even given a name. Women were called by number and treated accordingly. While boys were considered acceptable, girls were looked down upon. If a girl child was born in Chinese families, it was not considered a child for them. In China, girls were traded like commodities and sold at auctions, and as a result, whoever paid the highest price got the girl. They could not sit and eat with men, but they would fulfill all their wishes without hesitation. Women were disinherited when they got married. In the pre-Islamic period, women did not have any place or dignity among the people of the Arabian Peninsula. This situation started with the birth of a child. When a boy was born in the family, they rejoiced and were happy, but when a girl was born, mourning reigned in the family and they wanted to get rid of the child as soon as possible (Azimov A., 1991, p. 150).

In world literature, the fate of women in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is a main issue that is being studied with interest and is causing critical debate. Writers, such as Harriet Logan, Sunita Mehta, Nilufar Pazira, Deborah Rodriguez, Rosemary Skein, Marie Smith, and Zoya wrote on the topic of Afghan women. So, the place of women in society is related to the eternal themes of literature, which Khalid Hosseini has written with great skill in the novel "A Thousand Suns" (Hosseini Kh., 2007).

384). This work is a feminism-oriented novel published in 2007, which made Husayni's position recognized as a writer.

The fate of Maryam and Layla is seen as the main image of the plot of the work. The desire to write a work on the theme of Afghan women as a literary idea, which formed many years ago, arose when the author met beggar women in old clothes wrapped in chadors on the street corners with four to five or even six children each during his visit to Kabul in 2003. The writer is deeply moved by the situation of women in Afghanistan, and listening to their heartbreaking life stories, he admits that they have a stronger spirit, will and endurance than men. In the characters of Maryam and Aziza in the work, Hosseini describes the unhappy childhood of those who started their lives with the same "corrupt" status, while Maryam gives Aziza the happiness that she did not achieve, which also believes that bright days will come in Afghanistan, where children with the right to childhood will grow up. Khaled Hosseini's views on the fate of women in Afghanistan at all ages are illuminated through a feminist perspective in the novel "A Thousand Suns". The female characters representing three generations, Aziza - a young girl, Laila - a middle-aged woman, and Maryam - an older woman, describe the unhealthy environment prevailing in all the young people of Afghanistan. While looking forward to the future, the writer is saddened by the degrading treatment of women and calls on everyone to treat women with respect and dignity.

The sufferings of Pakistani women caused by the Taliban are described in the autobiographical novel of the Nobel laureate Malala Yousafzai entitled "I am Malala" (Yousafzai M., 2013. 288) by the criteria of impressiveness and truthfulness of literature. Every reader is especially shocked by the Taliban's nightly raids into Afghan homes, raping and killing women and girls. In such a difficult situation, every person who considers himself a patriot is forced to illegally cross the borders of foreign countries in order to save the honor of his daughter and wife, his pride, peace and well-being of his family. Most of them do not spend the night in the camps they meet on the roads. It turned out that the Taliban invaded such camps and carried out their nefarious intentions. The main reason for the writer's work, which shakes the whole world, innocent bloodshed and endless wars that serve the interests of some small groups, is the abandonment of education. They conclude that the only solution is to return to education. Therefore, he concludes that only the development trend will occur among the representatives of the generation where education and upbringing are put first.

Today, all over the world, the attention to women, the improvement of their legal, cultural and household standard of living, and the efforts aimed at establishing the education of girls in schools are developing at a rapid pace. It can be concluded from many cited examples that the laws that discriminated, humiliated and violated the pride of women, which arose in ancient times, continued for centuries, and even today in some countries, these norms is preserved. It is worth noting that a woman who is able to observe and reason may be able to give proper, reasonable and fair upbringing to her children. Literature can legitimately raise such problems and help to find a solution.

In Uzbek literature, the issue of women's rights has been in the center of attention for many years. The rise of the problem of the image of a woman in the novels of female writers in Uzbek literature: Zulfiya Kuroilboy qizi, Risolat Haydarova, Jamila Ergasheva became an indelible mental phenomenon. The image of a woman in literary novels is of great importance due to its vivid reflection of life, the fact of life, its naturalness and believability. One literary problem unites all three writers. They are completely different from other prose in that they bring the theme of female power to the fore. This

situation can be seen in their common views on suffering and pleasure, and in their literary and aesthetic heroes.

In this regard, Zulfia Kuroloy's works such as "Hard Life Paths", "Whirlwind of Difficulties", "A prisoner of dreams", Risolat Haydarova's "Javzo", Jamila Erasheva's "Woman on the Hill" were published as an expression of a woman's psyche and her feelings. Female artists who entered Uzbek literature also created images that show the character traits of a new woman in their works. In their novels and short stories, regardless of their creative direction, they embodied the new features of the female character that arose as a result of the issue of gender equality.

The novel "Hard Life Paths" written by Zulfia Kuroloy, a well-known Uzbek writer and author, describes the artistic interpretation of a woman's heart, desires, happiness, dreams, and their role in society and family. In fact, it is about the determination, hard work, family, love for children and the secrets of a woman's heart. Professor Umarali Normatov writes: "...Zulfia's series of stories, which were once despised by critics, and free from sociality that was not appreciated, created pure "songs of whims" through literary experiments, ... in terms of its artistic and spiritual impact, they are not inferior to mature works of a purely social direction" (Normatov U., 2010, web page). The heroes of the work interpret the events of life in a new way and promote concepts such as humanity, hard work, generosity, and honesty, which are typical in the views of people today.

Jamila Ergasheva is also a writer who is known for her stories, which are aimed at showing the modern man and his unique spiritual world in the image of interesting and extremely moving events. Writer's four short stories with a sharp plot, such as "Ajdarko'l" ("Ajdarkol), "Intiqom" ("Revenge"), "Tanazzul" ("Recession"), and "Yopiq derazalar" ("Closed windows"), which capture the reader's attention, have been published. Again, the novel "Woman on the Hill" (screenplay "Fitna" (Conspiracy) entered the reader's world. In her works, the traces of goodness and evil in the human psyche and fate are reflected in sharp contrasts.

Risolat Haydarova's work "Javzo" is also an artistic interpretation of the psyche of the female image created in Uzbek novels and the analysis of the problem of poetic perfection of this image has been proven to be a special phenomenon in Uzbek prose. The landscape in "Javzo" is one of the important tools that reveal the idea of the work and the psyche of the characters in today's Uzbek prose. In the work, colorful female characters were created, such as Husnibonu, Gulnurbegim, Oğilbibi, and Opoqbegim, whose destinies were not similar to each other. The image of women in the work "Javzo" is one of the important factors that move the reality of any artistic work. In our opinion, the concept of the harmony of national values with the image of a woman in the works of the writer and the interpretation of the hero's psyche is also a part of this aesthetic category. In the work "Javza" there are active and colorful female characters such as Karakozbegim, Moghul Khanim, Khan Ayim, Khadichabegim, Opoqbegim, Ulugbibi, Gulnurbegim, Ganjina, Ogilbibi. By drawing their external portrait, the writer tries to enter their inner spiritual world, to describe the scenes of the female psyche. The character's mental state is revealed through images such as the face, eyes, height, complexion, clothing, and demeanor characteristic of the external portrait of the hero. Using external portrait details, such as "dark black hair", "uncurled eyebrows", "clear faces", in fact, these signs are an expression of positive feelings such as sophistication, beauty, and love. It can be said that in other historical works "Javzo" the depiction of the image and spirit of Roman women was not reflected in such a wide scope. There are beautiful lines about the dreams, sorrows, thoughts,

sufferings, anger and sorrows of the female race. Also, during the period of Timurids and Shaybani Khans, the lifestyle of women, their rights, their role in the family and society is skillfully written.

In short, a woman is the happiness and luck of the family, the successor of the next generation. It is true that the future of a country with happy women is bright. In the works of our writers Zulfiya Kuroloy, Risolat Haydarova, and Jamila Ergasheva, the lifestyle, dreams, goals, mentality, and aspirations of today's women are reflected. In each of her works, she skillfully expressed her pain, suffering, and joy. It seems that you cannot look indifferently at the reality that is happening around you and in your destiny. This is a great achievement of our talented writers. Promotion of these works, especially among young readers, becoming a discussion among them, and studying them will be an important source for understanding the psyche of women and their place in society.

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