

WOMEN'S INTELLECT AND ITS STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE IN SOCIETY
DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation. This article analyzes the role of women's intellectual potential in the development of society from a philosophical and social perspective. The historical formation of women's thinking, their role in modern society, issues of gender equality, and factors for the development of intellectual potential are covered. Also, the positive and negative aspects of women's intelligence are discussed, and their impact on the social system is revealed on a scientific basis.

Keywords: women's intelligence, social development, gender equality, philosophical analysis, thinking, knowledge, strategic development, spirituality.

Introduction

In today's globalization process, human capital is emerging as one of the main factors of social development. In particular, the issue of developing women's intellectual potential is of not only social but also strategic importance. Because the level of knowledge, thinking potential and social activity of women, who constitute half of society, directly affects the overall development indicators.

Although the role of women is interpreted differently in the philosophical thinking of the East and the West, in modern times, women's intellect is recognized as an integral part of social development. From this perspective, this article analyzes the essence of women's intellect, its strategic importance in the development of society, and existing problems on a scientific and philosophical basis.

Main part

1. Philosophical essence of women's intellect

The concept of intellect is interpreted in philosophy as the sum of a person's abilities to know, understand, analyze and draw conclusions. Women's intellect is formed not only in connection with individual cognitive processes, but also in connection with social, cultural and historical factors.

Thinkers such as Aristotle, Ibn Sina, and Al-Farabi have shown human intellectual potential as a key factor in the development of society. In the works of Eastern thinkers, special attention is paid to the scientific and spiritual potential of women. In modern philosophy, scholars such as Simone de Beauvoir and Martha Nussbaum have analyzed women's intelligence in the context of gender equality.

A unique feature of female thinking is that it is often combined with empathy, social sensitivity, and complex thinking. This creates significant advantages in the fields of social management, education, and culture.

Theoretical analysis and synthesis: The process of studying women's intelligence includes various theoretical approaches. Philosophically, this issue is analyzed within the framework of epistemology, axiology, and social philosophy. The epistemological approach reveals the specific features of the process of women's acquisition of knowledge and understanding. From an axiological point of view, women's intelligence is inextricably linked with the system of values.



Theoretical analysis shows that historically, women's intelligence has often been limited by social stereotypes. However, modern scientific views scientifically prove that women and men have equal intellectual capabilities. At the same time, women's thinking is more complex and integrative in nature, which creates significant advantages in solving social problems.

In the process of synthesis, various theoretical views are summarized and a universal model of women's intelligence is formed. This model includes the following components:

- cognitive potential;
- social activity;
- spiritual and moral values;
- creative and innovative thinking

Comparative analysis: In order to deeply understand women's intelligence, it is important to study it comparatively in various historical, cultural and philosophical contexts. Comparative analysis allows us to identify differences and similarities between Eastern and Western thinking, traditional and modern views, as well as gender approaches.

In Eastern philosophy, a woman is more often interpreted as a symbol of spiritual purity, education and social stability. For example, in the views of Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina, a woman's intellectual potential is not denied, but it is evaluated more within the framework of the social environment. In Western philosophy, especially in modern times, women's intellect is considered an independent phenomenon and is developed based on the ideas of gender equality (Simone de Beauvoir, M. Nussbaum).

While in traditional societies, women's intelligence was more limited to family and educational functions, in modern societies it is actively manifested in science, politics and economics. This indicates the functional expansion of women's intelligence.

As a result of comparative analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The recognition of women's intelligence in the East and the West was formed at different stages;
- In the modern era, as a result of global integration, these differences are narrowing;
- Women's intelligence is being recognized as a factor of universal development.

Sociological approach: Analyzing women's intelligence from a sociological perspective reveals its inextricable connection with the system of social institutions, roles and relationships in society. This approach involves a comprehensive study of the factors influencing the formation and manifestation of women's intellectual potential.

According to sociological theories, women's intelligence is formed within the framework of the following social institutions:

- Family - as an environment of initial socialization, plays an important role in the formation of women's thinking;
- Education system - develops knowledge and professional competencies;
- Labor market - allows for the application of intellectual potential in practice;
- Culture and media - form or eliminate gender stereotypes.

Empirical research shows that as women's education level increases, their social activity, economic independence, and participation in decision-making increase. This is manifested as a factor that strengthens social equality and stability in society.

At the same time, the sociological approach also identifies factors that hinder the development of women's intelligence:

- gender inequality;
- social stereotypes;
- economic and institutional constraints.



Based on this approach, the following strategies are considered important for the development of women's intelligence: expanding inclusive education, improving gender policy, and supporting women's social activity.

Psychological approach: Analyzing women's intelligence from a psychological perspective reveals its individual-cognitive characteristics, emotional-intellectual aspects, and motivational factors. In this approach, the formation of women's thinking is considered in the context of a combination of biological, social, and personal factors.

In modern psychology, intelligence is interpreted as a multidimensional system, which includes analytical thinking, creative approach, emotional intelligence and social perception. Research shows that women may have a higher level of emotional intelligence, empathy and communicative competence. This helps them to function effectively in a social environment.

The psychological approach distinguishes the following important aspects:

- Cognitive processes - receiving, processing and analyzing information;
- Emotional intelligence - the ability to understand one's own emotions and those of others;
- Motivation - the desire for self-development and goal-orientedness;
- Social perception - understanding of roles and relationships in society.

At the same time, there are also psychological barriers that affect the full manifestation of women's intellectual potential. These include self-doubt, social pressure and stereotypes.

Based on a psychological approach, the following areas are important for developing women's intelligence: developing self-awareness, strengthening the psychological support system, and creating a motivational environment.

Historical approach

Studying women's intellect from a historical perspective allows us to identify the stages of its formation and development. Through a historical approach, we can analyze how the role of women in scientific, cultural, and social life has changed over time.

Although in ancient times, women's intellectual activity was limited in many societies, in some civilizations (Egypt, Greece, Central Asia) there were active women in science and culture. Although in the Middle Ages, Eastern thinkers recognized the spiritual and intellectual potential of women, in practical life these opportunities were often limited.

In the modern era and the Enlightenment, women began to have access to education. In the 19th and 20th centuries, as a result of gender equality movements, women began to actively participate in science, politics, and the economy. This period is characterized by the institutional recognition of women's intellect.

Since independence, particularly in Uzbekistan, supporting women's education, scientific activity, and social participation has become an important direction of state policy. This is helping to raise the intellectual potential of women to a new level.

Historical analysis shows that women's intelligence is in a constant process of evolution, which develops inextricably linked to the development of society.

2. The strategic role of women's intelligence in the development of society

Women's intelligence is of great strategic importance in various spheres of society:

- In the education system: If women are educated, the intellectual level of the future generation will increase.
- In the economy: Women's economic activity accelerates innovative development.
- In politics: Women's participation in the decision-making process ensures balanced and fair governance.



Today, the experience of developed countries shows that women's education and involvement in science is one of the important factors of economic growth. Therefore, the development of women's intelligence is considered one of the priority areas of state policy.

3. Positive aspects

The development of women's intelligence leads to the following positive results:

- The spiritual and moral environment in society improves;
- Innovative thinking and creativity develop;
- Social equality and justice are strengthened;
- The quality of family education increases.

In addition, the participation of women in the fields of science and technology contributes to the emergence of new ideas and solutions.

4. Negative aspects and problems

At the same time, there are a number of problems in the process of developing women's intellect:

- Gender stereotypes and social barriers;
- Insufficient equal access to education and resources;
- Women are under excessive social burden.

In some cases, the lack of full acceptance of intellectual women by society can also cause social conflicts. This prevents the full use of women's potential.

Conclusion

In conclusion, women's intelligence is a strategic resource for the development of society. Its development is an important factor not only in ensuring gender equality, but also in achieving sustainable economic and social development. Therefore, supporting women's intellectual potential, expanding educational opportunities, and eliminating social stereotypes remain urgent tasks.

The society of the future will be more stable and developed precisely through educated, broad-minded, and socially active women.

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