

**ISSUES OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOCIAL SOCIETY
DEVELOPMENT****Elboeva Shahnoza Boriniozovna****University of Economics and Pedagogy Non-State Educational Institution****Senior teacher of the Department of History and Social Sciences****Abstract**

The article covers theoretical data on the tasks of increasing the role and role of women in society, involving them more widely in public administration, further increasing their activity in the field of political management of the country. A comparative analysis of the legal norms regarding the modernization of women in the country is also presented.

Keywords: gender equality, rights and freedoms, principles, modern-integrational approach, Convention “on the ratification of the declaration on human rights and freedom”, “universal rights of women”, “on the elimination of all forms of discrimination of women’s rights”

INTRODUCTION

As a factor of sustainable development of issues of gender equality and changes in attitudes towards women around the world, women in the social, economic and cultural spheres in the countries of the world have gained the main place in the society. The most important issue was the need to develop modern principles of solving women's problems.

It can be noted that the increasing role of women in society and their active participation in social, political and economic processes is an important factor in ensuring the stable development of the country and improving the lifestyle of the population. Therefore, increasing the social activity and participation of women, guaranteeing their rights and freedoms, encouraging women's social and political activity has become urgent.

Methods. During the years of independence, in the development stage of Uzbekistan's development, the activity and participation of women is of great importance in increasing the effectiveness of reforms, in the development of broad reforms of state policy at a more stable and rapid pace, and based on a completely modern and integrative approach to the issue of treatment of women, they are fully legally guaranteed and demanded the need to develop forms of systematic mechanisms aimed at comprehensive support.

In the first years of independence in Uzbekistan, the issue of women rose to the level of state policy. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that men and women have equal rights¹. The introduction of this constitutional provision aimed at ensuring the equal rights of women and men in the constitution ensured that women would receive excellent education, acquire a profession, work effectively, and actively participate in political, economic and cultural life. It was especially evident in the expansion of women's participation in all spheres of social life in the country.

Discussion. At the beginning of independence in 1992, more than 10 million (50.6%) of the population of

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституцияси.– Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2019. – Б.17–66.

Uzbekistan were women². In 1997, the population was 23,867, of which 12,008 were women. In 2002, the total population was 25,523 thousand, of which 12,700 thousand, in 2007, the population was 27,167 thousand, of which 13,593 thousand were women. This, in turn, determined the priority directions of the state policy regarding women. During the years of independence, more than 80 legal documents related to human rights, especially women's issues, were adopted³.

To increase the political and social activity of women, to ensure their employment in order to solve their social problems, to create new jobs, to involve them in entrepreneurship in the development of the economic sphere, to raise their prestige in the development of science and technology, and in matters of state building, tasks such as expanding their place and role are important tasks of state policy. as a result of being recognized as one of the directions, a legal basis for the protection of women, family education, motherhood and childhood was created.

Based on the above considerations, the decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ratification of the Declaration on Human Rights and Freedoms" (September 30, 1991) became one of the first legal documents of independent Uzbekistan⁴. The Republic of Uzbekistan was the first in Central Asia to join the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women's Rights called "Universal Rights of Women" adopted in December 1979⁵. This Convention, in turn, ensured the participation of women in the urgent task of accelerating the development of society and the process of democratization, and served to support them in every way.

It is known that the "On Maternity Protection" adopted by the International Labor Organization on March 10, 1952 was added to the Convention "On Discrimination in Labor and Employment" adopted in 1958 with No. 111 (August 30, 1997)⁶. international norms aimed at ending any discrimination in labor and employment matters have been harmonized into national legislation. Uzbekistan has joined more than 60 international treaties on human rights, 23 of which are directly aimed at protecting the interests of women. The implementation of the tasks specified in the above-mentioned normative documents has created an opportunity to increase the place and status of women in society, to expand their activities in various fields. This was reflected in the growth of women's socio-political activity and the expansion of their economic independence.

One of the most important issues in the life of the society is the fundamental reform of the system of professional training of women, raising it to the level of modern requirements. It can be said that the effectiveness of the implemented reforms can be explained first of all by the level of the personnel and how well they meet the requirements of time and development. During the study of the period of the research work, the issues of expanding the opportunities to acquire professional knowledge among women, establishing the training of highly qualified specialists, training personnel capable of working in new conditions and new modern technologies gained special importance, and the fact that a number of effective works were carried out in this regard, in ensuring the quality of qualified personnel the education system was thoroughly analyzed.

Summary. According to the analysis, in 1992 there were more than 10 million women in the republic, and their level of education was higher than that of men. 51% of those with higher and secondary education are

² ЎзМА, М-69 фонд, 1-рўйхат, 88-иш, 52-варақ.

³ Гаффорова М. Ўзбекистон ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётида хотин-қизлар мавқеи. Социология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси автореферати. – Тошкент, 2018. –Б.13.

⁴ Султанова Э.С. Аёл давлатнинг ривожланиш стратегиясида (Глобал муаммо сифатида). – Тошкент: ЖИДУ, 2005, – Б.139.

⁵ Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин, принятая Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН 18 декабря 1979 года. – Тошкент: Бюро Гендер и развитие, 1998. – 18 с.

⁶ Ганиева Г. Ўзбекистонда хотин-қизлар масаласи: янгича ёндашув, муаммолар ва ечимлар (1991-2005йй.). Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 266.

also women, they make up 60% of doctors, 65% of teachers, and 70% of employees working in state institutions.

It is known that there is no direct discrimination on the basis of gender equality in the payment of women's labor in Uzbekistan, its prohibition by law ensures the benefit of women. However, the concentration of women's labor in more budget sectors, as well as in low-paid, low-skilled and unskilled jobs, results in a de facto gender wage gap.

According to the data, in 1992, the monthly salary of a school teacher was 600-700 soums, and the average monthly salary of an enterprise worker did not exceed 100 soums⁷. The share of women in the social sector (health, education, social security, culture and other sectors) is the highest, and the salary in these sectors in 1998 was from 60% to 75% of the average national level.

References:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституцияси. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2019. – Б.17–66.
2. ЎзМА, М-69 фонд, 1-рўйхат, 88-иш, 52-варақ.
3. Гаффорова М. Ўзбекистон ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётида хотин-қизлар мавқеи. Социология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси автореферати. – Тошкент, 2018. –Б.13.
4. Султанова Э.С. Аёл давлатнинг ривожланиш стратегиясида (Глобал муаммо сифатида). – Тошкент: ЖИДУ, 2005, – Б.139.
5. Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин, принятая Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН 18 декабря 1979 года. – Тошкент: Бюро Гендер и развитие, 1998. – 18 с.
6. Ганиева Г. Ўзбекистонда хотин-қизлар масаласи: янгича ёндашув, муаммолар ва ечимлар (1991-2005йй.). Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 26б.

⁷ ЎзМА. М-69-фонд, 1- рўйхат, 04/8-15-иш, 89- иш, 110-варақ.