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INCREASING SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (IN THE CASE OF SURKHANDARYA REGION)

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Abstract: In this article, in 1999-2004, opinions are given on the increase of the social status of women in the family and society and the legal protection of their labor. Resolution No. 117 of March 17, 1999, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers "On preferential taxation of the income of women working in extremely harmful and difficult working conditions", in addition to protecting the interests of women and girls, adopted during the years of independence many decisions also focused on their importance in women's lives. The role of the "Year of Women" state program adopted in 1999 in the lives of women of Surkhandarya region was highlighted.

Keywords: "Women's Year", State Program, "Surkhan-Ajanta", Surkhan Drilling Plant, Shargun Coal Mine, Sanitary Epidemiological Station.

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Annotation

We know that in the years of independence, many state programs were adopted in our country in order to strengthen the position of women in the family and create a healthy family environment. The State Program adopted in 1999 in connection with the "Year of Women" was aimed at strengthening the status and place of women in the political, social and economic life of the country, in the formation of the market economy and in the stabilization of the spiritual and educational foundations of the society. More than 72 billion soums were spent on its implementation from the state budget, trade unions, enterprises and organizations, sponsors' funds, foreign credits and humanitarian aid from international organizations.

51.2 billion soums were allocated within the framework of the State program "Year of Women" for the implementation of activities in our country. Of this, 40.7 billion soums were spent on helping low-income families with many children. 3.5 billion soums were spent on providing school supplies for first graders and clothes for children from low-income families. 7 billion soums were spent to improve the health of women and children, to build health care facilities, and to equip medical facilities with the best medical equipment. In order to improve the work and life of more than 350,000 women, to increase the income of veterans and young women with young children, and to expand their opportunities in raising children, a number of measures were implemented within the program. Measures have been taken to introduce additional benefits for

women engaged in some heavy work. 142 million soums were allocated from the state budget for the creation of such benefits. In 1999, in accordance with the "Year of Women" State program, in order to ease the work of women and improve their living conditions, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution on February 18, 1999 "Strengthening the role of women in the construction of the family, state and society, their legal, social, economic and Decision No. 68 of March 1, 1999 of the Hokim of Surkhondarya Region No. 73 "On State Program Measures for Improving the System of Protection of Spiritual Interests" was adopted. Resolution No. 117 of March 17, 1999 "On preferential taxation of the income of women working in extremely harmful and difficult working conditions", O "On additional benefits for women and girls" The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and others are of particular importance. Also, on May 4, 1999, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 212 "On measures to promote the production and sale of goods for children's and women's hygiene" was of great importance in the development of the industry. Recommendations on the promotion and promotion of the content of the law have been developed, regional women's committees, city and district women's committees, organization leaders, lawyers, active women's promotion groups have been formed. explanatory work was carried out. For example, in order to ensure the implementation of the decision No. 117 of March 17, 1999 "On preferential taxation of the income of women working in extremely harmful and difficult working conditions", on March 30, 1999 in Surkhondarya region Decision No. 94 of the regional administration was adopted. Within the framework of these decisions, many measures were defined and their implementation was ensured. To increase the income level of women working in hard labor conditions in the region, to strengthen the protection of their economic interests, to provide women with timely preventive medical examinations, work, rest, food, winter season and night shifts. sufficient equipment of hygienic rooms, conditions were created for the treatment of women found necessary in sanatoriums and camps.

By 1999, mainly in cotton ginning factories of Surkhondarya region, "Surkhan-Ajanta" drug development enterprise, printing houses in Angor and Denov districts, sanitary epidemiology station of Surkhondarya region, diesel fixation offices, biolaboratories, Surkhanpirmalash plant in Kumkurgan district, Jarqo' The regional women's committee analyzed the activities of women working in heavy and extremely difficult conditions in the Surkhontextil joint-stock society, the steel and concrete products factory in Rgan district. A five-day working day was introduced for women working in extremely difficult labor conditions, in addition, the decision stipulated that the tax on wages should not exceed 20%, and 15%-25% increases were introduced to their salaries. In particular, the number of women working in difficult working conditions was determined and their working conditions were studied. During this period, there were 39 women working in difficult and extremely difficult conditions in Saryosiy district and 42 in Boysun district, among them 9 women working in Shargun city brick factory, in Saryosiy rental printing house 5 women, 24 women working at the Shargun coal mine, 25 women at the Boysun district sanitary epidemiology station, and 15 women at the Health Department worked. In Denov district, 4 women in the Suvakawa system, 21 women in the district health department, 5 women in the Sanitary Epidemiological Station, 19 women in the Khayrabad cotton factory, 13 women in the Denov cotton factory, 8 women in the cotton spinning factory, 37 women in the oil extraction factory. Working in harsh and extremely difficult working conditions, their working conditions are defined as harsh. Also, additional benefits were given to women working in difficult working conditions. In accordance with the law on additional benefits for women of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued by the XIX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, women working in institutions and organizations with children under 3 years of age are financially supported from the budget. setting a shortened period of working time not exceeding 35 hours per week without reducing the salary, and women with at least 20 years of work experience have the right to receive a pension when they reach the age of 54, that is, the right to receive a pension with a reduction of the general age by 1 year is established for women propaganda to girls was delivered by propaganda groups. Also, the Monitoring-based works developed by the Ombustman, the representative of the Oliy Majlis on human rights, for the purpose of in-depth analysis of the implementation of the laws on women's rights, motherhood and childhood protection in all regions of the region, are under the constant control of women's committees and official organizations. and the work in this field was continued. In the first 9 months of 1999, 275 women were employed, 258 women were trained in vocational skills and were guaranteed employment by paying 759.5 thousand soums from the unemployment assistance fund. In addition, during the year, 723 women who could not compete with others in finding a job in the conditions of the market economy were placed in "Reserved" or created minimum jobs by the decision of the governor. In addition, measures were taken to increase the number of female entrepreneurs in rural areas by organizing the education of girls who have finished school in "Business schools" and by providing them with knowledge and skills related to entrepreneurship. In 1999, a total of 1701.8 people lived in the region, of which 846.1 were women. In 1999, the number of women with difficult living conditions was 34,192, and special attention was paid to improving their social status by directing them to the profession. the number of employees is 360,255, of which 133,837 are women. (as of 1999) For example, in 1999, 40 of the existing 732 self-governing bodies in the region were headed by women, and 82 were responsible secretaries. in industries: 5053 people in industry, 71521 people in agriculture, 100 people in forestry, 1132 people in transport, 370 people in communication, 1374 people in trade and catering, 577 people in health care and sports 17877 people, 27280 people in public education, 1808 people in culture, 956 people in the financial system, 1615 people in construction, 60 people in science, 139 people in art, 260 people in material and technical support, 531 people in the field of training, 2983 people in management bodies , 25 people in the information and computing system, 58 people in geology, 176 people in other fields are women. In order to create a reserve of personnel for promotion to leadership positions, measures were taken to improve the professional skills of our women who are actively serving in various fields and promote them to positions based on their abilities.

Ensuring the employment of women in our country has always been considered the most important issue. In 1999, 138 low-income women were employed by the Regional Finance Department, 225 women were trained in tailoring, weaving, cooking, nursing and other professions and employed. During the vocational training period, they were paid 705,500 soums per month from the unemployment assistance fund. 413 women who could not compete equally with others in the conditions of the market economy were "occupied" or placed in minimum jobs by the decision of the regional and district authorities. 202 women with many children, 221 women who graduated from educational institutions, 1 woman with disabilities, 1 woman who had served a prison sentence were recruited and permanently employed. The further work of employed women and the conditions created for them in their workplaces were monitored by the regional women's committee and responsible organizations. 475 unemployed women were recognized as unemployed and registered for unemployment benefits, 1805.0 thousand soums of unemployment benefits were paid to them from the unemployment assistance fund, and 235 women who applied for work received temporary benefits. was involved in the work to be done.

365.8 thousand soums were allocated to them by the unemployment assistance fund. As a result, by the end of 1999, a total of 6,268 new jobs were created in Surkhandarya region, and the problem of unemployment of women was analyzed separately. In the following years, special attention was paid to the employment of women and the improvement of their social status. In particular, by 2000, 3062 jobs were created for women in Surkhandarya region. Of these jobs, 492 were allocated to women with many children and single women, 247 to women with many children. During this period, a lot of work was done to improve the health of women, and in 2001, 350 mothers and children were treated at the Honjiza Rest House. Funds in the amount of 54,000 US dollars were allocated by the regional women's committee and sponsoring organizations for 1,125 families considered to be in dire need of assistance. In 2000, a total of 4377 marriages were registered in the region. By 2001, the number of registered marriages was 4383.

In 2001, 124 women were trained to work in the adaptation center located in Termiz in order to provide employment to unemployed women on the basis of accurate data on the employment and unemployment of women in the region, based on the analysis of opportunities, labor resources and requirements in the region. In this year, 3347 of the 9198 citizens who applied for unemployment to the labor departments were women. Of these, 2,180 women were employed. Also, 588 of the 1,204 people involved in public works are women. In 2001, a total of 15,539 jobs were created in the region, of which 4,108 jobs were created for women.

In 2003, 6,300 women were employed in Surkhandarya region in order to improve the social life of families, increase the position of women in society, and develop medium and small businesses. 300 skilled women were given the opportunity to do housework. Also, as a result of the development of medium and small business and private entrepreneurship, 429 women were employed by the initiative of the regional women's committee, and more than 2,000 women were employed by the efforts of the district women's committees. In 2004, in order to further strengthen and promote small and medium-sized business objects managed by women in Surkhandarya region, a practical seminar was held in Kumkurgan and Boysun districts, and 375 new jobs were created by the women's committee of the region. In cooperation with the Regional Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, specific measures were planned and implemented in order to provide employment to unemployed women. In addition, in order to create new jobs for women at the regional level, contracts were signed with textile enterprises and new jobs were created.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that protecting the work of women, ensuring their employment and creating comfortable working conditions has become the most important issue of the republic's policy. Laws and decisions designed to protect women's labor rights serve to increase their activity in all spheres.

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