

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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**Abstract:** Increase their scientific and cultural potential in the development of women's rights. The article talks about contemporary issues related to women.

**Keywords:** women`s rights, socio-political activities, the legitimate interests of women, active participation in socio-political life, socio-economic life.

### Introduction

Over the years of independent development, Uzbekistan has made great strides in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of women. No less significant are achievements in the field of ensuring their active participation in the socio-political and socio-economic life of the republic.

First of all, it is necessary to note the work carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of developing the regulatory framework in this direction. Over the past years, about 100 national and international legal acts aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted and ratified. The cornerstone document guaranteeing the fundamental rights of women is, as you know, the country's Constitution. The list also includes a number of decrees and resolutions of the President of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, including "On increasing the role of women in state and public construction", "On additional measures to protect the health of mothers and children, the formation of a healthy generation" and many others. Annually, special state programs are adopted, within the framework of which systematic work is carried out in a certain direction, which in one way or another is related to improving the conditions and quality of life of women in Uzbekistan. In addition, Uzbekistan was one of the first in Central Asia to ratify a number of UN conventions and the International Labor Organization, such as "On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", "On the Protection of Maternity", "On Discrimination in Labor and Occupation" and other documents.

Particular attention in Uzbekistan is paid to the creation of an effective healthcare system, the priority of which is the comprehensive provision of health for girls and mothers. To this end, specialized medical centers have been opened throughout the country, and a wide network of primary health care institutions, including rural medical centers, is functioning efficiently. There is a network of screening centers that guard the health of young mothers and babies.

Another area where Uzbekistan fully guarantees the right of girls and women to receive education is an effective system of pre-school, secondary, specialized secondary and higher

education. In addition, in general educational institutions, vocational colleges, academic lyceums and universities of the country, mainly female professionals work.

In order to encourage pupils and students every year in all regions of Uzbekistan, the most gifted of them are awarded the Zulfiya State Prize. This measure encourages girls to more fully demonstrate their abilities in the field of science, education, literature and art, and also gives the opportunity to receive grants for studies at higher educational institutions.

Such results were achieved thanks to an integrated approach, according to which not only a solid legal foundation was created, but also an effective institutional base. An example is the establishment of a public organization, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, which has become a productive mechanism for supporting this part of the population, protecting their rights and legitimate interests.

The participation of women in public administration is becoming more and more active. The number of fair sexes in the country's political parties has increased through the creation of a female wing. The participation of women has also been expanded in local government bodies and in mahalla structures (the institute of local self-government).

At the same time, the role of women in the socio-economic life of the country is expanding. For example, in recent years, the share of the beautiful half of Uzbek society in the structure of employment has increased many times. A growing number of women entrepreneurs who open their own business and achieve significant success.

It should also be noted that, taking into account the key role of women in raising a healthy generation, Uzbekistan has adopted a number of programs to provide them with social support. In particular, benefits for the care of a child up to 2 years old are paid to non-working mothers. In addition, the employment contracts include such benefits as material assistance to women during pregnancy and childbirth, maternity leave until children reach 2 or 3 years old and a reduction in working time by one hour if they have children less than three years of age.

The emergence of Uzbekistan as a legal democratic state with a strong civil society is an important factor in the growth of social and political activity of women. Obviously, over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has already achieved a lot on this path. It is also certain that the favorable conditions for life, work and upbringing of the young generation created and created for women will continue to serve as a serious help for them and Uzbekistan as a whole to achieve even greater accomplishments and successes.

The new law guarantees gender equality in Uzbekistan, which shows that the issue has risen to the level of public policy, and it is a sign of the country's progress in the field of human rights.

Scientific and pedagogical institutions can carry out activities in the field of education and carry out outreach activities to promote women's rights and gender equality. This can take the form of meetings, community outreach and training. Collaboration with the media,

government, commercial organizations, religious leaders, civil society, and academics can significantly increase advocacy strategies and deliver key messages to a wide audience and to specific target groups. Given the fact that scientific-pedagogical institutions usually have limited resources for promoting rights, they should prioritize issues and develop strategies aimed at the most efficient transmission of key messages.

In addition to general awareness-raising campaigns, research institutes can develop targeted thematic campaigns, for example, on issues related to women's rights and gender equality. Research institutes should also be aware of related issues that affect vulnerable groups of women and girls (e.g. age discrimination; minority or migrant status; disability). These kinds of questions can form the basis of targeted campaigns. In order to reach the target group, it is necessary to identify and use appropriate opportunities for working with the population, as well as communication strategies.

Research institutes can use television, radio and print media to publicize topics related to women's rights and gender equality. The law requires state broadcasters in many OSCE participating States to devote a certain portion of their airtime to public service broadcasting and social issues; scientific and pedagogical institutes can collaborate with them to transmit messages of public content, cover recent events, participate in interviews and other types of programs on women's rights and gender equality.

Research institutes can also take initiatives to train journalists to cover these issues in a human rights and gender-sensitive manner. Web sites and social networks. Scientific and educational institutions can prepare online publications and other online materials, as well as use social networks to increase awareness of citizens about women's rights and gender equality. For publications and campaigns to promote the rights of women, the websites of academic and research institutes can be used. Facebook, Twitter, and other social networks are an inexpensive way to inform young people.

Research and educational institutions can independently organize meetings or social events in which various groups, including representatives of civil society, academia and the media, as well as associations of victims, officials and prominent political figures, can participate in order to discuss issues related to women's rights and gender equality. The attention attracted to such events can increase public awareness and trigger further debate at the national level. At these events, one can also discuss emerging issues or initiatives regarding legislative and political changes.

In addition, research and teaching institutions can use interactive and creative methods to promote women's rights and gender equality. For example, this can be done through the presence of research institutes at street fairs, theater, music and art festivals; exhibitions, parades and charity events. Such activities are best carried out in collaboration with partners from civil society.

Children and youth are an important audience when it comes to women's rights and gender equality. Scientific and pedagogical institutes can develop special strategies for reaching these groups, including creating appropriate communication materials and actively involving children and youth in this area. Research and educational institutions can also play an important role in promoting the systematic inclusion of the theme of women's rights and gender equality in school curricula and educational activities, in particular through human rights education programs.

Scientific and pedagogical institutes should provide training and capacity building on women's rights and gender equality. This activity can be effectively implemented in collaboration with civil society organizations, dealing with these issues. The survey shows that despite the importance training and capacity building programs these programs are, according to Scientific and pedagogical institutes, the least used strategies for promoting rights. This situation may be caused by lack of financial and human resources; however, a number of Scientific and pedagogical institutes carry out targeted training as well as capacity building programs in the field of rights women and gender equality.

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