

# A New Independent Social Innovation Model

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**Abstract:** In this article, protection of the rights and legal interests of women in the society of Uzbekistan, increasing their economic, social and political activity, providing vocational training and employment, wide involvement in entrepreneurship, social support of needy women, ensuring gender equality the ongoing reforms are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Priority of human interests, healthy and happy life, respect for women, women's activism, women's role in parliament, interest-free education loans, family business, gender equality

## Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century, the human phenomenon in the world, in particular, women, is being exaggerated against the background of huge social changes. As an active layer of society, they are active in scientific research, medical and educational institutions, industrial enterprises, farms, small business entities, entrepreneurship, sports, let's say, in all spheres, their role in family, state and society management is increasing. The following are the general axiological aspects of women's activism today:

first, the main values they aim for in their lives are family, self-control, self-management and self-awareness, a unity of spiritual and social aspects;

secondly, the contours in them, that is acquisition, organization, negotiation and calculation;

thirdly, their activity is completely subject to the principles of rationalization and expansion of their activity;

fourthly, qualities such as diligence, thrift and humanity become components of practical activity.

In the process of women's self-organization, order, self-movement, self-development, self-management, self-creation, transition from chaos to order, and stability occur.

## Discussion

The goal of the wide-scale reforms being carried out in New Uzbekistan is one thing - all the changes are aimed at ensuring a person, his interests and a happy life. In this respect, the broad involvement of women in state and community management, social, economic and cultural life has risen to the level of state policy. In order to implement the idea of "honoring a woman - a criterion of goodness and justice", ensuring the legal rights and interests of women, who make up about half of our population, increasing the role and prestige of women in society, realizing their talents and abilities, protecting motherhood and childhood, are part of the state policy. was placed in the center"[1].

In Uzbekistan, the policy aimed at supporting women on a large scale, expanding their participation in state and community management, and ensuring their healthy and happy life is implemented in the following directions:

**Protecting the rights and legal interests of women, increasing their role and activity in the social and political life of the country.** Equality of all citizens before the law and the right to equal protection by the law is a characteristic of a democratic state. The legal basis of the policy in the field of ensuring the rights and legal interests of women and girls is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It stipulates that all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, belief, personality and social status. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan embodies the norm that women and men have equal rights. Today, 28 legislative documents (including 5 laws, 7 decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 16 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers) have been developed on the protection of women's rights and legal interests. To date, more than 10 of them have been accepted and focused on implementation. In 2020, Uzbekistan adopted 15 regulatory legal documents aimed at increasing the role of women in the government

and society, ensuring their employment, developing women's entrepreneurship and supporting women in need, the share of women in management positions increased to 26.6%.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the system of working with family and women, supporting the neighborhood and religious people", the decision "On organizing the activities of the state committee for family and women", "Family and women The decree "On measures to further accelerate work on systematic support" establishes the main directions of the unified state policy in the field of supporting women, protecting their rights and legal interests, and a new mechanism for working with women, that is, with women in neighborhoods created an opportunity for qualitative changes in the practice of working in a targeted and targeted manner. For example, the Decree No. 87 of March 7, 2022 "On measures to further accelerate the work on systematic support of family and women" defined 42 privileges and opportunities for women, and solved the problems of more than 17 million women. "Xotin-qizlar.uz" platform was created to form the "Balance of Women-Girls", which includes 7 departments, 17 directions and 138 data bases, in order to learn and have a complete database. On the basis of this decree, the National program for increasing the activity of women in all aspects of the country's economic, political and social life in 2022-2026 was developed. In the implementation of the national program, the following main tasks were defined: improvement of the regulatory legal framework for all-round support of women; implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at achieving gender equality, increasing socio-economic and political activity of women; creating additional conditions for women's education and involving them widely in the field of science; strengthen women's health, motherhood and childhood protection measures; prevention of harassment and violence among women and victims of human trafficking; socio-economic support of women who are detained in penal institutions, who have gone abroad, who work in state and public organizations and in the private sector, and further strengthen the protection of their legal interests; further improvement of comprehensive support measures for women in need of social protection; honoring enlightened mothers, using their knowledge and rich life experience to strengthen families, raising girls' education and spiritual outlook, as well as creating conditions for their cultural recreation; to strengthen the institution of the family, to ensure the stability of a healthy and spiritual environment in families by promoting universal and national values; early prevention of crimes and offenses among women, taking measures to increase their sense of legal culture and involvement in large-scale reforms implemented in our country[2].

The State Committee for Family and Women, a large public organization that protects the rights and interests of women, has about 41 primary organizations throughout the country. The elected leaders of the regional divisions of the committee are deputy governors of 14 regions, 168 districts and 25 cities.

**Expanding the role of women in state and community management.** The most important condition of a legal-democratic society is the expression of the will of representatives of all categories, layers and levels of the population in the society. In this regard, strengthening measures to involve women, who make up 56% of the population, in all spheres of state and community life will become one of the main factors for the realization of the goals set forward. Especially increasing the weight of women in the legislative power, which carries out activities related to law-making, its execution and control, determines the development of our national laws more harmoniously with social life.

It should be noted that while the laws are adopted equally for all citizens, in order to ensure that the interests of the members of the society are fully expressed in its development, it requires the appropriate participation of women. Therefore, the issues related to the election of women to the parliament were solved in some countries by strengthening the institution of quotas. From this point of view, the rules that women should make up a certain percentage of the candidates nominated by the political parties for deputy are reinforced by the law. The law "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan" made important changes and additions to the electoral legislation of Uzbekistan - the laws "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On Elections of People's Deputies to Regional, District and City Councils". In particular, in Article 22 of the Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a new clause was introduced to the system of nomination by political parties. That is, Article 22 has been supplemented with a new norm: "The number of women and girls should be at least thirty percent of the total number of candidates for deputy from political parties". With this, in our national legislation, a separate institution of quotas for the nomination of political parties to the Legislative

Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, people's deputies to regional, district and city councils was introduced. As of January 1, 2022, Uzbekistan ranked 45th among 190 parliaments in the world with a 32.7 percent share of women in the Oliy Majlis.

**Creating more favorable conditions for women and girls to receive education, systematically increasing their scientific potential and qualifications.** In order for women to acquire techniques and technologies in the age of high technology and computers, on the one hand, it is necessary to carry out practical work in society, and on the other hand, their scientific activity is also of great importance. In this regard, attention is being paid to expanding the opportunities for women to obtain higher education. In 2020 alone, 950 girls in need of social protection were admitted to study. Starting from the 2022-2023 academic year, 1.8 trillion soums will be allocated annually from the State budget to commercial banks for the purpose of financing interest-free educational loans for 7 years to pay the educational contracts of women studying in higher education institutions, technical schools and colleges, including part-time and evening education. funds, in order to cover the contract fees of all women studying at the master's level of state higher education institutions without the condition of refund, to allocate at least 200 billion soums from the state budget every year, 50 women in bachelor's education programs of foreign higher education institutions, 10 women in master's education programs - providing additional grants to girls every year through the "Hope of the Country" fund, as well as holding the competition "The First Step for Women's Business", for this purpose, allocating 10 billion soums from the funds of the Science Funding and Innovation Support Fund, " Organization of the Society of Women Scientists and allocation of 50 billion soums from the State budget for the practical support and further encouragement of women. "Innowomenweek" - women's innovation week, 36 forums and conferences, 72 scientific-practical and educational seminars, 17 seminars were held in 14 regions of the country in order to support women's innovative projects and develop science and innovation among them. - training, 41 roundtable discussions and meetings, 35 exhibitions, as well as the competitions "Best Innovative Product", "Best Innovative Project" and "Innovative Project of a Talented Girl" were organized. A total of 14,274 women participated in these events. was involved.

**Support women's entrepreneurship, identify talented young women and channelize their talents.** An important component of self-organization is economic-property relations in the family, that is, organization of family life. To feel oneself as an owner, the master of property, the master of one's own work and the product one produces, brings out one's hidden power - enthusiasm, reveals one's mental, creative capabilities, organizational abilities, makes one an initiative and a factor. As the American scientist Gerry Becker, the great representative of modern economic science, laureate of the Nobel Prize in economics, wrote in his research, "There is no area of family life that is not interpreted from the economic point of view and is not approached from this point of view, the viability and development of the family is also related to the economy"[3]. This is from the division of labor between the sexes in the family - men and women, children, family domestic life, family business, family income and even divorce. It is necessary to form a family based not only on the possibilities of today, but also on the needs of tomorrow. In this sense, it is important to inculcate entrepreneurial qualities in the child's psyche in the family. Today, such qualities are inculcated on the basis of the development of family entrepreneurship.

In 2022, 17.1 billion soums of grant funds will be allocated to non-governmental non-profit organizations that help women in vocational training and employment and deal with their problems, and a total of 4 trillion soums of the funds allocated within the framework of the family entrepreneurship development program will be used for entrepreneurship, specific work aimed at earning income. it was intended to be directed to women who expressed a desire to engage in their activities and expand their activities[4]. As a result, more than 378,000 unemployed women were employed. 13 thousand 110 women were given subsidies in order to start their own business and use the land efficiently. 13 thousand 314 people were involved in household work. 5003 people were attached to cooperatives. Today, the "Hunarmand" center sold products made by 6 thousand 198 artisan women. 41 thousand 311 families were allocated preferential loans of up to 35 million soums to build greenhouses for growing flowers, lemons, fruits and vegetables, and to start livestock, poultry, fishery, and beekeeping. 159 thousand 436 women were included in the category of self-employment by doing business in their homesteads. Women's "Women's Entrepreneurship Centers"

were established in 14 regions, 159 districts and cities of the republic for the purpose of training women in today's demanding professions and entrepreneurship in remote areas and neighborhoods. Through their activities, it was possible to increase the possibility of ensuring women's employment.

In 2021-2024, in order to develop entrepreneurial skills, ensure employment and expand economic opportunities of women included in the "Women's Register" in remote rural areas by the State Committee for Family and Women with the help of the World Bank in the amount of 2,728 million US dollars from the Japanese Social Development Fund. The fact that the grant intended to be implemented in the neighborhoods of Furqat, Uchkoprik, Yozyovon, Koshtepa of Fergana region and Yangiabad, Bakhmal, Forish, Zomin districts of Jizzakh region was of great importance in increasing the scope of work in this regard.

**Supporting women in need of social protection.** On June 29, 2022, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to raise the system of providing social services in neighborhoods and helping families in need of social protection to a new level, and to further accelerate the work of training women for professions" was adopted. According to the decision, starting from July 1, 2022 studying the condition of each household and determining the actual situation in families and the need for social services; developing an individual social protection plan for each family in need of social assistance; based on residents' appeals and in the process of studying the implementation of the social protection plan, ensuring the timely and high-quality provision of social services monitoring; issuing recommendations and orders for complex and high-tech medical practices, prosthetic-orthopedic products for disabled persons and other similar social services based on the needs of families; provision of social services by all agencies responsible for social protection will be charged with monitoring tasks[5]. Together with the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan, 644,849 women were included in the "Women's register" in order to provide targeted assistance to women in difficult social situations. Today, 476,616 (73.9%) women were assisted. Out of these 214,457 unemployed women in need of social protection, 166,848 were placed in newly created jobs and public works. 20,509 out of 46,455 needy women who want to do business were allocated preferential loans to start their business. Out of 179,497 needy women without breadwinners, 125,411 were given one-time financial assistance. Out of that, 1613 people's houses were repaired. Material and medical assistance was provided to 99,940 women in need of 121,966 needy women with group 1 and 2 disabilities and urgent medical treatment. Of these, 908 people's houses were repaired. 865 of 11,421 needy women in need of housing were provided with housing, 3,354 were paid rent compensation. Financial assistance was provided to 59,674 out of 71,053 dependent women with disabled children. Of these, 2,646 people were given practical and material assistance for effective use of the estate.

**Ensuring gender equality.** The socio-philosophical essence of the concept of "gender equality" is manifested in the review and re-evaluation of development in the system of completely unusual and non-standard views and principles, and philosophically and methodologically it stands against the entire system of traditional views. The same situation shows that the gender problem has become one of the urgent issues facing humanity in the theoretical and philosophical context. Moreover, in practice, it remains one of the main and decisive factors driving the development of humanity, and determining the fate of the modernization process for each country. The fate of all mankind, countries and people depended on the level of reflection of this factor in social life.

The most painful aspect of solving gender problems is in the area of family relations. Because the family includes a strictly established relative hierarchical structure (relationships between parents and children, brothers, sisters) that cannot be fully covered by the principle of gender equality of an individual's life. Usually, such relations are more closely connected with kinship ties than other types of social relations, and at the heart of it lies mental-emotional closeness, constant and stable mutual trust, awareness of sincere and common interests that go beyond the scope of extremely selfish views, and family characteristics, structure, is significantly different from other social relations and institutions with its function and relative stability. In this sense, it is evident that the family has a broader and deeper meaning than the meaning of the concept of social institution and agent of socialization in the interpretation of sociologists. Nowadays, in the conditions of globalization, cultural differences of the family are disappearing in different societies - the process of unification is taking place. It can be seen that the cultural image of the family can change over time. But these

changes should not serve to change the social essence and role of the family. There is no alternative to the family, no social alternative has yet been found. Geographical and climatic features of the region in which the Uzbek people live, as well as the corresponding way of life, are directed to the organization of collectivity, as well as to its active support. We want to say that, for example, domestic violence cannot be solved by gender equality alone. On the contrary, it can be solved only through methods developed based on the characteristics of unique cultures. For example, economic development reduces tensions in social life and also alleviates gender conflicts. The growth of women's literacy level and the improvement of the economic situation are not weakening family relations, on the contrary, they serve to maintain a certain level of balance. Because in today's globalized environment, human capital is more important than ever. This emphasizes the importance of families. Because family-transmitted resources are a high-level determinant of success in school and the workplace. Equality of rights of men and women in the field of family relations is based on: voluntary marriage of men and women; to prevent forced and early marriages; equality of personal and property rights of spouses; to resolve disputes within the family by mutual agreement; equality of rights and obligations of men and women in terms of work at home; equal participation in ensuring protection of the rights and interests of minors and disabled family members, protection of motherhood, fatherhood and childhood. Also, special attention should be paid to "women in rural areas of the country, ethnic minority groups, women with disabilities, women with HIV/AIDS, women in places of deprivation of liberty and restrictions (including prisons, boarding houses, nursing homes and psychiatric hospitals), human targeting human rights defenders, stateless persons and refugees"[6].

### Conclusion

In short, the priority directions of the women's social protection system that activates the individual, develops a person's self-development, transforms potential into human capital, the full support policy that helps the representatives of the needy population to realize their talents, talents and interests, the protection of women and the approach of ensuring gender equality in their social activation is an important aspect of the social innovation model of New Uzbekistan.

### Literature:

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