

THE SOCIAL ROLE OF A WOMAN: HISTORY AND MODERNITY

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the role and social status of women in society. Information is given that a woman in modern society has a completely different status and vocation, she has other values and needs that make us reconsider our views on the female role in today's world.

KEYWORDS: *Woman, Social Status, Female Leaders, Uzbek Women, Emancipation, Protection Of Women's Rights.*

INTRODUCTION

Women are a special socio-demographic group. According to the facts about the population of Uzbekistan on April 11, 2022, they make up (50.3%), that is, 220,015 of the total population. Their life activity is distinguished by specific social functions, including all spheres of relations in society. Women are distinguished by specific character traits, a special spiritual appearance. They fulfill the role of both workers and mothers. Educationally, they make up a significant part. The literacy rate among the male adult population is 99.72% (12,353,808 people), 34,564 people are illiterate.

The literacy rate among the female adult population is 99.47% (12,702,670 people), 67,683 people are illiterate.

Youth literacy rates are 99.9% and 100% for men and women respectively. The overall youth literacy rate is 99.95%. The concept of youth in this case covers the population aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

For many centuries, a woman was the keeper of the hearth, while everything that had to do with the outside world was taken over by a man. This, of course, gave him the right to consider a woman much lower in status than himself. But in our time of technological progress, scientific discoveries and feminism, the situation has changed dramatically. A woman in modern society has a completely different status and vocation, she has other values and needs that make us reconsider our views on the female role in today's world.

Many women do not single out these criteria as an end in themselves, preferring to fully serve the family. But here comes the other extreme, since the position of a woman in modern society today is considered not only as a housewife, faithful wife and good mother. It often turns out that relatives and friends of girls, and first of all their parents, from adolescence inspire them that the main thing in life is not a strong family, but a stable social status. Therefore, before you commit yourself to marriage, you need to be firmly on your feet and be financially independent. The

arguments in this matter are warnings that if suddenly the spouse leaves the family, if the children are left without a father, if something else terrible happens, the woman should be ready for this. In fact, the position of a woman in modern society suggests such fears, because today divorce is not considered something reprehensible or catastrophic. So the probability of the destruction of marriage bonds is growing every year: people become more categorical and often do not want to endure even the slightest inconvenience in a marriage union.

It turns out that the task of a woman in the modern world is, first of all, to achieve success in work, career growth, material independence, and only then the status of a wife and mother. Thus, there is a so-called reassessment of values, which in turn leads to a rethinking of the meaning of the family and marital relations in the life of the weaker sex.

Due to the fact that the social role of women in modern society has undergone radical changes over the past decades, naturally, the status of the representatives of the weaker sex is also changing. So, contemporary psychologists tend to consider the following main categories of women: leaders, careerists, housewives, owners of free professions. Women leaders in terms of character traits in many ways resemble men: they are purposeful, confident in their own abilities and achieve everything on their own, without relying on anyone's help. Self-realization is the main goal of careerists who always put work and success in their careers in the first place. Only after such results can they afford to think about creating a family and planning children. The status of a woman in modern society who has chosen the role of a housewife, as a rule, is not viewed from the best side today.

The study of the role of women in society is necessary for future specialists, who are called upon to actively deal with the resolution of a wide range of social problems, both in general and at the individual, private level. The knowledge gained will contribute to the formation of not only professional, but also moral qualities of readers.

Now consider the history of the life of women. It is known from history that the struggle for the emancipation of the Uzbek woman required unique forms and methods of the party's work, a sober and comprehensive consideration of local characteristics. It was necessary to take into account the situation that the exit of a woman from seclusion and her entry into public life on an equal footing with a man was associated not only with breaking the thousand-year-old way of life, but also with the violation of religious norms that regulated all aspects of the personal and public life of the Uzbek people [1; p.6]. In those years, women's departments (departments of working women and peasant women under party committees) and delegate meetings led by communists provided great assistance in work among women in those years. By the end of 1920, 45 women's departments of the Turkestan Republic united almost 25 thousand women, including about 16 thousand representatives of local nationalities [4]. In 1918-1920. Uzbek women were mainly employed in spinning, weaving and sericulture. Their widespread involvement in production began in 1924. To this end, great benefits were established for women: when applying for a job, preference was given to women, apprenticeship institutions were introduced for them at all production points, they were first of all provided with living space, etc. [1, p.7]. The resolution and decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (Tashkent, 1957, -p. 125.) says that in accordance with the decisions of the II Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (November 1925), the trade union organizations were tasked with increasing the percentage of women in trade union courses, raising the work to improve life of workers

through the organization of nurseries, kindergartens, canteens and to strengthen the promotion of women for Soviet and trade union work. The success of trade union organizations in solving these problems is evidenced by the fact that during the period from 1925 to 1928 the number of women members of the trade union increased from 17885 to 35782, i.e. more than 2 times, amounting to 17.2% of the total number of members of trade unions in Uzbekistan. By the end of 1925, there were 155,956 members in the ranks of the Koshchi union. By the end of the first five-year plan, 861,200 women became members of collective farms, which accounted for approximately 52% of the total adult female population of the republic and more than 75% of women in the countryside [1, p.8.] .

An analysis of the statistical indicators of the state of female labor in large-scale industry gives reason to conclude that the growth rate of female labor in production was higher than the growth rate of the working class as a whole. If the number of industrial workers on January 1, 1924 is taken as 100%, then by January 1, 1929, the number of workers increased by 81.0%, and the number of female workers during the same period increased by 100.2%. The share of female labor in production in 1926-1928. stood at the level of 28.8% with slight fluctuations in certain years [2, pp.13-14.] .

In 1927, women threw off and burned the veil as a symbol of lack of freedom and total dependence on men. Throughout almost the entire 20th century, women were the keepers of the hearth and were mainly engaged in raising children and family chores. In the new century, the fair sex has become increasingly involved in the socio-political life of the country. Especially this trend has intensified with the advent of modern technologies.

At present, when talking about a woman near this word, words like role and status are most often added.

Status, according to R. Linton, is the place that an individual occupies in a given system. And the concept of "role" is used by scientists to describe the whole variety of cultural patterns of behavior associated with a certain status. The role thus includes the attitudes, values and behaviors prescribed by society for everyone with a certain status. Due to the fact that the role is an external behavior, it is a dynamic aspect of the status, that is, what the individual must do to justify the status he occupies. The social role is a function of multi-level phenomena of an objective and subjective order, which are reflected in the role behavior of the individual. The position of women in society has constantly attracted the attention of scientific thought [3] and at the present time it continues.

Another important milestone in the life of women in Uzbekistan is the increase in their status in political life. Under the new president of the country, they began to occupy important positions in parliament and government, as well as in local authorities. Moreover, at the legislative level, special measures are prescribed to protect the rights of women. [4]

For modern society, the model of a family with two working parents looks more attractive and corresponding to modern realities. The traditional family model, in which the father is the breadwinner and the mother is a housewife, is being replaced by a different model of the family, in which partnership and equality reign. A woman of the 21st century realizes that for her happiness it is necessary to combine the main areas of her life, namely family and work. At the

same time, they combine harmoniously so that different roles do not intersect with each other, and a woman can fully realize herself in all spheres of life. [5]

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