
FACTORS THAT INCREASE THE ACTIVITY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES AT A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

Ruzieva Dilshoda Mavlonovna

Independent Researcher, Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION:

The article emphasizes that the creation of favorable conditions for increasing the socio-political activity of women in the country, ensuring their legal interests, realization of their abilities and potential in various fields is an important priority of public policy, strengthening the role of society. Scientific conclusions have been drawn on the fact that significant work has been done to protect their rights and legitimate interests.

Keywords: women, society, public policy, social activism, political processes, reforms, deputies, elections, non-governmental organizations.

INTRODUCTION:

An important priority of the state policy is to increase the socio-political activity of women in the country, to ensure their legal interests, to create favorable conditions for the realization of their abilities and capabilities in various fields. During the years of independence, significant work has been done to strengthen the role and status of women in all spheres of public life, to protect their rights and legitimate interests. In particular, in the era of democratic renewal, it is even more important to increase the socio-political status of women. Increasing the socio-political activity of women, raising their legal culture and legal literacy, expanding economic activity, improving the social protection system are among the important goals of the state. Uzbekistan has adopted and ratified about 100 national and international legal documents aimed at protecting the interests of women in the

development of the regulatory framework in this area. In the IV priority direction of the Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 on the development of the social sphere, to further increase the socio-political activity of women in the country, to strengthen their participation in government and society.

Indeed, on the basis of the Decree of President Sh. Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" PD-4749, "Increasing the socio-political activity of women, increase their activity, increase their activity. to ensure the employment of girls graduating from vocational colleges, to involve them in entrepreneurial activities, and to further strengthen the foundations of the family.

The statement by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev that "every woman today should be not an observer of the democratic process, but an active and proactive participant" indicates that it is necessary to further develop this work. Therefore, women should be able to work freely in the family, in the state and in public affairs, to ensure their unconditional observance of their rights and interests, to increase their socio-political activity, to create conditions for their ability and capacity in various fields and industries. Measures are being developed and implemented.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree of February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family" in the renewed Uzbekistan, the work in this direction is being

carried out systematically. became an important historical document. In order to fully support women and ensure a policy of gender equality in the country, 2 decrees, 2 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 resolutions and 4 orders of the Government were adopted. At the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, a committee on women and gender equality was established in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This structure, of course, plays an important role in increasing the socio-political activity of women and creating opportunities for them. Ensuring gender equality and empowerment of all women has been identified as one of the key goals of Uzbekistan's National Goals and Objectives for Sustainable Development until 2030. Laws on the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence and on the Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men were adopted. In particular, the Law on Gender Equality provides a platform for increasing the role of women in the socio-political spheres of government. It is well known that women's political rights, participation in elections, representation in parliament, and service in government are fully guaranteed. The existence of a wide range of women's social institutions (women's councils, women's business organizations, party activities, charities, etc.) allows them to express different interests and views, to meet and protect their needs. Their role in society has increased due to the emphasis on strengthening the role of women in the construction and management of the state and society, as well as the promotion of their political rights. The addition of the terms "Hero of Uzbekistan", "Deputy", "Senator", "Minister", "Deputy Minister", "Academician", "Scholar", "Entrepreneur", "Director" among women is a clear example of this. The appointment of women to leadership positions in state and public institutions has increased. The female

leader rate was 44.2% in 2017 and 45.3% in 2019". It is known that in the 2007 presidential election, for the first time in the country, a woman was nominated for the post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - D. Tashmuhamedova. On the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, T. Norbaeva was elected Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. Agrepina Shin has been appointed Minister of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, E. Basithanova has been appointed First Deputy Minister of Mahalla and Family Support, S. Ortikova has been appointed Deputy Prosecutor General, and a number of district governors and senior lecturers have been appointed. The Badge of Honor is awarded to women who have been active and proactive in the life of society and the state, who have contributed to the formation and strengthening of the family through their productive work, the protection of motherhood and childhood. The electoral system is also important in increasing the socio-political activity of women and their role in state and society building. This is confirmed by the fact that Article 22 of the Law on Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the number of women candidates for deputies from political parties must be at least 30% of the total number. According to the results of the elections to the country's parliament and local councils on December 22, 2019, 48 of the 150 deputies in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, or 32%, were women. In 2014, 24 women were elected to the Legislative Chamber. In 2014, 24 women were elected to the Legislative Chamber. This figure exceeded 25% in the Senate and local councils, and 31.2% of deputies in regional councils were women. As President Mirziyoyev noted: "... for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the national parliament has reached a level consistent with the recommendations set by the United Nations.

The country's parliament has risen to 37th place among 190 national parliaments in the world in terms of the number of women deputies. However, I ask you to pay attention to this - 5 years ago we were in 128th place in this regard. Of course, these figures in the women's representative bodies are much higher than in previous elections, but the proportion of the same men remains high. Because the supreme body of government requires the skills to organize the activities of the entire industry, it takes a lot of time, along with great knowledge and competence. For women, on the basis of oriental values, the family is of paramount importance, requiring them to devote most of their time to household chores. In other words, women are directly involved in family, child-rearing, and household chores, based on their traditional and functional responsibilities in society. This is one of the objective reasons for the lack of women in the top management systems (ministries, state committees). The analysis shows that the main reasons for the low level of women's participation in the socio-political process are the lack of experience of women in the struggle for political power, the lack of adequate promotion of political career opportunities, and the lack of leadership. They are still a minority in the bodies of men.

Therefore, one of the goals of sustainable development in Tashkent on May 21, 2018 is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, that is, to ensure their participation in public administration. The purpose of the project is to promote women's rights and opportunities in the administration and increase their participation in the socio-economic life of the country, as part of the joint project "Women's Acceleration of Economic, Social and Institutional Change". It was noted that gender equality, women's participation in public administration, empowerment of women will be a factor in increasing the effectiveness of socio-economic development. There is a need

for effective social measures to increase the number of women in the executive branch from 5.3% to 16-18%, as well as to increase women's access to higher education and to create a system of education that is compatible with women. Suggestions such as growth were made. It should be noted that the following factors are important criteria in determining the level of women's participation in the political process and public administration in the development of society:

- Expanding women's participation in decision-making;
- Ensuring the quantitative growth of women's activity in governing bodies;
- Increase women's legal culture and legal literacy;
- Involvement of women in political parties and increase their level of education, professional skills, political activity;

These include the role of government officials, community organizations, political parties and trade unions in increasing women's participation in government.

Also, as part of the consistent reforms in this regard, the Presidential Decree of February 18, 2020 "On improving the socio-spiritual environment in society, further supporting the institution of the community and bringing the system of working with families and women to a new level", The Ministry of Family Support was established. The Ministry has become important in radically reforming the organizational and legal mechanisms to support women and ensure the strength of families. According to the decree, the following main tasks have been identified:

To strengthen the institution of the family, first of all, to pursue a single state policy aimed at implementing the idea of "Healthy family - healthy society", to organize targeted assistance to troubled and troubled families;

Ensuring the effective implementation of state policy on support for women, protection of

their rights and legitimate interests, increasing their role and activity in the socio-political life of the country, guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women and men;

Timely identification of women's problems, providing social, legal, psychological and material assistance to women in need and in difficult social situations, including women with disabilities;

We will provide comprehensive support to ensure the employment of women, improve working conditions, and involve women, especially young girls in rural areas, in family and private entrepreneurship and handicrafts. In particular, the introduction of the position of Deputy Chairman of the Citizens' Assembly on Family, Women and Social and Spiritual Affairs, the introduction of specialist positions on family and women's issues, and the establishment of a Commission for the Strengthening of Family Values. makes. As a result of the state's care policy aimed at supporting women, women are becoming not only active participants in the political process, but also a decisive factor in the development of society. An example of this is the significant increase in the number of women in the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. For example, 20% in the Constitutional Court, 14.6% in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 20.4% in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city courts, 15.8% in the Supreme Economic Court and 22.6% in the economic courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the region. -girls are among them. In addition, the number of women working in management positions is growing from year to year. In particular, the fact that women hold 15% of leadership positions in the executive branch and 12.5% in the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a clear indication of the importance given to women in the country.

Also, 62.1% of women in the Ministry of Health and 71.3% in the Ministry of Public

Education are women (heads of departments, heads of regional departments, their deputies, heads of government agencies, etc.). 35% of school principals, 47% of deputies, 56% of heads of "Barkamol Avlod" centers, and 100% of heads of preschool educational institutions are women. 89.5% of teachers working in primary education are women. At the secondary level, this figure is 64.4%. There are 514 doctors of sciences, about 4780 candidates of sciences, 6 academicians working in various fields of science and development. The Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan employs 38,392 people (chairmen of sectoral trade unions, regional associations, district and city councils, chairmen of primary organizations). 16 thousand 942 or 44.1% of them are women. There are more than 500 women's non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) in the country, specializing in women's and family issues, which operate in the following main areas: Social support for women and their families - 54%; Improving the legal knowledge and culture of women and the population - 49%; Women and their families, people with disabilities, sports development - 44%; Science and education - 14%; These include environmental protection tribes.

The bulk of funding for women's NGOs in Uzbekistan is provided by the Community Fund to Support the Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations and Other Civil Society Institutions under the Oliy Majlis. Social projects aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women are funded by the Foundation. During 2018-2020, the Foundation has funded about 40 projects in the field of women's issues. A number of NGOs also receive grants from international foundations accredited in Uzbekistan. Non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society should take into account the interests and needs of women, children and families in ensuring openness and transparency of their

activities, as well as in the implementation of activities in the framework of social partnership. The analysis shows that the implementation of the following tasks for women's NGOs is important: the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Uzbek Law on the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Establish a comprehensive system to improve the skills of advocacy agencies, social and medical services in identifying and eliminating violations of women's rights in the workplace and in the family; Ensuring the implementation of departments aimed at increasing women's participation in the priority areas of the Development Strategy for 2017-2021; Promoting women's participation in political and social life; Creating additional opportunities for women, in particular, to unleash the potential of young girls; These include ensuring women's employment and promoting women's entrepreneurship.

In short, during the years of independence, the women's movement in the country has undergone significant changes. The annual work on the development and implementation of state programs in a certain direction is to some extent related to the improvement of living conditions and quality of life of women, and promotes the role of women in all aspects of political life. The growing importance of women's participation in the process of gradual reforms, in the management of the state and society in the country is due to the high level of attention paid to them and the legislative framework created to provide comprehensive support to women.

In its strategy, the renewed Uzbek state allows women to actively perceive the impact of the social environment around them, not to be weak, but to feel their place in the state as an integral part of society, to create a new future.

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