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Measures on Women's Political Activity During the Years of Independence

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Annotation: Today, raising the status of women in society, ensuring gender equality and equalizing the rights of women and men in all areas has become one of the most pressing issues. This article discusses in detail one of the most pressing issues, which is the measures taken by women during the years of independence.

Keywords: women's rights, gender equality, measures, independence reforms, women's society, etc.

The large-scale reforms implemented in our country during the years of independence have become an important basis for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance. The decent life of our people has created the necessary conditions for the realization of the creative potential of our citizens. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women links the equal rights of men and women in politics to the following basic conditions. States Parties shall ensure that women, on an equal footing with men, have the right:

1. to vote in all elections and referenda and to be elected to all open elected bodies;
2. participation in the formulation and implementation of government policy and the implementation of state functions at all levels of government;
3. participation in the activities of non-governmental organizations and associations, dealing with issues of social and political life of the country;
4. Guarantee the right of its government to represent itself at the international level and participate in the activities of international organizations.

Undoubtedly, during the years of independence, historical work has been carried out in our country to build a new state and society, and great achievements have been made with the indomitable will and great potential of our brave and noble people. In a historically short period of time, the Constitution of our country - our Basic Law - has been developed and adopted. As a sovereign state, our country has taken a worthy place in the world community. The foundations of modern statehood have been laid in Uzbekistan, and the constitutional system has been established. Three independent branches of

government - the legislature, the executive and the judiciary - have been established. A literal constitutional state has been established. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Beijing World Conference on Women, clearly identifies inequalities between women and men in 12 key areas of concern, including the separation of powers and directive decision-making at all levels. The Platform for Action acknowledges that many political parties and government structures still prevent women from participating in public life. UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women in Uzbekistan accelerates the adoption of laws, encourages amendments and additions to criminal law to protect women from domestic violence. The Committee also notes that stereotypes about the role and responsibilities of men and women in our country have a significant impact on the persistence of direct and indirect discrimination against women in various spheres of life. The Committee therefore called on the Interim Government to take additional special measures to expand the recommendation of women for elected and appointed positions in all spheres and levels of public life and to monitor their implementation. It emphasizes the need to organize leadership training programs for women leaders and to raise awareness of the importance of women's participation in decision-making at all levels.

The complete abandonment of the command-and-control system in the economy, the gradual implementation of market reforms and careful monetary policy have led to macroeconomic stability, high economic growth and inflation at the level of forecast indicators. and served to create ample opportunities and favorable conditions for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the farming movement. Founded in 2003, the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan is a movement that protects the interests of the property class and supports economic reforms in the country. The party also includes women in small and medium-sized businesses. The role of the non-governmental non-profit sector in solving social problems can be seen in the example of the Association of Women Entrepreneurs, which promotes the role and place of women in the development of market infrastructure in Bukhara region.

After gender equality was identified as one of the two global priorities in UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013, this topical issue has become one of the most pressing aspects of the organization's strategic activities. To achieve this priority, two areas need to be addressed: gender programs and all areas under UNESCO's mandate, such as education, science, culture, communication and information - from strategic development, awareness raising, advocacy and research, to capacity building and research. The focus will be on the implementation of the gender equality strategy. Adhering to this urgent goal, UNESCO has developed its Gender Equality Priority Action Plan for 2008-2013 as an appendix to the Medium-Term Strategy. The plan will serve as a roadmap for the implementation of UNESCO's noble ideals of gender equality over the next six years, as enshrined in the Medium-Term Strategy. UNESCO considers all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender to be a violation of human rights and a major obstacle to achieving peace, sustainable development and development recognized by the international community. Increasing the economic activity of women in a market economy requires special measures by the state and society, the development of long-term plans and programs. It is important to remember that in a market economy based on competition and conflict of interest, not all women will be able to fully express their abilities and potential. Intense competition, complicated by the diversity of properties, does not allow everyone to realize their inner creative potential. It is necessary to support women entrepreneurs and help them to develop their "business". Only a woman who owns private property is active in economic relations. Private property shapes positive social qualities in a person. These include saving, avoiding waste, being proactive, eliminating negligence and laziness, rewarding people for their business acumen, and valuing time.

Permanent employment in Uzbekistan has always been a pressing issue. Year after year, population growth required new jobs. It is true that in 1960-1986, new enterprises and factories were built in the socio-economic sphere, and Uzbek youth were involved in large-scale construction in the country. For example, between 1970 and 1986, the number of women workers in the Uzbek economy increased by 1,024,000, from 41% to 43% [19]. There is an increase in the number of women, especially in the non-manufacturing sector. For example, according to the 1986 report, the share of women in the health care system of the republic is 72.7%, in the public education system - 60.5%, in the field of culture and socio-cultural services - 57.1%. trade and catering accounted for 55.8%. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of Uzbek women in the economy increased 2.3 times, according to official figures. "At the moment, women's higher education is not commensurate with their occupation," Bobojonova writes. The share of women engaged in manual labor in industry, construction, and agriculture in the republic was higher than the average in the former Soviet Union. The share of manual labor in the republic's industry was 35.3%, and 42.5% among women. As academician M. Sharifkhodjaev wrote, we have inherited from the "market" of the totalitarian world an economic "value" based on dependence and distribution. People's minds, worldviews, and skills have been completely destroyed, and the state of impersonality has become a scourge of society as a whole. The communist ideology was fully effective in this regard". During the development of civil society, historic changes have taken place to expand the participation of Uzbek women in socio-political, economic, spiritual and cultural life. First, the legal framework for ensuring the socio-economic activity of women has been formed; Second, a social system has been established to ensure the participation of women in economic and spiritual-cultural life; Third, a social and spiritual environment has been created in society that supports democratic values for the active participation of women in socio-economic life. It is important to clarify the socio-philosophical nature of these changes and to identify ways to increase the socio-economic activity of women.

It should be noted that although there are political parties in the country that are implementing a number of measures to increase women's entrepreneurship and socio-economic activity, their size, weight and impact on the development of women's political culture are not up to date. Currently, 40-44% of women participate in political parties. The concepts of "activity", "activism", "social activism" are widely used in modern science. In fact, at the heart of these concepts is a person's experience, that is, his activity, of his surroundings, of social relations, of his understanding of the world. Thus, the concept of "social activism" is directly related to the concepts of "activity" and "practice", and even derives from them in terms of genesis and etymology. Today, a sufficient legal framework for entrepreneurial activity has been created in the country. Nevertheless, the problems that arise in practice and the resolution of new social relations require a new approach to them and the strengthening of legal regulatory mechanisms. In this regard, of course, it is important to study in depth the proposals put forward by our President. Our government pays special attention to the development and strengthening of entrepreneurship and private business, as well as their full legal support. Currently, Uzbek business ambassadors have been appointed in 16 countries. It should be noted that the national legislation on entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developed since the 90s of the last century. During the years of independence, such goals as the development of small and medium-sized businesses, assistance in the development of farmers and farms, support for businesses have been identified as key priorities. Equality between men and women; assigning equal pay for work of the same value; employment, election to governing and representative bodies, pensions, health care, appointments, and equal opportunities for men in maternity and paternity benefits. These include impartial coverage of gender issues in journalism, the use of gender-neutral language, and the prevention of women being left to cover only domestic or "light" news. It is important for the media to ensure gender equality both in its work and in its treatment of women. The media should discuss this issue, inform the public, and interpret this issue as one of the main topics on the agenda in order to

eradicate old gender stereotypes. Journalists' unions also have a key role to play in this process, ensuring that all media workers have the same working conditions.

If we look at the historical development, entrepreneurship has a special place in the history of our country since ancient times. In particular, some information about the social status of Central Asian women in ancient times and their way of life can be found in the ancient Greek historian Herodotus' History, Strabo's Geography, Abu Rayhan Beruni's Monuments of the Past, Mahmud It can be found in Kashgari's Devoni lug'otut turk. Systematic measures are being taken in our country to support women's entrepreneurship. In particular, the Presidential Decree on the establishment of the Agency for Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development under the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on 13.08.2019 [1]. It should be noted that a country has a number of international standards that define the environment for women's entrepreneurship, the level of development of which is determined by an international document that determines the ranking of countries, called the Global Index of Women's Entrepreneurship. The Global Index of Women's Entrepreneurship measures the prospects for women's entrepreneurship around the world. There are three main factors in the quality of women's entrepreneurship:

- business environment;
- business ecosystem;
- Determines women's desire to start a business.

A number of factors are taken into account in the preparation of this document. These include access to the business education system and resources created by women in business, the infrastructure of services provided by government agencies and commercial banks, and the collection and presentation of statistics on women's entrepreneurship. The development of entrepreneurship, in particular, women's entrepreneurship, requires the improvement of the legal framework in this area. Uzbekistan's inclusion in the Global Index of Women's Entrepreneurship provides an opportunity to measure the development and prospects of women's entrepreneurship in the country by the standards of developed countries. It should be noted that in recent years, the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of public policy, and 25 laws in this area have been adopted. Today, as a result of the special attention paid to increasing the role of women in society and supporting them, significant changes are taking place in both social relations and legislation. In particular, on 02.09.2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted. For the first time, the law defines the concept of "gender" in our national legislation, which provides equal rights for women and men in the civil service, electoral processes, socio-economic, educational, scientific, cultural and health spheres. and opportunities were guaranteed to be created. The issue of gender equality has been raised to the level of state policy, and the Committee on Women and Gender Equality in the upper house of parliament, the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Equal Rights for Women and Men and capacity-building advisory councils. Full realization of women's rights and full expression of their potential in Uzbekistan can be achieved through the solution of the following issues:

- Limited representation of women in government and administration, insufficient participation in politics;
- high employment of women in low-income sectors, low-paid occupations and activities;
- women's employment in household chores and other forms of work that are not valued by society;
- limited involvement of women in property relations, national wealth reserves, and, as a result, poverty compared to men; - Insufficient formation of gender culture in society;

- There is a perception in the public mind that the "women's issue" has been resolved.

Although the Committee has introduced a 30% quota for women candidates from political parties to the Oliy Majlis and local councils, the Committee notes that the number of women in leadership positions at all levels is not high and that they work in the diplomatic service in national reports. noted that no information was available on women. In addition, the Committee calls for enhancing the role of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan in order to effectively influence government structures and implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In this regard, he focused on strengthening cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations, providing them with funding. The committee also focused on women's employment, bridging the gap in their wages, and improving their position in the informal labor market. Fair gender interpretation is one of the professional and ethical values such as clarity, impartiality and fairness. The other side of the coin is that women need to be given a higher status in the news business, both in editorials and in associations. Gender equality is important at a time when important events around the world are being covered and covered by male journalists. It is not only women who are interested in achieving equality, but every member of society benefits from ending discrimination. The share of women in political parties reached 44%, in higher education 40%, and in entrepreneurship 35%. In May this year, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis adopted a strategy to achieve gender equality until 2030. The strategy, like other priorities, addresses the issue of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the socio-economic spheres. As President Mirziyoyev said, "It is not only the duty of leaders at all levels, but, above all, a human duty to create decent working and living conditions for our dear mothers and sisters, who are the angels of our lives". The third chapter, entitled "Participation of Women in Uzbekistan in Various Public Associations and Organizations," discusses the role of various associations and women's organizations in promoting gender equality and ensuring the proper participation of women in governance.

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