

New Trends Aimed at Increasing The Socio-Political Activity of Women in the New Uzbekistan

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the role of women in Uzbekistan in public life, their role in our socio-political life, the attention paid to them today and the coverage of these issues in the media. It also highlights the role of women in government today and their role models for other women in our society, and how relevant these issues are today around the world. In addition, the state policy on the further formation of women in society was discussed. Not only the participation of women in the political process, but also their involvement in entrepreneurial activities, as well as measures to support them from the social point of view.

KEYWORDS: *woman, politics, analysis, society, problems, life, measures, entrepreneurship, democratic renewal.*

INTRODUCTION. It is known that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", adopted on September 2, 2019, was approved as a legal protection, legal guarantee for the role of women in society. Indeed, even in ancient Greece, scholars such as Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato referred to the polis as the best state in which equality and justice reigned in society. They also put forward laws that guaranteed all equality as the best laws. Applying the idea of equality between men and women in his writings, the Greek scholar Antifont stated, "Nature creates everyone: women and men equally, but people develop laws that make people unequal." Abu Nasr al-Farabi, one of the encyclopedic scholars of the East, in his book *The City of Noble People*, described the state of equality as a state that aspired to virtue, *The Declaration of Civil and Women's Rights*, drafted by Olympia De Guj in 1791, was the first to recognize the right of women to think freely and express themselves. If we pay attention to the legal development of gender equality, first of all, it is necessary to analyze the historical-theoretical and legal aspects of the legal framework of gender equality in international and national legislation. Of course, we all know that, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, recognizes the equality of men and women, and Article 1 states: They are endowed with reason and conscience, and should therefore treat one another in a spirit of brotherhood. " Another international instrument adopted by the United Nations in 1966, Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states that "States Parties undertake to ensure that men and women have equal access to all civil and political rights under this Covenant." This international norm is reflected in Article 2 of the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" is the legal basis. Hence, the reason why our independent state, which has ratified the above-mentioned international documents, attaches great importance to the issue of equality of women and men in its national legislation, based on the universally recognized requirements of international law. As a result of such consistent and comprehensive reforms, peace and economic stability are being ensured in our society. Everyday life experience shows that equality between men and women plays an important role in the well-being of the people, social peace and economic stability. Laws and programs developed at the national level to ensure gender equality are

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also important. Even a study by The Global Gender Gap found that women work more than 35 days a year compared to men. According to a study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), girls spend 35-36 percent more time doing something than boys. This shows that gender equality is still not achieved in the world.

MAIN PART. Today, in addition to paying special attention to the issue of women around the world, extensive reforms are being carried out to protect their rights, increase their status in society, as well as strengthen their place in the family. In this regard, ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan is also a priority of public policy, not only to increase the participation of women in social but also political processes. Undoubtedly, this situation was also observed in the election process.

To date, 25 laws have been adopted to support, protect and increase women's activism. Within the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Women and Gender Equality, the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, the Republican Women's Public Council have been established, which has become a single integrated mechanism for ensuring gender equality.

The parliament of our country has risen to 37th place among 190 national parliaments in the world in terms of the number of women.

As a continuation of the ongoing reforms in the country to ensure women's rights and gender equality, we can see the "Strategy for Gender Equality in Uzbekistan until 2030" adopted at the XV plenary session of the Senate this year.

The strategy for achieving gender equality is mainly implemented in a number of priorities to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It should be noted that the creation of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of suffrage in this document is one of the priorities.

Paragraph 1 of Chapter 4 of the Strategy, entitled "Priorities for the implementation of the Gender Strategy", is entitled "Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of suffrage."

The main objectives of the strategy are:

- Encourage the activities of political parties to involve women and men in the electoral process on an equal basis, and to recommend women for leadership positions;
- Monitoring the creation of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the nomination of political parties in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local Councils of People's Deputies;
- Changes the negative attitudes towards women in society by increasing their political activism.

In addition, the Central Election Commission has developed 11 Indicators to monitor the equal participation of women and men in all stages of the election and has been implementing them since this year's presidential election campaign.

These indicators recorded the following indicators:

Of the voters in the single electronic voter list, 10,399,854 or 52.4% were women. Of the 266 members of district election commissions conducting elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 103 (39%) and 76,070 (46.4%) of 142,044 precinct election commissions are women. Currently, 7 out of 21 members of the Central Election Commission (33.3%) are women.

Also, 15 out of 74 proxies of candidates for President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (20%) and 22,420 (42%) out of 53,717 observers of political parties were women.

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In addition, observers from the Citizens' Self-Government Bodies, of whom 3,834 out of 10,733, or 36 per cent, were women, monitored the voting process in the polling stations.

During the presidential election campaign, 1,672 local and foreign media representatives were accredited. The fact that 476 (28.5%) of them are women shows that women are also interested in covering the election process.

The above figures show that the role of women in the electoral process is growing not only as a participant but also as an organizer. These indicators are highlighted in the Preliminary Results and Conclusions Statement issued by the International Election Observation Mission (OSCE / ODIHR and PA, European Parliament) on 25 October 2021.

This strategy will help to create conditions for the realization of equal rights and opportunities for men and women in Uzbekistan, as well as to promote gender equality in economic, political and social life in order to respect fundamental human rights.

At the same time, the CEC is implementing a number of projects to ensure gender equality and support the active participation of women in society.

For example, the CEC in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program in Uzbekistan in the framework of the joint project "Support to the electoral process in Uzbekistan in 2019-2021" held a series of seminars and trainings "Elections and gender: international and national practices in support of women in politics." was held. The trainings held in October this year were aimed at raising the level of professional knowledge of women's participation in the election process at all stages of the preparation and conduct of elections. served to further increase participation opportunities. The seminar-training was held in offline format for participants from Tashkent city and Tashkent region. The Chairman of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan Z. Nizamkhodjaev, the Swiss Ambassador to Uzbekistan K. Obolensky, the UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan M. Dimovska, the First Deputy Minister of Neighborhood and Family G. Marufova attended the series of training seminars. The remaining 5 training seminars were conducted online and covered participants from all regions of the country.¹ We can directly see that the organization of such seminars and trainings in Uzbekistan is also aimed at increasing the participation of women in the political process. Strengthening the position of our women in political and social life through them is also showing its results today.

It should be noted that today there are more than 1,500 women in senior positions in the system of state and public organizations at various levels, including in ministries and departments, local executive bodies. In order to increase the participation of women in public administration, a reserve of more than 6,000 active women has been formed. At present, systematic trainings are being organized to prepare them for various leadership positions. In the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 16 women have held leadership positions and 6 women have held khokimiyat positions. The number of women who have won state awards at various levels has reached 2,224. To date, 577 women have been awarded the Badge of Honor.²

Based on the above opinions and comments, we can see that this figure has increased by 30% in 2019 compared to the results of the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of these elections, 45 percent of the candidates were women, and 48 women were elected to the lower house of parliament³. In this case, it is necessary to recognize that the number of women in government and administration, market economy, managers, leaders of

¹ <https://saylov.uz/uz/news/2021/11/23/gender-tengligi-va-ayollarning-saylovlardagi-orni-2>

² <http://www.ombudsman.uz/uz/docs/ozbekistonda-olib-borilgan-gender-siyosati-inson-huquqlari-kafolatlanishining-muhim-mezoni>

³ Сайловда Ватан, халқ тақдирига дахлдорлик туйғуси яққол намоён бўлди.//Milliy tiklanish, 2019, 23 декабрь.

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NGOs, entrepreneurs, farmers in agriculture and other areas who make a worthy contribution to the development of the country is growing every year⁴. It is no exaggeration to say that the appointment of women to the positions of mayors of a number of districts and cities, the chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, and finally the ambassador of Uzbekistan to Israel in 2019 and 2020 is proof of this.

As a result of large-scale reforms to ensure the rights and interests of women, to create decent working and living conditions for them, to realize their abilities and potential, they are becoming a more active layer of our society. In particular, research, medical and educational institutions, industrial enterprises, farms, small businesses, let alone women leaders in all areas, are increasing, as noted above.

It should be noted that this is almost a rarity in the world: in our country there is the Republican Women's Public Council and the State Targeted Fund for Support of Women. According to the reasonable estimates of the Republican Public Council of Women, the Fund is allocated up to 300 billion soums annually from the state budget.

Also, on the recommendation of the first deputy head of the district and family support department, women who have successfully implemented the relevant programs are provided with loans for up to 3 times and a grace period of up to 150 times at the Central Bank's base rate.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid not only to the issues of social and political activity of women, but also to projects aimed at increasing their activity, the formation of their ideas, proposals to improve their quality of life. As an example, we can say that a number of effective measures are being taken in our country to support needy women, provide employment, and provide comprehensive assistance in the development of entrepreneurship among them. In particular, according to official data, the list of 432,781 women included in the "Women's Book" formed in the regions was approved at the sessions of district and city Councils of People's Deputies. Practical assistance was provided to 432,275 women included in the "Women's Book".

In particular, 251,363 unemployed women in need of social protection were provided with a permanent source of income, 36,697 needy women who lost their breadwinners were provided with 27 billion 572 million soums, 29,040 people with disabilities and in need of care were provided with 21. Billion 58 million soums of financial assistance was paid in the prescribed manner. 4,164 women with group I disabilities in need of housing were provided with financial assistance and their homes were repaired.

At the same time, in the second phase of work with women included in the "Women's Book", more than 19,000 women were employed, of which 1,123 were involved in entrepreneurship and assisted in obtaining loans, 24,437 were provided with material and charitable assistance, 332 were provided with housing. -Practical assistance is provided to improve the facilities. In order to ensure the transparency and impartiality of this assistance, regular "neighborhood" and "sector" reports are conducted.⁵

A number of reforms are being carried out to support women, increase their political activity, raise their status in society, as well as provide financial incentives, form a family institution, pay special attention to the role of women, ensure gender equality in the family and protect women from domestic violence.

On November 22, 2021, Tashkent hosted an event dedicated to the launch of a 16-day campaign under the slogan "Together we will fight against violence."

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисининг Қонунчилик палатаси ва Сенатининг қўшма мажлисидаги нутқи.// Халқ сўзи, 2020, 22 январь.

⁵ <https://adolat.uz/news/hotin-qizlarning-siyosij-faolligi-zhamiyat-taraqqiyotining-muhim-omili>

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Chairman of the Senate, Chairman of the Commission on Gender Equality Tanzila Narbaeva, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Fund for Support and Development of Mass Media, member of the Commission on Gender Equality Saida Mirziyoeva, senators and deputies, head of the UN Population Fund in Uzbekistan Yu.Yu., UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan Matilda Demoski, officials of a number of international organizations, heads of ministries and departments, representatives of relevant sectors from the regions, heads of non-governmental organizations, members of the Youth Parliament.

In recent years, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, women's rights and interests, gender equality, protection of family, motherhood and childhood, development of women's entrepreneurship, creation of new jobs, improvement of working and living conditions, prevention of oppression and violence against women. A number of measures are being taken to obtain. This issue has become a priority of public policy. 8 normative legal acts, including 2 laws, adopted in our country to improve the system of prevention of domestic violence.

Timely adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2021 "On additional measures for the rehabilitation of women victims of violence" was a decision made.

On the basis of this document, 29 women's rehabilitation and adaptation centers were established under the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support. Until now, rehabilitation centers have been operating as non-governmental non-profit organizations, but now their activities are fully funded from the state budget.

Helpline "1146" "AZIZ-AYOL.UZ" for the purpose of interaction with women who have suffered from violence and violence, suicide or are prone to it, and to provide emergency psychological, psychotherapeutic, legal assistance, counseling and information coordinated with a single interactive national platform.

Today, the Parliament, in cooperation with the relevant government agencies, is developing a number of proposals to further improve national legislation⁶.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, we can see that the issue of equality between women and men is relevant all over the world, as well as the priorities of its development are the adoption of relevant decisions and orders by states and their consistent implementation. Today, when we embody the image of the new Uzbekistan, we can first of all assess the image of a woman, instead, her active participation in society. However, we must also take into account that the equality of opportunities provided to it is based on legal normative documents. It is no secret that the adoption of normative legal acts on the control of women's participation in political and social processes will certainly serve for the further development of society.

Based on the above, we can draw the following conclusions. The main directions of state policy aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of women, trends in the development of national legislation, typological features of periodicals, including publications specializing in women's issues, her practical activities in this area were considered:

The legal development of women's socio-political activity in Uzbekistan is carried out on a conceptual basis and in stages. The national press, as a unique socio-political institution, plays an important role in ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities in society, strengthening the role of women in building the family, state and society, protecting their legal, social, economic and spiritual interests. In this regard, a number of government programs provide significant informational support

⁶ <https://moqqv.uz/uz/news/zravonlikka-arshi-birgalikda-kurashamiz-16-kunligiga-start-berilmoda>

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in the implementation of social partnership projects. Socio-political and online publications specializing in covering women's issues are becoming more active in providing fast and colorful information to the public. In covering this issue, it should be noted that in order for a journalist to adhere to professional ethics, each editorial office must have a clear program to support all aspects of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men. This will require the use of the potential of NGOs and other institutions of civil society: the full use of the potential of these institutions in the implementation of all aspects of gender policy.⁷ Strict adherence to professional ethics in the coverage of women's issues in the media not only affects the growth of material efficiency, but also promotes the dignity of women as individuals, the role and responsibilities of both men and women in the development of society. gives a serious impetus to the formation of cross-sections.

In covering women's issues, a journalist will need to adhere to professional ethics. At the same time, it is expedient to increase the number of materials aimed at ensuring gender balance, coverage of women's dignity, personality and spiritual world. In covering the legal aspects of this issue, the adherence of journalists to the presumption of innocence and the adoption of best international practices in this regard will be of great benefit.

Based on these findings, it is proposed to find the optimal solution to the scientific problem and increase the effectiveness of the media in this area:

Consistent media coverage of the process of improving the legislation on women's rights. This includes the adoption of laws and other legal documents on gender expertise, the promotion of the essence of programs and projects aimed at improving the intellectual potential, professional and functional literacy of women, the widespread use of the results of sociological research;

- To support the process of classifying the typology of publications specializing in women on the age, occupation, information needs and interests of the audience. At the same time, it is expedient for each media outlet to develop its own information policy on equal rights and equal opportunities and act according to a plan based on it;
- to publish more and more examples in the press of exemplary examples of women's spiritual world and aspirations, active life position, active participation in the development of democracy in order to rapidly change the content of the population's perceptions of gender in the process of building a democratic, legal society;
- To convey to the public in an understandable and visual way the activities of women in non-governmental organizations, the content and social impact of their projects implemented on the basis of social partnership with other institutions of civil society.

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