

Position of Women in Social and Political Life of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The article, many rural areas, in creating jobs, priority has been given to the development of private entrepreneurship and farming subsidiary farms, despite the fact that the development of processing enterprises, communications and infrastructure have been relegated to the background. It is necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the approved parameters of creating jobs, establishing system monitoring for the execution of programs, developing local processing enterprises, creating jobs for women, using all the existing opportunities and reserves, and developing the services sector.*

Keywords: social, women, political position, development, organization

1. Introduction

Nowadays, significant scientific studies are being conducted on raising the status of women, protecting their interests, increasing their role and place in the family and society, and actively integrating them into management processes in the state and non-state sectors. The socio-political activity of women in the state and society is mainly manifested on the basis of individual aspirations; in addition, it must be emphasized that in individual states there are no special state and public programs or potential approaches that help to improve the social status of women.

Currently, "... 51% of the world's populations are women, of which only 5% work in government and public administration positions. The need to further improve the socio-political status of women is a pressing issue on the agenda of the entire world community" [1, 2, 3].

Independent Uzbekistan pays great attention to the issues of increasing the socio-political activity of women; the women's issue is a priority in public policy. In the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following tasks were defined for 2017–2021: "Increasing women's social and political activity, strengthening their role in government and society, ensuring the employment of women, graduates of vocational colleges and their widespread involvement in business, and further strengthening the foundations of the family."

At present, the implementation of scientific-organizational measures, a deep study of the factors that influence the strengthening of the socio-political status, and the implementation of research works aimed at preventing social barriers in society are of great importance.

The history of research aimed at improving the status of women in social and political life, incorporates a chronologically long period of time.

Study of some aspects of the activity of women in the political life of the society was conducted by such eminent foreign scholars as: Christine of Pisa, Francois Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Charles Fourier and Henri Saint-Simon.

There was also a study of the results of the studies of the social and political situation in the community of women, and of the societal mobility of the community.

Scientists who have studied the social and political activity of women based on gender principles can include S. G. Aivazov, V. G. Ushakov, E. S. Gritsenko, O. A. Voronin, E. N. Zdravomislova, E. V. Kochkina, L. N. Popkova, O. G. Ovcharov, N.L. Stepanov, A.A. Temkin, I.I. Yukin.

The performances of our great ancestors Abu Nasra Farobe, Alisher Navoi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Amir Temur, Abdullakh Avlani were given special attention to the consensus of women. For example, Alisher Navoi, while studying the works of contemporaries, elevating women and paying attention to strengthening women's attitudes, wrote in his own works: "There are a lot of women known for my worldly courage, wisdom, courage, beauty, patience, love and devotion" [4, 5, 6, 7].

The issues of increasing activity and position of women in society, as well as socially-philosophical hypotheses and their activities have been studied in such studies as S.T.Inamova and O.Musurmanova.

Studies of sociologists R. A. Ubaydullaeva, A. Kholbekov, M. Kh. Ganieva, M. B. Bekmuradov on the subject of social images, women's image managers in Uzbekistan were studied as well.

An analysis of many of these studies shows that some of these studies have been made certain conclusions in the framework of the subject of work, however, the social and political life of the country has been studied by women is not studied in a complex form.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the social and political position of women in the process of community modernization and the development of recommendations and proposals to further increase their activity.

Objectives of the study following:

- Disclosure of historical and retrospective quality of social and political activities of women;

- Systematic study based on specific sociological methods for studying the role of women in the social and political structure of the society;
- Development of organizational mechanisms of social and political provisions and activities of women in the context of modernization of society;
- Uncovering a social portrait of the current female leader, social factors of professionalism and political leadership of women;
- Development of proposals and recommendations to strengthen the socio-political status of women and increase their activity in accordance with the priority directions of development of the state and society;
- Development of a proposal to improve the mechanisms of effective social partnerships between states and state organizations in improving support for labor activities and social protection of women;
- Scientific substantiation of the best ways to increase the efficiency of entrepreneurial activities in production and the social sphere, as well as in state and makhalla management bodies in the context of the modernization of society;
- Development of proposals and recommendations for further strengthening the status of women in social and political life of the society.

In the process of research, these research methods and analytical methods, such as historical, logical system, interconnectedness, comparative analysis, questioning, analysis of statistical data, interviewing, were used.

Implemented period of increase in the status of women in their livelihoods.

The study shows the compliance of certain rules with the criteria for relationships with men. In these rules, it is felt that it is the same [8, 9, 10].

XVII-XIX centuries in Turkestan, in the course of the reduction of social, political, spiritual life, began to prevail overseas, heresy. Women were assessed as weak and dependent and female.

Since the end of the 19th century, acquiring the community of faded propagated through increasing the number of women in the social, political and economic processes. In the 20s, the last year was overgrown with a wave of injuries to the workers and women. The active attraction of women in the spheres of production began.

Worldwide, unemployed women make up about 60% of the population. It should be emphasized that 40% of unemployed women have higher education. In New York, March 13-14, 2017, a proposal was made by the United Nations at a meeting on strengthening the status of women around the world, with the participation of representatives of civil society institutions from 47 countries, to identify ways

of strengthening the status of women, improving their lifestyles and living conditions.

The problem of women in various forms arose in such socio-historical processes as the development of society, the transition from one system to another. Therefore, sociological science developed, not without reason, scientific and theoretical approaches that support the active participation of women in government and public life without social barriers, under equal conditions with men.

Support from the state and non-governmental non-profit organizations for the participation of women in the socio-political life of society and the strengthening of their status. The process of modernization of society contributed to a fundamental change in the "platforms of women's movement". Concrete measures were developed for the social and legal support of women, the increase of their professional, physical, spiritual and intellectual level, the provision of social and socio-political activity and participation in the sphere of state-building aimed at the implementation of a national policy. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan adopted more than 80 normative documents on human rights issues, in particular, women.

In the Parliament of Uzbekistan today, its activities are carried out by the Committee on Women and Children. In the executive branch, 3.4% of women influence. In 1991, the post of Deputy Prime Minister for Women's Affairs was established, at the same time it is the position of the Chairperson of the Women's Committee.

More than 8500 non-governmental non-profit organizations operate in our country. In all these organizations, the interests of women and the family are reflected as a separate direction. At the same time, the number of registered women's NGOs is 295 organizations.

The activities of women's NGOs are aimed at providing women with workplaces to improve the work and study of women in rural areas, and to prepare programs for engaging in entrepreneurial activities.

The population of our country is approximately 32.575 thousand people, of which women are 49.8%, and 45.6% of women are active. It should be noted that in recent years the activity of women in political parties has intensified. So members of the Democratic Party "Milly Tiklanish" are 46% of women, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan — 37.3%, the People's Democratic Party — 48%, the Social Democratic Party Adolat — 51% of women. Representative bodies are also increasing the number of women. Thus, according to the results of the elections of 2014, 16% of women were elected as deputies to the lower house of parliament, among them - 9 candidates of science, 7 - lawyers. Among members of the Senate of Oliy Majlis, 17%, and among deputies of local Kengashes of people's deputies, 23% are women.

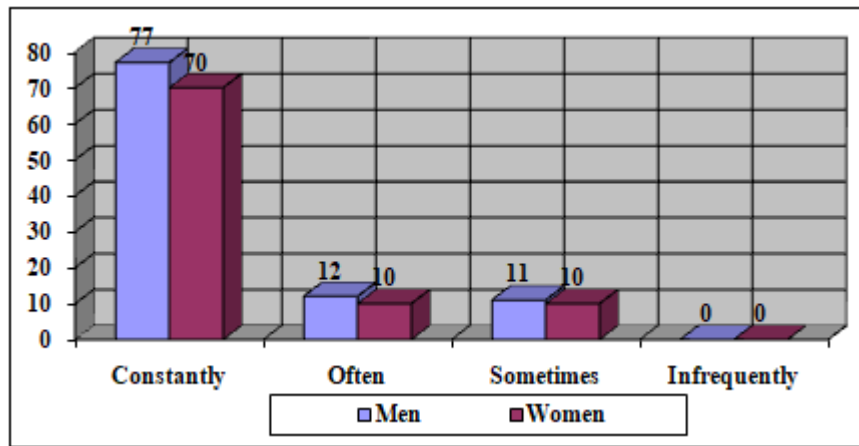


Figure 1: The number of participants by gender division in election campaigns

According to the results of sociological studies, the status of women in the sociopolitical life of society was studied, as a result of which it was revealed that 94% of women's respondents would not have left their main place of work, despite the low wages. Marital status has a serious impact on the professional status of women. Conducting both family and work activities to a certain extent limits the work of women, interferes with professional growth, and causes difficulties in work. When surveyed, 1.3% of women

indicated psychological fatigue, 14% of workers and 19% of employees indicated the cause of children's illness and housework. In fact, on the one hand, professional difficulties, workloads at work, and on the other, the household is all connected together. As a result, fatigue, nervousness, lack of time, untimely fulfillment of tasks by women, etc., really arise.

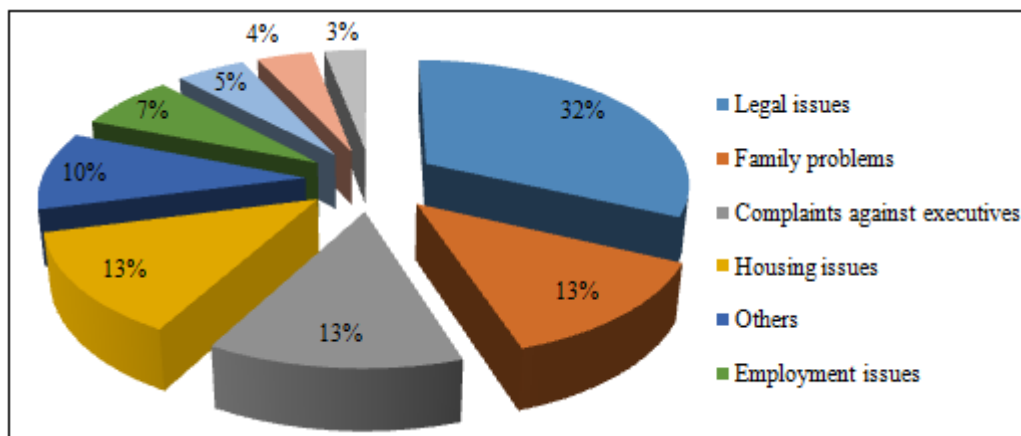


Figure 2: Women's Issues: General Social and National Aspects

Of course, such conditions hinder the effective functioning of women. Therefore, we will try to outline the look of a modern woman who has managed to overcome difficulties. First of all, such a representation of the image of women is determined by the awareness of equality, their capabilities and abilities, and their participation in various aspects of public life.

As a result of efforts aimed at raising the status of women in society, one of the positive trends in social activities was the emergence of enterprising and energetic, not frightened difficulties, enterprising women in the arena. Despite the fact that women are responsible for the family, the possibilities for working outside the family and being active in public life have increased. Improved conditions for the implementation of their abilities in activities in a management position.

The path to a managerial position, career development of a woman is not easy, because a female entrepreneur must

constantly prove her employment by work. Psychological breakdowns are the result of confrontation as a leader at work and a performer at home, in a family.

However, women have a number of advantages, using which they can achieve the degree of a successful leader in their activities. So a woman feels many subtle aspects of the general situation. She is also relatively attentive to herself. She can objectively assess people submitting to her, she feels and can foresee the actions of her employees.

Thinking, enterprise, entrepreneurship are not alien to the nature of women. If a man is able to develop long-term plans, then a woman can see a concrete, correct, guaranteed result here and in the necessary position. A woman in comparison with a man better controls the mistakes of others and can distinguish a particular case from another. At the same time, the main obstacle hindering the growth of a female entrepreneur is the inability to draw a definite conclusion in solving problems, excessive sensitivity. In this

sense, the advice of a man - a leader of a woman - a leader is of great importance.

In 2017, a survey was conducted among 150 women leaders at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It turned out that only 5.2% of participants highly appreciated their legal knowledge, 24.9% rated them as good, as average - 47.9%, 14.6% and 2.0% - respectively as low and very low. Interviewed in accordance with the place of residence (city, village), age, education, social status in assessing their legal literacy showed a number of differences - for example, 26.1% of urban and 24.1% of rural women assessed their legal literacy as positive.

If we analyze the results obtained, it is revealed that among those who want are more than those who want to be members of any political party or public organization.

The study made conclusions on providing comfortable working conditions for women, solving problems arising from their social protection:

it is advisable to increase the intellectual potential of women so that they deeply realize their place in the development of society;

The conditions created for women in the sphere of production remain in labor regulations and laws, and in life you can see a lot of things in reverse. It is known that there are contradictions in the urban and rural way of life, and this is clearly reflected in the activities of women. Because the majority of urban women are employed in the non-production sphere (trade, medicine, education, and others), and the majority of rural women are engaged in agricultural affairs. A number of practical measures are being implemented in the republic aimed at reducing the disproportion between the way of life of a city and a village. These include:

- organization in the field of various training centers in order to improve the intellectual and spiritual potential of rural women;
- in rural makhallas, residential areas, new networks began to operate to provide services for women, shops, family rest homes, beauty salons;
- organization of production in rural areas and through this to attract women to the village in the manufacturing sector.

2. Conclusion

Consequently, the feasibility of further improving legislation on women's issues, enhancing their social and political activities, continuing large-scale reforms to strengthen social protection, attracting women to all spheres of activities in state bodies, small business and entrepreneurship, organizing and developing organizational and legal forms of family business.

At this time many rural areas, in creating jobs, priority has been given to the development of private entrepreneurship and farming subsidiary farms, despite the fact that the development of processing enterprises, communications and infrastructure have been relegated to the background. It is

necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the approved parameters of creating jobs, establishing system monitoring for the execution of programs, developing local processing enterprises, creating jobs for women, using all the existing opportunities and reserves, and developing the services sector.

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