

The Role of Women in the Political Administration of Uzbekistan (Gender Analysis)

Olimova Mokhinur

Faculty of social sciences Department of Political Science Foundation doctoral student National
University of Uzbekistan

Abstract:

this article analyzes the role and role of women in the political life of Uzbekistan politically. The role of women in the political management of the new Uzbekistan is growing today. This article analyzes the role of women in public administration as well as the number of quotas paid to them in public administration bodies, as well as the growing number of leading women now.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, political-administrative management, state, women, gender equality, civil society.

Before conducting a gender analysis of political-administrative management in Uzbekistan, let's dwell on what political-administrative management is. Political-administrative management is the process of executive non-governmental activities, the development, adoption and implementation of its public policy. Political-administrative management is a concept closely related to public administration. Openness of Public Administration, solidarity between state and public structures, solidarity in making political decisions constitute political-administrative management.

In political and administrative management, the fact that today women are receiving special places in order to create equal opportunities for ham provides an opportunity to increase the role of women in the management system of this country. The wide involvement of women in the political management of society is growing further in terms of gender equality.

Many reforms are being carried out in the political management of our country to increase the role of women. In this regard, Article 58 of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "women and men are equal. It has been established that the state provides women and men with equal rights and opportunities in the management of society and public affairs, as well as in other areas of society and state Life". It can be seen from this that gender equality is a constitutional legal framework. The passage of the law "on equal rights and guarantees of opportunities for women and men" gave women a number of opportunities in society:

First, direct and indirect discrimination by gender is not allowed. That is, due to marital status, hopelessness, family obligations, conditions such as cashing, shakhvaniy, making a mustache, paying various fees for equal labor and qualifications, with negative consequences, it is not allowed to establish strict requirements;

Secondly, it is also prescribed to ensure that women and men participate equally in the competition for positions in the civil service, including leadership positions.

It is established that women and men have equal rights in the election and election of representative bodies and that political parties provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the nomination of candidates for Deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils of people's deputies.

Fourth, equal rights and opportunities for women and men are guaranteed in the economic sphere and in entrepreneurial activities. The provision of equal opportunities for women and men in the implementation of entrepreneurship by the state is also ensured by law.

Fifth, the fact that women and men are also defined as equal rights in social benefits demonstrates that development is growing at a high level in terms of gender equality.

The legal development of Gender equality is a 1948 UN Article 1 of the Universal doctrine of human rights that states that "all people are born free and equal in their dignity and rights. It is prescribed that they are endowed with reason and conscience, and consequently should be treated in the spirit of brotherhood towards each other. In addition, Article 3 of the International Covenant on civil and Political Rights, adopted by the UN in 1996, states that "the present pact obliges men and women to ensure that all civil and political rights considered in this pact are equally fooled", indicating the opportunities created to ensure gender equality, increase women's activism in all areas. In this regard, the 5th goal set out in the "national goals and objectives of Uzbekistan in the field of sustainable development in the period up to 2030", based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, is also aimed at ensuring gender equality and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women and women. The above-mentioned documents testify to the wide range of opportunities created in our country on the issue of ensuring gender equality of women. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh. In his speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, Mirziyoev also addresses issues of gender equality in particular. It was noted that gender policy in Uzbekistan is an issue of state significance, especially since the number of women deputies in the new parliament has increased 2 times today.

In order to promote gender equality and increase women's political activism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the commission on gender equality and the Committee on women and gender equality were established in the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The confirmation of the above points is that Article 22 of the law on Elections to the Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes that the number of women is at least 30% of the total number of candidates for deputies nominated from political parties. As of the 22 December 2019 elections to the country's parliament and local councils, 48 or 32% of the 150 MPs in the House of Commons were women. 24 women had been elected to the Legislature in 2014. This figure exceeded 25% in the Senate and local councils, with women making up 31.2% of the deputies of the regional councils of people's deputies. President Sh. As Mirziyoev noted: "...For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the national parliament reached a level corresponding to the recommendations set by the United Nations. The Parliament of our country rose to 37th place among the world's 190 national parliaments in terms of the number of women MPs.

The presence of 32 percent of women in the House of Commons, 25 percent in the Senate, and 25 percent in local councils is the result of their socio-political activism in public administration. These indicators achieved by knowledgeable, active and enterprising women, who correctly understand the meaning of life, in their place lead to the economic growth of our society, the political activity of citizens, in a word, to the material and spiritual rise of our society.

For the first time, a woman was elected to the position of Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the OECD. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. On the recommendation of Mirziyoev, T. Norboeva was elected. Agrepina Shin for the post of Minister of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, E for the post of First Deputy Minister of neighborhood and family support. Basithanova, S. for the post of Deputy Attorney General. Candidates from women were also appointed to the position of Rector in the city of olova, a number of district governors and

institutions of Higher Education. The badge "Mo'tabar woman" was instituted, which was given to women who showed activity and initiative in the life of society and the state, who, with their effective work, made a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the formation and well-being of the family, maternal and Child Protection.

It is worth noting that women are fully guaranteed their political rights, participation in elections, their place in parliament, their service in management and power offices. Women's various social institutions (women's Council, entrepreneurial women's associations, activities in parties, charitable organizations, etc.k.) 's existence allows for the expression, satisfaction of needs, protection of various interests and perspectives. The role of women in the construction and management of the state and society was enhanced by a special emphasis on increasing their political rights. A clear example of this is the addition of the terms "hero of Uzbekistan", "deputy", "senator", "Minister", "Deputy Minister", "academic", "scientist", "entrepreneur", "director" among women. In order to increase the number of olima women in our country, it was established to hold the "olima women" competition every March. At the same time, the "Society of noble women" was established under the state committee of family and women, and in order to further support women, the allocation of 50 billion soums from the state budget was established by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 87 of 07.03.2022.

The appointment of women to leadership positions in state and community institutions has increased relatively. The figure of women leaders was 44.2% in 2017, while 45.3% in 2019 is the result of our reforms. In his speech on the occasion of the day of teachers and mentors, the head of state spoke about the essence of the foundation of the third Renaissance: "we know that preschool education and school education, the system of higher and secondary special education and scientific and cultural institutions are four continuous rings of the future Renaissance. And we consider our kindergarten educator, school teacher, professors and scientific and creative intellectuals to be the four pillars of the New Renaissance. I believe-respected parents will definitely support this initiative, arguing that the fifth ring, the fifth pillar of the New Renaissance, will be".

It is worth noting that special attention is also paid to the comprehensive support of our women in the educational sphere. In particular, for the higher education of rural girls and women, while the activities of correspondence courses in 59 higher educational institutions were established in the 2019-2020 academic year, additional admission quotas were introduced in the 2020-2021 academic year. In general, monitoring of systematic work on the comprehensive support of women and their encouragement is widely established in Uzbekistan. As a result, the number of women who have won state awards at various levels in recent years has grown to 2,224. Currently, 10 of the more than 300 women who have received the Zulfiya State Prize operate in the power system, 30 in various ministries, departments and organizations, and 70 in the educational system management apparatus .

In fact, as a result of the implementation of reforms in life, 6 of our olima women working in the field of science alone in our country today are academic, 514 are doctors of science, 4780 are working as candidates of science, while 70 percent of educators and coaches in the public education system are women. Considering these statistical figures, it will be as clear as the day when our women have a worthy place in the great task of creating a new Renaissance Foundation. As a result of the state's care policy aimed at supporting women, the active participation of women in political and social processes is becoming a decisive factor, but also in the development of society. An example of this is the significant increase in the number of women in the legislative, executive and judicial branches. For example, 20 percent are employed in the Constitutional Court, 14.6 percent in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 20.4 percent in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the courts of the regions and Tashkent City, 15.8 percent in the Supreme economic Court and 22.6 percent in the regional economic courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In addition, the number of women working in leadership positions is also increasing from year to year. In particular, the fact that women

occupy 15% of leadership positions in the executive authorities, while 12.5% in the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is clear evidence of the level of attention paid to women in the country.

The increase in Gender equality indicates the rise of democratic progress in this country. For this reason, the provision of gender equality today demonstrates that society, in the era of globalization, is one of the priorities of the country. The increase in the political activity of women in all spheres of society in Gender equality is an increase in the activity of women not only in politics, but also in the economy, socio-spiritual, cultural spheres. It is also in developed countries that today are measured by the equality of women's and men's rights. This can be said to be a guarantee of the progress of a sustainable society.

In order to increase the socio-political activity of women and their socio-economic support in our country, the "women's notebook" was introduced and today the annual monetary contribution of 300 billion rubles from the budget is aimed, Of course, at further increasing the activity of women. I believe that women who are socio-politically active in society should be encouraged by awarding them annually, as well as by showing their activism to the public through a high assessment of the productive work they have done in society. Because a decent assessment of the labor of such women leads to a greater awareness of their duties and an increase in socio-politically active women in society.

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