

Reform to Increase the Role of Women in the Society of the New Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

In the article, the essence of fundamental reforms to increase the role of women in society in the new Uzbekistan is covered on a scientific basis. In this regard, the care policy of the state related to all-round support of women, that is, protection of socio-economic, legal and spiritual interests of women, has been shown.

Keywords: fundamental reforms, women, new Uzbekistan, policy, socio-economic, legal and spiritual interests.

INTRODUCTION

With the achievement of state independence in Uzbekistan, the path of deep reforms was chosen to establish a democratic legal state and a just civil society, and women, who make up almost half of the republic's population, are actively participating in this process. This is reflected in the state's policy of caring for women. In particular, in the complex process of transition to a market economy, the adoption of special decisions, laws, decrees and state programs aimed not only at protecting the socio-economic, legal and spiritual interests of women, but also at supporting them, is of particular importance.

One of the main criteria of the country's development level is the role of women in society. Speaking about the increasing social activity of women, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev emphasized the importance of the women's problem: is determined by In our country, special attention is paid to ensuring the rights and interests of women in order to please the people. The conditions for their education, work, health, and family are improving." After all, women, who make up almost half of the population of the republic, are responsible for the responsibility of ensuring the continuity of community life, family strength, and raising a healthy generation. At the same time, women actively participate in the life of the society by working in all

sectors of the national economy. In particular, all measures implemented by the state and society to ensure gender equality are an integral part and one of the priorities of reforms in the political and social sphere.

Methods

The article describes the state policy regarding women and girls in the new Uzbekistan based on generally accepted methods - historicity, objectivity and scientific principles.

Results and Discussion

Declaring the establishment of a democratic civil society, Uzbekistan went the way of providing the legal framework for the implementation of comprehensive changes in all spheres of society's life.

The adoption and implementation of new laws that ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, including women, have been reflected in reforms and changes in the political, economic and social spheres. In this process, special attention was paid to the role of women in society, their participation in political life, social protection of motherhood and childhood, strengthening of families, involvement of women in small and medium-sized businesses, formation of a new layer of entrepreneurs among women.

Here it should be noted that protection of women's rights and interests was carried out in the following directions:

- an attempt was made to preserve the privileges that existed in the Soviet era, that is, the advanced principles of women's protection;
- the way of making the necessary progressive changes to the new legislation was chosen;
- existing international documents, conventions, acts and platforms based on advanced modern principles existing in world experience were recognized and ratified.

As of 2015, women in Uzbekistan made up 50.1 percent of the total population, and 49.9 percent of them lived in rural areas.

The level of intellectual and general education of republican women is much higher and is equal to the level of developed countries. President Sh.Mirziyoev noted: "Active participation of women in society and state management is an urgent issue today. The noblest goal at the center of our national policy is to ensure the stability of families, legal protection and peaceful life of our women. We are also carrying out systematic work on achieving gender equality. In particular, 49 percent of students admitted to universities last year were girls. For the first time, the share of women in state administration reached 35 percent. A separate law was adopted to protect women and minors from violence."

The process of self-identification of women in modern society and the change of their social roles and the growth of their potential attract researchers to study the problems related to the position of women in society, to objectively assess the state of modern state policy towards women, to develop concepts of their optimal socialization in various spheres of social life.

It is worth noting that in the years of independence, measures implemented by the government to solve the problems of family and women, decrees and decisions adopted by the state, important programs and scientific-practical projects are being developed, which is evidence of the attitude of the country to the issue of women at the level of state policy. .

In the country, women are an integral part of the society, and the issues of full protection of their rights and interests, their equal rights with men, strengthening of the family, which is the main link of the society, stability of marriage, protection of motherhood and childhood, rights and obligations in child rearing, in the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan -80 articles,

conceptual documents such as "Strategy of Development - 2030" and the Strategy of Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During 2017-2024, the share of women in public administration in Uzbekistan increased from 27% to 35%. 32% of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 25% of the members of the Senate are women. Today, every neighborhood has their representatives - active women and girls. The number of businesswomen doubled, and the number of women who started their own business increased by 205,000. Hundreds of thousands of women were trained in professions and entrepreneurship. About half a million women were employed. Today, more than half of the students studying in universities are girls. Systematic measures taken in this regard are duly recognized by the international community. In particular, in the World Bank index, Uzbekistan was listed among the 5 fastest developing countries in the world in the field of gender equality, and it was among the top 20 countries in the open gender data index.

CONCLUSION

In the new Uzbekistan, fundamental reforms to expand the economic opportunities of women, to fully realize their leadership skills and entrepreneurial potential, to provide them with modern education, vocational training and employment, and to systematically solve the problems of needy and needy women are being continued.

After all, women, who are active participants in today's historical changes, are a constructive force in the implementation of irreversible democratic reforms and rapid development, a strong foundation of a just and peace-loving, multi-ethnic and prosperous country.

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