

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND CHANGES IN THE MINDS OF WOMEN

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Annotation: In the article, the author notes a radical rethinking of the social role of women in society, identifies priority measures to ensure her rights and opportunities. The equal participation of women in the political and economic life of the country is considered by the democratic community as a necessary condition for achieving progress in socio-economic development, in addressing current political, socio-cultural, racial, ethnic and other problems.

Key words: public policy, gender policy, society, woman, Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan.

Introduction. One of the priority areas of state policy within the framework of the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan is the achievement of gender equality, ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of women, strengthening their role in public and state life.

At the beginning of the 21st century and the third millennium before the world community sets the task of achieving not just an improvement in the status of women, but the achievement of de facto equality between women and men in all spheres of public life (gender equality). This issue was devoted to the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly United Nations (June 2000) [10]. She recommended to member governments the UN to take action to ensure that women have "equal access and full participation in all areas and at all levels of life, especially in decision-making and leadership positions, in political parties and political activities, in all ministries and key decision-making institutions, and in local bodies".

In many countries of the world community, there is a radical rethinking of the social role of women in society, priority measures are being determined to ensure her rights and realize her opportunities. The equal participation of women in the political and economic life of the country is considered by the democratic community as a necessary condition for achieving progress in socio-economic

development, in solving urgent political, socio-cultural, racial, ethnic and other problems.

However, the process of ensuring gender equality is still one of the rather complex processes on the way to real equal status of women in the modern world and requires state guarantees to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the exercise of their rights and freedoms, determined by the gender policy of the country. Gender policy is understood as a set of state decisions and measures aimed at ensuring the actual equality of women with men in all spheres of life and activity.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. The problems of gender equality were considered to one degree or another in the works of domestic and foreign scientists.

In the domestic literature there are no special works devoted to gender policy as such, especially summarizing the experience of the countries of the world community. In publications, as a rule, topics related to the consideration of individual components, such as professional employment, family and child rearing, or the consideration of the position of women in society, prevail. In terms of completeness and depth of consideration of the problem, the works "Dialogue about a Woman" and "Woman and Society" by L.T. Shineleva stand out; Polenina S.V. «Women's rights in the human rights system: international and national aspects»; Dyachenko S.A. "Effective socio-economic gender policy as an important factor in the development of society"; Analysis of the problem of equality, the position of women in the family and in the labor market, their participation in the political and public life of Uzbekistan in comparison with other countries of the world community are contained in the works of Ganieva Sh. "Woman and business"; Ataniyazova O. "The future is in the hands of the mother"; Matyakubova G. "Our place in life"; Rustemova A. "Gender inequality in the media"; Kadyrova A. "Life in the crooked mirror of traditionalism"; Abdullayeva Ya.A. "Women's issue in Karakalpakstan at the end of the XIX-XX

centuries. (socio-political aspect)"; Alimova D.A. "Women's issue in Central Asia. History of study and modern problems".

The main purpose of the article is to identify the features of gender policy in the context of the social transformation of Uzbek society, to determine, using international experience, the most effective ways to further implement the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the socio-political sphere of activity in Karakalpakstan.

Integration into politics, including taking leading positions in this one of the most prestigious spheres of human activity, has become a kind of the apogee of the increase in the social status of a woman, the expression of cardinal changes in her place in society and the concept of her life functioning. This phenomenon was a natural result of the totality of objective and subjective processes in the development of human society, the result of the accumulation of a "critical" mass of economic, social and political activity of women. Quantitative changes caused by the action of objective socio-economic factors (an increase in the number of women employed in public production, including in the field of public and corporate governance, law, mass media; an increase in the educational level and professional training of women and, as a consequence, an increase in their income) have led to qualitative shifts - the inclusion of women in power structures, violation of the centuries-old monopoly of men on the exercise of political power.

The objective process coincided with the subjective development of the socio-political consciousness of women, their self-assertion in their civil rights, the formation of a life attitude to self-realization, freedom of choice, independence. Women believed in their political effectiveness, in their potential as a politician. The merits of the revaluation of the values of the ideologists of the women's movement, called neo-feminist, cannot be underestimated. Granting women equal rights with men in almost all spheres of public life completed a certain stage in the activities of feminist organizations, but did not put an end to

their movement. Equal opportunities in the realization of rights, de facto equality are the main slogans of the women's democratic movement today, and women's participation in political decision-making is considered as the most effective way to implement these slogans.

The change in women's life goals, their ideas about their role in society occurs in parallel with the gradual transformation of society's attitude towards women's life choices, the consistent destruction of traditional stereotypes of female behavior in the public consciousness. In an increasing number of countries, a woman is recognized as having the right to gain leading positions in politics if her education, intellectual potential, and individual character traits allow her to do so.

Progress in attracting women to government is evident. Thus, at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President of Uzbekistan touched upon gender issues, noting the role of women in public administration. According to the head of our state, gender policy has become a priority issue for us. The role of women in public administration is increasingly increasing. The number of women deputies in the new Parliament has doubled [1].

Thus, according to the results of the parliamentary elections at the end of 2019, compatriots made up 32 percent of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 25 percent of the Senate. According to this indicator, Uzbekistan entered the top 50 countries. This trend is also inherent in Karakalpakstan, where, for example, two women were elected to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, three to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 20 to the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 133 to the local Kengashes of People's deputies.

As of January 1 of this year, 1,948,496 people live in Karakalpakstan, of which 49.8 percent are representatives of the fair sex. The able-bodied female population of the region is 499,699 people. Of these, 79.8% of women from the total number of employees are employed in the field of health and social services.

In education — 69.3 percent, in finance and insurance — 42.2 percent, in science — 37.3 percent, in agriculture and construction — 21.2 percent each, in industry, trade, transport and warehouse services - 19.9 percent. 47 leaders of mahalla gatherings of citizens are also headed by our contemporaries. These and other data show that the women of Karakalpakstan make a worthy contribution to the common cause of the state-building of the new Uzbekistan and play a significant role in the socio-economic life of society.

Speaking about gender policy, I would like to highlight the creation of the Committee on Family and Women's Affairs, one of the priorities of which is the comprehensive support of women, as well as the Fund for the Support of Women and the Family, designed to provide all possible support, to facilitate their participation in the organization of family and private entrepreneurship, handicrafts, obtaining knowledge and skills in demand in the labor market professions.

A great positive response in society was caused by the introduction of a new order for the systematic solution of women's problems and their social support on the basis of the "women's notebook". In Karakalpakstan in 2021, based on the study of 341,577 residents, 48,491 were included in the lists of socially vulnerable. By the beginning of 2022, 48,477 had received practical assistance.

In order to develop entrepreneurship, 30,806 women have been allocated loans worth 829.8 billion soums. On average, this is 26 million soums for each, which is enough to open your own business in the field of small business[2.-c.5].

We can also talk about other positive aspects in the policy of ensuring gender equality in Karakalpakstan within the framework of the general policy of Uzbekistan as our multinational Homeland. It is important to pay more attention to the existing problems, the solution of which will significantly improve the quality of the implementation of the principle "In the name of human honor and dignity".

Asian women politicians, as a rule, have received a brilliant European or American education, are well informed about Western traditions and values, share modern democratic views regarding the role of women in public life, but at the same time they publicly try to adhere to local customs and lifestyle, demonstrating their religiosity, commitment to family responsibilities and even national style of dress. Political and women's intuition thus allows them to successfully fight for the votes of voters representing various segments of the population and return to power after temporary setbacks.

Participation in political life for the older generation of Asian women leaders began during the struggle for national independence. They were members of women's organizations, which put forward national political slogans along with the demand for equal rights for women. It is not surprising that the constitutions of most Asian States that became independent after World War II originally contained a provision on equal voting rights for men and women [8.-c.132].

Nevertheless, women leaders make considerable efforts to promote the inclusion of their compatriots in the political process. They have contributed to the ratification of all international treaty documents related to the elimination of discrimination against women and the empowerment of their rights; they support women's movements, organizations, women's factions of their parties.

The task of the state is to promote the sustainable development of non-governmental organizations, to support their activities through a system of state grants for socially significant projects. After all, NGOs, on the one hand, influence the authorities, their policies and decisions, and on the other hand, put forward initiative, intelligent and energetic women who are able to successfully move up the career ladder and take responsibility for the decisions taken. The task of the state is to intensify cooperation with NGOs on the development of draft laws, state and regional programs, and the solution of all problems related to the family, women and children.

The goals of women's NGOs focused on the social protection of vulnerable segments of the population - disabled children, pensioners, sick and lonely people: support and financial assistance, social adaptation, treatment, special education, employment. The activities of women's NGOs are mainly sponsored by international foundations through the provision of grants. Thus, NGOs take over the execution of part of social services and assistance to the population. NGOs are active Participated in the development of the National Action Plan for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Republic and the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Conclusion. The research conducted by the author allows us to draw a number of conclusions that reveal the most significant features of the process of forming gender policy in the Republic and formulate proposals aimed at increasing the real role of women in the socio-political life of Karakalpakstan.

1.The integration of women into politics, i.e. the process of their inclusion in political life in the interests of equal participation with men in this most important sphere of society, contributes to achieving a balance of goals and interests of various segments of the population and thereby contributes to the implementation and further development of democratic principles of state governance. At the same time, the increasing participation of women in politics marks a new, immeasurably higher level of social development of the female population, which allows expanding the range of social and personal interests of women and forming their need for self-realization in all spheres of public life.

2.The main driving force behind the increasing participation of women in politics is social progress, the democratization of the state-political structure, legal and socio-economic base in many countries of the world, when ensuring the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual becomes an integral part of public policy, and social development itself involves the inclusion of all socio-demographic groups of the population.

The basis of success and today's results in the activities of women's organizations in the country go back to that beginning. The creative force of today's successes are thousands and thousands of selfless women of the country. They are able to link their fate with the fate of the state and the nation, are able to meet difficulties with dignity and are used to winning. Therefore, I consider women leaders to be strategic wealth, a reserve for the development of any state.

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