

THE ACTIVITY OF WOMEN IN POLITICAL PARTIES IN UZBEKISTAN (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ANDIJAN REGION)

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ABSTRACT. The article discusses the provision of women's active participation in socio-political processes, which is one of the main priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan, and their participation in society and state management, it further discusses women's activity in political parties.

Key words and concepts. UN, Oliy Majlis, women, gender equality, political parties, democratic governance, intellectual potential, research issues.

Introduction. In recent years, large-scale reforms aimed at ensuring equal participation of women and men in the management of society and state affairs, social and legal support of women, and protection of women from oppression and violence have been implemented in our country. In particular, the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of state policy, and more than 25 legislative documents have been adopted. The commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on issues of ensuring gender equality, the committee on issues of women and girls and gender equality was established in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the parliament has reached the level set by the UN, the weight of women in the parliament has reached 32%, and it has risen to the 37th place among 190 parliaments in the world. In the 2021 in "Women in Politics" international ranking of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Uzbekistan took the 45th place among foreign countries and was among the top 50.

The share of working women in our country is 77% in medicine, 74% in education, and 46% in economy and industry. If in 2017, the share of women in management was 27%, today it has increased to 33%, from 40% to 47% in the ranks of political parties, from 21% to 37% in entrepreneurship. About 2,000 of our active women are serving in leadership positions in state and public organizations.

Main part. In the political administration of the country, the share of women in the Parliament and the activities of political parties occupy a special place. In 1994, only 6 percent of Oliy Majlis PM were women, while in 1999, the percentage of

women among PMs was 9.4 percent [2] (11 people) [7]. In 1994, among the 22 PMs elected to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan from Andijan region, there was only one woman, M. Egamova, who was the governor of Jalakuduq district [8]. In 2004, the national electoral legislation established a 30 percent quota for women in the nomination of candidates for PMs in elections to representative bodies by political parties. In the same year, women made up 18 percent of the Legislative Chamber and 15 percent of the Senate [9]. In 2009, this figure reached 33 people or 22% of the total composition of the lower house [3]. 2009 H.Q. Karimova from Andijan and I.Z. Yoldasheva were a PMs of the Oliy Majlis, P. D. Arabboeva was a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis [4]. After the 2014 elections, 24 women, or 16 percent, served as PMs in the Legislative Chamber [18]. According to the results of this election, M.E. Dadakhodjaeva from Andijan region became a PM of the Oliy Majlis [5], and T.O'.Yoldasheva became a member of the Senate [6].

In the history of political parties during the years of independence, 74.1 percent of socially and politically active women were members of the PDP of Uzbekistan in 1995-2005. In 1999-2000, 25 of the 82 regional council members of this party were women. Asaka city, Baliqchi, Jalakuduq, Ulug'nor, Shahrikhan district organizations of the party were led by women. 34 women worked in responsible positions in regional, city and district councils [11]. In 2000, 50% of the 1,553 party members in Asaka were women. 18 women were elected to the city party council, 5 women were elected to the executive bureau of the council, 23 of the 60 primary party organizations were led by women [11]. This party was organized by 5 PMs elected to the regional council of people's deputies: Sultanova Muqaddas Ne'matovna, Kambarova Zulfia Mirzakarimovna, Kholmiraeva Muborakhon Koziyevna, Nazarova Sakhbijamol Sheralievna, Ganieva Matlubakhonlar.

In order to increase the national political consciousness, spiritual-educational and legal knowledge of women and girls, in the "Nafosat", "Ayol va siyosat", "Navbahor" clubs formed under the regional primary organizations, in cooperation with public associations and city law enforcement bodies, "Ayol va huquq", "roundtable discussions on the topic "State, family and society" were held [11].

Women leaders in political parties acted as role models and organizers in attracting women around them to social and political life, and had a positive influence on women's choice of life goals. Among such active women are the chairman of the Andijan regional council of UzLiDeP, deputy of the Andijan regional council of people's deputies Kh. Khalilova, UzLiDeP activist, deputy district governor for family and women's issues Yu. Azimova, deputy of the Andijan city council of UzLiDeP G. Ismailova, the second maternity hospital chairman of the primary party organization Yo. Abdullaeva, deputy chairman of the Boz district council, deputy of the district council of People's Deputies F. Rustamova, chairman of the Khanabad city council of

the People's Deputies of Uzbekistan M. Akbarova, deputy of the Boston district council of People's Deputies M. Sarimsaqova, member of Adolat SDP, deputy of the regional council Z. Komilova can be used as an example [12].

Analysis and Results. When studying the activities of the parties, there were shortcomings in the activities of the political parties during the years of independence. For example, the existing political parties could not be fully real institutions of civil society. Not all the time, in turn, the population in need of unemployment, social protection was not supported by the parties. In particular, although legal foundations have been created to increase the socio-political activity of women, according to the results of social research, it was found that the number of women (respondents) who do not know their rights and freedoms is 1.5 times higher than that of men [13]. For example, it was known that 49 percent of female respondents from Andijan know their rights on the surface of the election who had the opinion [14] that "The female deputy cannot solve the problems of the region", and 29 percent have the conclusion that "The female deputy does not have the ability to solve the problems of the region." As a result, it was found that 77 percent of them do not fully believe in the capabilities of the female deputy, and only 18 percent expressed confidence in the female deputy [14]. One of the main reasons for this is that, unfortunately, the mechanism of support for women nominated by political parties and women's electorate has been allowed to stagnate for many years. Even some highly educated women did not have special training in a number of fields, such as electoral technology, political science, public law and administration, and psychology. Therefore, in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, the activity of political parties has been further improved. Over the past five years, significant changes have taken place in the national election legislation of our country. As noted by international and foreign experts, in the new Uzbekistan, the election legislation has been consistently improved and the practice of conducting elections has risen to a new level in terms of quality. In particular, the Election Code was adopted [1]. Amendments and additions were made to the electoral law. On this basis, first of all, the rights and guarantees of the participants of the election process, that is, voters, political parties, election commissions, mass media, and national and international observers, were expanded. By introducing modern information technologies, the information system for managing election processes has been further improved.

Conclusion. Today, more than 120 UN member states have gender quotas. In particular, quotas of 30% for women from the total number of candidates nominated by political parties in Central Asia have been legalized in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. In accordance with Articles 70 and 91 of the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was determined that the number of women should be at least thirty percent of the total number of candidates for deputy from a political party.

According to the information of the Central Election Commission, this requirement was complied with by the political parties in the process of nominating candidates in the elections of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local Councils held on December 22, 2019. In particular, 750 candidates from 150 constituencies were registered, 41.4% of them (310) were women.

According to the election results, 33% of the PMs of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 25% of the members of the Senate and local councils are women. 247 (30%) of the newly elected deputies to the Dzhokorgi Council, People's Deputies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Tashkent city councils, 1,422 (25%) women are working in district and city councils.

According to the results of the elections held in 2019, 48 or 32 percent of the deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan are women, of which 6 were elected from Andijan region [16]. They are E.V. Babenko, U.A. Zakirova, O.T. Ma'mirova O.I. Otahonova, T.K.Muratova, M.H.Adkhamjonova [17]. Andijan district Orol neighborhood assembly chairman M. G'anieva (UzKDP) is a member of the senate. Analyzing, the share of women in the Parliament has increased in recent years (in particular, women elected from Andijan increased from 1 in 1994 to 7 in 2019).

In general, it can be observed that the share of women in the political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan has increased compared to previous years. For example, the amount of women constitute to 29% of the members of the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival", 28% of the members of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, 22% of the members of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, 21% of the members of the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" and 20% of the members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. In particular, the participation of women in political parties has increased significantly in Andijan region (Appendix 1).

Appendix 1 [15]

Table about the share of women among political party members in Andijan region in 2019-2021

№	In terms of political parties:	2019		2020		difference		2020		2021		Difference	
		In numbers	%	In numbers	%	In numbers	%	In numbers	%	In number	%	In numbers	%

1.	Movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen - liberal-democratic party of Uzbekistan	17121	38,2%	17853	37,4%	732	0,8%	17853	37,4%	32876	48,3%	15023	10,9%
2.	People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan	20714	49	21743	50	1029	1	21743	50	22999	50,2	1256	0,2
3.	Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival".	7958	56%	11942	53%	3984	20%	11942	53%	13943	52%	2001	7,7%
4.	"Adolat" social-democratic party of Uzbekistan	12745	1,15	14902	1,17	2157	1,17	14902	1,17	19788	1,32	4886	1,32
5.	Environmenta l Party of Uzbekistan	10023	52%	12397	49%	2374	3%	12397	49%	19651	50%	7254	1%

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