

## Ways To Form An Active Gender-Oriented Policy In Government Bodies

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the main directions of state policy to support women, protect their rights and legitimate interests, enhance their role and activity in the social and political life of the country, and ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men. The author scientifically examines the historical, political and legal aspects of the role of women in society and the state. It also covers education for girls, helping them acquire modern knowledge and skills, preventing early marriage and family conflicts, and increasing women's participation in science, society and government.

**Key words:** society, state, politics, women, men, legal opportunity, guarantee, Literature review on the topic.

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### INTRODUCTION

The role of women in government, beginning with the ancient Greek scholars Plato and Aristotle, and the thinkers of the East, Ibn Sina, Al-Bukhari, Farabi, Alisher Navoi, and others, played an important role in educating women about human rights. Although the doctrine states that women's rights in life were much lower than men's. The role of women in the developed world has increased [1] It is also known from the history of statehood that women of the East, including the Timurids, played an important role in the political and social system of the state. In particular, the scientific work of Sh. Olzhayeva, who for many years conducted research on the state and administration in the state of Amir Temur, is commendable. [2] According to sources, Mrs. Sarai Mulk once asked Amir Temur for permission to build a madrasah in the way of God for the sake of her own fund. With the permission of the ruler, his father put up for sale a pair of diamond canes donated by Kazankhan and used the money to build a madrasah. Ms. Mulk often visited the construction site during the construction of the madrasah and expressed her views to the management. Mrs. Sarai Mulk often accompanied Amir Temur in his military campaigns. According to historical sources, Sarai Mulkhanim, a very shrewd and enterprising woman, took an active part in solving some of the problems that arose in the administration of the kingdom with her wise advice.

It is true that this period went down in history as the period of the Timurid Renaissance. As a result, he became highly regarded among the queens of the palace. Khonzoda Begim Baburshah and his heir to the throne Humayun acted as advisers in the royal palace. Marianne Kamp, a researcher at Indiana University's Central Eurasia Department, discusses women's political and social activism in recent years. The New Woman in Uzbekistan: Islam, Modernity, and Unveiling under Communism”[3]. According to Camp, the colonial Jadids' reforms to attract women to science and establish their place in society were the basis for the Soviet-era efforts to support women. In other words, it is emphasized that the housing and movement for the education of women and the creation of conditions for their contribution to the development of society began long before the emergence of the Soviet system and the Communist Party. This issue is widely studied by philosophers, historians, and even jurists: the family is the main link in society, and today it is important to raise the morale of women, especially young people. Was one of the most pressing issues at the center?

Among the legal scholars, K. Abdurasulova, M. Rajabova, Z. Esanova, G. Matkarimova, G. Tulaganova in their scientific research, the problems of women: family and marriage, divorce and inheritance, the timely identification of housing problems, the wife and daughter-in-law. The issues of their employment in

the prevention of crime, social, legal and psychological assistance to women in need and in difficult social situations were analyzed. Foreign scholars, on the other hand, did not recognize the political activism of women until the last century. Until the 19th century, only government, state, and politics were male-dominated. From social utopians in the second half of the XIX century. Sh. Fourier was the first to emphasize the participation of women in public life. Saint-Simon, on the other hand, supported him and analyzed his solution and ways. T. Parsons, E. The place of gender in the social division of labor of the Durkheims, i. Goffman and G.S. Simmel's research focuses on the socialization of women. [4].

In the preparation of scientific articles used such methods as a comprehensive study of historical, structural, comparative-legal, logical, scientific sources.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on the promotion of gender equality in society, the implementation of policies aimed at the promotion of science in public life, and the challenges facing all nations are equally important, are proving themselves as artists, athletes, entrepreneurs and managers. On the positive side, women are active in almost all areas of life: political governance, parliament, the judiciary, health, education, social services, science, culture and sports, the arts, information, and so on. From a political point of view, women's activism is evident in a number of countries around the world. Theresa May of the United Kingdom and German Chancellor Angela Merkel have recognized the activism of Hillary Clinton. What about Christine Lagarde of France, who heads the International Monetary Fund? Women's reliance on justice is the greatest foundation for development. Cristina Kirchner in Argentina, Dilma Rousseff in Brazil, and Johanna Sigurdardout in Iceland are to be commended for their commitment to women's rights. Sandra Day O'Connor, the first female judge in the U.S. Supreme Court, said the role of women in court proceedings is in line with the United States' commitment to the 21st century. This means that in all countries of the world, women are now gaining equality in politics and occupying important positions in parliament. In particular, the role of women in parliaments has increased. For example, in the parliaments of Sweden, Estonia, and other European countries, women are separated by a majority.

However, the number of women MPs in the African country of Rwanda lags behind the rest of Europe. Women make up 48.8% of the country's parliament. It is followed by Sweden with 45% and Denmark with 40%. In neighboring Afghanistan, women's right to vote and stand for election has expanded. This indicates that vulnerable women are active in political, social and economic life. In particular, in the XXI century of globalization, the Central Asian region will increase the participation of women in modern science, increase the scientific potential of women and implement the priorities set in 2020 - the Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy. The February 56 Decree No. 56 "On the Plan of International Scientific and Scientific-Technical Measures for 2020" also addresses the issue of increasing the role of women in this field. In Uzbekistan, about 100 national and international legal documents aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted. It is known that the Constitution of our country is the main law that guarantees the protection of fundamental rights of women. Uzbekistan is also one of the first countries in Central Asia to ratify a number of conventions of the United Nations and the International Labor Organization. Among them are documents on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, on the protection of motherhood, on discrimination in the field of labor and other forms of work.

Our Basic Law, the Constitution, also recognizes the equal rights of women in all spheres. The interests of women, families and children have always been paramount in the decisions and orders issued by the government. In particular, raising the legal culture and legal literacy of women, expanding economic activity, and improving the social protection system are among the most important goals of the state. As a result, new laws were adopted. These include both gender equality

The President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, addressing the 75th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 2020, paid special attention to the issue of gender. In his speech, the head of our state said, "for us, the policy of gender equality has become a stable issue. The role of women in public administration is growing. The number of women deputies in our new Parliament will double," she said, referring to the work being done in our country on women's policy. Indeed, in our country, the provision of all conditions for women to reach their full potential has risen to the level of public policy. A solid legal framework is being

created in our country through the harmonization of international legal instruments on gender equality with national legislation.

The right of women to equal rights and freedoms with men, the pursuit of public policy on motherhood and childhood, the strengthening of women's position in public life, the promotion of women's political participation, and their participation in the administration of the state and society.

An effective institutional framework for the protection of women's rights is the representative government. The task of the deputies of the representative government at all levels is to link economic growth with human development, to ensure their membership. It is no coincidence that the President noted from the international rostrum that the number of women in parliament has doubled in recent years. This is because there are many problems for women, one of which is the annulment of marriage, the homelessness of women, the inability to collect alimony, and it is natural that women deputies try to fill the gaps in the law. Because we have enough grounds for that. Today, the institutional framework for gender equality is being expanded in our country. At the same time, there is a new issue of women and gender equality in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which deals with the harmonization of international standards in national legislation on the protection of women's rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. Indeed, 49% of the country's population is women, and about 64% of them are women under the age of 30, of course, the government has to pursue a separate policy in this area. If we look at the attention paid to gender issues in the international arena, we can see that there are still a number of problems in ensuring gender equality in the world. For example, according to the International Labor Organization, for every 10 working men, there are 6 working women. At the 74th session of the UN General Assembly, which began its work on September 24, 2019, the women's wing of the organization did not ignore the issues of gender equality and ensuring equal rights and freedoms for women on the path to sustainable development. It was also criticized that only 17 of the 192 speakers at the General Assembly were women.

Uzbekistan is trying to conscientiously fulfill its international obligations on women's issues. As a member of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, our country pays special attention

to the harmonization of national legislation with its provisions. In particular, important steps have been taken in this direction in our country. In September 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" and "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" were adopted. The Law on Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men emphasizes the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This law was developed in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of women's labor rights and support entrepreneurship." The purpose of this law is to protect women from all forms of oppression and violence in life, in the workplace, in educational institutions and elsewhere. One of the important purposes of the law is to regulate relations in this area, as well as to provide guarantees of legal and social protection to victims of oppression and violence.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Law on the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence provides assistance to victims of domestic violence, provides them with shelters, hotlines, and commits not only physical but also psychological or economic crimes. Such measures, in particular, have long been recommended by the UN Office for Human Rights.

In 2019, 197 Rehabilitation and Adaptation Centers for Victims of Violence were established. In addition, the Center for the Rehabilitation and Reconciliation of Victims of Domestic Violence has committed suicide. Another operation: the reforms being implemented in our country have been further strengthened by increasing the focus on education and upbringing. Uzbekistan has a high scientific potential and currently has 7 academicians, more than 600 doctors of sciences (DSc), about 5,000 candidates of sciences, and about 200 doctors of philosophy (PhDs) in various fields. As a result, today most women in Uzbekistan serve in the most important spheres of state and society. The fact that every step towards the modernization of women in the country is being strengthened by legal norms also shows that they have a special place in politics. At the meeting of the President with the youth on December 25, 2020, new opportunities were mentioned, which laid the foundation for a radical change in the worldview of our youth in the new Uzbekistan. It is also possible to provide

preferential education loans to families with two or more children studying on a contract basis in higher education. We pay special attention to helping our young people to study in prestigious foreign universities. In particular, the cost of exams for gifted young people with the highest scores in international curricula will be fully reimbursed. Fourth, starting from 2021, 50 billion sums will be allocated for the best innovative and start-up projects of young people through the organization of the competition "Future Scientist" among schoolchildren and university students. Sixth, starting from the next academic year, the introduction of presidential and state scholarships for undergraduate students of foreign universities in the country will allow young people to grow up in a spirit of high morality and strong education and patriotism.

Good news is that starting next year, we will double the quota for presidential scholarships for masters and doctoral degrees in order to support talented young people who have chosen the path of science. I am convinced that such opportunities and privileges will first of all be deserved by the founders of the new Renaissance, - said the head of state.

The main factor in further enhancing the status of women in our country, increasing their socio-political activity, ensuring their participation in the ongoing reforms in our country is the harmonization of education and training. First of all, in the process of raising children in the family by the parents, the knowledge of the mother is the basis of a strong family. Secondly, our educated girls can have a great educational, spiritual and enlightening effect on children in preschool education. Third, legal literacy increases when one understands the legal basis of family and marriage relations. Fourth, society takes an active part in political life. Fifth, ensuring the active participation of women in the ongoing reforms in our country, the formation of a sense of belonging of young girls to the events taking place in society is also a practical result of the work carried out in this direction.

Conclusions and Recommendations: (Conclusion / Recommendations).

The aim of the study was to ensure that Article 1 of the Universal Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 7 November 1967, states: It is considered a crime against dignity. " In this regard, a number of normative and legal documents have been adopted and improved in our country. In particular, any

direct discrimination, exclusion or restriction in any way aimed at reducing or denying the rights and freedoms of men and women in all spheres of public life and activity is a form of impartial discrimination and impartiality. situations, circumstances, criteria or practices that are perceived as indirect discrimination on the basis of sex, firstly, the equality of men's and women's rights in the field of family relations: - the unwillingness of men and women to marry voluntarily; equality of husbands' personal and property rights; to resolve disputes within the family by mutual agreement; to equalize the rights and obligations of men and women in domestic labor; is based on equal participation in the protection of the rights and interests of minors and disabled family members, protection of motherhood, fatherhood and childhood. Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for both men and women in such labor relations and in the field of education serves to increase the role of women in society. Today, the work carried out in our country with women working in the field of science and education can be divided into two directions. This is due to the fact that 72% of employees in this field are women. The first direction is to further increase the socio-political activity of women working in educational institutions, to further improve their active participation in the ongoing reforms in our country, and this is one of the most important directions in our country. It is still important to focus on improving the economic and legal knowledge of women in educational institutions, strengthening crime and crime prevention, and ensuring that teachers adhere to the dress code and ethics of the country.

The second direction is to improve the legal literacy of girls studying in educational institutions, i.e. their skills in marriage, marriage contract, marital and other family relations.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is necessary to inform and promote to the general public the essence of the reforms being implemented in our country to support and develop the state policy on women. Therefore, in order to further strengthen the role of women who are politically active, mature, and an important pillar of society, the following is suggested: Secondly, it is necessary to provide political and legal education in the media in a popular language. Thirdly, special attention should be paid to increasing the legal literacy of women in the family. Fourth, it would be appropriate to support the scientific research of our young women who are pursuing a career in science

(based on short curricula based on modern, innovative methods).

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