

O'ZBEKISTONDA MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA XOTIN-QIZLAR BANDLIGI VA IJTIMOY-IQTISODIY FAOLLIGINING RIVOJLANISHI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng amalga oshirilgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar jarayonida xotin-qizlarning jamiyatlardagi o'rnini va bandligini ta'minlash masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Unda "Aholini ish bilan ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi Qonun va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar asosida ayollar bandligini oshirish, tadbirkorlik va kasanachilik faoliyatini rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy himoya mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish borasida ko'rilgan chora-tadbirlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zi

O'zbekiston, mustaqillik, xotin-qizlar, bandlik, ijtimoiy siyosat, ayollar tadbirkorligi, kasanachilik, mehnat bozori, ijtimoiy himoya, kreditlash, iqtisodiy faollik.

РАЗВИТИЕ ЖЕНСКОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ И СОЦИАЛЬНО- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ГОДЫ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются вопросы обеспечения места и занятости женщин в обществе в ходе социально-экономических реформ, осуществленных после обретения Узбекистаном независимости. В нем освещаются меры, принятые на основе Закона "О занятости населения" и других нормативных правовых актов по повышению занятости женщин, развитию предпринимательской и бытовой деятельности, совершенствованию механизмов социальной защиты.

Ключевые слова

Узбекистан, независимость, женщины, занятость, социальная политика,

женское предпринимательство, домовладение, рынок труда, социальная защита, кредитование, экономическая активность.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE INDEPENDENCE YEARS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article analyzes the issues of ensuring the place and employment of women in society in the process of socio-economic reforms carried out after the independence of Uzbekistan. It covers measures taken on the basis of the law "on employment of the population" and other regulatory legal acts on the basis of increasing the employment of women, the development of entrepreneurial and industrial activities, the improvement of social protection mechanisms.

Key words

Uzbekistan, Independence, Women, Employment, Social Policy, women's entrepreneurship, workmanship, labor market, Social Protection, lending, economic activity.

From the first years of independence, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment" defined organizational, legal, and socio-economic guarantees for realizing the human right to work under conditions of a market economy and equality of various forms of ownership. In accordance with Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment," the Employment Promotion Fund was established. The activities of this fund were aimed at financially supporting these objectives. During 1995, a total of 911,126.3 thousand soums were utilized, of which 237,801.2 thousand soums were allocated as repayable financial assistance to enterprises, institutions, organizations, and other employers, regardless of the form of ownership and economic activity, for the purpose of creating new jobs.

According to data provided by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic, in 1995 the total number of unemployed persons in the country amounted to 35,754, of whom 16,769 were women [1]. However, other data from the Prosecutor General's Office indicate that at the beginning of 1995, 29,400 unemployed persons were officially registered nationwide. A total of 246,191 individuals applied to organizations within ministerial systems for employment assistance, of whom

153,518 were employed. For various reasons, 90,998 individuals were removed from registration, while 31,075 individuals remained registered as of January 1, 1996 [2].

Nevertheless, as a result of a strong and well-targeted social policy, a certain level of stability was ensured in society, and sharp disparities in income levels and access to social services across regions were prevented. Based on efforts to reduce regional disparities, promote socio-economic development, and ensure rational use of the natural and economic potential of regions, 23,500 new jobs were created in 1999, including 10,600 jobs specifically for women. In addition, 800 quota-based jobs were created, primarily for women, including 2,000 jobs allocated for women with disabilities. Thirteen women released from correctional facilities were employed in quota-based jobs and reintegrated into socially useful labor. Moreover, 321 women were employed through labor fairs organized in each district and city.

According to regional programs for women's employment, in 2008 a total of 280,615 jobs were created, including 158,748 jobs through the development of small and private entrepreneurship, 90,674 jobs through the organization of home-based work, 8,542 jobs through the development of social infrastructure, and 22,651 jobs through the commissioning of new facilities and expansion of production [3].

However, in every region there remained areas with relatively low living standards, whose socio-economic conditions directly influenced migration trends among the population. In 2007, 282,655 citizens left their homes and migrated abroad, including 31,659 women. The majority of these women were forced to leave the country due to the inability to find employment in their places of residence and agreed to work under difficult conditions abroad in order to support their families.

In 2010, the labor resources of the republic amounted to nearly 16.5 million people, including 8.4 million women and more than 8 million men. In the same year, in order to support women, the Joint-Stock Commercial Bank "Microcreditbank" allocated 26.1 billion soums to women planning to engage in entrepreneurial activities, which was 41.8 percent more compared to 2009.

In 2010, women entrepreneurs received 264 billion soums in credit funds. In 2011, the volume of loans allocated to small business and private entrepreneurship entities increased by 1.5 times compared to the same period in 2010 and amounted to 4 trillion 41 billion soums. In 2011, 291,000 jobs were created through loans allocated to small business entities. In addition, in order to support home-based work, commercial banks allocated 316 million 934 thousand soums in loans to 2,774 home-based business entities in 2011, resulting in the creation of 4,598 new jobs [4].

Based on the requirements of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 28, 2010, "On Additional Measures to Involve Graduates of Educational Institutions in Entrepreneurial Activity," the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan defined a number of tasks. These included ensuring employment for graduates of educational institutions, financially supporting women's entrepreneurship, developing private entrepreneurship, and expanding access to banking services for young people and women in remote areas wishing to engage in entrepreneurial activities [4].

In the renewed Uzbekistan, particular attention was paid to implementing coordinated efforts to ensure women's employment and expanding modern approaches to the development of employment programs. The "Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021" identified such objectives as "increasing the socio-political activity of women, widely involving them in entrepreneurial activities, and further strengthening the foundations of the family" [5]. In 2018, 3.242 trillion soums were allocated for the development of women's entrepreneurship, more than 50,000 women received vocational training, and 26,000 women in difficult life situations were employed. A total of 10,401 women with disabilities were employed as home-based workers. In 2019, more than 120,000 women entrepreneurs received loans totaling 2.7 trillion soums, and more than 84,000 women were provided with permanent jobs. Within the framework of the State Program for Supporting Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas, and Technologies, women entrepreneurs were allocated 2.8 trillion soums in credit funds in the same year [6].

In conclusion, after gaining independence, Uzbekistan placed special emphasis on the human factor in societal development, particularly on the role and status of women. State policy prioritized the protection of women's socio-economic, political, and legal interests, ensuring their employment, and supporting entrepreneurship and home-based work. Through the Law "On Employment" and the funds established on its basis, effective mechanisms were developed to create new jobs, reduce unemployment, and especially increase women's employment.

Despite the difficult economic conditions of the 1990s, strong social policy helped maintain stability in society and prevent sharp regional disparities. In subsequent years, hundreds of thousands of new jobs were created through small business, private entrepreneurship, home-based work, and cottage industries. The allocation of billions of soums in credit to support women's entrepreneurship, along with improvements in vocational training and social protection systems, strengthened women's economic independence [7].

In particular, within the framework of the Action Strategy implemented during 2017–2021 and subsequent state programs, women’s socio-political activity, employment, and participation in entrepreneurship increased significantly. The integration of women in difficult situations, women with disabilities, and those living in remote areas into the labor market contributed to social justice and inclusive development.

Overall, the consistent policy implemented in Uzbekistan to support women during the years of independence strengthened their role in society and became an important factor in economic growth, social stability, and national development.

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