### ON THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S NGOS IN UZBEKISTAN AND KAZAKHSTAN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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### О ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЖЕНСКИХ НПО УЗБЕКИСТАНА И КАЗАХСТАНА: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

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#### **ANNOTATION**

This article describes the women's non-governmental organizations in Central Asia, in particular in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, the legal and regulatory documents governing their activities, the support for women and the conditions created for them comparative analysis.

Keywords: Central Asia, NGOs, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, women, index, rating.

#### Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются женские неправительственные организации в Центральной Азии, в частности в Узбекистане и Казахстане, нормативно-правовая база, регулирующая их деятельность, поддержка женщин и созданные для них условия, сравнительный анализ.

**Ключевые слова:** Центральная Азия, НПО, Узбекистан, Казахстан, женщины, индекс, рейтинг.

#### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, almost all countries have seen a high level of development of non-governmental organizations. The growth in the number of women's NGOs in Central Asian countries is directly related to the growing social activism of women and their growing role in the country's social life.

Today, the relationship between government and non-governmental organizations has reached a radically new level. Social partnership has been established with the aim of ensuring sustainable development, liberalization, building an economically strong state governed by the rule of law and a developed civil society. In this regard, the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan pay attention to and support the activities of women's NGOs.

Today, the government has adopted a number of legal and regulatory documents on the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations in both countries. In particular, "On Public Organizations" (Kazakhstan 1996), (Uzbekistan 1999), "On Social Partnership" (Kazakhstan 2000), (Uzbekistan 2015), "Law on Non-Profit Organizations" (Kazakhstan 2001), (Uzbekistan 1999), Strategy for Gender Equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2016

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(2005), Gender in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 Equality Strategy (2021) and other legal documents.

It should be noted that women's NGOs, along with addressing women's issues and protecting women's rights, highlight the need for an equal approach for men and women in the socioeconomic development of society, as well as the importance of a gender approach to solving social problems.

The participation of Central Asian women in the IV World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 was of historic significance. This conference was the impetus for the establishment of new women's associations and organizations that promote women's equality.

Following the IV World Conference on Women, a strategy for achieving gender equality in Kazakhstan for 2006-2016 was developed and the priorities of state policy on women were identified. The Council on Family, Women and Demographic Policy was established, which was later transformed into the National Commission on Family and Women's Affairs under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan<sup>1</sup>.

- The commission was established to protect the interests of the family and provide the necessary conditions for women's participation in political, social, economic and cultural life in the country.
- The Republic of Uzbekistan has also adopted a strategy to achieve gender equality until 2030 and set 9 goals to achieve it:
- Creation of equal opportunities and rights for the participation of men and women in sociopolitical life;
- Ensuring gender equality in protecting the rights of women and men in the economy, employment and labor migration;
- Ensuring fair and quality education for all throughout life;
- Ensuring gender equality for all women, protection from violence, ending human trafficking;
- Ensuring social protection and a healthy lifestyle for all men and women;
- Development of national gender statistics;
- Taking into account gender issues in development and budgeting;
- Ensuring wide coverage of gender issues in the media;
- Involve women in ensuring a safe environment for all<sup>2</sup>.

It is obvious that the establishment of the National Commission on Gender Equality in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan will ensure that both countries pursue a policy of achieving gender equality in accordance with the requirements of international law adopted by the United Nations. 'rsatadi.

Fifty-two percent of Kazakhstan's population (9.7 million) are women<sup>3</sup>, 49.9% of the population of Uzbekistan (17.5 million) are women<sup>4</sup> and non-governmental organizations established on their initiative are able to protect women's political rights and provide practical assistance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> www.rusnauka.com // Шалтыков.А.И. Женские неправительственные организации в Казахстане

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Lex.uz.// 2030 yilga qadar O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini tasdiqlash haqida.O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati qarori.28.05.2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Халикова Р.Э. Xotin-qizlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy mavqeining yuksalishi. (Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari misolida).Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari olima ayollarining ilm-fan sohasiga qo'shgan hissasi.Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari.-T.: 2020.– B.310

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Kun.uz.O'zbekiston aholi soni bo'yicha dunyoda 43-orinda qayd etildi.31.01.2022.

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In particular, in Kazakhstan, the Women's Electoral Bloc is achieving positive political results by exercising the right of citizens to elect and be elected to state bodies and local self-government bodies, as well as to participate in the republican referendum. The Women's Wing of the five political parties in Uzbekistan carries out a number of practical activities on the issues of social and legal protection of women, assistance in their professional, spiritual and intellectual growth, improvement of working conditions, involvement in entrepreneurship<sup>5</sup>.

The growth trend of women's NGOs is a natural process and is associated with an increase in women's social activism. Kazakhstan Business Women's Association ALE, Moldir Women's Association (Almaty), Women's Development and Adaptation Association (Astana), Kokshetau Feminist League Public Association, public Union "Union of Intellectual Labor Women" (Almaty), Petropavlovsk Women's Support Center, don't Forget Me (Ridder, East Kazakhstan Province) is one of the most active women's NGOs in Kazakhstan<sup>6</sup>.

In Uzbekistan, more than 300 non-governmental organizations focus on the socio-economic protection of women<sup>7</sup>, Among them are "Mehrimiz sizge" (Andijan), "Sharq ayoli" (Tashkent), "Qalb nuri" (Fergana), "Sabr" (Samarkand), "Aydin" (Bukhara), "Ayol va zamon" (Surkhandarya) such as non-governmental organizations operate on the basis of effective social partnership.

Today, the Central Asian states are committed to building a democratic society, expanding cooperation with the United Nations, in particular, training women, conducting research, NGOs have become an important partner of the state in solving social problems while developing special measures for information exchange and improvement. Reforms in the field of social protection and support for women are analyzed by the International Gender Difference Index. According to indicators of women's status in public life, participation in economic life, economic opportunities, role in political power, education and health, the necessary conditions for women are high in the ranking of Iceland, Finland, Norway, New Zealand and Sweden. detected. The socio-political activity of women in these countries is much higher than in other countries. Central Asian countries are in the 80-125th place. Afghanistan, Yemen, Pakistan and Iraq are at the bottom of the list<sup>8</sup>.

In conclusion, the extent to which reforms in the interests of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are carried out in the interests of the people will allow countries to rise to higher positions in international indices and rankings.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> https://www.minjust.uz.nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar raqamlarda.7.06.2022.

<sup>8</sup> Global Gender Gap Report // Insight Report March. 2021. World Economic Forum. p.10

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