

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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**2024**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

*№ 5/6 (4) - 2024*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **БОШ МУҲАРРИР:**

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

## **ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:**

### *07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

### *08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

### *09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

### *10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

#### 12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

#### 13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

#### 19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

#### 22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

#### 23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

### ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари**” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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#### Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

[scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

#### Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

**12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR**

*Умарханова Дилдора Шарипхановна*

ЕВРОПА МИНТАҚАСИДА ЖИНОЯТ ИШЛАРИ БЎЙИЧА ХАЛҚАРО ҲАМКОРЛИКНИНГ  
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#### **07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**

*Elmurotov Ortiq Oltiboy o'g'li*

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## **OVERCOMING LEGAL BARRIERS TO ENHANCE WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract.** This article addresses the persistent legal and social barriers to women's political participation in Uzbekistan and the urgent need to enhance their representation in decision-making processes. Despite advancements in education and employment, women in Uzbekistan continue to face significant challenges in accessing political leadership roles. The brief analyzes the socio-cultural, socio-economic, and security-related barriers that hinder women's political advancement and proposes actionable policy recommendations. These include legislative reforms, institutional support mechanisms, and public awareness campaigns to create a more inclusive and representative political environment. By addressing these challenges, Uzbekistan can foster a more equitable and democratic society, ensuring that women's voices are equally represented in the political sphere.

**Key words:** women's political participation, legal barriers, gender equality, socio-cultural barriers, legislative reforms, political representation, gender stereotypes

## **HUQUQIY TO'SIQLARNI BARTARAF ETISH: O'ZBEKISTONDA AYOLLARNING SIYOSATDAGI ISHTIROKINI KUCHAYTIRISH**

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda ayollarning siyosatda ishtirok etishigadi huquqiy va ijtimoiy to'siqlar va ularning qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarida ishtirokini kuchaytirish zaruriyatiga bag'ishlangan. Ta'lim va bandlik sohalaridagi yutuqlarga qaramay, O'zbekistonda ayollar siyosiy yetakchilik lavozimlariga kirishda jiddiy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda. Hujjatda ayollarning siyosiy rivojlanishini to'xtatuvchi ijtimoiy-madaniy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va xavfsizlikka oid to'siqlar tahlil qilinadi va amaliy siyosiy tavsiyalar taklif etiladi. Bular qonunchilikdagi islohotlar, institutsional qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari va jamoatchilik xabardorligini oshirish bo'yicha kampaniyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish orqali O'zbekiston siyosiy sohada ayollarning ovozlari teng darajada ifodalashni ta'minlab, yanada adolatli va demokratik jamiyatni rivojlantirishga ko'maklashishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ayollarning siyosatdagi ishtiroki, huquqiy to'siqlar, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy-madaniy to'siqlar, qonunchilik islohotlari, siyosiy vakillik, gender stereotiplari

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**Introduction.** Throughout the world, women's political participation remains a critical issue. ([OSCE supports second forum on the role of women parliamentarians in the development of Uzbekistan, 2022](#)) ([Strengthening women's political participation: An analysis of the impact of women's parliamentary networks in Europe and Central Asia, 2023](#)) Despite significant strides in education and employment, women in many countries continue to face persistent barriers to full and equal involvement in the political sphere ([Ara, 2019](#)). Uzbekistan is no exception, where women's representation in government and decision-making positions remains low. Addressing this challenge is crucial not only for advancing gender equality, but also for strengthening democracy and ensuring that the voices and perspectives of all citizens are heard. ([Empowering women for stronger political parties, 2023](#)) The policy brief emphasizes the crucial need to enhance women's political rights and opportunities to ensure sustainable development and gender equality. Although there has been notable advancement at both international and national levels in establishing equal rights for men and women, females are still inadequately represented in top political positions worldwide. The examination of the global legal structure upholding women's engagement in politics, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and international covenants like those addressing civil and political rights and elimination of discrimination against women underscore the importance placed on ensuring women's right to equitable involvement in public life. This necessitates states to undertake proactive steps aimed at eradicating biases and establishing equal chances for female participation in decision-making processes. ([Political Participation of Women, 2023](#))

Furthermore, in Uzbekistan, there is a clear indication of the political determination and public interest to increase the involvement of women in politics. The state is actively promoting policies to support this cause. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has highlighted the importance of ongoing efforts to enhance living standards and elevate the participation of women in the socio-political landscape as a crucial aspect of government policy. Also the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030, particularly highlighting Goal 5, dedicated to achieving gender equality, which is directly linked to women's political participation and representation at all decision-making levels. ([Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, 2022](#))

**Methodology.** This brief draws on evidence from a study applying the Theory of Change to analyze women's political participation in Uzbekistan. The study focuses on overcoming gender stereotypes and patriarchal prejudices, developing a culture of counteraction from local to national levels, and involving civil society in monitoring gender policy implementation.

The investigation of context-specific barriers to women's political participation using both quantitative data from national surveys and qualitative data from interviews with key informants, including women politicians, government representatives, political party members, civil society activists, and gender experts. This mixed-method approach provided a comprehensive understanding of the issues and informed the development of actionable policy solutions to enhance women's political participation in Uzbekistan.

**Barriers to Women's Political Participation in Uzbekistan.** The root causes of women's underrepresentation in Uzbekistan's political landscape are multifaceted and deeply entrenched. Research indicates that socio-cultural norms, institutional biases, and lack of access

to resources and power networks are among the primary barriers that hinder women's political advancement ([Bibi, 2020](#)).

Societal attitudes and gender stereotypes play a significant role, as traditional patriarchal values often relegate women to domestic and caregiving roles, limiting their perceived suitability for public leadership ([Bibi, 2020](#)). As one source notes, "negative attitudes [are] an important factor for lower participation of women in politics" ([Ara, 2019](#)). Deeply ingrained gender norms and expectations can make it challenging for women to gain the confidence, support, and recognition needed to successfully navigate the political sphere ([Bibi, 2020](#)).

Another key barrier is the lack of access to resources and power networks. Women in Uzbekistan often face disproportionate barriers in securing financial resources, media coverage, and political connections necessary for effective campaigning and political success. As a result, they are less likely to be nominated for leadership positions or receive the backing and support required to advance in the political arena. ([Enhancing women's political participation, 2023](#)) ([Introduction to theory and practice of gender relations, 2023](#)) ([The Women of Uzbekistan on the New Step of Development, 2019](#))

Based on the results of the FGDs and the analysis of the data obtained, a number of key barriers to increasing women's political activity were identified. For systematization, it has been divided into:

- Socio-cultural (stereotypes, public opinion)
- Socio-economic (financial barriers)
- Security factors (harassment and intimidation, persecution)

#### **1. Socio-Cultural Barriers:**

**a) Household Responsibilities and Gender Stereotypes:** The dual burden of professional and familial responsibilities significantly limits the political participation of women in Uzbekistan. Societal expectations traditionally prioritize women's roles as caregivers, which confines them primarily to the private sphere of home and family. This cultural norm dictates that women, even when active in politics, should first fulfill their duties as mothers and wives, leaving limited time and energy for public and political engagement. Such stereotypes not only hinder women's entry into politics but also affect their persistence and effectiveness in these roles ([Shifting Gears: How Women Navigate the Road to Higher Office, 2023](#)).

**b) Gender Roles and Late Entry into Politics:** Cultural perceptions that question the suitability of political arenas for women discourage their early involvement in politics. It is observed that women often enter the political field in their middle ages, primarily when they are relatively free from direct childcare responsibilities. This late entry is typically seen as a time when they can leverage their life experiences beneficially. However, this delayed start can also mean less time to build a substantial political career and less opportunity for reaching higher echelons of power ([When should a woman who wants to run for office have kids?, 2019](#)), which are often influenced by seniority and long-term networking.

#### **2. Socio-Economic Barriers:**

**a) Financial Constraints:** Economic barriers are particularly challenging, as women disproportionately occupy lower-paying jobs and thus lack the financial resources essential for launching and sustaining effective political campaigns. The financial implications of political

engagement, coupled with the unpaid nature of many political roles at the local level, place a significant financial strain on women. ([Campaign costs impeding women's political representation in Indonesia, 2024](#)) This lack of financial support discourages many potential women candidates from pursuing or sustaining political careers.

**b) Limited Mobility and Institutional Support:** The geographical challenges and the lack of institutional support for transportation exacerbate the difficulties women face in political engagement. Effective political representation often requires traveling extensively to meet constituents, engage with stakeholders, and participate in political events, which can be both time-consuming and costly. ([What we do: Leadership and political participation, 2023](#)) Without adequate support mechanisms, such as transportation subsidies or allowances, women may find it difficult to maintain an active presence in their constituencies, especially those in remote or rural areas.

### 3. Security Challenges:

**a) Harassment and Intimidation:** Harassment and intimidation are serious barriers that women face in the political landscape ([What we do: Leadership and political participation, 2023](#)). Gender biases and the male-dominated nature of politics lead to environments where women are subjected to both subtle and overt forms of harassment. From sexist remarks to more aggressive forms of intimidation, these experiences can deter women from actively participating in politics or from seeking higher office. Additionally, the professional repercussions of standing up to such behaviors, such as ostracization or professional setbacks, can further discourage women from continued political engagement ([Breaking Down Barriers for Women in Politics, 2023](#)).

**b) Pressure during the Performance of Their Deputy Duties and Persecution:** In addition to the challenges of harassment and intimidation, women deputies at the local level also face significant pressures related to their duties. Participants in discussions highlighted cases where they were persecuted at their workplaces not only for posing inconvenient questions to leaders but also for their principled stands against corruption and their courage in performing their deputy duties. These instances confirm that women in politics often face double pressure: they must navigate gender stereotypes and oppression while also contending with systemic issues like corruption and injustice. This dual burden necessitates special courage and determination, emphasizing the need for effective mechanisms to protect and support women deputies, enabling them to safely and effectively exercise their powers, serve the community's interests, and contribute to the development of democracy and justice. ([Women political leaders:, n.d](#)) In conclusion, the barriers to women's political participation in Uzbekistan are multifaceted, stemming from socio-cultural, socio-economic, and security-related challenges.

**c) Cultural and Familial Pressures:** Women in politics often face significant pressure not only from the broader society but also from within their families. The fear that a woman's political success could overshadow her male counterparts or disrupt traditional family dynamics can lead to a lack of support from spouses and relatives. ([Facts and figures: Women's leadership and political participation, 2023](#)) This familial pressure can be a formidable barrier, as it often forces women to choose between their political aspirations and their family life.

The barriers faced by women in Uzbekistan's political sphere are deeply intertwined with socio-cultural norms, economic realities, and security challenges that disproportionately

affect women's public roles. Overcoming these barriers requires a multifaceted approach that includes legislative changes, societal attitude shifts, and robust support systems to encourage and sustain women's active participation in politics. ([Lack of access to funding is a huge challenge for women seeking to enter political life, 2014](#)) Addressing these issues is crucial not only for the empowerment of women but also for the broader goal of achieving a truly representative and equitable democratic process.

*Addressing these barriers is essential for creating a more inclusive and representative political landscape in Uzbekistan. Legislative changes are needed to ensure that women have equal access to financial resources and opportunities for political advancement. Additionally, societal attitudes and stereotypes regarding women's roles in politics must be challenged and reshaped.*

Moreover, establishing support systems such as mentorship programs, childcare assistance, and transportation subsidies can help mitigate the socio-economic challenges that hinder women's political participation. ([Gender & Politics, 2023](#)) Providing a safe and inclusive environment free from harassment and intimidation is also critical for empowering women to take on leadership roles in the political arena.

Furthermore, raising awareness about the importance of women's participation in governance and decision-making processes is imperative for fostering a more equitable democratic system. This can be achieved through educational campaigns, community outreach, and media initiatives that highlight the value of diverse perspectives and contributions in political leadership. ([Silvester & Wyatt, 2015](#))

By addressing these multifaceted barriers, Uzbekistan can unlock the full potential of its female population and pave the way for a more inclusive, representative, and responsive political system that serves the needs of all citizens. ([Gaffarova, 2018](#)) This not only serves to benefit women but also contributes to the overall progress and development of a more inclusive and representative democracy.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the barriers to women's political participation in Uzbekistan are complex and deeply rooted in societal, economic, and security-related factors. Overcoming these challenges requires a holistic and sustained effort that combines legislative reforms, societal attitude shifts, and robust support systems.

Ensuring the equal representation of women in Uzbekistan's political sphere is not only a matter of gender equality but also a crucial step towards strengthening the country's democratic foundations and enhancing its overall development. By addressing the barriers faced by women, Uzbekistan can unlock the full potential of its citizens, fostering a more inclusive, equitable, and prosperous future for all.

The research and analysis presented in this policy brief underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to enhancing women's political participation in Uzbekistan.

Based on the analysis, the following recommendations have been introduced:

#### **In the Field of Legislation and Law Enforcement**

1. Ratify ILO Conventions 156 "Equal Treatment and Equal Opportunities for Male and Female Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities" and 190 "Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work."

2. Tighten legislative measures against gender discrimination in the political sphere, including penalties for gender-discriminatory practices.



3. To address the issue of female candidates withdrawing, include provisions in the legislation requiring the next female candidate on the list to be nominated if a woman withdraws her candidacy. This measure helps maintain gender balance and ensures the effective implementation of quota systems.

4. Conduct preventive work to avert all forms of violence and harassment in politics, especially the most common forms of violence against women politicians.

### **In the Field of Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms and Foundations and Combating Violence**

5. Implement flexible working conditions and provide access to childcare services for deputies to help women/men balance a political career with family responsibilities.

6. Develop and implement a clear, confidential, and accessible complaint mechanism for women deputies facing harassment, bullying, or persecution.

7. Ensure access to qualified legal assistance for women deputies so they can protect their rights and interests in case of conflicts with officials.

8. Enhance the resilience of women deputies through mutual support, strengthening solidarity among women deputies regardless of party lines and borders, increasing women's representation in parliament, and adopting codes of conduct.

9. Teach how to overcome barriers and stereotypes regarding male and female roles in society and the family.

### **In the Field of Implementing Mechanisms for the Protection of Women Candidates**

10. Implement social media monitoring mechanisms to identify and combat hate speech and harmful content. Use tools like the [Gender Social Media Monitoring Tool](#), which uses artificial intelligence to detect harmful content and supports over 100 languages.

11. Implement platforms like [eMonitor+](#) to track trends related to misinformation, hate speech, political polarization, and online violence against women. This AI-based system will help map digital spaces and ensure a safe environment for joint fact-checking.

### **In the Field of Increasing Women's Political Activity in Political Parties**

12. Political parties should institutionalize gender equality principles through statutes, policies, and procedures by explicitly including gender equality principles in the party's founding documents. Additionally, set measurable goals and accountability mechanisms to achieve gender equality goals.

13. Establish quotas for women's participation in the party's leadership and representative bodies. This helps ensure women receive equal representation at all decision-making levels.

14. Political parties not complying with gender quota requirements in nominating female candidates should be sanctioned. This enforcement mechanism aims to ensure parties adhere to rules and promote gender equality in their candidate lists.

15. Ensure that women's wings, committees, or caucuses focused on gender issues have real influence and decision-making power, not just symbolic roles.

16. Provide targeted funding and training support for female candidates of political parties.

17. Implement initiatives to engage men in women's empowerment issues and involve male politicians in developing the party's gender equality policies.

18. Develop gender-sensitive rules and procedures to attract women to the party, support them, promote them within the organization, and retain them in the party ranks.

19. Strengthen ties with civil society institutions in ensuring gender equality and use this cooperation to increase party accountability.

20. Promote gender-balanced representation and visibility by ensuring parity in party activities, events, and media coverage.

#### **In the Field of Preparing Women Leaders**

21. Organize regular training programs and seminars for potential women politicians and current deputies to develop necessary skills and knowledge in political activities, public speaking, conflict resolution, leadership skills, campaign management, and working with voters. This includes online courses for training without leaving the primary place of work and publishing educational materials on participating in the country's political life.

22. Create mentorship programs where more experienced deputies share their knowledge and experience with young and aspiring women in politics. This interaction will help newcomers feel more confident in the political sphere and contribute to their professional growth.

23. Develop programs aimed at strengthening women's confidence in their leadership abilities and helping overcome internal and external barriers to political leadership.

24. Organize training programs and workshops on rights and security protection for women deputies, including methods to counter harassment and persecution.

25. Organize forums, conferences, and support networks for women in politics to share experiences, strategies for overcoming barriers, and strengthen mutual support among women politicians.

#### **In the Field of Educational Initiatives**

26. Organize educational programs and discussions involving male politicians, public figures, and media representatives to discuss the importance of gender equality and overcoming gender stereotypes in politics.

27. Work on eliminating stereotypes about the roles of men and women in society reflected in the education system—in educational materials, curricula, and interactions. Additionally, change social norms by actively involving men in this process.

28. Include topics of gender equality and the importance of women's participation in politics in the curricula of schools and universities to foster respectful and equal attitudes from an early age.

29. Conduct regular and mandatory anti-harassment training and self-defense courses for women in politics.

#### **In the Field of Conducting Campaigns to Raise Awareness and Change Public Perception of Women Politicians**

30. Implement public awareness campaigns, particularly involving male activists, traditional leaders, and communities, on the importance of gender equality in politics and overcoming gender stereotypes to create a more favorable environment for women's political representation, including preventing and countering violence against women in politics:

31. Increase the presence and visibility of women in parliament/local councils through media and public events to change public perception and positively assess women in politics.

32 Launch a large-scale public campaign using various media platforms to break stereotypical notions about the roles of women and men in society and politics.

33 Actively use social media to promote successful stories of women in politics, showcasing their achievements and contributions to societal development.

34 Implement standards of gender-sensitive journalism in their work, avoiding the humiliation and insult of women politicians, using gender biases and stereotypes, justifying the exclusion of women from politics, and promoting violence against women leaders in their publications and materials.

35 Conduct awareness campaigns among politicians, opinion leaders, journalists, and the general public about the importance of women's participation in political life and decision-making to ensure a deeper understanding that the full, equal, free, and democratic participation of women on equal terms with men in political and public life is a condition for democratic development.

These recommendations aim to promote and increase the participation of women in political life in Uzbekistan, addressing various aspects from political party policies to educational initiatives and public awareness campaigns. By implementing these measures, Uzbekistan can work towards creating an environment that empowers and supports women's political leadership, ensuring more gender-balanced representation in decision-making processes ([Handbook on Promoting Women's Participation in Political Parties, 2014](#)).

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**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
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