Problems and Solutions to Further Increase the Activity of Women's Entrepreneurship in New Uzbekistan

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Abstract:
In the first years of independence, a lot of work was carried out aimed at increasing women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. From 1991 to the present day, the adoption of legal documents aimed at the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, in which special attention was paid to the activities of women, was considered. In this article, information is provided that women's entrepreneurship has been strengthened on a legal basis and that there are many benefits.

Introduction
Today, more than 17 million of the population of Uzbekistan are women. In order to support their business projects and solve their problems, a new system of training women in entrepreneurship, developing model business plans and providing them with practical assistance was introduced. In particular, in the action strategy for the five priority areas of Uzbekistan's development in 2017-2021, "increasing the social and political activity of women, strengthening their position in state and community management, women, girls graduating from vocational colleges special importance is attached to ensuring their employment, involving them in business activities, and further strengthening the foundations of the family [1,2].

Literature analysis and methodology
Aspects of women's social activity aimed at changing and renewing democratic processes and the spiritual and cultural life of society, Q. Nazarov, I. Saiñazarov, A. Kadirov, A. Huseynova's scientific studies have been analyzed in one direction or another. The research relied on methods of scientific

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knowledge such as dialectical, historical, logical, analysis and synthesis, complex approach, content analysis.

Discussion

In the coverage of the scientific article, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientific works of well-known scientists in the economic, social, and political spheres, their content and essence are used studied. Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2746 dated January 31, 2017 "On measures to further expand and simplify the microcredit system for small and private entrepreneurship", PF-2767 dated February 10, 2017 "On measures to further expand and simplify the microcredit system for small and private entrepreneurship" "On the establishment of a guarantee fund" dated May 24, 2017 No. PQ-2996 "On measures to create favorable conditions for the further development of the economy" dated February 2, 2018 PF- Decree No. 5325 "On measures to fundamentally improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the family institution", PQ-4235 dated March 7, 2019 "Further strengthening guarantees of women's labor rights and in the decision "On measures to support entrepreneurship" and other regulatory documents related to the field, to attract women living in our country to entrepreneurship, A lot of attention is paid to ensuring the active use of women in the productive use of free time and increasing the family budget [1,3,4,5].

Results

As we know, the market economy plays an important role in the historical development of human society. If we look at the long history of the market economy, we can witness that it is a progressive force that ensures the economic development of society and increases welfare. To date, entrepreneurship has become an integral part of the market economy as an important sector serving the production of material goods and satisfying people's vital needs. National crafts play an important role in this process. Crafts have expanded over the centuries, creating new directions and schools. According to information, today there are 34 types of crafts in our republic. This, in turn, indicates that the residents of our country are actively working in certain professions of this craft [6,7,8,9].

During the former Soviet Union, women artisans were treated as cheap labor force, and women's labor was used in heavy industry, in the conditions of the cotton monopoly, and in heavy agricultural work. In the early 1990s, women in Uzbekistan worked for 7-8 hours in social production and did household chores in the family, that is, while men worked 41 hours per week, socially employed women two percent worked more than them, and the social situation of rural women was even worse. In the politics of this period, private property and entrepreneurial activity were not allowed, all property in society was recognized as state property, and at the same time, public property. Entrepreneurial qualities inherent in Uzbek women have been preserved, home crafts and entrepreneurship have become an integral part of the Uzbek people's lifestyle during the past historical period [10,11]. Therefore, in the years of independence, the main goal of the reforms aimed at creating sufficient conditions for the functioning of market relations was primarily the expropriation and privatization of property. This, in turn, encouraged the rapid entry of women's entrepreneurship along with men [12,13].

Systematic measures are being implemented in our country to support women's entrepreneurship. In particular, the Presidential Decree on the establishment of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan was

It should be noted that there are a number of international standards that determine the environment of women's entrepreneurship in a certain country, and its level of development is determined by an international document that determines the ranking of countries called "Global Index of Women's Entrepreneurship". "Women's Entrepreneurship Global Index" measures the development prospects of women's entrepreneurship around the world. The quality of the development of women's entrepreneurship is determined by 3 main factors:

- business environment;
- business ecosystem;
- Determines the desire of women to engage in entrepreneurship.

A number of factors are taken into account when preparing this document. These factors include opportunities for women to use the educational system and resources created in the business sector, the infrastructure of services provided by state bodies and commercial banks, issues of collecting and presenting statistical data on the development of women's entrepreneurship [14-21]. The development of entrepreneurship, especially women's entrepreneurship, requires the improvement of the legal framework in this field. The inclusion of Uzbekistan among the member states of the "Global Index of Women's Entrepreneurship" provides an opportunity to measure the development and prospects of women's entrepreneurship in the country by the standards of the developed countries of the world [21-30].

In addition, in recent years, the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of state policy, and 25 legal documents related to the field have been adopted. Currently, as a result of special attention being paid to increasing the role of our women in society and supporting them, great changes are taking place both in social relations and in legislation. In particular, on September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" [2] was adopted. The law defined the concept of "gender" for the first time in our national legislation, and equal rights for women and men in the public service, electoral processes, socio-economic, education, science, culture and health sectors are provided by the state. And guaranteed to create opportunities [30-40]. The issue of ensuring gender equality has risen to the level of state policy, and in the upper house of the parliament, the Committee on Women and Gender Equality, the Commission on Ensuring Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Equal Rights for Women and Men and Advisory Councils were established on issues of providing opportunities.

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