

The development of women's organizations in Karakalpakstan

Zirapova Uldawlet

4th year student of the specialty sociology, Department of "Social Sciences," Faculty of History, Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh, Nukus, Uzbekistan

Received: 22 October 2024; **Accepted:** 24 December 2024; **Published:** 14 January 2025

Abstract: The emergence of women's organizations in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the specifics of the activities of women's public organizations in each region. The initial state of these deserts is also compared with their current activities.

Keywords: Reconstruction, public organizations, environment, health, motherhood and childhood, Aral problem, natural resources, international conference, mahalla, ecology, women's committee.

Introduction: In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a so-called reorganization took place in the former USSR, affecting all spheres of public life. The result of the restructuring was the emergence and restoration of independent groups registered as public organizations. After reconstruction, the entire association was dismantled. As a result, in the second half of the 1990s, socio-economic issues, environmental and health protection, motherhood and childhood were sharply intensified in Karakalpakstan. The island problem has become a global problem as a result of incorrect policies on the environment and the use of natural resources. Water scarcity has increased and its quality has deteriorated, thus leading to changes in the flora and fauna, a decline in the fish processing industry, and at the same time, a decline in the efficiency of irrigated agriculture. The issue of protecting the health of our people and improving the quality of medical services was also sharply raised. The health of the population is directly linked to the health of mothers and children, which has deteriorated due to the difficult socio-economic situation in the country.

On September 18-20, 1995, the UN International Conference on Sustainable Development of the Aral Sea States was held in Nukus. It was attended by representatives of the USA, Australia, Austria, France, Japan, India and other countries, specialists from international organizations, representatives of the

Central Asian republics. Following the conference, the "Nukus Declaration" of Central Asian states and international organizations was adopted. The Declaration emphasized the need to "increase the awareness of the international community about the Aral Sea tragedy, ensure the participation of our peoples and non-governmental organizations in economic development, and address the issues facing us." [5, p. 7]

From the beginning of the 1990s, the social movement in Uzbekistan began to develop rapidly. The first non-governmental organizations began to be established: "In the 10th year of independence, 287 international and republican public organizations were officially registered in Uzbekistan, of which 62 are international and 225 are republican organizations. While 2022 local public organizations are registered with the ministries and councils of justice, in practice there are 2,210 public associations operating in the republic. In 1992, there were 57 international and republican public organizations operating in Uzbekistan. [4, p.79]

Thus, 1992 played a key role in the development of the social movement in the Republic of Uzbekistan, so an active part of the population tried to join in solving the problems encountered in society. For example, at that time, the charitable foundation «Máhelle» the international non-governmental ecology and health foundation "Ekosan," the international charitable

foundation «Salamat áwlad ushın» the international charitable foundation "Bobur" and others were registered.

One such public organization was the Aral and Amu Darya Protection Association, which began its activities in Karakalpakstan in the late 1980s.

It should be noted that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations," [3] adopted on April 14, 1999, has had a significant impact on the development of public organizations and mass movements in our republic. This law enabled the creation of new directions for the activities of public organizations and new public associations. [6, p. 15]

For example, 190 primary trade unions, the mahalla charitable public foundation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Chamber of Commodity Producers and Entrepreneurs, national and other centers are registered today. Women's public organizations hold a special place among public organizations. [7]

The emergence of the women's movement was facilitated by women's awareness of their unequal position. A single communicative structure and a common goal aimed at promoting the interests of different strata of women and changing the gender system is a condition for the activities of the women's movement.

Women's public organizations have become a form of women's social activism, acceptable for the political, social, and economic situation of Karakalpak society. For example, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, developed on the basis of the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "On the Reorganization of the Women's Council of Uzbekistan" dated March 1, 1991, became one of the first women's public associations in the republic. On March 16, 1991, the "Council of Women of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was renamed "Committee of Women of the Republic of Karakalpakstan." Changing the gender system. Subsequently, this committee was transformed into a non-governmental public organization of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Women's Committee of Karakalpakstan is one of the first women's non-governmental organizations in Karakalpakstan, initiated by state organizations and their regulatory documents. This organization has become a leader in the entire system of women's movements in Karakalpakstan. The committee encouraged the creation of many women's public associations. On the initiative of this committee, organizations were established that coordinate women's activities: «Hayal-qizlar - Qaraqalpaqstan

ilimpazlari» ("Women - Scientists of Karakalpakstan") (S. Bakhadyrova), («Hayal-qizlar - Qaraqalpaqstanıń eń húrmetlileri») "Women - the Most Respected of Karakalpakstan" and others. At the same time, the Karakalpak branch of the Association of Business Women of Uzbekistan, the («Qaraqalpaqstan hayal-qizlar krizis orayı») "Karakalpak Women's Crisis Center" and the "Credit Union" («Kredit awqamı») were established. [1, p.98]

Today, the role of women in social production, their intellectual and spiritual potential, and their personal involvement in all that happens in the modern world are increasingly increasing.

The intensification of the women's movement is linked to the aggravation of fundamental issues of global development. Some of them have a global character: the survival and development of humanity, environmental security, the growing gap in the socio-economic situation of developed countries and countries of the "third world," etc. Others, at the national level, are linked to the evolution of national development and encompass a whole complex of social, political, psychological, and humanitarian problems that have not only not been adequately resolved, but also have a special intensity.

The women's movement combines the demands of achieving clear, informal equality and maintaining peace, without which it is impossible to solve global issues of economic development and ecology, to end poverty.

Women's active participation in socio-economic and political life, their struggle against the nuclear threat, national and social freedom, women's equality and the well-being of children have become the backbone of women's organizations and movements.

Women's public organizations actively fight to solve the problem of employment, protect the interests of women, improve working conditions and eliminate any problems.

The significance of the women's movement lies in the fact that millions of women are involved in amateur activities. Women aimed to solve not only their individual issues, but also a wide range of issues pertaining to all spheres of life: the implementation of fundamental economic reforms, the implementation of the party's social program, the full realization of the principle of social justice, and the spiritual renewal of society. [2]

The activities of women's public organizations are expanding. Their activities are not aimed at protecting the rights of single women as before. Today, they are actively involved in protecting the rights of children and

military personnel, they are interested in issues of culture and spiritual development, education and science, civil society, and others. Women's public organizations play an important role in solving many social problems, but their activities in each region have their own characteristics.

Therefore, the specifics of the activities of women's public organizations are linked to the specifics of the region. The specifics of women's public organizations in each region are linked to the specifics of their organization and development.

REFERENCES

Ерниязова Г. Женское движение в Узбекистане на новом этапе // Вестник ККО АН РУз. 1999. № 4-5. - С.98.

Женщины в современном мире / Отв. ред. В.В. Любимова. М., 1989. -257 с.

Закон Республики Узбекистан "О негосударственных некоммерческих организациях" от 14.04.1999 года за №763-I // <https://lex.uz/>

Каллибекова З.Б. Место и роль женщин в современном развитии Каракалпакстана (1991-2004 гг.): дисс. ... к.ист.н. Нукус, 2005. С.79.

Нукусская декларация // Вестник ККО АН РУз. 1995. № 4. -С. 7.

Садыков Н., Котова Л. Неправительственные организации - основа гражданского общества, создаваемого в Узбекистане. -Ташкент, 2000. -С. 15.

<http://www.qqr.kasaba.uz>