



Ladies of Andijan Receive a Dignified Place in the History of State and Public Governance

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the educated women of Andijan, who have a worthy place in the management of the state and society, are educated and have left an indelible mark on history with their multifaceted activities.

Keywords:

Management, Women's Responsibility, Scientist, Scientific Activity, Intellectual Potential, Statesman And Politician, Research.

Introduction. The need to further enhance the socio-political, cultural and spiritual status of women in the world in the XXI century is on the agenda. Nowadays, women, whose intellectual potential is growing through active participation in almost every field, have become an increasingly active subject of socio-political inter-institutional dialogue. The issues of achieving gender equality in all spheres of life, increasing the socio-political activity of women and further improving the legislative framework for the protection of women's rights, as well as increasing the role of women in government and society at the international level special attention is paid to Uzbekistan. Speaking at a session of the United Nations Human Rights Council on February 22, 2021, the head of our state stressed the need to continue the work aimed at radically increasing the role of women in public and political life. [2]

Today, 45% of the employed population in the country are women. At present, the share of women in the management system of the country has reached 33%. About one and a half

thousand women hold leadership positions. In order to further increase the capacity in this area, a staff reserve of more than 6,000 active women has been formed [19].

It is no secret that women have always played an invaluable role in the development of society and the development of nations. History has shown that members of the "thin wise" have not lagged behind men in solving various complexities and problems. Even if we consider that the types of labor and art were first invented by women and then developed and perfected by men, one can see how unique the role of women in the beginning of modern civilization is. Women's activities in public administration also have their historical stages. When it comes to the superiority of women in knowledge and thinking, their intellectual potential, their ability to govern fairly, it is not difficult to understand that this courage in them is formed from the beginning. Ibn Nujaym al-Misri, a well-known Hanafi scholar and author of "Bahr ar-Raiq" said: Egypt was also ruled by a woman" [6-8], emphasizing the leadership of women.

Our country has gone through a long historical period before reaching today's stage of development. Lessons and experiences from the past are always important, as they say there is no future without history. As you leaf through its ancient pages, you will inevitably travel to different places in history. You will see the courageous work of many scientists, statesmen and politicians. The presence of Uzbek women among them allows you to see the portrait of history in more colorful images.

It certainly increases a person's desire to explore the pages of the past full of interesting events and happenings. Therefore, the study and research of historical processes will always retain its relevance.

Literature review. The study of the topic turns women into active participants in the country's reforms, their role in socio-political and economic processes in society, the first political and philosophical ideas were put forward in the scientific works of such thinkers as Aristotle, I.Kant, F.Gegel, R.Descartes, Plato, E.Fromm in the study of issues of responsibility and activity.

Philosophers such as K.Borman, P.Barroy, M.Vales, E.Cox, S.Haggard [9] have conducted a number of studies and research on the role of women's activism in the development of political, social and economic society.

During the years of independence in our country, the ways of life of educated women have been studied and their scientific achievements have been put into practice. The role of women in Uzbekistan in society, socio-political activities, more than 30 studies have been conducted on national and international aspects of women's gender and reproductive rights, as well as the processes of their formation as a socio-political force in a market economy. In particular, S.Safaeva (Women's issues: social and national aspects) [12], O.R.Shamieva ("Social psychological characteristics of women leaders" [11].Ubaydullaeva R.A. (Semya v Uzbekistane), [13] S.A.Akhrorov (Increasing women's social activity in Uzbekistan), N.D.Juraeva (The role of women in the socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan), N.M.Muravyova (Women's

social activism) enhancement issues), Nasrullaeva (The process of socialization of women in Uzbekistan), M.A.Karimova (The role of Islamic values in the social protection of women in Uzbekistan), G.B.Urazalieva (Improving the legal culture of women in gender relations) N.Annaveva (Genesis, theory and development of women's entrepreneurship practice) [14], Baltabaeva M.M. (Participation of women in the development of small business and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan 1991-2017) [15], Numonova D.U. (Socio-philosophical analysis of increasing the responsibility of women in the modern spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan) [16] scientists have studied the subject from a scientific methodological point of view.

The modern scientific approaches and scientific conclusions of the above-mentioned scientists are important for our research. However, these studies do not reflect the socio-philosophical analysis of women scholars in modern spiritual and cultural development (especially in terms of regions). It is this situation that has led to the scientific justification and research of our topic.

Main part. It is known from historical times that princesses in the palaces of sultans and kings played an important role in social life. They ruled the country, established large foundations, sponsored madrassas and hospitals, dug public wells and rivers under their personal leadership and built madrassas and shrines. They sponsored their scholars, under whose supervision many scientific works were written.

The statesmen, patrons of culture and literature, who have made a name for themselves in the management of such a state and society, have made a significant contribution to the human civilization in the eastern part of the country, along with many other parts of the country from Andijan [4-326 p], known as the pearl of the valley. In particular, Khanzoda begim (1477-1544), Gulbadan begim (1523-1603), Zebuniso begim (1639-1702), Nodira begim (1792-1842), Qurbonjon dodhoh (1811-1907), our people

are well aware of the multifaceted and meaningful activities of such great heroes as Khadicha Sulaymonova (1913-1965), Zuhra Rahimboboeva (1923-1992), Manzura Egamova (p. 1951).

The head of state said in vain: "Whether we look at history or today, we can see how many selfless people have emerged from the land of Andijan in many areas. It is an ancient custom of the people of Andijan to mourn for the fate of the nation and the people, to stand up for national pride and honor "[1-8 p].

Mohlaroyim - Nodira, a famous poet, statesman, patron of culture and literature, who lived and worked in the first half of the XIX century, was born in 1792 in the family of Rahmonkulbi, the governor of Andijan, a thousand Uzbek dynasty. His mother, Oyshabegim, was an enlightened woman. According to his family lineage, he belonged to the Babur dynasty, and the poet's parents were also prominent people of the time [5-321 p].

She later married Umarchan (1807), the brother of Kokand khan Alimkhan. After the untimely death of Umarchan (1810-1822), who succeeded his brother to the throne, his son Muhammad Alikhan began to rule the state. Nodira joins her young son and begins to take an active part in governing the country. While Nodira has shown examples of patronage in the management of state and country affairs with event and justice, relative peace has been maintained in the country over the years. Agreements are made with neighboring countries and their rulers in trade and other fields. Nodira's work in the field of construction in the country, her initiatives in the field of culture and literature are highlighted in the preface of the poet's office. This information provided by the poet is supplemented and confirmed by the authors of tazkira and historical works, such as his contemporaries Nadir, Khatif and Mushrif.

In his epic poem "Hafg gulshan" dedicated to Nodir Mokhlaroyim, the poet says that he paid attention to scientists and scholars, encouraged talented poets to create and especially protected women poets and scholars. Nodira sought to protect women's rights and called for justice and humanity. For

example, he provided a lot of social assistance to women who suffered in the family. Thus, this woman, with her wisdom and good qualities, became known as the only age, "Nodirai davron" and was praised by the peoples "[10-92 p]. About Nodira's way of life and literary heritage Lutfulla Olim, Fitrat, S.Ayniy, V.Zoxidov, V.Abdullaev, Otkir Rashid, T.Jalilov, A.P.Kayumov it has been studied by scholars such as. His works have been published in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, and their Russian translations have been published by the St. Petersburg orientalist S.N.Ivanov's translation also reached Russian readers. In 1992, the 200th anniversary of the poet's birth was widely celebrated in our country in Kokand, Andijan and other cities, and scientific conferences and ceremonial evenings were held. [22]

During these years, the books "Davri Nodirasi", "Ey Sarvi Ravon" were published. The social views of Nodira's literary heritage play an important role in the aesthetic education of the people of our country in the spiritual and cultural life, as well as in the prosperity of the country, his work on the cause of peace and compassion is a worthy legacy and serves to strengthen the independence of the country Dilshod-Barno (1800-1905), a contemporary and follower of Nodira, described him as a "star of the sky of science and poetry", "a ghazal singer", Mohlaroyim, who has the qualities of a "sugar-spinning bulbul", lived in Andijan and Kokand and left his immortal mark in history.

Khadicha Suleymanova (1913-1965), the first Uzbek jurist, the first Uzbek judge to head the Supreme Court, a skilled diplomat and one of the most progressive Jadids, was born in Andijan. Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan (1954), Khadicha Suleymanova, Doctor of Law (1951), Professor (1952), Academician of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1956) in particular, the emergence and development of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan, women's rights [20]. He was one of the initiators of the establishment of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1958), the Research Institute of Forensics under the Ministry of Justice (1959). Khadija

Suleymanova at the III International Congress of Sociologists in 1956 in Amsterdam, speaking at the Second International Congress of the United Nations in London in 1960 and at the First Conference of Asian and African Women in the United Arab Republic in 1961, she introduced the multi-talented Uzbek woman to the world.

He has participated in scientific conferences in many foreign countries, including Japan, India, China, Prague (Czechoslovakia), Ceylon (Sri Lanka). He proudly promoted Uzbek science, Uzbek jurisprudence, statehood and its history, took an active part in establishing diplomatic relations with many foreign countries [7-109 p]. It can be observed that during the work of the scientist, the country's women were educated or paid special attention to their participation in government organizations. For example, as of May 1, 1957, 15 of the 41 employees in the ministry, the regional court consisted of 25 of 87 judges, 48 of 230 people's judges, and 53 of 70 notaries were women.

Historical and legal research on the scientific basis of the pre-revolutionary Central Asian tsarist criminal law and punitive policy It is associated with the name of H.S.Suleymanova [8-20 p].

The multifaceted and meaningful lifestyle of the scientist throughout his life has been written in golden letters in the pages of history as an example for generations.

Zuhra (Zahro) Rahimboboeva (1923-1992), a stateswoman and public figure, a diplomat who grew up among Uzbek women, was born in Andijan. He graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute (1944) and the Moscow Academy of Social Sciences (1954).

Zuhra Rahimboboeva, who began her career as an instructor, secretary (1942-1947) in the youth organization of Tashkent region, was the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (1947-1950), secretary (1950-1951, 1956-1963), First Deputy Minister of Culture of Uzbekistan (1954-1955). Minister (1963-1967, 1981-1986), Secretary of the International Federation of Democratic Women in 1967-1973 - Representative of the USSR (with

residence in Berlin); 1973-1977 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in India; From 1977 to 1981 he was Deputy Head of the Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served as Chairman of the Presidium of the "Vatan" Society of Uzbekistan (1986-1992) [3-93 p].

Honored Worker of Culture of Uzbekistan (1983) Zuhra Rahimboboeva was a friend of the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi during her tenure as Deputy Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the former USSR to India. In his opinion, Indira noted that Gandhi had a deep respect and esteem for Babur and his descendants and highly valued the historical, cultural monuments, works of art and literature left by the Baburis [7-97 p].

Many years ago, it was revealed that a woman named Pokiza Begim, the director of a large library belonging to the Organization for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in Delhi, was a descendant of the great statesman Z.M.Bobur [7-101 p]. What I learned from this incident was that it was no coincidence that Pokiza Begim, one of the most educated women of the Baburi dynasty, was now engaged in science and enlightenment rather, I concluded for myself that it was one of the characteristics of dynasty ladies as well as Uzbek women.

Manzura Egamova (born in 1951 in Jalakuduk district), a woman who ruled a district for 12 years for the first time in the country's independence, is a courageous lady of Andijan. For many years, Manzura Egamova has made a worthy contribution to increasing the social activity of women in the region and solving their social problems. M.Egamova since 1971 in various fields - head of the cotton brigade, chairman of the collective farm trade union committee, collective farm agronomist, 1987 Chairman of the Boz district executive committee, secretary of the Jalakuduk district ideology department, chairman of the district council, chairman of the Jalakuduk district executive committee, January 17, 1992 to May 19, 2005 he served as the 1st deputy governor of Jalakuduk District and (since 1993) as the district governor.

From 2005 to 2008, M.Egamova was the Deputy Governor of Andijan Region and Chairwoman of the Women's Committee. He worked tirelessly to overcome the economic difficulties of the transition period.[18] In an interview with Manzura Egamova, she noted that "the icons and conditions given to today's youth are radically different, as well as - "If I were younger now, I would have done a lot more productive work," he said. [24] Honorary and honorable works of Manzura Egamova, Medal of "Fame", Order of "Selfless Service", he was awarded the title of "Honored Agricultural Worker of Uzbekistan" by the state.

Analysis and results. Observations and analysis show that women leaders can be more strategists in the field of relationship management in communication. The women of Andijan, who have formed these qualities, have been able to be active in strengthening the organizational culture, enhancing the prestige of the state and society and implementing corporate social responsibility projects. Like successful female leaders, they were able to set their own standards and even fought for it. They have been able to behave professionally in the struggle for standards, despite sometimes being severely criticized. Even in the family environment, in many cases, when faced with crises and tensions, they were able to overcome it: they always distributed their duties and responsibilities equally to society and the family.

By nature, kind female leaders are not only good listeners, but also always happy to speak the truth, to work together by summarizing ideas. For example, during one of Manzura Egamova's work with women, a woman asked, "Why don't you dress like a leader?" "If I had been dressed as you say, you would not have been able to communicate with me in such a friendly manner." [24]

In short, more than 1.5 million people, or half of the population, are women in Andijan region, which is the most densely populated country in the world today. Currently, about 9000 of them hold senior positions in enterprises and organizations, [23] and more than 800000 in socio-political processes [21]. Among them are senators, deputy governors,

inventive scientists, Sukhandon poets and clever art critics with intellectual management skills and creative ideas. You can meet skilled craftsmen and businessmen, heroes of Uzbekistan, Zulfiyakhanum.

In short, Andijan intellectuals and ruling women, as equal members of society, are constantly searching for the development of the country. Feelings such as patriotism, intelligence, creativity, exactingness, intelligence, loyalty to family and profession have been inherited from time immemorial.

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