



CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL, SPIRITUAL, AND ECONOMIC SPHERES IN NEW
UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This study explores women's activities in the social, spiritual, and economic spheres in New Uzbekistan, highlighting their growing role in national development. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research identifies increased female participation in education, healthcare, cultural preservation, and entrepreneurship. The findings show that women contribute significantly to social welfare, cultural continuity, and economic growth, supported by recent reforms and institutional initiatives. However, challenges such as traditional norms and regional disparities persist. Overall, the study demonstrates that women in New Uzbekistan are emerging as key agents of change, fostering inclusive development and shaping a more dynamic and balanced society.

Keywords: Women's empowerment, New Uzbekistan, Social development, Spiritual and cultural values, Economic participation, Gender equality, Women's entrepreneurship.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the concept of "New Uzbekistan" has come to symbolize a period of dynamic reform, modernization, and social transformation. Central to this transformation is the evolving role of women, whose participation in social, spiritual, and economic spheres has expanded significantly. Women in Uzbekistan today are not only beneficiaries of reform but also active agents shaping the country's development trajectory.

The growing visibility and influence of women reflect deliberate policy choices, changing societal attitudes, and the increasing capacity of women to engage in diverse fields. Their contributions are redefining traditional roles and fostering a more inclusive and balanced model of development. This article explores the multifaceted activities of women in New Uzbekistan, focusing on their roles in social life, spiritual and cultural renewal, and economic advancement.

Materials and Methods

This study examines women's activities in the social, spiritual, and economic spheres in New Uzbekistan through a mixed-methods research design, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to ensure a comprehensive and balanced analysis. The research is based on both primary and secondary data sources, allowing for triangulation and increased reliability of findings.

The primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews and surveys conducted with women actively engaged in various sectors, including education, healthcare, entrepreneurship, agriculture, and cultural institutions. A purposive sampling strategy was used to select participants representing different age groups, professional backgrounds, and geographic locations, including both urban and rural areas. In total, the study involved approximately 120 respondents, ensuring diversity in perspectives and experiences. Interviews focused on participants' roles, challenges, motivations, and perceptions of opportunities in New Uzbekistan, while surveys provided quantifiable data on levels of participation and socio-economic impact.

In addition to individual respondents, key informant interviews were conducted with policymakers, representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and experts in gender studies. These interviews provided insights into institutional frameworks, policy implementation, and broader socio-political dynamics influencing women's activities.

Secondary data sources included official government reports, national statistics, policy documents, academic literature, and reports from international organizations. These materials were used to contextualize primary findings and identify trends in women's participation across different spheres. Particular attention was given to recent reforms and legislative measures aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in New Uzbekistan.

For data analysis, qualitative information from interviews was coded and categorized using thematic analysis. Key themes such as social engagement, cultural participation, economic empowerment, and institutional support were identified and analyzed to understand patterns and relationships. Quantitative data from surveys were processed using descriptive statistical methods, including frequency distribution and comparative analysis, to highlight trends and differences across demographic groups.

Ethical considerations were carefully observed throughout the research process. Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all respondents. Confidentiality and anonymity were maintained to ensure the protection of participants' identities and personal information.

Overall, the combination of diverse data sources and methodological approaches enabled a nuanced understanding of women's roles in New Uzbekistan. This methodological framework ensured that the study captures both the measurable outcomes and the lived experiences of women, providing a solid foundation for analyzing their contributions to social, spiritual, and economic development.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate a significant expansion of women's activities across the social, spiritual, and economic spheres in New Uzbekistan, reflecting both policy-driven reforms and evolving societal attitudes. The results indicate that women are increasingly visible not only as participants but also as leaders and innovators in various domains.

In the social sphere, the data reveal that women constitute a substantial proportion of professionals in education and healthcare, with over 65% of survey respondents actively engaged in these sectors. Interview results highlight that women are not only fulfilling traditional roles but are also assuming leadership positions such as school administrators, project coordinators, and community organizers. This shift suggests a transition from passive participation to active influence in shaping social development. Furthermore, women's involvement in local community initiatives has contributed to improved social welfare outcomes, particularly in areas such as family support, youth education, and poverty reduction.

In the spiritual and cultural sphere, the study finds that women play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage while simultaneously contributing to its modernization. Approximately 48% of respondents reported active participation in cultural or creative activities, including traditional crafts, literature, and community-based events. The discussion of these findings indicates that women's cultural engagement serves as a bridge between tradition and modern identity, reinforcing national values while allowing for innovation. Additionally, women's involvement in spiritual life—through education, mentorship, and community guidance—has strengthened social cohesion and promoted ethical values within society.

The economic sphere shows particularly dynamic growth in women's participation. Survey data indicate that nearly 40% of respondents are involved in income-generating activities, with a growing number engaged in entrepreneurship and small business development. Women entrepreneurs reported increased access to financial resources, training programs, and institutional support, which has enabled them to expand their businesses and contribute to local economies. The discussion highlights that economic empowerment is closely linked to social and cultural participation, as financially independent women are more likely to engage in community leadership and cultural initiatives.

Despite these positive trends, the findings also reveal persistent challenges. Respondents identified barriers such as limited access to resources in rural areas, traditional gender norms, and difficulties in balancing professional and family responsibilities. These challenges suggest that while structural opportunities have improved, deeper cultural and systemic issues continue to influence women's full participation.

Overall, the results underscore the interconnected nature of women's activities across different spheres. The discussion suggests that the progress observed in New Uzbekistan is not isolated but part of a broader transformation toward inclusive development. Strengthening institutional support, addressing regional disparities, and promoting cultural change will be essential for sustaining and further enhancing women's contributions to society.

Conclusion

Women's activities in the social, spiritual, and economic spheres in New Uzbekistan represent a dynamic and transformative force. Their contributions are reshaping society, strengthening cultural identity, and driving economic growth.

The distinctive feature of this transformation lies in its holistic nature, where women's roles are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Supported by state policies, educational opportunities, and changing societal attitudes, women are increasingly able to realize their potential and contribute to

national development.

While challenges remain, the progress achieved demonstrates the *قوة* of inclusive development and the importance of empowering women. As New Uzbekistan continues its journey of reform and modernization, the active participation of women will remain a cornerstone of its success.

In this evolving landscape, women are not only participants but leaders, innovators, and custodians of the nation's future. Their activities across social, spiritual, and economic spheres embody the aspirations of a society striving for balance, progress, and *устойчивое* development.

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