After the October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the Soviet Union was the first socialist country to promote socio-political and economic equality between genders. The Soviet Constitution granted equal rights including the right to work, equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities made the people aware about their position in the society. This encouraged the women to empower in their field.

During the Gorbachev’s *Glasnost* and *Perestroika* the socio-cultural and economic issues were again debated in order to appraise the changes in the Soviet system.

After disintegration, from seven decades of Socialist Communist System to the market economy, the people of Central Asia have to face multiple challenges in socio-cultural and economic fields. The people of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan have been the victims of the transition process, as they have to acquire skills to survive in the job market. Numerous tribes and ethnic groups of Central Asia got into inter and intra ethnic conflicts to assert their identity and gain economic benefits. However, only a democratic structure can guarantee the space to safeguard their identity. The major concern is to survive in a democratic environment and to make use of the natural resources for their benefit to improve the living standards. Gradually the republics according to the needs trying their best to overcome from this transitional inconsistency and to appear in international scenario. The intention became easier with the help of neighbouring countries, NGOs and international agencies.