

# Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences



Journal home page: <a href="http://ijournal.uz/index.php/jartes">http://ijournal.uz/index.php/jartes</a>

### THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Suvanqulova Gavharbonu<sup>1</sup>

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

#### **KEYWORDS**

gender equality, "Mahalla" institute, "Women's notebook"

higher education.

#### ABSTRACT

The article focuses on women's attention and opportunities in higher education. In recent years, a number of reforms have been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure gender equality and gender equality in all spheres. In particular, the issues of increasing women's coverage and increasing opportunities in the higher education system are one of the pressing issues of our time.

2181-2675/© 2022 in XALQARO TADQIQOT LLC.

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6591020

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Master of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Jizzakh, UZB



## OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ROLI

### KALIT SO'ZLAR:

### <u>ANNOTATSIYA</u>

oliy ta'lim, gender tengligi, "Mahalla" instituti, "Ayollar daftari" Maqolada oliy ta'lim tizimida ayollarga boʻlgan e'tibor va yaratilgan imkoniyatlar xaqida soʻz boradi. Soʻnggi yillarda Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida xar bir sohada gender tengligi va jinslar oʻrtasidagi imkoniyatlarni tengligini ta'minlash masalalarida qator islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Shu jumladan, oliy ta'lim tizimida xotin-qizlarning qamrovini kengaytirish va imkoniyatlarni koʻpaytirish masalalari zamonamizning dolzarb masalalaridan biridir.

Today, we all feel deeply, seeing in direct practice that the women of Uzbekistan are going to have their place on every front. Consequently, a lot of attention is being paid to the issue of women in Uzbekistan. Their rights, freedoms, legitimate interests are enshrined in our Constitution, laws. Admittedly, by the way, most of the reforms in this regard remained on paper. In some cases, the conditions for women to manifest themselves were inadequate, stereotypes were hindered. For example, if a woman said that I am an entrepreneur, there was no system of giving preferences. In general, a clear "road map" on the realization of this was not developed, although a legal framework was created for creating preferences for them. As a result, this layer of society, which in fact should be active, has become increasingly passive. Taking only one sphere of education, we had differences in the way that girls and boys gain knowledge, provide their future in terms of their choice of profession, there is still such a worldview. True, all children are taught in school. But then the choice of profession, when it comes to studying in a higher educational institution, more attention and preference will be paid to the education of the son child, the creation of all conditions for him. Because in some people it is necessary only to give knowledge to the son child, to be taught, because the views that he is our breadwinner prevail. When the girl comes to the boy, it will take a different tone. Since school education is compulsory, it is read. But then emphasis is placed on the notion that "this is someone's fault, if necessary, the spouse will break up." However, the more the girl has higher education, the more knowledge and potential she will receive, the more she will "infect" her children in the future, and in every possible way will approach the issue of adult education with responsibility. And the future of the land is created by mothers who have such a worldview. In turn, I know many women who devote themselves to their family, spouses and children, although today they are extremely educated, talented in our society. After all, if the spouse finds enough money for the provision of the family, the woman herself has time, Labor to spend for her children, why should we take her to work? This is also their own right, the choice, in fact.

An example of our opinion today is that we are openly talking about a democratic principle called gender equality, consistent measures are being taken in this regard. What does gender equality actually mean?



### Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences (JARTES) VOLUME 1, ISSUE 6 / ISSN 2181-2675

There were times when, the more we feared using the word violence, poverty, the more our leaders were so afraid of using the word gender equality. These words were practically not pronounced publicly in the socio-political, socio-economic life of our country. Therefore, even when we say gender equality, misconceptions have been formed in the minds of our people.

It was accepted that the term gender equality means that women should be superior to men, do not ignore them, conduct their own speech to men. However, gender equality is a much more beautiful concept. This means that it is necessary to give men and women equal opportunities in everything. That is, the acquisition of knowledge, the choice of a profession, the creation of equal opportunities for men and women in the promotion of positions is gender equality.

Although we have been a member of the UN since 1992, but without fulfilling its many requirements. Because at us it was impossible to say the same. There was no poverty, the fur all lived beautifully.

At the present time, such relations have radically changed.

First of all, it is necessary to pay great attention to the education, knowledge, occupation of our girls. It is necessary to regularly carry out extensive explanatory work on various topics between them. The whole system should be equally responsible for the preparation of our wives for life. This is done in such a way that the special office dealing with women's issues will not even be needed if it comes out of the udder of attracting the whole society.

It is undoubtedly the turnaround of gender equality strategy in Uzbekistan, which is currently being developed. Proceeding from this, the strategy reflects all activities that must be carried out by the state and society in this regard. It will cover the period from 2020 to 2030. Most importantly, these objectives are also in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. This strategy was not only developed by members of the Senate and the commission, but also actively participated in its preparation by many non-governmental organizations, representatives of the public.

About half of the population of our country – 17 million are women and girls. Ensuring their interests, strengthening their place in the life of society is an important direction of the social policy of our state.

In the last four years 2 laws, 6 decrees and resolutions of the president have been adopted in this regard. For the first time, a committee on women and gender equality was established in the Senate. Today, about 1 thousand 400 women are working in leadership positions at the level of the Republic and regions, more than 43 thousand districts and cities. There are great opportunities for girls to get a quality education, get a profession and get a job. 48 percent of the students are women. In accordance with the system established last year, 950 girls in need of social protection were admitted to higher education institutions on the basis of a state grant.



### REFERENCES.

- 1. On February 26, under the chairmanship of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, she made a report at the meeting on the problems of women and their social support.
- 2. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Иностранные инвестиции в развитии предпринимательства-как важный фактор формирования среднего класса в Узбекистане //Central Asian journal of social sciences and history. 2021. Т. 2. №. 10. С. 76-86.
- 3. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Узбекистан-Южная Корея: Перспективы Развития Двусторонних Отношений В Историческом Контексте //Научный Вестник Scientific Reports. C. 24.
- 4. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Современные тенденции привлечения иностранных инвестиций в сферу малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в республике Узбекистан (зарубежный опыт на примере стран ес) //Общественные науки в современном мире: политология, социология, философия, история. 2017. С. 16-23.
- 5. Rashidova F. S. Uzbekistan-China is on the way of strengthening bilateral relations //Theoretical & Applied Science. 2017. №. 12. C. 80-86.
- 6. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Узбекистан-Япония на пути укрепления взаимовыгодного сотрудничества //Общественные науки в современном мире: политология, социология, философия, история. 2018. С. 17-24.
- 7. Rashidova F. S. Growth of small business and private entrepreneurship at a new strategic stage of development //International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation.  $-2020. T. 24. N^{\circ}. 5. C. 2473-2479.$
- 8. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Иностранные Инвестиции В Развитии Предпринимательства–Как важный фактор формирования среднего класса в Узбекистане //Central asian journal of social sciences and history. 2021. Т. 2. №. 10. С. 76-86.
- 9. Рашидова Ф. Ш. Роль женского предпринимательства в развитии и процветании государства //Научный вестник СамГУ. Серия" Гуманитарные науки". 2013. №. 4 (80). С. 18.