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**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION,
OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROSPECTS**

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Introduction

IF YOU NEED GREATNESS...

honor your women

It is no secret that the greatness of every nation and people is due to the maturity of its sons. All our great figures in our past achieved greatness because they were able to instill in themselves the unique high qualities of their mothers, perhaps... We can get valuable information or complete information about these figures from the written sources left by historians, but unfortunately, the personalities of the respected parents of many of our greats have been overlooked. We do not want to blame historians or researchers for this. Because mothers instill in their sons the qualities of maturity with their white milk, with their love and affection. This is a truth that does not need to be emphasized openly - it is a natural state in the spirituality of the Uzbek nation.

Women have always been respected by our people in their maternal status since ancient times. Our people have always understood that high regard for women is high regard for the future of the nation and state. Because it is from mothers that the concepts of mother, homeland and nation begin and are instilled in the soul of a young child. Babies also feel the taste of the homeland from the taste of maternal love. The mature qualities of mothers are passed on to their children through upbringing. As a result, they grow up to be highly virtuous, humane, patriotic, and educated individuals. Therefore, one of the wise men of the East did not say in vain: "If you need great and highly virtuous people, teach mothers greatness and virtue." In this regard, the meaningful words of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "One truth is clear: the spiritual level of any nation is determined primarily by the spiritual level of its women," also mean that today the attention and respect shown to women in our country has risen to the level of state policy.

"Behind all great personalities stands a wise and devoted woman," they say, and we turn to proverbs again.

If we look at history, this proverb is a real truth that the whole world has witnessed and recognized.

If we look at the past, almost all of our great-grandfathers' mothers were wise, intelligent, and of course educated. The mother of the father of medical science, Ibn Sina, was Sitarabonu, the mother of Mirzo Ulugbek was Gavharshodbegim, the parents of our grandfather Navoi, and the mother of Babur Mirzo, Kutlugh Nigorkhanim, were all highly educated. If Mirzo Ulugbek's mother Gavharshodbegim had an influence on his becoming a great scholar, then the upbringing of his grandmother Saraymulkhanim also played an important role.

It is no secret that women were the cause of or directly related to many of the most mind-boggling works and miracles in history. For example, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the world, were built by the Babylonian king in honor of the beautiful queen Semiramis, and this became a literary legend in history...

It is known from history that our great-grandfather Amir Temur always consulted with his beloved wife Saraymulkhanim. The Bibikhanim mausoleum, which still stands tall as a testament to his respect and admiration for this woman, is one of the most remarkable architectural monuments not only in the city of Samarkand, but also in Central Asia.

The fact that the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, a symbol of the devotion and loyalty of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan to his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, is recognized as the eighth wonder of the world, inspires a sense of pride and honor in the hearts of our generations.

The image of Oybarchin in the Uzbek folk epic "Alpomish" also embodies all the beautiful virtues inherent in our women, and will always remain a symbol of loyalty and devotion to the Motherland, family, and unparalleled courage and fortitude for Uzbek girls.

It is no secret that the courage shown by the Sogdian princess Tomaris, after her son, the Sogdian prince Sparangiz, was cunningly captured and executed by the Iranian army, has become an example for the peoples of the world, and her patriotism and courage have been an example for the peoples of the world for centuries. If we look at the recent past, it is no exaggeration to say that the loyalty of the people of Uzbekistan Zulfiyakhanim to her husband, like-minded person and colleague, the unique poet Hamid Olimjon, who left a name in the history of Uzbek literature as the singer of happiness and joy, is a monument to a true Uzbek woman.

This statue erected by Zulfiya has raised the name of Hamid Alimjon to even higher heights, and this double star will shine eternally in the sky of Uzbek literature.

It is clear from the above that famous people, kings, who have left their names in eternity, showed great respect for women. Of course, women were honored not only for their external beauty - their appearance, but also for their inner spiritual world - their character. If I may say so, the above monuments will become exemplary symbols for all people.

While emphasizing the respect our great ancestors had for women, a legend came to mind...

In ancient times, the king of a country wanted to wage war on a neighboring country. For this purpose, he sent his spies to obtain complete information about that country.

After a certain period of time, the spies returned and said that there was no point in waging war on that country. When the king asked them the reason for this, the spies said that women there were highly respected and honored, that the sons of the country, who honored their mothers, wives, and sisters so much, protected their homeland like the apple of their eye and did not send an enemy to it, and that they were brave and courageous people who fought tooth and nail against the enemy, saying, "Such a people cannot be defeated."

Hearing these reasonable words, the king gave up the idea of going to war there.

Today, attention to women in our country is evident on every front.

The words of the head of our state, "If a woman is happy, the family and society will certainly be happy. That is why all of us - from the President to the lowest level of leaders and officials - must work by adhering to this high standard. Only then will our people and the Creator be pleased with us," stir our hearts as another example of the high attention to women.

Yes, history has it that a country that respects its women, a country with intelligent women, will be prosperous and prosperous.

The content and purpose of the Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the topic "WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, OBSTACLES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS", organized by the Jizzakh Regional Committee for Family and Women, the Jizzakh Regional Department of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, and the Jizzakh Regional Agency for Youth Affairs, was focused on the issues of the role of modern women in the family and society, their rights, and their participation in leadership and political processes.

The conference presented materials in the following areas, each of which included relevant and important topics.

1. Women's Economic Independence - Women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy and business opportunities;
2. Women and Technology - The role of women in IT, engineering and science;
3. Gender Equality and Legal Protection - Women's rights and related legislation;
5. The role of women in the family and society - Upbringing, education and family relations;
6. Women and Ecology - The role of women in environmental protection;

7. Women's Leadership and Political Participation - Women's participation in leadership and political processes.

We hope that this collection, which contains materials that highlight the ongoing tasks in our country, such as ensuring gender equality, increasing the value of women in society, their activity in socio-economic and political spheres, respecting and honoring women based on national values, educating girls, and strengthening the role and participation of our sisters in the life of the state and society, will continue in a new context and on a large scale. As a means of summarizing the importance, goals and objectives of the scientific and practical conference, it will encourage our dear women to take a worthy place in society, conquer the peaks of science, and move forward - to research and strive.

**Меҳрибон АБДУРАҲМОНОВА,
Ўзбекистон Ёзувчилар уюшмаси
Жиззах вилоят бўлими раҳбари**

**RAHBAR AYOLLARNING BOSHQARUV KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH:
ZAMONAVIY TALABLAR VA IJTIMOY ZARURIYAT**

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Abstract: *This article is dedicated to the necessity of developing managerial competencies of women leaders, the theoretical and practical foundations of this process, as well as their role and significance in ensuring gender equality. In the current global and national context, involving women in leadership positions and enhancing their professional potential have become important factors in the development of the state and society. The article analyzes approaches aimed at acquiring modern competencies such as strategic thinking, decision-making, team management, innovation, and adaptation to remote work. It also examines social, cultural, and institutional factors influencing the activities of women leaders.*

Keywords: *women leaders, managerial competencies, gender equality, professional development, innovative approach, social stereotypes, leadership, public administration.*

Bugungi kunda gender tengligi va ayollarning davlat boshqaruvidagi ishtirokini ta’minlash xalqaro miqyosda dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bu borada BMT, Yevropa Ittifoqi, Jahon Banki kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar va yetakchi davlatlar qator muhim dasturlarni amalga oshirishmoqda [1]. O‘zbekiston ham so‘nggi yillarda bu borada jiddiy islohotlar olib bormoqda. Respublikamiz Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek, “davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida ayollarning o‘rni va mavqeyini yanada mustahkamlash – islohotlarimizning eng ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir” [2].

Ayniqsa, rahbar ayollarning boshqaruv kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish, ularni strategik fikrlash, qaror qabul qilish, jamoa boshqaruvi, raqamli savodxonlik va o‘zgarishlarga moslashish kabi zamonaviy ko‘nikmalar bilan ta’minlash muhim vazifa bo‘lib turibdi.

Nazariy asoslar va dolzarb masalalar

Rahbarlik kompetensiyalari deganda faqatgina tashkilotni boshqarish emas, balki murakkab ijtimoiy va institutsional muhitda barqaror natijalarga erishish uchun zarur bo‘lgan kognitiv, ijtimoiy va texnik ko‘nikmalar majmui tushuniladi. Bu ko‘nikmalar rahbar ayollar uchun ikki baravar muhim, chunki ular faqat professional emas, balki gender stereotiplari, patriarxal madaniyat, ish-oila muvozanati kabi omillar bilan ham yuzma-yuz kelishadi [3].

O‘zbekiston va dunyo tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, rahbar ayollar quyidagi kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishlari zarur:

-
- Strategik fikrlash va istiqbolni anglash
 - Tez va asosli qaror qabul qilish
 - Jamoani samarali boshqarish
 - Nizolarni boshqarish va vositachilik
 - Innovatsion yondashuvlar va texnologik savodxonlik
 - Masofaviy ish sharoitiga moslashuvchanlik
 - Media bilan samarali aloqalar o'rnatish [4]

Amaliy tajriba va xalqaro yondashuvlar

Dunyoning yetakchi kompaniya va tashkilotlari (masalan, *Lean In Circles*, *McKinsey & Company*) rahbar ayollarning o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi dasturlar ishlab chiqmoqda. Ular mentorlik, yetakchilik bo'yicha treninglar, stressni boshqarish kurslari, ayollar uchun o'ziga xos kar'era yo'llarini shakllantirish kabi yondashuvlarni ilgari suradi [5].

Bundan tashqari, rivojlangan davlatlarda quyidagi yondashuvlar keng qo'llaniladi:

- Gender tengligini ta'minlovchi qonunchilik bazasini takomillashtirish
- Rahbar ayollarga moslashuvchan ish jadvali yaratish
- Oila va ish o'rtasida muvozanatni qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari
- Ayollarning kar'erasiga salbiy ta'sir etuvchi stereotiplarni yo'q qilishga qaratilgan axborot kampaniyalari

O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tizimli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Natijada, ayollarning davlat boshqaruvidagi ulushi 27 foizdan 35 foizga oshgan [6]. Davlat siyosati doirasida:

- Rahbar ayollarning kasbiy rivoji uchun malaka oshirish kurslari
- Tuman va shahar darajasida ayollarni tayyorlovchi "liderlik maktablari"
- Ijtimoiy stereotiplarni yo'q qilish bo'yicha ommaviy targ'ibot ishlari
- Mahalliy va xalqaro yetakchi ayollar tarmog'ini yaratish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda [7].

Ijtimoiy va madaniy to'siqlar

Rahbar ayollarning rivojlanishiga faqat kasbiy emas, balki madaniy va sotsial to'siqlar ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bular jumlasiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Patriarxal qadriyatlarning ustuvorligi
- Ayollarning ijtimoiy roli haqida mavjud stereotiplar
- Mehnat bozorida gender tafovutlar
- Rahbar ayollarning ommaviy axborot vositalarida noto'g'ri aks ettirilishi

Shu bois, boshqaruv kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishda ushbu omillarni ham inobatga olish zarur [8].

Xulosa va tavsiyalar

Rahbar ayollarning boshqaruv kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlash, balki davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida barqarorlikni, innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etish va qarorlar sifatini oshirishning muhim omilidir.

Tavsiyalar:

1. Ayollar uchun zamonaviy liderlik bo'yicha milliy o'quv markazlarini tashkil etish
2. Mentorlik va murabbiylik dasturlarini kengaytirish
3. Ish-oila muvozanatini ta'minlash bo'yicha qonunchilikni mustahkamlash
4. Boshqaruv lavozimlariga nomzod ayollar uchun maxsus tayyorlov kurslarini yo'lga qo'yish
5. Gender stereotiplariga qarshi kurashishda OAVning ijobiy rolini oshirish

Rahbar ayollarning salohiyati – bu jamiyatning intellektual va axloqiy salohiyati. Ularning boshqaruvdagi faol ishtiroki O'zbekistonning rivojlanishida muhim omil sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.

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ANNEX 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE: THE PATH TO A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

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Аннотация: В статье анализируются проблемы, ограничивающие экономическую независимость, и предлагаются пути их преодоления, включая поддержку женского предпринимательства, повышение финансовой грамотности и использование потенциала цифровой экономики. Экономическая свобода женщин — залог развития всего общества.

Abstract: This article analyzes the problems that limit economic independence and discusses ways to overcome them, including supporting women's entrepreneurship, increasing financial literacy and using the opportunities of the digital economy. Women's economic freedom is a guarantee of the development of the entire society.

Ключевые слова: экономическая независимость, гендерное равенство, женское предпринимательство, финансовая грамотность, кредитные программы, цифровая экономика, женщины в IT, система страхования, инновационные решения.

Keywords: economic independence, gender equality, women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy, credit programs, digital economy, women in IT, insurance system, innovative solutions.

Women's economic independence is one of the important factors in the development of society, which directly affects not only women's personal lives, but also the economic stability of the country. Gender equality is an integral part of economic development, and countries where women are actively involved in the workforce have a significant increase in gross domestic product (GDP). (1)

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BMB HOLDING – A CONFIDENT STEP INTO THE FUTURE

Eight years ago, the era of New Uzbekistan began in the history of our country and brought about major changes in our lives. The reforms implemented by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev created a stable business environment for the growth of private entrepreneurship and served to form the New Uzbekistan brand of entrepreneurs.

One of the largest private business entities that plays an important role in the economic life of our country, which is gaining a strong position not only in the domestic market, but also in the international market, BMB HOLDING has gained great prestige not only in Uzbekistan, but also among the international business community.

Founded in 2017, BMB HOLDING has created 7,000 permanent and 80,000 seasonal jobs in its 4 joint ventures and 28 subsidiaries, and has invested a total of 1.5 billion UZS in agribusiness, development, sports and tourism, as well as other sectors of our country, together with leading foreign partners. is implementing joint investment projects worth more than US dollars.

Currently, BMB HOLDING includes BMB AGRO, specializing in the production of export-oriented agricultural products, BMB AGROKLAster, specializing in fruit and vegetable growing, BMB-OPERA ZAFFERANO, specializing in the cultivation and processing of saffron on an area of 700 hectares in the Bakhmal district, and BMB SHIFO.

The export volume of saffron products is growing from year to year. In particular, in 2021 this indicator amounted to 1.2 million euros,

and in 2027 its total export volume is planned to increase 10 times and reach 12 million euros.

In addition, the ORO ROSSO MILANO joint venture located in Milan, Italy, has established the activities of highly qualified specialists in the processing of saffron and its application in new areas. This joint venture is an official partner of the Italian football clubs Milan and Monza. Currently, enterprises specializing in primary and deep processing of agricultural products and providing logistics services have also been established, including BMB AGRO PLUS, which specializes in deep processing of fruit and vegetable products with an annual capacity of 85.0 thousand tons, worth 40.7 million. US dollars, BMB-NRC AGROLOGISTICS, which includes primary sorting, calibration and packaging of 810.0 thousand tons of agricultural products per year and a refrigerator with a storage capacity of 10.0 thousand tons of products, with a total project value of 57.7 million. US dollars, BMB IMPEX, which exports agricultural products to foreign markets, imports products in demand for the domestic market and has packaging capacities that fully meet modern international standards. Over the past period, 8 enterprises carrying out export and import operations

within the holding have supplied popular products to more than 20 countries. In particular, in 2022 - 32.5 million, in 2023 - 42.8 million, and in 2024 - 48.0 million US dollars in agricultural exports. Also, saffron and other domestically produced products, distinguished by their high quality, were demonstrated at prestigious international exhibitions held in our country and abroad. In particular, they took part in such international exhibitions as "Green Week - 2024", "Uzbekistan - China: Xinjiang Products", "IRAN EXPO-2024", "World of Trade - 2024", "INNOPROM", "Bridal Fashion Show 2024" in Malaysia. The Holding system has launched modern hotel and restaurant chains in the tourism and Horeca sectors under the BMB GLOBAL SAYOHAT and BMB ZA'FARON brands in the Tashkent region and Jizzakh city. BMB VILLAGE complexes with the most modern amenities for tourists, passengers and drivers have been launched in the Chinaz district of the Tashkent region and along the M-39 highway passing through the Sharof Rashidov district of the Jizzakh region. At the same time, ZA'FARON health complexes located in the Navoi and Syrdarya regions continue their activities for the health of our people. In addition, the BMB HIGH-TECH enterprise operates in the Holding system, which has built more than 200 production complexes, restaurant and hotel chains, modern business centers, multi-storey residential buildings and social facilities over the past period. For eight years, BMB HOLDING, recognized as the symbol of the "New Uzbekistan Businessmen" brand, has been implementing not only commercial, but also a number of social projects aimed at improving our society and people's lives. In particular, in the Bakhmal district, near the Saffron Drying and Packaging Plant, which was commissioned last year, about 2.5 km of roads were paved with concrete and 25-30 km of electricity networks were laid, and the "Cholkuvar" wholesale and retail complex was built in Arnasay district, creating additional convenience for the local population. The Holding provides financial assistance and support for the permanent treatment of patients with serious illnesses, including cancer, cerebral palsy, and the visually impaired. The Holding has introduced special scholarships for talented students and supports hundreds of young people studying at various universities. BMB HOLDING has also successfully implemented a number of social projects aimed at further strengthening our youth's interest in sports. In particular, the BMB PFC professional futsal club has won the championship, cup, and super cup of Uzbekistan several times to date. The Holding has sponsored professional football clubs such as "Sogdiana" and "Lokomotiv" over the past period. It should be noted that BMB HOLDING made a special contribution to the high-level organization of the World Futsal Championship held in Uzbekistan last year. At the same time, it has become the official sponsor of the Uzbekistan Professional Football League Championship and the Uzbekistan National Automobile and Motorcycle Federation. The Holding's plans for 2025 include the creation of a new sewing factory in the Sardoba district of the Syrdarya region to provide employment for hundreds of women, the expansion of the area of saffron plantations in the Bakhmal district of the Jizzakh region, and the construction of a large-scale BMB MALL - a modern shopping complex and business center - in the city of Jizzakh. In short, BMB HOLDING, which has set openness and mutually beneficial cooperation as its main goal, has been confidently moving forward with you for eight years!

"BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BANK"

Head of the Jizzakh Regional Territorial Department of JSCB "Business Development Bank"

Farrukh Akmalovich Ikromov.

"Business Development Bank" - we make your dreams come true.

Jizzakh Banking Services Office of JSCB "Business Development Bank" provides you with such services as:

- preferential loans for business;
- car loans;
- profitable deposits;
- online microloans;
- cards.

1. Payments for services and other expenses provided by the bank under the tariff are charged from clients in foreign currency (at the rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the day of the transaction or cross rate) or in national currency in the manner established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. In cases where the client does not have foreign currency funds, current payments are charged in national currency at the rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the day of the transaction.

3. When providing services for operations not provided for in the tariffs established by the Bank, commission payments for these services are charged based on the tariffs established for similar operations. Such operations are carried out on the basis of a separate agreement.

4. In individual cases, the Bank's Credit Committee may establish a separate procedure for charging fees.

5. The tariffs approved by the Bank's Management Board establish a lower or upper limit for the amount of fees, and the amount charged for these types of services is established in accordance with the agreement. The following abbreviations are used in this document:

ABM - Main Information Center of the Central Bank;

BHM - basic calculation amount;

BEN - the sender of the money does not pay any service fee, all costs are paid by the recipient;

OUR - the sender of the money transfer pays all costs;

SHA – the sender pays the costs associated with sending money at his bank, the recipient pays the costs associated with receiving money;

SWIFT – World Bank System for the Transfer of Information and Payments;

CB of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Bank – JSCB “Business Development Bank”; BXO – Banking Services Office;

BXM – Banking Services Center;

YTT – individual entrepreneur;

XYuS – business entities.

6. This document uses the concept of “symbol”, which means a set of symbols used to analyze the sources of cash inflows and outflows through bank cash desks for their purposes, as well as to reflect the movement of interbank cash.

SECTION 1: WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE - WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES.

Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This article examines the issues of ensuring women's economic independence and expanding their business activities. It also presents mechanisms for ensuring gender equality, supporting women entrepreneurs, existing problems and recommendations for their elimination. The reforms being carried out in our country and programs aimed at realizing women's potential are analyzed.

Keywords: Women, economic independence, entrepreneurship, gender equality, social activism, state programs, financial literacy.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to increasing the role and activity of women in society, ensuring their economic independence. At the initiative of our President, a number of programs are being implemented to attract women to entrepreneurship and form them as qualified specialists. The goal is to strengthen their role in family and social life by giving women economic freedom.

1. The concept of economic independence and its importance: Economic independence is the ability of a person to earn an income through his own work, make independent financial decisions and ensure financial security. For women, this creates not only personal freedom, but also family stability and the opportunity to actively participate in the education of children.

2. Women's entrepreneurship: we will be able to consider existing opportunities and obstacles.

Today, the following opportunities are available to women:

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- State grants and subsidies;
 - Financial assistance through the "Women's Book";
 - Microloans and preferential credit programs;
 - Vocational training centers and training.

At the same time, there are some problems, which we can name the following:

- Low level of financial literacy;
- Difficulties in maintaining a balance between family and work;
- Stereotypes and social pressures;
- Lack of trust in financial institutions towards women.

3. The role of state policy in ensuring women's economic independence: The following documents adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan serve as an important basis in this direction: "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; Activities of the "Commission on Women's Support and the Family Institute"; Individual approaches through the Mahallabay system of work.

4. Experience of women entrepreneurs: The examples of successful women in different regions of Uzbekistan show that entrepreneurship means not only material wealth, but also social responsibility. Many of them are actively involved in providing employment to other women, training them in a profession, and social projects. Of course, in order for women to start their entrepreneurial activities, they are currently provided with benefits in a number of areas. Below, we provide detailed information on the main areas and opportunities, and a number of banks are offering special programs aimed at developing women's entrepreneurship:

Microcreditbank: Provides unsecured loans of up to 33 million soums to women who are engaged in entrepreneurship as individuals.

Agrobank: Provides financial assistance to women engaged in horticulture.

Aloqabank: Provides financial support to women engaged in IT, beekeeping, and fruit growing.

In conclusion, we can say that strengthening women's economic independence is an important factor not only for their own personal development, but also for the development of society as a whole. Therefore, the following proposals are relevant:

- Expanding special financial literacy programs for women;
- Introducing practical training and a mentoring system for entrepreneurship;
- Strengthening mechanisms to support family entrepreneurship;
- Establishing innovative funds for startups with women's participation.

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Annex 1

Women's Economic Independence: Prospects for Women's Entrepreneurship, Financial Literacy, and Business Empowerment

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Abstract: This article comprehensively analyzes the role of women's entrepreneurship in ensuring women's economic independence, the impact of the level of financial literacy, and the role of business opportunities.

Based on the experience of the world and Uzbekistan, the mechanisms for involving women in economic activity, existing problems, and ways to overcome them are studied. Also, based on statistical data from recent years, the effectiveness of state policies and international projects aimed at increasing women's economic participation, and the issue of women's economic independence are analyzed in depth. In particular, problems and obstacles in developing women's entrepreneurship, increasing the level of financial literacy, and using modern business opportunities are highlighted, and suggestions and recommendations are made to eliminate them. Based on Uzbek and international experience, socio-economic analyses are conducted and the effectiveness of measures taken to ensure gender equality is assessed.

Keywords: Women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy, economic independence, gender equality, business environment, social innovation, women, Uzbekistan, economic independence, digital economy, social inclusion, social barriers

In today's conditions of globalization and technological progress, increasing the activity of each stratum of society, in particular women, in economic life is one of the urgent tasks. Ensuring women's economic independence is an important factor not only for their family well-being, but also for social equality in a broad sense and sustainable development. In our country, special attention is paid to ensuring gender equality, involving women in business activities, and creating economic opportunities for them by increasing their financial literacy. We know that women's economic independence is an integral part of ensuring gender equality and strengthening social stability. Economic freedom gives women not only material independence, but also the right to make decisions about their lives, social activity and the opportunity for self-realization. A number of legal and institutional reforms are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure the rights and interests of women and their broad involvement in economic activity. However, a number of systemic problems still prevent the full potential in this area from being revealed.

1. Women's entrepreneurship - the basis of economic activity

Women's entrepreneurship not only helps women to become self-employed and earn income, but also ensures social stability in society. It is encouraging that the number of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan has been increasing in recent years. Benefits, subsidies, microloans and grants provided by the state are creating the basis for women to start their own businesses.

2. Financial literacy is an important tool for making economic decisions

Financial literacy is the ability to make informed decisions in the system of managing personal and family budgets, saving, investing, and lending. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the level of financial literacy among women, which is 12-15% lower than that of men, creates certain obstacles to the formation of economic independence. Targeted educational programs implemented in Uzbekistan through the "Women's Notebook" have initiated positive changes in this regard.

3. Business opportunities and the digital economy

Digital platforms, e-commerce, freelancing (free labor) and startup projects are opening up new business horizons for women. Especially during the pandemic, many women have been able to successfully operate in areas such as "online shopping" and "home services". At the same time, infrastructure problems and limited Internet access in the regions remain obstacles to women's entrepreneurship to some extent. Analysis with statistical data According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024), 24.3 percent of small businesses in the country are owned by women. The number of jobs created by women entrepreneurs in 2021 amounted to more than 315 thousand. During 2023, more than 200 thousand women were provided with preferential loans worth 1.2 trillion soums through the "Women's Book". According to the UN Women (2022) report, the level of financial literacy among women in Uzbekistan is around 47%, which is lower than the average for Central Asia. Now let me turn to the problems and solutions:

1. Women's entrepreneurship is becoming an important component of the country's economy today. In rural areas, women are more likely to work in services, crafts, and food production. The state

. Solutions: Open digital centers in the regions, launch “IT for Women” programs;

Create and develop safe e-commerce platforms for women;

It is necessary to expand free training courses on digital services, introduce an online certification system

My conclusions and proposals are as follows:

The economic independence of women is an integral factor in strengthening their position in society, ensuring social equality and increasing family well-being, a stable society and a developed economy. It is necessary to widely involve women in entrepreneurial activities, help them form financial literacy and fully use the opportunities of the modern digital economy. It is recommended to work in the following areas It is necessary to widely involve women in entrepreneurial activities, help them form financial literacy and fully use the opportunities of the modern digital economy. It is recommended to work in the following areas:

1. Develop a national strategy to increase financial literacy.
2. Create separate grant and investment platforms for women entrepreneurs.
3. Expanding remote work and e-commerce opportunities by developing digital infrastructure in the regions.
4. Increasing mentoring and incubation centers for women starting businesses.
5. Making financial literacy programs targeted at women a state policy;
6. Ensuring broad access to microfinance and digital banking services;
7. Strengthening associations of women entrepreneurs at the local level;
8. Widely promoting digital technologies among women and increasing IT vocational centers;
9. Improving social policy based on gender-sensitive statistical analysis.

Through these measures, not only women, but also the entire society can achieve economic stability

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Annex 1

WOMEN – GIRLS’ INDEPENDENCE WOMEN’S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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Annotation: This paper explores the issues of ensuring women's independence, the development of female entrepreneurship, enhancement of financial literacy, and the formation of business skills. It analyzes ways to increase women's economic activity, involve them in entrepreneurial initiatives, and strengthen their legal and economic independence. The study also examines government support mechanisms and international experiences aimed at empowering women and promoting sustainable development through their active participation in the economy.

Keywords: women, women's independence, entrepreneurship, female entrepreneurship, financial literacy, business activity, economic activity, gender equality, legal independence, social protection, employment, vocational training, women's potential, economic opportunities, innovative ideas, digital literacy,

microfinancing, startups, business plans, women's leadership, government programs, international grants, credit system, family business, market economy, social equality, women's support, self-employment, local initiatives, rural women's activity.

To ensure the sustainability of women's entrepreneurial activities at the republican level and to expand their opportunities for effective organization of their activities, to ensure the effective implementation of a unified state policy on improving the business environment in this area;

To provide comprehensive support for the initiatives of women wishing to engage in entrepreneurship, to provide preferential loans and subsidies for building greenhouses for growing flowers and fruits and vegetables on their plots, to establish livestock, poultry, fisheries and beekeeping, and to ensure systematic practical assistance by competent authorities at each stage of organizing and implementing entrepreneurial activities;

To provide practical assistance to women who are not engaged in entrepreneurship and gainful employment in organizing the appropriate type of activity. To provide comprehensive support for women's initiatives for entrepreneurship, to increase their share among business entities at the republican level by 40 percent; To eliminate a number of systemic and bureaucratic obstacles to women's entrepreneurial activities. The Agency for the Development of Neighborhood Work and Entrepreneurship, together with the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, and the State Committee for Family and Women: forms a primary list of women recognized as unemployed in each mahalla and who have expressed a desire to work or engage in entrepreneurship; Based on the formed list, regional branches of the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship, "Ishga Marhamat" monocenters under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry organize vocational training (based on the available vacancies of the labor exchange) and entrepreneurship. A procedure is established according to which, based on the recommendations of the assistants of the district (city) khokims on issues of entrepreneurship development, employment generation and poverty reduction, 70 percent of the cost of the training courses (but not more than 1 million soums) will be compensated by the territorial departments of the Agency for the Development of Neighborhood Work and Entrepreneurship for young people and women who are directed to training courses at non-governmental educational organizations (NGOs) and the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship on the basis of a tripartite agreement (territorial department of the agency - NGO or Higher School - citizen). In this case, training of young people and women included in the "Women's Notebook", "Youth Notebook" and "Iron Notebook" by the Higher School will be carried out completely free of charge. The Presidential Decree "On Additional Measures to Support the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship" was adopted. In order to attract women to entrepreneurship and expand financing of their projects, an additional \$200 million will be allocated to support women's projects in 2025. The Fund for Reconstruction and Development will allocate credit resources for a period of seven years, in the amount of \$100 million equivalent at the basic annual rate of the Central Bank - of which \$35 million to JSC "Xalq Bank", \$35 million to JSC "Business Development Bank" and \$30 million to JSC "Microcreditbank". Commercial banks must also attract \$100 million from external financial markets to finance projects within the framework of the "Neighborhood Project" program. The document stipulates that loans to finance women's projects will be provided as follows: from the funds allocated to JSC "Business Development Bank", in accordance with the procedures and mechanisms established within the framework of the Hamroh Women Entrepreneurs Support Program;

At the expense of funds allocated to JSC "Xalq Bank" and JSC "Mikrokreditbank", in accordance with the procedures and mechanisms established within the framework of the Family Entrepreneurship Development Program. "I have special respect for self-confident women" - Presidential Assistant Saida Mirziyoyeva expressed her support for women engaged in entrepreneurial activities. "Despite the difficulties, I always have special respect for women who start their own business, are confident in themselves and strive for progress. Their determination and determination to succeed are the driving force that moves the family, society and the country forward," said Mirziyoyeva. The Presidential Assistant especially mentioned the Hamroh presidential program, created for women who are striving to develop their own business. Within the framework of this program, every woman can receive the necessary knowledge, receive support from mentors, and use preferential loans and grants.

"I am convinced that every success story is a contribution to the development of Uzbekistan. Such stories are becoming more and more common every day,"

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Annex 1

GUIDEING YOUTH AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES INTO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract. *In recent years, due to the growth of natural resource use, the impact of humanity on nature has increased. To solve this problem, we need to be able to properly dispose of waste. Ensuring employment of the population, especially women, is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, an important condition for improving the standard and quality of life of the people.*

Keywords. *Natural resources, plastic, women, entrepreneurship, accessories, beads.*

According to the video selector dedicated to the introduction of a new system based on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood", currently there are 524,241 unemployed women across the republic. During January-March 2020, more than 20,000 women left for foreign countries to work, and the largest share of female unemployment in the republic falls on Fergana, Andijan and Samarkand regions.

In particular, the highest figure falls on Fergana (83,400), Andijan (78,777), Samarkand (62,487), Kashkadarya (59,111), Surkhandarya (50,995), Bukhara (30,210) regions. In the remaining regions, the number of unemployed women is on average 25,000. 8017 unemployed women are registered in Tashkent.

Since 2018, by presidential decree, ensuring the employment of women living in difficult living conditions and with disabilities, especially young women, has been identified as one of the priority tasks of the committee. In this regard, address lists have been formed in the makhallas, and about 10 thousand women living in difficult living conditions have been provided with employment under a separate program, and 38 billion. 261 million soums have been allocated for this [1].

In order to solve the above problems to some extent, it is clear from clear examples that we need to direct every woman in our society to entrepreneurship.

The use of plastic materials is very widespread around us in all areas. Most of the used plastic products become waste and pollute the environment and atmospheric air. 91 percent of plastic produced worldwide is not recycled. The rest remains as waste. Every year, 8 million tons of plastic pollute the oceans.

92 percent of recycled plastic bottles are high-quality materials that can be reused as drinking containers. Waste is mainly recycled from secondary products and waste. For example, waste such as discarded glassware of various types and dried tree trunks can be used to create amazing designs. Plastic bottles can be recycled and a certain amount of electricity can be obtained from them [2].

Uzbekistan generates 10.2 million tons of waste per year, 10.3 percent of which is plastic. In 2022, the volume of plastic increased by 2.5 times compared to 2013. According to the inventory conducted by the Ministry of Ecology, the largest consumers of plastic are packaging, transport and construction. There are enterprises producing plastic products, including dishes and bags, in almost every region of the republic. In addition, imports of plastic products into the country significantly exceeded exports, amounting to 158.5 thousand tons in 2023, worth \$487.5 million. In our country, it is proposed to develop a draft regulatory document to impose an obligation on manufacturers and importers of plastic products to dispose of waste generated from their manufactured and imported products by November 1, 2025. This was reported in the draft Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Program for the Implementation of the “Uzbekistan - 2030” Strategy in the Year of “Environmental Protection and “Green” Economy”. [3]. Unfortunately, not all plastic is recycled, only a very small part of it is recycled in certain countries. According to the results of the audit, the United States sends hundreds of thousands of tons of plastic to other countries, including Bangladesh, Senegal, and Laos. Today, the problem of waste is of concern not only to Uzbekistan, but also to the people of the whole world. A plastic container or other waste in the hands of a person walking on the street seems to be a problem for us. However, this waste can not only be collected and disposed of correctly, but also make good material profit from it.

The reason why 2025 is called the “Year of Environmental Protection and the “Green” Economy”. “The year is dedicated to this, to sharpen laws and put things in order. It would be good if every decision and decree were made green,” said our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. In addition, the President emphasized the need to study and widely implement the experience of foreign countries, and outlined measures such as the organization of waste processing clusters, providing them with tax benefits, and providing preferential loans for the purchase of equipment [4].

To solve these two problems at the same time, we need to take the following measures: Plastic products are collected for recycling and melted to prepare raw materials. The prepared raw materials are cut to the required sizes to make them easy to process and installed on a 3D printer. The 3D printer prints plastic raw materials of the sizes given in the program

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE - WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This article discusses the great achievements of women in the social, cultural, political, and economic spheres and their contribution to the development of science in Uzbekistan, which is rapidly developing and progressing.

Keywords: Women, gender equality, modern technologies, literacy, innovations, economic independence, women's entrepreneurship

“If one girl in a family studies and has a higher education, the atmosphere in the house will completely change.” These words of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev indicate that the role of women in the development of science and innovation, and in the comprehensive development of society as a whole, is of great importance. In the 21st century, where science and innovation are rapidly developing, women are making a significant contribution to the development of society with their high-level scientific and technological innovations and their high potential in entrepreneurial activities in various fields. This process not only creates the basis for women to achieve economic independence, but also plays an important role in achieving gender equality. It should be recognized that women's interest in knowledge, their creative approach to every task, their entrepreneurial skills and management have caused great changes in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres worldwide. It is also worth noting that in our country, women make up 77 percent of the medical profession, 74 percent of the educational profession, and 46 percent of the economy and industry, which indicates that our country is taking a responsible approach to creating a number of amenities for women in their lives and work, solving social problems affecting them, and creating a number of opportunities for them to achieve economic independence. In order to form financial literacy in every woman, more than 252 thousand women were given knowledge and skills in professions that are in high demand in the labor market and in today's information world, as well as entrepreneurial strategies. And more than 233 thousand women were allocated loans in the amount of 4 trillion 700 billion soums by our state so that they could start their own businesses and thereby achieve economic independence. Based on these opportunities being created, it is no exaggeration to say that there is a great belief that the level of progress and development in any developed country is determined by the attitude towards women in that country and the scope of opportunities created for them. Women's education is not only important in work activities, but also in maintaining family relationships, maintaining family unity, and, most importantly, in their participation in child rearing. The role of the mother plays a key role in child rearing. Because the mother is the true source of spiritual development. The following thoughts of Abdullah Avloni about the importance of an intelligent woman are proof of our above words. “Education should begin from the day of birth. Who does the education? Where is it taught? The question arises. To this question, “First of all, home upbringing is the mother's duty. The second school and madrasah education is the duty of the father, teacher, mudassir and government. After all, the development of a society and human freedom is achieved primarily through children who embody high human qualities. That is why most of the reforms being implemented in our country by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev are aimed at the

self-development of women. 7 out of 10 women in our country are academics, 271 are scientists with the degree of Doctor of Science (DSc), and 1,411 are scientists with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). The main composition of these scientists is clearly visible in the fields of chemistry, agriculture, education, medicine and the humanities. According to statistical data, in 2020-2021, the number of women in our country who were registered and engaged in scientific research amounted to 2,456, and today these indicators have increased even more, which is also a sign of the growing number of women. is the result of the opportunities being created. In this regard, it is no coincidence that the phrase "businesswoman" has entered our language in recent years. One of the main reasons for this is the fair approach to the participation of women in corporate leadership and entrepreneurship. As a result, we can see that in developing countries, the rate of women's entrepreneurial activity is 45.5 percent in high-income countries. The role of women in science and innovation is of great importance and their comprehensive support is essential for the development of the country and its progress. To fully achieve this, it will be necessary to implement large-scale reforms to ensure gender equality, eliminate difficulties in living conditions, enrich their entrepreneurship with modern equipment, and achieve economic independence. After all, the participation of women in any field will bring unlimited and unparalleled victories for future generations. By achieving economic independence for women and revealing their full potential, we will serve not only their own personal achievements, but also the sustainable and continuous development and innovative progress of the nation on a global scale.

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Women's economic Independence : Women entrepreneurship , finance literacy and business opportunities

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Anotatsiya: This in the article women's economic independence, women entrepreneurship , finance literacy and business opportunities analysis World and Uzbekistan experience , available problems , and solutions eliminated. Women's economic activity society development important factor as showing given .

Keywords: Women's economic independence, entrepreneurship, business women's trade, business literacy, entrepreneurship, gender equality Uzbekistan, production.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется опыт мира и Узбекистана, имеющиеся проблемы и решения, экономическая независимость женщин, женское предпринимательство, финансовая грамотность и возможности для бизнеса. Экономическая активность женщин является важным фактором развития общества, как показано в данной статье.

Ключевые слова: Экономическая независимость женщин, предпринимательство, деловая женская торговля, деловая грамотность, предпринимательство, гендерное равенство, Узбекистан, производство.

Today gender equality day the most important from directions one this is **women's economic independence** is to provide . Woman economic in terms of independent if it is , not only own to the family , maybe society also important for development contribution and Entrepreneurship , finance literacy and entrepreneurship is women for own potential complete manifestation to grow opportunity are giving important factors . These are in the article women's economic activity , global experience , in Uzbekistan practice , problems and prospects illuminating is given .

Women's economic Independence : Main concept and importance

Economic independence is woman's own labor through income earning, financial decisions acceptance in doing free to be and his/her own material well-being Women 's economic independence

Family from violence protection ;

In society active role to play ;

Children education and health improve ;

Local and national to the economy contribution add ;

such as important to the results take is coming .

UN Goals because of women economic opportunities expansion to be achieved by 2030 necessary was stable progress integral to the SDGs is part of .

Women Entrepreneurship : World experience and opportunities

World according to advanced experiments

USA : Women relevant small businesses number 12 million increased . Special grants and mentorship programs there is .

Canada : Women Entrepreneurship Strategy Program through women 2 billion Canadian dollars for business dollar separated .

India : “Stand-Up India” program through women and less provided group to representatives loans presented is being done .

Financial literacy importance

To research according to , financial literate women :

Credit funds correct manages ;

Savings assimilates ;

Production to release and income effective plans .

Therefore , many developed in countries financial literacy according to women for separately courses and platforms organization done .

In Uzbekistan women entrepreneurship and economic participation

In Uzbekistan last in years women's economic activity to increase aimed at row reforms done increased

" **Women notebook** " through women social and economic support ;

Entrepreneur women for credit and grants (for example , at a rate of 6% privileged loans);

Women and girls entrepreneurship develop centers activity ;

" Business" " Women 's Association , " Academy " , " Women clusters " through experience exchange and networking opportunities .

To statistics according to , as of 2024 according to , in Uzbekistan active from 27% of entrepreneurs excess are women . This figure is 2 times higher than in 2015. increased .

Problems and them eliminate to grow roads

Home problems :

Financial to resources at the entrance restrictions – surety , pledge supply lack of .

Financial literacy low – investment management , credit concepts according to knowledge lack of .

Cultural and social obstacles – some in the regions women's economic activity positive acceptance not to be done .

From technology in use restrictions – digital literacy low level .

Solutions :

Women for **financial literacy according to special courses** and platforms multiplication

Credit in receiving **guarantee funds** through help to give

Digital technologies to teach through **online entrepreneurship** development

Women each other support networks – **mentoring , incubation and acceleration programs** through strengthen.

Promising directions and recommendations

In the future women economic independence provision according to the following important importance profession will :

Women for digital to the economy entrance opportunities expansion:

Village in places women entrepreneurship support ;

Local communities at the level women clusters development ;

Public-private partnership based on women business supportive funds organization to grow

International experiments national to the conditions adaptation through innovative approaches working exit

Conclusion

Women's economic independence is not only woman's personal development , maybe whole society stable development is a pledge . Women entrepreneurship , finance literacy and business opportunities expanded gradually , their economic and social in life place Uzbekistan experience this shows that it is correct politics and effective programs through women economic in terms of strong , independent and active person as upbringing possible and it is necessary . Women in Uzbekistan never give up on working on themselves and are finding their place not only in business but also in other fields.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE – WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Abstract: This article is about the independence, financial freedom and finding their place in society of our women today. It talks about the opportunities and goals of our women today and in the past. It is also necessary to say once again that women are supported in terms of education.

Keywords: financial literacy, women, gender equality, society, President Sh. Mirziyoyev, social life, politics, women, government, economy, entrepreneurship.

Today, a lot of attention is paid to our women. Society supports them. Our government is creating good conditions for our women to find their place in society. Another of the new reforms being implemented in our country is gender equality. Our esteemed president has paid great attention to this. That is, the idea is put forward that ‘the more educated and business-minded our women are, the more developed the state will be’.

There are many examples of this. For example: various events are held in our state to support women, women’s registers have been established in the regions, there are organizations to help families who have lost their breadwinners, interest-free loans are provided to women, support for girls in their education, and so on.

Increasing the role of women in society, the powers of the Republican Commission on Gender Equality and Family Issues. The Law on Gender Equality. Article 12.

Due to the existence of the Law on Gender Equality in our country, today our women are achieving various achievements, becoming the best professionals, and finding their place in the family and society. Compared to the past, our women are now at a much higher level.

Our women are skillfully mastering various professions. They are also trying their hand at entrepreneurship. In response, our president is providing interest-free loans to women.

Many of our women are taking advantage of this and are conducting entrepreneurial activities.

The country is systematically continuing the reforms carried out in the areas of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of women, increasing their economic, social and political activity, preserving their health, ensuring vocational training and employment, wide involvement in entrepreneurship, social support for women in need, ensuring gender equality, as well as consistently implementing the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Global Agenda.

“Dear sisters!

The creation of a free, prosperous and comfortable life for our hardworking, noble people, primarily our women, is the highest priority task of our state and society. In particular, within the framework of the “Uzbekistan - 2030” strategy, large-scale measures are being implemented to increase the political, social and economic activity of women, protect motherhood and childhood, establish gender equality, and ensure the rights and interests of women. To this end, first of all, our national legislation is being improved and wider opportunities are being created for our sisters. This can be clearly seen in just one example, namely, when our electoral code stipulates that at least 40 percent of candidates for deputies, or 2 out of every 5, must be women. Today, I am glad to see our esteemed women deputies and senators in this magnificent hall. They certainly make a great contribution to strengthening the legislation in our country, ensuring that our adopted laws are fair and effective. For this, we express our sincere gratitude to these women, representatives of the people.

It is especially noteworthy that the share of women in state administration has increased from 27 percent in 2017 to 35 percent. At the same time, we are all pleased that hundreds of intelligent women are working tirelessly in all spheres of our lives.

It should be noted that the Republican Commission on Gender Equality and Family Issues is working effectively in this regard.

Significant results are also being achieved in expanding the economic opportunities of women and developing entrepreneurship among them.

Over the past 5 years, the number of businesswomen in Uzbekistan has doubled, and the number of women entrepreneurs who have started their own businesses has exceeded 205 thousand. In 2023 alone, more than 13 trillion soums of loans were allocated to more than 279 thousand business projects, and almost 300 billion soums of subsidies were allocated to about 57 thousand women. Also, about 200 thousand women were trained in professions and entrepreneurship. Most importantly, more than 400 thousand of our sisters were provided with jobs. In addition, more than 25 thousand families acquired their own homes thanks to mortgage loans worth 6 trillion soums allocated to women. In this regard, it should be noted that 200 billion soums of subsidies were allocated to 6 thousand 200 women to improve their housing conditions and pay the initial loan installment.

At the same time, work on studying and solving women's problems in the localities is reaching a new level. This idea is confirmed by the fact that last year alone, the problems of about 994 thousand women were solved at the expense of 1 trillion 234 billion soums under the "Women's Notebook".

The increasing participation of the Committee for Family and Women, the Federation of Trade Unions, and women's activists in neighborhoods is especially important in fulfilling these tasks. Today, we especially recognize that as a result of their "household-by-household" studies, targeted assistance was provided to more than 690 thousand families in need of social assistance, and the environment in 116 thousand troubled families was improved. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. 'Our women being educated, highly intelligent, and strong-willed is the basis for the development of society and the upbringing of the younger generation.' 'Today, our women are becoming not only the support of the family, but also of society, active participants in the economy, and a leading force in the spheres of politics, science, and culture' President Shavkar Mirziyoyev.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE – FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Annotation: This article highlights the key areas of ensuring women's economic independence – entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business opportunities. Increasing women's activity creates opportunities for social-economic stability.

Keywords: economic independence, women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, gender equality, women's rights, digital economy, women's improvement, financial stability.

Introduction In today's era of globalization, one of the important factors of social development is the activation of women in all spheres of activity, the strengthening of their position in economic and social life. In particular, ensuring the economic independence of women, involving them in entrepreneurial activities, increasing their financial literacy and developing their business potential are one of the main directions of the country's development.

Main part Economic independence of women means that they have their own source of income, can make independent financial decisions and manage their own lives. This also strengthens their participation in higher, social and political life.

Women's entrepreneurship: The goal is to increase the activity of women in the economic life of the country, comprehensively support women's entrepreneurship, and teach them entrepreneurial skills. Today, women are actively participating not only in traditional professions, but also in the business sector. Their role in small and medium-sized businesses is increasing year by year. Businesses established by women in areas such as tailoring, beauty salons, catering, information technology and service provision are becoming new drivers of economic growth. The opportunities created by the state in the development of women's entrepreneurship, including preferential loans, training programs and subsidies, are of great importance. At the same time, the development of marketing skills in social networks is also opening the door to new opportunities for women.

Financial literacy: Improving women's financial literacy is one of the most important factors in ensuring their economic independence. In this regard, women need to be educated on budgeting, spending planning, saving and investing. This goal can be achieved through special seminars, trainings and online courses.

Financial literacy is a key tool not only for managing personal finances, but also for running a successful business. It serves to ensure not only economic stability, but also prosperity.

The project "Increasing Women's Financial Literacy in the Regions" aims to teach women basic concepts in the field of finance and economics.

The main goal of the project is to increase the level of financial literacy and form financially sound behavior of women in different regions.

Business opportunities: The business opportunities created for women help them realize their potential, use their abilities, and become socially active. Innovation centers, international grants, and e-commerce platforms are creating great opportunities in this regard. Also, in the digital economy, women can develop entrepreneurship through activities such as remote jobs, online sales, freelancing, and content creation. Today, modern, creative approaches are required in preparing new businesswomen.

Conclusion, Women's economic independence is important not only for their personal lives, but also for the sustainable development of society. By developing women's entrepreneurship, increasing financial literacy,

and creating broad business opportunities, they will be provided with broader conditions. This, in turn, will become one of the important guarantees of equality, stability, and progress in society.

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Appendix 1

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP USING MODERN METHODS TODAY

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Abstract: This scientific and practical article analyzes the issues of developing women's entrepreneurship using modern methods. Despite the important social and economic role of women's entrepreneurship in society, there are a number of obstacles to starting and developing their business activities. This article examines the role of technologies, digital platforms and e-commerce in the development of women's entrepreneurship, the importance of education and training opportunities, access to financial resources, and the need to overcome gender equality and social barriers.

Keywords: Women's entrepreneurship, modern technologies, digital platforms, e-commerce, education and training, gender equality, financial resources, social barriers, digital marketing, crowdfunding, business development, gender stereotypes.

Women's entrepreneurship is an important part of economic and social development. When women develop their own businesses, they not only improve their own lives, but also contribute to the sustainable development of society. Modern technologies and innovative methods, including digital tools and online platforms, are creating new opportunities for women. Also, changes in the areas of gender equality, access to financial resources, and education play an important role in supporting women's entrepreneurship. This article analyzes modern methods and strategies for developing women's entrepreneurship today.

1. **Modern Technologies and Women's Entrepreneurship:** Modern technologies, in particular the Internet and mobile applications, greatly help women manage and develop their businesses. E-commerce (online shopping), digital payment systems, and marketing platforms create new opportunities for women. For example, setting up online stores, marketing on social networks, and offering products or services online allow women entrepreneurs to enter the global market. Social networks (Instagram, Facebook, TikTok) and e-commerce platforms (Amazon, eBay) greatly help women entrepreneurs build their brands and reach customers. Digital financial tools and payment systems also facilitate economic activity for women. Online payments and microfinance systems provide opportunities for women to start and manage small businesses.

2. **Education and Training Programs:** Education and training play a major role in running a modern business. There are many online courses, trainings, and seminars available for women that provide them with the necessary knowledge to run a business. For example, there are training programs in areas such as digital marketing, business management, financial management, and customer service. These opportunities, especially in developing countries, can help women start and successfully run their own businesses. In addition, many organizations and government programs offer mentorship programs and experience sharing opportunities to attract women to entrepreneurship and support their businesses. These programs help women develop the skills to start and run a business successfully.

3. **Access to Financial Resources:** Access to financial resources is crucial for women's entrepreneurship. Women, especially in developing countries, face difficulties in accessing financial institutions and credit

systems. Therefore, accessing financial opportunities can be a major barrier for women. However, modern financial technologies, microfinance systems, crowdfunding platforms and online lending systems are making it easier for women to access financial resources. For example, through crowdfunding platforms such as Kiva and GoFundMe, women can raise the necessary funds to start their own businesses. At the same time, special loan programs for women are also being introduced by financial institutions and banks, which are helping them develop their entrepreneurial activities.

4. Social Media and Digital Marketing: Social media and digital marketing allow women entrepreneurs to expand their global market, build their brand and connect with customers. Through marketing strategies on social media, women can reach a wide audience for their products or services. For example, through ads, advertising campaigns, and influencer marketing on platforms such as Instagram and Facebook, women can effectively promote their businesses. In addition, with the help of digital marketing tools (SEO, content marketing, email marketing, etc.), women entrepreneurs can expand their businesses and gain an edge over their competitors.

5. Gender Equality and Overcoming Social Barriers: Among the factors that hinder women's entrepreneurship, gender stereotypes and social barriers are among the most important. Women are often affected by family obligations, gender identities, and social attitudes when starting and developing businesses. Therefore, ensuring gender equality is important to attract and support women in entrepreneurship. Various programs and initiatives are being developed in the states and the private sector to ensure gender equality, support women, and help them develop entrepreneurship. Gender equality and changes in the social environment help encourage women to become entrepreneurs.

In conclusion, we can say that modern technologies, digital marketing, education and access to financial resources are of great importance in developing women's entrepreneurship using modern methods. To support women's entrepreneurship, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the public and private sectors, expand financial opportunities and ensure gender equality. Also, women's entrepreneurship can be developed by creating educational and training opportunities for women to develop their businesses, and by effectively using social networks and digital marketing tools.

Currently, we can give several recommendations for women's entrepreneurship using modern methods: 1. Expand and further popularize educational and training programs for women.

2. Create systems that facilitate access to financial resources for the development of women's entrepreneurship.

3. Develop effective digital marketing strategies for the development of women's businesses on social networks.

4. Ensure gender equality and change the social environment that helps women start and develop entrepreneurship. Thus, the use of modern methods to develop women's entrepreneurship will greatly contribute to the economic and social development of society.

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Annex 1

REFORMS AIMING TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF WOMEN IN JIZAKH REGION

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Annotation: This article delves into the reforms implemented in the Sharof Rashidov district of the Jizzakh region, Uzbekistan, aimed at bolstering the economic activity of women. In accordance with presidential directives and the resolution of the Republican Commission, the district has undertaken extensive efforts to identify unemployed women, provide them with vocational training, secure their employment, and engage them in entrepreneurial activities. Drawing on the situation in the Oqtosh Ota citizens' assembly as a case study, the article presents data on female employment rates, population composition, the number of women employed in the public and private sectors, as well as information on sewing machines and microwave ovens provided to support unemployed women. Ultimately, the article illustrates the implementation of state-led reforms at the local level, designed to enhance the socioeconomic engagement of women.

Keywords: Jizzakh Region, Sharof Rashidov District, Women, Economic Activity, Reforms, Employment Generation, Entrepreneurial Engagement, Vocational Training, Oqtosh Ota Citizens' Assembly (Local Self-Government Body), Unemployment, Subsidies, Sewing Machines, Microwave Ovens, Small-Scale Farming (Kitchen Gardening), Greenhouses, Gender Equality, Socio-Economic Activity

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan 7 mart kuni xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuniga bag'ishlangan yig'ilishida ayollar tadbirkorligini yangi bosqichga ko'tarish va ularning bandligini ta'minlash borasida aniq vazifalar belgilab berildi. Bu vazifalar asosida Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish, gender tenglik va oila masalalari bo'yicha Respublika komissiyasining 2024 yil 8 aprelda "Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish, ularni kasbhunarga o'qitish, bandligini ta'minlash hamda tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi № 10-sonli yig'ilish bayonida ham bir qator muhim vazifa va topshiriqlar belgilab berilgan.

Following Uzbekistan's President's directives at the International Women's Day event, the government committed to advancing female entrepreneurship and employment. Consequently, the Republican Commission for Enhancing the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality, and Family Affairs issued Resolution No. 10 on April 8, 2024, which outlined specific measures for boosting women's economic activity, vocational training, employment, and entrepreneurial engagement.

В соответствии с указаниями Президента Узбекистана на мероприятии, посвященном Международному женскому дню, правительство обязалось продвигать женское предпринимательство и занятость. Как следствие, Республиканская комиссия по повышению роли женщин в обществе, гендерному равенству и семейным делам издала Постановление № 10 от 8 апреля 2024 года, в котором изложены конкретные меры по повышению экономической активности женщин, профессиональному обучению, занятости и вовлечению в предпринимательскую деятельность.

Shu munosabat bilan Jizzax viloyati Sharof Rashidov tumani Oqtosh ota mahalla fuqarolar yig'inlarida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy faolliklarini oshirish, bandligini ta'minlash hamda tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish borasida keng ko'lamli islohatlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

In response, the Sharof Rashidov district of the Jizzakh region is undertaking comprehensive reforms to improve the socio-economic and political engagement of women in the Oqtosh Ota citizens' assembly.

В ответ на это в Шараф-Рашидовском районе Джизакской области проводятся всесторонние реформы по улучшению социально-экономического и политического участия женщин в ходе граждан "Октош Ота".

Ishsiz xotin-qizlarning aniqlanishi va tadbirlar: Tuman ishchi guruhlari tomonidan 48 ta mahalla fuqarolar yig'inida istiqomat qiluvchi jami 4552 nafar ishsiz xotin-qizlar aniqlandi. Bu ishsizlik muammosini hal etish va iqtisodiy faollikni oshirish maqsadida ko'plab chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Identification of Unemployed Women and Initiatives: District task forces identified 4,552 unemployed women across 48 citizens' assemblies. Multiple initiatives are being implemented to address this unemployment and enhance economic activity.

Выявление безработных женщин и инициативы: Районные рабочие группы выявили 4 552 безработных женщины в 48 сходах граждан. Реализуются многочисленные инициативы для решения этой проблемы безработицы и повышения экономической активности.

Oqtosh ota MFY hududida istiqomat qilayotgan aholi jami 5176 nafarni tashkil etadi, shundan 2575 nafarini xotin-qizlarni tashkil qiladi. Aholi orasida 0 yoshdan 30 yoshgaacha bo'lgan yoshlar soni 1474 nafarni tashkil etadi.

In the Oqtosh Ota citizens' assembly, women constitute 2,575 of the 5,176 residents. Of these, 1,474 are between 0 and 30 years old.

В сходе граждан "Октош Ота" женщины составляют 2 575 из 5 176 жителей. Из них 1 474 человека в возрасте от 0 до 30 лет

Bandlik va Tadbirkorlik: Mahallada mehnatga layoqatli ayollarning 152 nafari davlat korxonalarida, 155 nafari xususiy korxonalarda ish faoliyatini olib bormoqda. Ishsiz ayollarning bandligini ta'minlash maqsadida, subsidiya asosida 35 nafar xotin-qizlarga tikuv mashinalari va 2 nafar ayolga mikro to'lqinli pechlar taqdim etilgan. Bu chora-tadbirlar ayollarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatini yaxshilash va ularga iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirishga yordam beradi.

Employment and Entrepreneurship: 152 women from the locality are employed in state-owned enterprises and 155 in private firms. To facilitate employment among unemployed women, 35 sewing machines and two microwave ovens were provided to women through subsidies, which aim to improve their socio-economic situation and expand their economic opportunities.

Занятость и предпринимательство: 152 женщины из населенного пункта работают на государственных предприятиях и 155 - в частных фирмах. Чтобы способствовать трудоустройству среди безработных женщин, 35 швейных машин и две микроволновые печи были предоставлены женщинам через субсидии, которые направлены на улучшение их социально-экономического положения и расширение их экономических возможностей.

Tadbirkorlik faoliyati va kasbga o'qitish: Mahallada tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish, hunarmandchilik, kasanachilik va tomorqachilik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish istagini bildirgan xotin-qizlarga o'z vaqtida subsidiyalar ajratilishini ta'minlash maqsadida, 200 nafarga yaqin xotin-qizlar mavjud bo'lgan ish o'rinlariga jalb etilgan. Shuningdek, 109 nafar ayol kasb-hunarga o'qitilgan, 10 nafarga yaqin xotin-qizlarga o'zini-o'zi band qilish maqsadida subsidiya asosida ekin maydonlari ajratilgan, zamonaviy issiqxonalar tashkil etilgan. Ushbu issiqxonalarda 50 ga yaqin ishsiz xotin-qizlar ish bilan ta'minlangan.

Entrepreneurial Activities and Vocational Training: Nearly 200 women have been recruited into existing job openings to ensure timely allocation of subsidies for women interested in launching entrepreneurial ventures, crafts, home-based work, and farming. Additionally, 109 women received vocational training, and nearly 10 women were allocated land for self-employment, including the establishment of modern greenhouses employing around 50 unemployed women.

Предпринимательская деятельность и профессиональное обучение: Около 200 женщин были приняты на существующие вакансии для обеспечения своевременного выделения субсидий женщинам, заинтересованным в открытии предпринимательских предприятий, ремесел, домашней работы и фермерства. Кроме того, 109 женщин прошли профессиональное обучение, и почти 10 женщинам были выделены земли для самозанятости, включая создание современных теплиц, в которых работают около 50 безработных женщин.

Jizzax viloyati Sharof Rashidov tumanining Oqtosh ota mahallasida amalga oshirilayotgan ushbu islohotlar xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish, bandligini ta'minlash va tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish bo'yicha

namunali ishlar sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Mahalla va tuman miqyosidagi barcha manfaatdorlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish muhim ahamiyatga ega, bu ishlarning samaradorligini yanada oshirishga yordam beradi.

The ongoing reforms in the Oqtosh Ota citizens' assembly in the Sharof Rashidov district serve as a model for enhancing women's economic activity, ensuring employment, and promoting entrepreneurial engagement. Strengthening collaboration among all stakeholders at the community and district levels is vital for further enhancing the effectiveness of these efforts.

Проводимые реформы в ходе граждан "Октош Ота" в Шараф-Рашидовском районе служат моделью для повышения экономической активности женщин, обеспечения занятости и содействия предпринимательской деятельности. Укрепление сотрудничества между всеми заинтересованными сторонами на уровне общин и районов имеет жизненно важное значение для дальнейшего повышения эффективности этих усилий.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE – WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This article highlights the topic of women's economic independence, analyzing their active participation in entrepreneurship, level of financial literacy, and business opportunities. It emphasizes that women's economic freedom is a key factor not only in their personal lives but also in the sustainable development of society as a whole. The article also discusses practical examples, state-provided opportunities, and new prospects in the digital world. It advocates for supporting women economically and aims to convey the importance of acquiring financial knowledge to readers.

Keywords: Woman, society, economy, entrepreneurship, sewing workshops, financial literacy, global, digital technologies, e-commerce, grants, loans, future, family.

Every woman is a source of strength, inspiration and change. Throughout history, women have found their place in various aspects of society, but today they are emerging not only as a symbol of the family, but also as an independent economic force. Women's economic independence is not only the ability to voluntarily manage their own lives, but also an important guarantee of the stability and development of society as a whole.

When a woman is economically independent, she directs her own life. This allows her freedom to make decisions, equality in family and social life, to provide a decent upbringing for her children and to achieve her dreams. Economic independence not only provides a woman with financial security, but also makes her a strong, self-confident person.

In recent years, interest in entrepreneurship among women has been growing. They are starting their own businesses in many areas, such as beauty salons, sewing workshops, culinary courses, online stores. Such initiatives provide employment not only to the woman herself, but also to those around her. A female entrepreneur is an active participant in society, a promoter of well-being, and an example for the new generation.

In January 2025, Uzbek enterprises produced industrial products worth 55.8 trillion soums. Enterprises led by women made a significant contribution to this indicator.

The contribution of women to our national economy is invaluable in terms of creating new jobs, economic growth, and increasing well-being.

Previously, engineering or entrepreneurship was considered a predominantly male field. Now, such principles have lost their relevance and the number of female engineers and entrepreneurs who can serve as role models for young people is increasing day by day.

As of January 1, 2025, 283,600 individual entrepreneurs were registered in our republic. This is 17.91 percent more than last year. The number of our legal female entrepreneurs increased by nearly 18,000, reaching a total of 121,300.[1]

"I am convinced that every success story is a contribution to the development of Uzbekistan. Such events are increasing every day," Mirziyoyeva noted. Recall that within the framework of the Hamroh program, from May 1, 2025, it is planned to implement the following: allocate grants of up to 50 million soums to 1,000 "mentor" entrepreneurs who have helped women implement "green projects" and IT projects, as well as establish at least 5 women's entrepreneurship; allocate unsecured loans of up to 100 million soums to women with a positive credit history; establish a guarantee by the "Entrepreneurship Development Company" JSC until the equipment purchased by women entrepreneurs on credit is delivered. The development of women's business, the establishment of a mechanism for integrating women into the business sphere are promising areas of social policy to promote employment. Economic instability makes it inevitable that women's entrepreneurship will further increase.[2]

The Presidential Decree "On Additional Measures to Support the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship" was adopted. In order to attract women to entrepreneurial activities and expand financing of their projects, an additional \$ 200 million will be allocated to support women's projects in 2025. The Fund for Reconstruction and Development will allocate credit resources for a period of seven years, in the amount of 100 million US dollars equivalent at the annual base rate of the Central Bank - of which 35 million US

dollars will be allocated to JSC "Xalq Bank", 35 million US dollars to JSC "Business Development Bank" and 30 million US dollars to JSC "Microcreditbank".[3]

Today's woman is becoming not only a homemaker and a loving mother, but also an independent planner of her life, an economically conscious person who strives for well-being. One of the most important steps on this path is financial literacy. When women have financial knowledge and skills, they can bring themselves and their families to a level where they can rely on a solid financial foundation.

What is financial literacy? Financial literacy means correctly planning income and expenses, budgeting, saving, investing, understanding the credit and tax systems. For many, these topics seem complicated, but in fact they are the simplest, yet most necessary aspects of life.

Women, especially housewives or small business owners, are often the primary managers of the family budget. Therefore, their financial literacy is important not only for themselves, but also for the well-being of the entire family.

The path to economic independence begins with financial literacy. Many women consider themselves strangers to the world of finance, which does not allow them to properly plan, save or invest. In fact, budgeting, analyzing income and expenses, understanding credit and tax systems are basic skills that every woman should know. Today, banks, NGOs and online platforms are organizing many courses and trainings on financial literacy for women.

In today's global world, the range of opportunities for women is expanding. Digital technologies, e-commerce, freelance services and startup projects are encouraging women to earn money without leaving their homes. In particular, advertising a product or service through social networks and expanding their customer base are paving the way for women to succeed in business. Grants, preferential loans and entrepreneurship development programs provided by the state serve as the main support on this path.

When women achieve economic independence, they not only transform their own lives, but also have a positive impact on society as a whole. The role of women in creating family well-being, children's education, and a healthy social environment is invaluable. That is why supporting women financially, giving them confidence in business, and creating opportunities is the best investment in the future.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE – WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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Annotation: This article discusses the economic content of women's entrepreneurial activity, financial literacy, business issues, and its development in our country, and considers issues such as increasing the activity of women in ensuring the socio-economic development of the country today and expanding their legal and practical opportunities in doing business.

Keywords: Women's entrepreneurship, seminar, economic independence, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, business opportunities, training.

Today, the place and role of women in society is increasing. The increasing activity of women in every sphere can also be observed in their achievement of economic independence. Such development is of great importance not only for their own lives, but also for the development of society as a whole. The achievements of women in the field of entrepreneurship, financial literacy and business opportunities are among the most important factors in this regard.

Entrepreneurship is not only a source of income for women, but also a means of realizing their potential. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to support the establishment and development of women's entrepreneurship” [1] The issues of increasing the activity of women in the economic life of the country, comprehensive support for women's entrepreneurship, and training them in entrepreneurial skills are put forward. Entrepreneurship is a decisive factor in economic development and the creation of new jobs. Women are engaged in entrepreneurship worldwide, making a significant contribution to the labor market and social well-being. According to the World Bank, in recent years, the development of women's entrepreneurship has been considered a priority area of economic reform around the world. Despite this, 45 percent of countries in the world have laws restricting women's participation in the labor market [6]. However, in many regions, including Uzbekistan, women's entrepreneurial potential is not fully utilized due to socio-economic, cultural and institutional barriers. Removing these barriers is important for ensuring inclusive economic growth and ensuring sustainable employment of the population [3]. In Uzbekistan, women's entrepreneurship has become one of the important factors of economic growth in the past few years. Women are active in trade, production and service provision. It is noteworthy that 90 percent of socially

oriented business projects in the field of education and upbringing are launched by women. Ensuring the economic independence of enterprising women by supporting their business ideas is of particular importance. Increasing their financial independence and employment through broad involvement in entrepreneurship is an important condition for the development of society. As of January 1, 2025, 283,600 individual entrepreneurs were registered in our republic. This is 17.91 percent more than last year. The number of our legal female entrepreneurs increased by almost 18,000, reaching a total of 121,300. Within the framework of the implementation of national projects and programs, issues of ensuring women's employment, supporting entrepreneurship, and social protection of women with children are being consistently addressed, the categories and number of beneficiaries have been increased. Women are provided with advice and financial assistance to master the skills of running their own business. The participation of the banking system in the development of women's entrepreneurship is increasing. Modern solutions are being introduced to the industry. A clear example of this is the platform projects-factory.uz, launched in cooperation with Microcreditbank, People's Bank and Business Development Bank. In particular, a special collection prepared by Microcreditbank, containing 250 recommended business projects, will be distributed to neighborhoods, districts and cities as a practical guide to help our women develop a business plan. The platform provides necessary information, such as a recommended business plan suitable for regional specialization, and loan conditions[4].

“Financial literacy is a set of knowledge, skills and values that lead to improving a person’s well-being and quality of life in the field of financial behavior; a level of ability and determination in managing personal finances through short-term decisions and long-term financial planning, taking into account life events and changes in economic conditions, and an understanding of basic financial concepts” [2]. Financial literacy is a solid foundation. Women’s financial literacy is of great importance in achieving economic independence. Financial literacy is the ability to properly manage income, create a budget, save, invest and make decisions. By acquiring this knowledge, women will be able to stabilize their lives, avoid debt and achieve financial security. Therefore, various seminars, trainings and courses are organized by state and non-state organizations to improve women’s financial knowledge.

Today, the share of women in leadership positions in our republic has reached 35 percent. In 2022-2023, 398 thousand women were provided with employment, 100 thousand were admitted to universities on a preferential basis, 170 thousand were provided with preferential educational loans for contractual payments of their universities, 14 thousand are studying for free in the magistracy, and 198 thousand were trained in the profession. Within the framework of women's entrepreneurship programs, in the past period of 2023, about 4.4 trillion soums of loans were provided to more than 225 thousand projects, and a total of 179.1 billion soums of subsidies were provided to about 40 thousand women[5]. The fact that since August 2021, the open dialogue of our head of state with entrepreneurs has become a tradition, and August 20 is celebrated as Entrepreneurs' Day in our country, is a vivid example of the constant support of representatives of the industry. The proposals made in the open dialogue, the initiatives put forward, and the new directions and tasks set are paving the way

for the further development of entrepreneurial activity. This is also why representatives of the business community prepare for the meeting every year and actively participate in making proposals. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 12 thousand applications were received from entrepreneurs on the eve of last year's dialogue alone [7].

In order for women to fully realize their business potential, it is necessary to encourage them, ensure gender equality, and ensure equal access to financial resources, information, and networking opportunities. For this purpose, special credit lines for women, grants for startup projects, exhibitions, and forums are being organized. They are able to find reliable investors with their ideas, which serves to create new jobs based on innovative ideas.

Conclusion. The economic independence of women is not only a women's issue, but also an important factor in the development and well-being of the entire society. By supporting women's entrepreneurship, increasing their financial literacy, and expanding their business opportunities, we achieve not only economic stability, but also social justice and equality.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This article examines the issues of ensuring women's economic independence and expanding their entrepreneurial and business activities. It also presents mechanisms for ensuring gender equality, supporting women entrepreneurs, existing problems and recommendations for their elimination. The reforms being carried out in our country and programs aimed at realizing women's potential are analyzed.

Keywords: Women, economic independence, entrepreneurship, gender equality, social activism, state programs, financial literacy.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to increasing the role and activity of women in society, ensuring their economic independence. At the initiative of our President, a number of programs are being implemented to attract women to entrepreneurship and form them as qualified specialists. The goal is to strengthen their role in family and social life by giving women economic freedom.

1. The concept of economic independence and its importance: Economic independence is the ability of a person to earn an income through his own work, make independent financial decisions and ensure financial security. For women, this creates not only personal freedom, but also family stability and the opportunity to actively participate in the education of children.

2. Women's entrepreneurship: we will be able to consider existing opportunities and obstacles.

Today, the following opportunities are available to women:

- State grants and subsidies;
- Financial assistance through the "Women's Book";
- Microloans and preferential credit programs;
- Vocational training centers and training.

At the same time, there are some problems, which we can name the following:

- Low level of financial literacy;
- Difficulties in maintaining a balance between family and work;
- Stereotypes and social pressures;
- Lack of trust in financial institutions towards women.

3. The role of state policy in ensuring women's economic independence: The following documents adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan serve as an important basis in this direction: "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; Activities of the "Commission on Women's Support and the Family Institute"; Individual approaches through the Mahallabai system of work.

4. Experience of women entrepreneurs: The examples of successful women in different regions of Uzbekistan show that entrepreneurship means not only material wealth, but also social responsibility. Many of them actively participate in providing other women with jobs, training them in a profession, and social projects. Of course, in order for women to start their entrepreneurial activities, they are currently provided with benefits in a number of areas. Below, we provide detailed information about the main areas and opportunities, and a number of banks offer special programs aimed at developing women's entrepreneurship:

Microcreditbank: Provides unsecured loans of up to 33 million soums to women who are engaged in entrepreneurship as individuals.

Agrobank: Provides financial assistance to women engaged in horticulture.

Aloqabank: Provides financial support to women engaged in IT, beekeeping, and fruit growing.

In conclusion, we can say that strengthening the economic independence of women is an important factor not only for their personal development, but also for the development of society as a whole. The economic independence of women is one of the important factors in the development of society. By developing women's entrepreneurship, increasing their financial literacy, and expanding their business opportunities, it is possible to achieve not only family well-being, but also sustainable growth of the entire economy. It is necessary to create a favorable environment for women to start and successfully run their own business, provide them with modern knowledge and skills, and ensure equal access to financial resources. Actions in this direction, while strengthening gender equality, contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development. Thus, encouraging women's economic activity will further enhance the socio-economic potential of the country.

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Annex 1

WOMEN AS HEALTHCARE ENTREPRENEURS: ACHIEVING ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE THROUGH MASSAGE, PHYSIOTHERAPY, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES.

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Abstract: This article explores women’s entrepreneurial engagement in the healthcare sector, specifically focusing on achieving economic independence through physiotherapy and rehabilitation services. It includes real-life examples of successful Uzbek women entrepreneurs and analyzes existing challenges and solutions.

Keywords: Physiotherapy, Rehabilitation, financial independence, flexible work schedule, economic independence, entrepreneurial opportunities, entrepreneurship, Shifo rehabilitation studio, Women's Notebook, Entrepreneurial women programs, private courses, experience.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the role of women in the healthcare system has been increasing all over the world. Especially for women striving for economic independence, entrepreneurship is not only a means of financial freedom, but also a means of finding their place in society, demonstrating professional potential, and contributing to family stability. The healthcare system is not only a system of public services, but also a wide-ranging, modern complex of services that is developing through the private sector. In this process, physiotherapy, rehabilitation and massage services are one of the most important areas for women. On the one hand, they serve to restore and strengthen the health of society, and on the other hand, they are recognized as a unique form of entrepreneurship for women. Physiotherapy and rehabilitation services are medical services aimed at restoring a person's physical health, improving mobility, reducing pain, and improving the quality of life. Women working in this field, especially women entrepreneurs who have organized their own business, contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

The main goal of the article is to reveal ways to achieve economic independence for women in the healthcare sector, in particular through physiotherapy and rehabilitation services, and to highlight the successes and problems on this path through real-life examples. The research seeks answers to the following questions:

- What role do women play in the healthcare system?
- What opportunities do physiotherapy and rehabilitation services create for women?
- Who are the female entrepreneurs working in this area in Uzbekistan?
- What problems do they face and how do they overcome them?

The role of women in the healthcare system.

Women have been playing an important and active role in the healthcare system for many years. Initially, they worked mainly in nursing and care services, but today they are taking a leading position as doctors, psychologists, physiotherapists, rehabilitologists and even as heads of healthcare institutions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 70 percent of healthcare workers globally are women. In Uzbekistan, women also have a significant share in the healthcare sector. They are actively involved in providing quality services to the population, not only in public institutions, but also by opening private clinics, diagnostic centers, and personal studios providing physiotherapy and massage services. Especially after the pandemic, the need for physiotherapy and rehabilitation services has increased significantly in terms of restoring health, increasing physical activity, relieving stress and strengthening health. This has opened the door to new opportunities for women.

The following factors are driving women into this field:

Affinity to humanitarian and caring values. Many women feel useful and needed by helping others in the healthcare sector.

Flexible work schedule. In many cases, massage and physiotherapy services are provided independently or on a contract basis, which allows women to combine family and work.

Financial independence. A woman who starts her own business earns a decent income from her work and can independently contribute to the family budget.

Thus, women are participating in the healthcare system not only as performers, but also as initiators, leaders and successful entrepreneurs.

Physiotherapy and rehabilitation are important areas of medicine, and their main task is to restore a person's physical condition, improve mobility, reduce pain, and ensure a full recovery process after an injury or illness. So that you do not have any questions about what physiotherapy and rehabilitation are? What areas are there for women to work in? I will provide you with a little information.

Physiotherapy is a method of restoring health by influencing certain parts of the body with the help of natural and artificial factors. These methods include:

- Electrical therapy (electrotherapy)
- Heat therapy (thermotherapy)
- Ultrasonic wave therapy
- Manual therapy (manual massage and stretching)
- Movement therapy (gymnastics, exercises)

Rehabilitation is a broader concept. It is a complex of medical, psychological and social assistance measures taken to rehabilitate a person physically, mentally, socially and professionally into society. Rehabilitation is mainly used in the following cases:

- After disability or serious injuries
- During recovery from surgery
- After neurological diseases (stroke, cerebral palsy)
- In chronic pain or disorders of the musculoskeletal system

It is precisely the fields of physiotherapy and rehabilitation that are considered one of the most favorable business areas for women. Why:

- ☐ The initial investment is lower.
- ☐ You can limit yourself to renting equipment and space.
- ☐ Professional skills are acquired in a short time. There is an opportunity to improve skills in a short time through special courses and certificates.
- ☐ There is a constant need. That is, due to the modern lifestyle, stress, unhealthy diet and inactivity, every family needs these services.
- ☐ The possibility of providing services at home. This practice is especially widespread for massage and simple physiotherapy methods.

These services are becoming a powerful tool not only for restoring health, but also for women's economic independence.

Entrepreneurship is the activity of producing products or providing services for the purpose of making a profit. However, this concept is not limited to generating income. It also includes personal initiative, responsibility, innovation, and willingness to take risks. Entrepreneurial activity allows a person to develop self-confidence and realize their potential.

Women and entrepreneurship.

Women's entrepreneurship is a business activity organized and managed by women. This activity not only brings economic benefits, but also strengthens the social status of women, increases their self-confidence, and leads to positive changes in the family and society. In particular, entrepreneurship in the health sector is a type of activity that is convenient for women, based on humanity, and directly benefits society. Through this area, women can start their own business, form a team, expand their scope of services, and provide other women with jobs.

Economic independence is the ability of a person to earn an independent income from their own labor, have the right to make financial decisions, and satisfy their needs without depending on anyone. This is especially important for women, because economic independence creates the basis for their active participation in society, the ability to protect themselves, and make decisions as equals in the family.

Achieving economic independence through entrepreneurship.

Through entrepreneurship in the health sector, women can achieve the following:

- ☐ Gaining their own source of income

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- ☐ Strengthening their position in the family and society
 - ☐ Supporting other women by creating new jobs
 - ☐ Developing the health system through innovative services

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is one of the main tools for women to achieve not only economic, but also social freedom, personal development, and finding their place in society.

Women's entrepreneurship in the health sector (including massage services).

In Uzbekistan, cases of active entrepreneurship by women in the health sector, especially in physiotherapy, rehabilitation, and massage services, are increasing. The growing demand for this sector, the increasing attention of the population to health, and state support for the development of small businesses are some of the factors that are encouraging this situation. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of 2024, women will account for about 48% of small business entities in the republic. Register in the field of health care and social services

Women are engaged in entrepreneurship in the health sector in the following forms:

Opening massage parlors.

- ☐ Women who provide various medical and aesthetic massage services are establishing their own studios or clinics.

- ☐ Physiotherapy and rehabilitation centers. Centers offering a wide range of services - electrotherapy, laser therapy, movement therapy, rehabilitation programs for children - are operating.

- ☐ Home services. Many female specialists visit patients' homes and provide individual services.

- ☐ Organizing training courses. Experienced female masseurs and therapists are also engaged in training new personnel and teaching knowledge through training courses.

Practical examples of such entrepreneurship:

1. Dilorom Jorayeva - founder of "Shifo Rehabilitation Studio" in Tashkent

Sister Dilorom began her career by completing simple massage courses. At the first stage, she provided services at home. In 2019, she opened a small clinic, receiving a soft loan of 80 million soums through the "Women's Entrepreneurship" program of the Ministry of Innovative Development. Today, she not only serves patients, but also employs 12 women and has trained more than 300 young women.

2. Matluba Gulomova - Head of the "Human Health" Center in Fergana

Matluba Gulomova specializes in post-stroke rehabilitation. More than 500 patients undergo rehabilitation courses in her center every year. She has been improving her experience in Germany. Today, she has managed to bring modern equipment through international grants.

3. Nozima Ergasheva - a woman famous in the massage industry through social networks

Nozima Ergasheva has more than 1 million subscribers on social networks and teaches various massage techniques, health exercises, and home health practices. She provides paid lessons, consultations and online consulting services via the Internet. Through this, she has covered a large audience with her services.

Massage services for children, especially babies and those under 7 years old, are an effective tool for healthy growth, strengthening the nervous system, developing motor functions, dysplasia, torticollis (twisted neck), abdominal distension, and insomnia. Therefore, the need for female specialists providing services in this area remains constant and high.

Practical examples: female entrepreneurs engaged in children's massage

1. Xolida Toychiyeva - "Good Start" Children's Development Center (Tashkent)

Xolida Toychiyeva is the founder of a center providing services in children's massage, baby gymnastics and neurological rehabilitation. She started her first business in 2018, in a small rented one-room apartment. To date, she has 2 branches and 8 qualified female specialists work in her team. More than 1,000 children undergo rehabilitation and development courses at the center every year.

The center offers the following services:

- ☐ Neonatal (0–12 months) massage
- ☐ Therapy against dysplasia and cervical curvature
- ☐ Rehabilitation classes for delays in physical development
- ☐ Training for mothers on how to properly care for a child at home

She has studied short-term courses in child neurology in China and Russia, and also has a large audience on social networks.

2. Madina Abdullayeva is the founder of the Smart Baby Therapy children's massage center in Andijan. Madina Abdullayeva is a graduate of the Medical College and opened a small rehabilitation studio in Andijan called Smart Baby Therapy in 2020. She began to advertise her activities through her Instagram page and quickly became known as a trusted expert among mothers.

Her services include:

- General developmental massage for babies
- Wellness therapy for premature babies
- Improving bowel function through massage
- Special courses for teaching mothers to massage

In 2023, Madina received a subsidy of 25 million soums through the “Women's Notebook” and purchased new equipment. Today, she employs 3 assistants and trains them in the profession.

3. Oydin Karimova - “Bolajon Salomatligi” home service center (Namangan)

Oydin Karimova mastered medical skills in online and offline courses. She began her career as an independent masseur providing services at home. Considering that mothers with many children could not afford to take them to the center, she chose the “home service” model. The following aspects of her work are distinguished:

- Visiting the client's home with special equipment and providing services in sterile conditions
- Working on the basis of an individual approach to each child
- Free consultations by phone
- Sharing knowledge through the "Mothers' Club"

Today, she leads small groups that provide services in 5 districts of the Namangan region.

Achievements and impact.

1. Women entrepreneurs engaged in children's massage:
2. Contributing to the local economy
3. Training women in a profession
4. Having a direct positive impact on children's health
5. Increasing social activity in neighborhoods

Most of them started their activities with the help of the Women's Notebook, Entrepreneurial Women programs, private courses and grants from international donor organizations.

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been paying great attention to supporting women's entrepreneurship in recent years. A number of legal and economic measures have been taken to create a favorable environment for women working in the fields of healthcare, rehabilitation, children's massage and physiotherapy, in particular.

1. Assistance provided through the “Women's Book”

“Women's Book” is a program to support women in need of social protection who want to engage in entrepreneurship. Opportunities:

- Subsidies of up to 33 million soums (non-refundable funds)
- Soft loans of up to 100 million soums (up to 3 years, under 14%)
- Free vocational training courses
- Priority in employment and allocation of service places

Real result: Many women engaged in children's massage have been included in this book and have received financial assistance that has become the basis for starting their business (for example, the aforementioned Madina Abdullayeva).

2. The “Entrepreneurial Woman” program

A state program specifically created for women who want to start or expand their entrepreneurial activities, it provides the following benefits:

- Training on writing business projects
- Free consulting assistance in obtaining a loan
- Provision of premises on the basis of a public-private partnership (rent-free or with a discount)
- Referrals for certificate courses
- Practical assistance is provided to women in the healthcare sector, especially in obtaining a medical services license.

3. Grants provided through the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations

This ministry:

Initial grants of up to 7–14 million soums

Medical equipment for home use (massage table, electrotherapy devices)

Smoke protection devices, ventilation systems

Seminars and trainings on specialization

Special support will also be provided to specialists working with children with disabilities.

4. Conveniences in obtaining a license for medical services. Starting in 2023:

A simplified registration procedure has been introduced for children's massage and general massage services.

Special sanitary requirements have been eased for individual entrepreneurs working from home.

The number of documents required for private activities in the healthcare sector has been reduced (for example, a diploma, health card, sanitary report and training course certificate will be sufficient).

5. Grant from the Ministry of Innovative Development. If an entrepreneur introduces new technologies (for example, electromassage devices, light physiotherapy lasers, smart devices for children), he can receive the following grants:

Innovation grants of up to 20–50 million soums

Customs privileges for the import of medical equipment

Technical assistance for digitizing services through IT platforms

Thanks to these opportunities:

Women are starting their own independent activities

Family income is increasing

Employment of unemployed women is being ensured

The health of the population, especially children, is improving

Social stability and the upbringing of a healthy generation are being ensured

The successes of female entrepreneurs in the field of healthcare, in particular in the field of physiotherapy and children's massage, are being formed on the basis of best practices in many countries. The implementation of these practices in Uzbekistan will serve to further develop women's entrepreneurship.

1. Germany: A developed model of entrepreneurship in the field of women's health care. In Germany, physiotherapy and massage services are widely developed by private entrepreneurs, especially women. There: There are special advanced training courses and a system of continuing education for physiotherapists. Special grants and loans are allocated for small businesses. Innovative technologies are widely introduced in the provision of medical services (for example, virtual rehabilitation, telemedicine). Business incubators for women operate, which help start and develop entrepreneurship. It is also possible to develop such systems in Uzbekistan, for example, by organizing special courses, creating incubators in cooperation with state-donor organizations.

2. Canada: Quality standards of children's massage and rehabilitation centers

In Canada, there are high quality standards and a certification system for the activities of children's massage and rehabilitation centers. Their main aspects:

- The qualifications of each therapist are strictly controlled.
- A team of psychologists, physiotherapists and masseurs work together in the centers.
- Online education and consulting services are widespread.
- A free consultation and support system for families has been created.
- Similar mechanisms can be created in Uzbekistan to improve the skills of therapists and encourage teamwork.

3. Japan: Innovative technologies and home care.

In Japan, robotics and smart devices are widely used for physiotherapy and massage services at home. This makes it easier to provide services to the elderly and disabled. It reduces the workload of specialists. It allows you to monitor the patient's condition remotely.

The gradual introduction of technologies in Uzbekistan will also greatly help in the development of this sector, especially in rural areas.

4. Recommendations for Uzbekistan:

1. Establish training centers: Open special training and certification programs for women in the healthcare sector.

2. Business incubators: Provide consulting, marketing, and legal assistance to female entrepreneurs.

3. Introduce innovative technologies: Improve services through electromassage, laser therapy, and mobile applications.
4. Develop teamwork: Improve the quality of service by forming a team of specialists.
5. Expanding financial support: Strengthening grant and loan programs in cooperation with the state, private sector and donors.

These international experiences and recommendations play an important role in making the activities of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan more effective and sustainable.

Conclusion

Women's entrepreneurship in the health sector, especially physiotherapy and rehabilitation, and children's massage services, not only ensures their economic independence, but also makes a significant contribution to the healthy development of society. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, women working in these areas not only increase their families' income, but also provide important services for the health and development of many children.

Programs such as "Women's Notebook", "Tadbirkor Ayol", preferential loans and subsidy systems created by the state are of great help in starting and expanding women's entrepreneurial activities. International best practices also pave the way for improving the system of training, introducing innovative technologies, and supporting entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan.

As a result, women's entrepreneurship in the health sector not only increases their economic freedom, but also has a positive impact on the health and well-being of the entire society. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the development of this sector in cooperation with the state, private sector and non-governmental organizations.

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Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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Abstract: This article provides extensive information on women's economic independence, financial literacy, and business opportunities. A number of reforms and initiatives are being implemented in our country to expand the opportunities of women entrepreneurs and distribute resources and investments equally. State programs and projects are aimed at providing women starting their own businesses with sufficient capital and investments.

Keywords: Financial literacy, economic independence, gender equality, women's initiative in every field, opportunities in the IT sector.

Women's economic independence is one of the important factors in the development of society, which directly affects not only women's personal lives, but also the economic stability of the country. The issue of financing women's entrepreneurship is in the focus of many local and international researchers, and the work carried out in this area confirms the crucial role of the credit system in economic development. In particular, reports from international organizations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations (UN) show that women's limited access to financial resources is one of the main obstacles to achieving gender equality in the economy. In many developing countries around the world, microcredit programs have emerged as an effective tool for supporting women's entrepreneurship. For example, the microcredit system implemented by Grameen Bank has achieved high results in making women financially independent around the world.

According to the United Nations Development Program, women's entrepreneurship financing programs, while strengthening gender equality, increase overall economic stability. The results show that financial support programs aimed at women, including microfinance services, allow and create them to successfully develop their own businesses and brands.

Women's initiative in every field also gives a great impetus to the development of the economy. It is one of the important factors of social progress and sustainable development. Today, women are actively participating not only in traditional fields, but also in science, technology, politics, entrepreneurship, sports, art, and many other areas. These results are due to women's strong desire for knowledge, purpose, and self-expression. Ayollarning tashabbuskorligining asosiy jihatlari

1. Education and science.

Women are studying with high results in many higher educational institutions. Scientists, researchers, and qualified specialists are emerging from among them.

2. Entrepreneurship.

In recent years, women have been starting their own businesses and creating new jobs. They are taking part in many social projects.

3. Politics.

Women are actively participating in political life and playing an important role in the decision-making process. In many countries, women can be seen as members of parliament, ministers, and in other positions.

4. Social sphere.

Women are actively approaching areas such as healthcare, education, and social protection. They are certainly not indifferent to important problems in society.

5. Culture and sports.

Women have achieved high results in the fields of art, music, literature, sports and IT, and are recognized nationally and internationally.

Women's initiative in every field greatly contributes to the realization of their potential, achieving family and social stability, as well as ensuring gender equality in society.

The role of women in education and science.

This is not only a factor that increases the intellectual potential of society, but also a solid foundation for development. Today, women are achieving significant results in the field of education and science with their knowledge, research and diligence.

1. Their role in education.

Today, women actively participate in general secondary, secondary specialized and higher education, and are known in society as outstanding specialists, educators, and researchers. In particular, women have a significant place in the teaching profession. They provide young people not only with knowledge, but also with education.

- The number of female students in many higher education institutions is increasing.
- Female teachers are working in the system from preschool to higher education.

2. Activity in science.

Women are also showing their potential in science. For example, female scientists are actively conducting research in pedagogy, psychology, medicine, physics, biology, medicine, linguistics and many other areas.

- Women are working on an equal footing with men in obtaining candidate and doctorate degrees.
- Some of them are participating in international scientific conferences and introducing Uzbek science to the world.

3. Women's contribution to education.

Women not only receive education themselves, but also serve to educate their families and society. It is not for nothing that the saying goes that if a woman studies, society studies.

The role of women in education and science serves to realize their potential, to form scientific thinking in society, and to educate the future generation. Their activity in this area is a strong support for development.

Women's financial literacy and business opportunities.

This is not only an important factor in ensuring their economic independence, but also in achieving sustainable development in society. Today, the level of financial literacy among women is increasing, and their active participation in the field of entrepreneurship and business is a gratifying situation.

Financial literacy is the foundation of women's economic freedom.

Financial literacy includes skills such as planning income and expenses, saving, investing, understanding the credit and tax system. When women are financially literate:

- Effectively manage personal and family budgets.
- Stay away from financial problems.
- Set and achieve long-term financial goals.

The organization of financial literacy trainings, seminars and online courses for women by government and non-governmental organizations is making a significant contribution to this process.

1. Entrepreneurship is a step towards women's economic independence.

Many women are starting their own businesses and, while providing for their families, are creating new jobs. Businesses opened by women are yielding good results.

- In the service sector, such as beauty salons and confectionery.
- Earnings through online sales, marketing, and handmade products.
- Social entrepreneurship is an activity in projects aimed at finding solutions to social problems.

2. Enabling factors and opportunities.

- State programs.

In Uzbekistan, opportunities such as subsidies, preferential loans, and tax innovations are being created to support female entrepreneurs.

- Business opportunities.

Young and beginning female entrepreneurs are being supported through training, mentoring, and grants for startup projects.

In short, the economic independence of women and girls is yielding great results. Women's financial literacy and business activity help them to justify themselves, achieve family and social stability. A supportive environment in this regard expands their opportunities, strengthens confidence and initiative. Therefore, the trust, support, and opportunities given to women and girls certainly yield high results.

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Appendix 1

LIVING WITH LOVE FOR LIFE, NOT SURRENDERING TO FATE AS THE EXAMPLE OF THE LIFE OF ULBOSIN KUSHBOKOVA

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Today, in Uzbekistan, the glorification of human dignity and comprehensive support for citizens with disabilities have become a priority of state policy. As a result of the wide opportunities created for the population in need of social protection, the programs and reforms being adopted, hundreds of people are happy to strive for life again, to find their place. One of such devotees is Ulbosin Soatovna Kushbokova.

Ulbosin Kushbokova was born in 1979 in the Pakhtakor district of the Jizzakh region. The painful ordeal she experienced in childhood - she became disabled as a result of an incorrectly administered injection. But this

situation did not break her spirit, but on the contrary, shaped her as a strong, courageous, and resilient person. Sister Ulbosin chose not to surrender to fate, but to live with love for life.

On such a life path full of obstacles and opposing opinions, even in the matter of marriage, Ulbosin did not remain indifferent. According to her, some people were even against her getting married. "Why shouldn't I get married and have the happiness of being a mother?" She found strength and courage in herself by asking herself. She decided to build the life she dreamed of, not giving in to the opinions of others.

In 2005, Kalonov married Nabijon aka. Ulbosin opa, having achieved a hard-earned family, was fortunate enough to become the true mistress of the so-called holy fortress. Currently, she and her husband are raising two daughters, Odina and Zebo. Of course, Ulbosin opa's decision gave her family happiness, a healthy relationship with her husband, and the happiness of raising two beautiful children as a mother.

She is a responsible Uzbek woman who balances her responsibilities to her family and society and fulfills both with dedication.

Her current work is an example of inspiring not only herself, but also hundreds of people to return to life and find their place in society. Since 2021, she has been heading the NGO "Disabled Society" branch in Pakhtakor district. Through this organization, courses in various areas for people with disabilities are organized - sewing, computer literacy, sports and culinary circles, and their social and economic activities are being increased.

Sister Ulbosin is close to people not only as a leader, but also as a friend and advisor. She is unique in meeting people, giving them advice from the heart, and in talking to them as an equal, without seeing anyone as a stranger. Her love, courage, and good intentions are reflected both in her work and in her life.

Ulbosin Soatovna achieved her first major victory in 2021 in collaboration with the IT Park Center, as a result of which 45 of her compatriots with disabilities gained new opportunities. After that, in 2022, she won 67 million soums from the "Support of Non-Governmental and Non-Profit Organizations" fund, doing great work in attracting people with disabilities to sports.

And in 2023, she managed to teach disabled women sitting at home to make sweets, strengthening them economically. As a result, 25 women were able to improve their knowledge and skills in the confectionery industry and support themselves and their families. This project not only helped their personal development, but also became a source of inspiration for the entire team.

Her main goal is to help people with disabilities become self-sufficient, improve their physical and mental health through sports, and return them to life. She also involves people with disabilities in various sports, including para chess and para table tennis, helping them reach the world championships. She is undoubtedly a woman with a big heart and determination, striving not only to improve her own life, but also the lives of people with disabilities like her.

The words of our President "The interest of the people is above all else" are reflected in each of her works. Based on her life experience and work, she continues to create new opportunities not only for herself, but also for other people with disabilities. His difficult life path shows that any difficulty in life can be overcome, you just need courage, hard work and willpower!

With his work, he created an opportunity for people with disabilities not only to overcome their difficulties, but also to become equal and active citizens in society. His work is not limited only to physical abilities, but also includes supporting people with disabilities mentally, increasing their self-confidence, helping them find their place in society and develop themselves.

The work of such people is also a source of inspiration for others and encourages them to look for new opportunities in their lives. His work is a big step towards using the real potential of people with disabilities and creating equal conditions for them.

Despite her limited opportunities, Ulbosin Kushbakova, who has found her place in life and lives as an example to others, was awarded the badge "For her contribution to the development of civil society" in accordance with the resolution No. 46 of November 22, 2024 of the Parliamentary Commission for the Management of the

Public Fund for the Support of Civil Society Institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was a joyful event not only for her and her loved ones, but also for all our fellow citizens.

She was also awarded the "Courage" medal and the "30 Years" badge.

Ulbosyn Soatovna recalls the awarding process as follows: "I was extremely happy to be awarded such an honorable award for my small work. In these moments, all the hard work and hardships I have endured throughout my life completely disappeared from my memory. For this, I will forever be grateful to our government, our President. My disability is a part of my life, but it has never been an obstacle to my dreams. The highest happiness in life is to be alive and to live as someone needs me."

Through these words, we witness not only the struggle of one woman, but also a completely different perspective - her deep love for life, people, and work.

Sister Ulbosyn is one of those women who, despite the trials of life, is an example to many with her boundless love for life, perseverance, and will. Disability was not an obstacle to achieving her dreams and goals, but rather an important factor in her formation as a strong person. Not only is he continuing his own life meaningfully, but he is also giving hope and confidence to those around him.

Sister Ulbosin has found her place in our country by rationally and effectively using the opportunities created for citizens in need of social protection. With her actions, she proves that people with disabilities have unlimited opportunities, all they need is desire and effort. Through this, she is a catalyst for positive changes in society, giving spiritual strength and inspiration to many of our compatriots.

As long as there are such people, the concepts of goodness, hope and humanity will live forever in our society. Ulbosin Kushbokova is a symbol of love for life, courage and devotion.

Annex 1

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This article examines the issues of ensuring women's economic independence and expanding their entrepreneurial and business activities. It also presents mechanisms for ensuring gender equality, supporting women entrepreneurs, existing problems and recommendations for their elimination. The reforms being carried out in our country and programs aimed at realizing women's potential are analyzed.

Keywords: Women, economic independence, entrepreneurship, gender equality, social activism, state programs, financial literacy.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to increasing the role and activity of women in society, ensuring their economic independence. At the initiative of our President, a number of programs are being implemented to attract women to entrepreneurship and form them as qualified specialists. The goal is to strengthen their role in family and social life by giving women economic freedom.

1. The concept of economic independence and its importance: Economic independence is the ability of a person to earn an income through his own work, make independent financial decisions and ensure financial security. For women, this creates not only personal freedom, but also family stability and the opportunity to actively participate in the education of children.

2. Women's entrepreneurship: we will be able to consider existing opportunities and obstacles.

Today, the following opportunities are available to women:

- State grants and subsidies;
- Financial assistance through the "Women's Book";
- Microloans and preferential credit programs;
- Vocational training centers and training.

At the same time, there are some problems, which we can name the following:

- Low level of financial literacy;
- Difficulties in maintaining a balance between family and work;
- Stereotypes and social pressures;
- Lack of trust in financial institutions towards women.

3. The role of state policy in ensuring women's economic independence: The following documents adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan serve as an important basis in this direction: "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; Activities of the "Commission on Women's Support and the Family Institute"; Individual approaches through the Mahallabay system of work.

4. Experience of women entrepreneurs: The examples of successful women in different regions of Uzbekistan show that entrepreneurship means not only material wealth, but also social responsibility. Many of them are actively involved in providing employment to other women, training them in a profession, and social projects. Of course, in order for women to start their entrepreneurial activities, they are currently provided with benefits in a number of areas. Below, we provide detailed information on the main areas and opportunities, and a number of banks are offering special programs aimed at developing women's entrepreneurship:

Microcreditbank: Provides unsecured loans of up to 33 million soums to women who are engaged in entrepreneurship as individuals.

Agrobank: Provides financial assistance to women engaged in horticulture.

Aloqabank: Provides financial support to women engaged in IT, beekeeping, and fruit growing.

In conclusion, we can say that women entrepreneurs play an important role in the socio-economic development of society. They are not only starting their own businesses and creating new jobs, but also becoming a source of inspiration for other women. In recent years, legislation, financial support and training programs aimed at developing women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan have yielded positive results in this direction. However, the obstacles that still exist - limited access to financial resources, gender stereotypes and lack of knowledge - need to be overcome. By supporting women entrepreneurs, it is possible to achieve economic stability, social equality and innovative development in society. In addition, strengthening the economic independence of women is an important factor not only for their own personal development, but also for the development of society as a whole. The economic independence of women is one of the important factors in the development of society. By developing women's entrepreneurship, increasing their financial literacy and expanding business opportunities, it is possible to achieve not only family well-being, but also sustainable growth of the entire economy. It is necessary to create a favorable environment for women to start and successfully run their own businesses, provide them with modern knowledge and skills, as well as ensure equal access to financial resources. Actions in this direction, while strengthening gender equality, will serve sustainable and inclusive economic development. Thus, encouraging women's economic activity will further enhance the socio-economic potential of the country.

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Annex 1

"WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS"

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Purpose: this article is an analysis of the current state and development of women's entrepreneurship, which has a significant impact on the sustainable development of business structures related to women's entrepreneurship in our developing country on the basis of an analysis of the personal role of Sambhram University in the educational process and the future in the consistent development of women's entrepreneurship. In addition, women's entrepreneurship in the economy of Uzbekistan is important not only in improving economic balance efficiency, but also in ensuring social listening and gender equality. The decrees and resolutions issued in this regard serve to increase the employment of women in our country

Keywords: Sambhram University BBADL, women's entrepreneurship, public program, funding, information base, communication, Economic Development, Sustainable Development

Currently, our country is living in a period of transition, housing issues, social protection, entrepreneurial activity, banking activity, production, certification, service provision, taxes and fines, information and communication technologies, transport issues, legal issues, education, science and culture, labor and employment. These are our ever-changing issues.

In solving these issues, our central institutions, ministers, committees, agencies, inspections, local governors, public associations and non-governmental organizations, state enterprises, banks, foundations, higher educational institutions, centers, people's reception centers, and employees responsible for relevant issues are working around the clock to ensure that the people live a prosperous life. This is part of our circular economy. In recent years, the issues of women and their comprehensive support have risen to the level of state policy, and this issue has become an important direction of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan.

Currently, the role of women in the reforms being implemented in our country is unique, because the state policy being implemented in our country is accelerating and improving from year to year, the goals are high, the plans are ambitious. In this regard, self-confident, ambitious, creative thinkers, educated young people and women are the future of the country, the foundation of the country. By 2030, entering the top 30 advanced countries in the world according to the Pisa international student assessment rating is one of the great goals that we expect from the results of the state policy implemented in our country regarding youth and women. To achieve this, it is often emphasized that the education of the younger generation should start in the family and in schools and preschool educational institutions. In order to ensure quality education for young people and women, reforms are being implemented at all levels of education that meet modern world standards: the opening of branches of new, world-renowned universities, such as presidential schools, the Temurid School, and Sambhram University, where we study, and the start of joint programs in our country, as well as the creation of IT NEST at our university, are clear evidence of this.

The role of women's entrepreneurship in the economy of our country is reflected not only in the economic, but also in the social and cultural spheres. Businesses founded by women actively participate in the implementation of many social projects and initiatives. With their activities, they contribute to increasing social responsibility in society, protecting the environment, and developing cultural values.

Women entrepreneurs are the fastest growing category of entrepreneurship worldwide, and especially in recent years, more and more attention has been paid to expanding the capabilities of small and medium-sized enterprises led by women in our country, but low-income women entrepreneurs face significant obstacles that did not exist when doing business. The analysis showed that in practice, women's interest in organizing entrepreneurial activities is increasing every year. The results of our analysis revealed the main reasons why women go into business: the desire for financial independence, the desire to implement their own business idea, and the ability to combine work, family and leisure.

What opportunities does Sambhram University provide? Let's answer another important question. What help do my teachers provide when starting a business?

Any big business starts with a small business, you need to start a small business without fear of taking risks, because you have nothing to lose.

Sambhram University teaches you how to start a business from scratch. What can you do if you have no knowledge, no money, no experience, and no desire to start a business?

First, decide which direction you want to go.

Textile?

1) Construction?

2) Trade?

3) Education?

You need to find a company with the relevant profile and work there for 3-5 years. That is, you need to see the business from the inside.

If our businesswomen want to limit themselves to the lower business stratum and be content with a small income, then university education is not necessary.

Do you want to open a company and expand the size of your company? You need university education.

I am currently a student of the III year of Business Administration at Sambhram University, in our educational process we are studying: What should a company director know about marketing and sales and business tools?

1) Customer attraction department:

2) Call center

3) PR manager

4) Marketer

5) Active sales department

6) What should sales department employees know?

7) Corporate code

8) Sales scripts

9) Sales planning

10) What is the assortment?

11) Breadth (depth)

12) Completeness

13) Budget calculation and allocation

14) Marketing soundness

15) Taxes and tax policy in business

These are taught in detail at the university, helping us to increase our potential and develop skills. That is, voluntary motivation has become possible for us to form in a conscious way. After this knowledge, in general, we have a great foundation for acquiring the skills to independently and consciously achieve our goals. In addition, Sambhram University is an educational institution that trains specialists in Business Administration and Computer Technology. The university was founded in 2021. Currently, many of our young people are studying. In addition to the comfortable conditions created for employees and students, the information resource center has a modern, fully equipped library of relevant textbooks that fully meet world standards. In addition, there is a canteen and a fitness club for employees and students. It is noteworthy that the Indian education system is praised for the fact that Indian professors and doctors of science teach in English, not Hindi. I have seen that students in relevant fields use digital learning platforms and system classifications to develop their skills. This is a common situation for students studying at our university. Students who do not know English are fluent in English from the second year. Our current modern system is much better than the traditional education system. The positive side is that we can see the effectiveness of teaching students using modern technology, information resources, the latest computers, multimedia, the Internet, new information

environments and similar modern ICT tools. Sambhram University is implementing modern, world-class reforms at all levels of education to ensure quality education for young people and women. In particular, it has been mentioned that the new building of our university will consist of seven floors, and it is planned to provide all the conditions for quality education. This building under construction will accommodate many talented young people and women in our university in the future. Along with such amenities created for young people, the demand placed on them is to receive quality education and become strong personnel who contribute to the development of the country. This modern building under construction will create a foundation for training qualified specialists in their field, not job seekers, but job creators. Even though I have not seen the concept of the facility, I can say for sure that this educational building under construction is a modern and convenient one for our students who value time and time. I imagined the modern facade of the building in very bright accents. Here, even the smallest details are thought out: verandas, landscape design, as well as security cameras, IP intercoms provide beauty and security. This is not just an educational building, but the future that is being created today. Perhaps this is a subjective opinion, but it is based on reality. The magnificent facade of the building amazes from the first minutes. It is already noticeable that the object will become even more beautiful and worthy of the appearance of the developing city of Jizzakh. The large number of classrooms and the grandeur of the building are not only pleasing to the eye, but also the most modern, developed in the surrounding infrastructure, which undoubtedly will be the educational building that our people have been waiting for and serving for a long time. This will attract students and future students of our university even more. Because this building will undoubtedly provide many opportunities and services that were not available before. In response to the opportunities created for young people and women at our university, young people have been raising the flag of our country by taking pride in international science Olympiads, international intellectual competitions, prestigious sports competitions, and esports competitions that have become popular in recent years. As a representative of women, I have also been making good use of the opportunities created in our institution. I must say that it is somewhat difficult to fully utilize the many conditions created. I have been achieving great success by taking advantage of the opportunities provided to women. In the 2023-2024 academic years, I started my own business in order to apply the knowledge I gained at the university in practice. In addition, together with my scientific supervisor, Shukurova Laylo Shamuratovna, we are organizing trainings to train businesswomen in the country and accelerate their activities in our country, writing a book on the topic of "the role of business in our lives," and conducting research to increase the attractiveness of the investment climate in the country. There are also problems faced by women in the field of entrepreneurship. Among them, the lack of financial resources, lack of experience and knowledge in running a business, social stereotypes and gender-based restrictions play an important role. These problems are especially relevant for women living in rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and implement special programs by state and non-governmental organizations to eliminate these problems.

According to the results of the analysis

We can see that in the last three years, systematic work has been carried out in our country in accordance with the measures taken to eliminate various bureaucratic and other obstacles and shortcomings that may arise in the implementation of proposals and initiatives of women and girls in terms of entrepreneurship. That is, in this case, it is necessary to further support temporarily unemployed, needy single women with severe socio-economic conditions and girls who have lost their breadwinners, creating opportunities for their increased participation in economic life. In order to implement their entrepreneurial initiatives and demonstrate their practical application, various benefits and subsidies were allocated. Measures are being taken to strengthen the economic independence of women, increase their income and ensure their employment. Targeted systematic work has been introduced to support women's socio-economic development and provide them with a permanent source of income.

According to statistics, millions of women have been supported through the Women's Book in recent years. Namely:

In 2023, 1 trillion 234 billion soums were allocated, confirming that 994 women's problems were solved

In 2024, 1,779 preferential loans were allocated to 3,888 women on the list.

These measures will provide many contributions and results for future research on women's entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, the role of women's entrepreneurship in the economy of Uzbekistan is very important and comprehensive. The development of women's entrepreneurship not only ensures economic growth, but also serves to strengthen gender equality in society, increase social stability, and preserve national values. Therefore, it is necessary to further strengthen measures to support and develop women's entrepreneurship. This will greatly contribute to the long-term sustainable development of Uzbekistan. If each of us wants to achieve high goals in the future, we must start changing in a conscientious, positive direction right now, and work honestly and with a sincere heart. With the knowledge and skills we acquire, we promise to become mature professionals and make a worthy contribution to the development of our country. Only then will we become worthy citizens of a worthy country.

SECTION 2: WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY - THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FIELDS OF TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE.

Appendix 2

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIETY

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Abstract. This article discusses the scientific achievements of female scientists in Uzbekistan and their impact on society. The achievements of female scientists in science, technology, medicine, agriculture and social spheres are analyzed, and their contribution to the development of science is described. The article discusses the role of scientific achievements in the development of society, as well as the importance of supporting female scientists.

Keywords. Female scientists in Uzbekistan, scientific achievements, impact on society, development of science, innovation, scientific research.

“The cornerstone of development, the power that makes a
country powerful and a nation great, is science, education and upbringing.

I believe that our dedicated scientists, continuing the scientific traditions of our great ancestors, will
make science the driver of our development and create important discoveries that will serve the development
of the country”

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

A woman is the pillar of the family and society, the grace and beauty of our lives. With women, our life
is beautiful and meaningful, our homes are prosperous and bright. In our country, large-scale work is being
carried out to increase the socio-political activity of women, ensure their rights and interests, create decent

working and living conditions, realize their intellectual potential, increase their participation in the social life of society and state building, support leadership, organizational, and entrepreneurial skills. Attention is being paid to ensuring gender equality in various aspects of social life. As is known, no culture is gender neutral. The concept of gender is embedded in culture, in other words, culture is a set of values and norms, attitudes and stereotypes, a set of behaviors and social interactions that are embedded in the social structure and are determined by gender.

Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “Our wise people have always respected women, and living with high respect for women has become an age-old value inherent in our people and country. This is also confirmed by the fact that one of the largest surahs of the Holy Quran is called “An-Nisa”, that is, “Women”. In this surah, Allah Almighty calls on people to treat women fairly. The Holy Hadith also emphasizes that women are always commanded to do good. Our great ancestors, enlightened Jadids, also emphasized the incomparable role and influence of women in the peaceful, strong and prosperous family, in raising children. To date, the content of all reforms being implemented in our country depends on women, who are the pillar of the family and society, the grace and beauty of our lives. As is known, first of all, we all There was a stereotype that was ingrained - “Science is not a woman's job”. But if we turn to the facts of history, we see that women have their own unique approaches to the world of science, culture, spirituality, and medicine. In the context of the evolution of civilization, a certain ethno-social mindset is formed over many centuries. In ancient China, the birth of a girl was considered a disaster. The Roman statesman and jurist Emilio Papinian wrote about the position of women in society: “According to the general rules of our legislation, the position of women is worse than that of men” (Digests). Alexis de Tocqueville, the author of “Democracy in America”, a 19th-century French humanist and philosopher, thinks about this: “Some people emphasize that men and women are not only equal, but also integral. They not only give men and women the same rights, but also impose the same obligations on them. They want men and women to think and work the same. This does not lead to anything good, it causes a crisis of men and women as a gender, it creates weak men and strong women. "In Eastern values, a woman has always been glorified as a friend, a companion, a wise, kind, and a guide to family peace.

Creating opportunities for women around the world to have equal and full access to science, technology and innovation, and ensuring gender equality in this area, is reflected in the resolution A/RES/70/212 on “Science, technology and innovation for development”, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 22, 2015. According to this resolution, starting in 2016, February 11 will be celebrated annually as the “International Day of Women and Girls in Science”. The main goal is to draw attention to and support the participation of women in science. In the new Uzbekistan, work on ensuring the rights and interests of women, gender equality, and improving their working and living conditions has reached a new level. The ratification of the International Labor Organization conventions “On Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value”, “On Maternity Protection”, and “On Discrimination in Respect of Employment and

Occupation” serves as a necessary international legal basis for the protection of women's rights at the national level. In this regard, the allocation of 4 percent additional state grants to women in higher education institutions in the 2020-2021 academic year is another privilege granted to them. Today, women are actively participating in the scientific and technical activities of our society. Research in the field of science by women scientists makes a significant contribution to the development of production, industry, agriculture, and socio-cultural spheres. The competition “100 Best Innovative Projects of Women of Uzbekistan”, which has been held since 2018, has been attended by female students and schoolchildren, programmers and entrepreneurs with the aim of implementing rationalization proposals and innovative ideas into practice. The competition “Women Scientists Grants” serves to support and encourage women in the field of science.

Hundreds of women with high intellectual potential and broad outlook who have made a great contribution to the development of science and spirituality of our country, left a mark in national history with their unique talent, can be named. For example, Aziza Shonazarova from Uzbekistan went down in history as the first Uzbek scientist to achieve the status of professor at the most prestigious university in the USA - Columbia University. Aziza Shonazarova defended her doctoral dissertation on the history of gender and women's religiosity in medieval Central Asia at Indiana University in Bloomington, USA. She also received a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in two areas - religious studies and the history of Central Asia. Aziza Shonazarova, who lives and works overseas, was awarded the Order of Friendship by the decree of the President of Uzbekistan on the eve of International Women's Day.

T. Gulyamova is a Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor. She is conducting research on the microbiome of medicinal plants of Uzbekistan and identifying its biotechnological potential. As a result of this research, new sources of bioactive substances of local endophytic microorganisms have been identified. Professor Gulyamova has more than 200 scientific articles and 7 patents for inventions. Aziza Abdurakhmonova is the coordinator of the Erasmus+ National Office. She contributes to the coordination of international educational projects and the development of the higher education system of Uzbekistan. Dilafruz Khudoyberdiyeva conducted research in the field of mathematics and algorithm development. Author of scientific works on artificial intelligence algorithms and digital security issues. Dilorom Egamberdiyeva conducted research on information technologies and contributed to the development of data analysis and digital technologies. Participated in the development of technical solutions for IT projects.

Currently, issues related to further increasing the influence and position of women in scientific activity include assisting scientists in timely solving social problems, creating organizational opportunities for conducting research, eliminating the problem of gender discrimination in scientific activity, establishing prestigious scientific awards for women scientists, expanding research grants, foreign internship programs, increasing academic mobility of scientists, commercializing innovative ideas, launching social support projects, and turning science into a driver and generator of social progress are effective solutions for the further development of the field.

A country where women are respected and valued has a prosperous present and future. Because society fully develops and progresses through women's labor. Therefore, special attention is paid in our country to creating decent conditions for women and ensuring their satisfaction with life. As is known, in the "Strategy of Actions" on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 and the state programs adopted annually on its basis, special attention is paid to increasing the socio-political activity of women, strengthening their position in state and public administration, ensuring the employment of women and graduates of vocational colleges, their broad involvement in entrepreneurial activities, further strengthening the foundations of the family, and protecting motherhood and childhood. Many measures have been identified in this regard, and their implementation is being consistently ensured. Indeed, in recent years, ensuring the rights and interests of women, gender equality, protecting family, motherhood and childhood, developing entrepreneurship among women, creating new jobs for them, and improving working and living conditions have become priorities of state policy in our country.

Today, the legal framework aimed at creating equal rights and opportunities for men and women and ensuring gender equality has been strengthened in our country. The number of female leaders in our country - ministers, governors, chairmen of industrial associations, banks and companies, our sisters serving in responsible positions in law enforcement agencies and our armed forces is increasing. Women, fully realizing their responsibility, work effectively in any field, and make their worthy contribution to the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people. It should be noted that today, out of 150 deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 48 or 32 percent are women. In the Senate, this figure has reached almost 25 percent. 31 percent of deputies of Local Councils are also active women. Thanks to such results, the Uzbek parliament rose to 37th place among 190 national parliaments in the world in terms of the number of female deputies. However, 5 years ago it was in 128th place. At the same time, it is worth noting that the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support was established to support the family, women and the elderly, protect their rights and interests, and strengthen cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies.

It is known that today it is impossible to imagine the interests of women in isolation from the interests of the family, neighborhood and society. The comprehensive solution of these issues and the raising of state policy in this regard to a higher level have been defined as the main task of the new ministry. Today, attention is being paid at the state policy level to improving the social life of women and creating decent conditions for them. In particular, Women's Entrepreneurship Centers have been established in all regions of our republic. Today, they provide practical assistance to about 28 thousand of our sisters in entrepreneurship, crafts, vocational retraining, and employment. Also, 21,500 girls were trained in short-term vocational courses within the framework of five important initiatives. Thanks to such opportunities, the number of women who have started their own businesses has increased by about 45 thousand in a year, and they are creating thousands of new jobs. Based on the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 12, 2018 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for providing affordable housing to women in difficult social situations, women with

disabilities, low-income families, mothers raising children in single-parent families and mothers in need of improving housing conditions”, 10% of the initial down payment for houses provided to more than a thousand women with disabilities, women in need of housing, living in difficult living conditions, and women with disabilities are paid annually from the funds of the Public Fund for Support of Women and Families. The pedagogical activities of women scientists are also of great importance. They are actively involved in the creation of scientific schools and the training of young scientists. To support women scientists, grants and scientific project competitions are organized by state and international organizations.

In conclusion, the scientific achievements of female scientists in Uzbekistan are making a significant contribution to the development of the country. Further support for them and encouragement of their scientific research will pave the way for new achievements in the future.

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Appendix 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti kimyo yo'nalishi talabasi

Abstract: This article analyzes women's participation in science and education, existing opportunities, emerging obstacles and development prospects. Suggestions are made to ensure gender equality and broad involvement of women in scientific activities.

Keywords: women's participation, science, education, gender equality, obstacles, opportunities, development prospects.

Despite the rapid development of science worldwide, women still account for only 28 percent of engineering graduates and 40 percent of computer science and informatics graduates, according to UNESCO's

Gender Division. The book “To be smart the Digital Revolution will need to be inclusive” was published on February 11, to mark the International Day of Women and Girls in Science. Today, in the 21st century, women are still marginalized in science-related fields. They need to know that they have the right to participate in scientific progress[1]. In developing countries, this figure is much lower. Although more girls are taking science and technology courses in secondary school and higher education, boys still dominate the STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) workplace. Everyone, including girls, has the intellectual ability to excel in the world of science. A clear example of this is Marie Skłodowska-Curie (1867-1934). She was the first and only woman to win a double Nobel Prize: one in 1909 for her work on radiation and one in 1911 for her discovery of radium and polonium. Or Dr. Rosalind Franklin. She was an English chemist and X-ray crystallographer who helped determine the molecular structure of DNA at King's College. Using X-ray diffraction, she photographed the helical structure of DNA, known as "Figure 51," and determined the density and helical shape of DNA.[2] We can talk a lot about women scientists who have achieved many achievements in science, as you and I know.

The article analyzes the participation of women in science and education, who are leading the way in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres of Uzbekistan. One of such brave, courageous, self-confident girls is Nigina Khojibokiyeva Otkir. Since her youth, she has been interested in life, has worked on herself, is intelligent, and has found her place in life. She took an honorable place in the “Followers of Zulfiyakhanim” beauty contest held in 2024.

In addition, she has won places in many international competitions;

- 1) “**WMT**”-gold medal
- 2) “**AIM**” -gold medal
- 3) “**AMC**”-silver medal
- 4) “**AKHIMO**”-silver bronze medal
- 5) “**National certificate**”

Why is it worth looking at Nigina Khojibakieva as an exemplary woman and learning from her many secrets of success?

Over the past four years, large-scale reforms have been implemented aimed at achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and men, ensuring their equal participation in managing society and state affairs, providing social and legal support to women, as well as protecting women from oppression and violence. The share of women in management positions has reached 27 percent, in parties - 44 percent, in higher education - 40 percent, and in entrepreneurship - 35 percent.

It is worth saying that such opportunities provided to women will be a very solid foundation for our future. We also have many opportunities for education at universities. Women in Uzbekistan have achieved a number of important achievements in the field of science. The active participation of women scientists in scientific research, the development of new technologies, and the achievement of scientific discoveries, of course, have

a positive impact on the development of society. Especially in the fields of biology, medicine, physics, chemistry, the role of women scientists is increasingly growing.

The role of women in education is expanding not only in pedagogical activities, but also among pupils and students. Women are actively participating in all stages of education in Uzbekistan as teachers, professors and methodologists. Especially in higher educational institutions, the number of female professors, scientific supervisors and specialists is increasing. With their achievements in education, women are trying to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for successful work in all areas of society. As a result of special attention paid to women's education, they are actively participating in the development of modern science and technology, as well as in the application of innovative methods in the education system.

The participation of women in science and education in Uzbekistan is growing, and this trend is expected to continue. Women make a significant contribution to the development of the country with their knowledge, experience and scientific research. Measures to encourage women's activities in science and education, expand their opportunities, and strengthen their position in society are being successfully implemented, and further development is expected in this direction.

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Appendix 2

THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Ergasheva shohista Abduqahhor qizi

In recent years, the participation of women in science and education has been increasing significantly. The socio-political changes taking place in the world, efforts to ensure gender equality, and increased confidence in women's potential are paving the way for their active participation in scientific and pedagogical activities. However, there are still certain obstacles and problems on this path, and their elimination is one of the important factors for future development.

Participation of women in science

Women are achieving significant achievements in modern scientific fields, in particular in such areas as biology, chemistry, medicine, pedagogy, and psychology. According to the latest statistics, the share of women among scientists conducting scientific research is increasing year by year. In some countries, the number of women with a doctorate is no less than that of men, and in some it even exceeds them.

The role of women in education

The education sector has traditionally been one of the areas in which women work the most. As teachers, educators, researchers, and professors of higher education institutions, women make an invaluable contribution to the upbringing of the new generation in society. Their kindness, patience, and sense of responsibility have a positive impact on the spiritual and moral development of students.

Obstacles and Problems

Nevertheless, women still face various obstacles and limitations in the fields of science and education:

1. Social Stereotypes – In some societies, science is still considered a male-dominated field, which discourages women from entering this field.
2. Family Responsibilities – Most women face difficulties in balancing work and family life, which limits their ability to fully immerse themselves in scientific activities.
3. Lack of Finance and Grants – In some cases, female scientists cannot receive sufficient financial support for scientific projects.
4. Limited access to leadership positions – Women are still underrepresented in leadership positions in scientific and educational institutions.

Future prospects and opportunities

In order to increase the participation of women in science and education in the future, the following measures should be taken:

Strengthening policies aimed at ensuring gender equality;

Increasing scientific grants and scholarships for women;

Facilitating women's scientific activities by expanding remote and flexible forms of work;

Advocacy work aimed at eliminating social stereotypes;

Establishing leadership skills development programs for women.

Inspiring examples of women's success

Today, many female scientists and representatives of the educational sector serve as role models for others with their achievements. For example, women are increasingly being recognized in fields that were previously dominated by men, such as mathematics, physics, and computer science. Nobel Prize-winning women scientists, internationally recognized professors, and startup founders - all this provides a strong motivation for the younger generation.

The number and potential of female scientists in Uzbekistan is also increasing year by year. They are actively participating not only in scientific research, but also in international conferences, grant projects, and the introduction of new technologies. Women working as teachers and mentors in schools, colleges, and higher education institutions are one of the main pillars of the spiritual and educational awakening in society.

Figures and analytical views

According to statistical data, women make up about 30-35 percent of scientific workers worldwide. In some developed countries, this figure is approaching 50 percent. In developing countries like Uzbekistan, although this figure is still lower, positive growth rates are observed. In particular, the expansion of admission quotas to higher education and the creation of social programs and opportunities for women are accelerating progress in this direction.

Proposals for development

The following proposals can be put forward to ensure more active participation of women in science and education:

1. Establish special scientific incubators and centers for women;
2. Develop special programs, starting from school, to interest women in STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) fields;
3. Involve experienced female specialists in guiding young people through the development of a mentoring system;

4. Widely cover the achievements of female scientists in the media, forming their positive image in society;
5. Policies that help reconcile family and professional life - for example, expanding the opportunities for kindergartens, short working weeks, or working from home.

International experience and exemplary practices

Advanced countries of the world have been conducting systematic work for many years to actively involve women in science and education. For example:

Scandinavian countries have successfully implemented a gender equality policy in education and research. Equal parental leave for men and women, and the availability of part-time jobs create the basis for women not to be left out of scientific activities.

In the USA and Great Britain, special scientific grants, science awards and scholarships are allocated for women. Also, mentoring programs for women have been widely established in universities and scientific centers.

In developing countries such as India and Malaysia, special programs have been developed, starting from preschool education, to interest girls in technical and natural sciences.

Implementing such experiences in Uzbekistan can certainly increase the participation of women in scientific and pedagogical fields.

Existing reforms and opportunities in Uzbekistan

In recent years, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid great attention to realizing the potential of women. In particular:

Quotas for women in higher education are being increased year by year.

Women are being involved in education and scientific activities through social programs such as "Women's Notebook", "Youth Notebook".

The number of female leaders in research institutes and universities is increasing.

Organizations such as the National Women's Committee, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, and "Women's Innovation Centers" are operating.

In addition, the achievements of female scientists are being popularized through competitions such as "Science through the Eyes of Women" held annually in the country.

The truth behind the numbers

According to the results of 2024, the share of women among students studying in higher education institutions in Uzbekistan reached 42%. The number of women studying in doctoral studies has doubled in the last five years. These indicators indicate not only the growing demand for education, but also the growing interest of women in scientific research.

Opportunities for the future generation

The development of modern technologies and digital platforms is opening new doors for women:

Through online education platforms, women are saving time and gaining scientific knowledge and skills;

Remote work formats are helping women combine work and family responsibilities;

Innovation incubators designed for women are allowing them to launch their own startups and bring their technological ideas to life.

The participation of women in science and education is not only a women's issue, it is a global issue related to the development, culture and future of society. Enabling every woman to fully realize her potential is not only equality, but also the most important guarantee of justice and development.:

Conclusion

Women are becoming not only participants in science and education, but also a force that determines the development of these areas. Their intellect, patience, inquisitiveness and responsibility serve as the basis for modern scientific achievements, a high-quality and humane education system. Every female scientist, teacher or researcher is an invaluable resource that enriches the spiritual and scientific potential of society.

If we can overcome the obstacles standing in their way today, tomorrow we will raise a broad-minded, educated, creative and independent generation in our society. Supporting women is not only about adhering to the principle of equality, but also about investing in the future of the nation. So, opening the path to science for every woman is a solid step towards scientific progress. And her dreams, aspirations and achievements have become the path to a bright future for all of humanity. Women are a source of inspiration for the development of science and education, a reliable support for knowledge and upbringing. Realizing their potential is not only about achieving gender equality, but also about leading society to higher development. Every educated woman is a torch shining for the future generation, a solid foundation and a foundation for great achievements. Opening their path means building a prosperous society of tomorrow.

Appendix 2

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS, AND FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS.**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the participation of women in science and education, the opportunities created for them, existing obstacles and promising directions. The freedom and equal rights of women in education in our country, changes in society and the opportunities provided to them in science, as well as the recognition of international organizations, are analyzed. Important aspects of encouraging women's scientific activities are highlighted based on the experience of Uzbekistan and the world.

Keywords: Women's potential, contributions to science, gender balance, sustainable development, opportunities, society, innovation, social activism, obstacles.

Strengthening women's participation in enhancing human potential in the 21st century is one of the important criteria for global development. In today's conditions of globalization and innovative development, the role of women in the comprehensive development of society is increasingly increasing. In particular, the participation of women in science and education is of great importance not only for the development of the country, but also for the potential formation of the future generation. Although the opportunities created for women have been increasing in recent years, there are still factors that hinder their full participation in these areas. The fields of science and education have opened up wide opportunities for women in particular to demonstrate their intellectual potential. The government of Uzbekistan has also established special programs, grants and incentive mechanisms for women in recent years. Uzbekistan is pursuing a consistent policy to achieve gender equality and increase the activity of women in all spheres. In particular, special attention is paid to encouraging the participation of women in scientific and pedagogical fields.

Today, under the leadership of our head of state, we are taking bold steps towards building the foundation of the Third Renaissance in New Uzbekistan. Consequently, we are clearly witnessing that all the reforms being implemented in our country are being built on the basis of the happiness of our women. The era of a new

renaissance depends, first of all, on the development of science, the strength of national spirituality, and our state is creating new opportunities for women to engage in education and science.

The creation of a new mechanism in our society - the "Women Scientists Society" - in order to inspire women to science, and the allocation of 50 billion soums from the state budget to support and further stimulate its activities, further strengthens the desire of all our women to become the most active stratum of society - "women scientists".[1]

In the process of reforms being implemented in our country, the issue of educating female students on the basis of social activity, raising and developing them as individuals who understand the traditions of history and modernity is one of the priority areas of activity in this area.[2]

Currently, about 5 thousand scientists are working in the field of science in our country, more than 14 thousand women are studying in higher education institutions, and about 4 million women are studying in educational institutions. More than 700 women have doctors of science and six academicians work in scientific and educational institutions in our republic.[1]

Uzbek women scientists have distinguished themselves in chemistry, biotechnology, agriculture, and many other fields, and their intellectual work is highly appreciated by foreign scientific centers. Of the 240 women who have received the Zulfiya State Prize, 42 have worked in the field of education, and 24 in the field of science.[3]

We are witnessing the provision of financial support for education and scientific research through the "Women's Notebook" and "Youth Notebook", the expansion of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) educational programs for girls, the introduction of a scientific supervision and mentoring system for female scientists, and the encouragement of women's participation in innovative grants and startup projects. Nevertheless, in some places, it is observed that women struggle to fully participate in science and education. In general, social stereotypes, family obligations, economic deprivation, lack of sufficient motivation and support are the main obstacles on this path. Sometimes, women's low self-confidence also hinders their progress. The need for joint measures to be developed by the state, public and non-governmental organizations to overcome such obstacles, to support women socially and economically, to create conditions for maintaining a balance between family and work, and to teach them the skills to work with modern technologies are among the most urgent issues. Roman statesman and jurist Aemilius Papinian wrote about the position of women in society: "According to the general rules of our legislation, the position of women is worse than that of men" (Digests). Although free, women still did not have civil "liberties".[4] This idea of Papinian reveals the existence of gender inequality in the Roman state and the real situation of women in society. It shows that although they exist as human beings, they have a secondary legal status. This inequality was entrenched not only in social life, but also in law. This idea can be an important source for understanding the historical roots of women's freedom and the lessons of the struggles to overcome this inequality against the background of the development of modern human rights and gender equality ideas.

Also, in order to organize systematic work on the consistent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN global agenda for the period up to 2030, Goal 5 of the "National Goals and Objectives for Sustainable Development for the Period up to 2030" - Ensuring Gender Equality and Empowering All Women - approved by Resolution No. 83 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated February 21, 2022 - is consistent with reforms aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in our country. Uzbekistan has acceded to all major international instruments that protect women from any discrimination and harassment. Examples of this include the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Maternity, the New York Convention on the Political Rights of Women and the New York Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In conclusion, the activity of women in science and education is not only their personal achievement, but also a guarantee of the intellectual and spiritual upliftment of the entire society. Uzbekistan today is moving towards sustainable development by supporting the comprehensive development of women. Therefore, it is an urgent task today to fully reveal the scientific and educational potential of women, eliminate existing obstacles and inspire the future generation. Each of their scientific successes is a success of society.

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Annex 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: A MULTI-FACETED APPROACH **O'ktamova Oydinoy Niyatilla qizi**

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Abstract: *This article provides a comprehensive analysis of women's participation in science and education, economic independence, technology, gender equality, health, family and societal roles, environment, and political leadership in Uzbekistan. Each section combines statistical data, global best practices, and personal insights from an independent researcher and single mother to propose actionable recommendations.*

Key words: *Women's entrepreneurship, Gender equality, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics),- Health,- Political leadership,- Ecology*

In order for women's entrepreneurship to become an important part of the Uzbek economy, the country's government has been expanding its microcredit, grant and tax incentive programs in recent years. By the end of 2023, the number of women entrepreneurs was expected to reach 28%. However, low financial literacy among women in rural areas, administrative barriers to access to banking services, and gender stereotypes pose major challenges to small business development. For example, in many families, the perception persists that men should draw up loan documents.

The recommended measures include:

- Organizing free training on financial literacy online and in neighborhood centers;
- Introducing unsecured guarantee mechanisms for microcredits for women in rural areas;
- Establishing a network of women mentors in entrepreneurship.

Women and Technology: Uzbekistan is set to launch more than 20 IT bootcamps and maker centers by 2024 to encourage girls to pursue STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) careers. While the number of female students enrolled in programming courses has increased to over 35%, only 22% of female researchers are still female at leading engineering and science institutions.

Key barriers:

- Gender stereotypes lead to the perception that “physics is harder for girls”;
- Predominance of male professors in curricula;
- 70% of funds invested in entrepreneurship and scientific projects go to men.

Development opportunities:

- Special grants for girls and women in STEM fields;
- Global exchange of experience through online mentoring programs;
- Increasing the number of practical internships in cooperation between universities and IT companies.

3. Gender equality and legal protection: The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees for Ensuring Gender Equality” (2019) strengthens women's rights in the labor market. However, the number of cases of domestic violence reached 12,300 in 2022, and 65% of them involved women. In addition, the complexity of

legal information systems and the limited availability of free legal services make it difficult for women to access justice. Measures:

Establish free gender advocacy departments in each district and city court;

Include gender equality modules in school and college curricula;

Introduce a 24/7 hotline for women victims of violence.

4. Women's Health and Health Insurance: Women's reproductive and psychological health require comprehensive services under the National Health Insurance Program of Uzbekistan. Although health insurance coverage in the country currently stands at 60%, there is a lack of health centers in rural areas. 80% of women do not have access to adequate diagnostic and laboratory tests for early detection of diseases such as pregnancy, childbirth, and diabetes. We can mention the following proposals:

Pay special attention to women's and children's health when building local polyclinics and clinics;

Increase the number of mobile medical teams and equip them with psychologists and gynecologists;

Make prevention and screening programs mandatory within the insurance package.

5. The role of women in the family and society: In the traditional family-society structure, women play a central role in spiritual upbringing, education and upbringing of children, and preservation of cultural values. At the same time, the number of applications for teaching and leadership positions in professional women's voluntary foundations, neighborhood councils, and educational centers increased by 40% in 2023.

Development areas include the following:

Establishment of women's mentor groups in neighborhoods and schools;

Creation of resources on family psychology and upbringing through online platforms;

Promotion of media outlets that highlight the role and experiences of women in rural families.

6. Women and ecology: The role of women in environmental protection is most evident in rural areas. For example, 15 agro-ecotourism projects led by women in Surkhandarya region have introduced water-saving drip irrigation technology and increased productivity by 20%. Women are also taking active initiatives to recycle waste and introduce renewable energy sources.

Measures: Establishing grants and incubation centers for girls' ecological startups;

Holding competitions for "green" projects in neighborhoods;

Integrating ecological education into schools and higher education institutions.

7. Women's leadership and political participation: A 30% gender quota has been introduced in the Oliy Majlis to increase women's participation in political leadership. In 2024, the share of women in local councils reached 27%. However, in practice, it is necessary to involve them in the decision-making process and make internal changes in political parties.

Suggestions: Introducing clear gender quotas and other mechanisms into the statutes of political parties;

Establishing political schools for young girls and conducting internships in public organizations;

Holding forums for the exchange of experience of female politicians at the local and national levels.

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Annex 2

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS
AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS**

Pedagogika va Psixologiya fakulteti
Oligofrenopedagogika yo'nalishi talabasi
Qo'ziboyeva Sevinch Safar qizi

Abstract: This article analyzes the participation of women in science and education, existing opportunities, obstacles encountered, and development prospects in this area. The study highlights how factors such as gender equality, social stereotypes, financial and institutional constraints affect the realization of women's full potential. At the same time, the socio-economic reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan, the modernization of educational infrastructure, international programs, and initiatives aimed at supporting women in STEM fields are cited as positive examples. The article considers effective strategies for increasing women's participation based on the experience of Scandinavian countries. In conclusion, the importance of women's active participation in science and education in ensuring sustainable and competitive development of society is substantiated, and recommendations are made for improving approaches in this area in the future.

Introduction Women's participation in science and education has increased significantly in recent years, but this process faces a number of social, economic and cultural barriers. Historically, women have faced restrictions in taking leading roles in these fields, but today their active participation contributes to innovation and social development on a global scale. This article provides a broader overview of the current situation of women in science and education, the opportunities they are offered, the obstacles they face, and the prospects for future development. Women play an important role in education, both as students and as teachers and researchers. According to UNESCO, the proportion of women in higher education worldwide has increased significantly in recent decades. For example, in 2020, the number of female students in higher education globally was almost equal to that of men. However, women's participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields is still low, with only around 30% of women working in these fields.

Main part Women's participation in science and education has historically been limited. Until the 19th century, in many countries, women were not admitted to higher education institutions or had little opportunity to engage in scientific activities. However, since the 20th century, as a result of reforms aimed at gender equality, women have gained access to higher education and scientific research. Today, women are significantly more actively participating in higher education as students. According to UNESCO, the share of female students in higher education globally exceeds 50%, with women's participation particularly high in fields such as medicine, social sciences and pedagogy. However, the share of women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) fields is still relatively low, at around 28-30% globally. Uzbekistan also has a high level of female participation in education. The share of girls as students in higher education institutions exceeds 40%, but this figure is much lower in technical and engineering fields. In science, women are actively defending doctoral dissertations and participating as leaders in scientific projects, but the share of women in leadership positions is still limited.

Expanded opportunities in higher education: In many countries, including Uzbekistan, access to higher education for girls is expanding. Government-provided grants, scholarships and educational loans help women to obtain education.

International programs and initiatives: UNESCO, UN Women, and other international organizations implement programs aimed at encouraging women's participation in STEM. For example, initiatives such as "Girls in STEM" serve to attract young girls to the fields of technology and engineering.

Technological development: Online learning platforms (Coursera, edX, Khan Academy) and remote work opportunities have made it easier for women to enter education and scientific activities. This is especially important for women with family responsibilities.

Public policy: Laws and programs adopted in Uzbekistan to ensure gender equality support women's participation in education and science. For example, the "Women's Notebook" project provides assistance to economically disadvantaged women for education and professional development.

Barriers

There are a number of barriers to women's active participation in science and education:

Social stereotypes and cultural norms: In many societies, including Uzbekistan, traditional family roles are considered a priority for women. This hinders women's career advancement, especially in demanding fields such as STEM.

Financial constraints: Lack of financial resources for higher education and research remains a major challenge, especially for girls from low-income families.

Gender inequality: The proportion of women in leadership positions in scientific institutions and universities is low. This prevents women from making their voices heard in scientific communities.

Work-family balance: Women often face difficulties in balancing family responsibilities and professional activities. This is especially noticeable in long-term and demanding fields such as scientific research.

Quality of education and infrastructure: In some regions, especially in rural areas, the quality and resources of educational institutions are insufficient, which prevents girls from competing in STEM fields.

Future Development Prospects

To increase women's participation in science and education, it is important to work in the following areas:

Promoting gender equality in education: Schools and universities should develop special programs to attract girls to STEM fields. For example, organizing free courses in robotics and programming would be effective.

Mentoring and support networks: It is important for experienced female scientists and professionals to mentor young girls and guide them on their scientific careers.

Expanding financial support: The public and private sectors should increase scholarships, grants, and financial assistance programs for women.

Changing social consciousness: The media and the education system should eliminate gender stereotypes and widely publicize women's achievements in scientific fields.

Improving the work environment: Academic institutions should create favorable working conditions for women, such as introducing remote work opportunities and flexible working hours.

In conclusion, Women's participation in science and education has made significant progress globally and locally, but this process still faces a number of serious obstacles. Social stereotypes, financial constraints, gender inequality, and difficulties in balancing work and family life prevent women from realizing their full potential in these fields. At the same time, expanding access to higher education, international programs, technological developments, and positive changes in public policies are creating new opportunities for women. In the case of Uzbekistan, reforms to ensure gender equality, in particular programs to support education and professional development for women, are yielding significant results. However, additional measures are required to further accelerate this process. For example, improving the educational infrastructure in rural areas, organizing special courses to attract girls to STEM fields, and increasing the number of leadership positions for women in scientific institutions are important. In the future, it is necessary to use not only local, but also international experience to increase the activity of women in science and education. For example, successful programs to ensure gender equality implemented in Scandinavian countries can serve as an example for Uzbekistan. Through these programs, the share of women in STEM fields has significantly increased, which has contributed not only to economic development, but also to social stability. The success of women in the scientific and educational fields directly affects the overall development of society. Women's participation in scientific discoveries, innovative solutions and improving the quality of education is an important factor in ensuring global competitiveness. Therefore, efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation between the state, private sector and civil society, creating equal opportunities for women and changing social consciousness will yield significant results in the future. Against the background of Uzbekistan's international integration and transition to a digital economy, the activity of women in the field of science and education is becoming even more important. Increasing women's participation in digital technologies, artificial intelligence and other innovative areas will not only expand economic opportunities, but also increase the country's global reputation. To this end, it is necessary to attract young girls to scientific and

technological fields from an early age, provide them with mentorship and financial support, as well as take concrete measures to ensure gender equality in scientific institutions. In conclusion, increasing the participation of women in science and education is not only a matter of ensuring gender equality, but also an important condition for ensuring sustainable development of society and global competitiveness. Uzbekistan's continued efforts in this direction and the use of international experience will open new opportunities for women in the future and further strengthen the country's scientific and technological potential.

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Appendix 2

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND IT.

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Annotation: This article examines the role and participation of women in information technology, engineering, and IT. It highlights the challenges to achieving gender equality, the barriers women face in attracting women to these fields, and the successes of leading female professionals. It also discusses women's contributions to technological innovation, STEM educational opportunities, and global initiatives to close the gender gap.

Keywords: Women's Role, Information Technology, Engineering, IT, STEM, Gender Equality, Women in Technology.

Today, various aspects of society's life cannot be imagined without digital technologies. Accordingly, our country is implementing comprehensive measures to actively develop the digital economy and widely introduce digital technologies in all sectors and areas, including public administration, education, healthcare, and agriculture. Of particular importance is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-

6079 dated October 5, 2020 “On approval of the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” and measures for its effective implementation”.

Paragraph 2.5 of the Strategy entitled “Priority areas of education and training in the field of information technologies” stipulates the implementation of the following measures:

- development of human capital, including the development of specialized education and popularization of professions in the IT sector, improvement of institutional conditions for IT enterprises and reduction of administrative barriers;

- provision of state assistance to teach digital skills to women and people with disabilities.[1]

Attracting women to the field of science and technology is very important, first of all, from the point of view of gender equality. Science and technology are one of the main tools shaping every sphere of society today. If women are not sufficiently involved in these areas, scientific discoveries and technological development process is not fully realized. Expanding the participation of women in the labor market and scientific work will lead to the acceleration of socio-political and economic development.[2]

Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev is paying attention to making our socially needy women and girls active today, educating them in difficult situations, making them professionally skilled, and overcoming their problems on their own, and this is our priority goal as a social worker. Additional state grants and preferential loans for women and girls when they enter school. Girls in need of social protection who are being raised in single-parent families or whose parents have both died;

- Women in need of social protection who are raising a minor child alone;
- Women in need of social protection who are in need of families with disabilities. [3]

The involvement of women in science and technology is necessary not only to ensure gender equality, but also to develop scientific innovations on a global scale. The first Next, it is necessary to analyze the difficulties and obstacles faced by women in entering scientific activities. Gender-based disparities in Uzbekistan and around the world prevent women from actively participating in science. Women are often viewed as "second-class" specialists in technological fields, which limits their opportunities to develop their knowledge and experience. Thus, this problem remains one of the obstacles to free access to science and technology. In Uzbekistan, the contribution of women to science and technology and their achievements in these fields are steadily growing. In addition, programs aimed at attracting women to STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) fields are being expanded in Uzbekistan. There are also several examples of successful careers of women in science and technology in Uzbekistan. Below are some of them:

Shodiyakhon Shodiyeva is one of Uzbekistan’s successful women in technology. She has participated in many projects in the private sector and academic institutions. She conducts research in the field of computer science and digital technologies. Shodiyeva’s scientific work is related to the development and practical application of computer technologies, and she currently holds leadership positions in several technology companies in Uzbekistan. [4]

The role of women in the IT sector is increasing year by year, becoming creators of innovative solutions, leaders of technological projects, and important participants in digital transformation.

In order to adequately assess the work of women working in the IT sector, encourage them, and introduce their achievements to the general public, the Ministry of Digital Technologies will hold the first-ever “Yulduz Tech Awards” award ceremony.

This event will inspire women to achieve new heights in the IT sector and serve to further strengthen their role and influence in society.

The following methods are effective in increasing the proportion of women working in technology and helping them grow in their careers:

Creating opportunities and conditions for providing STEM education from an early age. Traditionally, girls have been drawn to the arts at a young age. They need to understand that the doors to science are open, which offers them opportunities in STEM education.

Mentoring. Mentoring is the basis for supporting young female professionals, providing them with advice and assistance. Mentoring can be carried out through professional groups that form a community of like-minded people or through one-on-one communication.

Building and developing skills. This can be achieved by attending IT courses, as well as studying online in public open online courses and obtaining relevant certificates, exchanging ideas in social media groups, and participating in conferences and other events.

Involving women in the field of digital technologies not only ensures their full participation in modern society, but also plays an important role in developing the country's economy.

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Annex 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

JDPU Pedagogika psixologiya fakulteti

1-bosqich 572-24-guruh talabasi

Eshonqulova shonqulova Ruhshona Ozod qizi

Abstract: The article analyzes the role of women in science and education, their social, cultural and economic opportunities. It also examines the systemic barriers, stereotypes, personal and organizational problems that women face. The article, based on best practices, offers promising directions and recommendations for encouraging women's involvement in science.

Keywords: Science, women, education, gender equality, stereotypes, innovation, leadership, opportunities, development.

In recent years, the role of women in science and education has been increasing worldwide. However, many obstacles still prevent the full achievement of gender equality in this area. Especially in developing countries, the lack of necessary conditions and opportunities for women prevents them from fully realizing their potential. The sustainability of education and scientific development in the 21st century directly depends on the potential of human capital. The participation of women in this process is of particular importance. Despite the fact that women make up half of society, they are underrepresented in many areas, especially in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). This situation has a negative impact not only on gender equality, but also on scientific progress.

History and role of women in science and education

Throughout history, women have often been excluded from scientific activities. Nevertheless, some women have left an indelible mark on history with their talent and determination:

Marie Curie - the only scientist to receive the Nobel Prize twice;

Sofya Kovalevskaya - Russian mathematician, one of the first female professors;

Valentina Tereshkova - the first woman to go into space;

Malala Yousafzai - the youngest Nobel laureate who fought for the right of girls to education.

Uzbekistan also has prominent female scientists such as Oybachin Baratova and Manzura Sodiqova.

Current opportunities and achievements

Today, there are global and national initiatives that support women's scientific activities:

UNESCO's "Women in STEM" program;

UN Women's scientific grants and training programs;

Uzbekistan's "Gender Equality Strategy-2030".

Many higher education institutions also offer quotas, scholarships and leadership programs for women.

1. Gender stereotypes

Misconceptions that girls are not suitable for technical or mathematical fields.

Stereotypes that "the main role for a woman is a housewife".

2. Family obligations

Family and childrearing limit the time women can devote to scientific activities.

Insufficient flexible working arrangements or remote opportunities.

3. Institutional barriers

Low percentage of women in leading scientific positions.

Priority given to men in grants for scientific research.

4. Future development prospects

According to technological progress and the development of gender policy, the following opportunities are emerging for women:

Distance education and scientific platforms: reduce the boundaries of space and time for women;

AI and digital innovations: increase women's participation in new areas;

Mentoring systems: create opportunities for young girls and women to share knowledge and experience;

Startups and women's incubators: an opportunity to turn innovative ideas into businesses.

5. Suggestions and recommendations

The following measures are important to ensure women's more active participation in science and education:

Encouraging girls' interest in technical subjects, starting from preschool education

Increasing the number of grants, scholarships and scientific trips for women. Social campaigns on equal sharing of family responsibilities with men. Introducing special gender advisor positions in each educational institution.

Conclusion

Women's participation in science and education is an important factor for the comprehensive development of society. Despite the existing obstacles, through the proper use of opportunities, a systematic approach and a supportive environment, women can participate more actively and effectively in these areas. Increasing the participation of women in science and education is not only a key factor in ensuring gender equality, but also an important factor in stimulating the economic and social development of society. By creating equal conditions for women, their potential is fully revealed and they actively contribute to the development of society.

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Annex 2

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN MODERN TECHNOLOGIES: NEW HORIZONS IN IT,
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE**

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matematika va informatika yo'nalishi 3-bosqich talabasi
Umida Mamatqulova

Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti katta o'qituvchisi

Abstract: This article examines the participation of women in the fields of information technology (IT), engineering and science, the obstacles they face in these areas, and the prospects for development. The analysis shows that increasing women's participation in technological progress is an important factor not only in ensuring economic stability, but also in ensuring social equality. The article also provides effective recommendations based on the current situation in Uzbekistan and international experience.

Keywords: women in technology, women in IT, women in engineering, gender equality, science and innovation, technological progress

In today's conditions of globalization and digital transformation, the role of women in the development of society is increasingly increasing. In particular, advanced technologies - IT, engineering and science - are opening the door to new opportunities for women. However, there are still obstacles to fully utilizing these opportunities: gender stereotypes, lack of equal opportunities in education and the labor market, restrictions on professional development, etc.

This article analyzes the status of women's participation in technological fields, existing problems, experiences and development prospects using the example of successful women. The main focus is on mechanisms for supporting women in these fields in the conditions of Uzbekistan and opportunities in the education system.

1. Women's participation in technological fields: current state

Despite the increasing number of women in technological fields in recent years, their overall share still remains low. According to a 2023 World Bank report, only 28% of IT workers worldwide are women. In engineering fields, this figure is around 20–22%.

In Uzbekistan, women are also showing interest in technology, engineering and science. For example, according to data from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation for 2024, the share of women among students studying in technical and natural sciences is 34%. These numbers indicate that women are entering the tech sector, but the process is slow.

2. Key challenges and obstacles faced by women

A number of factors hinder women's active participation in tech sectors:

Gender stereotypes: There is still a societal perception that technical and engineering careers are "not for women."

Lack of role models: Many young girls do not see female professionals like them in these sectors, which demotivates them.

Educational gaps: In some regions, educational resources and textbooks for technical fields are insufficient, which limits girls' opportunities.

Gender inequality in the workplace: There are gender-based differences in hiring, salary, or promotion.

3. Case study of successful women

The number of successful women working in technology and science is also increasing in Uzbekistan. They serve not only as professional but also as social role models. For example:

Dilfuza Kadirova, IT specialist, founder of several startup projects and active participant in international IT conferences.

Gulchehra Rakhimova, one of the first women to defend her doctoral dissertation in engineering, is currently actively working to attract young people to technical fields in higher education.

Following the example of such women, many young girls are linking their future with technological fields. Also, through programs such as "Technovation Girls Uzbekistan" and "Women in STEM", thousands of Uzbek girls are mastering modern IT knowledge.

4. Development prospects and recommendations

To ensure the active participation of women in technological fields in the future, it is important to pay attention to the following:

Forming a gender-neutral approach to education: It is necessary to organize specialized schools, courses, and clubs in technical areas for girls.

Developing a mentoring system: Attracting women who are experts in the field as mentors for young girls will increase efficiency.

Expanding digital infrastructure: Ensuring easy access to the Internet and technologies, especially in remote areas.

Developing gender-inclusive policies for employers: Creating favorable working conditions for women and expanding career opportunities.

In conclusion, the rapid development of technological industries requires the active involvement of all segments of society, especially women. Increasing the participation of women in IT, engineering, and science not only contributes to economic stability, but also to the establishment of gender equality in society. However, obstacles to this path - stereotypes, limited opportunities, gender gaps in education and the workplace - still exist.

Several important measures are needed to widely involve women in technological industries in Uzbekistan: modern and inclusive educational programs, mentoring support, increasing role models in the form of progressive women, and deepening reforms in state policies aimed at gender equality.

By fully realizing the potential of women, our country can achieve significant results in innovative development. There is no doubt that technological fields will be more sustainable and inclusive with the participation of women.

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Appendix 2

TODAY'S WOMAN IS NOT YESTERDAY'S WOMAN

JDPU. Boshlang'ich ta'lim fakulteti 3-bosqich talabasi

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Abstract: Today, the active participation of women in science and education, their lifestyle combined with modern technologies and their role in society are increasingly increasing. This article approaches the formation of the image of modern women through innovations, legal reforms and historical heroes reflected in our cultural heritage - Tomaris and Zulfiya's followers. A comprehensive analysis of women's economic independence, participation in technology, legal protection, health, role in the family, contribution to ecology and political leadership is provided. It has a unique approach to highlighting the relevance of women to the times, their progress in science and the direction in which they will develop in the future.

Keywords: women, science, technology, economic independence, gender equality, legal protection, female leadership, historical women, Tomaris, Zulfiya's followers.

Today's woman is not yesterday's woman. She has found her place in the digital world, boldly stepping into the future, with dignity in every step she takes, and pride born of suffering in every thought. Along the way, the opportunities created for women by our President - legal framework, financial freedom, grants for startups, and the priorities given to them in IT academies - are shaping the image of women in the new era. This clearly demonstrates the connection between modern technologies and modern women.

Economic independence of women - women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy and business opportunities:

Today, women not only run their own businesses, but also participate in international exhibitions. In particular, many women have been provided with loans and grants through the "Women's Notebook" system.

By the end of 2024, more than 75 thousand women across the country received preferential loans and state grants through this system. In addition, within the framework of the “Women Entrepreneur” competitions for women, more than 10 billion soums are allocated annually to finance winning projects.

In the field of education, women are particularly distinguished by prestigious scholarships. For example, in the age of digital technologies, women are leading in areas such as robotics, programming, and artificial intelligence. The number of women working in the “IT Park” system is increasing year by year. They write code, open startups, and create innovative projects. Just like Tomaris, they are determined, determined, and keep up with the times.

Gender equality and legal protection - in the field of women's rights and legislation related to them, the relevant articles of our Constitution provide comprehensive legal protection for women. The legislative framework for gender equality is being strengthened, and women are protected from violence. This creates the basis for their free movement in society.

Xotin-qizlar salomatligi va tibbiy sugʻurta – tibbiyot va sogʻliqni saqlash sohasida ayollarga yoʻnaltirilgan innovatsiyalar:

Sogʻliqni saqlash sohasida “Ayollar salomatligi milliy dasturi” asosida zamonaviy diagnostika va davolash markazlari ochilmoqda¹. Tibbiy sugʻurtaning joriy etilishi ayollar sogʻligʻining muhofazasida yangi bosqichni boshlab berdi.

Oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning oʻrni – tarbiya, taʼlim va oilaviy munosabatlari beqiyos ayol tarbiya beradi, taʼlim beradi, hayotga mehr bagʻishlaydi. Shu bilan birga, u zamonaviy fikrlaydigan, bolalarini kelajak texnologiyalariga tayyorlaydigan onaga aylanmoqda. Bu transformatsiya, eng avvalo, taʼlimga berilayotgan eʼtibor evaziga yuz bermoqda².

Shugina emas balkim ayolning tabiat bilan ham ekologiya bilan ham bogʻliqlik tomonlari bor. Shuni alohida taʼkidlash joizki ekologiya bilan ayolning bogʻliqligi tamoni shundaki, tabiat goʻzallikdan iborat boʻlsa ayol ham jismoniy va ruhiy tomondan goʻzal boʻlsa shunchalik uygʻunlik boʻladi va shuni inobatga olgan holatda ayollar va ekologiya – ayollarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi roli beqiyos. Ayollar bugun ekologik muammolarga loqayd emas. Ular hazonlardan organik oʻgʻit tayyorlaydi, ekologik toza mahsulot yetishtiradi. Qishloq joylarida yashovchi ayollar orasida “yashil makoni”ni qoʻllovchilar soni ortmoqda³.

Bu, ayniqsa, zamonaviy ayol obrazining bir jihati sifatida qadrlanmoqda.

Bundan tashqari respublikamizda ayollar siyosati va rahbarlik xususiyati tobora ortib bormoqdaki bular haqida ham toʻxtalib oʻtmoqchimiz. Ayollar yetakchiligi va siyosiy ishtiroki – ayollarning rahbarlik va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki:

¹ Sogʻliqni saqlash vazirligi hisobotlari, www.minzdrav.uz

² “Taʼlimda ayollar ishtiroki” maqolasi, “Oʻzbekiston ovozi” gazetasi, 2024-yil, fevral soni.

³ “Ayollar va ekologiya” muhokamasi, “Yashil iqtisodiyot” jurnali, 2023-yil, 4-son.

Bugun senator, hokim, vazir bo'lib faoliyat yuritayotgan ayollar soni ko'paydi. Ular davlat boshqaruvida, qonunchilikda, xalqaro aloqalarda faol. Bu holat ularga ishonch bildirayotgan jamiyatimiz yetukligining dalilidir⁴.

Zulfiya nomidagi davlat mukofoti har yili respublika bo'yicha eng iqtidorli qizlarga topshiriladi. 2024-yilda bu mukofot bilan 28 nafar qiz taqdirlandi.

Shuningdek, xotin-qizlar uchun "Temurbeklar maktabi" va "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi orqali xorijda o'qish imkoniyatlari ham kengaytirildi. 2023-yil yakuniga qadar ayollar orasidan 214 nafari xorijiy grantlar orqali tahsil oldi⁵.

Hozirgi kunda 2 yoshga to'lmagan bolali ayollarga bolani ovqatlantirish uchun (o'ziga berilgan dam olish va ovqatlanish uchun beriladigan tanaffusdan tashqari) kamida har 3 soatda bir marta har biri 30 minutdan kam bo'lmagan tanaffus beriladi. 2 yoshga to'lmagan ikki va undan ko'p bolali ayollarga tanaffusning muddati kamida 1 soat qilib belgilanadi. Mazkur tanaffuslar uchun ish haqi kamaytirilmaydi.

Bolali ayolning xohishiga ko'ra tanaffuslar dam olish va ovqatlanish uchun belgilangan tanaffusga qo'shib berilishi yoki umumlashtirilib, ish kunining boshiga yoki oxiriga ko'chirilib, ish kuni shunga yarasha qisqartirilishi mumkin.

3 yoshga to'lmagan farzandi bor ayollarga qisqartirilgan ish soati

Uch yoshga to'lmagan bolaning onasiga haftasiga o'ttiz besh soatdan oshmaydigan ish vaqti davomiyligi belgilanadi. Ish vaqtining qisqartirilgan davomiyligida ishlayotgan ayollarga haq to'lash har kungi to'liq ish davomiyligida ishlaydigan xodimlar uchun belgilangan miqdorda amalga oshiriladi. 3 ish kunidan kam bo'lmagan qo'shimcha ta'til 12 yoshga to'lmagan ikki va undan ko'p bolasi yoki 16 yoshga to'lmagan nogiron bolasi bor ayollarga har yili 3 ish kunidan kam bo'lmagan haq to'lanadigan qo'shimcha ta'til beriladi. Shuningdek, ularning xohishiga ko'ra har yili 14 kalendar kundan kam bo'lmagan ish haqi saqlanmagan ta'til beriladi.

Bunday ta'til yillik ta'tilga qo'shib berilishi yoki alohida foydalanilishi mumkin. Women's health and medical insurance - innovations in medicine and healthcare for women:

In the healthcare sector, modern diagnostic and treatment centers are being opened on the basis of the "National Women's Health Program". The introduction of medical insurance has begun a new stage in the protection of women's health.

The role of women in the family and society - upbringing, education and family relations - a woman is incomparable, she educates, educates, gives love to life. At the same time, she is becoming a mother who thinks modernly, prepares her children for future technologies. This transformation is taking place, first of all, thanks to the attention paid to education.

⁴ Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi rasmiy saytida e'lon qilingan ayol deputatlar ro'yxati, www.parliament.uz

⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bandlik va Ayollar Agentligi rasmiy hisobotlari, www.women.gov.uz, 202

Not only that, but a woman also has aspects of connection with nature and ecology. It is worth noting that the connection between women and ecology is that if nature is beautiful, then if a woman is also physically and spiritually beautiful, then there will be so much harmony, and taking this into account, women and ecology - the role of women in protecting the environment is incomparable. Women today are not indifferent to environmental problems. They prepare organic fertilizer from waste, grow environmentally friendly products. The number of users of "green space" among women living in rural areas is increasing.

This is especially appreciated as an aspect of the image of a modern woman.

In addition, women's politics and leadership are increasingly increasing in our republic, which we would like to touch on. Women's leadership and political participation - women's participation in leadership and political processes:

Today, the number of women working as senators, governors, ministers has increased. They are active in public administration, legislation, and international relations. This is evidence of the maturity of our society, which trusts them.

The Zulfiya State Prize is awarded annually to the most talented girls in the republic. In 2024, 28 girls were awarded this prize.

In addition, opportunities for women to study abroad through the Temurbeklar Maktabi and the El-yurt Umidi Foundation have been expanded. By the end of 2023, 214 women had received foreign grants.

Currently, women with children under 2 years of age are given a break of at least 30 minutes each to feed the child (in addition to the break for rest and eating provided to them). For women with two or more children under 2 years of age, the break is set at least 1 hour. Wages are not reduced for these breaks.

At the request of a woman with a child, breaks may be added to the established break for rest and meals or summed up and moved to the beginning or end of the working day, reducing the working day accordingly.

Reduced working hours for women with children under 3 years old

A mother of a child under three years old is set a working week of no more than thirty-five hours. Women working on reduced working hours are paid in the amount established for employees working full-time each day. Additional leave of no less than 3 working days Women with two or more children under 12 years old or a disabled child under 16 years old are granted additional paid leave of no less than 3 working days annually. They are also granted unpaid leave of no less than 14 calendar days annually, at their request.

Such leave may be added to annual leave or used separately.

Free order for treatment According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 250 dated April 28, 2021, in case of serious health conditions of women included in the "Women's Book", a free order for treatment is allocated to regional specialized treatment and prevention institutions or republican specialized centers. Loans of up to 33 million soums By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5020 dated March 5, 2021, loans of up to 33 million soums are provided from the State Trust Fund for

Women's Support at an annual rate of 14% with a grace period of up to 3 years and up to 6 months. To do this, they must have successfully completed one of the following programs:

Free treatment order According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 250 dated April 28, 2021, women included in the "Women's Book" are allocated a free order for treatment in specialized regional treatment and prevention institutions or republican specialized centers in case of serious health problems.

Loans up to 33 million soums By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5020 dated March 5, 2021, loans up to 33 million soums are provided at the expense of the State Trust Fund for Women's Support for up to 3 years and a grace period of up to 6 months at an annual rate of 14%. To do this, they must have successfully completed one of the following programs:

Training courses based on programs approved by the Entrepreneurship Development Agency and the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship; special training programs of "Ishga Marhamat" monocenters, vocational training centers, vocational training centers in neighborhoods and Women's Entrepreneurship Centers or vocational training courses of non-state educational institutions. Women in difficult social situations are provided with preferential housing

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 285 dated April 12, 2018, of the payment for affordable housing provided to women in need of housing: 10 percent At the expense of the State Trust Fund for Women's Support, the organization where the applicant works and other sources (as an initial contribution); 90 percent are covered by preferential loans from banks.

Some women can retire at the age of 53. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 938-XII dated September 3, 1993, women who were dismissed from work and recognized as unemployed due to changes in technology, production and labor organization, a reduction in the volume of work that led to a change in the number of employees (staff) or the nature of work, or the liquidation of the enterprise, are entitled to a pension upon reaching the age of 53 and having at least 20 years of work experience.

Uzbekistan is experiencing positive changes in attracting women to the IT, engineering and science sectors. However, much remains to be done to ensure gender equality, overcome stereotypes and increase the active participation of women in these areas. Initiatives implemented by state policy, educational institutions and international organizations are important steps on this path.

In conclusion, I am proud to be covering this topic as a village girl. I feel that I am following in the footsteps of courageous women like Tomaris and inspiring women like Zulfiya. I am also on this journey. I also strive to be among these modern women, to leave a mark in technology, science, and creativity. I wish the same confidence and inspiration to every girl in my country. We are modern women who are creating the future! We are modern women who are creating the future, and it is the duty of each of us to be aware of modern trends and modern technologies!

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Annex 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS, AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the problems of increasing the participation of women in science and ways to solve them. The main reasons that prevent women from fully participating in scientific activities, such as gender stereotypes, social barriers and lack of support, are discussed.

Keywords: gender equality, women, social, science, spiritual and educational, education

Historically, it is known that the position and role of women in our country is especially respected and honored among the peoples of the world, and among women, Uzbek women are distinguished by their family life, and therefore they raise Uzbek boys.

Of course, science plays an important role in the development of modern society. However, the participation of women in this area is still insufficient. Achieving gender equality and expanding opportunities for women accelerates the development of society. The contribution of women to science is historical, rich and valuable. Marie Curie, Rosalind Franklin and many other women scientists have made great strides in their time. However, gender stereotypes and social barriers prevent women from reaching their full potential in science. Research shows that diverse groups are more effective in solving problems. Therefore, increasing the participation of women is not only a matter of justice, but also a strategic necessity for scientific progress.

There are several main obstacles to women entering science:

- Gender stereotypes:

The misconception that "science is a man's field" affects women's final choices. To overcome these stereotypes, gender awareness can be raised starting at the school level.

- Lack of support:

There are insufficient programs and financial support to encourage female scientists.

The role of women in science and education.

Historically, women have achieved great success in education and science. Today, women play an important role in higher education institutions, scientific research institutes, and in pedagogical activities. Their scientific research leads to significant results in various fields, such as natural sciences, technology, engineering, medicine, and social sciences. World experience shows that involving women in scientific research helps to

increase the effectiveness of innovative projects. At the same time, the active participation of women in the education system plays an important role in the intellectual development of the future generation. [3, 134-140].

In order to create more favorable opportunities for women to receive education and systematically improve their scientific potential and qualifications, starting from the 2022/2023 academic year:

a) 1.8 trillion soums of resources have been allocated from the State Budget to commercial banks annually to finance interest-free educational loans for a period of 7 years to pay for the education contracts of women studying full-time in higher educational institutions, technical schools and colleges. [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2024 P.F. [as amended by Decree No. 82 - National Database of Legislative Information, 27.05.2024, No. 06/24/82/0372]

b) to provide at least 200 billion soums annually from the State Budget in order to unconditionally reimburse the contract fees of all women studying at the master's level of state higher educational institutions.

c) to provide additional grants annually through the "El-yurt umidi" fund to 50 women studying at the bachelor's level of foreign higher educational institutions, and 10 women studying at the master's level of foreign higher educational institutions.

g) annually, based on the recommendations of the State Committee for Family and Women, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats, will cover the educational contracts of 150 to 2,100 socially needy families, orphans or female students deprived of parental care, without the condition of repayment, from additional sources of the local budget.

d) to introduce the practice of annually admitting 500 women with at least 5 years of work experience in their specialty but without higher education to undergraduate programs of state higher education institutions based on the recommendations of the Committee, in addition to the general admission parameters, on a paid-contract basis in accordance with the results of separate tests.

The role of women in the spiritual and educational spheres:

Women also play an important role in the development of spiritual and educational spheres. It is known from history that women have achieved great success in the fields of literature, art, journalism and culture.

Existing problems and their solutions:

The main problems that hinder the activity of women in science and spiritual and educational spheres are as follows.

1. Family and social pressure - In some cases, women are forced to choose between academic or family responsibilities.

2. Lack of finance and resources - Women's scientific projects and research are not adequately supported, which limits their sustainable activity in the scientific field.

To address these problems, it is advisable to implement the following measures:

Eliminate social ignorance - Strengthen advocacy work through the media and the education system to reduce gender stereotypes.

Create working conditions adapted to scientific and professional activities - Establish flexible work systems that allow women to combine academic activities and family life.

It is worth noting that today, as we all know, the reforms being implemented in our country on the path to building the foundation of the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan are based on the happiness of women. Ancient history is a witness to the courage of hundreds of our distinguished women, such as Tomaris, Saraymulkhonim, Nodirabegim, Gulbadanbegim, Uvaysiy, Dilshod Otin, Anbar Otin, Zulfiya, in preserving the honor and dignity of the nation. The unique qualities inherent in our mothers continue to be embodied in the women of our time. Because, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, "A country that respects women will be powerful."

Conclusions and suggestions.

In conclusion, it can be noted that a woman performs a number of important tasks in society. Women's wisdom is the foundation of the future of society. Therefore, the following proposals and considerations are made:

- expand the scope of programs supporting women's initiatives and support their implementation;
- provide financial support for women scientists to gain experience in foreign countries;

- open legal literacy courses to combat some old customs that prevent girls from receiving education in the family;

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Appendix 2

WOMEN AND SCIENCE: A KEY FORCE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Sultonbekova Nigora Farhod Qizi

Knowledge - Brings Light to Life in the Hands of a Woman

At every turning point in human history, knowledge and thought have played a key role. But the task of bringing this knowledge to life, passing it through the heart and passing it on to generations has often been performed by women. A woman is the source of life, enlightenment, development and the creator of new worlds

Today, in the 21st century, women are not only active participants in science, but also changing the world as leaders, innovators and pioneers.

1. Historical Pages: Great Women on the Stages of Science

From world history:

Hypatia (4th century, Alexandria): A great representative of the field of mathematics and astronomy.

Marie Curie: Two-time Nobel Prize winner, discoverer of radioactivity.

Rosalind Franklin: Played a decisive role in determining the structure of DNA.

Ada Lovelace: Known as the first female programmer.

From the history of Uzbekistan:

Ukamokhunim: Developed culture and enlightenment in Bukhara.

Marhabo Uzakova: A modern scientist who made a great contribution to the development of science.

These women, despite the opposition of their time, managed to spread the rays of knowledge and thought.

2. Modern Science: Women in Leadership

Today, women are leading in various fields of science:

Jennifer Doudna: Genetic editing (CRISPR) technology.

Sarah Seager: Astrophysicist searching for exoplanets.

Frances Arnold: Nobel laureate in protein engineering.

Modern scientists from Uzbekistan are also internationally recognized:

Mahliyo Abdullaeva: Young scientist working in the field of biotechnology.

Dilbar Tadjibaeva: Master of artificial intelligence and computer science.

3. Statistics and Facts: Women in Science

33% of scientific researchers in the world are women.

The number of women in STEM fields has increased by 40%.

The share of female students in higher education in Uzbekistan is 55%.

These figures clearly show the power of women in the world of science.

4. Opportunities for Women

Grants and scholarships: Organizations such as UNESCO and UNDP are creating special programs for women.

Online education: Free courses for women on platforms like Coursera, EdX.

Startup incubators: Investment in female-led startups is increasing.

5. Issues that need to be addressed

Gender gap: Only 30% of research grants go to women.

Stereotypes: The misconception that STEM fields are male-dominated.

Family and science: The need for flexible working conditions.

6. Science and Women: Future Creators

Development strategies:

Opening science leadership schools for women.

Encouraging interest in science starting in schools.

Promoting a positive image of female scientists in the media.

Inspirational quotes:

"Women change the world through knowledge."

"Science is the common wealth of humanity."

"The power of knowledge is the power of women."

7. Uzbekistan: New Page in Women in Science

The program "Gender Equality in Science and Education" was adopted.

The "Women's Science Center" was established.

The number of women in STEM fields is increasing every year.

Uzbek women will soon receive new awards on the global stage!

8. Philosophy: Woman - the Unity of Life and Knowledge

A woman is the most subtle, strongest and most divine force in life.

A woman has knowledge, thought and love in her heart.

A woman creates society, culture, science and the future.

Every woman who strives for science is a bright star in the history of mankind.

The world will be great with women's science!

Today, the role of women in science, education, technology, healthcare and culture is one of the most important factors for the development of mankind.

The future is adorned with educated, courageous, and dream-driven women.

Every woman who walks the path of knowledge is a light that makes the world brighter!

Appendix 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Abdumajidova Komila Abrorbek qizi

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

Tasviriy san'at va muhandislik grafikasi yo'nalishi 1-bosqich talabasi

Abstract: This article discusses the role of women in the development of science and technology, the role and importance of women in education. It contains information about the achievements of women in science and the conditions created in society, innovative development processes, and important areas for increasing the socio-political activity of women in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Science and education, the role of women, innovative development.

Women have long contributed to the field of science. If we look at history, although they were not given full opportunities, they are famous for their knowledge, talents and abilities and have achieved many successes. Today, women are working in many fields of science, such as biology, medicine, engineering, computer science and many others, expanding the ranks of leading scientists. Among them:

1. Toshmuhammadova Feruza - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Academician. As an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, she has conducted many scientific works in the field of biology, has achieved great success in the field of genetics and molecular biology.

2. Yuldosheva Gulchehra - Doctor of Philological Sciences, Academician.

Uzbek literature and linguist, has conducted major research, is the author of many scientific articles and textbooks on literary studies.

3. Saidova Dilorom - Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor.

Conducted research on the role of Uzbek women in history, issues of women's studies (gender), and wrote works on many historical and social topics.

4. Marie Curie - the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in physics and chemistry. She is famous for her research on radiation.

5. Rosalind Franklin - a woman who contributed to the creation of the DNA structure.

6. Valentina Tereshkova - the first female cosmonaut to fly into space.

These women scientists have made a great contribution not only in their fields, but also in educating the younger generation and instilling interest in science.

The role of women in the field of education is not only as teachers, but also as administrators, pedagogues, psychologists, and methodologists. They play an important role in the upbringing, learning, and formation of social skills of children.

Women are the most frequently employed professions in preschool institutions, schools, and higher education institutions. With their kindness, patience, and diligence, they provide students with deep knowledge

and education. In Uzbekistan, many women are also engaged in scientific and pedagogical activities as professors and teachers. They are individuals with great strength and potential in the fields of science and education. Their interest and aspirations for knowledge directly contribute to the development of society. They are not only great in education, but also in raising children, their role is incomparable, no one can give the love, upbringing, and attention that a mother gives. It is known from history that behind great people there are great people, that is, their mothers or a great woman. For example, if we look at the life of Ahmad ibn Hanbal (may Allah have mercy on him), he was separated from his father early and was an only child, and his single mother raised him to love education. As Ahmad ibn Hanbal reached adulthood, the worries of life began to fall on him and he did not have time to study. Noticing this, his mother advised Hanbal, "Even if I go hungry, do not stop learning."

Certain work has been carried out on the implementation of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 and the Program of Comprehensive Measures for its Implementation in 2021-2022, approved by the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 28, 2021 No. SQ-297-IV.

In particular, 41 regulatory legal acts (2 Laws, 2 Decrees and 12 Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 25 Resolutions of the Government) were adopted to improve the legislative framework aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

The gender audit, its tasks, the procedure for conducting it and reviewing the results are established.

This was reflected in the resolution "On Science, Technology and Innovation for Development" adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 22, 2015. According to this resolution, every year since 2016, February 11 is celebrated as the "International Day of Women and Girls in Science". The main goal is to draw attention to and support the participation of women in science.

The conditions created for women in our society can also be described as follows.

1. According to the legislative framework: the laws of the constitution guarantee equal rights for women and men, and women's right to education is fully ensured by law.
2. According to state programs: The "Women Support" programs adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan, in particular, through the "Family and Women Support" Fund, financial and moral conditions are being created for women's education and professional development.
3. Grants and quotas for women: State grants and preferential quotas are being allocated for women from certain social groups (disabled, low-income, and widowed) when entering higher education institutions.
4. Distance learning opportunities: As the Internet and technology develop, online courses and distance learning platforms for women are expanding. This is especially convenient and easy for married and employed women.

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Appendix 2

INTERNET AND WOMEN: OPPORTUNITY OR DANGER?

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Abstract: This article examines the role and impact of the Internet on women's lives. While women have the opportunity to learn, develop, and connect online, they also face threats such as information risks, cyberbullying, and fake news. Media literacy is proposed as an effective tool to combat these threats. The article analyzes women's critical thinking skills and strategies for staying safe online.

Keywords: Internet, women, media literacy, information security, cyberbullying, fake news, digital threats, ethical values, critical thinking, information culture.

In today's digital age, the Internet also serves as a source of information, education, communication, and development for women. Through it, many women have the opportunity to gain new knowledge, start a business, obtain legal information, and actively participate in society. However, there are also dangers associated with the Internet, which often have a serious impact on women's lives.

Figures and reality

According to "Digital 2025", by 2024, 68% of the world's population — about 5.5 billion people — will use the Internet. Countries with Internet coverage of 99% — the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the UAE and Denmark — are leading the way.

People around the world spend an average of 6 hours and 36 minutes online. The countries that spend the most time online are South Africa (9:21), Brazil (9:12), the Philippines (9:09), Argentina (8:40) and Russia (8:29).

By the beginning of 2025, 32.7 million people in Uzbekistan will use the Internet — this is 89% of the population. The majority of them are women. Various studies show that the role of the Internet in women's lives is growing. Online shopping, remote work, telemedicine and education have become important opportunities for women.

However, at the same time, women are exposed to manipulation, cyberbullying, immoral content, and false "ideal" images online. These threats often negatively affect their mental state, self-confidence, and attitude towards life.

Media literacy is a means of protecting women

"Media literacy" is a person's ability to perceive, analyze, evaluate and create information. It helps a person find their place in society as an active citizen, to correctly select information.

As Professor S. Firestone of the Imperial College of London noted, media literacy encourages people to understand the cultural significance of audiovisual and textual information.

Fake news has existed before. For example, in 1835, the New York Sun newspaper published a false report about the existence of intelligent creatures on the moon, in 1939, the radio show "War of the Worlds"

caused mass riots, and in 1874, a fabricated report in the New York Herald newspaper about the escape of predators from Central Park caused a wide resonance.

The fact that the user is offered similar materials based on the content viewed on social networks also increases the risk of being misled and influenced by information. 40% of people around the world cannot distinguish real news from fake, and 57% regularly encounter fake information.

When using the Internet, women face not only opportunities, but also information threats. Media literacy is the most effective means of protecting them from false information, cyber threats, and false standards.

Fake news, manipulative videos, false "popular" images of life, content promoting violence - all this puts pressure on women. This can lead to their inability to properly assess themselves, a sense of dissatisfaction with life, and mental depression.

A media-literate woman:

- Chooses sources of information,
- Distinguishes lies from truth,
- Protects her family and children from information dangers,
- Becomes active in society with self-confidence.

Cyberbullying and Women

In recent years, the number of threats, insults, doxing, blackmail, and other cyberattacks against women on the Internet has increased. Women, especially those who have an active civic position, are more likely to suffer from this. These situations can sometimes lead to limiting their social activity, withdrawal from society, and even suicide.

For information, it can be said that in recent years, women who have been deceived and found themselves in difficult situations by trusting online acquaintances and false information have also become a majority. An example of this is those who apply to the Jizzakh region "Qalb Nuri" Center for Social and Legal Support for Women and Their Families for legal and psychological assistance. Studies show that the majority of applicants are not media literate.

The role of media literacy for women

Through media literacy, women:

- Analyze and sort information,
- Resist negative influences on the Internet,
- Take legal action against violations,
- Learn to distinguish between real knowledge and information.

At the same time, they contribute to the formation of a correct information culture among their children, families and the general public.

In conclusion

It is not necessary to perceive the Internet as an "enemy". If it is used correctly, it is an opportunity, otherwise it is a threat. We are responsible for creating a safe environment on the Internet for the legal, moral and spiritual development of our women. For this, parents, teachers, government and non-governmental organizations should work together, organize special media literacy trainings for women, online courses and forums.

When women understand their rights, information security, and their place in the digital world, the foundation for a stable and enlightened future of society will be laid.

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Annex 2

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS
AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS**

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Abstract. This article analyzes the participation of women in science and education. It examines the opportunities available to women, the obstacles they face, and ways to ensure their active participation in these areas. It also highlights promising areas aimed at ensuring gender equality, fully realizing women's potential, and strengthening their position in scientific and pedagogical activities. The article presents considerations on measures to encourage women, strengthen the social support system, and protect their rights.

Keywords. Women, science, education, gender equality, opportunities, obstacles, development, social support, women's potential

There are two powerful forces in the world - one is the sword, the other is the pen. The competition and struggle between them are fierce. But there is another force that is even more powerful than them - this is a woman with a pen in her hands.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

The reforms carried out in our country have also brought about significant changes in the socio-cultural, political and economic image of the Uzbek woman. The modern woman of Uzbekistan is a truly socially active person who is educated, has a profession, is rising through the ranks, and is directly involved in the life of the country and society.

This can be seen in the example of wise women such as Tomaris, Bibikhanim, Nodirabegim, Gavharshodbegim, who ruled the empire alongside male rulers. Or, in the recent past, Saida Zunnunova and Zulfiyaxanim, who lived and worked, are glorified as symbols of loyalty and devotion of Uzbek women [1]. Fitrat's work "Family or Family Management Procedures" contains the following thoughts: "Women's rights are, of course, also related to religion and national values. It is well known that before the advent of Islam, girls were killed alive at birth. The holy religion of Islam has always commanded respect for women. The saying "Paradise lies at the feet of mothers" has not lost its relevance over the centuries. Islamic teachings have given women equal rights with men in obtaining knowledge, work, inheritance rights, and active participation in the development of society. The hadiths state that "obtaining knowledge is inherent in every Muslim." In Islam, women are given more concessions in matters of family, marriage, and inheritance, and living without

marriage is not allowed, thus ensuring women's rights. The dowry, which is one of the conditions of marriage, was also introduced precisely for the benefit of women." [2]

Today, science and gender equality are of great importance in achieving sustainable development. In our country, as part of an active gender policy, intensive work is being carried out to strengthen the socio-political position of women. 300 years ago, Juan Huarte said: "Women do not have any great abilities." However, this idea has been completely refuted today in scientific, cultural and social terms. History and the present day prove that women have achieved great achievements not only in art, but also in science, literature, politics and many other areas. It must be admitted that in the meantime, many of the reforms in this regard have remained on paper. In some cases, there were insufficient conditions for women to express themselves, and stereotypes were an obstacle. For example, if a woman said that she was doing business, there was no system of giving preferences.

In general, although a legal framework was created to create benefits for them, a clear "Roadmap" for their implementation was not developed. As a result, this layer of society, which should actually be active, became increasingly passive [3].

As a period when the state policy towards women in the republic was given a new look, we can list the measures taken mainly through the efforts of President Sh. Mirziyoyev. In particular, based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", work was planned for women in the fields of science and education, and their rights were also guaranteed. The Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No. PF-53-25 of February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family" precisely formulated the gender equality policy and clarified issues related to its implementation [4].

In addition, as the President of Uzbekistan noted at the 75th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, "Gender equality policy has become a priority issue for us. The role of women in public administration is increasingly strengthening. The number of female deputies in our new Parliament has doubled." As a result, we can see the active participation of our women in every sphere of public administration, economy, science and education, and culture.

In the past period, the world community has achieved significant progress in attracting women to science. Speaking about this, it should be noted, first of all, that expanding the opportunities of women in all spheres of life, ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of women, strengthening their role in the life of society and the state are currently one of the priority tasks of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy. There is a certain symbolic meaning behind the holding of international events dedicated to the role and importance of women in science every year on February 11. The fact is that in the resolution on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly, February 11 was declared the International Day of Women in Science. This date was established in order to recognize the invaluable contribution of women to the development of science, to encourage them and inspire them to new scientific achievements. There were several main obstacles to the entry of our women into science. They are:

- gender stereotypes: The misconception that "science is a male domain" affects women's final choices. To overcome these stereotypes, it is important to raise gender awareness starting at the school level.

- lack of support: There are not enough programs and financial support for female scientists. Allocating special grants and scholarships will reduce these obstacles.

- social responsibilities: Family obligations often limit women from scientific activities. It is necessary to form systems that ensure a balance between work and personal life. Today, these obstacles are being overcome and our women are showing themselves in the fields of science. Today's Uzbek scientists are especially actively sought after in areas such as chemistry, biotechnology, and agriculture. The participation

of our women plays a significant role in the development of education, healthcare, social and humanitarian sectors. At the same time, thanks to the great opportunities and conditions created for women in our country at the initiative of our President, our women are actively participating in the life of the state and society, and their status is increasing.

The state policy implemented in our country creates broad opportunities for our women to live truly happily, exercise their rights and freedoms, develop intellectually and spiritually, and harmoniously fulfill professional and family obligations. The appointment of women to the highest bodies of state power, as well as to responsible positions such as city and district governors, ministers, and ambassadors, also indicates the growing trust in them.

In today's Uzbekistan, certain work has been carried out to improve and support the status of women, protect their rights to full participation in socio-political and economic life. They are provided with the following benefits:

- loans of up to 33 million soums are allocated to women to start their own businesses;
- the state will pay for women's expenses for vocational training;
- cash loans of up to 5 million soums can be provided to those included in the "Women's Book";
- responsibilities are being strengthened in protecting the rights of women and children;
- subsidies are provided to those who employ women with disabilities.
- women are provided with interest-free educational loans for 7 years;
- women with 5 years of work experience are accepted for study on the basis of a recommendation;
- some women can retire at the age of 53;
- equal participation of women and men in the selection for leadership positions is ensured;
- women from difficult social situations are provided with preferential housing;
- the contract money of some women is paid by the state;
- active and enterprising women are awarded the "Reputable Woman" badge.

Nowhere in the world has attention to women risen to the level of state policy as in our country. As a result, women have become a major social force in our society. All events held in our country cannot take place without the participation of women. Especially in the fields of science, education and culture, thousands of learned and virtuous women work, who have their own positions and worthy places in the development of society.

Our first president, I.A. Karimov, paid special attention to the issue of women, stating: "Today, in the world of education, there is a special issue called the interests of women, and it is not for nothing that great importance is attached to studying and finding a solution to it. If women are not given sufficient attention, there will be no future for such a society." [5] The social activity of women is determined by their talents, abilities, and initiative. At no time was it considered that women should only be leaders or followers. Nowadays, the attitude towards women has changed in a positive direction, and special attention is paid to using their potential abilities along with motherhood. A woman's responsibility for any work is doubly strong. Wherever she is, whether it is in the education system, healthcare, or transport, a woman can more than fulfill her role. However, in some areas, or rather, distrust of women in appointing them to leadership positions prevails [6]. At the same time, specific targeted measures are being implemented to familiarize ourselves with the exemplary experience and achievements of famous scientists in our country and foreign countries in the fields of education and science, to exchange views on their scientific traditions, and to stimulate and widely involve the potential of our women in scientific and innovative activities. According to the UN, the share of women among scientific researchers in the world is only about 30%. It is in the hands of every woman to increase this.

It is said that engaging in science places twice as much responsibility on women, and this process requires a lot of hard work and patience. Nevertheless, we believe that women in our country will take their

rightful place in the development of science in the 21st century. It is not for nothing that our great enlightener grandfather Abdulla Avloni said: "Girls should strive for knowledge more than anyone else, because with this knowledge they will educate the future generation." In fact, if a woman is educated, the children she raises will be intelligent and capable. More importantly, if a woman is educated, the nation will be educated. In conclusion, the participation of women and girls in the field of science is extremely important not only for the development of society, but also for the future of humanity. If we look at history, many women, despite difficulties and obstacles, have become shining stars in the world of science. Their discoveries are the brightest legacy they have left us in medicine, science and education, art and other fields. These legacies are the reason why we conduct research. Even today, many young girls are striving for their dreams, but gender equality in science and technology is still not fully achieved. Therefore, February 11 - the International Day of Women and Girls in Science - serves to draw the world's attention to this important issue. Through this day, we not only recognize the historical contribution of women to science, but also inspire a new generation of girls to the path of science. Women have equal rights with men in obtaining knowledge and scientific research. Creating opportunities and conditions for them, helping them to fully reveal their potential is one of the most urgent tasks of today's society. Because knowledge and invention do not recognize borders; they only flourish in hearts that are given the opportunity. Therefore, it is our duty as a society to believe in, support, and encourage every girl child. After all, tomorrow's discoveries and the progress of humanity depend on today's youth, especially girls who have made their mark in science.

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Annex 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of women in science and education, the opportunities created for them, the obstacles they face, and their future development. The article discusses how women's participation in scientific activities affects the development of society, ways to overcome existing problems, and the importance of attracting the younger generation to science.

Keywords: Women, science, opportunities, obstacles, development, society, education system, women scientists.

The role of women in science and education: opportunities

Today, the role of women in the comprehensive development of society is extremely important. This is not only a personal achievement for women, but also an important factor in the development of society. With the development of scientific and technological progress, innovations, and information technologies in the modern world, attracting women to this process and fully utilizing their potential has become an urgent issue. If we look back, men were mainly in the fields of science and education. Many women, although they could demonstrate their knowledge, could not work due to various restrictions. This situation has been changing dramatically in recent decades. Today, many women are studying in higher education institutions, studying at the doctoral level and engaged in scientific work. Among them are scientists, doctors of science and professors. For example, the number of women is increasing even in areas that are traditionally considered “male fields” such as physics, medicine, engineering and information technology. In recent years, the state has implemented many programs to attract women to science, create opportunities for grants, scholarships, and scientific trips. This creates an opportunity for women to be at the center of science, not outside it.

Obstacles

Despite this, many women still face certain obstacles in the fields of science and education. In some societies, stereotypes about women’s pursuit of knowledge – for example, the view that “women don’t need knowledge” or “they are only responsible for the family” – still persist. This prevents many talented women from fully realizing their potential.

Family responsibilities – especially child rearing and household chores – are often the sole responsibility of women. As a result, their time for scientific activities is limited. In addition, women themselves sometimes do not find sufficient motivation or support to continue their scientific activities. This is especially true in small regions and economically disadvantaged families.

In addition, women still face gender inequality in promotion to senior positions. In many research institutes and higher education institutions, leadership positions are held by men, and women’s leadership potential is often overlooked. Even with the same qualifications and achievements, women are not as frequently appointed to senior positions as men.

Future prospects

There is confidence that women's participation in science and education will expand further in the future. To do this, it is necessary, first of all, to ensure gender equality in the education system, develop programs that support women, and increase their leadership potential. It is also necessary to attract young girls to science, inspire them through motivational seminars and role models (i.e., famous female scientists). This means not only creating quality educational opportunities for girls, but also developing their interest in science, encouraging them to work on themselves, and strengthening social support. They should also be given a wider platform through special grants for women, opportunities to participate in scientific research projects, academic exchange programs, and training that develops leadership skills. For example, women such as the world-

renowned physicist Marie Curie, the famous mathematician Mary Somerville, or NASA engineer May Jemison serve as a source of inspiration for the younger generation. In Uzbekistan, the number of female scientists who have achieved great achievements in the fields of biology, pedagogy, medicine and technology is increasing. In addition, large-scale programs are being implemented internationally to encourage the participation of women in science. For example, the "Women in STEM" initiative aims to attract young girls to the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Organizations such as "UNESCO" and "UN Women" are also implementing large-scale programs to strengthen gender equality in education and science. In Uzbekistan, "Science through the Eyes of Women" competitions, scientific conferences and seminars are being organized to attract women to the field of science. Grant programs and opportunities for support in scientific activities are being created for young women scientists. Such initiatives increase the interest of young girls in science and help them realize their potential. Through this, women can be active in the field of science not only as participants, but also as leaders. The most important work for the future is to educate young girls with a love of science. Starting from the school level, it is necessary to provide them with information about the lives and achievements of famous female scientists who inspire them, organize motivational meetings, seminars and practical training. An increase in the number of girls in modern fields such as information technology, artificial intelligence, engineering and medicine is not only an important impetus for gender equality, but also for the development of society. Therefore, if the state, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and society work together, the role of women in science will be further strengthened.

Early marriage and educational opportunities

The tradition of early marriage of girls, which is still preserved in some societies today, is also a serious obstacle to the development of women in the field of education and science. Girls are deprived of the opportunity to continue their education by marrying at an early age and taking on family responsibilities. This prevents them from fully realizing their potential and succeeding in modern professions and scientific activities. In order to fully ensure the right of girls to education in the future, it is necessary to prevent early marriages and strengthen explanatory work among parents and society. It is necessary to widely promote the fact that girls' education and active participation in science are one of the most important factors for the development of society. Every girl should be given the opportunity to get an education, independently shape her life and future. Early marriage of girls leads to many negative consequences. First, they are deprived of the opportunity to get an education and develop in the scientific field. Second, starting a family at an early age sometimes leads to the instability of families due to psychological, economic and social immaturity. As a result, divorces, conflicts and social problems are increasing in such families. Most young people who marry early face difficulties in building a strong and healthy family due to lack of life experience and sufficient knowledge. This has a negative impact not only on themselves, but also on the sustainable development of society. Therefore, creating opportunities for girls to receive education, their personal development and protecting them from early marriage are one of the urgent tasks facing society. It is necessary to create all

conditions for every girl to become an educated and mature person who can make independent decisions in life.

Pregnancy and barriers to education

Pregnancy among young girls and women during their studies is also one of the factors that hinders their continued development in education and scientific activities. Taking on the responsibility of motherhood at an early age often leads to dropping out of school or moving away from scientific activities. As a result, many talented girls cannot realize their full potential. To prevent this problem, it is very important to provide girls with correct and regular knowledge about a healthy lifestyle and reproductive health, and to create the opportunity for them to make informed decisions about their lives and future. Educational institutions and society should pay special attention to protecting girls from early marriage and early pregnancy, and to helping them continue their education.

Conclusion

The active participation of women in science and education directly affects the development of society. Although opportunities for women are expanding today, there are still various obstacles in their way - early marriage, interruptions in education during pregnancy. Therefore, in order to fully realize the potential of women, it is necessary to create equal conditions for them, strengthen the social support system and ensure gender equality. If opportunities are created and obstacles are removed, women can achieve high results in various fields of science. This will serve the social, economic and cultural development not only of women themselves, but also of the entire society. At the same time, it is of urgent importance to protect girls from early marriage, to give them the right ideas about a healthy lifestyle and health, and to create the necessary conditions for their uninterrupted education. Creating an opportunity for every woman to reveal her talents and freely engage in scientific activities is the responsibility of not only the education system, but also of the entire society. As women's participation in science increases, the pace of development of modern society will also increase.

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Appendix 2

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT!

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Abstract: The article provides a comprehensive analysis of women's participation in science and education. The position of women in education in Uzbekistan and around the world, the opportunities created for them, the obstacles they face, the prospects for increasing women's scientific potential in society based on legal frameworks and international experience are discussed. The author puts forward specific proposals and directions for reforms to address issues in this area.

Keywords: women, education, science, gender equality, obstacles, opportunities, international experience.

Women have begun to participate in education and science not only as students, but also as innovators. In the 21st century, the issue of gender equality has become one of the priority areas of the international agenda. Unfortunately, in reality, in many countries, including Uzbekistan, various obstacles, stereotypes, and institutional problems still hinder women's participation in science and education.

In particular, women's access to education: if we talk about history and modern trends, in the history of Uzbekistan, women's participation in education began with the emergence of new schools in Turkestan. A vivid example of this is the fact that the enlighteners of the early 20th century, in particular, intellectuals such as Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, paid special attention to girls' education.

Today, women make up approximately 48% of students studying in higher education institutions across the republic, but this figure varies across disciplines: women are in the majority in medicine, philology, and pedagogy, and they are in the minority in engineering, information technology, and natural sciences.

Now, pay attention to the fact that, as of 2023, the share of women among candidates of sciences and doctors in Uzbekistan was 23%. This figure indicates that the number of women with high scientific potential is insufficient. So what do you think is the reason for this?

The following factors influence the low participation of women in science:

Financial difficulties: limited opportunities to conduct research and finance scientific activities, financial independence, family obligations, and the difficulty of reconciling work and family life also have an impact to some extent.

So what exactly is international experience, and can it be studied?

Just one example is that international organizations, including UNESCO, the UN, and the World Bank, have been providing extensive support for women's participation in education. In countries such as Finland, Norway, and Germany, girls and women are widely participating in science and technology through gender-equal educational programs and mentoring systems. For example, in Germany, more than 1,000 female researchers receive grants annually through the "Women in Science" program, and in Indonesia and India, special online education platforms have been created for girls in rural areas. Uzbekistan, taking into account these experiences, is also implementing a number of programs, such as the "STEM for Girls" program, the "Artisan Woman" program, and the "Women's Library" projects.

In particular, it is worth noting that over the past five years, the state has established separate quotas for girls in higher education institutions, organized boarding schools in rural areas, and allocated grants to parents to encourage girls' education. The development of a special grant program to support women in research activities is yielding positive results. For example, it can be said that in 2024, the number of women who received a doctorate in science increased by 12% compared to the previous year.

Of course, as a happy daughter of Uzbekistan, I present the following proposals in this regard: to introduce a system of training women in scientific leadership and professional assistants through mentoring programs, to improve the infrastructure, to create favorable conditions for childcare, remote work and education, and to break stereotypes in society through the media and education - not to associate the image of women only with housewives, to make women realize that they have other responsibilities than housewives, to further improve legislation - to adopt separate documents guaranteeing the rights of women in science, and to add to this, I propose equality in funding for scientific research - to create equal opportunities for women's projects. In conclusion, I can say that we must not forget that the participation of women in education and science is a strategic foundation for the development of society! I believe that by overcoming the existing barriers and stereotypes in our society and expanding opportunities, the intellectual potential of not only women, but also the entire nation will increase. Of course, this will not happen by itself now, but if the state, society, and family work together in this process, there is no doubt that in the future women will become not only learners, but also creators of education!

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Appendix 2

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Аннотация: В работе раскрываются ключевые аспекты участия женщин в науке и образовании в 2020–2025 годах. Рассматриваются достижения, препятствия и влияние женского взгляда на развитие научной мысли. Подчеркивается, что расширение женского участия меняет содержание науки и способствует более справедливому и устойчивому будущему.

Ключевые слова: Наука, образование, равенство, барьеры, перспективы, цифровизация, знание, развитие, гендер, доступ.

Xotin-qizlarning fan va ta'limdagi ishtiroki va kelajakdagi rivojlanish imkoniyatlari, to'siqlari va istiqbollari

Annotatsiya: Maqolada 2020–2025 yillarda ayollarning fan va ta'limdagi ishtirokining asosiy jihatlari ochib berilgan. Ilmiy fikr rivojiga ayol nuqtai nazarining yutuqlari, to'siqlari va ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Ayollar faolligini oshirish ilm-fan mazmunini o'zgartirishi, adolatli va barqaror kelajakka hissa qo'shishi ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Fan, ta'lim, tenglik, to'siqlar, istiqbollar, raqamlashtirish, bilim, rivojlanish, gender, kirish.

Women's participation in science and education and future development opportunities, obstacles and prospects

Abstract: The paper reveals key aspects of women's participation in science and education in 2020–2025. It examines achievements, obstacles, and the influence of a female perspective on the development of scientific thought. It emphasizes that expanding female participation changes the content of science and contributes to a more equitable and sustainable future.

Keywords: Science, education, equality, barriers, prospects, digitalization, knowledge, development, gender, access.

Введение: Наука и образование - два фундамента, на которых строится будущее человечества. Однако долгое время доступ к этим сферам был ограничен, особенно для женщин. XXI век требует от науки не только технологических инноваций, но и социальных преобразований. Период 2020-2025 годов стал переломным: пандемия, цифровизация, реформы университетов и гендерная политика сделали женское присутствие в науке не просто заметным, а определяющим. Однако рост численности не всегда означает качественные изменения. Цель данной статьи - проанализировать реальные изменения, выявить сохраняющиеся барьеры и наметить новые траектории будущего.

Женщины в истории науки и образования: от исключения к признанию

Роль женщин в истории науки долгое время оставалась за кадром. Лишь в XX веке женщины начали получать доступ к высшему образованию в массовом порядке. В некоторых странах (например, в России и Германии) этот процесс начался раньше, в других - позже. Тем не менее, путь к признанию был долгим: даже после получения диплома женщинам приходилось доказывать свою научную состоятельность в два, а то и в три раза упорнее, чем их коллегам-мужчинам.

Рост научной продуктивности и междисциплинарности

Женщины-исследовательницы активно вовлечены в развитие таких направлений, как биотехнологии, климатология, нейронауки, педагогика будущего. Они склонны работать в мультидисциплинарных командах, где требуется не только точность, но и гибкость, креативность, социальная чувствительность. Это даёт науке более широкий спектр гипотез и подходов.

Новые образовательные практики, ориентированные на личность

Женщины-учителя и преподаватели внедряют методы гуманного, эмпатийного и персонализированного обучения. В условиях дистанционного и гибридного образования они продвигают идеи эмоционального комфорта, ментального здоровья и устойчивости студентов. Всё чаще педагогика ориентируется не только на результат, но и на среду обучения как пространство поддержки и развития.

Женщины как проводники цифровой трансформации

Против стереотипов, женщины активно участвуют в цифровизации образования - они разрабатывают онлайн-курсы, обучающие платформы, адаптивные программы, работают в EdTech-стартапах. Именно они продвигают идеи доступного цифрового образования для девочек, особенно в странах с низким уровнем равенства.

Новое лидерство: от конкуренции - к сообществу

Женщины-руководители научных и образовательных организаций чаще создают горизонтальные формы управления, ориентированные на сотрудничество, заботу о коллективе, этичность. Вместо иерархии - партнёрство. Вместо конкуренции - совместное развитие. Это создаёт долгосрочную устойчивость научных и образовательных институций.

Развитие инклюзии и гендерной справедливости

Женщины становятся инициаторками реформ, направленных на инклюзивность, доступность и культурную чувствительность образования. Они чаще вовлечены в проекты для малообеспеченных слоёв, беженцев, девочек из сельских районов, лиц с инвалидностью. Это даёт возможность миллионам людей получить образование, которое ранее было недоступным.

Перспективы развития и будущие возможности

1. Рост женского предпринимательства в науке и образовании

Женщины становятся основательницами стартапов в сфере науки, онлайн-образования, медицинских технологий, экологии, искусственного интеллекта. Они не только развивают науку, но и меняют ландшафт экономики знаний.

2. Международные гранты и программы поддержки

В последние годы появляются десятки программ, направленных на поддержку женщин в науке - от ЮНЕСКО и Horizon Europe до национальных инициатив. Эти программы создают условия для самореализации, защиты прав и продвижения научных карьер женщин.

3. Женщины как медиаторы глобальных научных решений

Благодаря развитому эмоциональному и культурному интеллекту, женщины-учёные становятся посредниками в научной дипломатии - они объединяют страны в вопросах экологии, здравоохранения, искусственного интеллекта и биоэтики.

4. Создание женских научных сетей и сообществ

Женщины по всему миру объединяются в академические сообщества, союзы и платформы, где они делятся опытом, разрабатывают коллективные проекты, борются с дискриминацией и мизогинией, обучают друг друга.

Участие женщин не просто увеличивает число исследователей - оно меняет саму природу науки: от абстрактной и объективистской модели к науке, ориентированной на этику, устойчивость, связь с обществом и социальное воздействие. Женщины привносят в науку гуманность, экологическую чувствительность, заботу о будущем поколении.

Наука глазами женщин: смена исследовательской оптики

Участие женщин в науке не просто увеличивает количественное разнообразие — оно качественно меняет сам подход к научному знанию. Женщины расширяют исследовательскую повестку, поднимая темы, которые долгое время игнорировались: здоровье женщин, домашний труд, забота, экологические риски, гендерное неравенство. Их работа помогает пересмотреть прежние научные парадигмы и добавить в науку более гуманную, эмпатийную и социально ориентированную оптику.

Женщины склонны к междисциплинарности, комплексному мышлению и поиску решений, ориентированных на повседневную жизнь. Они критикуют иллюзию полной нейтральности науки, предлагая более честную и прозрачную позицию исследователя. Их стиль общения в научной среде чаще диалогичен и этичен, что способствует демократизации знаний.

Таким образом, женский взгляд в науке — это не альтернатива, а необходимое обновление научного мышления, способное сделать науку более справедливой, устойчивой и ответственной перед обществом.

Заключение

Будущее науки и образования невозможно представить без активного участия женщин. Это не вопрос справедливости - это вопрос эффективности и развития. Наука, в которую включены разные точки зрения, жизненные опыты и подходы, становится богаче, сильнее, продуктивнее. Образование, открытое для всех, даёт шанс каждому изменить мир. Женщины уже доказали, что могут быть исследовательницами, изобретательницами, лидерами. Пришло время убрать последние барьеры и дать этим способностям полную свободу. Ведь выигрывает от этого всё человечество.

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Appendix 2

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role of women in information technology, engineering, and science, highlighting the challenges they face and innovative initiatives aimed at increasing their participation in these fields.

Keywords: *women, technology, IT, engineering, science, gender equality, innovation, education, opportunities*

In modern society, the development of technology and science is deeply penetrating every sphere of life. The increasing activity of women in these areas is one of the important steps towards gender equality. The participation of women in traditionally male-dominated areas such as IT, engineering and science not only ensures gender balance, but also increases innovative potential. Around the world, women are increasingly actively participating in the fields of information technology, engineering and natural sciences. However, their number is still much lower than that of men. This is often due to stereotypes, a lack of sufficient role models and imbalances in the education system. Nevertheless, various programs are being implemented in many countries to attract women to scientific and technological fields. For example, in Uzbekistan, women are also realizing their potential by participating in IT schools, startups and scientific projects. Internationally, the number of women-led technology companies is increasing, which serves as a strong motivation for the future generation. Significant work is being done in our country to widely involve women in scientific activities, support their software development, and innovative ideas. Over the past five years, many laws, presidential decrees, and resolutions aimed at improving the legal status of women and protecting the institution of the family have been adopted and are being consistently implemented in practice. In particular, on September 2, 2019, the laws "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" and "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" were adopted. These laws are aimed at protecting women from all forms of harassment and violence in marriage, at work, in educational institutions, and in other places, and regulating social relations in the field of ensuring guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women, and preventing gender discrimination and inequality. In addition, the Law "On the Protection of Reproductive Health of Citizens" was adopted. Amendments were made to the Labor Code to protect women from any discrimination and harassment. In a short period of time, Uzbekistan adopted 15 regulatory legal acts aimed at increasing the role of women in government and society, ensuring their employment, developing women's entrepreneurship, and supporting women in need. This created appropriate mechanisms for protecting women's rights. The cultural level of any society is determined by its attitude towards women. In our country, as part of an active gender policy, intensive work is being carried out to strengthen the socio-political position of women. As the President of Uzbekistan noted at the 75th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, "Gender equality policy has become a priority issue for us. The role of women in state governance is increasingly strengthened. The number of female deputies in our new Parliament has doubled." Indeed, as a result of the recent elections to the Oliy Majlis, for the first time, the UN recommendations on the number of women in the Uzbek parliament (at least 30 percent) were fully implemented. The election of 32 percent, or 48 women deputies, to the Legislative Chamber, in turn, ensured the rise of the Uzbek parliament to 37th place among 190 parliaments in the world. Conclusion The role of women in IT, engineering and science not only serves their own self-fulfillment, but also the development of society as a whole. By supporting them, educating and creating opportunities, we take a bold step towards a more inclusive and innovative future. In modern society, technological and scientific developments are deeply penetrating every aspect of life. The increasing activity of women in these areas is one of the important steps towards gender equality. The participation of women in traditionally male-dominated fields such as IT, engineering and science not only ensures gender balance, but also increases innovative potential.

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**NORAVSHAN TO'PLAMLAR NAZARIYASI VA UNI YUZLARINI TANIB OLISH SOHASIDA
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasi haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasini qo'llash sohalari va afzalliklari keltirilgan. Ushbu maqola orqali noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasi va uni yuzni tanib olish sohasida qo'llash haqida tushunchalarga ega bo'lasiz

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о теории нечетких множеств. В то же время представлены области применения и преимущества теории нечетких множеств. Эта статья даст вам представление о теории нечетких множеств и ее применении в области распознавания лиц.

Abstract: This article provides information about fuzzy set theory. Along with this, the areas of application and advantages of fuzzy set theory are presented. Through this article, you will gain an understanding of fuzzy set theory and its application in the field of face recognition.

Kalit so'zlar: noravshan to'plamlar, noravshan mantiq, noravshan bilimlar bazasi, ekspert tizimlar, yuzni tanib olish, to'g'ri dan-to'g'ri usullar.

Ключевые слова: нечеткие множества, нечеткая логика, нечеткая база знаний, экспертные системы, распознавание лиц, прямые методы.

Keywords: fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, fuzzy knowledge base, expert systems, face recognition, direct methods.

Kirish. Iqtisodiy boshqaruv kelajakda ma'lum bir maqsadga erishishni maqsad qiladi. Kelajak noaniq va boshqaruv noaniqlikda davom etadi, bu sharoitda esa yomon boshqaruv xavfini tug'diradigan noaniqliklar bilan kutilgan maqsadlarga erishib bo'lmaydi. Tarixda ma'lumki, ehtimollik nazariyasi noaniqliklarni hisobga olish zaruriyatidan kelib chiqqan holda yaratilgan. Ushbu noaniqliklarga javoban noklassik ehtimollik nazariyasi vanoravshan to'plamlar nazariyasining paydo bo'lishi fandi yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi.

Ushbu maqolada noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasi tushunchalari ko'rib chiqildi. U birinchi marta 1965-yillarda sovet matematigi Lotfi Zade tomonidan kiritilgan. Noaniq to'plamlar nazariyasi klassik to'plamlar nazariyasi tushunchasini a'zolik funktsiyasi bilan kengaytiradi, bu universal to'plam elementining noravshan to'plamga qanchalik tegishli ekanligini aniqlaydi. Noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasi noravshan mantiq bilan ishlash imkonini beradi. U fan, texnologiyaning turli

sohalarida va noaniqlikdagi muammolarni hal qilishda keng qo'llaniladi. Noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasi matematikaning aniq bo'lmagan (noravshan) tushunchalarni kiritishga imkon berdi, va muammolarni yechishda tupdan yangi usullarni yaratadi. Ushbu nazariya an'anaviy usullarni o'zgartirmaydi, aksincha an'anaviy usullar bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi.

Noravshan mantiq quyidagi kuzatuvlarga asoslanadi:

- insonning qandaydir muammolarni hal etishda ko'p foydalaniladigan bilim va ko'nikmalari mukammal hisoblanmaydi;
- ular shubhali bo'lishi mumkin (Inson ularning samaradorligiga amin bo'lmasligi mumkin).
- yoki ular tekshirilmagan;
- inson ko'pincha murakkab muammolarni tahminiy boshlang'ich ma'lumotlar asosida hal qiladi.
- chunki ushbu ma'lumotlar aniqlik ta'lab qilmaydi;

Masalan, yashash uchun uy tanlash uchun turli xil dastlabki ma'lumotlarni ko'rib chiqishi mumkin. Ular orasida hudud joylashuvi, do'konning yaqinligi, ish joyigacha bo'lgan masofa uzoqligi va ijara narxi kabilar. Bunday holatda dastlabki ma'lumotlarning barcha parametrlarining aniqligi talab qilinmaydi;

- tizim qanchalik murakkab bo'lsa, uni modellashirish va ishlash jarayonida tizimni oldindan bashorat qilish murakkab bo'ladi;
- aniq matematik hisob kitoblar va tenglamalardan foydalanish o'rniga vaziyatni sifatli baholash samaraliroqdir.

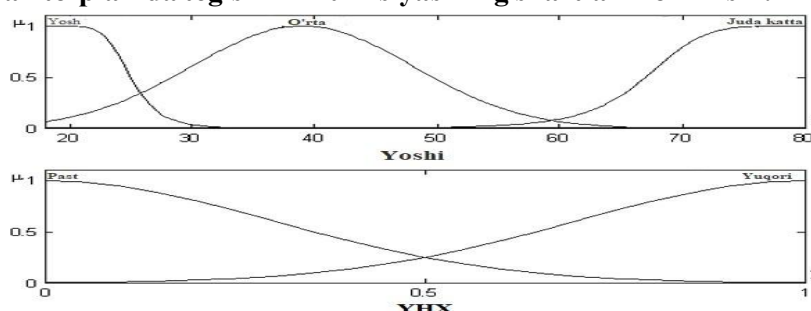
Noravshan mantiq asosi agar u holda ya'ni yolg'on va rost qiymatlar bilan birgalikda ular orasidagi qiymatlar bilan ishlashga imkon beradi. Majoziy ma'noda aytganda noravshan mantiq aniq ranglarni emas, balki barcha dunyo ranglarini his etishga imkon beradi. Quyidagi noravshan bilimlar bazasi havdovchining yoshi(x) va yo'l- transport hodisasi (y) o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni tavsiflaydi.

Agar x =Yosh bo'lsa, unda y =Yuqori; Agar x =O'rta bo'lsa, unda y =Past;

Agar x =Juda katta bo'lsa, unda y =Yuqori.

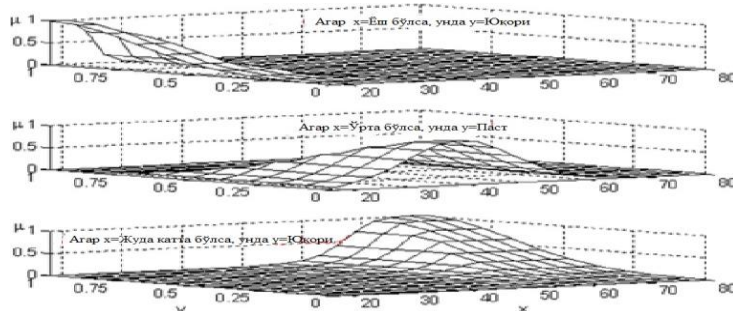
Noravshan to'plam o'zining tegishlilik funksiyasiga ega bo'lib, quyi (1-rasm) da tegishlilik funksiyasining shartlari ko'rinishi berilgan.

1-rasm. Noravshan to'plamda tegishlilik funksiyasining shartlari ko'rinishi.



Ko‘rinib turibdiki noravshan to‘plamning tegishlilik funksiyasi har bir elementga uning noravshan to‘plamga tegishlilik darajasini qo‘yadi. Quyida bilimlar bazasiga mos keladigan noravshan munosabatlar keltirilgan .

2-rasm. Bilimlar bazasiga mos keladigan noravshan munosabatlar.



Noravshan to‘plamlar nazariyasining zamonaviy holati nafaqat ilmiy tadqiqodlarni jalb qiluvchi nazariy sohalar: matematik va funksional tahlil, mantiq, matematik dasturlash va boshqa nazariyalarga qo‘llashlar sifatida, balki amaliy sohalarida, lingvistika, meditsinaga oid va texnik tashxis, iqtisodiyot, kabilarda muammolarni aniqlash va shular bilan shug‘ullanadigan mutahasislarning ko‘payishi bilan ham aniqlanyapti.

Noravshan to‘plamlar nazariyasida bir nechta to‘plam usullari mavjud. Ulardan biri tegishlilik funksiyasidan foydalangan holda aniqlash bo‘lib, u quyidagicha aniqlanadi. U - elementlarning universal to‘plami bo‘lsin, qaysiki bu to‘plamdan boshqa barcha to‘plamlar hosil bo‘ladi, masalan, x va y o‘qida joylashgan barcha butun sonlar to‘plami, berilgan barcha funksiyalar to‘plami va boshqalar. $A \subseteq U$ to‘plamning xarakterli funksiyasi μ_A funksiyasi bo‘lib, uning qiymatlari $x \in U$ to‘plam A ning elementi ekanligini aniqlaydi:

$$\mu_A x = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in A \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \notin A \end{cases}$$

Ushbu funktsiyaning o‘ziga xos xususiyati uning qiymatlarining ikkilik belgisi 1 yoki 0.

Noravshan to‘plam nazariyasi asosida inson yuzlarini tanib olish vazifasini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Quyidagi jadvalda yuz va ularga tegishli qiymatlarini tasvirlash belgilari berilgan. Ushbu misolda $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8, x_9\}$ belgilar to‘plami universal to‘plam sifatida ishlaydi. Muayyan A yuz uchun, mutaxassis, berilgan masshtab asosida, har $x \in X$ uchun noravshan to‘plamni hosil qilib, $\mu_A(x)$ qiymatini belgilaydi:

$$A = \{ \langle x_1; \mu_A(x_1) \rangle, \langle x_2; \mu_A(x_2) \rangle, \dots, \langle x_9; \mu_A(x_9) \rangle \}.$$

Jadval 1.

X To‘plamningelementi	Belgilari	Tegishlilik funksiyasining qiymatiga mos keladigan qiymati	
		0	1
x1	Peshona balandligi	Tor	Keng

x2	Burun tuzulishi	Ingichka	Yirik
x3	Burun uzunligi	Qisqa	Uzun
x4	Ko'z kesimi	Tor	Keng
x5	Ko'z rangi	Yorqin	Qora
x6	Iyak shakli	Uzunchoq	To'rtburchak
x7	Lab qalinligi	Yupqa	Qalin
x8	Yuz rangi	Qoramtir	Yorqin
x9	Yuz shakli	Ovalsimon	To'rtburchak

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri usullar uchun guruhlangan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri usullari ham qo'llaniladi masalasi, m mutaxassislari guruhi $x \in X$ elementi A noaniq to'plamga tegishli bo'lishi haqidagi savolni hal qilish kerak bo'lganda qo'llaniladi. Biz n_1 bilan ushbu savolni ijobiy hal etgan mutaxassislar sonini, n_2 esa salbiy ($n_1 + n_2 = m$) ni ajratamiz. Keyin x element uchun tegishlilik funktsiyasining qiymati quyidagi formuladan topiladi.

$$\mu_{AX} = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}$$

Ushbu sxema juda sodda va oddiydir.

Keyingi usuli tegishlilik funktsiyasining qiymatlarini aniqlashning aylanma usullar noravshan qiziqishlar toplami aniqlanadigan elementar o'lchov xususiyatlariga ega bo'lmagan holatlarda qo'llaniladi. Qoidaga ko'ra, bu usullar bog'liqlik darajalarini miqdoriy juft ravishda taqqoslash usullaridir.

Ushbu sxema bitta mutaxassisga ruxsat beradi.

$a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} \dots a_{1n} \quad \mathbf{I} \quad a_{21} a_{22} a_{23} \dots a_{2n}$

$M \rightarrow \mathbf{I} a_{31} a_{32} a_{33} \dots a_{3n} \mathbf{I}$

.. .. .

$h a_{n1} a_{n2} a_{n3} \dots a_{nn}$

Aij raqami, mutaxassisning fikriga ko'ra, tegishlilik darajasi $\mu_A(x_i)$ $\mu_A(x_j)$ dan necha marta katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bunday holda, mutaxassis jadvalda keltirilgan tushunchalar bilan ishlaydi.

Jadval 2.

$\mu_A(x_i)$ va $\mu_A(x_j)$ taqqoslash	Mij
$\mu_A(x_i)$ teng $\mu_A(x_j)$	1
$\mu_A(x_i)$ biroz katta $\mu_A(x_j)$	3
$\mu_A(x_i)$ katta $\mu_A(x_j)$	5

μ_A (x _i) sezilarli darajada katta μ_A (x _j)	7
μ_A (x _i) biroz katta μ_A (x _j)	9
Yuqorida berilgan sonlar oralig'idagi qiymatlar	2,4,6,8

Matritsaning diagonali bo'yicha nosimmetrik elementlar quyidagi talabga javob berishi zarur.

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{a_{ji}}$$

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki noravshan to'plam nazariyasi asosida inson yuzlarini tanib olishda usullarni to'g'ri tanlab olish kerakligi o'rganildi. Maqolada bu usullarning to'g'ridan -to'g'ri va aylanma usullari keltirib o'tildi. Birinchi usul sodda bo'lsada, kutilgan natijani bermadi. Ikkinchi aylanma usul esa murakkabroq bo'lib, biz kutgan samarali natijani beradi. Ushbu maqolada berilgan noravshan to'plamlar nazariyasining asoslari va bilimlar bazasi kelajakda kadrlar uchun nafaqat o'quv jarayonida, balki ularning kelajakdagi amaliy faoliyati uchun ham foydali bo'ladi.

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI O'RNI VA KELAJAKDAGI ISTIQBOLLARI

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Abstract. This article provides information on the role and future prospects of women in science and education. The article provides information on the participation of women in these areas, the opportunities provided to them, existing obstacles and future development prospects.

Keywords: UNESCO, State programs, scholarship, mentoring, Gender stereotypes

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi o'rni va kelajakdagi istiqbollari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Maqola ayollarning ushbu sohalardagi ishtirokini, ularga taqdim etilayotgan imkoniyatlarni, mavjud to'siqlarni va kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: YuNESKO, Davlat dasturlari, stipendiya, mentorlik, Gender stereotiplari

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki so'nggi asrlarda sezilarli darajada o'sib bormoqda. Xozirgi kunda dunyo bo'ylab ayollar bilim olish va ilmiy izlanishlarda faol ishtirok etmoqda, lekin gender tengsizligi, ijtimoiy-kultural to'siqlar va tizimli muammolar ularning to'liq salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishga xalaqit bermoqda.

Ayollarimiz so'nggi o'n yilliklarda ta'lim sohasida katta yutuqlarga erishdi. YuNESKO ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, global miqyosda ayollar oliy ta'limda talaba sifatida tobora faol ishtirok etmoqda va ba'zi mamlakatlarda hatto erkaklardan o'zib ketmoqda. Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerikada ayollar oliy ta'limda talabalarning 50% dan ortig'ini tashkil qiladi. Ilm-fan sohasida ham ayollarning ishtiroki oshmoqda, ayniqsa biologiya, tibbiyot va ijtimoiy fanlar kabi yo'nalishlarda.

O'zbekistonda ham ayollar ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasida muhim o'rin egallayapti. So'nggi yillarda davlat tomonidan ayollar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha bir qator dasturlar amalga oshirildi, masalan, qizlarimizga stipendiyalar ajratish va STEM sohasida ishtirokini rag'batlantirish. Biroq, bu sohada hali ko'p ish qilish kerak, chunki ayollarning aksariyati an'anaviy "ayolona" deb hisoblangan sohalarga yo'naltirilmoqda.

Ayollar uchun ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasida bir qator imkoniyatlar mavjud:

1. **Davlat dasturlari va stipendiyalar:** Ko'plab mamlakatlar ayollar uchun maxsus grantlar va stipendiyalar taqdim etadi. O'zbekistonda "Zulfiya" davlat mukofoti kabi tashabbuslar ayollarning ilmiy va ijodiy faoliyatini rag'batlantiradi.
2. **Xalqaro tashkilotlarning qo'llab-quvvatlashi:** YuNESKO, BMT va boshqa tashkilotlar ayollar uchun ta'lim va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni moliyalashtirish dasturlarini amalga oshiradi.
3. **Raqamli texnologiyalar:** Onlayn ta'lim platformalari va masofaviy o'qish imkoniyatlari ayollar uchun ta'lim olishni yanada qulaylashtirdi.
4. **Ayollar tarmoqlari va mentorlik:** Ayollar o'zaro tajriba almashish va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun tarmoqlar tuzmoqda, bu esa ularning karyera rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi faoliyatiga bir qator to'siqlarlar ham uchrab turadi:

1. **Gender stereotiplar:** Ko'plab jamiyatlarda ilm-fan va texnologiya sohalariga erkaklar uchun mos deb qaraladi, bu esa ayollarni ushbu sohalardan uzoqlashtiradi.
2. **Ish va oila muvozanati:** Ayollar ko'pincha oilaviy majburiyatlar tufayli ilmiy yoki akademik karyeralarini davom ettirishda qiynaladi.
3. **Moliyaviy cheklovlar:** Ta'lim va tadqiqotlar uchun zarur bo'lgan mablag'larning yetishmasligi, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ayollar uchun katta muammo hisoblanadi.
4. **Tizimli tengsizlik:** Ilmiy jurnallarda nashr qilish, grant olish yoki rahbar lavozimlarga ko'tarilishda ayollar ko'pincha erkaklarga nisbatan kam imkoniyatlarga ega.

O'zbekistonda bu to'siqlarga qo'shimcha ravishda, an'anaviy ijtimoiy normalar va ayollarning ta'limdan ko'ra oila qurishga ustuvorlik berishi kabi omillar ham ta'sir qiladi.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokini oshirish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarda harakat qilish zarur:

1. **Ta'limda gender tenglikni ta'minlash:** Maktab va universitetlarda STEM yo'nalishlarida ayollarni rag'batlantirish, ularga mentorlik va qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlarini joriy etish.
2. **Ish muhitini yaxshilash:** Ilmiy muassasalarda ayollar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish, masalan, moslashuvchan ish jadvallari va oilaviy ta'til siyosatini joriy etish.
3. **Ijtimoiy ongni o'zgartirish:** Gender stereotiplarni yo'q qilish uchun ommaviy axborot vositalari va ta'lim tizimi orqali faol targ'ibot olib borish.
4. **Xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish:** Ayollar uchun xalqaro ilmiy loyihalarda ishtirok etish imkoniyatlarini ko'paytirish.

O'zbekistonda kelajakda ayollarning STEM sohasidagi ishtirokini oshirish uchun maxsus ta'lim dasturlari, startaplar uchun grantlar va xalqaro tajriba almashish platformalarini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, yosh qizlarni maktab yoshidanoq fan va texnologiyaga jalb qilish uchun darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar va ilmiy tadbirlar tashkil etish lozim.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki global va mahalliy miqyosda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi, ammo gender tengsizligi va ijtimoiy to'siqlar hali ham muhim muammo sifatida qolmoqda. Davlatlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar va jamiyatning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari orqali ayollar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish va ularning ilmiy salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish mumkin. O'zbekiston kabi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda bu jarayon an'anaviy qadriyatlar va zamonaviy talablar o'rtasidagi muvozanatni topishni talab qiladi. Kelajakda ayollar nafaqat ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasida ishtirok etuvchi, balki ushbu sohalarni rivojlantiruvchi yetakchi shaxslar sifatida ko'proq maydon topadi, deb umid qilinadi.

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Manba: YuNESKO rasmiy sayti

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Ayol-qizlarni STEM sohalariga jalb qilishga qaratilgan loyihalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha xalqaro tanlov haqida ma'lumot. G'oliblarning loyihalari va mukofotlar tahlili. Manba: GrantGO.uz

2-ilova

AGREGAT ISHINING TEZLIK REJIMLARI

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Annotatsiya: Qishloq xo'jalik traktorlarini va tezyurar shassilarning xarakat tezliklaridan to'g'ri foydalanish mexanizatsiyalashgan ishlarning samaradorligini oshirishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Texnologik jarayon, traktorlar, agregat, dvigatel quvvati, harakatlanish tezligi.

Bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jalik traktorlarini va tezyurar shassilarning xarakat tezliklaridan to'g'ri foydalanish mexanizatsiyalashgan ishlarning samaradorligini oshirishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Agregat harakatining tezligi mintaqaviy sharoitlar va agregatlarning paykallardagi aniq ish sharoiti bilan bog'liq bo'lgan agrotexnika talablari asosida belgilanadi.

Akademik V.P.Goryakin ish tezligini tanlash, eng avvalo, texnologik jarayonning mohiyati bilan belgilanadi, deb ko'rsatgan edi. [2] Mashina traktor agregatining harakat tezligi ish unumdorligiga ta'sir korsatadigan muhim ekspluatatsion omil bo'lganligi sababli uning miqdorini oshirishga harakat qilinadi. Biroq tezlikni oshirish juda murakkabdir. Bu masala 1950 va 1960 yillarda sobiq sho'ro mamalakatida Butunittifoq mexanizatsiyalash institutida akademik V.N. Boltinskiy rahbarligida mashina traktor agregatining tezliklarini yangi bosqichiga o'tish zaruriyatiga asoslandi va hal etildi. Agregatlarning ko'pchiligi hozirgi kunda 7,0...11,0 km/soat tezlik oralig'ida ishlaydi.

Texnologik jarayonlarni bajarishda ishlatiladigan mashina –traktor agregatlarining tavsiya etilgan ish tezliklari keltirgan chegarasiga bajarilayotgan ishning belgilangan sifat ko'rsatkichlarini 1.1 jadvaldagidek ta'minlashga erishish mumkin. Qator opertsiyalar uchun tavsiya etilgan tezliklari keltirilgan chegarasining kengligi, har bir muayyan holatda, sharoitga moslab cinchiklab tanlashni taqozo etadi, chunki ishning sifatli qilib bajarishga agregat tezligining ma'lum bir qiymatidagina erishiladi.

Texnologik jarayonlarni bajarishda muayyan ishlab chiqarish sharoitida agregatning optimal tezligini aniqlashda tabiiy sharoit, texnologik jarayonning agrotexnik talablari, agregat tarkibining holati va bog'liqliklar hisobga olinadi.

Yuqori ish unumiga erishish va dvigatel quvvatidan to'liq foydalanish maqsadida qabul qilingan tezliklar doirasida traktorning tezlik uzatmasi aniqlanadi so'ngra qabul qilingan ish tezligiga mashinaning ishchi qismlari moslab sozlanadi.

Bajarilgan ishning sifati tekshiriladi, agarda u belgilangan agrotexnik talablarga javob bermasa, agregatning harakatlanish tezligi o'zgartiriladi. Agregatning ishlaydigan tezligining ortib borishi solishtirma energiyasi

katta bo'lgan, yuqori quvvatli dvigatel va keng tezliklar chegarasiga ega bo'lgan traktorlar (K-701, T-150 K, BT-150, TTZ-180X, MTZ-100X, «Magnum», «Keys», «Klass»...va boshqalar) bilan ishlashni talab qiladi.

Texnologik jarayonlarni bajarishda mashina –traktor agregati uchun tavsiya etilgan ish tezliklari

1.1-jadval

t.r.	Mexanizatsiyalashgan texnologik jarayonlar	Agregatning ish tezligi	
		m/s	Km/soat
1.	Yerni shudgorlash -oddiy korpusli plugar bilan -ikki yarusli plugar bilan -tezkor korpusli plugar bilan	1,3...2,2 1,1...2 2,2...3,3	5...8 4...7,5 8...12
2.	Mineral o'g'itlar sepish	1,9...3,3	7...12
3.	Sixmola bilan molalash	1,1...2,5	4...9
4.	Diskli mola bilan molalash	1,9...3,3	7...12
5.	Yerlarni tekislash (yalpi) kultivatsiyalash	1,6...2,2	6...8
6.	Chigit ekish	1,6...3,3	6...12
7.	Don ekish	1,3...2,2	5...8
8.	G'o'za qatorlari orasiga (birinchi raqam 60sm, ikkinchi 90sm): Birinchi ishlov berish Keyingi ishlov berish	1,9...2,2 1,1...2,5	7...8 4...9
9.	Kartoshkani o'tkazish	1,0...1,3	3,7...4,2
10.	Paxta terish (birinchi raqam qatorlar orasi 60 sm, ikkinchi 90 sm): -birinchi terim -ikkinchi terim	1,2...1,3 1,3...1,4	4,2...5 5...5,5
11.	Ko'sak va qoldiq hosilni yig'ish	1,3...1,4	5,0...5,2
12.	Kartoshkani kovlab olish	0,2...1,3	5...5,5
13.	G'o'zapoyalarni yulish	1,3...1,8	5...6,7
14.	Lavlagi, sabzi (idiz meva)...larni kovlab olish	0,7...2,2	2,5...8
15.	Bedani o'rish va ezish	1,6...3,3	6...12
16.	Bedani o'rib, maydalash	0,9...2,2	3,5...8
17.	Bedani yig'ib olish	1,3...2,7	5...10

Hulosa

Hulosa o'rnida shuni aytib o'tish kerakki agregatning ishlash jarayoniga ta'sir etadigan tabiiy sharoitlarni, o'simliklarning rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini chuqurroq o'rganish asosida, yangi takomillashgan mashina va agregatlar yaratiladiki, ular albatta yanada kattaroq tezlikda texnologik jarayonlarni bajariadilar.

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2-ilova

**WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY : IT, ENGINEERING AND IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE
WOMEN'S ROLE .**

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Abstract : *This in the article women and technology in the field integration big importance profession Women and girls for IT, engineering and science in the fields own instead find and success win opportunities is increasing . This in the article women's technology in the field role , their science , IT and in engineering how successes increased , and this with together this in the fields gender equality issues discussion This is done . subject , future world on a scale women scientific and technological to the sectors attraction to do and gender equalize regarding done increase necessary was to reforms directed .*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается интеграция женщин и технологий. Женщины все чаще находят свое место и добиваются успеха в сфере информационных технологий, инженерии и науки. В статье обсуждается роль женщин в сфере технологий, то, как они добились успеха в науке, ИТ и инженерии, а также вопросы гендерного равенства в этих областях. В этой теме рассматриваются реформы, которые необходимо реализовать в будущем для привлечения женщин в сферы науки и технологий и достижения гендерного равенства во всем мире.*

Key Keywords : *Women , technology , IT, engineering , science, gender equality , innovation , science , opportunities , education , career , success , technological achievements.*

Ключевые слова: *женщины, технологии, ИТ, инженерия, наука, географическое равенство, инновации, наука, возможности, образование, карьера, успех, технологические достижения.*

Technology in the field women's place every year increasing is going on . Previously more men domination did this in the field , current on the day women also have their own activities expand , important to achievements are achieving . Current while IT, engineering and in the fields of science women many new technologies in creation , scientific in discoveries and society to develop big contribution in addition

participation This is in the article women technology and science fields attraction to promote gender equality provide and women's own instead how to find issues is studied

Gender equality in IT provide gender balance in society It creates not only women for , maybe whole team for useful . Gender equality , women's new ideas and developments to enter help gives , as a result this is the IT industry to grow take comes . Many research women and men between various in directions of the teams efficiency between the difference showing gives . So gender equality increase through innovative thinking and skill level high at the level save stay possible .

Women and Technology : Current Condition

Technology and in the field of science women's participation according to many positive changes is being observed . However , the current on the day still women men with equal at the level participation is not enough . Example for , programming and engineering such as in the fields women number to men relatively much less . Therefore despite , some changes observed , for example , many startups and technological companies to women own career start for more opportunities is creating . Women technology and to the fields of science attraction to do for one how much initiatives In particular , "Girls Who Code", "Women in Tech " organizations to women programming , engineering and other technological in the fields education to take opportunities presented will reach . Women in IT support for the purpose various initiatives and programs They are available . inside from mentors used without leadership abilities development , women aimed at seminars and courses , as well as gender equality in the IT sector provider programs are located . This initiatives women's own to their goals achievements and in the IT sector strong positions to their possession help gives .

Women in IT successes

World along women in IT many important role They play . They in line programmers , system engineers , data analysts and there are others . Women valuable innovations done in development , software supply working exit in the process and technological solutions in creation active participation Today on the day big to obstacles Despite this , women are in the IT industry the most high to success is reaching .

Women and Innovations : Scientific Achievements

Women science and technology in the fields big to achievements achieved . Example for , like Marissa Mayer, Sheryl Sandberg, and Ada Lovelace women technology in the world own traces Ada Lovelace, the founder of programming from the founders one as known , today on the day computer sciences and algorithms in creation women's big contribution Also , Marissa Mayer of Google first woman leader is technology in the industry

many successes won . Women's science and in technology successes other young women inspires and they too to your dreams achieve for They fight.

Gender Equality and Career Capabilities

Women for technology and in the fields of science opportunities equalize and gender equality provide very is important . Many countries and organizations promote gender equality provide for their own policies and initiatives working They came out . Example for women science , technology , engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields attraction to do global initiatives aimed at available . With this together , many universities and companies to women to read , to study and work for more opportunities create with is engaged .

Women and Girls Technology To the fields Attraction To do

Women technology to the fields attraction to do for one row social and cultural changes demand Such changes to women science and in technology own instead find for motivation It also gives women teaching and qualified experts as preparation for many grants , scholarships and special courses organization Women and girls are being technology and to the fields of science attraction to do , to them successful career create for necessary opportunities presented will reach . Engineering in the field women's role every time expanding They are going . many important in projects participation will be , interdisciplinary connections develops and in teams innovative solutions working on the way out active participation Women mainly construction , mechanics and electronics such as engineering in the fields own knowledge and experiences demonstration is doing Women and technology between connections increasingly developed Women 's science and technology in the fields own instead to find , society general to develop contribution Addictive . That's why for gender equality provide and to women knowledge and qualification in increasing help to give every one society It is the duty of women to technology to the fields attraction to do , scientific and technological innovations development , as well as the whole world on a scale fair and equal opportunities to create take is coming .

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2-ilova

**ZAMONAVIY JAMIYATDA AYOLNING ILM-FANDAGI O'RNI: MUAMMOLAR VA
YECHIMLAR**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi o'rni, ularga yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar, mavjud to'siqlar va istiqboldagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari yoritilgan. Ayollarning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, davlat tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan qo'llab-quvvatlovchi dasturlar, ayollarning ta'lim olishdagi real muammolari hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari haqida tahliliy yondashuv berilgan. Maqola yakunida esa ayollar ilm-fan sohasida muvaffaqiyatga erishishlari uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar va kelajakdagi imkoniyatlar tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ilm-fan, ta'lim, ayol faolligi, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, oilaviy mas'uliyat, moliyaviy to'siqlar, davlat dasturlari, grantlar, onlayn ta'lim, raqamli imkoniyatlar, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ayol olimalar, gender tengligi, ilmiy loyihalar, rivojlanish istiqbollari, yosh avlod tarbiyasi, masofaviy o'qish, innovatsion texnologiyalar, motivatsiya, ijtimoiy faollik.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti, ayniqsa ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida yuksalish ayollarsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Ayolning bilimli, izlanuvchan va zamonaviy fikrlashi butun bir oilaning, jamiyatning kamolotiga xizmat qiladi. Tarix sahifalariga nazar solsak, Ibn Sinoning zamondoshi va maslahatchisi bo'lgan ayollar, Temuriylar davrida yashagan donishmand ayol Gavharshodbegim, zamonaviy davrda esa akademik Tursunoy Sodiqova, shoira Zulfiyaxonim, biolog olimasi Sayyora Abdullaeva singari fidoyi ayollarimiz ilm-fan sohasiga katta hissa qo'shgan. Hozirgi kunda ham ko'plab o'zbek ayollari ilm-fan, ta'lim, texnologiya, tibbiyot va boshqa yo'nalishlarda faoliyat yuritib, xalqaro miqyosda e'tirof etilmoqda. Ularning yutuqlari yosh avlodga namunadir. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Ammo hali-hanuz bu yo'lda muayyan to'siqlar mavjud. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu masalaga chuqurroq yondashib, mavjud imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar va kelajak istiqbollari nazar tashlaymiz. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishi va ilmiy faoliyat yuritishi uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Jumladan, Prezidentning 2022-yil 7-martdagi PQ-168-sonli qaroriga asosan "Ayollar daftari"ga kiritilgan xotin-qizlar uchun oliy ta'lim muassasalarida bepul o'qish imkoniyati yaratildi. Bu esa ko'plab ayollar uchun ta'limni davom ettirishga turtki bo'ldi. Shuningdek, "Ilm-fan ayollari" tanlovi doirasida yosh olimalarning ilmiy loyihalari davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanmoqda. Har yili e'lon qilinadigan "Yoshlar – kelajagimiz" davlat dasturi doirasida esa ayol tadqiqotchilar, ixtirochilar va startap loyihalar bilan shug'ullanuvchi yoshlar uchun grantlar ajratiladi. Bundan tashqari, "Oila va xotin-qizlar" qo'mitasi, "Yoshlar ishlari agentligi", "Innovatsion rivojlanish agentligi" hamkorligida turli bepul kurslar, seminarlar va malaka oshirish dasturlari yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ayniqsa, ayollar uchun IT-yo'nalishida o'tkazilayotgan "Women in Tech" dasturi, "Digitalk", "Najot ta'lim" kabi markazlarda berilayotgan raqamli ko'nikmalar kurslari ularning zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish salohiyatini oshirmoqda. Ta'lim muassasalarida xotin-qizlar

kengashlari faoliyat olib boradi, ularga psixologik, ijtimoiy va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatilib, iqtidorli ayollarning har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlanishi ta'minlanmoqda. Bularning barchasi ayollarni ilm-fan sari yetaklayotgan muhim omillardandir.

Har qancha imkoniyatlar yaratilmasin, ayrim to'siqlar sabab ko'plab ayollar o'z salohiyatini to'liq namoyon eta olmayapti. Avvalo, ijtimoiy stereotiplar ayollarning ta'lim va ilmiy faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. "Ayol faqat uy-ro'zg'or ishlari bilan shug'ullanishi kerak", "Ilm ayolga emas, erkakka kerak" kabi qarashlar jamiyatda hanuz mavjud. Bu fikrlar ko'plab iste'dodli ayollarni orzularidan voz kechishga majbur qilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, oilaviy mas'uliyatlar ham ayollarning o'z ustida ishlashiga to'sqinlik qiladigan omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Uydagi ishlarga, bolalar tarbiyasiga, er-xotin munosabatlariga sarflanadigan vaqt va kuch ayolning ilmiy izlanish olib borishi yoki qo'shimcha ta'lim olishini qiyinlashtiradi. Ayniqsa, yosh onalar uchun vaqtni to'g'ri taqsimlash muammo bo'lishi mumkin. Moliyaviy muammolar esa eng asosiy to'siqlardan biridir. Ta'lim olish uchun zarur bo'lgan kontrakt to'lovlari, qo'shimcha kurslar, texnik vositalar (kompyuter, internet) narxi ko'plab ayollar uchun yetarlicha og'ir. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda yashovchi xotin-qizlar orasida moliyaviy imkoniyati yetarli bo'lmaganlar talaygina. Ba'zida oila ichida "o'g'il bolani o'qitaylik, qiz baribir turmushga chiqadi" degan noto'g'ri yondashuv ham mavjud. Shuningdek, ma'lumotga ega bo'lmaslik, ya'ni qaysi dastur orqali yordam olish, qayerga murojaat qilishni bilmaslik ham ayollarning imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Bu esa ularning bilim olish istagini sekin-asta so'ndirishga olib keladi.

Kelajakda ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida yanada faol, yetakchi va tashabbuskor bo'lib borishlari uchun zamin tobora kengayib bormoqda. Bugungi globallashuv va raqamli dunyo ayollarga o'z salohiyatini dunyo miqyosida namoyon etish imkonini bermoqda. Ayniqsa, IT, sun'iy intellekt, biologiya, geografiya, pedagogika, psixologiya kabi yo'nalishlarda ayollar salmoqli natijalarga erishmoqda. Kelajakda ta'lim tizimi yanada moslashuvchan, qulay va raqamlashtirilgan bo'lib borishi ayollarning bilim olishiga katta turtki beradi. Masofaviy ta'lim, onlayn kurslar, grantli loyihalar va xalqaro hamkorlik dasturlari ayollarga uyda yoki ish faoliyatini davom ettirgan holda ham o'qish, tadqiqot qilish imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa, ayollar uchun maxsus yaratilgan dasturlar – masalan, "Ayollar startapi", "Qizlar Itda", "Ilm-fan ayollari", "Iqtidorli ayollarga grant" kabi tashabbuslar ularning tashabbusini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Yaqin yillarda ayollar rahbar lavozimlarda, ilmiy darajali mutaxassislar safida yanada ko'proq faoliyat yuritadilar. Ayollarning ovozi ijtimoiy, siyosiy va ilmiy doiralarda yanada faollashadi. Bolalar tarbiyasida, yangi avlodni ilm-fanga oshno etishda aynan onaning – ilimli, ziyoli ayolning o'rni beqiyos bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, yosh qizlarga ilhom bo'ladigan, o'z yo'lini topgan muvaffaqiyatli ayollar tajribasi keng targ'ib qilinsa, bu ularga o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni oshiradi. Chunki ayol – bu faqat oila negizi emas, balki ilm negizi, taraqqiyot poydevori hamdir.

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2-ilova

IT va MUHANDISLIK VA SOHALARIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda ayollarning texnologiya sohasidagi o'rni, unda ayollarning tarixiy va hozirgi ishtiroki, gender stereotiplari, ta'limdagi tengsizlik va ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar kabi muammolar, O'zbekistondagi vaziyat, muhim yutuqlar, hamda ayollarning IT, muhandislik sohasidagi imkoniyatlari va gender tengligiga erishish muhimligi yoritilgan.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещается роль женщин в сфере технологий в современном мире, их историческое и текущее участие, такие проблемы, как гендерные стереотипы, неравенство в образовании и социально-культурные факторы, ситуация в Узбекистане, значительные достижения, а также возможности женщин в IT и инженерных сферах и важность достижения гендерного равенства. Abstract: This article highlights the role of women in the field of technology in the modern world, their historical and current participation, issues such as gender stereotypes, inequality in education, and socio-cultural factors, the situation in Uzbekistan, significant achievements, as well as the opportunities for women in IT and engineering fields, and the importance of achieving gender equality.

Kalit so'zlar: IT, muhandislik, gender tenglik, ayol dasturchi, IT strateg, kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha mutaxassis, sun'iy intellekt (AI), STEM fanlari, "Women in Tech" loyihasi.

Ключевые слова: IT, инженерия, гендерное равенство, женщина-программист, IT-стратег, специалист по кибербезопасности, искусственный интеллект (ИИ), STEM-науки, проект "Women in Tech".

Keywords: IT, engineering, gender equality, female programmer, IT strategist, cybersecurity specialist, artificial intelligence (AI), STEM sciences, Women in Tech project.

Mamlakatimizda ayolga bo'lgan munosabat o'z tarixiy ildizlariga ega. Ajdodlarimiz doimo ayollarni qadrlashga, ularga nisbatan hurmat va izzatda bo'lishga da'vat etishgan. Ma'rifatparvar bobolarimiz "Ayol yuksalsa – yuksalur bashariyat", deb bejiz aytishmagan. Bu ko'hna tarix To'maris, Saroymulkxonim, Nodirabegim, Gulbadanbegim, Uvaysiy, Dilshod otin, Anbar otin, Zulfiya singari yuzlab mo'tabar ayollarimizning millat sha'ni, or-nomusini saqlash yo'lidagi jasoratlariga guvohdir. Momolarimizga xos bo'lgan noyob fazilatlar zamonamiz ayollari siymosida ham davom etmoqda. Zero, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Ayoli e'zozlangan yurt – qudratli bo'ladi". Yangi O'zbekistonda kechayotgan keng ko'lamli va jadal islohotlar jarayonida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, huquq va manfaatlarini, gender tenglikni ta'minlash, oila, onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish, salomatligini muhofaza qilish, ayollar o'rtasida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, ular uchun yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish, intilish va tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash bo'yicha davlat siyosati yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 2 fevraldagi "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila instilashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5325- sonli Farmoni, 2019 yil 7 martdagi "Xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari kafolatlarini yanada kuchaytirish va

tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlashga oid chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021 yil 8 yanvardagi "Xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi 2-sonli qarorini qabul qilinganligi buning yorqin ifodasidir. Bugungi kunda keng ko'lamli demokratik islohotlarimiz natijasida ayollarimizning siyosiy-ijtimoiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki tobora kuchayib bormoqda [1].

Zamonaviy dunyoda texnologik taraqqiyot kundan-kunga tezlashib, har bir sohada yangi imkoniyatlar ochilmoqda. Shu jarayonda ayollarning texnologiya, IT, muhandislik va fan sohalaridagi o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Ilgari bu sohalar ko'proq erkaklar uchun xos deb hisoblangan bo'lsa-da, bugungi kunda xotin-qizlar ham zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalar orqali o'z salohiyatlarini to'liq namoyon etmoqdalar [2].

Axborot texnologiyalari (IT) sohasida ayollar nafaqat dasturchi yoki tizim muhandisi sifatida, balki loyiha rahbari, IT strateg, kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha mutaxassis kabi muhim lavozimlarda faoliyat yuritishmoqda. Dunyodagi mashhur IT-kompaniyalarda ishlayotgan o'zbek ayollar, shuningdek, O'zbekistonda tashkil etilgan ayollar IT maktablari, kurslari va "TechWomen" kabi loyihalar xotin-qizlar uchun keng yo'llarni ochmoqda.

Muhandislik sohasida ham ayollar qurilish, elektrotexnika, mexanika va ekologiya yo'nalishlarida izlanish olib borib, turli texnik loyihalarda muhim ishtirokchi bo'lishmoqda. O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim muassasalarida muhandislik yo'nalishlarida tahsil olayotgan ayollar soni ortib bormoqda, bu esa kelajakda sanoat va texnologiyalar sohasida ham ularning ulushi sezilarli bo'lishini anglatadi.

Ilm-fan sohasida ayollar biologiya, kimyo, matematika, fizika, tibbiyot va boshqa ko'plab yo'nalishlarda tadqiqot olib borib, kashfiyotlar qilmoqda. Ko'plab fan doktori ayollar, yosh tadqiqotchilar, grant sovrindorlari mamlakatda ilmiy salohiyatni oshirishda faol ishtirok etmoqda.

Texnologiyalar rivojlanishi har bir soha uchun hamda har bir inson uchun o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi. Va shunday ekan, hozirgi yashayotgan asrimizning eng kuchli texnologiyasi bu IT texnologiyasidir. Bu texnologiyalarning ichida hozirgi kun uchun juda rivojlanib insonlar uchun kuchli mexanizmga aylangan sun'iy intellekt texnologiyasidir.

Bu texnologiyalardan yoshu qari barchasi keng ko'lamda foydalanib kelmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt (AI) sanoatni misli ko'rilmagan sur'atda yangilamoqda, biznesning ishlash usullarini, iste'molchilarni jalb qilish va jamiyat rivojlanishini tubdan o'zgartiradi. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari odatiy vazifalarni avtomatlashtirishdan tortib, innovatsiyalarga imkon berish, kundalik hayotda foydalanuvchi tajribasini qayta shakllantirishgacha bo'lgan keng doiradagi ilovalarga kiritilgan [3].

1-jadval.

Sun'iy intellekt qo'llanilayotgan sohalar

T/R	Qo'llash sohalar	Tavsifi
1.	Sog'liqni saqlash sohasida	Sun'iy intellekt-dagnostika aniqligini oshirish, bemorlarni parvarish qilishni shaxsiylashtirish va operatsion ish oqimlarini optimallashtirish orqali sog'liqni saqlash sohasida inqilob qilmoqda.
		Tashxis va davolashni o'zgartirish – sun'iy intellektga asoslangan vositalar kasalliklarni ajoyib aniqlik bilan aniqlash uchun tasvirlash va genetika kabi tibbiy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilishda ustunlik qiladi. Ushbu tizimlar diagnostik xatolarni kamaytiradi.
		Telemeditsina va virtual yordam-sun'iy intellektga asoslangan platformalar mavjud virtual yordamni taklif qilish orqali sog'liqni saqlashni demokratlashtiradi. Ushbu platformalar sog'liqni saqlash mutaxassislari yukini yengillashtirib, rejalashtirish, dastlabki baholash va tibbiy so'rovlarni bajarish uchun chatbotlar va virtual yordamchilardan foydalanadi.
2.		Global savdoning muhim tarkibiy qismlari bo'lgan transport va logistika sun'iy intellekt tomonidan qayta aniqlanmoqda. Avtonom transport vositalaridan tortib yetkazib berish zanjirini optimallashtirishgacha sun'iy intellekt ushbu muhim sektorda samaradorlik, xavfsizlik va barqarorlikni oshiradi.

	Transport va logistika sohasida	Avtonom transport vositalari – sun'iy intellekt o'z-o'zidan boshqariladigan avtomobillar, yuk mashinalari va dronlarni kuchaytiradi, murakkab muhitda aniqlik bilan harakatlanadi va baxtsiz hodisalarni kamaytiradi.
		Marshrutni optimallashtirish – sun'iy intellekt Google Xaritalar kabi sun'iy intellekt vositalari real vaqt rejimida tirbandlik, ob-havo va yo'l sharoitlarini qayta ishlaydi va samarali marshrutlarni tavsiya qiladi, vaqt va yoqilg'ini tejaydi.
		Ta'minot zanjirini avtomatlashtirish – sun'iy intellekt talabni bashorat qilish, inventarizatsiyani boshqarish va mumkin bo'lgan uzilishlarni aniqlash, silliq operatsiyalarni ta'minlash orqali ta'minot zanjirlarini soddalashtiradi.
		Bashoratli texnik xizmat ko'rsatish - sun'iy intellekt uskunaning sozligini kuzatib boradi, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish ehtiyojlarini oldindan aytib beradi va ishlamay qolishning oldini oladi va ishonchligini ta'minlaydi.
3.	Moliya va bank sohasida	Sun'iy intellekt moliya va bank sektorida xavfsizlikni yaxshilaydigan, operatsiyalarni soddalashtiradigan va mijozlarga yuqori darajada moslashtirilgan tajribalarni taqdim etuvchi vositalarni taklif etuvchi asosga aylandi.
		Firibgarlikni aniqlash va oldini olish – sun'iy intellekt real vaqt rejimida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, anomalialarni aniqlash va moliyaviy yo'qotishlarning oldini olish orqali firibgarlikni aniqlashni kuchaytiradi.
4.	Ta'lim sohasida	Aqlli o'qitish tizimlari - SI asosidagi o'qitish tizimlari (Intelligent Tutoring Systems) talabalarga real vaqtda yordam beradi. Ular xatolarni tahlil qilib, tushuntirishlar beradi va o'quvchining zaif tomonlarini aniqlaydi. Avtomatlashtirilgan baholash - SI yordamida insholar, testlar va boshqa topshiriqlarni avtomatik ravishda baholash mumkin. Bu o'qituvchilarning vaqtini tejaydi va baholashda xolislikni ta'minlaydi. Virtual sinf xonalar va simulyatorlar - SI virtual reallik (VR) va kengaytirilgan reallik (AR) bilan birgalikda interaktiv o'quv muhitini yaratadi. Tibbiyot yoki muhandislik kabi sohalarda talabalar simulyatorlar yordamida amaliy ko'nikmalarini oshirishi mumkin. Ta'lim ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish - SI ta'lim muassasalariga talabalarning o'zlashtirish darajasi, darsga qatnashishi va boshqa ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilishda yordam beradi.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda ayollarning texnologiya sohasidagi ishtiroki sezilarli darajada oshdi. O'zbekistonda IT sohasi jadal rivojlanmoqda va bu jarayonda ayollar tobora faol ishtirok etmoqda. Masalan, dasturlash, sun'iy intellekt, kiberxavfsizlik va ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi sohalarda ayollar o'z malakasini oshirmoqda.

Ammo statistika shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar hali ham bu sohalarda kam vakillikka ega. Masalan, global miqyosda IT sohasida ayollar faqat 25-30% ni tashkil qiladi. O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich biroz pastroq bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ijtimoiy omillar va gender stereotiplari ayollarning texnologik sohalarga kirishiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Ayollarning texnologiya sohasidagi ishtirokini cheklovchi bir qator omillar mavjud:

t/r	Omillar	Tavsifi
1.	Gender stereotiplari	Ko'pincha IT va muhandislik "erkaklar sohasi" deb hisoblanadi. Bu stereotiplar yosh qizlarni ushbu sohalarni tanlashdan qaytaradi.
2.	Ta'limdagi tengsizlik	Qizlar o'g'il bolalarga qaraganda fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika (STEM) fanlariga kamroq rag'batlantiriladi.
3.	Ish muhitidagi muammolar	Texnologiya kompaniyalarida gender tengsizligi, ayollarga nisbatan kamsitish va karyera o'sishi uchun cheklangan imkoniyatlar mavjud.
4.	Ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar	O'zbekistonda oilaviy majburiyatlar va an'anaviy gender rollari ayollarning karyera rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin.

Ayollarning texnologiya sohasidagi rolini oshirish uchun bir qator choralar ko‘rilmoqdaki bular har bir ayolni xursand etishi tabiiydir.

O‘zbekistonda qizlarni yoshligidan STEM fanlariga jalb qilish uchun maxsus dasturlar va stipendiyalar joriy etilishi, “Women in Tech” kabi tashkilotlar ayollar o‘rtasida tajriba almashish va mentorlik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirilishi, ko‘plab kompaniyalar gender tengligini ta’minlash uchun maxsus dasturlarni joriy qilishi, O‘zbekistonda IT sohasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari ayollar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochib ulgurdi.

Ayollarning IT, muhandislik va fan sohasidagi roli tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ular nafaqat ushbu sohalarga yangi istiqbollar olib kelmoqda, balki jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplarini ham yo‘q qilmoqda. O‘zbekistonda ayollar uchun texnologiya sohasida imkoniyatlar kengayib bormoqda, ammo hali ko‘p ish qilish kerak. Ta’lim, ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar va davlat hamda xususiy sektorning hamkorligi orqali ayollar texnologiya sohasida yanada muhim o‘rin egallashi mumkin. Kelajakda ayollar nafaqat texnologiyani iste’mol qiluvchi, balki uni yaratuvchi va yetakchi sifatida ham faol ishtirok etishi muhimdir.FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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2-ilova

SHUHRATNING “OLTIN ZANGLAMAS “ ASARI LEKSIKASI

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Annotatsiya .Mazkur maqolada Shuhratning “ Oltin zanglamas “ asarining leksik boyligi, undagi so ‘zlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari , tarixiy va badiiy qiymatga ega so ‘zlar, shuningdek, asarda qo ‘llangan oddiy, dialektal, iborali va emotsional leksikasi tahlil etiladi . Asarning til boyligi orqali milliy ruh, tarixiy muhit va muallif maqsadi ochib beriladi.

Kalit so ‘zlar : qo ‘llanilishi chegaralanmagan leksika, qo ‘llanilishi chegaralangan leksika,betaraf leksika, eskirgan leksika, yangi leksika, dialektal leksika,terminologik leksika, bo ‘yoqsiz leksika, bo ‘yoqdor leksika,uslubiy betaraf leksika, uslubiy xoslangan leksika, badiiy leksika, so ‘zlashuv leksikasi.

Adabiy asarning badiiy qiymatini belgilovchi muhim omillardan biri- uning leksik tarkibidir. Har bir yozuvchi o ‘z uslubiga mos, milliy ruhda boyitilgan , obrazlilikka xizmat qiluvchi so ‘zlardan foydalanishga intiladi.Shuhratning “ Oltin zanglamas” romani ham til boyligi , xalqona ifodalar, iboralar va emotsional so ‘zlar bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu maqola aynan shu asarning leksik jihatdan tahliliga e ‘tibor qaratiladi.

Leksika (yun. Lexis- so ‘zga oid, lug ‘aviy)- tildagi barcha so ‘zlar va iboralar yig ‘indisi , tilning lug ‘at tarkibi. Leksika ma ‘lum qonun- qoidaga bo ‘ysunuvchi izchil va murakkab tizimdan iborat . Til leksikasi to ‘xtovsiz o ‘zgarib turadi. Bu narsa lug ‘at tarkibida yangi so ‘zlarning paydo bo ‘lishi , mavjud so ‘zlardan ayrimlarining eskirib, iste ‘moldan chiqishi, leksik ma ‘nosini o ‘zgartirib , yzamoangi ma ‘no kasb etishi kabi jarayonlarda ko ‘rinadi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ijtimoiy tuzumning o ‘zgarishi bilan uzviy bog ‘langan holda leksika boyib boradi. XX asrda barcha xalqlar qatori o ‘zbek xalqi leksikasi ham tezlik bilan o ‘sib, taraqqiy etdi. O ‘zbek tili leksikasiga baynalmilal so ‘zlar keng ko ‘lamda kirib keldi. Buning ustiga fan va turli sohalar

terminologiyasi ham to 'xtovsiz o 'sib bormoqda . O'zbek tili leksikasida o 'z va o 'zlashgan qatlam, shuningdek, o 'z qatlam tarkibida umumturkiy va ulardan yasalgan o 'zbekcha so 'zlar mavjud. O'zlashma qatlam tarkibida forsha, arabcha, ruscha baynalmilal so 'zlar bor. O'zbek tili leksikasi zamonaviyligi jihatidan 3 asosiy qatlamga

bo 'linadi: 1. Betaraf leksika – eskilik va yangilik bo 'yog 'iga ega bo 'lmagan 'zlar. so

2. Eski leksika - hozirda ham iste 'molda bo 'lgan istorizmlar, arxaizmlar bu qatlamga kiradi.

3. Yangi qatlam- yangi leksika deb ham yuritiladi.[1]

Til egalarining nutqida ishlatilishi jihatidan 2 qatlamga ajratiladi:

Qo 'llanilishi chegaralanmagan (umumiste 'mol) leksika. O 'zbek tili lug 'at tarkibining asosini ana shu qatlam tashkil etadi. Qo 'llanilishi chegaralanmagan

leksemalarni shu tilda so 'zlashuvchi kishilar, qanday shevaga, qaysi hududga,

i k b k i h b b 'li hid 'i h kl d j d

1. 2. 3. 1. 2. qaysi kasb yoki sohaga mansub bo 'lishidan qat 'i nazar, cheklanmagan darajada ishlataveradi. Bunday so 'zlar barcha so 'z turkumida mavjud :

Fe 'l : ishlamoq, kelmoq, olmoq, ko 'rsatmoq, buyurmoq, saylamoq, yemoq, ichmoq, tanimoq, uxlamoq, kuldirmoq, kiymoq;

Ot: ota, ona, non, suv, stol, yer, kiyim, ko 'z, bosh, oyoq, qo 'l, kitob, havo...

Sifat: shirin, achchiq, qizil, ko 'k, kata, xunuk, chiroyli, baland, past, issiq, sovuq, yaxshi, yomon....

Son : bir, ikki, yuz;

Ravish: hamisha, hozir, ataylab, ilgari; Olmosh: kim, nima, qanday, shu, biz, hamma; So 'z- gap: xo 'p, mayli, salom, xayr... Ko 'makchi: uchun, bilan, singari, kabi; Bog 'lovchi: ham, va, bilan, ammo, yoki; Yuklama: faqat, xuddi, hatto.

Qo 'llanilishi chegaralanmagan leksemalarning aksariyati umumturkiy va 'zbekcha, ba 'zan o ular o 'zlashma bo 'lishi ham mumkin.

Qo 'llanilish doirasi chegaralangan leksikani uchga bo 'lib o 'rganish mumkin:

Dialektal leksika;

Terminologik leksika;

Noadabiy leksika (argo va jargon) .

Dialektal leksika. Ma 'lum bir hududda yashovchi kishilar nutqiga xos leksema dialektal leksika deyiladi. Ular ilmiy terminologiyada dialektizm deb yuritiladi. Misollar :kallapo 'sh (Buxoro) - do 'ppi , g 'o 'z (Xorazm) – yong 'oq, mishiq (Farg 'ona)- mushuk, puku (Samarqand) – ustara. Dialektal leksemani ham uning adabiy tildagi muqobiliga sinonim sanamaslik lozim. Chunki ular ham adabiy tilda so 'zlashuvchi barcha kishilar uchun ijtimoiy qiymat kasb etmagan.[2;151]

Terminologik leksika. Terminologik leksikani ikkiga ajratish mumkin :

Adabiy tilga mansub terminologik leksika; Dialektal terminologik leksika.

Fan- texnika, qishloq xo 'jaligi, san 'at va madaniyat sohalariga xos leksik birlik va so 'z birikmasi termin deyiladi. Maxsus leksika deganda ma 'lum bir sohaga tegishli lug 'aviy birlik va ularga tenglashgan birikma tushuniladi. Bunday maxsus leksika terminologiya deb yuritiladi: lingvistik terminologiya, fizik terminologiya.

Kasb – hunar terminlari turli kasb –hunar q
egallari nutqida o

'llaniluvchi leksemalar. Kasb – hunar atamallari
shu hunar egasi qaysi sheva vakili bo 'lsa, shu
sheva leksikasi tarkibiga kiradi.Masalan,
SHahrisabz shevasiga mansub hunarmand

i h l	d h	i d b 'l	l i i	ki	Sh i	h	k b h
ishlatadigan atama Buxoro shevasida bo 'lmasligi mumkin . Shuning uchun kasb- hunar leksemasi ikki hissa chegaralangan leksikani tashkil etadi. Bu leksika, birinchidan, ma							
'lum bir sheva doirasida ayrim kishilar	bo 'lsa, ikkinchidan, shu shevada so 'zlashuvchi						
nutqiga xos.							
Ilmiy terminlar ko 'p holda tarjimasiz bo 'lganligi tufayli dunyo fanini bir butunlik sifatida ushlab turadi. Masalan, fonetika, morfologiya, sintaksis kabi termin dunyo tilshunosligi uchun umumiy.							
Ifodaviylik jihatdan o 'zbek tili leksikasi bo 'yoqsiz va bo 'yoqdor qatlamga bo 'linadi.							
Bo 'yoqsiz leksika . O 'zbek tili lug 'at tarkibidagi leksemalarning so 'zlovchining hissiy	ko 'pchiligi bo 'yoqdar						
munosabatini ifodalovchi	xoli bo						
'ladi . Bunday birlik bo 'yoqsiz leksema. Masalan, <i>bor, yo 'q , katta, mazali, daryo, urmoq, chiroyli, tez, husn</i>							
kabi leksemalar borliq hodisalarini boricha aks ettiradi va unga so 'zlovchining munosabatini ifodalamaydi. Boshqacha aytganda, bo 'yoqsiz leksemaning kishi hissiy munosabatini ifodalovchi ifoda semalari nol darajada bo 'ladi. Biroq bu leksemaning bo 'yoqsizligi nisbiy, ya 'ni faqat lisona. Nutqda har qanday bo 'yoqsiz leksema ham bo 'yoq kasb etishi mumkin. Masalan, katta leksemasining lisoniy mohiyati- sememasi bo 'yoqsiz. Biroq u nutqda boshqa nolug 'aviy tajallilar bilan qorishib, bo 'yoq kasb etadi. Dengiz k-a-tt- a edi gapida fonetik tajalli ta 'sirida katta leksemasi bo 'yoqdor nutqiy birlikka aylangan.							
Bo 'yoqdor leksika. Bunday leksemaning kishi hissiy munosabatini ifodalovchi ifoda semasi bo 'rtib turadi :							
<i>ulkan, badnafs, qiltiriq, oniy, tashrif, bashara, yovqur, mahliqo</i>							
va h.k. Bo 'yoqdor leksemaning ifodaviyligi ijobiy yoki salbiy bo 'lishi mumkin. Shunga ko 'ra bo 'yoqdor leksemalar ijobiy bo 'yoqdor leksema va salbiy bo 'yoqdor leksemaga bo 'linadi.							
Ijobiy bo 'yoqdor leksema so 'zlovchining borliq hodisasiga ijobiy munosabatini ifodalaydi va ular sememalarida tegishli ifoda semalari ijobiy bo 'ladi. Misollar :							
Bu kurash istiqbol mash 'ali uchun, Tarixning mujassam haykali uchun, Bu-elning go 'dagi, choli, go 'zali , Navoiy " Xamsa" si, Bobur g 'azali, Dutorning muloyim unlari uchun, Ijodning <i>muhtasham</i> kunlari uchun. Shu uchun kurashmoq bizga farz bo 'ldi, Yuraklar otashin nafratga to 'ldi. Ey Vatan, ey dunyo, ey inson, qardosh, Xalqlar erki uchun beramiz bardosh.							
f i h ' i i l Zafarning nash 'asin totigan erlar: "Erk desang , urushga yengib chiq! "derlar...							
(Maqsud Shayxzoda Kurash nechun? She 'ridan) [3;165]							
2. Go 'zal Turkistonimiz sha 'ni- shukuhi uchun o 'tga kirishga ham rozimiz , taqsir!							
Ijobiy bo 'yoqdor leksema nutqda salbiy bo 'yoqdor leksema o 'rnida voqelanishi mumkin.							
1. Jamolingizni (" <i>basharangizni</i> " ma 'nosida 'rmay!	qo 'llanmoqda)boshqa ko						
2. Rosa xursand qildingiz (" <i>axafa qildingiz</i> " ma 'nosida).							
Salbiy bo 'yoqdor leksema borliq hodisasiga so 'zlovchining salbiy munosabatini ifodalaydi va ular sememasida salbiy munosabatni ifodalovchi sema bo 'rtib turadi. Misollar:1. Gapirma! Unga it o 'xshasin!- Shubinning zardasi qaynadi.							
O 'zing emas, afiting o 'xshaydi,- hazilga oldi Sodiq.							
2.Shu Sodiq bo 'ladigan bo 'lsa bosti-bosti bo 'lib ketishiga qo 'yarmikan ? Qo 'ymas, sira ham qo 'ymas ! Turqi buzuq							
3. " Yo 'q, hezimkash shunaqa qiladi. Sen bu yo 'ldan bormasliging kerak. Avvalam uning boshini yeyishing shart!"							
Leksemalarni ijobiy va salbiy bo 'yog 'ini ijobiy va salbiy ma 'nodan farqlash kerak. Masalan, <i>yaxshi</i> leksemasi ijobiy ma 'noga ega, lekin uning ifoda sma 'noga ega bo 'yoqsiz leksema.							
Leksema nutq uslubiga munosabatiga ko 'ra <i>uslubiy betaraf</i> va <i>uslubiy xoslangan</i> turlarga ajraladi.							

Uslubiy betaraf leksika. Uslubiy betaraf leksema barcha uslublarda birdek ishlatilaveradi va uning ifoda semalarida uslubga munosabat "uslubiy betaraf" deb b"riladi: *kel, bor, o 't, ket, kitob, qalam, mashina, oq, qora, tez, oltin, sovuq, faqat, lekin* va h.k. Lekin nutqda ko 'chma ma 'noda ifodalanganda, bu ma 'nosi bilan ayrim uslubga xoslanib qoladi. Masalan, sovuq leksemasi "xunuk" manosida (sovuq rangli) faqat so 'zlashuv yoki badiiy uslubga xos.

Uslubiy xoslangan leksika. Uslubiy xoslanga leksikani uchga bo 'lish mumkin: a) *Kitobiy leksika;*

Badiiy leksika

So 'zlashuv leksikasi

Ilmiy, rasmiy va publisistik leksikaga mansub birliklar umumlashtirilib, kitobiy leksika deb yuritiladi. Bunday leksemaning uslubga xoslikni ko 'rsatuvchi ifoda semasi "ilmiy nutqqa xos", "rasmiy nutqqa xos" deb belgilanadi. Badiiy leksikaga ifoda semalari sirasida "badiiy nutqqa xos" semasi mavjud, badiiylik bo 'yog 'iga ega bo 'lgan leksik birliklar kiradi: Tabiatan serzavq va har narsaga qiziquvchan bo 'lgan Sodiqlik uchun har hunar zavq baxsh etar, ko 'nglini ko 'tarar, sog 'lig 'ini saqlardi.

d d l b l k ' l h l b b l k h b l l Badiiy nutqda ilmiy, rasmiy, publisistik va so 'zlashuv uslubiga xos birlik ham bemalol ishlatilaveradi.

So 'zlashuv leksikasiga oddiy so 'zlashuv nutqiga xos, erkin muomalada qo 'llaniladigan, adabiy til uchun me 'yor bo 'lmagan leksemalar kiradi:

O 'lar bo 'lsam o 'ldim, turmush shunaga bo 'ladigan bo 'lsa toq o 'tganim yaxshi. Na uyquda, na yegan-ichganimda halovat bor; qo 'lim kosov, sochim supurgi. Eshikda oyoq tovushini eshitsam, Azroil kelayotgandek dir- dir titrayman. Gap eshitmagan soatim, kaltak yemagan kunim yo 'q.

Hozir maktabingizga olib boraman olib borib jar solaman. Ko 'rsin bu yumshoqsupurgining qanday nayranglari bor!

Ko 'rib qo 'y, lanati, issiq jonman ... Mendan keyin ko 'chaga chiqasanlar shu bo 'lmasa! Ha, muncha! Jerkimay gapiring, avval siz o 'lasizmi, menmi? Minnat qilmang.

Leksemaning uslubiy xoslanganligi ularning boshqa bir uslubda

'llanmasligidan dalolat bermaydi. Masalan, so 'zlashuv uslubi erkin uslub sanaladi va unda boshqa uslub unsurini bemalol ishlatish mumkin. Ammo leksemani ma 'lum bir uslubda qo

'llash nutq me 'yoriga muvofiq

bo 'lishi lozim

Shuhrat qalamiga mansub "Oltin zanglamas" asari leksik jihatdan nihoyatda boy va mazmunli badiiy matn hisoblanadi. Asar leksikasini tahlil qilish orqali adibning til ustida yuksak mahorat bilan ishlagani, so 'zlar orqali ijtimoiy, ma 'naviy va tarixiy haqiqatlarni chuqur ochib bergani yaqqol namoyon bo 'ladi. Asarda zamonaviy adabiy til birliklari bilan bir qatorda, xalqona iboralar, og 'zaki nutq unsurlari, poetik ifodalar, frazeologizmlar keng qo 'llanilgan. Bu esa asarning badiiyligini oshiradi, o 'quvchini ruhiy, emotsional va ma 'naviy jihatdan boyitadi. Shuningdek, "Oltin zanglamas" dagi so 'zlar semantik jihatdan turlicha qatlamlarga mansub bo 'lib, ularning har biri qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalarini, tarixiy sharoitni va ijtimoiy muhitni chuqur yoritish vositasiga aylangan. Ayniqsa, ramziy obrazlar (masalan, "oltin" ning ezgulik, halollik timsoli sifatida qo 'llanishi) va ifodaviy frazeologizmlar asarda g 'oya va mazmunni badiiy kuch bilan yoritishga xizmat qilgan. Asar leksikasining yana bir muhim xususiyati shundaki, u milliy tafakkur va tarixiy xotirani jonlantiradi. Shu sababli, bu asarni o 'rganish nafaqat adabiy-estetik zavq bag 'ishlaydi, balki tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan ham muhim ilmiy asosga ega bo 'ladi. Asarning leksik boyligi, so 'zlar orasidagi ma 'no munosabatlari, frazeologik qatlam va ramziy ifodalar tahlili orqali o 'quvchi milliy o 'zlik, axloqiy qadriyatlar va tarixiy xotira haqida chuqur mulohaza yuritiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, "Oltin zanglamas" asari leksikasi o 'zbek adabiy tili imkoniyatlarini keng ko 'lamda namoyon etadi. Bu leksika orqali adib xalq

ruhiyatini, milliy g'urur va tarixiy haqiqatni til orqali badiiy shaklda ifodalaydi. Ushbu leksik tahlillar asarni chuqur anglash, til boyligini o'rganish va adabiy-estetik didni shakllantirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI: IMKONIYATLAR TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAK ISTIQBOLLARI

Xoldorova Rayhona

Annotatsiya. Maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki chuqur tahlil qilinadi. XXI asrda inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda ayollarning o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot yo'nalishlarida ayollarning salmoqli hissasi kuzatilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu jarayonning dolzarbligi, mavjud imkoniyatlar, tizimli va ijtimoiy to'siqlar hamda ularni yengib o'tish yo'llari o'rganiladi. Birinchi qismda ayollar uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar – ta'lim olish erkinligi, ilmiy loyihalarda qatnashish, grant va stipendiyalarga ega chiqish imkonlari, global va milliy siyosiy yondashuvlar haqida so'z boradi. Keyingi bo'limda esa ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi faoliyatiga halaqit beruvchi muammolar – an'anaviy stereotiplar, patriarxal jamiyatdagi bosimlar, rahbarlik lavozimlarida gender nomutanosibligi, iqtisodiy va oilaviy cheklovlar tahlil qilinadi.

Maqola yakunida esa ayollarni ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasiga keng jalb etishning istiqbollari, bunday siyosatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaralari va gender tenglikni ta'minlashdagi roli yoritiladi. Yosh avlodga ijobiy namuna bo'luvchi ayol olimlarning hayot yo'lini targ'ib qilish, ayollarni STEM yo'nalishlariga ko'proq jalb etish, davlat siyosatini gender nuqtayi nazaridan takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Ushbu maqola ayollar ishtirokidagi ilmiy faoliyatni rag'batlantirish, mavjud muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal etish bo'yicha aniq takliflarni ilgari suradi. Bu mavzu bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar, siyosiy qarorlar va ijtimoiy ongni shakllantirishda asos bo'la oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar, STEM, ijtimoiy taraqqiyot, ayol olimalar, ta'lim siyosati, oliy ta'lim, ilmiy tadqiqot, imkoniyatlar, rivojlanish, ijtimoiy innovatsiyalar, ayollar huquqlari, Gender diskriminatsiyasi, rahbar ayollar.

Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyoti ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasisiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Ayniqsa, ushbu sohalarida ayollarning faol ishtiroki nafaqat ijtimoiy tenglik tamoyillarini mustahkamlab, balki yangi intellektual salohiyat manbai sifatida jamiyatning har tomonlama yuksalishiga xizmat qilmoqda. Tarixdan buyon fan sohasida o'z izini qoldirgan ayollar soni ko'p emas bo'lsa-da, bugungi kunda bu nisbat jadal o'zgarib, ayollarning ilmiy salohiyati yuksalib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi

ishtiroki, ularning imkoniyatlari, duch kelayotgan to'siqlari va kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari keng qamrovda tahlil qilinadi.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokining ahamiyati

Ayollarning ilmiy faoliyati nafaqat ularning o'z intellektual salohiyatini yuzaga chiqaradi, balki jamiyatda innovatsion fikrlashni, kreativ yondashuvlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, rivojlangan davlatlarda ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarining yarmiga yaqinini ayollar tashkil etadi. Ta'lim sohasida esa ular nafaqat o'quvchi, balki o'qituvchi, ilmiy rahbar, rektor darajalarida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Bu, o'z navbatida, jamiyatda gender tengligini mustahkamlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar

So'nggi yillarda dunyo miqyosida ham, O'zbekistonda ham ayollarni ilm-fan sohasiga jalb etish va ularning salohiyatini yuzaga chiqarish bo'yicha bir qator ijobiy tashabbuslar amalga oshirilmoqda:

Davlat dasturlari: O'zbekistonda "Ayollar daftari", "Ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash jamg'armasi" va boshqa ijtimoiy dasturlar orqali qizlar va ayollar uchun grantlar, stipendiyalar ajratilmoqda.

Xalqaro stipendiyalar: Fulbright, Erasmus+, Chevening kabi dasturlar orqali minglab ayollar dunyoning eng nufuzli universitetlarida tahsil olmoqda.

Fan va texnologiyadagi startaplar: Ayollarga mo'ljallangan texnologik biznes-inkubatorlar, IT-park dasturlari ularning ilmiy-texnikaviy faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlamoda.

Ilm-fan tarixida ayollar: ilhom manbai bo'lgan siymolar

Ayollarning ilm-fan tarixidagi o'rni ko'pincha e'tibordan chetda qoladi. Ammo quyidagi mashhur ayol olimlar o'z davrida ulkan kashfiyotlar qilishgan:

Marie Curie — radioaktivlik sohasidagi izlanishlari uchun Nobel mukofotini ikki bor qo'lga kiritgan yagona shaxs (fizika va kimyo).

Rosalind Franklin — DNK tuzilmasining rentgen difraksiyasi orqali ochilishida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynagan.

Valentina Tereshkova — dunyoda birinchi bo'lib kosmosga chiqqan ayol (1963-yil).

Tu Youyou (Xitoy) — bezgakka qarshi dori topgani uchun Nobel mukofoti sohibasi bo'lgan ilk xitoylik ayol. O'zbekistonda ham bu borada o'rnak bo'ladigan ayollar bor:

Zulfiya Isroilova — nafaqat adabiyotda, balki ayollar ta'limi va tarbiyasi borasidagi faoliyati bilan ham e'tiborli.

Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva — O'zbek raqs san'atining ilmiy asoschisi, madaniyat sohasida ayollar yetakchiligini ko'rsatgan.

Madina Murodova, Gulchehra Rikhsieva — zamonaviy ta'lim va ilmiy boshqaruvda faol ishtirok etayotgan oliy ta'lim rahbar ayollar hisoblanadi.

Ayollarning duch kelayotgan asosiy to'siqlari

Shunga qaramay, ayollar hali-hanuz ilmiy va akademik sohada muayyan to'siqlarga duch kelmoqda:

Ijtimoiy stereotiplar: "Ilm erkaklar uchun", "Ayolning joyi uyda" kabi stereotiplar ko'plab iqtidorli ayollarni o'z yo'lini tanlashda ikkilanishga majbur qilmoqda.

Oilaviy mas'uliyat: Ayollar ko'pincha ilmiy faoliyatni oilaviy mas'uliyatlar, farzand tarbiyasi bilan birga olib borishga majbur bo'ladi.

Yetarli darajadagi moddiy-texnik qo'llab-quvvatlanmaslik: Ko'plab ayol olimlar ilmiy izlanishlar uchun zarur infratuzilma va moliyaviy manbalarga ega emas.

Kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari

Kelajakda ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida quyidagi yo'nalishlarda yanada faol ishtirok etishi mumkin:

Ilmiy liderlik: Ayollar sonining oshishi ular orasidan yirik ilmiy rahbarlar, akademiklar, innovatorlar yetishib chiqishiga turtki bo'ladi.

STEM yo'nalishida faollik: Ayollarning matematika, informatika, muhandislik va texnologiya kabi sohalarda ishtirokini kengaytirish global raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi.

Raqamli ta'limdagi roli: Onlayn ta'lim platformalari orqali ayollar uyda bo'lgan holda ham ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Qonunchilik islohotlari: Ayollar huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi qonunlar va genderga sezgir siyosatlar orqali ularning faoliyati yanada mustahkamlanadi.

Xulosa, Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki nafaqat inson salohiyatining to'liq ro'yobga chiqishidir, balki bu jarayon jamiyatning ijtimoiy barqarorligi va taraqqiyoti uchun mustahkam poydevor hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, ayollarga to'siqlarsiz, teng sharoitlarda o'zini namoyon etish imkoniyatlarini yaratish har bir davlatning ustuvor vazifasiga aylanishi zarur. Bu borada olib borilayotgan islohotlar, albatta, o'z mevasini beradi — ayollar orqasidan yangi kashfiyotlar, yutuqlar va yuksak ilmiy marralar keladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

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2-ilova

YANGI O'ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOTIDA OLIMA AYOLLARNING O'RNI

Aripova Mahliyo Norboy qizi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida ilmi ayollarning roli tahlil qilinadi. Ilmi ayollar ta'lim, ilm-fan, innovatsiyalar va ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligi orqali mamlakatning iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojlanishiga muhim hissa qo'shmoqda. Ularning faoliyati gender tengligini ta'minlash va kelajak avlodni ilmiy intilishlarga yo'naltirishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: ilmi ayollar, yangi O'zbekiston, taraqqiyot, ta'lim, ilm-fan, ijtimoiy faollik, gender tengligi, innovatsiyalar.

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируется роль женщин-ученых в развитии нового Узбекистана. Образованные женщины вносят важный вклад в экономическое и культурное развитие страны благодаря своей активности в образовании, науке, инновациях и общественной жизни. Их деятельность имеет большое значение для обеспечения гендерного равенства и ориентации следующего поколения на научные устремления.

Ключевые слова: образованные женщины, новый Узбекистан, прогресс, образование, наука, социальная активность, гендерное равенство, инновации.

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of women scientists in the development of new Uzbekistan. Educated women make an important contribution to the economic and cultural development of the country through their activism in education, science, innovation and public life. Their work is of great importance for ensuring gender equality and orienting the next generation towards scientific aspirations.

Keywords: educated women, new Uzbekistan, progress, education, science, social activism, gender equality, innovation.

Bugungi kunda Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida ayollarning, xususan, ilmi ayollarning o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Mamlakatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi faolligini oshirish va ularning ilm-fan, ta'lim hamda innovatsion sohalarda faol ishtirokini rag'batlantirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Ilmi ayollar nafaqat ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish, balki yosh avlodni tarbiyalash, zamonaviy g'oyalarni ilgari surish va mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiluvchi muhim qarorlar qabul qilishda faol ishtirok etmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va ilm-fan sohasidagi faolligi sezilarli darajada oshdi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2023-yil 21-dekabrda PF-208-son Farmoni bilan Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasining faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar belgilandi. Ushbu hujjat ijrosida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, huquqlarini himoya qilish va qonuniy manfaatlarini ifodalash, erkaklar va xotin-qizlar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash vazifalari ko'zda tutilgan. Shuningdek, davlat xizmati, ta'lim, ilm-fan va innovatsiya, sport, sog'liqni saqlash hamda boshqa ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalarda xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish vazifalari belgilangan.[1]

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Prezidentining 2023-yil 21-dekabrda PQ-401-sonli qarori ijrosida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, huquqlarini himoya qilish va qonuniy manfaatlarini ifodalash, erkaklar va xotin-qizlar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash vazifalari ko'zda tutilgan. Shuningdek, davlat xizmati, ta'lim, ilm-fan va innovatsiya, sport, sog'liqni saqlash hamda boshqa ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalarda xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish vazifalari belgilangan.[2]

Sovet Ittifoqi davrida jamiyatning ijtimoiy tuzumi va hayot tarzi butunlay boshqa yo'nalishga o'zgardi. Ittifoq parchalangach, Markaziy Osiyoda, jumladan, O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy hayotning barcha jabhalarida, xususan, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi mavqeida sezilarli o'zgarishlar kuzatildi. Mustaqillik yillarida davlat siyosati xotin-qizlarning huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga qaratildi. Xotin-qizlar bilan bog'liq muammolar, asosan, quyidagi sohalarda namoyon bo'ldi:

- Siyosiy huquqlar va ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari;
- Xotin-qizlarning oila a'zosi sifatida va shaxsiy huquqlari;
- Ta'lim olish va kasb-hunar o'rganish imkoniyatlari;
- Mehnat faoliyati va bandlik muammolari.

O'zbekiston hukumati bu masalalarni hal qilishni davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylantirdi. Mustaqillikdan keyingi qisqa davr ichida davlatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohasida jiddiy o'zgarishlar yuz berdi. Xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomi va jamiyatdagi mavqei sezilarli darajada mustahkamlandi. Yangi siyosiy tizim shaxs va davlat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni yanada mustahkamlashga asoslandi. Davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishi demokratiya tamoyillari asosida shakllanib, inson huquqlarini kafolatlashga qaratildi. Bu jarayonlarda tarixiy urf-odatlar, ma'naviy qadriyatlar va xalq an'analari inobatga olindi. Natijada, fuqarolik jamiyati va huquqiy davlat qurish yo'lida inson manfaatlarini va jamiyat ehtiyojlariga ustuvor ahamiyat berildi.[3] Ushbu jarayonlar xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi rolini mustahkamlashda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qildi.

Olima ayollarning nafaqat O'zbekiston balki, jahon ilm-fani rivojida o'rni muhim va ahamiyatlidir. Tarixdagi bo'lgan to'siqlar va jamiyatdagi gender notengliklarga qaramasdan ko'pgina ayollar bir necha sohalarda misli ko'rilmagan yutuqlarga erisha olganlar. Ularning ilmiy izlanishlari va innovatsion g'oyalari ilm-fan rivojiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsata olgan.[4]

Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanayotgan fan doktorlarining soni 700 dan ortiq, fan sohasida izlanish olib borayotgan ayollar soni 5 mingdan ziyod, oliy ta'lim dargohlarida dars berayotgan xotin-qizlar soni 14 mingdan oshganligi ulkan o'zgarishdir. Yurtboshimiz xotin-qizlar masalalari borasida so'nggi yetti yilda 300 dan ortiq topshiriq, vazifalar va e'tibor hamda e'tiroflar qilganliklari tahsinga sazovor. Xotin-qizlarimiz nafaqat oilada tarbiyachilik qilish, balki davlat islohotlarini amalga oshirishda ham o'z faolliklarini ko'rsatmoqdalar. 2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, ayollarimizning ulushi

tibbiyotda 77 foizga, ta'lim sohasida 74 foizga, iqtisodiyot va sanoat tarmoqlarida 46 foizga yetgan bo'lib, 2 ming nafarga yaqini esa davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarida rahbarlik lavozimlarida xizmat qilib kelmoqda. Bir vaqtning o'zida ham oila, ham davlat ishlarini yuritishda o'zlarining bilim-salohiyati bilan o'rnak ko'rsatayotganliklari ma'naviy jasoratdir.

So'nggi yillarda xalqimiz oldidagi munosib xizmatlari uchun 17 nafar ayol eng oliy mukofot sanalgan – "O'zbekiston Qahramoni" unvoni bilan taqdirlandi. Shu bilan birga, Yurtboshimiz tomonidan ilm-fan yo'nalishida xotin-qizlarga juda katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ayniqsa, qizlarimiz oliygohlarda o'qib bilim olishiga keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etildi. Imkon qadar qizlarni ham o'qisin, ham hunarli bo'lsin, deya yetarlicha shart-sharoitlar yaratildi. Eng quvonarlisi, moddiy ta'minoti hamda ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashga muhtoj oilalarning qizlariga ta'lim olishlari uchun alohida kvotalar ajratila boshlandi. Bu xalqimizning ulkan yutug'i aslida. Buni anglagan uchun yuksak mukofot hamdir. Qizlarning kelajagi uchun davlat rahbari tomonidan qayg'urilgani buyuk ajdodlarimizning orzu-istaklari ro'yobi bo'lmoqda. Bundan yana bir yagona maqsad, xalqimizni rozi qilish, ularning yuzlarida tabassumni ko'rishga qaratilgan. Bugungi kunda xotin-qizlarimiz orasida 7 nafar akademik, oliy ta'lim muassasalarining o'zida 700 nafardan ziyod fan doktori, qariyb 3 ming nafar fan nomzodi, shuningdek faxriy unvonlarga sazovor bo'lganlarning borligi hammamizni quvontiradi. Shuningdek, Abdurauf Fitratning **"Onalar butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir"**, degan so'zlarining amaldagi isboti sifatida bundan 7 yil avval oliygohlarda **110 ming nafar xotin-qiz tahsil olgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich besh barobarga oshib, hozirgi kunda 500 ming nafardan** ortganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Magistraturada o'qiyotgan talaba-qizlarning shartnoma pullari davlat tomonidan to'lab berilib, ehtiyojmand oilalarda yashayotgan qizlar, shuningdek, mutaxassisligi bo'yicha besh yillik mehnat stajiga ega bo'lgan xotin-qizlar oliygohlarga alohida kvota asosida o'qishga qabul qilindi.[5 Metodologik jihatdan ushbu tadqiqotda tarixiy va ijtimoiy tahlil, taqqoslash usullari, shuningdek, normativ-huquqiy bazaga asoslangan yondashuvlar qo'llanilgan. Mazkur tahlil nafaqat xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi mavqeini o'rganishni, balki ularning liderlik salohiyatini rivojlantirish yo'lidagi strategik chora-tadbirlarni taklif etishni ham nazarda tutadi.

Xulosa o'rnida aytishimiz mumkinki, bugun yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida ayollarning tutgan o'rni munosib baholanmoqda, ayollarning faolligini oshirish, mavqeini yuksaltirish, ularni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, mehnatini munosib rag'batlantirishga qaratilayotgan ishlar amaliy tasdig'ini topib bormoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATI, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm fan va ta'lim sohasidagi imkoniyatlari, ayolni e'zozlash unga ehtirom ko'rsatish, ayollarning mehr –oqibat, oliyjanoblik, muhabbat va yuksak insoniy qadriyatlarni kamol toptirishdagi o'rni, oila qorg'onini mustahkamlashdagi hizmatlari, qizlar uchun sifatli ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarining kengaytirish, ayollarning ilmiy rahbarlik darajasiga chiqishlik, gender tenglik haqida fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются возможности женщин в науке и образовании, уважение к женщине, уважение к ней, роль женщин в воспитании доброты, благородства, любви и высоких человеческих ценностей, их заслуги в укреплении семейной опоры, расширение доступа к качественному образованию для девочек, продвижение женщин к уровню научного лидерства, размышления о гендерном равенстве.

Abstrakt: This article examines the opportunities of women in science and education, respect for women, respect for her, the role of women in fostering kindness, nobility, love and high human values, their merits in strengthening family support, expanding access to quality education for girls, promoting women to the level of scientific leadership, reflections on gender equality.

Kalit so'zlar: innovatsion, iqtisodiy, gender tenglik, ayollar akademiyasi, ijtimoiy faollik, huquqiy, ma'rifatarparvar, grandlar, barqaror, qadriyatlar, vatanparvarlik, bag'rikenglik, intellectual, salohiyat, trening.

Ключевые слова: инновационный, экономический, гендерное равенство, женская академия, общественный активизм, правовой, образовательный, гранды, устойчивый, ценности, патриотизм, толерантность, интеллектуальный, компетентность, обучение.

Keywords: innovative, economic, gender equality, women's academy, social activism, legal, educational, grandeess, sustainable, values, patriotism, tolerance, intellectual, competence, learning.

“Bitta qizni o'qitsak, butun oilani o'qitgan bo'lamiz”

Sh.Mirziyoyev

Bugungi kunda shiddat bilan o'zgarayotgan zamon barcha sohalar qatorida ilm-fanni ham yangi bosqichga ko'tarishni talab qilmoqda, jumladan jamiyat oldida turgan dolzarb masalalarni yechishda oily ta'lim tizimini mustahkamlash, innovatsion iqtisodiyot taraqqiyotiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Davlatimizning ustuvor

vazifalaridan biri mazkur sohani va olimlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iboratdir. Bejiz fikrimni yurtboshimizning "Men bir hayotiy fikrni takrorlashdan charchamayman: bitta qizni o'qitsak, butun oilani o'qitgan bo'lamiz. Oila bilimli, ma'rifatli bo'lsa, butun jamiyat bilimli, ma'rifatli bo'ladi. Bu boradagi ishlarni yanada jadal davom ettiramiz" degan fikrlari bilan boshlamadim. Chunki hukumatimiz tomonidan ayollar va qizlarning ta'lim olishiga, ayniqsa oily ta'lim va ilmiy izlanishlarga jalb qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Qizlarga ajratilgan kvotalar, grandlar, stipendiyalar soni ortib bormoqda. Bundan tashqari „Ayollar akademiyasi tashkil etilishi – yosh olimalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun xizmat qiladi. Xotin – qizlarni ilmiy va innovatsion sohalarga faol jalb etilishi ularni iqtidorlarini namoyon qilish imkoniyatini oshirish, gender tenglikni ta'minlashda ham muhim qadamdir. Agar oilaning ayoli ma'rifatli bo'lsa bu xonadonda hayru baraka, hotirjamlik, fayz, saranjom, ahillik hamroh bo'ladi. Avvalambor har bir ayol bolalik va o'smirlik davridanoq ma'rifatga intilib, ilm olib yashashni o'ziga maqsad qilib olishi ahamiyatlidir. Farzandga tarbiya berish borasida ayollarning tutgan o'rni nihoyatda baland ekanligiga tarix guvohdir. Tarixdan ma'lumki, qanchalar buyuk zotlarning ortida albatta bir buyuk ona yoki bir buyuk ayol turgan bo'ladi [1]. M: Buyuk ma'rifatparvar A.Avloniy „Qizlar bilim olishga hammadan ko'proq intilishi lozim. Zero, bu bilimlari bilan ular kelajak avlodni tarbiyalaydilar" deb bejiz aytmagan. Uchinchi renesansga erishish yo'lida xotin- qizlarni yanada bilimli, ma'rifatli qilish eng asosiy vazifalardan biridir. Chunki, aynan ayol bolalarni tarbiyalaydi va ongi, dunyoqarashi bilim darajasini shakllantiradi. Ayolga tabiatan avlodlar zanjirini davom ettirish va millatning qadrini ko'taradigan farzandlarni tarbiyalashdek ulug' vazifa yuklangan. Bugungi kunda mamlakat aholisini deyarli yarmini tashkil qilayotgan xotin- qizlarga davlatimiz tomonidan berilayotgan e'tibor, konstitutsion huquqlarining tengligi shu jumladan ijtimoiy, ma'naviy - madaniy jarayonlarda ishtirokini o'rganishga qaratilganligi bilan alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bilamizki fuqorolik jamiyati har bir kishining ijtimoiy faolligini talab etadi. Ijtimoiy faollik esa huquqiy savodxonlik bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan jarayondir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida xotin- qizlarning ijtimoiy iqtisodiy huquqlari bilan birga siyosiy huquqlari ham kafolatlangan. Shuningdek xotin qizlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining barcha fuqarolari qatori huquqiy nuqtai nazardan teng bo'lib, qiziqishi, hayotiy ehtiyojlariga qarab muayyan faolliyat turi bilan shug'illanishi davlat va jamiyatni boshqarishda ishtirok etishi mumkin. Ma'lumki ming yillar davomida har qaysi jamiyatning madaniy darajasi va ma'naviy barkamolligi ayollarga bo'lgan munosabat bilan belgilanadi.

Ayolni e'zozlash unga ehtirom ko'rsatish o'zbek xalqiga xos xususiyatdir. O'zbekistonda xotin - qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va mavqeini mustahkamlash borasida davlat ahamiyatiga molik sarmoqli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Xotin- qizlarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etish, ularning dasturiy ishlammalari, innovatsion g'oyalarini qo'llab quvvatlash borasida salmoqli ishlar olib borilmoqda [2]. So'ngi besh yilning o'zida xotin - qizlarning mavqeini yuksaltirish, oila institutini himoya qilishga qaratilgan ko'plab qonunlar prezident farmonlari va qarorlari qabul qilindi hamda amalda izchil tadbiriq etilmoqda. Har qanday jamiyatning madaniy darajasi ayolga bo'lgan munosabati bilan belgilanadi. Mamlakatimizda faol gender siyosati doirasida xotin qizlarning ijtimoiy siyosiy mavqeini mustahkamlash bo'yicha jadal ishlar olib borilmoqda. Ayollarning ilm

fan va ta'lim sohasidagi imkoniyatlari tobora kengaymoqda. Ta'lim olish imkoniyatlariga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, ko'plab davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar YUNESCO, UN women, UNICEF ayollar ta'lim olish huquqini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ayollar uchun STEM sohalarida motivatsion dasturlar, maxsus ta'lim kurslari, seminarlar va ilg'or ayol olimlarning tajribalariga asoslangan mentorlik dasturlari yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ko'plab mamlakatlarda ayollarning ta'lim olish va ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'illanish huquqlari qonun bilan himoyalangan. Gender tengligi siyosati orqali ayollarning ilm - fan sohasidagi o'rni mustahkamlanmoqda [3].

Qizlar uchun sifatli ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarining kengaytirish natijasida ularning intellektual salohiyati tobora yuksalib bormoqda. Onlayn ta'lim resurslari, xalqaro grandlari va stipendiyalar ayollar uchun yangi ufqlar ochmoqda. Ta'limga erkin kirish imkoniyati ularning kelajakdgi ilmiy faoliyatini belgilab beradi. Ilm-fan sohasida ayollarni qo'llab quvvatovchi dasturlar va tashabbuslar tobora kengaymoqda. Xalqaro tashkilotlar, nodavlat tashkilotlar hamda universitetlar tomonidan turli tanlovlar, grand va treninglar tashkil etilmoqda.

Ayollarning ilmiy rahbarlik darajasiga chiqishlik esa yosh avlod uchun ilhom manbaiga aylanmoqda. Shu bilan birga bu sohalarida gender tengligi hali ham to'liq ta'minlanmagan. Ko'pgina jamiyatlarda hali ham ayollar ilmiy faoliyat bilan emas, balki "ayollarga hos" kasblarni tanlashga undaladi. Olohgga shukronalar qilib aytamanki, ayollarning ilmu-fan va talim sohasidagi aslida to'siqlar aslida buni men "to'siq" deb ham hisoblamayman, ayollarning asosiy vazifasi oila va farzand tarbiyasi deb qaraladi. Uy ro'zg'or ishlari bilan ham ilm bilan shug'ullanish xotin-qizlar zimmasiga ikki karra ko'proq ma'suliyat yuklashi bu jarayonda ulardan juda katta mehnat va sabr-toqat talab qilinishi bor gap. Men uchun balki ko'plab ayollar uchun ham yana bir to'siqlardan biri shuki, oila va kasbiy faoliyatni muvozanatlashtirishdir. An'anviy qarashlar, uy ishlari, bola tarbiyasi, oila parvarishi... Bu ilm-fan bilan shug'illanish uchun qo'shimcha bosim yaratadi nazdimda [4].

Ko'pgina ayollar ilimiy faoliyat va shaxsiy hayot o'rtasida tanlov qilishga majbur bo'lishmoqda. Ayniqsa tadqiqot olib borish va ilmiy natijalarga erishish uchun uzoq yillar mobaynida izlanish talab qilinadi. Shunday sharoitda uy va tadqiqotchilik faoliyatini bir vaqttni o'zida olib borish ba'zan deyarli imkonsiz bo'lib qoladi. Natijada ko'plab iste'dotli xotin - qizlar ilm-fan yo'nalishida chetlashib ketadi.

Muxtasar qilib aytganda, ayollarning mehr –oqibat, oliyjanoblik, muhabbat va yuksak insoniy qadriyatlarni kamol toptirishdagi o'rni, oila qorg'onini mustahkamlashdagi xizmatlarini alohida e'tirof etsak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Ayniqsa yurtboshimizning mazkur yildagi xotin-qizlar kuniga bag'ishlangan tabrik va dil izhorlaridan o'zimga yana katta kuch va motivatsiya olaman, ya'ni "Uy-ro'zgor ishlari va farzand tarbiyasidan ortib, ta'lim olayotgan, mehnat qilayotgan va tadbirkorlik bilan shug'illanayotgan xotin - qizlar-zamonamizning haqiqiy qahramonlari" deya mehribonlik, sabr -toqat fidoyilik timsoli sifatida ta'rifladilar. Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokini ta'minlash bu nafaqat teng huquqlik masalasi balki bu jamiyatning barqaror va innovatsion taraqqiyoti uchun ham zaruratdir [5]. Har bir ayolga o'zining salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish imkonini berish orqali biz kuchli intellektual va barqaror kelajak sari odimlaymiz.

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2-ilova

XOTIN- QIZLARNING ILM- FAN VA MADANIYATDAGI O'RNI

**Rashidova Baxti Yaxyaevna
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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm, fan va madaniyat sohasidagi yutuqlari va ularga davlatimiz tomonidan yaratilayotgan keng imkoniyatlar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shu bilan birga Jizzax politexnika instituti xotin- qizlari tomonidan ushbu sohada erishilgan yutuqlar, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish borasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar va kelgusidagi vazifalar, ularni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi masalalar haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Аннотация. В таких традиционных «женских» сферах занятости как образование, благотворительность, социальная работа женщины могут добиться максимально высоких результатов за счет сплоченности и солидарности в своих действиях. В данной статье говорится о роли женщин в науки на примере Джизакского политехнического института.

Annotation. This article discusses the achievements of women in the fields of science, technology and culture and the wide opportunities created for them by our state. At the same time, it discusses the achievements of women of the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute in this field, the work done to increase their socio-political activity and future tasks, as well as issues such as comprehensive support for them.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin- qizlar, ta'lim, tarbiya, ilm, fan, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy madaniy, huquq, qonuniy, tenglik, gender.

Ключевые слова: Общество, наука, государство, образование, благотворительность, социальная работа , роль женщин, стратегия действий, конституция, равенство, право, гендер.

Key words: Women, education, upbringing, science, political, economic, socio-cultural, law, legal, equality, gender.

Hadislarda aytilishicha, "Olimlarni ulug'lagan mamlakatning kelajagi buyukdir" deyiladi. Bu haqda fikr yuritar ekanmiz, ulug' ma'rifatparvar bobomiz Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiyni: "Avlodlaringizga faqat bugunning emas, kelgusi zamonning ilmini o'rgating", degan so'zlari beixtiyor yodimizga tushadi. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev 8-mart bayrami munosabati bilan O'zbekiston xotin-qizlariga yo'llagan tabriklarida quyidagi fikrlarni keltirganlari barchamizni to'ldirantirib yubordi. "Men bir fikrni takror va takror aytishdan sira ham charchamayman. Bitta qizni o'qitsak, butun oilaga ta'lim bergan bo'lamiz. Agar oila bilimli, ma'rifatli bo'lsa, jamiyatning ongi, madaniy darajasi ham yuksaladi".⁶

YUrtimizdagi 203 ta oliygoh talabalarining 52 foizdan ortig'ini xotin-qizlar tashkil etayotgani mana shu ezgu g'oyaning amaliy natijasi, desak, ayni haqiqatni aytgan bo'lamiz. O'tgan yilning o'zida magistraturada o'qiyotgan 15 mingga yaqin xotin-qizlarga 100 milliard so'mga yaqin kontrakt puli to'lab berildi.

Hozirgi vaqtda 6 ming 200 dan ortiq xotin-qizlar ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanayotgani, ilmiy ishlanmalarning 25 foizini olim ayollarimiz yaratayotgani ham, jamiyatda ularning o'rni mustahkamlanib borayotganidan dalolat beradi. Ularning orasida xalqaro darajada e'tirof etilayotgan ilm-fan vakillarining borligi barchamizga cheksiz faxr-iftixor bag'ishlaydi, yoshlarimizni yangi-yangi yutuqlarga undaydi.

Xususan, bu yil 250 ming nafar qizimiz oliy ta'limga qamrab olinadi. Bu 2017 yilga nisbatan 3,5 karra ko'p. Natijada har bir mahalladan 25-30 nafar xotin-qiz oliygohlarda ta'lim olish imkoniga ega bo'ladi.⁷

Pedagoglik sohasida o'z maktabini yaratib, ilm fan sohasiga munosib hissa qo'shib, yangiliklar yaratayotgan, mustaqil O'zbekistonimiz ravnaqi yo'lida hormay- tolmay mehnat qilayotgan, o'z kuch-g'ayratini, pedagoglik mahoratini aqlini ishga solib, yoshlarga o'rnak bo'layotgan ayollarimizning ko'pchilik ekanligi barchamizni quvontiradi.

Qizlarimiz madaniyat va san'at sohasida ham O'zbekiston bayrog'ini baland ko'tarishmoqda. O'tgan yili madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi nufuzli xalqaro tanlovlarda 25 nafar, mamlakat miqyosidagi ko'rik-tanlovlarda esa 71 nafar iste'dodli qizlarimiz g'olib bo'lganlari ham shundan dalolat beradi.⁸ Jizzax politexnika instituti misolida ko'radigan bo'lsak, etakchi o'rinni egallashimizda jamoadagi xotin-qizlarning hissasi beqiyosdir ekanligi institutimiz rektori A.K.Usmankulov tomonidan 8-mart bayramiga bag'ishlangan tantanali yig'ilishdagi ma'ruzasidan bilishimiz mumkin.

Mamlakatimizda fan, ta'lim, texnika va texnologiyalarning jadallik bilan taraqqiy etishi, respublikaning globallashuv jarayonlariga moslashib ketishi uchun katta yo'l ochib bermoqda. Jahonning rivojlangan

⁶ Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev 8-mart bayrami munosabati bilan O'zbekiston xotin-qizlariga yo'llagan tabrigi

⁷ Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev 8-mart bayrami munosabati bilan O'zbekiston xotin-qizlariga yo'llagan tabrigi

⁸ Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev 8-mart bayrami munosabati bilan O'zbekiston xotin-qizlariga yo'llagan tabrigi

davlatlari qatori O'zbekistonda ham barcha sohalar bo'yicha islohotlar izchil davom ettirilmoqda. Jumladan, institut ilmiy-pedagogik jamoasi tomonidan bir qancha ilmiy-texnik dasturlar va xalqaro loyihalar, ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jamoada xotin-qizlari o'zlarining tashabbuskorligi, har bir ishga mas'uliyat bilan yondoshishlari, ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida alohida o'ringa egaliklari bilan ajralib turadi. Respublikamiz Prezidentining "2022/2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida" gi Farmonini amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturida belgilangan maqsadlardan biri – xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga qaratilgan bo'lib, ta'lim, ilm-fan, siyosat, tadbirkorlik va boshqa sohalarida muvaffaqiyatlarga erishayotgan xotin-qizlar ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanish, ilmiy yangilik yaratish- bu igna bilan quduq qazishga barobardir. Institutda hozirgi vaqtda jami 310 nafar xotin-qizlar faoliyat olib bormoqda. Fidoyilarcha mehnat qilayotgan ayollardan 110 nafardan ortig'i professor-o'qituvchilar bo'lib, 2024-2025-yillar davomida institutda ayol professor-o'qituvchilardan 12 nafari falsafa fanlari doktori (RhD) darajasiga, 8 nafari dotsent ilmiy unvonlariga ega bo'lishgan, nufuzli xalqaro va Respublika konferensiyalarida institut xotin-qizlari tomonidan 500 dan ortiq maqola va tezislar chop etilgan. "To'qimachilik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash" kafedrasida dotsenti Kazakova Dilafro'z tomonidan 742 mln so'mlik hamda "Ekologiya va mehnat muhofazasi" kafedrasida dotsenti Xolqo'zieva Mohira tomonidan 842 mln so'mlik ilmiy loyihalar bajarilmoqda.

Institut bo'yicha 2024-yilda jami 123 ta loyihalar va xo'jalik shartnomalari tuzilgan bo'lib, shundan 1 920 mlrd so'mlik loyihalar hamda xo'jalik shartnomalar bajarilgan bo'lsa, shundan 856 mln so'm miqdoridagi loyihalar olim ayollar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Bundan tashqari, Impact faktori yuqori 825 ta ilmiy maqoladan 311 tasi, Scopus bazasida indekslangan jurnallarda 133 ta maqoladan 43 tasi, OAK tasarrufidagi jurnallarda 925 ta ilmiy maqoladan 386 tasi ayol professor-o'qituvchilar tomonidan chiqarilgan. Shuningdek, 58 ta darslik, 69 ta o'quv qo'llanmalar chiqarilgan bo'lsa, shundan 39 tasi ayol professor-o'qituvchilarga tegishli.

2024-yilda umumiy hisobda 78 nafar institut professor-o'qituvchilari xorijiy stajirovka va malaka oshirishlarda bo'lib qaytgan bo'lsa, shundan 25 nafari ayol professor-o'qituvchilar hisoblanadi. Ekologiya va mehnat muhofazasi kafedrasining 3 nafar ayol professor-o'qituvchilari Tuynazarova Iroda, Xalqo'zieva Moxira va Xudoyberdieva Gulzoda Hindistonning ITEC grant dasturi doirasida tashkil etilgan kurslarida malaka oshirishgan. SHuningdek, Xoshimova SHahlo va Murodova Aziza Turkiyaning Egey hamda Karamanog'lu Mehmetbey universitetlarida malaka oshirib qaytishdi. Transport vositalari muhandisligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi Karimova Kamola 2024-yilning sentyabr oyida Shimoliy Xitoy texnologiya universiteti tomonidan tashkil etilgan bir oylik stajirovkada ishtirok etgan. Shuningdek, 8 nafar ayol professor-o'qituvchilar xorijiy top OTMlarda ma'ruzalar o'qib qaytishgan.

2024-yilda institutning O'zbek va xorijiy tillar kafedrasidan Hiloliddinova Feruza Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi Innovatsion rivojlanish agentligi tomonidan tashkillashtirilgan "Yosh olimlarni xorijga

qisqa muddatli stajirovkaga yuborish” tanlovida qatnashib tanlov g‘olibligini qo‘lga kiritgan va Buyuk Britaniyaning Portsmut universitetida qisqa muddatli stajirovkani o‘tagan.

Institutda jami 1070 nafardan ortiq talaba-qizlardan 250 nafari iqtidorli va iste’dodli talabalar bo‘lib, ular bakalavriat hamda magistraturada ta’lim olish bilan birgalikda turli fan sohalari bo‘yicha o‘zlarining ilmiy izlanishlarini olib bormoqda. 2024-2025 o‘quv yilining o‘tgan davri davomida jami 6 nafar Davlat stipendiyasi g‘oliblari orasida 2 nafari JizPI talaba-qizlari: Kimyo muhandisligi fakulteti talabasi Jo‘raeva Umida Islom Karimov davlat stipendiyasi sovrindori; Sanoat texnologiya fakulteti talabasi Murodova Sarvinoz Beruniy davlat stipendiyasi sovrindori bo‘lishdi. “Mirzo Ulug‘bek vorislari” Respublika tanlovining 20-25 yosh kategoriyasi tibbiyot, tibbiyotda axborot texnologiyalari, qishloq xo‘jaligi, biotexnologiya, farmasevtika, ijtimoiy-gumanitar yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha Transport muhandisligi fakulteti talabasi Namozova Barno “Eng kreativ ishtirokchi” nominatsiyasi bo‘yicha respublika bosqichi g‘olibi bo‘ldi. Ularni Yangi O‘zbekistonning oltin fondi, desak, mubolag‘a bo‘lmas. Ha, bugungi kunda ham oilani ham ilmni birdek eplab yashayotgan, yonginamizdagi ayollar haqida qancha gapirsak ham, qanchalik ularni e‘zozlasak ham kamdek nazarimda. Davlatimiz rahbarining “Xotin-qizlar va oila masalasi – bu nafaqat bugungi kunimiz, balki ertangi kelajagimizni ham belgilab beradigan hal qiluvchi omildir. Agar biz mehr-oqibat va sadoqat timsoli, xonadonlarimiz farishtasi bo‘lgan ayollarga bitta yaxshilik qilsak, hech shubhasiz, bu o‘nta yaxshilik bo‘lib qaytadi” degan ta’kidi naqadar o‘rinli ekanligini e’tirof etish lozim.

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2-ilova

YOSH DAVRLARIGA QARAB TAFAKKUR RIVOJLANISHINING XUSUSIYATLARI

Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti
Ma’rufova Muhsina Umidjon qizi
JDPU Psixologiya yo‘nalish talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tafakkur rivojlanishining yosh bosqichlariga qarab o‘zgarib borishi psixologik va pedagogik yondashuvlar asosida tahlil etilgan. Piage va Vygotskiy nazariyalari asosida har bir bosqichga xos tafakkur xususiyatlari, shuningdek, bolaning bilish faoliyatini shakllantirishda atrof-muhit,

o'yin, ta'lim va ijtimoiy munosabatlarning roli ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqolada yosh davrlarida tafakkurni rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan bo'lib, u psixologlar, pedagoglar va ota-onalar uchun amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: tafakkur, tafakkur rivojlanishi, yosh davrlari, psixologik bosqichlar, kognitiv rivojlanish, bola tafakkuri, bilish jarayoni, Piaget nazariyasi, Vygotskiy yondashuvi, formal operatsiyalar, sensor-motor bosqich, mavhum fikrlash, konkret fikrlash, egosentrizm, intellektual rivojlanish, pedagogik psixologiya, o'quv faoliyati, ijtimoiy muhit, tafakkur turlari, abstrakt tafakkur, tanqidiy fikrlash, metakognitsiya, psixologik rivojlanish bosqichlari, o'smir tafakkuri, shaxsiy fikr, mantiqiy tafakkur, bolalik davri rivojlanishi.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ МЫШЛЕНИЯ ПО ВОЗРАСТАМ

Аннотация: В статье анализируются изменения в развитии мышления по возрастным этапам на основе психолого-педагогических подходов. На основе теорий Пиаже и Выготского рассматриваются особенности мышления, характерные для каждой стадии, а также роль среды, игры, обучения и социальных отношений в формировании познавательной активности ребенка. В статье даны рекомендации по развитию мышления у молодых людей, имеющие практическое значение для психологов, педагогов и родителей.

Ключевые слова: мышление, развитие мышления, возрастные периоды, психологические стадии, когнитивное развитие, детское мышление, когнитивный процесс, теория Пиаже, подход Выготского, формальные операции, сенсомоторная стадия, абстрактное мышление, конкретное мышление, эгоцентризм, интеллектуальное развитие, педагогическая психология, учебная деятельность, социальная среда, типы мышления, абстрактное мышление, критическое мышление, метапознание, стадии психологического развития, мышление подростка, личностное мышление, логическое мышление, развитие ребенка.

KIRISH. Inson tafakkuri — bu insonning atrof-muhitni idrok etishi, anglab yetishi, tahlil qilishi va muammolarni hal etish jarayonlarida shakllanadigan murakkab psixik jarayondir. Tafakkur rivojlanishi yoshga qarab muayyan bosqichlardan o'tadi. Bu bosqichlarning har biri o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, bolaning kognitiv (bilish), emotsional va ijtimoiy faoliyati bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Go'daklik davri (0–3 yosh) - Bu davrda tafakkur asosan sezgi-idrok (sensor-motor) faoliyatiga tayanadi. Mashhur psixolog Jan Piagening fikricha, bu bosqichda bola atrof-muhitni sezgi va harakatlar orqali o'rganadi. Tafakkur hali mavhum emas, balki real, amaliy faoliyatga asoslangan.

Maktabgacha yosh davri (3–6 yosh) - Bu davrda bola tasavvur va nutq orqali tafakkurini rivojlantiradi. Piagening ta'rificha, bu “preoperatsional” bosqich bo'lib, bunda bolalar hali mantiqiy fikrlashga to'liq o'ta olmaydi, ammo ramzli (simvolik) fikrlash rivojlana boshlaydi.

Tafakkur bolaning bog'cha yoshidagi davrida juda tez rivojlana boshlaydi. Bolalarda turmush tajribasining ko'payishi, ikkinchidan, nutqning nisbatan o'sganligi, bolalarining juda ko'p erkin va mustaqil harakatlar qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishlari bunga sabab bo'ladi. Bolalar o'zlarining mustaqil harakatlari davomida atrofidagi turli xil narsalar bilan bevosita taqqoslash, analiz qilish va, nihoyat, umumlashtirish kabi fikr qilish jarayonlarini vujudga keltiradi va takomillashtiradi. 3 yoshdan oshgan bolalarning tafakkuri ko'rgazmali-obrazli xarakterga ega bo'ladi. Ular o'zlarining mulohazalarida mavhum tushunchalarga emas, balki ko'z o'ngidagi aniq narsalarga asoslanadilar. Ko'rgazmali-obrazli tafakkur ko'rgazmali-harakat tafakkuriga qaraganda nutq bilan ko'proq bog'liq bo'ladi. Bu davrda ham bolalarning turli faoliyatlarida aniq obrazli tafakkur bilan nutq birga, ya'ni ketma-ket amalga oshiriladi. Bolalar ko'z o'ngidagi turli narsalar haqida mulohaza yuritganlarida bu narsalarning nomlarini ataydilar. Lekin bu yoshdagi ba'zi bolalarning mulohazalarida so'zlarga nisbatan obrazlar katta o'rin egallaydi. Ularning tafakkurida so'zlar qandaydir ikkinchi darajali, yordamchi rolni o'ynaydi, so'zlardan erkin foydalana olmaydilar. Buni aniqlash uchun professor B.C.Muxina shunday misol keltiradi. 4-5 yoshli bolalarga ataylab buzilgan o'yinchoqlar berilib, ularning buzilish sabablarini aniqlash va tuzatish talab qilingan. Ko'pchilik bolalar buzilgan o'yinchoqlarning

buzilish sababini aniqlab, ularni tuzatganlar. Lekin qanday qilib tuzatganlarini soʻz bilan aytib bera olmaganlar. Ular oʻyinchoqlarning mana bu yerini unday qildik, mana bu yerini bunday qildik, deb aniq ravishda koʻrsatish bilan cheklanganlar. Ana shu misoldan koʻrinib turibdiki, aniq obrazli tafakkurda ham hali soʻz yetakchi rol oʻynamaydi. 4-5 yoshli bolalar nutqni jadallik bilan oʻzlashtiradilar. Bu yoshdagi bolalar sodda tarzda umumlashtirish, guruhlash qobiliyatiga ega boʻla boshlaydilar. Bu davrni mantiqiy tafakkurni egallashga tayyorgarlik davri deyish mumkin.

Katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mantiqiy tafakkur rivojlana boshlaydi. 6-7 yoshdagi bolalarda mantiqiy tafakkur taraqqiyotining barcha imkoniyatlari yuzaga kelgan boʻladi. Birinchidan, bu yoshdagi bolalarda nutq yetarli darajada rivojlangan, ikkinchidan, tushunchalar tarkib topa boshlagan. Bolalar obrazlardan, tasavvurlardan foydalanmay, mustaqil ravishda soʻzlar orqali tafakkur qila olishlari uchun ular voqelikdagi narsa va hodisalarning eng muhim xususiyatlarini aks ettiradigan tushunchalarni oʻzlashtirishlari kerak. Bolalarda avval soʻzlar bilan ifodalanadigan tasavvurlar tarkib topadi. Lekin bu tasavvurlar oʻz-oʻzidan tushunchaga aylanib qolmaydi. Tushunchalarni tarkib toptirishda bu tasavvurlardan foydalanish mumkin. Tushunchalar va ularga asoslangan mantiqiy tafakkur shakllari bolalarning turli sohalariga doir 11 bilim asoslarini oʻzlashtirish jarayonida tarkib topa boshlaydi. Tushunchalarni izchil tarzda oʻzlashtirish maktabdagi taʼlim bilan bogʻliqdir. Bolalar maʼlum darajada tushunchalarni oʻzlashtirganlaridan soʻng mantiqiy tafakkur qilish qobiliyatiga ega boʻladilar. Bunda bolalar berilgan masalani aql bilan yecha oladigan boʻladilar.

Odatda, har qanday tafakkur jarayoni biron narsaga tushu- na olmaslik, biron narsadan taajjublanish, hayron qolish natijasida hosil boʻladi. Juda koʻp ota-onalar va ayrim tarbiyachilar bolalar ortiqcharoq savol bersalar, ularni «Koʻp mahmadona boʻlma!», «Sen bunday gaplarni qayerdan oʻrganding?», deb jerkib tashlaydilar. Bola bir necha marta ana shunday pand yegandan soʻng, kattalarga savol bermaydigan, ayrim murakkab narsalarni oʻz bilganicha yoki afsonalardagi kabi xato tushunadigan boʻlib qoladi. Masalan, 7 yoshli bola «Yomgʻir qayerdan yogʻadi?» degan savol berdi. Bu bolaga yomgʻirning yuzaga kelishi juda sodda va tushunarli qilib gapirib berildi (hatto sovuq oynaga issiq par bilan taʼsir qilganda suv zarrachalarining yuzaga kelishi misol qilib koʻrsatildi). Bola biroz qarab turib, yoʻq unaqa emas deb javob berdi. Boʻlmasa, qani sen tushuntirib ber, deb soʻraldi. Shunda bola: «Yomgʻir osmonda yashaydi, uning uyi bulutlardan ham balandda. Bulutlar ochilib ketgan paytda yomgʻir yiqilib ketadi...», — deb tushuntirdi. Bolaning ana shunday afsonaviy tushunchasidan voz kechib, toʻgʻri, ilmiy tushunchani yuzaga keltirguncha ancha vaqt ketadi.

Bolalarning beradigan savollari juda qiziq boʻlishiga bir necha sabablar bor:

- 1) bolalar tevarak-atrofdagi narsa va hodisalarni qanday boʻlsa, shundayligicha, yaʼni yaxlit holda, xuddi rasmdagidek aks ettiradilar;
- 2) narsa va hodisalar oʻrtasidagi bogʻliqlik va sababiylikni chuqur analiz va sintez qila olmaydilar;
- 3) ularda turli tabiat va jamiyat hodisalariga doir ilmiy tu- shunchalar tarkib topmagan va yetilmagan boʻladi;
- 4) bolalarda ularning turmush tajribalari juda oz boʻladi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning beradigan savollaridan ular tafakkurining aniq obrazli xarakterga ega ekanligi ham koʻrinib turadi. Masalan, katta bogʻcha yoshidagi bolalar quyidagi savollarni berishlari mumkin: Bulutlar nega yuradi? Osmon kattami, 12 yer kattami? Yulduzlar nechta? Osmondagi yulduzlar nima uchun kunduzi koʻrinmaydi? Daraxtlar nima yeb oʻsadi? Qorbobo odammi? Hozir qorbobo qaerda? Nima uchun qorbobo yozda kelmaydi? Elektr toki qayerdan keladi? Nega simda olov koʻrinmaydi? Bolalarni tabiat va jamiyatdagi narsalarning sababiy bogʻliqligi hamda ichki taraqqiyot qonunlari emas, balki shu narsalarning oʻzi qiziqtiradi. Ular hamma narsani bilishga intiladilar.

Katta guruh bolalarining gaplariga diqqat qilsak, ular shunday hodisalar haqida mulohaza yurgizishayotganining guvohi boʻlamiz. ««Temir ogʻir narsa boʻlgani uchun suvda choʻkadi, yogʻoch yengil, shuning uchun u oqadi», «Ichi boʻsh banka yengil, shuning uchun u choʻkmaydi», «Urugʻni yerga eka, koʻkarib chiqadi» va shu kabilar. Ayrim bolalar haddan tashqari koʻp savol beradilar, boshqa bir bolalar esa deyarli hech savol bermaydilar. Bolalarning juda koʻplab savollar berishlari ijobiy xarakterga ega boʻlib, bu

ularning qiziquvchanligi, faolligi va mustaqilligidan darak beradi. Odatda, juda passiv va tortinchoq bolalar savol bermaydilar. Bunday bolalarga turli mashg'ulotlar va ekskursiyalar vaqtida tarbiyachining o'zi savol berishi, shu bilan ularni faollashtirib borishi lozim.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar fikr yuritish jarayonida ayni shu chog'da idrok qilayotgan narsalargina emas, balki ilgari idrok qilgan narsalariga ham tayana oladilar. Masalan, bolaga ilgaridan ma'lum bo'lgan biron topshiriq yoki savol berilsa, u o'z tasavvuriga asoslanib, qiynalmay, darhol javob qaytaradi. Chunonchi 6 yoshli bir boladan «Yong'oq suvda cho'kadimi yoki oqadimi?» deb so'ralganda, u «oqadi» deb javob bergan. Bolaning to'g'ri javob berganligiga sabab shundaki, u o'z tajribasida yong'oqni suvga tashlab ko'rgan. Bu bolalarda induktiv va deduktiv xulosa chiqarishning eng sodda shakllari yuzaga kela boshlaganini ko'rsatadi. Bog'cha yoshidagi bolalar tafakkurining xarakterli xususiyatlaridan biri ular tafakkurining hamon obrazli bo'lishidir. Ular o'zlarining mulohazalarida mavhum tushunchalarga emas, balki, aniq faktlarga asoslanadilar. Shuning uchun ular mavhum tushunchalarda berilgan oddiy vazifalarni hal qila olmaydilar.

Bola narsalarni bir-biriga taqqoslab, o'xshash va farq tomonlarini ajrata boshlaydi. Masalan: «Kvadrat va to'rtburchakni taqqoslab, kvadrat va to'rtburchakni to'rt tomoni bor, shuning uchun ular o'xshash. Lekin farqi shundaki, kvadratni to'rt tomonlari teng, to'rtburchakning esa qarama-qarshi tomonlari teng». Bolalarning oddiy masalalarni yechish haqida fikr yuritishga va u haqida so'zlash berishga imkoni bo'ladi. To'rtburchak yoshli bola masalani amaliy harakat bilan yechadi va u haqida nutqi orqali so'zlash beradi. Masalan: 4 yoshli bola kuch bilan quvurga ilinib qolgan bayroqchani tayoqchani tortadi, lekin chiqara olmaydi. Shunda bola quvur ichiga yuqoridan qarab tayoqchani ehtiyotkorlik bilan aylantiradi va bayroqchani chiqarib oladi. Masala hal etildi. Demak, kichik guruh bolalari masalani amaliy harakat orqali yechadilar va bajarilgan ishga nutqlari bilan yakun yasaydilar. 5-6 yoshli bolalar 13 oldiga qo'yilgan masalani oldindan o'ylab, uning rejasini tuzib oladilar. Bu ichki, ovozsiz nutq orqali amalga oshiriladi. Masalani og'zaki yechadilar: Masalan: «Daraxtga 7 ta qushcha qo'nib turibdi. Ulardan ikkitasi uchib ketdi, daraxtda nechta qushcha qoldi?» Demak, bola tafakkurini o'stirishda turli xil ta'limiy mashg'ulotlarning roli katta. Mashg'ulotlar bola aqlini o'stirishga, mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatadi. Bolaning tafakkurini o'stirish birinchi navbatda tushunchalar hosil qilishdan boshlanadi.

qobiliyatini o'stiradi: ularni xulosalar chiqarishga va sodda masalalarni yechishga o'rgatib boradi. Kubiklar, doirachalar, kvadratlar va poloskalar yordamida bolalarni narsalarni taqqoslashga, o'xshatish va farq tomonlarini ajrata olishga, ayrim narsalardan guruh tuzish va guruh orasidan bittasini ajratib olishga, narsalarni bir necha teng qismga, ya'ni 2 ga va 4 ga bo'lishga o'rgatish va ularni taqqoslashga o'rgatib borish zarur. Tayyorlov guruhlariga borganda o'n ichida tartib bilan sanashga va og'zaki masalalar yechishga o'rgatish bilan bola tafakkurini o'stirish mumkin. K.D. Ushinskiy aytganidek: «Qiziqish bu to'la fikrlashdir». Bolalar tafakkurini o'stirishda ana shu qiziqishlardan ham foydalanish lozim, chunki qiziqish bolaning bilimlarini chuqurlashtiradi. Demak, maktabgacha davrda yosh bolaning tafakkuri tez suratlar bilan o'sib borar ekan, uni yanada taraqqiy ettirish va rivojlantirish hozirgi kunda bolalar muassasalari oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Xulosa. Tafakkur rivojlanishi insonning hayotiy faoliyati va shaxs sifatida shakllanishida asosiy o'rinni egallaydi. Yoshga qarab tafakkurning shakllanishi bosqichma-bosqich murakkablashadi va chuqurlashadi. Har bir bosqichga mos ta'lim-tarbiya usullarini qo'llash bolaning intellektual salohiyatini to'la namoyon qilishga xizmat qiladi. Maqolada keltirilgan bosqichlar va ularning o'ziga xosliklari psixologik-pedagogik faoliyatda zaruriy nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi o'rni, ularning jamiyat rivojida hissi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarning bu sohalarida faol ishtirok etishi nafaqat ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga, balki innovatsion rivojlanishga ham xizmat qilishi ta'kidlanadi. Maqolada mavjud imkoniyatlar, gender tengligiga erishish yo'lidagi sa'y-harakatlar, shuningdek, ayollar duch kelayotgan to'sqinliklar – stereotiplar, resurslar tanqisligi va motivatsiya yetishmovchiligi kabi omillar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, kelajakda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish uchun zarur strategiyalar, davlat siyosati va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari haqida taklif va tavsiyalar beriladi. Maqola gender tengligi, ilmiy salohiyat va barqaror rivojlanish nuqtai nazaridan dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar ishtiroki, ilm-fan sohasi, ta'lim tizimi, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy to'siqlar, stereotiplar, imkoniyatlar tengligi, ayollar salohiyati, ilmiy innovatsiyalar, ayollarning ta'limdagi roli, karyera rivoji, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ta'limda ayol yetakchiligi, barqaror rivojlanish, ayollar huquqlari, zamonaviy jamiyat, ta'lim siyosati, inklyuziv muhit, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, ayollar va fan integratsiyasi.

Ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan O'zbekiston ham, gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularga ta'lim va ilmiy faoliyatda teng imkoniyatlar yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Davlat siyosatida ayollar salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, ularning ta'lim va ilm-fan sohalaridagi yetakchiligini oshirish muhim strategik yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Shu bilan birga, ayollar duch keladigan turli ijtimoiy va kasbiy muammolar hali-hanuz mavjud. Jamiyatda saqlanib qolayotgan an'anaviy qarashlar, ayniqsa, ayollar faqatgina uy-ro'zg'or va bola tarbiyasi bilan shug'ullanishi lozim degan fikrlar ularning ilmiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishda to'siq bo'lib qolmoqda. Oilaviy majburiyatlar bilan ilmiy faoliyatni uyg'unlashtirishning qiyinligi, yetarli darajada moddiy va axborot resurslariga ega bo'lmaslik, yuqori lavozimlardagi ayollar ulushining kamligi kabi holatlar bu sohaga faol kirib kelishni murakkablashtiradi.

Biroq shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ayollar o'zining kuchli intellektual salohiyati, tashabbuskorligi va ijtimoiy mas'uliyati bilan ilm-fan va ta'lim tizimida muhim o'rinni egallab bormoqda. Ayniqsa, so'nggi yillarda ayollar tomonidan olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar soni ortib, ularning xalqaro anjumanlar va nufuzli ilmiy jurnallarda e'lon qilinishi kuzatilmoqda. Pedagogika, psixologiya, biologiya, tibbiyot, axborot texnologiyalari kabi yo'nalishlarda ayollar samarali faoliyat olib bormoqda.

Kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari haqida so'z borganda, ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi roli yanada kuchayishi uchun barqaror muhit yaratish, teng imkoniyatlar kafolatlanishi va oilaviy hayot bilan professional o'sishni uyg'unlashtirish tizimi yo'lga qo'yilishi muhimdir. Ta'limda ayol rahbarlar sonini ko'paytirish, ilmiy izlanishlarda gender balansni saqlash, ayollar uchun alohida grantlar ajratish kabi chora-tadbirlar orqali bu sohada yangi bosqichga chiqish mumkin. Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida faol ishtirok etishi nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlash, balki intellektual rivojlangan jamiyat qurish uchun ham zaruriy shart hisoblanadi. Ilm-fan rivojida ayol olimlarning hissasi yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Dunyoda, xususan, rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda ayollar ilmiy izlanishlarga tobora faol jalbetilmoqda. O'zbekiston ham bu jarayonning ajralmas ishtirokchisidir. Oxirgi yillarda mamlakatda gender tengligini mustahkamlash, ayollarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etish borasida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishildi. Xususan, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar soni oshib bormoqda, magistratura va doktoranturada o'qiyotgan yosh ayollar safi kengaymoqda. Fan doktori darajasini olgan ayol olimlar soni so'nggi besh yilda ko'paygani kuzatilmoqda. Davlat tomonidan berilayotgan imtiyozlar, jumladan, alohida stipendiyalar, ilmiy grantlar va mukofotlar bu jarayonda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Biroq mavjud muammolarga qaramay, ayollar o'z iste'dodi va bilimiga intilishi bilan turli sohalarida muvaffaqiyat qozonmoqda. Ta'lim tizimida, xususan, maktabgacha, umumiy o'rta va oliy ta'lim bosqichlarida ayollar o'qituvchi va ilmiy xodim sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Pedagogika, psixologiya, biologiya, farmatsiya kabi sohalarida ayollar son jihatdan ham, sifat jihatdan ham yetakchilik qilmoqda. Ilm-fan sohasida erishilgan muvaffaqiyatlar bilan birga, kelajakdagi ustuvor yo'nalishlar ham aniq belgilab olinmoqda. Yosh qizlarni ilm-fan sohasiga kengroq jalb etish, ularda texnik, muhandislik va axborot texnologiyalariga bo'lgan qiziqishni kuchaytirish, ayniqsa STEM yo'nalishida faoliyat yuritishga undash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ilmiy rahbarlar va ustozlar tomonidan yosh ayollarga ko'mak ko'rsatish samarali natijalar beradi.

Shuningdek, ayollar uchun qulay mehnat va ilmiy izlanish muhiti yaratish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ilmiy loyihalarda gender muvozanatini ta'minlash, ayollarga qarshi bevosita yoki bilvosita kamsitishlarni oldini olish, malaka oshirish va xorijiy tajriba almashinuvlarini yo'lga qo'yish orqali ijobiy natijalarga erishish mumkin. Bu esa jamiyatda ayollarning ilmiy mavqei mustahkamlanishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasining teng huquqli va faol ishtirokchisidir. Ularning salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, bilim va izlanishlariga zamin yaratish orqali nafaqat ilm-fan, balki jamiyatning barqaror taraqqiyoti ta'minlanadi. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda bu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan siyosat, tashabbuslar va qo'llab-quvvatlovlar izchil davom ettirilishi lozim. Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasining ajralmas bo'lagi hisoblanadi. Ularning bilim, iqtidor va tashabbuslarini to'laqonli qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali nafaqat ayollarning, balki butun jamiyatning intellektual va madaniy rivojiga erishiladi. Mazkur jarayonni izchil davom ettirish, gender tengligi tamoyillarini chuqur singdirish va kelajak avlodlarga ilhom beruvchi ayol olimlar maktabini yaratish bugungi dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

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2-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLARNING MUHANDISLIK VA FAN SOHALARIDA ERISHGAN YUTUQLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning muhandislik va fan (STEM) sohalaridagi faoliyati, ularning ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotga qo'shgan hissasi va tarixiy hamda zamonaviy muvaffaqiyatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, ayollar duch kelayotgan to'siqlar, gender tengligining ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlari va ushbu sohalarida ayollarni rag'batlantirish yo'llari tahlil qilingan. Misollar orqali O'zbekiston va jahonda mashhur ayol olimlar va muhandislarning yutuqlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin-qizlar, muhandislik, fan, STEM, gender tengligi, innovatsiya, ilmiy yutuq.

XXI asr ilm-fan va texnologiyalarning tezkor rivojlanish davri bo'lib, unda har ikki jins vakillari teng imkoniyatlar asosida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ammo uzoq vaqt davomida muhandislik va tabiiy fanlar erkaklarga xos soha sifatida qaralgan. Bugungi kunga kelib bu stereotiplar o'zgarib, xotin-qizlar ham ushbu sohalarida faol va muvaffaqiyatli ishtirok etmoqda. Xotin-qizlarning muhandislik va ilm-fan sohalarida roli bugungi kunda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Yangi texnologiyalar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar va global ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, bu sohalarida xotin-qizlarning ishtirokini kuchaytirishni talab qilmoqda. Muhandislik va ilm-fan sohalarida xotin-qizlar orasida iqtidorli mutaxassislarining soni ortib borayotganiga qaramay, ularning bu sohalarga kirishdagi to'siqlar hali ham mavjud. Xotin-qizlar uchun imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish, shu bilan birga ularning bu sohalaridagi mavqeini mustahkamlash muhim masala bo'lib qolmoqda.

1. Tarixiy ko'zgu:

Mariya Kyuri — fizik va kimyogar sifatida Nobel mukofotiga sazovor bo'lgan ilk ayol. U radioaktivlik sohasidagi tadqiqotlari bilan ilm-fanga katta hissa qo'shgan. Hedy Lamarr esa nafaqat aktrisa, balki simsiz aloqa tizimlarining asosiy printsiplarini ishlab chiqqan ixtirochi bo'lgan.

2. O'zbekistonda ayollar va STEM:

O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning muhandislik va fan sohalariga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish maqsadida bir qator dasturlar yo'lga qo'yilgan. Masalan, "Zulfiya" nomidagi davlat mukofoti bu borada alohida ahamiyatga ega.

3. Muammolar va to'siqlar:

- Gender stereotiplari;
- Oila va ish muvozanatini saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar;
- Yetarli darajada rol modellarining yo'qligi;

4. Rag'batlantirish va yechimlar:

- STEM ta'limida qiz bolalarga qaratilgan grantlar va tanlovlar
- Mentorlik dasturlari
- Ayollarning texnologik startaplarga jalb qilinishi

1. Ta'lim tizimidagi o'zgarishlar: Ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini ta'minlash uchun ko'plab islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) sohalariga xotin-qizlarni jalb qilish uchun maxsus dasturlar va stipendiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Masalan, AQShda "Girls Who Code" va "Women in Engineering" kabi tashabbuslar yosh qizlarni muhandislik va dasturlashga jalb qilish uchun tuzilgan. Bu dasturlar orqali qizlarga texnologik va ilmiy sohalariga oid ko'nikmalarni o'rganish va rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari beriladi.

2. Gender stereotiplari va ular bilan kurashish: Muhandislik va ilm-fan sohalarida xotin-qizlarning ishtiroki ko'pincha gender stereotiplari bilan bog'liq. Ko'p hollarda, bu sohalar "erkaklarga mos" deb hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, muhandislik va texnologiya kabi sohalarida ishlovchi ayollar kamroq modellarga ega, bu esa kelajakdagi avlodlar uchun ilhom manbai bo'lishi qiyinlashtiradi. Gender stereotiplarini yengish uchun ta'lim muassasalarida va ish joylarida ayollarning muvaffaqiyatli namunalari keltirilishi kerak.

3. Rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda xotin-qizlarning roli: Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda xotin-qizlarning ilm-fan va muhandislik sohalariga kirishi hali ham jiddiy muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ta'lim tizimi, ijtimoiy normativlar va madaniy to'siqlar xotin-qizlarning ushbu sohalariga kirishiga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Shu sababli, global hamjamiyat bu sohalarida gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda.

Xotin-Qizlar Va Innovatsiyalar: Xotin-qizlarning ilm-fan va muhandislik sohalarida ishtiroki faqat iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish bilan cheklanmaydi, balki innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishga ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, ko'plab yirik texnologik kompaniyalar va startaplar, ayollarni o'z jamoalariga qo'shish orqali yangi va ijodiy yondashuvlarni amalga oshirishmoqda. Shuningdek, ilmiy tadqiqotlar va texnologik rivojlanishlar ko'pincha ayollarning ko'proq ishtiroki orqali yangi mahsulotlar va xizmatlar yaratishda qo'llaniladi.

Xotin-Qizlarning Ish Joylarida Tengligi: Ish joylaridagi tengsizliklar ham xotin-qizlarning ilm-fan va muhandislik sohalaridagi ishtirokini cheklovchi omillardan biridir. Ayollarga qarshi maosh farqlari, ish joyidagi jinsiy ta'qib va o'zgarishlarga moslashishdagi qiyinchiliklar ular uchun qo'shimcha to'siqlar yaratadi. Bu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun tashkilotlar va davlatlar ish joylarida gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan qator chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, bugungi kunda, xotin-qizlarning muhandislik va ilm-fan sohalarida ishtiroki jamiyatdagi innovatsiyalarni tezlashtirish, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni kuchaytirish uchun zarurdir. Biroq, gender tengligini ta'minlash, ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar, stereotiplarni yengish va ish joylarida teng imkoniyatlarni yaratish orqali ushbu sohalarida ayollarning muvaffaqiyatli ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish lozim. Xotin-qizlarning muhandislik va fan sohalaridagi ishtiroki nafaqat jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, balki ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichiga ko'tarilish uchun ham muhimdir. Bu boradagi ijobiy o'zgarishlar nafaqat shaxsiy yutuqlar, balki butun jamiyat taraqqiyotining kafolatidir.

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2-ilova

KITOBXON MILLAT: KELAJAKNING MUSTAHKAM POYDEVORI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada kitobxonlik madaniyatining jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni, ayniqsa, yosh avlod tarbiyasidagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Muallif kitob o'qish orqali shakllanadigan tafakkur, bilim va ma'naviy yuksalishning milliy rivojlanishga tutash yo'nalishlarini tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda kitobxonlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan islohotlar tahlil etiladi hamda ilg'or xorijiy tajribalar misolida tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Kitobxonlik, ma'naviyat, tafakkur, bilim, yoshlar tarbiyasi, milliy taraqqiyot, intellektual jamiyat.*

Bugungi globallashuv davrida millatning taraqqiyoti va mustahkam poydevorining asosiy omillaridan biri bu — kitobxonlik madaniyatidir. Har qanday rivojlangan jamiyatning yuksalishi, avvalo, bilimli, tafakkurli, ma'rifatli insonlar orqali ro'yobga chiqadi. Bu borada kitob va kitobxonlikning tutgan o'rni beqiyosdir.

1. Kitobxonlik — milliy taraqqiyot mezon; Kitob inson tafakkurining ko'zgusi, ma'naviyatining bunyodkoridir. Rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasida ko'rinadiki, ularning har biri avvalo ta'lim va kitobxonlik madaniyatini ustuvor qadriyat sifatida qaror toptirgan. Misol uchun, Yaponiya va Germaniyada kitob o'qish madaniyati bolalikdan shakllantiriladi.

2. Yosh avlod tarbiyasida kitobning o'rni;

3. Yoshlarning tafakkuri, dunyoqarashi, axloqiy fazilatlarini kitob orqali rivojlanadi. Ayniqsa, o'zbek adabiyoti, tarixiy asarlar va jahon adabiyotining durdonalarini o'qish orqali yoshlar milliy g'urur, vatanparvarlik, axloqiy komillik sari intiladi.

3. O'zbekistonda kitobxonlikni rivojlantirish borasidagi tashabbuslar;

So'nggi yillarda Prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan bir qator muhim loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda: "Yosh kitobxonlar" tanlovlari, "Kitobxonlik haftaligi", elektron kutubxonalar va audiokitoblar ommalashmoqda.

Davlat rahbarining “Kitobxonlikni rivojlantirish — millat ma’naviyatini yuksaltirishdir” degan tamoyili bu borada asosiy yo’nalishga aylangan.

Kitobxonlikni targ’ib qilish uchun:

- Maktablarda majburiy o’qilishi lozim bo’lgan adabiyotlar doirasini zamonaviy asarlar bilan kengaytirish;
- Elektron va audioformatdagi kitoblar imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish;

Ota-onalar va jamiyatda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rag’batlantiruvchi tashabbuslarni ko’paytirish zarur. Shamolning nafasida varaqlar shovqin qiladi, har bir shovqinda butun bir olam yashiringan. Bu – kitoblar olami, o’quvchining xayoliga cheksiz imkoniyatlar eshigidir. Kitobxon millat nafaqat adabiyotning rivojiga, balki butun bir mamlakatning taraqqiyotiga, uning ma’naviy va intellektual salohiyatining yuksalishiga mustahkam zamin yaratadi. Kitobxon millat – bu kelajakning nafaqat poydevori, balki uning baland binolari va ulug’vor me’morchiligi hamdir.

Kitob – insoniyat tarixining, madaniyati va bilimining bebaho xazinasidir. Avloddan-avlodga o’tib kelayotgan bu meros, har bir kitob – yangi olam, yangi tajriba, yangi bilimlar manbai sifatida beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Kitob sahifalari orqali biz tarixning chuqurliklariga sho’ng’iy, turli xalqlarning madaniyati bilan tanishamiz, inson qalbining sirlariga nazar solamiz. Kitoblar bizni chuqur fikrlashga, mantiqiy tahlil qilishga, mustaqil xulosalar chiqarishga, tanqidiy fikrlashga o’rgatadi. Shuning uchun kitobxonlik nafaqat bilim olish, balki shaxsning intellektual va ma’naviy kamol topishining ajralmas qismidir.

Kitobxon millatda muammolarni hal qilish uchun zarur bo’lgan tanqidiy fikrlash, ijodiy yondashuv va innovatsion g’oyalar yuqori darajada rivojlangan bo’ladi. Ular yangi ma’lumotlarni tez qabul qiladilar, yangi g’oyalarga ochiq bo’ladilar va o’zgarishlarga moslashuvchanlikni namoyon etadilar. Natijada, bunday millat iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlangan, demokratik va adolatli jamiyat qurishga qodir. Kitoblar orqali biz turli fikrlar bilan tanishamiz, turli nuqtai nazarlarni o’rganamiz, dunyoqarashimiz kengayadi va bag’rikenglikka erishamiz.

Ammo, kitobxon millatni yaratish murakkab va uzoq muddatli jarayondir. Buning uchun davlat tomonidan adabiyotni qo’llab-quvvatlash, kitoblar nashrini kengaytirish, zamonaviy kitobxonalar tarmog’ini rivojlantirish, bolalar va yoshlarni kitobxonlikka muntazam jalb qilish bo’yicha keng ko’lamli va samarali ishlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Bundan tashqari, jamiyatda kitobga hurmat va e’tiborni oshirish, kitobxonlik madaniyatini targ’ib qilish, o’qishni qiziqarli va zamonaviy dam olish turi sifatida ko’rsatish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kitobxon millat – bu nafaqat bilimdon, balki ma’naviy jihatdan boy, bag’rikeng, demokratik va taraqqiyotga intiluvchan jamiyatdir. Kitoblar – bu bizning kelajagimizga olib boruvchi yo’ldoshdir. Ularni o’qish, o’rganish, tushunish – nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanishning, balki milliy taraqqiyotning muhim shartidir. Kitobxon millat – bu mustaqil fikrlaydigan, o’ziga ishongan, kelajak uchun mas’uliyatli avlodni tarbiyalaydigan jamiyatdir. U

kelajakning nafaqat mustahkam poydevori, balki uning porloq kelajagining kafolatidir. Shuning uchun, kitobxon millat yaratish yo'lida qat'iyatli va izchil harakat qilishimiz shart.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, Kitobxon millat — bu intellektual salohiyatga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, ma'rifatli jamiyatdir. Kitob inson qalbini sayqal beruvchi, ruhiyatini poklovchi bebaho xazina. Shunday ekan, kelajak avlodining kamoloti, millat ravnaqi uchun kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish va mustahkamlash bugunning eng dolzarb vazifalaridandir.

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2-ilova

OMONIMLAR VA UNGA YONDOSH TUSHUNCHALAR.

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Annotatsiya .Ushbu maqolada omonimlar va unga yondosh bo'lgan tushunchalar:omofonlar,omoformalar,omograflar haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.Misollar keltirilgan. **Kalit so'zlar.**Omonim,omograf,omofon,omoforma,leksik omonimlar,omoshakllar,omoleksema.

Ifoda jihati teng leksemalar omoleksemalar deyiladi (yunoncha homos - bir xil). Omoleksemalarni belgilashda talaffuz jihatidan bo'ladigan bir xillik ham, harfiy (grafik) ifoda jihatidan bo'ladigan bir xillik ham hisobga olinadi. Masalan, tuy- I (kukun holatga keltir-) leksemasi bilan tuy- II (his et-) leksemasi, yon- I (predmetning o'ng yoki chap tomoni) leksemasi bilan yon- II (o't ol-) leksemasi o'zaro bir xil talaffuz qilinadi va yoziladi. Omoleksemalar turli grammatik shakllarga kirishi nuqtayi nazaridan yondashib omonim omoleksemalar va omoforma omoleksemalar deb ajratiladi.

Omonim omoleksemalar barcha muqobil grammatik shakllarida teng keladi. Masalan, qovoq- I (ko'z ustidagi qovoq) - qovoq- II (o'simlik nomi), chaq- I (zarb bilan yor-, parchala-) - chaq- II (nayza sanchib ozor ber-) kabi. Birinchi juft ham, ikkinchi juft ham o'zaro barcha muqobil shakllaridateng keladi: qovoqni I - qovoqni II, qovog'ini I - qovog'ini II, qovoqlarimni I - qovoqlarimni II; chaqdi I – chaqdi II, chaqadi I – chaqadi II, chaqibdi I – chaqibdi II kabi.Omonim omoleksemalar asosan bir turkum leksemalari bo'ladi. Bunday omonimiya ko'pincha ot, fe'l turkumi leksemalarida uchraydi: oy- I (planetanomi) - oy- II(yilning o'n ikkididan bir qismi), chop- I (□yugur-□) – chop- II(yer sathini qirqib ag'dar-) kabi. Omonim omoleksemalar sifat turkumi leksemalarida ham uchraydi: och-(ochqagan) - och- II (me'yorga yetmagan- rang haqida: och ko'k) kabi. Har xil turkum leksemalari o'zaro omonim omoleksema bo'lishi uchun ular grammatik shakllanishga ega bo'lmasligi kerak. Masalan, albatta I (Albatta boraman – ravish) – albatta II (Boraman,

albatta – modal birlik). Bunday munosabat balki I modal birligi bilan balki II bog'lovchisi orasidam voqe bo'lgan.

Omoforma omoleksemalar deb o'zaro ba'zi grammatik shakllarida-ginateng keladigan omoleksemalarga aytiladi: burun- I (kishi tanasidagi a'zoning nomi) - burun- II (payt ravishi - ilgari), soz- I (muzika asbobining nomi) – soz- II (yaxshi) kabi. Birinchi juftda ot leksema bilan ravish leksema o'zaro bir necha shaklidadateng keladi (burun I – burun II, burundan I – burundan II, burunlari I – burunlari II kabi), lekin boshqa shakllarida farqlanib turadi: ot leksemadaburnim, burning, burnimni kabi shakllanishlar voqe bo'lsa, ravish leksemadaburunroq kabi shakllanish voqe bo'ladi, demak, bu ikki leksema faqat ayrimgrammatik shakllarida-gina teng keladi. Ikkinchi juftda esa ot leksema bilan sifat leksema o'zaro ikki shaklidadateng keladi (soz- I – soz- II, sozlar I – sozlar II), boshqa shakllarida esa farqlanib turadi: ot leksemada sozni, sozim, sozlarimni kabi shakllanishlarvoqe bo'lsa, sifat leksemada sozroq, juda soz kabi shakllanishlar voqe bo'ladi. . Yuqoridagi omoleksemalarning lug'atga kiritilish shakllari bir xil, shunga ko'ra ular lug'atlarda hisobga olinadi. Omoforma omoleksemalar debfaqat shunday hodisalarni-gina nazarda tutish yetarli emas: lug'atga kiritishshakli har xil omoforma omoleksemalar chetda qolib ketadi. Vaholanki bularning mohiyati avvalgilari bilan bir xil. Masalan, soz- I – soz- II lug'atdako'rsatiladi-yu, tut- I (daraxt turi va uning mevasi) – tut- II (ushla-) holatiumuman hisobga olinmaydi, chunki fe'l lug'atga -moq affiksini qo'shgan holatda (tutmoq shaklida) kiritiladi. Omoforma omoleksemalar ot leksema bilan fe'l leksema orasida (Bularumumtil lug'atida aks etmaydi), ot leksema bilan fe'ldan boshqa biror turkumleksemasi orasida voqe bo'ladi (Keyingi tur omoleksemalar umumtil lug'atidaaks etadi). Omonim omoleksemalar asli leksemalar omonimiyasi bo'lib, ularga bir xil grammatik ko'rsatkichlar qo'shiladi.Leksemalar turli grammatik ko'rsatkichlar olishi bilan leksemashakllar yuzaga keladi (Leksemashakllar alohida bo'limda tasvirlanadi); ana shunday leksema shakllar orasida ham omonimiya voqe bo'lishi mumkin. Bularni **omoleksemashakllar** deb yuritamiz. Masalan, qovog'im(I) bilan qovo- g'im II, tuting I bilan tuting II omoleksemashakllar bo'lib, birinchisi omonim omoleksemalar asosida, ikkinchisi omoforma omoleksemalar asosida yuzaga chiqadi. Omoleksemashakllar nutq birliklari orasida hosil bo'ladi, shunga ko'ra,ular omoleksemalar doirasi bilan cheklanmaydi. Nutqda omoleksemashakllarning rang-barang ko'rinishlari yuzaga keladi: terim I (ter- ot leksemasi im nisbatlovchisi = leksemashakl) – terim II (teri- ot leksemasi im nisbatlovchisi = leksemashakl); yer I (ot leksemashakl) – yer II (ye- fe'l leksemasi r sifatdosh shakli yasovchisi : zamon shakli yasovchisi = leksemashakl); yoqamiz I (yoq- fe'l leksemasi a zamon shakli yasovchisi + miz tuslovchisi =leksemashakl) – yoqamiz II (yoqa- ot leksemasi miz nisbatlovchisi = leksemashakl) va b. Omoleksemalarning voqe bo'lishiga olib keladigan sabablar asosan quyidagicha: I. Qadimgi turkiy tildagi turkum sinkretizmining yo'qolishi oqibatida yuzaga kelgan. Turkiy tilning boshlang'ich taraqqiyot bosqichida ayni bir ifodajihatiga ega birlik fe'l va ot, fe'l va sifat ma'nolarini anglatish uchun ishlatilavergan. Ana shunday hodisaga turkum sinkretizmi deyiladi. Qadimgi turkiytildayoq yo'qolib ketgan bunday sinkretizmning qoldiqlari hozirgi o'zbek tiliga turli holatda, ba'zilar jiddiy tovush o'zgarishiga uchramasdan omoleksemalar sifatida yetib kelgan. Masalan, qadimgi turkiy tilning boshlang'ich taraqqiyot bosqichida yuq- birligi harakat ma'nosini ham (qoldiq sifatida yopish-), predmet ma'nosini ham (yopishib qolgan qoldiq) anglatish uchun ishlatilgan; keyinchalik bunday sinkretizm yo'qolib, ikki leksemaga aylangan vashunday holatda hozirgi o'zbek tiliga omoleksemalar sifatida yetib kelgan.

Omonimiya leksik ma'no taraqqiyoti natijasida voqe bo'ladi. Bu tur omonimiyani to'g'ri belgilash ancha qiyin, chunki ko'pma'nolilik bilan omonimiyani farqlay bilish talab qilinadi. Ma'no taraqqiyoti natijasida yuzaga kelgan leksik ma'nolar boshqa-boshqa turkumga mansub bo'lsa, o'z-o'zidan omoleksemalar haqida gapirish lozim: o'rta- I (ot) - o'rta- II (sifat) misolida bo'lgani kabi. Agar bunday leksik ma'nolar bir turkumga mansub bo'lsa, ularning ideografik semalar tarkibiga suyanib hukm chiqarish kerak. Masalan, kun- I leksemasining leksik ma'nosiga ideografik semalar asosida beriladiganta'rif bilan (yerga issiqlik va nur taratib turuvchi

planeta) shu leksemadan o'sib chiqqan kun- II leksemasiga ideografik semalari asosida beriladigan ta'rifni (quyosh chiqqandan botgungacha bo'lgan vaqt) qiyoslasak, bu yerdako'pma'nolilik haqida emas, balki omoleksemalik haqida gapirish lozimligi ayon bo'ladi. Leksik ma'no taraqqiyoti natijasida voqe bo'lgan omoleksemalarga leksikma'noning taraqqiyoti bayon qilingan o'rinda misollar berilgan; bu yerda birnecha misol keltirish bilan kifoyalanamiz: yosh- I (umr) - yosh- II (hali ko'p yashamagan); boq- I (qara-) – boq- II (tarbiyala-, o'stir-); band- I (egallangan) – band- II (tutqich, dum band bergan qovun) kabi. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, ot leksemaning sifatlashuvi, sifat leksemaning otlashuvi kabi nutqiy hodisa natijasida emas, balki ot leksema asosida sifat leksemaning, sifat leksema asosida ot leksemaning yuzaga kelishi natijasidagina omoleksemalar paydo bo'ladi. Masalan, Yaxshiga yondash, yomondan qoch jumlasida yaxshi- , yomon- sifat leksemalari otlashgan, lekin ot leksemaga ko'chgan emas. Ot leksema bajaradigan sintaktik vazifada sifat leksema kelgani sababli sintaktik vazifaga bog'liq holda nutqda predmetlik semasi qo'shiladi, otlashish yuz beradi, lekin predmetlik semasi doimiy sema bo'lmaydi. Bir turkum leksemasi asosida boshqa bir turkum leksemasi yuzaga kelishi uchun turkumlik semasi (predmet, belgi, harakat kabi) bu leksemalarning semalar tarkibiga lison bosqichida birkutilgan bo'lishi kerak. Aks holda bir turkum leksemasining boshqa turkum leksemasi o'rnida ishlatilishi voqe bo'ladi xolos. Bir turkum leksemasi asosida boshqa bir turkum leksemasi yuzaga kelganda, turkumlik semasidan tashqari, leksemalarning ideografik semalar tarkibida ham jiddiy o'zgarishlar yuz beradi. Masalan, issiq- I sifat leksemasi asosida issiq- II ot leksemasi yuzaga kelgan. Bunda: 1) □belgi□ turkumlik semasi □predmet□ turkumlik semasiga almashgan, 2) sifat leksema ideografik semalaritarkibidagi □me'yor (o'lehov)□, □ortiq□ semalari tashlangan, 3) □harorat□ semasi yana ham mavhumlik tomon taraqqiy etgan, ana shu mavhum sema ot leksemaning semantik mundarijasini tashkil etib qolgan. Demak, sifat leksema ideografik semalari tarkibidagi □harorat□ semasi kuchayib, qolgan ideografik semalarning so'nishi yo'li bilan ot leksema yuzaga kelgan. IV. Omoleksemalar leksema yasalishi natijasida ham yuzaga kelgan. Buning asosiy ko'rinishlari: 1. Tub leksema bilan yasama leksema orasida voqe bo'lgan: bek- I (hukmdor) - bek- II (be- - mustahkam qil- + k sifat yasovchisi: yopiq); kuya- I (yungli matoga tushadigan zararkunanda hasharot) - kuya- II (kuy-- kuyib ko'mir bo'l- + a ot yasovchisi: kuyish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan qora zarralar) kabi. Yasama leksemalar orasida voqe bo'ladi. Buning asosiy ko'rinishlari: 1) Bir leksemadan yasalishlarda voqe bo'ladi: a) Bir affiksning o'zi yordamida yasaladi: boshliq- I (bosh- - □boshlang'ich□ + liq) – boshliq- II (bosh- - □asosiy□ + liq); betla- I (bet- - □yuz□ + la) – betla- II (bet- □sahifa□ + la). Bu leksemalarning har biri ayni leksemaning boshqa-boshqa leksik ma'nosidan yasalgan. Yuqoridagi misollarda har bir leksema o'zicha mustaqil yasalgan, natijada omonimiya hosil bo'lgan. Omonimiya ba'zan salbiy hodisa deb baholanadi. Aytishlaricha, omonimiya fikrni to'g'ri va tez anglashga xalaqit beradi. Shu jihatdan til uchun ortiqcha yuk deb qaraladi. Bu fikrga qo'shilish qiyin. Chunki omonimning yolg'iz o'zi bilan gapshakl tuzib, fikr anglatish kamdan kam uchraydi. Matn esa odatda omonimiya tufayli yuzaga keladigan qiyinchilikni bartaraf etadi. Nutqda ikki xil tushunilishi mumkin bo'lgan holatlarga ba'zan ongli ravishda yo'l qo'yiladi, shu asosda so'z o'yini hosil qilinadi. Buni omonimiyadan qisman bo'lsa-da ijobiy foydalanish deb baholash kerak. Ikkinchidan, omonimiyadan maxsus poetik janr – tuyuq tuzishda keng foydalaniladi. Ma'lumki, tuyuq xalq og'zaki ijodiyotida ham, yozma badiiy adabiyotimiz tarixida ham alohida o'rin egallagan. Askiyada omonimiyadan ustalik bilan foydalaniladi. Umuman, omonimiyaning voqe bo'lishi tilning o'z xususiyati bilan izohlanadi: Har bir tilda tovushlar soni sanoqli, shu tilda ishlatiladigan tovush kombinatsiyalari ham cheksiz emas. Ikkinchidan, leksemalarning ifoda jihatida ham, ma'no jihatida ham uzluksiz o'zgarishlar bo'lib turishi bilan omonimiyaning paydo bo'lishi tabiiy hodisa deb qaralishi lozim.

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TEKNOLOGIYALAR ASRIDA DAVLAT XIZMATLARI: NAFAQALARNI AVTOMATIK TAYINLASHNING DEMOKRATIK AHAMIYATI

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. O'zbekistonda 2025-yil 1-martdan boshlab joriy etilgan nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi fuqarolarga teng va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatish, davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish va korrupsiyani kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Maqolada davlat xizmatlarini avtomatlashtirishning qonunchilik asoslari, texnologik yechimlari va xalqaro tajribalar hamda bu tizimning fuqarolarning ijtimoiy adolatga bo'lgan ishonchiga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli demokratiya, avtomatik nafaqa tayinlash, elektron hukumat, ijtimoiy adolat, shaffoflik, administrativ samaradorlik, kiberxavfsizlik, O'zbekiston, texnologik integratsiya, sun'iy intellekt

Аннотация: В статье анализируется демократическое значение системы автоматического распределения льгот с использованием цифровых технологий. Система автоматического распределения льгот, внедряемая в Узбекистане с 1 марта 2025 года, обеспечит равные и прозрачные услуги гражданам, повысит эффективность государственных услуг и снизит уровень коррупции. В статье рассматриваются законодательная база, технологические решения и международный опыт автоматизации государственных услуг, а также то, как эта система влияет на доверие граждан к социальной справедливости.

Ключевые слова: цифровая демократия, автоматическое назначение пенсий, электронное правительство, социальная справедливость, прозрачность, административная эффективность, кибербезопасность, Узбекистан, технологическая интеграция, искусственный интеллект

Annotation: This article analyzes the democratic significance of the automatic allocation of benefits system using digital technologies. The automatic allocation of benefits system, introduced in Uzbekistan from March 1, 2025, will provide citizens with equal and transparent services, increase the efficiency of public services, and reduce corruption. The article examines the legislative framework, technological solutions, and international experiences of the automation of public services, as well as how this system affects citizens' trust in social justice.

Keywords: digital democracy, automated pension assignment, e-government, social justice, transparency, administrative efficiency, cybersecurity, Uzbekistan, technological integration artificial intelligence

Demokratiya va raqamli texnologiyalarning o'zaro aloqasi zamonaviy davlat boshqaruvining muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi davlat xizmatlarining fuqarolar uchun ochiqligi, tengligi va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Raqamli demokratiya, ayniqsa, shaffoflik va javobgarlik tamoyillarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. O'zbekistonning raqamli boshqaruv tizimi, shu jumladan nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash, ushbu tamoyillarni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining joriy etilishi, albatta, O'zbekistonning raqamli boshqaruvga bo'lgan intilishining ijobiy

natijasidir. Bu nafaqat davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish, balki fuqarolarga teng va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Texnologik taraqqiyotning davlat boshqaruvida qo'llanilishi fuqarolarga xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonini ancha soddalashtiradi va tezlashtiradi. Shuningdek, bu tizim korrupsiya ehtimolini kamaytiradi, chunki inson omili cheklanadi va tizim barcha fuqarolar uchun teng sharoitlar yaratadi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashning demokratik ahamiyatini ta'kidlash lozim, chunki bu tizim fuqarolar o'rtasida tenglikni ta'minlash va adolatni o'rnatishga yordam beradi. Ularning davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda hech qanday kamsitilmaganligini sezishlari, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarida yashovchi fuqarolar uchun bu tizim, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirib, nafaqa olish jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtiradi.

Biroq, tizimning muvaffaqiyatli ishlashi uchun kiberxavfsizlik va ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligini ta'minlash zarur. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda to'plangan ma'lumotlar shaxsiy va moliyaviy jihatdan muhim bo'lgani uchun, ularni himoya qilishda yuqori darajadagi xavfsizlik choralarini ko'rish lozim. Shuningdek, hukumatning raqamli tizimni muntazam ravishda yangilab turishi, fuqarolar bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lishi va tizimni takomillashtirish uchun ishlatilgan texnologiyalarni doimiy ravishda tekshirib borishi zarur. Shu bilan birga, avtomatik tizimni muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish uchun, xalqaro tajriba va raqamli boshqaruvning ilg'or yondashuvlarini o'rganish, O'zbekistondagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy xususiyatlarga moslashtirilgan yondashuvni ishlab chiqish muhimdir. Bu o'z navbatida, tizimning barcha fuqarolar uchun teng va adolatli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashning qonunchilik asoslari. O'zbekistonda davlat xizmatlarini raqamlashtirish va demokratik tamoyillarni hayotga tatbiq etish "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasida belgilangan. Ushbu jarayonni huquqiy jihatdan mustahkamlash uchun qator qonunlar va qarorlar qabul qilingan:

1. "Elektron hukumat to'g'risida"gi qonun (2015-yil 9-dekabr): Ushbu qonun davlat boshqaruvida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish orqali shaffoflik va samaradorlikni oshirishni maqsad qiladi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi aynan ushbu qonunga asoslanib, fuqarolarga ma'muriy to'siqlarsiz xizmat ko'rsatish imkonini beradi.
2. "Davlat pensiya ta'minoti to'g'risida"gi qonun: Nafaqa huquqi bilan bog'liq masalalarni huquqiy jihatdan tartibga soluvchi ushbu qonun nafaqa jarayonini avtomatlashtirish uchun huquqiy asos yaratadi. Mazkur tizimda nafaqalar pensiya yoshiga yetgan fuqarolarning barcha zaruriy ma'lumotlari elektron bazalar orqali avtomatik aniqlanadi va tegishli qarorlar qabul qilinadi.
3. "Axborot xavfsizligi to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil 15-oktabr): Ushbu qonun davlat xizmatlarida raqamli tizimlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun qabul qilingan. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining ishlashi davomida fuqarolarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari himoyasini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.
4. Prezidentning 2022-yil 28-apreldagi qarori: "Davlat xizmatlarini raqamlashtirishni tezlashtirish va fuqarolarga ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlarni avtomatlashtirish to'g'risida"gi ushbu qaror nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash jarayonini ishga tushirishga asos bo'ldi. U davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatishda inson omilini kamaytirishni ko'zda tutadi.

"Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun. 2024-yil 23-martda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi tomonidan qabul qilingan "Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun, ijtimoiy himoya tizimini raqamlashtirish va fuqarolarga nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini soddalashtirishga qaratilgan muhim hujjatdir. Ushbu qonunning maqsadi fuqarolarga nafaqa olish jarayonida yanada samarali, tezkor va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatishni ta'minlashdan iboratdir.

Qonunning asosiy jihatlari: Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi orqali fuqarolar nafaqa olish huquqini avtomatik ravishda olishadi, shuningdek, barcha kerakli ma'lumotlar davlat ma'lumotlar bazasiga kiritilib, tizim tomonidan qayta ishlanadi. Ma'lumotlarni raqamli platformalarda boshqarish, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish, hamda fuqarolarga xizmat ko'rsatishda inson omilini kamaytirish ko'zda tutilgan. Ushbu qonun nafaqa tizimining yanada takomillashuvi, fuqarolar bilan davlat o'rtasidagi o'zaro ishonchning mustahkamlanishi va shaffoflikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Qonunning kuchga kirishi 2025-yilning 1-martiga belgilangan bo'lib, bu o'zgarish ijtimoiy himoya sohasidagi raqamli transformatsiyaning muhim qadamidir. Nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini avtomatlashtirish, ma'lumotlar bazasining integratsiyasi, hamda davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan ushbu qonun, ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik ahamiyati

- Fuqarolik tengligi va shaffoflik. Mazkur tizim barcha fuqarolarga bir xil imkoniyat yaratadi. Davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda ijtimoiy adolat va tenglik tamoyillari kuchayadi. Byurokratik to'siqlarning kamayishi natijasida nafaqaga chiqish jarayoni qulay va tezkor bo'ladi

- Davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligi. Avtomatlashtirilgan tizim inson omiliga bog'liq xatolar va korrupsiya xavfini minimallashtiradi. Bu esa davlat boshqaruviga bo'lgan ishonchni oshiradi.

- Fuqarolarning davlat boshqaruvida ishtiroki. Raqamli tizimlar orqali fuqarolar davlat xizmatlariga yaqinlashadi. Nafaqa jarayonining ochiq va tushunarli bo'lishi davlat va fuqarolar o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlaydi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash texnologik yechimlari.

- Elektron ma'lumotlar bazalari va integratsiya. Nafaqalarni tayinlash tizimi aholi reyestri, soliq tizimi va mehnat daftarchalarining elektron ma'lumotlar bazalari bilan bog'langan. Ushbu tizim avtomatik ravishda fuqarolarning pensiya yoshiga yetganini aniqlab, zaruriy jarayonlarni ishga tushiradi.

- Biometrik identifikatsiya va shaxsiy ma'lumotlar. Davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirishda biometrik identifikatsiya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu texnologiya orqali shaxsiy ma'lumotlar aniqligi va xavfsizligi ta'minlanadi.

- Sun'iy intellekt va algoritmlar. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari fuqarolarning ma'lumotlarini qayta ishlash va xato ehtimolini minimallashtirish uchun ishlatilmoqda. Bu esa jarayon tezligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

1. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik prinsiplar bilan muvofiqligi. Ilmiy manbalar (masalan, Dahl, R. A. (1998) "On Democracy") shuni ko'rsatadiki, demokratik boshqaruvda fuqarolarning teng va erkin ishtiroki asosiy o'rinda turadi. Raqamli tizimlar fuqarolarga teng imkoniyatlar yaratishga, biroq ularni ma'muriy va byurokratik to'siqlardan ozod qilishga imkon beradi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi, ayniqsa, bu jarayonda fuqarolarga hech qanday kiritilgan aralashuvsiz va qo'shimcha qiyinchiliksiz xizmat ko'rsatishga imkon beradi, bu esa jamiyatdagi tenglikni ta'minlaydi.

2. Texnologik taraqqiyot va davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligi. Avtomatik tizimlar nafaqat adolatni ta'minlaydi, balki davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, davlat xizmatlarini avtomatlashtirish jarayonida inson omilining kamayishi yordamida xizmatlar tezroq va xato ehtimoli kamroq amalga oshiriladi (Masuda, M., & Toffler, A. (2006) "The Third Wave"). Ushbu jarayon faqat shaffoflikni oshirishga qaratilgan emas, balki davlat ma'muriyatining samaradorligini ham sezilarli darajada

oshiradi. Misol uchun, O'zbekistonda nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi orqali pensiya va ijtimoiy yordam tizimlaridagi ortiqcha ish yukini kamaytirish, natijada davlatning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

3. Ijtimoiy adolat va fuqarolik tengligi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi fuqarolar o'rtasidagi tenglikni ta'minlashda katta rol o'ynaydi. Hozirgi kunda nafaqalarni olishda ayrim fuqarolarga, ayniqsa, qishloq hududlarida yashovchilar yoki raqamli savodxonligi past bo'lganlarga to'siqlar mavjud. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi esa fuqarolarni teng holda ta'minlaydi va davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda hech qanday kamsitishning oldini oladi. Bu esa ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Sen, A. (1999) o'zining "Development as Freedom" asarida ijtimoiy tenglik va adolatning iqtisodiy farovonlik bilan aloqasini o'rganadi va fuqarolarga taqdim etiladigan xizmatlarning teng taqsimoti jamiyatdagi barqarorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi deb ta'kidlaydi.

4. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlik. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi iqtisodiy jihatdan ham samarali. Elektron tizimlar va avtomatik algoritmlar davlat byudjeti xarajatlarini qisqartirishga yordam beradi. Pinker, S. (2011) "The Better Angels of Our Nature" kitobida avtomatlashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalarning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotdagi o'rni haqida fikr yuritadi. U iqtisodiy samaradorlikning faqat texnologik taraqqiyot bilan bog'liqligini emas, balki bu taraqqiyotning davlat boshqaruvida qanday to'g'ri qo'llanilishini ham ta'kidlaydi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda korrupsiya ehtimolini kamaytirish, ijtimoiy yordamlarni aniqlik va tezlik bilan taqsimlash davlat byudjetini samarali boshqarishga imkon beradi.

5. Kiberxavfsizlik va ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish muhimligi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining muvaffaqiyati faqat texnologik jihatdan emas, balki ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va maxfiylikni ta'minlash masalalarida ham bog'liq. Zuboff, S. (2019) "The Age of Surveillance Capitalism" asarida axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashda davlatlar va texnologiya kompaniyalarining qanday rol o'ynashini o'rganadi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda foydalaniladigan ma'lumotlar shaxsiy va moliyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgani uchun, ularni himoya qilishda yuqori darajadagi xavfsizlik choralarini ko'rish zarur.

Xulosa:

"Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy himoya tizimini raqamlashtirishdagi muhim bosqichni anglatadi. Ushbu qonun, fuqarolarga nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini avtomatik ravishda amalga oshirishni ta'minlab, davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirish va shaffoflikni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Nafaqa tayinlashning raqamli tizimga o'tishi, nafaqa olish huquqini tekshirishda sun'iy intellekt va avtomatizatsiya vositalaridan foydalanishni nazarda tutadi, bu esa jarayonni tezlashtiradi va xatoliklar ehtimolini kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, qonunning maqsadi nafaqa tizimiga ishonchni oshirish, ijtimoiy himoya va pensiya ta'minoti sohasidagi korrupsiyani kamaytirish, va fuqarolarga shaffof xizmat ko'rsatishdan iborat. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tarzda tayinlashning huquqiy asoslari, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy xavfsizligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi va davlat xizmatlarining sifatini yangi darajaga ko'taradi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu qonun nafaqa tizimining raqamli transformatsiyasini amalga oshirish orqali davlatning fuqarolar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarini yanada yaxshilashga qaratilgan muhim qadamlardan biridir. Shu bilan birga, avtomatik nafaqa tayinlash tizimi ijtimoiy himoyaning samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va adolatli nafaqa ta'minotini ta'minlashni nazarda tutadi. Biroq, qonun amalga oshirilish jarayonida ko'plab texnologik, huquqiy va amaliy masalalarni hal qilish zarur. Avtomatik tizimlar va raqamli platformalar orqali nafaqa olishda xatoliklar va tizimdagi muammolarni bartaraf etish, fuqarolarni to'g'ri va tezkor ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, qonunning samarali amalga oshirilishi va natijalari, davlat va

jamiyatning ijtimoiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nafaqa tizimini yanada rivojlantirish va avtomatik tarzda tayinlash, raqamli iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashda O'zbekistonning yuksak qadamlaridan biri sifatida tarixga kiradi.

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston jamiyati ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy sohalarida yuksak bilim va shiddatli harakati bilan o'rnak bo'lib kelayotgan o'zbek ayollari hususida mulohazalar bayon etiladi. Ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi o'rni, ahamiyati, duch kelayotgan to'siqlari va rivojlanish yo'llari chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarning ilm-fan sohasiga jalb etilishini cheklaydigan ijtimoiy muammolar, oilaviy majburiyatlar, moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar va huquqiy erkinlik yetishmasligi kabi muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi ishtirokini oshirish uchun ta'limni qo'llab-quvvatlash, qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va jamiyatda gender tenglikni targ'ib qilish kabi yechimlar taklif etiladi. Yuqoridagi fikrimizga misol qilib olima ayollar va tarixda jasorat ko'rsatgan jasur, dono yo'lboshchilar keltirilgan

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Ayollar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik, inson huquqlari, ayol huquqlari, zo'ravonlik, gender tengligi, onalik va bolalik, ayollar tadbirkorligi, olima ayol, ayollar daftari, xotin-qizlar talimi.

ANNOTATION: This article expresses reflections on Uzbek women, who serve as an example in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres of Uzbek society with their high knowledge and vigorous activity. The role, significance, obstacles faced, and development paths of women in the field of science are deeply analyzed. Social problems, such as family obligations, financial difficulties, and lack of legal freedom, that

limit the involvement of women in the field of science are examined. The article also proposes solutions to increase women's participation in the field of science, such as supporting education, improving legislation, and promoting gender equality in society. As an example of the above, female scientists and courageous, wise leaders who have shown bravery in history are cited.

KEY WORDS: Women, socio-political activity, human rights, women's rights, violence, gender equality, motherhood and childhood, women's entrepreneurship, female scientist, women's notebook, girls education.

Tarixdan ma'lumki, yurtimizda ayollar mavqei va roli alohida hurmat hamda ehtirom bilan tilga olingan va jamiyatda tengsiz me'zon sifatida qaralgan. O'zbek ayoli oqila, dono, oilaparvar, ibo-hayoli, ahloqan go'zal bolib ulg'ayadi. Dunyo xalqlari ayollari orasida o'zbek ayoli oilaparvarligi bilan ajralib turadi va shu bois ham buyuk o'zbek o'g'lonlarini tarbiyalaydi. Hozirgi kunga kelib demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatimizda ayollarning o'rni beqiyos hisoblanadi. Ta'kidlash joiz, bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini bunyod etish sari odimlab borish yo'lida mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarda ayollarning baxti asos qilib olingani barchamizga ma'lum. Ko'hna tarix To'maris, Saroymulxonim, Nodirabegim, Gulbadanbegim, Uvaysiy, Dilshod otin, Anbar otin, Zulfiya singari yuzlab mo'tabar ayollarimizning millat sha'ni, or-nomusini saqlash yo'lidagi jasoratlariga guvohdir. Muammolarimizga xos bo'lgan noyob fazilatlar zamonamiz ayollari siymosida ham davom etmoqda. Zero, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev ta'kidlaganidek, "Ayoli e'zozlangan yurt – qudratli bo'ladi". Sir emaski, yangi Uyg'onish davri, avvalo, ilm-fanning taraqqiyotiga, milliy ma'naviyatning mustahkamligiga bog'liq hisoblanadi. Yana bir muhim masala shundaki Xalq ta'limi vaziri Sherzod Shermatov boshchiligida 2021-2022 o'quv yili tashkil etilishiga bag'ishlangan ochiq muloqot bo'lib o'tmoqda. Unda aytilishicha, yangi o'quv yilida maktab o'quvchilariga milliy ro'mol va do'ppida bo'lishga ruxsat berildi. "Har doim yangi o'quv yili oldidan muhokamalarga, gap-so'zlarga sabab bo'ladi bu masala. Davlat rahbari O'qituvchi-murabbiylar kuniga bag'ishlangan yig'ilishda "Bitta o'g'il bolani o'qitsangiz bir insonga ta'lim bergan bo'lasiz, bitta qiz bolani o'qitsangiz, butun oilani o'qitgan bo'lasiz" deya o'zligimizni anglash, milliy urf-odatlar yuzasidan tashabbus ko'rsatdi. Shu munosabat bilan yangi o'quv yilida yangilik qilmoqchimiz. Ko'pchilik ota-onalarning murojaatlarini inobatga olib, milliy qadriyatlarimizni inobatga olgan holda, qizlarimiz uchun istisno tariqasida maktabda oq va ochiq ranglarda milliy ro'mol (boshning orqa tomoniga o'ralgan holatda) va do'ppida bo'lishlariga ruxsat etiladi", deya ma'lum qildi vazir. Vazirning so'zlariga ko'ra, bundan ko'zlangan maqsad – qizlarni o'qitishga e'tiborni kuchaytirish hisoblanadi. Mazkur o'tkir haqiqatni chuqur his qilgan holda xotin-qizlarning ta'limi va ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanishlari uchun davlatimiz tomonidan yangi imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh. M.Mirziyoevning 2022- yil 7- martda "Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo'llabquvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi [1] farmoni mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish, sog'lig'ini saqlash, kasbga o'qitish va bandligini ta'minlash,tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish, ehtiyojmand xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy

qo'llab-quvvatlash, gender tenglikni ta'minlash borasida olib borilayotgan islohotlarni tizimli davom ettirish, shuningdek, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Global kun tartibining Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini izchil amalga oshirish masalarini jamladi. O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarga ta'lim olishlari uchun yanada qulay shartsharoitlar yaratish, ularning ilmiy salohiyati va malakasini tizimli oshirib borishni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida 2022-2023 o'quv yilidan boshlab: oliy ta'lim muassasalari, texnikum va kollejlarda, shu jumladan sirtqi va kechki ta'lim shaklida o'qiyotgan xotin-qizlarning ta'lim kontraktlarini to'lash uchun 7-yil muddatga foizsiz ta'lim kreditlarini moliyalashtirish maqsadida tijorat banklariga Davlat budjetidan har yili 1,8 trillion so'm resurs mablag'lari ajratilishi davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining magistratura bosqichida o'qiyotgan barcha xotin-qizlarning kontrakt to'lovlarini qaytarish shartisiz qoplash maqsadida, Davlat budjetidan har yili kamida 200 milliard so'm moliyalashtirish. xorijiy Oliy ta'lim muassasalarining bakalavriat ta'lim dasturlari bo'yicha — 50 nafar, magistratura ta'lim dasturlari bo'yicha — 10 nafar xotin-qizlarga har yili "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi orqali qo'shimcha grantlar

ajratib borish. Davlat ilmiy tashkilotlari yoki oliy ta'lim muassasalari doktoranturasiga xotin-qizlar uchun har yili kamida 300 tadan maqsadli kvota ajratib borilishi kabi muhim vazifalar tizimli amalga oshirilib borish belgilandi. Bu boradagi ahamiyatli masalalardan biri erta turmushdir. Erta turmushning ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi faoliyatiga ta'siri juda murakkab va ko'p qirrali. Bu ta'sirni salbiy va ijobiy jihatlardan ko'rib chiqish mumkin, ammo ko'p hollarda salbiy oqibatlar ustunlik qiladi. Salbiy ta'sirlari: 1. Ta'lim olish imkoniyatining cheklanishi: Erta turmushga chiqqan qizlar ko'pincha o'qishni tashlashga majbur bo'ladi. Bu ularning oliy ma'lumot olish, ilmiy bilimlarni egallash va kasbiy rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Ilm-fan sohasida muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun uzoq muddatli ta'lim va tadqiqotlar talab etiladi. Erta turmush bu jarayonni to'xtatishi yoki qiyinlashtirishi mumkin. 2. Oilaviy majburiyatlarning ortishi: Erta turmushga chiqqan ayollar tez orada ona bo'lishadi va bolalar tarbiyasi bilan bog'liq katta mas'uliyatni o'z zimmlariga olishadi. Bu ularning ilmiy faoliyatga vaqt ajratishini qiyinlashtiradi. Uy ishlari, erining talablari va oilaviy majburiyatlar ayollarning energiyasini so'rib oladi va ularning kasbiy ambitsiyalarini cheklaydi. 3. Ijtimoiy izolyatsiya: Erta turmushga chiqqan ayollar ko'pincha o'z tengdoshlaridan ajralib qoladi va ijtimoiy doirasi torayadi. Bu ularning ilmiy hamjamiyat bilan aloqa qilish, tajriba almashish va hamkorlik qilish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. 4. Psixologik muammolar: Erta turmushga chiqqan ayollar ko'pincha stress, depressiya, o'ziga ishonchsizlik va ruhiy tushkunlikka duch keladi. Bu ularning aqliy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi va ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishga xalaqit beradi. Oilaviy zo'ravonlik, iqtisodiy qaramlik va huquqlarning cheklanishi ayollarning ahvolini yanada og'irlashtirishi mumkin. Moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar ayollarning ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun zarur bo'lgan resurslarga (kitoblar, kompyuter, internet) ega bo'lishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Ijobiy ta'sirlari (kamdan-kam hollarda): Oilaning qo'llab-quvvatlashi: Ba'zi hollarda, agar oila ayolning ilmiy faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlasa, unga moddiy va ma'naviy yordam ko'rsatsa, erta turmush ayolga o'z maqsadlariga erishishga yordam berishi mumkin. Eri va oila a'zolarining yordami ayolga uy ishlarini yengillashtirishga, bolalar tarbiyasi bilan shug'ullanishga va ilmiy faoliyatga ko'proq vaqt ajratishga

imkon beradi, bu esa maqsadga muvofiq, albatta. Hozirgi kunda o'zbekistonda ayollar tadbirkorligi ham izchil qo'llab-quvvatlanib borilmoqda. Biznes bilan shug'ullanish istagidagi ayollarga 6,9 trillion so'mlik imtiyozli kreditlar ajratildi. Tashabbuslarni qo'llab quvvatlash, mavjud kredit majburiyatlarini yengillashtirish maqsadida kredit qarzдорligi bo'lgan 8 919 nafar ayolga 6,8 milliard so'mlik kafolat mablag'i berildi. Besh muhim tashabbus doirasida 21 500 nafar xotin-qiz qisqa muddatli kasb-hunar kurslarida o'qitildi. Natijada o'z biznesini boshlaganlar soni bir yilda deyarli 45 000 nafarga oshdi. Bugungi kunda ayollarimiz xalq amaliy san'atining 27 yo'nalishida faol ish olib bormoqda. Ular uchun tajribali hunarmandlar ishtirokida mahorat darslari tizimli ravishda o'tkazilib borilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda ota-onasini yoki ulardan birini yo'qotgan qizlar, boquvchisi bo'lmagan yolg'iz ayollar va kam ta'minlangan oilalardan bo'lgan qizlar uchun oliy ta'lim muassasasiga kirishda taqdim etiladigan grantlar ikki baravarga oshirildi. Jahon bankining Ayollar, biznes va huquq indeksi e'lon qilindi. Unda O'zbekiston 2020 yil yakuni bo'yicha xotin-qizlar huquqlari va gender tenglik borasida muhim islohotlarni amalga oshirgan 27 davlat safiga kirdi[2]. Ayollar va qizlarning ilm-fan bilan to'laqonli foydalanishlariga teng imkoniyatlar yaratilishi, xotin-qizlarning huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish maqsadida BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan qabul qilingan «Taraqqiyot maqsadlaridagi fan, texnika va innovatsiyalar» to'g'risida rezolyutsiyada 11 fevral – Xalqaro ilm-fan sohasidagi xotin-qizlar kuni deb e'lon qilingan. Ayollar daftari” bilan ishlash orqali ijtimoiy ko'makka muhtoj xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimi yaratilib, 2021-yilning o'zida 900 mingga yaqin xotin-qizlarga ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, tibbiy, huquqiy va psixologik ko'mak berish uchun 2 trillion so'mga yaqin mablag' yo'naltirildi. Ota-onasi yoki ularning biridan ayrilgan muhtoj qizlar, boquvchisi yo'q yolg'iz ayollarning o'qish uchun kontrakt to'lovlarini to'lab berish tizimi joriy etilib, oliy ta'lim muassasasiga qabul qilishda ehtiyojmand oilalar qizlari uchun grant o'rinlar soni ikki baravarga oshirildi. Xotin-qizlar uchun ish o'rinlarini yaratishga qaratilgan biznes loyihalarini moliyalashtirish maqsadida 6 oylik imtiyozli davr bilan kreditlar ajratish amaliyoti yo'lga qo'yildi, “Har bir oila — tadbirkor” dasturi doirasida 126 mingga yaqin ayollarga imtiyozli kreditlar berildi. Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun qariyb 215 ming oilaga 6 trillion so'mdan ziyod kredit ajratildi. 55 ming nafar xotin-qizlar tadbirkorlik va kasb-hunar markazlari tomonidan o'qitildi, hunarmandchilik va kasanachilikka jalb etildi. Bugungi kunda keng ko'lamlı demokratik islohotlarimiz natijasida ayollarimizning siyosiy-ijtimoiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Oliy Majlis Senati raisi xotin-qizlar vakilasi ekanligi, tumanlarda ayol hokimlar faoliyat boshlayotgani nafaqat mintaqamizda, balki xalqaro miqyosda ham e'tiborga molik hodisa. 2020 yil dekabr oyida mamlakatimiz parlamenti va mahalliy kengashlarga bo'lib o'tgan saylovlar natijasiga ko'ra, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasiga saylangan 150 nafar deputatning 48 nafari yoki 32 foizini, Senatda va mahalliy kengashlarda 25 foizni xotin-qizlar tashkil etdi. Bu ko'rsatkich O'zbekiston tarixida birinchi marta milliy parlamentda ayollar soni Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan belgilangan tavsiyalarga mos darajaga yetganligidan dalolatdir. Hozirda mamlakatimizda ayollar jamiyatning barchasohalarida o'z iqtidor va imkoniyatlarini namoyon qilmoqdalar. Ishlab chiqarish, ta'lim-tarbiya, tibbiyot, ilm-fan, madaniyat va sport sohalari rivojida ham ayollarimizning munosib hissasi bor.

Vatanimizning eng oliy mukofoti – “O‘zbekiston Qahramoni”, shuningdek “Xalq o‘qituvchisi”, “Xalq shoiri”, “Xalq artisti” unvonlariga sazovor bo‘lganlar orasida ayollar ko‘pchilikni tashkil etadi. Akademik, professor, fan doktori maqomiga ega xotinqizlarimiz O‘zbekiston ilm-fani taraqqiyotiga munosib hissa qo‘shmoqdalar [3-9]. Azal azaldan aqlan etuk, jismonan soglom va manan barkamol avlodni aynan oila deb tarbiyalaydi hamda vayaga etkazadi [4]. Ozbek oilasida qadimdan patriarxat tizim saqlanib kelar ekan oila boshining erkak kishi ekanligi va uning oiladagi orni muhim sanaladi[5]. Ammo jamiyatimizda ayollarga nisbatan past nazar bila qarash va ularga adolatsiz munosabatda bolish kabi holatlar mavjud emas, ziro ayol ona, singil, turmush ortog va yaqinimizdir. Xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, psixologik qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ular bilan manzilli ishlash maqsadida “Ayollar daftari” tizimi, ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish, xotin-qizlarni ish bilan ta‘minlashning yangicha mexanizmlari joriy etildi. Ota-onasi yoki ularning biridan ayrilgan muhtoj qizlar, boquvchisi yo‘q yolg‘iz ayollarning o‘qish to‘lovlarini qoplab berish tizimi amaliyotga tatbiq etilib, oliy ta‘lim muassasalariga qabul qilishda ehtiyojmand oilalar qizlari uchun grantlar soni ikki barobar ortdi. Bu muhim islohotlar O‘zbekistonning xalqaro maydondagi imijini oshirish bilan birga, mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy mavqei yanada kuchaytirish, shu orqali oilani mustahkamlash, yuqori intellektual darajadagi yosh avlodni voyaga yetkazish, jamiyat barqarorligini ta‘minlashning garovi hisoblanadi [6-5]. Xulosa va takliflar. Ushbu maqola O‘zbekistonda ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi o‘rni muhimligini, ammo bu sohada hali ko‘plab to‘siqlar mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. Ijtimoiy holatlar, oilaviy majburiyatlar va moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar ayollarning ilm-fan sohasiga to‘liq jalb etilishiga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, maqolada ta‘limni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, gender tengligini targ‘ib qilish va qonunchilikni takomillashtirish orqali bu muammolarni hal qilish mumkinligi ta‘kidlandi. Ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi ishtirokini oshirish nafaqat gender tengligini ta‘minlashga, balki mamlakatning ilmiy va texnologik rivojlanishiga ham hissa qo‘shadi. Kelgusida ushbu sohada tadqiqotlar olib borish, muammolarni chuqurroq o‘rganish va amaliy yechimlarni topish zarur. Shuningdek, davlat, ta‘lim muassasalari, ilmiy tashkilotlar va jamiyatning birgalikdagi harakatlari ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Jamiyatda ayol ozi bilan birga bir qancha muhim vazifalarni amalga oshirib boradi. Ayollarning donoligi bu jamiyat kelajagining poydevotidir. Shu bois mavzu mazmunidan kelib chiqib quyidagilarni taklif sifatida kiritishni maqul kordik:

1. Gender stereotiplarini yengish-Gender xabardorligini oshirish: Maktab, oliy ta‘lim va ilmiy muassasalar darajasida gender stereotiplari haqida maxsus kurslar va treninglar o‘tkazish. Ayollar uchun ilm-fan sohasida mavjud imkoniyatlar haqida xabardorlikni oshirish.-Ta‘lim tizimida ijtimoiy adolatni ta‘minlash: Ta‘lim dasturlarini gender tengligini ta‘minlaydigan tarzda ishlab chiqish.

2. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rag‘batlantirish

-Ilmiy loyihalarda ayollarning roli: Ilmiy tadqiqotlarni moliyalashtirishda gender tengligini ta‘minlash va ayol tadqiqotchilarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash. Ayollarni bosh ilmiy izlanishlar va loyihalar bilan shug‘ullanishga rag‘batlantirish.-Ilmiy konferensiyalar va seminarlar: Ayol olimlar va ilmiy tadqiqotchilar uchun maxsus

konferensiyalar, seminarlar va yig'ilishlar tashkil etish, ularda o'z bilimlarini ulashish va yangiliklarni taqdim etishga imkon berish.

3. Ilmiy yetakchilik va rol o'ynash-Ayollarni ilmiy rahbarlikka tayyorlash: Ayol tadqiqotchilarni ilmiy rahbarlik lavozimlariga tayyorlash, ularning liderlik salohiyatini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan kurslar va treninglar.-Ayollarga ilmiy rahbarlik lavozimlarida imkoniyatlar yaratish: Ilmiy tashkilotlarda ayollarni bosh lavozimlarga tayinlash, ilmiy komitetlarda va muhim ilmiy qararlarda ayollarni ishtirok etishini ta'minlash.

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalaridagi ishtiroki, ularga yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar, duch kelayotgan to'siqlar va ushbu yo'nalishdagi kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari keng yoritilgan. Ayollarning ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyotdagi o'rni, innovatsion faoliyatdagi ishtiroki va akademik muhitdagi vakilligi tahlil qilingan. Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalaridagi ishtiroki har qanday jamiyatning intellektual va iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti uchun beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi globallashtirish va innovatsiyalar

asrida ayollar nafaqat an'anaviy ta'lim sohalarida, balki yuqori texnologiyalar, fan va texnologiya, tibbiyot, muhandislik va STEM yo'nalishlarida faol qatnashmoqda. Bu yo'nalishlardagi muvaffaqiyatlar ayol olimlar va mutaxassislarning salohiyati to'g'risida yorqin dalildir.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, ayol olimlar, ilmiy faoliyat, akademik lavozimlar, imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar, stereotiplar, ijtimoiy cheklovlar, innovatsiyalar, ayollar salohiyati, barqaror rivojlanish, ta'lim siyosati, Inklyuziv ta'lim, fan va texnologiya, STEM yo'nalishlari, ayollar huquqlari, innovatsion rivojlanish.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalaridagi ishtiroki har qanday jamiyatning intellektual va iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti uchun beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi globallashuv va innovatsiyalar asrida ayollar nafaqat an'anaviy ta'lim sohalarida, balki yuqori texnologiyalar, fan va texnologiya, tibbiyot, muhandislik va STEM yo'nalishlarida faol qatnashmoqda. Bu yo'nalishlardagi muvaffaqiyatlar ayol olimlar va mutaxassislarning salohiyati to'g'risida yorqin dalildir. Shunga qaramay, ko'plab ayollar hali ham ilmiy faoliyatga to'laqonli kirishishda turli to'siqlarga duch kelmoqda. Bular jumlasiga gender stereotiplari, oilaviy majburiyatlar, institutsional cheklovlar, moliyaviy resurslarga yetarli kirish imkoniyatining yo'qligi va yuqori ilmiy lavozimlarga chiqishda mavjud bo'lgan gender tafovutlar kiradi. Ayniqsa, akademik lavozimlarda erkaklarga nisbatan ayollar ulushining pastligi ko'plab mamlakatlar uchun dolzarb muammo bo'lib qolmoqda.[1]

Biroq oxirgi yillarda gender tengligi borasida ko'plab ilg'or siyosatlar va dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayollar huquqlarini kengaytirish, ularning ilm-fan sohasida yetakchi bo'lishini qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida innovatsion dasturlar, inklyuziv ta'lim tamoyillari va xalqaro hamkorlik loyihalari yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bu jarayonlarda ayollar salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish orqali nafaqat ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishi, balki jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga zamin yaratiladi. Ayniqsa, raqamlashtirish va masofaviy ta'lim imkoniyatlari ayollarga yangi imkoniyatlarni ochmoqda. Masalan, qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollar uchun zamonaviy bilimlarga ega bo'lish, ilmiy loyiha va grantlarda ishtirok etish imkoniyati ortib bormoqda. Bu esa nafaqat ta'limga kirish imkoniyatini oshiradi, balki iqtisodiy mustaqillikni ham ta'minlaydi. Shu bilan birga, fan va texnologiyalardagi ishtirok orqali ayollar jamiyatning muhim muammolariga innovatsion yechimlar taklif qilishga qodir bo'lmoqda.

Ta'lim siyosati va strategik rejalashtirish jarayonida ayollar ishtirokini kengaytirish asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Ayollarni rag'batlantirish dasturlari orqali ularning STEM sohalarida faol bo'lishi targ'ib qilinmoqda. Turli mamlakatlarda ayol olimlarga yo'naltirilgan grantlar, ilmiy stajirovkalar va rahbarlik kurslari mavjud bo'lib, ular kelajakda ilmiy yetakchilar safini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplari va ijtimoiy to'siqlarni yengish uchun ta'lim tizimida gender sezgir yondashuvni kuchaytirish, ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali ayollarning ilmiy muvaffaqiyatlarini keng targ'ib qilish zarur. Shuningdek, ilmiy muassasalarda ayollar uchun mentorlik dasturlarini joriy etish, rahbarlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish muhimdir. Bu esa ayollarni yuqori ilmiy lavozimlarga ko'tarilishida yordam beradi va gender tengligini mustahkamlaydi. Innovatsion rivojlanish

jarayonida ayollarning ishtiroki jamiyatga yangi, ijodiy va barqaror yechimlarni taklif qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ularning ilmiy ishlanmalari va ixtirolari sog'liqni saqlash, ekologiya, ta'lim va boshqa ijtimoiy sohalarda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu esa ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi o'rnini yanada kuchaytiradi va ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi rolini yanada yuksaltiradi.[2]

Umuman olganda, ayollarni ilm-fan va ta'limga keng jalb qilish, ularning ilmiy salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish nafaqat ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlaydi, balki mamlakatlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi va barqaror rivojlanish strategiyalarini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishga imkon yaratadi. Shu bois, davlat siyosati va jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari ayollarning ilmiy va ta'lim sohasidagi imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, to'siqlarni bartaraf etish va ularni yetakchilikka tayyorlashga doimiy e'tibor qaratishi zarur. Bu esa nafaqat ayollar, balki butun jamiyat uchun yangi istiqbollar ochadi, ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida yangi innovatsion avlodni shakllantiradi.

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2-ilova

TEKNOLOGIYALAR ASRIDA DAVLAT XIZMATLARI: NAFAQALARNI AVTOMATIK TAYINLASHNING DEMOKRATIK AHAMIYATI

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. O'zbekistonda 2025-yil 1-martdan boshlab joriy etilgan nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi fuqarolarga teng va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatish, davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish va korrupsiyani kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Maqolada davlat xizmatlarini avtomatlashtirishning qonunchilik asoslari, texnologik yechimlari va xalqaro tajribalar hamda bu tizimning fuqarolarning ijtimoiy adolatga bo'lgan ishonchiga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli demokratiya, avtomatik nafaqa tayinlash, elektron hukumat, ijtimoiy adolat, shaffoflik, administrativ samaradorlik, kiberxavfsizlik, O'zbekiston, texnologik integratsiya, sun'iy intellekt

Аннотация. В статье анализируется демократическое значение системы автоматического распределения льгот с использованием цифровых технологий. Система автоматического распределения льгот, внедряемая в Узбекистане с 1 марта 2025 года, обеспечит равные и прозрачные услуги гражданам, повысит эффективность государственных услуг и снизит уровень коррупции. В статье рассматриваются законодательная база, технологические решения и международный опыт

автоматизации государственных услуг, а также то, как эта система влияет на доверие граждан к социальной справедливости.

Ключевые слова: цифровая демократия, автоматическое назначение пенсий, электронное правительство, социальная справедливость, прозрачность, административная эффективность, кибербезопасность, Узбекистан, технологическая интеграция, искусственный интеллект

Annotation This article analyzes the democratic significance of the automatic allocation of benefits system using digital technologies. The automatic allocation of benefits system, introduced in Uzbekistan from March 1, 2025, will provide citizens with equal and transparent services, increase the efficiency of public services, and reduce corruption. The article examines the legislative framework, technological solutions, and international experiences of the automation of public services, as well as how this system affects citizens' trust in social justice.

Keywords: digital democracy, automated pension assignment, e-government, social justice, transparency, administrative efficiency, cybersecurity, Uzbekistan, technological integration artificial intelligence

Demokratiya va raqamli texnologiyalarning o'zaro aloqasi zamonaviy davlat boshqaruvining muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi davlat xizmatlarining fuqarolar uchun ochiqligi, tengligi va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Raqamli demokratiya, ayniqsa, shaffoflik va javobgarlik tamoyillarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. O'zbekistonning raqamli boshqaruv tizimi, shu jumladan nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash, ushbu tamoyillarni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining joriy etilishi, albatta, O'zbekistonning raqamli boshqaruvga bo'lgan intilishining ijobiy natijasidir. Bu nafaqat davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish, balki fuqarolarga teng va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Texnologik taraqqiyotning davlat boshqaruvida qo'llanilishi fuqarolarga xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonini ancha soddalashtiradi va tezlashtiradi. Shuningdek, bu tizim korrupsiya ehtimolini kamaytiradi, chunki inson omili cheklanadi va tizim barcha fuqarolar uchun teng sharoitlar yaratadi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashning demokratik ahamiyatini ta'kidlash lozim, chunki bu tizim fuqarolar o'rtasida tenglikni ta'minlash va adolatni o'rnatishga yordam beradi. Ularning davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda hech qanday kamsitilmaganligini sezishlari, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarida yashovchi fuqarolar uchun bu tizim, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirib, nafaqa olish jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtiradi.

Biroq, tizimning muvaffaqiyatli ishlashi uchun kiberxavfsizlik va ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligini ta'minlash zarur. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda to'plangan ma'lumotlar shaxsiy va moliyaviy jihatdan muhim bo'lgani uchun, ularni himoya qilishda yuqori darajadagi xavfsizlik choralarini ko'rish lozim. Shuningdek, hukumatning raqamli tizimni muntazam ravishda yangilab turishi, fuqarolar bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lishi va tizimni takomillashtirish uchun ishlatilgan texnologiyalarni doimiy ravishda tekshirib borishi zarur. Shu bilan birga, avtomatik tizimni muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish uchun, xalqaro tajriba va raqamli boshqaruvning ilg'or yondashuvlarini o'rganish, O'zbekistondagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy xususiyatlarga moslashtirilgan yondashuvni ishlab chiqish muhimdir. Bu o'z navbatida, tizimning barcha fuqarolar uchun teng va adolatli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashning qonunchilik asoslari. O'zbekistonda davlat xizmatlarini raqamlashtirish va demokratik tamoyillarni hayotga tatbiq etish "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasida belgilangan. Ushbu jarayonni huquqiy jihatdan mustahkamlash uchun qator qonunlar va qarorlar qabul qilingan:

1. "Elektron hukumat to'g'risida"gi qonun (2015-yil 9-dekabr): Ushbu qonun davlat boshqaruvida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish orqali shaffoflik va samaradorlikni oshirishni maqsad qiladi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi aynan ushbu qonunga asoslanib, fuqarolarga ma'muriy to'siqlarsiz xizmat ko'rsatish imkonini beradi.

2. "Davlat pensiya ta'minoti to'g'risida"gi qonun: Nafaqa huquqi bilan bog'liq masalalarni huquqiy jihatdan tartibga soluvchi ushbu qonun nafaqa jarayonini avtomatlashtirish uchun huquqiy asos yaratadi. Mazkur tizimda nafaqalar pensiya yoshiga yetgan fuqarolarning barcha zaruriy ma'lumotlari elektron bazalar orqali avtomatik aniqlanadi va tegishli qarorlar qabul qilinadi.

3. "Axborot xavfsizligi to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil 15-oktabr): Ushbu qonun davlat xizmatlarida raqamli tizimlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun qabul qilingan. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining ishlashi davomida fuqarolarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari himoyasini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

4. Prezidentning 2022-yil 28-apreldagi qarori: "Davlat xizmatlarini raqamlashtirishni tezlashtirish va fuqarolarga ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlarni avtomatlashtirish to'g'risida"gi ushbu qaror nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash jarayonini ishga tushirishga asos bo'ldi. U davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatishda inson omilini kamaytirishni ko'zda tutadi.

"Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun. 2024-yil 23-martda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi tomonidan qabul qilingan "Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun, ijtimoiy himoya tizimini raqamlashtirish va fuqarolarga nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini soddalashtirishga qaratilgan muhim hujjatdir. Ushbu qonunning maqsadi fuqarolarga nafaqa olish jarayonida yanada samarali, tezkor va shaffof xizmat ko'rsatishni ta'minlashdan iboratdir.

Qonunning asosiy jihatlari: Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi orqali fuqarolar nafaqa olish huquqini avtomatik ravishda olishadi, shuningdek, barcha kerakli ma'lumotlar davlat ma'lumotlar bazasiga kiritilib, tizim tomonidan qayta ishlanadi. Ma'lumotlarni raqamli platformalarda boshqarish, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish, hamda fuqarolarga xizmat ko'rsatishda inson omilini kamaytirish ko'zda tutilgan. Ushbu qonun nafaqa tizimining yanada takomillashuvi, fuqarolar bilan davlat o'rtasidagi o'zaro ishonchning mustahkamlanishi va shaffoflikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Qonunning kuchga kirishi 2025-yilning 1-martiga belgilangan bo'lib, bu o'zgarish ijtimoiy himoya sohasidagi raqamli transformatsiyaning muhim qadamidir. Nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini avtomatlashtirish, ma'lumotlar bazasining integratsiyasi, hamda davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan ushbu qonun, ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik ahamiyati

- Fuqarolik tengligi va shaffoflik. Mazkur tizim barcha fuqarolarga bir xil imkoniyat yaratadi. Davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda ijtimoiy adolat va tenglik tamoyillari kuchayadi. Byurokratik to'siqlarning kamayishi natijasida nafaqaga chiqish jarayoni qulay va tezkor bo'ladi

- Davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligi. Avtomatlashtirilgan tizim inson omiliga bog'liq xatolar va korrupsiya xavfini minimallashtiradi. Bu esa davlat boshqaruviga bo'lgan ishonchni oshiradi.

- Fuqarolarning davlat boshqaruvida ishtiroki. Raqamli tizimlar orqali fuqarolar davlat xizmatlariga yaqinlashadi. Nafaqa jarayonining ochiq va tushunarli bo'lishi davlat va fuqarolar o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlaydi.

Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash texnologik yechimlari.

- Elektron ma'lumotlar bazalari va integratsiya. Nafaqalarni tayinlash tizimi aholi reyestri, soliq tizimi va mehnat daftarchalarining elektron ma'lumotlar bazalari bilan bog'langan. Ushbu tizim avtomatik ravishda fuqarolarning pensiya yoshiga yetganini aniqlab, zaruriy jarayonlarni ishga tushiradi.

- Biometrik identifikatsiya va shaxsiy ma'lumotlar. Davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirishda biometrik identifikatsiya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu texnologiya orqali shaxsiy ma'lumotlar aniqligi va xavfsizligi ta'minlanadi.

- Sun'iy intellekt va algoritmlar. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari fuqarolarning ma'lumotlarini qayta ishlash va xato ehtimolini minimallashtirish uchun ishlatilmoqda. Bu esa jarayon tezligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

1. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining demokratik prinsiplar bilan muvofiqligi. Ilmiy manbalar (masalan, Dahl, R. A. (1998) "On Democracy") shuni ko'rsatadiki, demokratik boshqaruvda fuqarolarning teng va erkin ishtiroki asosiy o'rinda turadi. Raqamli tizimlar fuqarolarga teng imkoniyatlar yaratishga, biroq ularni ma'muriy va byurokratik to'siqlardan ozod qilishga imkon beradi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi, ayniqsa, bu jarayonda fuqarolarga hech qanday kiritilgan aralashuvsiz va qo'shimcha qiyinchiliksiz xizmat ko'rsatishga imkon beradi, bu esa jamiyatdagi tenglikni ta'minlaydi.

2. Texnologik taraqqiyot va davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligi. Avtomatik tizimlar nafaqat adolatni ta'minlaydi, balki davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, davlat xizmatlarini avtomatlashtirish jarayonida inson omilining kamayishi yordamida xizmatlar tezroq va xato ehtimoli kamroq amalga oshiriladi (Masuda, M., & Toffler, A. (2006) "The Third Wave"). Ushbu jarayon faqat shaffoflikni oshirishga qaratilgan emas, balki davlat ma'muriyatining samaradorligini ham sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Misol uchun, O'zbekistonda nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi orqali pensiya va ijtimoiy yordam tizimlaridagi ortiqcha ish yukini kamaytirish, natijada davlatning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

3. Ijtimoiy adolat va fuqarolik tengligi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi fuqarolar o'rtasidagi tenglikni ta'minlashda katta rol o'ynaydi. Hozirgi kunda nafaqalarni olishda ayrim fuqarolarga, ayniqsa, qishloq hududlarida yashovchilar yoki raqamli savodxonligi past bo'lganlarga to'siqlar mavjud. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi esa fuqarolarni teng holda ta'minlaydi va davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanishda hech qanday kamsitishning oldini oladi. Bu esa ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Sen, A. (1999) o'zining "Development as Freedom" asarida ijtimoiy tenglik va adolatning iqtisodiy farovonlik bilan aloqasini o'rganadi va fuqarolarga taqdim etiladigan xizmatlarning teng taqsimoti jamiyatdagi barqarorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi deb ta'kidlaydi.

4. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlik. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimi iqtisodiy jihatdan ham samarali. Elektron tizimlar va avtomatik algoritmlar davlat byudjeti xarajatlarini qisqartirishga yordam beradi. Pinker, S. (2011) "The Better Angels of Our Nature" kitobida avtomatlashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalarning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotdagi o'rni haqida fikr yuritadi. U iqtisodiy samaradorlikning faqat texnologik taraqqiyot bilan bog'liqligini emas, balki bu taraqqiyotning davlat boshqaruvida qanday to'g'ri qo'llanilishini ham ta'kidlaydi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda korrupsiya ehtimolini kamaytirish, ijtimoiy yordamlarni aniqlik va tezlik bilan taqsimlash davlat byudjetini samarali boshqarishga imkon beradi.

5. Kiberxavfsizlik va ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish muhimligi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash tizimining muvaffaqiyati faqat texnologik jihatdan emas, balki ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va maxfiylikni ta'minlash masalalarida ham bog'liq. Zuboff, S. (2019) "The Age of Surveillance Capitalism" asarida axborot

xavfsizligini ta'minlashda davlatlar va texnologiya kompaniyalarining qanday rol o'ynashini o'rganadi. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlashda foydalaniladigan ma'lumotlar shaxsiy va moliyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgani uchun, ularni himoya qilishda yuqori darajadagi xavfsizlik choralarini ko'rish zarur.

Xulosa:

"Nafaqalarni avtomatik tayinlash to'g'risida"gi qonun O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy himoya tizimini raqamlashtirishdagi muhim bosqichni anglatadi. Ushbu qonun, fuqarolarga nafaqa tayinlash jarayonini avtomatik ravishda amalga oshirishni ta'minlab, davlat xizmatlarining samaradorligini oshirish, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirish va shaffoflikni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Nafaqa tayinlashning raqamli tizimga o'tishi, nafaqa olish huquqini tekshirishda sun'iy intellekt va avtomatizatsiya vositalaridan foydalanishni nazarda tutadi, bu esa jarayonni tezlashtiradi va xatoliklar ehtimolini kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, qonunning maqsadi nafaqa tizimiga ishonchni oshirish, ijtimoiy himoya va pensiya ta'minoti sohasidagi korrupsiyani kamaytirish, va fuqarolarga shaffof xizmat ko'rsatishdan iborat. Nafaqalarni avtomatik tarzda tayinlashning huquqiy asoslari, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy xavfsizligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi va davlat xizmatlarining sifatini yangi darajaga ko'taradi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu qonun nafaqa tizimining raqamli transformatsiyasini amalga oshirish orqali davlatning fuqarolar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarini yanada yaxshilashga qaratilgan muhim qadamlardan biridir. Shu bilan birga, avtomatik nafaqa tayinlash tizimi ijtimoiy himoyaning samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va adolatli nafaqa ta'minotini ta'minlashni nazarda tutadi. Biroq, qonun amalga oshirilish jarayonida ko'plab texnologik, huquqiy va amaliy masalalarni hal qilish zarur. Avtomatik tizimlar va raqamli platformalar orqali nafaqa olishda xatoliklar va tizimdagi muammolarni bartaraf etish, fuqarolarni to'g'ri va tezkor ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, qonunning samarali amalga oshirilishi va natijalari, davlat va jamiyatning ijtimoiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nafaqa tizimini yanada rivojlantirish va avtomatik tarzda tayinlash, raqamli iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashda O'zbekistonning yuksak qadamlaridan biri sifatida tarixga kiradi.

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2-ilova

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE

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Abstract The role of women in science and education is a critical component of social progress and sustainable development. While global participation has improved over the past decades, significant gender disparities remain in areas such as STEM disciplines, academic leadership, and research funding. This article examines the current state of women's involvement in science and education, explores the key opportunities and persistent barriers they face, and provides future-oriented strategies to foster gender equity in these fields. Drawing upon global statistics, policy analysis, and case studies, the article advocates for a more inclusive and supportive academic environment.

Keywords: gender equality, women in education, STEM, academic leadership, barriers, opportunities

Women's participation in science and education is both a fundamental human right and a powerful lever for development. The 21st century has witnessed notable improvements in women's access to education, with many now achieving parity or even outnumbering men in higher education enrollment in some regions. However, structural, cultural, and institutional barriers still hinder their full participation, particularly in scientific research, innovation, and decision-making roles.

As the world shifts toward knowledge-based economies, ensuring women's full participation in these sectors becomes increasingly critical—not only for individual empowerment but also for national and global progress. In recent decades, the participation of women in science and education has significantly increased, reflecting global efforts to promote gender equality and empower women. Despite notable progress, gender disparities remain in leadership positions, STEM disciplines, and academic recognition. This paper aims to examine the multifaceted aspects of women's involvement in science and education and to suggest strategies for ensuring inclusive and equitable environments.

Women now represent a growing percentage of the workforce in education and research. In many countries, they form the majority of educators in primary and secondary education and are increasingly visible in higher education institutions as researchers, lecturers, and academic leaders. However, disparities persist, particularly in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, where female representation remains comparatively low.

There are several options available for girls themselves or for pre-school and primary school teachers when designing educational interventions, that have been found to augment STEM interest, such as spatial tools and role playing in early childhood, as well as role models in the primary school. Concerning spatial tools, there are strong indications that their use at pre-school age has a long-term effect on STEM enrolment behaviour in adulthood¹². Such research has been largely confined to retrospective inquiry due to the difficulty of any alternative research arrangement. However, this may miss important dimensions and determinants of student decision-making and behaviour, not to mention the context within which student behaviour is deployed. Therefore, a cohort study would be warranted, to bridge transition periods between educational levels and explore effects of instructional practices on female student achievement and attitudes. Moreover, role playing in pre-school can be designed and scaffolded so that professional and family roles are balanced for girls and exchanged between girls and boys¹³. Pedagogical design in role playing can influence social norms with regard to gender identity and behaviour, while it should aim to broaden the range of gender behaviours and roles deemed eligible by female students. For the primary school, role models of female figures have been suggested as a tool for involvement in STEM and inspiration for a STEM career¹⁴. A major issue here for educational systems, overall, is that both role playing and role models need to align with female gender identity and identification¹⁵. To be beneficial for countervailing gender disparities, female self-efficacy in STEM needs to become an integral part of female identity in preschool and primary school, namely, part of being a "representative girl". If this assumption is not met, role playing and role models may backfire and just perpetuate already existing gender stereotypes. Institutional support for pedagogical and instructional design for role playing and role models should be problematized in much more depth and detail, in this regard.

According to UNESCO (2023), women account for approximately **43% of the global tertiary education enrollment** in STEM fields, but this varies significantly by country and discipline. For instance, while women

dominate in fields such as education, health sciences, and humanities, they remain underrepresented in engineering, computer science, and physics.

The underrepresentation of women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields has been a longstanding challenge, rooted in historical and cultural biases. For centuries, societal norms and systemic barriers excluded women from participating in STEM disciplines, relegating their contributions to the background. Pioneering figures like Ada Lovelace, who developed the first algorithm intended for a machine, and Marie Curie, who made groundbreaking discoveries in radioactivity, often faced scepticism and limited recognition during their time.

Despite their significant achievements, these women were exceptions rather than the norm in their respective eras.

In low-income countries, girls are still less likely to complete secondary education due to poverty, early marriage, or cultural constraints.

In contrast, many high-income countries have achieved gender parity in tertiary education, though gaps remain in leadership roles.

Women make up about **33% of researchers worldwide**, with the highest proportions in Latin America and Central Asia. However, their representation drops sharply at senior levels:

Only **12% of members of national science academies** are women.

Women receive fewer research grants, fewer citations, and publish less frequently in high-impact journals compared to men (Elsevier Gender Report, 2020).

The 21st century has introduced numerous opportunities for women in science and education:

Scholarships and Grant Programs: Many governments and international organizations have introduced targeted funding schemes for women researchers and scholars.

Digital Learning Platforms: Remote education and e-learning tools have enabled women, particularly in rural or traditional settings, to pursue academic and professional growth.

Policy Reforms: Legal frameworks that ensure maternity rights, flexible work hours, and gender quotas in leadership are facilitating increased female participation.

Despite advancements, several challenges hinder women's full engagement:

Gender Stereotypes: Cultural norms often dictate that science is a male-dominated field, discouraging girls from pursuing STEM from an early age.

Work-Life Balance: The dual burden of domestic responsibilities and professional expectations affects many women in academia.

Leadership Gap: Women are underrepresented in decision-making roles, including university governance and scientific committees.

Structural Bias: Implicit bias in hiring, promotion, and publication review processes further limits women's progress.

Future Prospects and Recommendations

To create an inclusive and forward-thinking academic ecosystem, the following steps are recommended:

1. **Early STEM Education for Girls:** Integrating science and technology exposure at primary and secondary levels to build interest and confidence.
2. **Mentorship and Networking:** Establishing support systems for women in research through mentorship programs and professional associations.
3. **Policy Implementation and Monitoring:** Ensuring that existing gender-equality policies are actively enforced and monitored for effectiveness.
4. **Promoting Female Role Models:** Highlighting successful women scientists and educators to inspire the next generation.
5. **Research on Gender in Academia:** Supporting studies that examine gender-specific issues and propose evidence-based solutions.

This summary points to the multi-faceted nature of female under-representation in STEM. On the one hand, the way that science is practised and socialised, especially within female-minority fields, such as engineering and computing, presents barriers that disproportionately affect women. Having a 'critical mass' of women employed in these sectors would, the argument goes, change the culture, lead to reform and produce a more equitable working environment. This is a solution often advocated by policymakers and researchers, who

encourage more women to study STEM and subsequently enter the STEM labour market. On the other hand, however, social and educational norms and practices work to shape girls' and young women's perceptions of science and scientific careers; this provides them with agency and, also with opportunities, to choose, or not to choose an education and career in STEM. Paradoxically, it is in wealthier and more gender equal countries (such as the Scandinavian nations) where the STEM gaps in secondary and tertiary education are the highest. Women's active involvement in science and education is crucial for achieving sustainable development and innovation. While progress has been made, a collective and systemic effort is required to eliminate remaining barriers and harness the full potential of women in these fields. By promoting equal opportunities, recognizing achievements, and addressing institutional challenges, we pave the way for a more equitable academic and scientific community. Women's participation in science and education is essential for innovation, equity, and inclusive development. While progress has been made globally, sustained commitment is needed to overcome the remaining challenges. By addressing institutional barriers, expanding opportunities, and reshaping societal attitudes, we can ensure that women are not only participants but leaders in shaping the future of knowledge and discovery.

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2-ilova

ILM-FAN, MADANIYAT VA JAMIYAT TARAQQIYOTIDA OLIMA AYOLLARNING O'RN

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Annotatsiya: Olima ayollar deyarli har bir sohada ayniqsa ilmiy va ma'rifiy sohalarida faol ishtirok etish orqali nafaqat o'zlarini, balki butun millatni kelajakda rivojlantirishga ulkan hissalar qo'shib kelmoqdilar. Bu fikrni ifodalashda, olima ayollarning ilm-fan, pedagogika, san'at va boshqa sohalarida erishgan yutuqlari millatning poydevorini tashkil etishi va yosh avlodga ta'sir o'tkazishi keltirilgan. Olima ayollar jamiyatda tenglik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashda, shuningdek, ilmiy yangiliklar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish jarayonlarida asosiy o'rin tutadi. Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limga oid ishtiroki millatning kelajagini shakllantirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, fan, ilm, madaniyat, tarixda ayollar, ta'lim va tarbiya, jamiyat, rivojlantirish, olima ayollar, millat kelajagi, poydevor, kelajak.

Ayolni ulug'lash, unga oila gulto'ji, kelajak avlod tarbiyachisi, millat davomchisi sifatida ehtirom ko'rsatish o'zbek xalqiga xosdir, xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy faollashtirish, huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash, salomatligini mustahkamlash, intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish kabi ustuvor yo'nalishlardagi sa'y-harakatlar qamrovi tobora kengaymoqdaki, natijada ularning oilada ham, davlat va jamiyat hayotida ham nufuzi yuksalib bormoqda. Zero, xotin-qizlarning erkaklar bilan teng huquqliligi, oilaning, onalik

va bolalikning davlat tomonidan muhofaza qilinishi O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasida ham qayd etib qo'yilgan. Bugungi kunda o'zbek ayollarining nafaqat oiladagi va farzandlar tarbiyasidagi o'zni, balki, mamlakatimiz yuksalishiga qo'shayotgan hissasi ham beqiyos. Bugun yurtimizda xotin-qizlarning haq-huquqlarini, qonuniy manfaatlarini ta'minlash qobiliyat va imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish, bir so'z bilan aytganda opa singillarimizni jamiyatning teng huquqli, faol va bunyodkor a'zosiga aylantirish borasida keng ko'lamlı ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Buni to'laroq anglash uchun ayol tarixiga bir nazar tashlasak.

Qadimgi davrlarda ayol oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishga tegmagan, uning vazifasi turmush o'rtog'ini uyda kutish, taom pishirish, uyni jihozlash, bolalarni tarbiyalash edi. Antik davrda, odamlarning ongi yanada rivojlandi, ko'plab mamlakatlarda ayollarga e'tibor, ularni qadrlash va tinglash yuzaga keldi. Qadimgi Yunonistonda ayollarning oila va jamiyatdagi o'zni sof davlat topshirig'i edi. Ayolning vazifasi turmush o'rtog'iga nima qilish kerakligini va uni qanday qilib to'g'ri bajarishini aytib berish, unga rahbarlik qilish edi. O'sha paytda sevgi nikohlari bo'lmagan, barcha munosabatlar va oilalar siyosiy manfaatlarga muvofiq ravishda qurilgan. Farzandli bo'lish ham davlat tomonidan qo'yilgan vazifa edi. Agar ayol bolalay olmasa, demak, erkak uyiga boshqasini olib kelish huquqiga ega bo'lgan. Albatta, erkak unga uylanmagan, uning rafiqasi bitta hisoblangan, ammo munosabatlar hamma oldida oshkor bo'lgan. Agar bunday odatiy ayollar bolalarni dunyoga keltirgan bo'lsa, unda ular to'laqonli merosxo'rga aylanishgan. Sobiq ittifoq davrida oilaning xavfsizligi, bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularning kelajakdagi hayoti uchun aynan ayol javobgar edi. Oilada nima bo'lishidan qat'i nazar ayol kishi javobgar bo'lgan. Chunki fuqarolarining psixologiyasi shu tarzda qurilganki, barcha erkaklarning xatolari uchun ayol javobgar edi. Ajrashish yoki nikohsiz farzand ko'rish uning uchun uyat edi. Er va bola izlagan har bir narsa ayolning qadr-qimmatı deb hisoblangan, keyin u namunali fuqaro, yaxshi uy bekasiga aylangan. Bu davrdagi ijtimoiy hayot shundan dalolat beradiki, erkak Vatan manfaati uchun, ayol esa oila farovonligi uchun ishlagan. Erkak kishining yutuqlari ayolning oilaviy hayotda nimaga intilayotganiga bevosita bog'liq edi. Ayollar har doim moslashuvchan aql va ayyorlik bilan ajralib turganlar. Bugungi kunda psixologlar ayollarni quyidagi toifadagi ayollarga ajratdilar:

- rahbarlar;
- kariyeristlar;
- uy bekalari;
- mustaqil kasb egalari.

Yetakchi ayollar ko'p jihatdan erkaklarnikiga o'xshash xarakter xususiyatlariga egalar: ular maqsadga muvofiq o'z kuchlariga ishonishadi va hech kimning yordamiga umid qilmasdan o'zlari hamma narsaga erishadilar. Rahbarlik xususiyati hamma ayollarga xos emas. Rahbarlik qobiliyatiga ega ayol nafaqat rahbarlik vazifasini balki o'ziga tegishli boshqa rollarni ham qiynalmasdan bajaradi. O'zini anglash - bu har doim ish va

martaba yutuqlarini birinchi o'ringa qo'yadigan kariyerist ayollarining asosiy maqsadi. Bunday natijalardan keyingina ular oila qurish va bolalarni rejalashtirish haqida o'ylashlari mumkin. Zamonaviy jamiyatdagi uy bekasi rolini tanlagan ayolning mavqei, qoida tariqasida, bugungi kunda eng yaxshi tomondan ko'rib chiqilmaydi. Albatta, ba'zi hollarda, ayol faqat o'choq saqllovchisi va turmush o'rtog'ining sodiq do'sti sifatida harakat qilishdan juda mamnun. Ammo ko'pincha bu tanlov turmush o'rtog'ining xarakteriga xos xudbinlik, egalik, rashk va boshqalar kabi xususiyatlarga bog'liq. Barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashda, avvalo, oila muhitini, oila ma'naviyatini yuksaltirish, ayollarga hurmat va e'tiborni yanada kuchaytirish bugungi kun talablaridan biridir. Chunki kelajagimiz bo'lgan yosh ma'naviy barkamol avlod mana shu oilaviy muhitda, shu oiladagi tarbiya tufayli voyaga etadi. Oilada masalan: qo'ni-qo'shnini ko'rolmaslik, fisqu fasod, ig'vo muhiti hukmron bo'lsa, hech shubhasiz, bolaning xotirasida tuzatib bo'lmaydigan og'ir asoratlar qoldirar ekan. Umuman aytganda, oilaviy muhit va tarbiya tufayli bola yo mehribon va rahmdil, yoki xudbin va bag'ritosh bo'lib voyaga etishini O'zbekistonda yashayotgan har bir ota-onadek buyuk sharafiga ega bo'lgan insonlar to'g'ri anglab tushunib olmoqlari zarurdir. Ular birinchi navbatda o'z oila muhitini yaxshilamog'i, uni muqaddas deb bilmog'i, bola tarbiyasida o'ta mas'uliyati kuchli ekanligini, shuningdek, ulkan mas'uliyatli vazifa orqali mustaqil O'zbekistonning taraqqiyotiga, yuksalishiga o'z hissasini qo'shayotganligini his qilmog'i darkordir. Demakki, sog'lom oila muhitida tarbiyalangan har qanday farzanddan barkamol avlod etishib chiqishi shubhasizdir, buning uchun biz ayollar har tomonlama ijodkor va yangi inovatsion yangiliklarga ochiq bo'lib kelajak avlodlarga tarbiya berishda o'zimiz o'rnak bo'lishimiz kerak. Qiz bolalar o'g'il bolalarga nisbatan hayotda erta rivojlanadi va hayotga bo'lgan qiziqishlari atrof muhitdagi yangiliklarni ham tez ilg'aydi. Shuning uchun maktabgacha, maktab va oliygohlarda ham ko'proq yutuqlarga erishadi. Bir ayol agar bitta kitob o'qisa albatta buning foydasini avvalo o'zida, keyin esa farzandlarida sezadi yaniyki bir ayolning ilmliligi atrofidagi bir qancha insonlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Hozirda Angren universitetida ham tashkil etilgan "Bir oyda bir kitob" loyihasi ko'plab yosh talabalarni ma'nan yetuk va salohiyatli qilib tarbiyalashda juda katta hissasini qo'shmoqda

Hozirgi kunda har bir xotin-qiz demokratik jarayonlarning kuzatuvchisi emas, balki uning faol va tashabbuskor ishtirokchisi bo'lib kelmoqda. Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyoti va xalqimiz farovonligi yo'lida mehnat qilayotgan ayollarning fidokorona xizmatlarini qadrlash va ularning g'oyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, o'z sohalarini rivojida samarali izlanishlar qilayotgan xotin-qizlar doimiy diqqat-e'tibordaligi, ayollarning erkaklar bilan tengma-teng mehnat qilishi, ilm bilan shug'ullanishi, yuqori lavozimlarni egallab, o'z qobiliyatini namoyon etishiga zamin yaratishga intilishini to'laqonli ta'minlash O'zbekiston texnik jihatdan tartibga solish Agentligi rahbariyatining oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biridir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022 yil 18 maydagi "Vazirlik va idoralar hamda ular tizimidagi tashkilotlar tomonidan aholiga xizmat ko'rsatish samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha kelgusidagi vazifalar to'g'risida"gi 109-sonli majlis bayonida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida O'zbekiston texnik jihatdan tartibga solish agentligi Markaziy apparati va uning tizim tashkilotlarida xotin-qizlar masalalari bo'yicha boshlang'ich tashkilot tuzildi. Boshlang'ich tashkilot tizimda faoliyat yuritayotgan xotin-qizlarni hap tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvoli va mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash, huquq

va manfaatlarini himoya qilish, milliy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarimizga asoslangan holda oila munosabatlarini mustahkamlash, sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish, xotin-qizlarning ma'naviyatini yuksaltirish maqsadida tuzildi. **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:**

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2-ilova

***AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI: IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR
VA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.***

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ANNOTATSIYA Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, mavjud imkoniyatlar, duch kelinayotgan to'siqlar va bu sohadagi kelajak rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Aniq statistik ma'lumotlar asosida ayollar sonining ortib borayotgani, ilmiy unvonlarga ega bo'layotgan xotin-qizlar salmog'i va ta'lim tizimidagi o'rni yoritiladi. Shuningdek, gender stereotiplari, oilaviy va ijtimoiy yuklamalar kabi to'siqlar tahlil qilinadi hamda istiqbolli taklif va yechimlar beriladi.

АННОТАЦИЯ В статье анализируется участие женщин в науке и образовании в Узбекистане, а также существующие возможности, барьеры и перспективы развития в этой сфере. Приводятся статистические данные, отражающие рост числа женщин с научными степенями и их участие в образовательной системе. Рассматриваются социальные и гендерные преграды, а также предлагаются решения для увеличения женского участия в науке.

ABSTRACT This article examines the participation of women in science and education in Uzbekistan, identifying opportunities, challenges, and future development prospects. It provides statistical data reflecting the growing number of women with academic degrees and their presence in the educational system. It also analyzes gender stereotypes and socio-family barriers, offering solutions and strategic recommendations for the future.

KALIT SO'ZLAR Ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar, rivojlanish, O'zbekiston, fan doktori, oliy ta'lim.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА Женщины, наука, образование, гендерное равенство, возможности, барьеры, развитие, Узбекистан, доктор наук, высшее образование.

KEYWORDS Women, science, education, gender equality, opportunities, barriers, development, Uzbekistan, Doctor of Science, higher education.

Ma'lumki, har qanday madaniyat gender neytral emas. Gender tushunchasi madaniyatga singib ketgan, boshqacha qilib aytganda, madaniyat - bu qadriyatlar va me'yorlar, munosabat va stereotiplar to'plami, ijtimoiy tarkibga kiritilgan, jinsga qarab belgilanadigan xatti-harakatlar va ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlar majmui.

O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda xotin-qizlarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki sezilarli darajada ortmoqda. Bu nafaqat gender tenglik siyosati doirasida, balki mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun muhim omil sifatida qaralmoqda. Shu bilan birga, ilmiy faoliyatga kirib borayotgan ayollar hali ham bir qator to'siqlarga duch

kelmoqdalar. Butun dunyoda xotin-qizlarning fan, texnika va innovatsion yutuqlardan teng va to'laqonli foydalanishlariga imkoniyatlar yaratish, mazkur sohada gender tenglikni ta'minlash BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan 2015 yil 22 dekabrda qabul qilingan "Taraqqiyot maqsadlaridagi fan, texnika va innovatsiyalar" to'g'risidagi A/RES/70/212 – sonli rezolyutsiyada o'z aksini topgan. Mazkur rezolyutsiyaga ko'ra, 2016 yildan boshlab har yili 11 fevral "Ilm-fan sohasidagi ayollar va qizlar xalqaro kuni" (International Day of Women and Girls in Science) sifatida nishonlanadi. Bundan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad, ayollarning ilm-fandagi ishtirokiga e'tibor qaratish va qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iborat.

Yangi O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini, gender tenglikni ta'minlash, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash bo'yicha ishlar yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Xalqaro mehnat tashkilotining "Bir xil qiymatga ega bo'lgan mehnat uchun erkaklar va xotin-qizlarni teng rag'batlantirish to'g'risida"gi, "Onalikni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi, "Mehnat va mashg'ulotlar sohasidagi kamsitishlar to'g'risida"gi konvensiyalarning ratifikatsiya qilinishi milliy darajada ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishning zarur xalqaro-huquqiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu borada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida 2020-2021 o'quv yilida xotin-qizlarga 4 foiz qo'shimcha davlat grantlarining ajratilishi ularga berilgan yana bir imtiyozdir.

Xotin-qizlarning ilm-fanga jalb qilinishi bugungi kunda global muammo sifatida ko'tarilayotgan masalalardan biri. Garchi so'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ayollar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratilayotgan bo'lsa-da, ular hali ham ilmiy faoliyatga to'liq jalb etilish jarayonida qator qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda. Ilmiy faoliyatni tanlagan xotin-qizlarning 65 foizi ijtimoiy to'siqlar bilan yuzlashayotganini bildirgan. Bunga ko'plab omillar sabab bo'lmoqda. Jumladan, ayrim oilalarda qizlarning ilm bilan shug'ullanishi ikkinchi darajali masala sifatida ko'riladi, ularning ilm-fan yoki akademik faoliyatga kirib borishi odatiy hol emas. Jamiyatdagi ayrim stereotiplar ham bu jarayonga salbiy ta'sir o'tkazadi. Ko'pchilik ayollar o'z intilishlarini oila yoki ijtimoiy majburiyatlar oldida qurbon qilishga majbur bo'ladi.

Ushbu maqola mazkur sohalarida ayollar ishtirokining hozirgi holati, imkoniyatlari va istiqbollari haqida tahliliy ma'lumotlar beradi.

1. Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki

Fanlar akademiyasi tizimida 4 760 xodimdan 1 905 nafari ayollar (40%).

Ilmiy izlanish olib borayotgan 2 146 tadqiqotchidan 695 nafari ayol.

Ayollar: 7 akademik, 271 DSc, 1 411 PhD darajasiga ega.

Talabalarning 49,8% ayollar, fizika yo'nalishida – 64%.

2. Imkoniyatlar

Davlat granti, xorijiy stajirovka, ayollar uchun kvotalar, ilmiy grantlar.

Raqamli savodxonlik va texnik fanlarda ayollarga ixtisoslashtirilgan kurslari.

Genderga oid loyihalar va universitetlararo qo'shma dasturlar.

3. To'siqlar

Ish va oilaviy majburiyatlar o'rtasidagi muvozanat.

Gender stereotiplari va patriarxal madaniyat.

Rivojlanmagan tarmoqlarda ayollarning kam ishtiroki.

4. Rivojlanish istiqbollari

Ijtimoiy himoya va bolalar bog'chalari tarmog'i kengaytirilishi.

Ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanayotgan ayollar uchun yana bir jiddiy muammo — oila va kasbiy faoliyatni muvozanatlashtirish. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, 53 foiz ayollar ilmiy faoliyat va oilaviy majburiyatlarni uyg'unlashtirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. An'anaviy qarashlar hali ham kuchli bo'lgan jamiyatda ayolning asosiy vazifasi — uy ishlari, bola tarbiyasi va oila parvarishi ekani haqida tushunchalar mavjud. Bu ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanmoqchi bo'lgan xotin-qizlarga qo'shimcha bosim yaratadi.

Ko'pgina ayollar ilmiy faoliyat va shaxsiy hayot o'rtasida tanlov qilishga majbur bo'lmoqda. Ayniqsa, tadqiqot olib borish va ilmiy natijalarga erishish uchun uzoq yillar mobaynida izlanish talab qilinadi. Shunday sharoitda uy va tadqiqotchilik faoliyatini bir vaqtning o'zida olib borish ba'zan deyarli imkonsiz bo'lib qoladi. Natijada ko'plab iste'dodli xotin-qizlar ilm-fan yo'nalishidan chetlashib ketadi.

STEM fanlarida ayollar sonini oshirishga qaratilgan ta'lim siyosati

Xalqaro almashinuv dasturlarida ayollarning ishtirokini rag'batlantirish. Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida tobora faol ishtirok etayotgan bo'lsalar-da, mavjud to'siqlar ularning to'liq salohiyatini ochishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Ilmiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash, gender tenglikni chuqur targ'ib qilish, oilaviy majburiyatlarni muvozanatlash imkoniyatlarini yaratish orqali bu sohada ayollarning ishtirokini yanada kuchaytirish mumkin.

Ayni paytda ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatda nufuzi va o'rnini yanada oshirishga daxldor masalalar — olimalarga ijtimoiy muammolarni o'z vaqtida hal etishga ko'maklashish, tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishning tashkiliy imkoniyatlarini yaratish, ilmiy faoliyatda gender diskriminatsiya muammosiga barham berish, olima ayollar uchun ilmiy nufuzli mukofotlar ta'sis etish, tadqiqot grantlari, xorijiy stajirovka dasturlarini kengaytirish, olimalarning akademik mobilligini oshirish, innovatsion g'oyalarni tijoratlashtirish, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash loyihalarini yo'lga qo'yish, ilm-fanni ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning drayveri va generatoriga aylantirish sohaning bundan keyingi rivojida samarali yechimdir.

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AYOLLAR VA TEXNOLOGIYA – IT, MUHANDISLIK VA FAN SOHALARIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ROLI.

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda texnologik sohalarning tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanishi insoniyat hayotining barcha jabhalariga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu maqolada bu taraqqiyotda ayollar ishtiroki qay darajada ekanligi, ayniqsa IT, muhandislik va fan sohalarida ayollar erishayotgan yutuqlari, jamiyatga ko'rsatayotgan ijobiy ta'siri, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi.

Аннотация: В современном мире стремительное развитие технологических сфер оказывает влияние на все аспекты жизни человечества. В данной статье рассматривается уровень участия женщин в этом прогрессе — особенно в таких областях, как информационные технологии, инженерия и наука, их достижения, положительное влияние на общество, существующие проблемы и возможные пути их решения.

Abstract: In today's world, the rapid development of technological fields is influencing all aspects of human life. This article examines the extent of women's participation in this progress—especially in IT, engineering, and science—their achievements, the positive impact they have on society, the challenges they face, and possible solutions to overcome them.

Kalit so'zlar: Texnologiya, ayollar ishtiroki, jamiyat, zamonaviy kasblar, gender tengligi, ayollar va texnologiya, ilm-fan, muhandislik, IT (Axborot texnologiyalari)

Ключевые слова: Технологии, участие женщин, общество, современные профессии, гендерное равенство, женщины и технологии, наука, инженерия, информационные технологии (Ит)

Keywords: Technology, women's participation, society, modern professions, gender equality, women and technology, science, engineering, information technology (IT)

Texnologiya — bu inson hayotini yengillashtiruvchi, zamonaviy jamiyatni harakatga keltiruvchi kuchdir. Informatsion texnologiyalar, muhandislik, va ilm-fan kabi sohalar global miqyosda taraqqiyotning tayanchi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Biroq, ushbu sohalarda erkaklar ustunlik qilgan tarixiy tendensiya hanuzgacha saqlanib qolayotgan bir paytda, ayollarning ham bu jabhalarda faol ishtiroki yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Zamonaviy dunyo texnologiyasiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydigan bosqichga yetdi. Axborot texnologiyalari (IT) bugun hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylanib, dasturlashdan tortib sun'iy intellektgacha bo'lgan keng yo'nalishlarni qamrab olmoqda. Muhandislik esa insoniyat uchun zarur bo'lgan inshootlar, qurilmalar va tizimlarni loyihalashtirish hamda yaratish orqali hayot sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qilmoqda. Fan sohasi esa tabiat va jamiyat qonuniyatlarini o'rganish orqali tibbiyotdan tortib ekologiyagacha bo'lgan muammolarga ilmiy yechimlar taklif qiladi. Ayollar ushbu uch sohaning har birida o'z bilim va salohiyatini namoyon etib, dasturchi, muhandis yoki olim sifatida texnologik taraqqiyotga o'z hissasini qo'shmoqda. Bugungi kunda davlat boshqaruvida xotin-qizlarning ulushini oshirish uchun O'zbekistonda jiddiy harakatlar davom etmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev o'zining yoshlar bilan bo'lib o'tgan yig'ilishlaridan birida ayollar ta'limiga alohida e'tibor qaratib, quyidagi fikrni bildirgan edi:

“Hotin-qizlarga kontrakti davlat qoplab berayotgani hisobiga ularning soni 11 baravarga oshdi. Bir hayotiy fikrni takrorlashdan hech qachon charchamayman: **bitta qizni o'qitsak, butun oilani o'qitgandek bo'lamiz**. Oilada muhit o'zgaradi, ukasi-singlisiga o'rgatadi, ertaga ona bo'lib farzandini mutlaqo boshqacha tarbiya qiladi. Bilimli qiladi. Oila bilimli, ma'rifatli bo'lsa, butun jamiyat bilimli va ma'rifatli bo'ladi.” Shu o'rinda Women in tech maqolasida keltirilgan statistika bo'yicha IT Park rezidentlari o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rov natijalariga ko'ra, ayollarning umumiy soni jami xodimlar sonining 16,8 foizini tashkil qilgan ekan.

Jumladan, 2023- yil yakunlariga ko'ra, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasida ayollar 32 %, Oliy Majlisi senatida esa 25 % ni tashkil etgan. Ichki ishlar xodimlari soni 10,1 % ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, sudyalari soni 14 % ni tashkil etgan. Shuningdek, vazir (vazirga tenglashtirilgan) lavozimlarda faoliyat olib boruvchi ayollar ulushi 2023-yilda 4,8 % ni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2024-yil 1-aprel holatiga ko'ra, 7,7 % ni tashkil etgan. Gender tenglik strategiyasi "2030-yilgacha gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasi"ning amalga oshirilishiga oid ko'rsatkichlar va tahlillar muhokama qilindi. 61 ta maqsadli ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar gender.stat.uz veb-saytida muntazam yangilanib borilmoqda.

Ma'lumot uchun aytish kerakki, Open Data Watch tashkilotining "Gender Data Compass" reytingida 2023-yil yakuniga ko'ra, O'zbekiston 37 ball to'plagan holda 185 ta mamlakat orasidan 56-o'rinni, Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida 3-o'rinni egalladi.

O'zbekistonning gender statistikasi jamiyatdagi ayollar va erkaklarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash kabi sohalardagi ishtirokiga oid ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Hukumat tomonidan qabul qilingan 2030- yilgacha gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasi doirasida gender statistikasi orqali ayollarning mehnat bozoridagi imkoniyatlarini yaxshilash, ta'limga kirish imkoniyatini kengaytirish va salomatlik holatini yaxshilash bo'yicha maqsadlar qo'yilgan. [statistika agentligi matbuot xizmati]

Zamonaviy kasb va fanlarni egallayotgan ayollar jamiyatda ijobiy o'zgarishlarning boshlovchisiga aylanmoqda. Bunday ayol nafaqat o'z hayotini o'zgartiradi, balki farzandi, turmush o'rtog'i va yaqinlariga ham o'rnak bo'ladi. Chunki ayol – bu oila yuragi. U qanday bo'lsa, oila a'zolarining dunyoqarashi ham shunga monand shakllanadi. Agar ayol bilimli, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni biladigan, farosatli bo'lsa, farzandlari ham ilmi bo'lishga intiladi. Oila ichida sog'lom muhit vujudga keladi, bu esa jamiyatga ham ta'sir etadi. Bu borada olimlar tomonidan o'tkazilgan tajribalarda aniqlanishicha, homilador ayolga har kuni ertak yoki foydali matnlar o'qib eshittirilsa, bu bola tafakkuriga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, genetik jihatdan ham bolaning ko'p xususiyatlari onadan o'tishi aniqlangan. Demak, ayol qanchalik bilimli va ma'naviyatli bo'lsa, kelajak avlod ham shunchalik mukammal bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ayollarni zamonaviy sohalarda ko'proq ko'rishimiz - bu kelajak uchun sarmoya. Ular ishda yoki ilmda muvaffaqiyatga erishganida, bu o'z farzandiga, opa-singillariga, atrofidagi qizlarga kuchli motivatsiya bo'ladi. "Akam qilsa bo'ladi, lekin men yo'q" degan tushunchalar yo'qoladi. O'rniga "Opam ham qilgan bo'lsa, men ham qila olaman" degan ishonch paydo bo'ladi. Shu yo'l bilan jamiyatda tenglik, taraqqiyot va marifat ildiz otadi.

Bugungi kunda ayollar soni texnologik va muhandislik sohalarida asta-sekin ortib bormoqda. Lekin bu o'sish hali ham yetarli darajada emas. Asosiy muammolardan biri – bu sohalarining og'ir va erkaklarga xos deb hisoblanishidir. Ayrim oilalarda qizlarga "texnikani qo'y, bu erkaklar ishi" degan qarashlar hanzgacha mavjud. Bu esa ularning salohiyatini to'liq namoyon qilishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Shuningdek, qishloq joylarida yashovchi ko'plab iqtidorli qizlar moddiy imkoniyatsizlik yoki ota-ona bosimi sababli ta'limni davom ettira olmaydi. Prezidentimiz ayollarga kontrakt puli davlat tomonidan to'lab berilayotganini aytib, bu borada ulkan imkoniyatlar ochilayotganini ta'kidlab o'tdilar.

Yana bir muammo – o'rnak bo'ladigan ayollarning yetarlicha ko'rsatilmasligi. Qizlar ko'pincha mashhur aktyorlar yoki blogerlarni ko'rib ulg'ayadi, lekin olima, muhandis yoki dasturchi ayollar haqida ko'proq targ'ibot qilinsa, ular ham shunday bo'lishni orzu qiladi.

Ushbu muammolarning yechimi sifatida quyidagilarni taklif etish mumkin:

Maktablarda va kollej, texnikumlarda texnologik sohalar bo'yicha darslarga ayollar yetakchi sifatida jalb qilinishi, ularning muvaffaqiyatli hikoyalari ko'proq targ'ib qilinishi lozim.

Ayollar uchun mentorlik dasturlari tashkil etilishi. Har bir yirik tashkilot o'z sohasidagi ayollarga yosh qizlarni tayyorlash uchun mas'ul bo'lishi kerak.

OAV orqali "Qizim, senga ishonaman" singari motivatsion kampaniyalar o'tkazilishi kerak. Bu orqali har bir ona yoki ota qizining o'qishiga, orzusiga yo'l ochadi.

Qishloq joylaridagi ayollar uchun onlayn o'quv kurslari va grantlar soni ko'paytirilishi lozim.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning IT, muhandislik va fan sohalaridagi o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Ularning bu sohalarida erishayotgan yutuqlari nafaqat o'z oilasiga, balki butun jamiyatga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Chunki ayol ona sifatida farzandga tarbiya beruvchi, jamiyatga nur sochuvchi shaxsdir. Ayolning bilimli bo'lishi — kelajak avlodning bilimli va marifatli bo'lishiga kafolatdir. Shu sababli, har bir qiz va ayol uchun ilmga intiladigan, zamonaviy kasblarni egallashga shijoatli muhit yaratishda qarama-qarshi jins vakillaridan yordam sifatida ishonch bildirishlarini va qo'llab quvvatlashlari kerak bo'ladi. Bu borada davlatimiz tomonidan yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar — kontrakt to'lovining qoplanishi, ko'rsatilayotgan e'tibor — katta yutuqlar sari yo'l ochmoqda. Ammo eng katta o'zgarish bizning qarashlarimizda bo'lishi kerak. Qizlarga ishonish, ularni ruhlantirish, zamonaviy bilimlarni egallashga undash — bu har bir ota-onaga, o'qituvchi va jamiyat a'zolarining burchidir. Chunki bitta qiz o'qisa, butun oila o'zgaradi. Oila o'zgarsa — jamiyat, jamiyat o'zgarsa — kelajagimiz porloq bo'ladi. Ayollar qanot yoza oladigan jamiyat hech qachon orqada qolmaydi.

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2-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI HAMDA IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollar faolligi barcha sohalarida ortib bormoqda. Xususan, ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida ayollarning roli beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayollar nafaqat o'qituvchi va tarbiyachi sifatida, balki olim, tadqiqotchi, pedagogik innovator sifatida ham faoliyat yuritmoqdalar. Biroq, bu yo'ldagi muvaffaqiyatlarga erishishda ular hali-hanuz turli to'siqlarga duch kelmoqdalar. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, ularning imkoniyatlari, duch kelayotgan muammolar hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, gender tengligi global va milliy misollar asosida yoritiladi hamda ayollarni

ilmiy faoliyatga keng jalb etish strategiyalari muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, imkoniyat, to'siq, rivojlanish.

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida ilm-fan va ta'lim har qanday jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, ayollarning ushbu sohalardagi faolligi ortib bormoqda. Biroq hali ham turli ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy omillar ayollarning ilmiy va akademik faoliyatini to'laqonli amalga oshirishlariga to'siq bo'lmoqda.

Ayollarning ishtiroki va muvaffaqiyatlari

So'nggi yillarda ko'plab ayollar ta'lim va ilmiy izlanishlar sohasida katta yutuqlarga erishmoqdalar. Ko'plab davlatlarda ayollarning ilmiy darajaga ega bo'lishi, universitetlarda o'qituvchi va ilmiy xodim sifatida ishlashi ko'paymoqda. Masalan, biologiya, tibbiyot, pedagogika, psixologiya kabi sohalarda ayol olimlar soni erkaklardan kam emas. Ayni paytda, ayrim texnik va muhandislik yo'nalishlarida ham ayollar faol qatnasha boshladilar.

Bundan tashqari, ayollar o'z pedagogik salohiyati, bolalar va yoshlar bilan ishlashdagi ijtimoiy-emotsional yondashuvi bilan ajralib turadilar. Bu ularni zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining muhim bo'g'iniga aylantirmoqda.

Ayollarning Ilm-fan va Ta'limdagi Roli

So'nggi yillarda ayollarning oliy ta'limga kirish koeffitsienti ortib bormoqda. Ular nafaqat o'quvchi va o'qituvchi, balki ilmiy tadqiqotchi, akademik rahbar va innovator sifatida ham faoliyat yuritmoqda.

Jadval 1. O'zbekistonda ayollarning oliy ta'limdagi ulushi (2018–2024)

Yil	Ayol talabalar soni (%)
2019-2020	55,2%
2021-2022	47%
2022-2023	50%
2023-2024	52,2%
2024-2025	49,8%

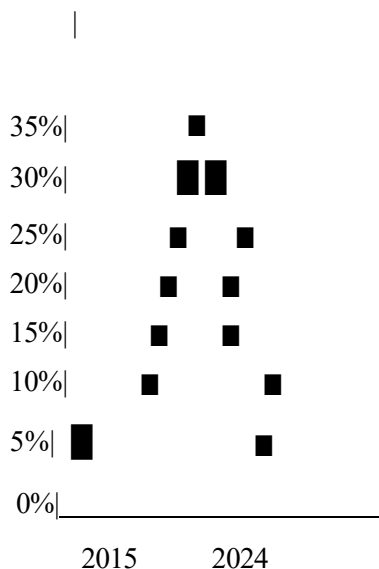
Manba: Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi hisobotlari

Ayollar uchun hozirgi kunda ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda, jumladan quyidagi imkoniyatlarlarni keltirib o'tamiz:

- **Davlat siyosati:** Gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan strategiyalar, milliy qonunlar va davlat dasturlari.
- **Ilmiy grantlar va dasturlar:** Innovatsion loyihalar, doktorantura va yosh olimlar uchun alohida tanlovlar.

- **Masofaviy ta'lim va texnologiyalar:** Onlayn kurslar va virtual ilmiy konferensiyalar orqali oila bilan birga ishlash imkoniyati.

Diagramma 1. Ayollarning ilmiy daraja olganlar soni bo'yicha o'sish dinamikasi (2015–2024)



Manba: O'zR Fanlar akademiyasi va Statistika agentligi

Ayollar uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratilayotgan bo'lsada hali hamon ayrim tosiqlarha ham mavjud. Quyidagi muammolar ayollarning ilmiy sohada erkin harakat qilishiga to'siq bo'lmoqda:

- **An'anaviy qarashlar:** Ba'zi jamiyatlarda ayolning ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanishi to'g'ri qabul qilinmaydi.
- **Oilaviy mas'uliyat:** Uy ishlari va farzand tarbiyasi ularning kasbiy rivojlanishini cheklaydi.
- **Moliyaviy va institutsional to'siqlar:** Grantlar va lavozimlarga kirishda gender tenglik yetarli darajada ta'minlanmagan.

UNESCO, UN Women va O'zbekiston tegishli vazirliklari hisobotlariga ko'ra, ayollarning ilmiy sohalaridagi ishtiroki davlat siyosati bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ijobiy natijalarga erishilgan bo'lsada, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va tizimli muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda. Mentorlik tizimlari va ommaviy targ'ibotlar bu borada muhim rol o'ynaydi.

To'siqlar va muammolar

Shunga qaramay, ayollar hali-hanuz qator muammolar va to'siqlarga duch

kelmoqdalar:

1. Ijtimoiy stereotiplar – Ko'pgina jamiyatlarda ayolning vazifasi faqatgina oila va farzand tarbiyasi bilan bog'liq deb qaraladi. Bu esa ularning ilmiy faoliyatga to'liq kirib borishiga to'sqinlik qiladi.
2. Oilaviy majburiyatlar – Ayollar ko'pincha oila, bolalar tarbiyasi va uy- ro'zg'or ishlari bilan band bo'lgani sababli, ilmiy yoki pedagogik faoliyatga kamroq vaqt ajrata oladilar.
3. Moliyaviy cheklovlar – Ilmiy faoliyat uchun zarur bo'lgan mablag', jihozlar yoki grantlarni olishda erkaklarga nisbatan kamroq imkoniyatlar bo'lishi mumkin.
4. Yetakchilik lavozimlarida kam ishtirok – Universitetlar va ilmiy muassasalarda rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishlayotgan ayollar soni erkaklarga nisbatan kamroq.

Kelajakdagi Rivojlanish Istiqbollari

Kelgusida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida yanada faolroq ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun quyidagi choralar muhim:

Ayol-qizlar uchun motivatsion dasturlar ishlab chiqish: yoshligidan qizlarda

ilmga qiziqish uyg'otish va ilmiy faoliyatga yo'naltirish. Mentorlik tizimini rivojlantirish: tajribali olim va pedagoglar yangi avlod

ayollariga yo'l ko'rsatishi, ularga maslahat va ko'mak berishi.

Moslashuvchan ish jadvalini joriy etish: onalik va kasbiy faoliyatni muvozanatlashtirish uchun qulay mehnat sharoitlari yaratish.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda va OAVda ayol olimlar obrazini targ'ib qilish: jamiyatda ijobiy stereotiplar shakllanishi uchun bu juda muhim.

Kelgusida quyidagi strategiyalarni amalga oshirish muhim hisoblanadi:

- Ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi mentorlik tarmoqlari yaratish;
- Ta'lim tizimida gender siyosatini kuchaytirish;
- Ayollarning ilmiy yutuqlarini targ'ib qilish va rag'batlantirish;

Xalqaro ilmiy loyihalarda ularning ishtirokini kengaytirish;

- Ilmiy maqolalarni chop etishda gender muvozanatini ta'minlash.

Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'limning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ularning bu sohalardagi ishtiroki jamiyat taraqqiyotida hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun ular uchun qulay ilmiy muhit yaratish, teng imkoniyatlar ta'minlash va ularni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifasidir.

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2-ilova

**AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATLAR,
TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI**

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ANNOTATSIYA: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, ular uchun mavjud imkoniyatlar, duch kelinayotgan to'siqlar hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil etilgan. Ayollar ta'lim va ilmiy tadqiqotlar sohasida muhim o'rin tutishiga qaramay, turli madaniy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va institutsional omillar ularning imkoniyatlarini cheklab kelmoqda. Ishda mavjud gender tengsizligi, ayollar yetakchilik lavozimlariga kam jalb etilishi, moliyaviy va oilaviy mas'uliyatlar taqsimoti kabi muammolar yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga, ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan yangi imkoniyatlar — grantlar, stipendiyalar, mentorlik dasturlari, hamda xalqaro tashkilotlarning qo'llab-quvvatlash tashabbuslari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Kelajakda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida yanada faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlash uchun genderga sezgir siyosatlar, ayollarga qulay mehnat sharoitlari yaratish va stereotiplarga qarshi kurashish zarurligi asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ayollar salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishga xizmat qiluvchi amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar bilan yakunlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar ishtiroki, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar, rivojlanish istiqbollari, yetakchilik, stereotiplar, qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari, siyosiy islohotlar.

ANNOTATION This article examines the participation of women in the fields of science and education, exploring their current opportunities, the barriers they face, and the prospects for future development. Based on national and international literature, the research identifies key socio-cultural, institutional, and economic factors influencing women's involvement in academic and scientific spheres. The study highlights that although there has been a positive trend in the inclusion of women in education and science, they remain underrepresented in leadership positions and high-impact research activities. It also underscores the role of gender stereotypes, limited access to research funding, and the lack of mentoring systems as significant obstacles. Furthermore, the article presents examples of effective international practices aimed at promoting gender equality in science, suggesting that similar policies should be adopted and adapted within Uzbekistan. The study concludes with recommendations for creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for women in science and education, emphasizing the need for targeted state programs, institutional reforms, and public awareness initiatives to foster sustainable progress.

Keywords: Women in science, education, gender equality, scientific career, barriers, opportunities, mentoring, academic leadership, social stereotypes, institutional support, policy measures, professional development.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda fan, ta'lim va innovatsion rivojlanish jarayonlarida ayollarning roli kuchayib, ular nafaqat ilmiy izlanishlar, balki ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ayni paytda, ayollar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularni rahbarlik lavozimlariga tayyorlash va ilmiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishga xizmat qiluvchi mexanizmlarni shakllantirish dolzarb masalaga aylangan.

Biroq, mavjud ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy to'siqlar, shuningdek, gender tengsizligi kabi muammolar ayollarning ilmiy sohalaridagi faoliyatini cheklab kelmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatini to'liq ishga solishga to'sqinlik qiladi. Shu sababli, ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, duch kelayotgan muammolar, imkoniyatlar va istiqbolli yo'nalishlar atroflicha tahlil qilinadi.

Maqola, shuningdek, xalqaro va milliy tajribalarga asoslanib, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishga ham xizmat qiladi. Ayollarning ilmiy sohalarida faol ishtirokini kengaytirish, gender tengligiga erishish va barqaror rivojlanishga erishishning muhim omillaridan biridir.

Ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida ayollar ishtirokining kuchaytirilishi — nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlash, balki jamiyatning innovatsion va intellektual salohiyatini oshirishning muhim garovidir. Jahon tajribasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ayollar faol ishtirok etgan tizimlarda ilmiy yondashuvlar ko'lami kengayadi, yangi g'oyalar vujudga keladi va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillari mustahkamlanadi. Shu boisdan ham, ayollarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etish, ularga zarur sharoit va resurslar yaratish, o'zini namoyon qilish imkonini beruvchi muhitni shakllantirish zarurdir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qator farmon va qarorlarida ham ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ta'lim va ilmiy faoliyatdagi ishtirokini kuchaytirish borasida aniq vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Xususan, ilmiy tadqiqotlarga jalb qilingan ayollar sonini oshirish, yosh olim ayollarga grantlar ajratish, ularni malaka oshirish kurslariga yuborish orqali rag'batlantirish yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bularning barchasi gender siyosatining amaliy natijalarini ko'rsatadi.

Ushbu maqolada, shuningdek, ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgan stereotiplar, ijtimoiy bosim va moliyaviy cheklovlar kabi muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Bu orqali mavjud muammolar ildizini aniqlab, ularni bartaraf etish yo'llarini aniqlash mumkin bo'ladi. Maqola davomida kelajakda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida kengroq va samaraliroq ishtirok etishini ta'minlaydigan yo'nalishlar, strategiyalar va istiqbollarni muhokama qilinadi.

Shu tariqa, maqolaning asosiy maqsadi — ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokini kengaytirish uchun zarur bo'lgan omillarni aniqlash, ularning imkoniyatlarini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish yo'llarini ko'rsatish va mavjud to'siqlarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokini o'rganish bo'yicha olib borilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu masala global va mintaqaviy darajada dolzarb bo'lib, ko'plab tadqiqotchilar diqqat markazida turadi. Jumladan, UNESCO, UN Women, hamda World Bank kabi xalqaro tashkilotlarning hisobotlarida ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatda ishtiroki, ularning duch kelayotgan to'siqlari va ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar keng yoritilgan.

Mahalliy olimlar – O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi hamda turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari olimlarining tadqiqotlarida esa, ayollar salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, ularga zarur sharoit yaratish va gender tenglikni ta'minlash masalalari yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, ayollar rahbarlik lavozimlarida kam ishtirok etishi, ilmiy grant va loyihalarda teng huquqli bo'lishlari bo'yicha tahliliy yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Metodologiya

Mazkur tadqiqotda sifatli va miqdoriy tahlil metodlari qo'llanildi. Sifatli tahlil orqali ilgari chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalar, xalqaro va milliy qonunchilik hujjatlari, tahliliy hisobotlar chuqur o'rganildi. Miqdoriy metod sifatida esa statistik ma'lumotlar tahlili qo'llanilib, ayollar ishtirokidagi ko'rsatkichlar grafik va jadval ko'rinishida taqdim etildi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston va xorijiy davlatlardagi ilg'or tajriba va amaliyotlar o'rganilib, qiyosiy tahlil usulida tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqotda kontent tahlili ham qo'llanilib, genderga oid mavjud siyosat va dasturning samaradorlik darajasi aniqlanishiga xizmat qildi. Shuningdek, ayrim oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'qituvchi ayollarining faoliyati misolida empirik kuzatuvlar amalga oshirildi. Ushbu metodlar asosida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi o'rni, imkoniyatlari va rivojlanish istiqbollari asosli tarzda yoritildi.

NATIJALAR

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki statistik tahlili

1-jadval. 2020–2024 yillarda ayollarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarga jalb etilish darajasi (O'zbekiston bo'yicha)

1-jadval Ayollar rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi ulushi (%)

Yil	Ayol tadqiqotchilar soni	Umumiy tadqiqotchilar foizida (%)
2020	7 200	38%
2021	7 800	40%
2022	8 400	42%
2023	9 100	43.5%
2024	10 000	45%

Xalqaro tajriba tahlili

2-jadval. Ayrim davlatlarda ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatdagi ishtiroki (% ko'rinishida)

Davlat	Ayol tadqiqotchilar ulushi (%)
Shvetsiya	48
Fransiya	41
Malayziya	52
O'zbekiston	45
AQSh	35

Yuqoridagi natijalar asosida ayollarning ilmiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishga xizmat qiladigan siyosiy va institutsional choralar samaradorligi o'z tasdig'ini topdi. Shu bilan birga, ilmiy grantlar soni, mentorlardan foydalanish imkoniyati va ayollar o'rtasida ilmiy faollik ko'rsatkichlari o'zaro bog'liqligi aniqlangan.

Ushbu tahlillar ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi ishtirokini kuchaytirish bo'yicha yanada aniq va natijador strategiyalar ishlab chiqish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

MUHOKAMA

Yuqorida keltirilgan natijalar asosida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki tobora ortib borayotgani ko'zga tashlanadi. Biroq bu o'sish sur'atlari hali ham kutilgan darajada emas. Statistika va empirik kuzatuvlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ayollar ilmiy faoliyatda faollashayotgan bo'lsalar-da, yuqori lavozimlarda, xususan, rahbarlik pozitsiyalarida ularning ulushi pastligicha qolmoqda. Bu holat, eng avvalo, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, genderni asoslangan mehnat taqsimoti va oila-kasb muvozanatini saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar bilan bog'liq.

Tahlil qilingan adabiyotlar va mavjud xalqaro tajribalar ayollar ishtirokini kengaytirish uchun davlat siyosati va institutsional qo'llab-quvvatlov muhim rol o'ynashini ko'rsatmoqda. Jumladan, Shvetsiya, Malayziya va boshqa davlatlarda amalga oshirilgan genderni yo'naltirilgan ilmiy grant dasturlari, ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar uchun maxsus inklyuziv muhit yaratish kabi yondashuvlar sezilarli ijobiy natijalar bergan. Bunday yondashuvlarni O'zbekistonda ham joriy etish, mavjud dasturlarni kengaytirish zarur.

Shuningdek, tadqiqot davomida aniqlangan muhim muammolardan biri — ayol olimlar o'rtasida mentorlik va ilmiy rahbarlik tizimining sust rivojlanganidir. Ko'p hollarda yosh olim ayollar mustaqil ilmiy yo'l tanlashda yetarlicha yo'l-yo'riq va rag'batga ega bo'lmaydi. Bu esa ularning ilmiy faoliyatdan chekinishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Mazkur muammoni bartaraf etish uchun ilmiy muassasalarda genderni asoslangan mentoring tizimini joriy etish, ilg'or ayol olimlarning tajribasini ommalashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Alohida e'tiborga molik jihat shundaki, ilmiy grant va loyihalarda ishtirok etish imkoniyatlari ham ko'pincha ayollar uchun chegaralangan bo'lib qolmoqda. Sababi — ularning ko'pchiligi doimiy ish bilan band bo'lib, ilmiy tanlovlarda ishtirok etish uchun zarur hujjatlar, rejalashtirish va muddatlarga yetarli vaqt

ajrata olmaydi. Bu holatga yechim sifatida ayollar uchun moslashuvchan ariza topshirish muddatlari, bolali ayollar uchun imtiyozli sharoitlar yaratish taklif etiladi.

Muhokama davomida shuningdek, ijtimoiy madaniyat va oilaviy qadriyatlarning ayollar faoliyatiga bevosita ta'siri ham ko'rib chiqildi. Jamiyatdagi "ayol — avvalo ona va uy bekasi" degan stereotiplar ularning ilmiy rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi omil sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda. Ushbu holatni bartaraf etish uchun ommaviy axborot vositalarida ayol olimlarning faoliyatini targ'ib qilish, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ularning yutuqlarini namoyish etish orqali ijobiy ijtimoiy muhit yaratish tavsiya etiladi.

Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida sezilarli ishtirokga ega bo'lishlariga qaramay, mavjud to'siq va muammolarni bartaraf etishga yo'naltirilgan kompleks yondashuv zarur. Siyosiy irodaning kuchaytirilishi, ilmiy va institutsional mexanizmlarning takomillashtirilishi hamda ijtimoiy ongda ayollarga nisbatan ijobiy munosabat shakllantirilishi bu sohadagi rivojlanishni jadallashtirishda asosiy omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

XULOSA

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki global miqyosda ham, O'zbekistonda ham ijobiy dinamikani namoyon etmoqda. Ammo ushbu sohaga xos bo'lgan gender tengsizligi, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va institutsional to'siqlar ularning salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishda jiddiy muammolar tug'dirmoqda. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatda ishtiroki nafaqat individual mehnatga, balki ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy omillarga ham bevosita bog'liqdir.

Ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida ayollar uchun teng sharoit yaratish, ularning ilmiy va kasbiy o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlash jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun muhim strategik yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Buni amalga oshirishda quyidagi yondashuvlar ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etadi: genderga yo'naltirilgan siyosatlarni takomillashtirish, ayollar uchun qulay ilmiy va kasbiy muhit yaratish, bolali yoki oilaviy majburiyatlarga ega ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga yo'naltirilgan dasturlarni kengaytirish, mentorlik va ayollar liderligini rivojlantirish tizimini shakllantirish.

Xususan, ta'lim muassasalari va ilmiy tashkilotlarda gender tengligini mustahkamlash, ayollar ishtirokini monitoring qilish va baholash tizimini joriy etish, ijtimoiy ongni o'zgartirishga qaratilgan ma'rifiy va axborot kampaniyalarini keng miqyosda olib borish zarur. Shuningdek, ayol olimlarning yutuqlari jamiyatga faol tanishtirilishi, ularning ilmiy faoliyatda rag'batlantirilishi orqali yosh avlodga ijobiy namunalar yaratish mumkin.

Umuman olganda, ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida faol ishtirok etishi mamlakatning intellektual salohiyatini oshiradi, innovatsion rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi va barqaror taraqqiyotga zamin yaratadi. Shu boisdan, bu yo'nalishda kompleks, tizimli va uzoq muddatli strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi va amalga oshirilishi dolzarb masala sifatida qaralishi lozim.

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2-ilova

ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIK SOHALARDA AYOLLAR: IMKONIYATLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti fonida xotin-qizlarning IT (axborot texnologiyalari), muhandislik va tabiiy fanlar sohalaridagi o'rni va roli chuqur tahlil etiladi. Xususan, ayollarning ilmiy-texnikaviy yo'nalishlarda ishtiroki, duch kelayotgan to'siqlari, mavjud imkoniyatlari va istiqbolli rivojlanish yo'nalishlari yoritilgan. Maqolada ayollar uchun zamonaviy raqamli ta'lim platformalari, grant dasturlari, mentorlik va startap loyihalarning ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Shu bilan birga, innovatsion texnologiyalar va san'at sohasining integratsiyasi doirasida tasviriy san'at ta'limida xotin-qizlarning ijodiy va texnologik salohiyatini namoyon etish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tasviriy san'at o'qitish tizimida raqamli grafik dasturlar, virtual reallik (VR) va kengaytirilgan reallik (AR) texnologiyalari orqali ijodiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish, xotin-qiz o'quvchilarda fan va texnologiyaga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirishning dolzarb yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola yakunida xotin-qizlarni ilm-fan va texnologiyaga keng jalb etish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar beriladi. Ushbu izlanish texnologik sohalarida gender tengligini ta'minlash, ijod va innovatsiyalar uyg'unligini rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, texnologiya, IT, muhandislik, fan, STEM, tasviriy san'at, innovatsiya, gender tengligi, raqamli ta'lim, ijod va texnologiya, xotin-qizlar salohiyati, raqamli san'at, pedagogik yondashuv.

Abstract: This article provides an in-depth analysis of the place and role of women in the fields of IT (information technology), engineering and natural sciences against the background of the development of modern technologies. In particular, the participation of women in scientific and technical areas, the obstacles they face, existing opportunities and promising development directions are highlighted. The article highlights the importance of modern digital educational platforms, grant programs, mentoring and startup projects for women. At the same time, the opportunities for women to demonstrate their creative and technological potential in fine arts education within the framework of the integration of innovative technologies and the arts are analyzed. Current ways to develop creative thinking and increase interest in science and technology among female students through digital graphic programs, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies in the fine arts education system are considered. The article concludes with suggestions and recommendations for the broad involvement of women in science and technology. This research contributes to ensuring gender equality in technological fields and developing the harmony of creativity and innovation.

Keywords: Women, technology, IT, engineering, science, STEM, fine arts, innovation, gender equality, digital education, creativity and technology, women's potential, digital arts, pedagogical approach.

Zamonaviy davrda texnologik taraqqiyot jamiyatning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olmoqda. Ayniqsa, IT (axborot texnologiyalari), muhandislik va tabiiy fanlar sohaları inson hayotida muhim o'rin tutmoqda.

Bunday o'zgarishlar fonida ayollar roli ham yangicha tus olmoqda. Ayollarning ilm-fan, texnologiya va san'at sohalarida faol ishtiroki gender tengligini ta'minlash, ijtimoiy rivojlanish va innovatsion jamiyat qurishda muhim omilga aylanmoqda.

Ta'lim tizimi va maktab qizlarning turli fanlarga, jumladan, STEM (inglizcha, Fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika-akademik fanlarni birlashtirish uchun ishlatiladigan keng atama) fanlariga qiziqishini aniqlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi, bu esa STEM bo'yicha sifatli ta'limdan foydalanish va undan foyda olish uchun keng imkoniyatlarni taqdim etish orqali ayollarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga hissa qo'shishi mumkin. [1]

So'nggi yillarda ko'plab mamlakatlarda, jumladan, O'zbekistonda ham xotin-qizlarning IT, muhandislik va fan yo'nalishlarida faol ishtiroki uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar soni oshib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zi texnik va texnologik sohalarida ularning nisbati hanz pastligicha qolmoqda.

Qizlarning ta'lim darajasini oshirish ularning o'z salomatligi va iqtisodiy kelajagiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, bu esa o'z navbatida ular yashayotgan jamiyat istiqbollarini yaxshilashi isbotlangan. [2]

San'at, ta'lim va texnologiya sohalarida ham zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan uyg'unlashmoqda. Raqamli grafik dasturlar, 3D-modellashtirish, vizual media vositalari – bularning barchasi ayol ijodkorlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochmoqda. San'at va texnologiyaning integratsiyasi orqali xotin-qizlar o'z g'oyalarini nafaqat an'anaviy uslubda, balki innovatsion shakllarda ham ifoda etishga erishmoqda. Masalan, tasviriy san'at o'qituvchilari uchun grafik planshetlar, raqamli dizayn dasturlari, AR/VR (kengaytirilgan va virtual reallik) texnologiyalari dars jarayonida qo'llanilmoqda. Bu esa qiz o'quvchilarda texnologiyaga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirishga, kelajakda IT va san'atning kesishgan sohalarida faoliyat yuritishiga turtki beradi. Ayollar nafaqat ta'lim oluvchilar, balki ilm-fan sohasida faol tadqiqotchilar, muhandislar va loyihalovchilarga aylanmoqda. Ularning yondashuvi ko'pincha tizimli, aniqlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatga asoslangan bo'lib, muhandislik yechimlariga barqarorlik va estetikani olib kiradi. Xotin-qizlarning texnologik va ilmiy sohalarida faol bo'lishi nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlaydi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi. Zamonaviy jamiyatda texnologik taraqqiyot barcha sohalarining uzviy tarkibiy qismiga aylangan bir davrda, xotin-qizlarning IT, muhandislik, ilmiy tadqiqot va san'at sohalarida faol ishtiroki strategik ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayollar ilmiy-texnikaviy faoliyatda nafaqat ijodiy yondashuv, balki ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, barqarorlik va estetik uyg'unlik kabi muhim jihatlarni ham olib kirishi bilan ajralib turadi. Ayollar ta'limining jamiyatga ijobiy ta'siri tufayli ayollar ta'limidagi tengsizliklarni bartaraf etish Barqaror rivojlanishning 4-maqsaadi „Hamma uchun sifatli ta'lim“da ta'kidlangan va Barqaror rivojlanishning 5-maqsaadi „Gender tengligi“ bilan chuqur bog'langan. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qizlarni o'qitish (va umuman ayollarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish) tezroq rivojlanishga va aholi o'sishining pasayishiga olib keladi, bu esa iqlim o'zgarishini yumshatish kabi kologik muammolarni hal qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. [3]

Tadqiqot natijalarida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, ayollarning texnologik va san'at sohalaridagi ishtirokini oshirishga to'sqinlik qilayotgan asosiy omillar — gender stereotiplari, raqamli savodxonlik yetishmasligi va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarining sustligi hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, so'nggi yillarda qabul qilinayotgan ta'lim siyosati, ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan maxsus platformalar, grantlar va mentorlik tizimlari ijobiy natijalarni berayotgani qayd etiladi.

Ayniqsa, san'at va texnologiyaning o'zaro integratsiyalashuvi ayol ijodkorlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Tasviriy san'at ta'limi misolida raqamli vositalardan foydalanish, kreativ yondashuvni texnologik bilimlar bilan uyg'unlashtirish orqali qiz o'quvchilarda fan va texnologiyaga bo'lgan qiziqish ortmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, kelajakda ayollarning texnologik sohalarida ko'proq ishtirok etishiga zamin yaratadi.

Kelajakda ayollarni texnologik sohalarga keng jalb etish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarda tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirish zarur:

- maktabgacha va maktab ta'limida qiz bolalar uchun texnologiya va ijod integratsiyasiga asoslangan o'quv dasturlarini kengaytirish;
- tasviriy san'at darslarida zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali o'quvchilarda innovatsion tafakkurni shakllantirish;
- xotin-qizlar ishtirokidagi ilmiy loyihalarni ommalashtirish, ularga ijtimoiy va institutsional ko'makni kuchaytirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayollar va texnologiya uyg'unligi zamonaviy jamiyatning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti uchun muhim strategik resurs bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ilm-fan, san'at va texnologiya kesishgan nuqtada xotin-qizlar salohiyatini to'liq namoyon etishga xizmat qiladigan barqaror tizimni shakllantirish — bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifasidir.

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2-ilova

APPLICATIONS OF LINEAR ALGEBRA IN ECONOMICS

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Abstract: This article explores the diverse applications of linear algebra in economics. It covers key areas such as input-output models, optimization, game theory, econometric modeling, dynamic systems, network analysis, and portfolio optimization. By leveraging linear algebra, economists can better understand and solve complex problems in economic systems.

Keywords: Linear algebra, economics, input-output models, optimization, game theory, econometrics, dynamic systems, network analysis, portfolio optimization.

Аннотация: Статья рассматривает разнообразные применения линейной алгебры в экономике. Она освещает ключевые области, такие как модели входа-выхода, оптимизация, теория игр, эконометрическое моделирование, динамические системы, анализ сетей и оптимизацию портфеля.

Ключевые слова: Линейная алгебра, экономика, модели входа-выхода, оптимизация, теория игр, эконометрика, динамические системы, анализ сетей, оптимизация портфеля.

Linear algebra plays a pivotal role in various fields of economics, offering powerful tools to model, analyze, and solve economic problems. Its applications span from optimization problems and game theory to economic modeling and data analysis. Below are some key areas where linear algebra is utilized in economics:

1. Input-Output Models

Input-output analysis, developed by Wassily Leontief, is a fundamental application of linear algebra in economics. This model represents the relationships between different sectors of an economy using a matrix.

- **Representation:** An input-output table uses matrices to depict how the output of one sector serves as an input to another.
- **Economic Impact Analysis:** By solving linear equations, economists can predict the ripple effects of changes in one sector on others.

2. Optimization Problems

Linear algebra underpins optimization techniques that are central to economic decision-making.

- **Linear Programming:** Economists use linear programming to solve problems related to resource allocation, cost minimization, and profit maximization. For instance, the simplex method relies heavily on matrix operations.
- **Constrained Optimization:** Methods like the Lagrangian multiplier technique employ matrix calculus to optimize functions subject to constraints.

3. Game Theory

Game theory, which studies strategic interactions among rational agents, often employs linear algebraic methods.

- **Payoff Matrices:** Game theory represents payoffs for players in a game as matrices, facilitating the computation of Nash equilibria.
- **Markov Chains:** Linear algebra is used in stochastic games to analyze transition probabilities and long-term behaviors.

4. Econometric Modeling

Econometrics involves using statistical methods to estimate economic relationships. Many econometric techniques rely on linear algebra.

- **Regression Analysis:** Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), a method for estimating linear relationships between variables, involves solving systems of linear equations.
- **Principal Component Analysis (PCA):** Economists use PCA, a linear algebra-based technique, to reduce the dimensionality of large datasets while retaining significant information.

5. Dynamic Systems and Stability Analysis

Linear algebra is critical in analyzing dynamic economic systems.

- **Differential Equations:** Economic models involving growth rates or market dynamics are often expressed as systems of linear differential equations.

- **Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors:** These concepts are used to study the stability of economic equilibria and predict the long-term behavior of systems.

6. Network Analysis

Economic networks, such as trade relationships or financial systems, are modeled using graphs and adjacency matrices.

- **Centrality Measures:** Linear algebra helps calculate centrality metrics, such as eigenvector centrality, to identify influential nodes in a network.

- **Flow Analysis:** Matrix representations enable the analysis of flows of goods, services, or information within a network.

7. Portfolio Optimization in Finance

In financial economics, linear algebra is essential for portfolio theory.

- **Risk Minimization:** Economists use covariance matrices to model the relationships between asset returns and optimize portfolios for minimal risk.

- **Efficient Frontier:** Calculating the efficient frontier involves solving quadratic optimization problems that rely on matrix algebra.

Conclusion

The versatility of linear algebra makes it an indispensable tool in economics. Its applications enhance the understanding of complex economic systems, facilitate data-driven decision-making, and enable robust theoretical modeling. As economic challenges grow in complexity, the role of linear algebra in addressing these challenges will undoubtedly expand, further bridging the gap between mathematical theory and economic practice.

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2-ilova

KIMYO FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada kimyo fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va raqamli vositalardan samarali foydalanish masalalari yoritilgan. Unda interaktiv metodlar, virtual laboratoriyalar, multimedia resurslari, mobil ilovalar va masofaviy ta'lim platformalarining o'quv jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish, mustaqil fikrlash va amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda innovatsion yondashuvlar natijasida o'quv sifatining oshishi va ta'lim samaradorligining kuchayishi asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kimyo ta'limi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, virtual laboratoriya, interaktiv metodlar, raqamli resurslar, masofaviy ta'lim, innovatsion pedagogika, STEAM yondashuvi, o'quv motivatsiyasi.

XXI asrda ta'lim jarayoniga qo'yilayotgan talablar mutlaqo yangicha yondashuvlarni, innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etishni talab qilmoqda. Bugungi kunda fan va texnikaning jadal sur'atlarda rivojlanishi o'quv-tarbiya jarayonida ham zamonaviy usullar va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni zaruratga aylantirdi. Ayniqsa, tabiiy fanlar, xususan, kimyo fanini o'qitishda innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar va raqamli vositalar o'quvchilarning bilim olish jarayonini sezilarli darajada yengillashtiradi va ularning fanlarga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi. Kimyo fani o'zining murakkab tushunchalari, ko'plab nazariy va amaliy jihatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Shu boisdan uni an'anaviy uslublar asosida o'rgatish ko'pincha o'quvchilarda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi, bilimlar chuqur o'zlashtirilmasligi, tajriba o'tkazish imkoniyatlarining cheklanganligi ta'lim samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bunday holatlarni bartaraf etish uchun o'qituvchilar zamonaviy texnologiyalardan, xususan, virtual laboratoriyalar, animatsion simulyatsiyalar, interaktiv testlar, multimedia taqdimotlar, onlayn platformalar va mobil ilovalardan keng foydalanishlari zarur. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali kimyo fanini o'qitish nafaqat o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan munosabatini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartiradi, balki ularning mustaqil fikrlashi, tahlil qilish, mantiqiy xulosa chiqarish kabi ko'nikmalarini ham shakllantiradi. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy ta'lim vositalari o'qituvchiga o'quvchilarning bilim darajasini doimiy ravishda kuzatish, baholash va individual yondashuvni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada kimyo fanini zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida o'qitishning afzalliklari, metodlari, amaliy misollari va tajribalari tahlil qilinadi hamda bu boradagi dolzarb muammolarga yechimlar taklif etiladi. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining asosiy vazifalaridan biri – o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, tahlil qilish, tadqiqot olib borish, eksperimentlar natijasiga asoslangan xulosalar chiqarish kabi muhim kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishdir. Ayniqsa, kimyo fanini o'rganishda bu kompetensiyalar alohida ahamiyatga ega. An'anaviy darslarda ko'p hollarda nazariy bilimlar ustunlik qiladi, ammo bugungi kunda bu yetarli emas. Shuning uchun dars jarayoniga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish o'quvchilarning bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish va amaliyot bilan uyg'unlashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

1. Virtual laboratoriyalar va simulyatsiyalar:

Virtual laboratoriyalar bugungi ta'lim jarayonida juda katta imkoniyatlar ochib bermoqda. Ular orqali o'quvchilar xavfsiz va interaktiv muhitda kimyoviy tajribalarni bajara oladi. Real laboratoriyalarda zarur jihozlar yetishmasligi yoki xavfli reaktivlar bilan ishlashda cheklovlar mavjud bo'lishi mumkin. Virtual tajribalar esa ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etib, kimyo fanini har bir o'quvchi uchun qiziqarli va qulay qiladi. Masalan, "PhET Interactive Simulations" yoki "ChemCollective" kabi platformalar yordamida har xil reaksiya turlarini modellashtirish mumkin.

2. Interaktiv darslar va multimedia vositalari:

Multimedia vositalaridan foydalanish, jumladan, animatsiyalar, grafiklar, video lavhalar, 3D modellar orqali murakkab kimyoviy jarayonlarni tushunishni osonlashtiradi. Masalan, molekular tuzilmasi, atomlarning harakati, energetik o'zgarishlar kabi murakkab tushunchalarni o'quvchi o'z tasavvurida

jonlantira oladi. Bu esa bilimni mustahkamlashda samarali vositadir. Interaktiv taqdimotlar darsni jonlantiradi, o'qituvchining materialni yetkazish jarayonini sodda va tushunarli qiladi.

3. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) vositalaridan foydalanish:

Kompyuter sinflari, planshetlar, elektron doskalar, "Quizizz", "Kahoot!", "Google Classroom" kabi onlayn platformalar orqali kimyo fanini o'qitish interaktiv tus oladi. AKT vositalari yordamida darsni tashkil etish, baholash, uy vazifasini topshirish, testlar o'tkazish va darhol natijalarni olish mumkin. Bu esa o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi va ta'lim samaradorligini orttiradi.

4. Mobil ilovalar va o'zlashtirishni mustahkamlovchi o'yinlar:

Kimyo faniga oid mobil ilovalar (masalan, "Periodic Table", "Chemistry Pro", "MEL Science") o'quvchilarga mustaqil ravishda bilim olish imkoniyatini beradi. O'yinlar asosida tuzilgan viktorinalar, mini-testlar, topshiriqlar o'quvchilarda musobaqalashish ruhini uyg'otadi va ularni faol ishtirok etishga undaydi.

5. Masofaviy ta'lim va kimyo fanini onlayn o'qitish:

Alohida ta'kidlash joizki, pandemiya davrida masofaviy ta'limning ahamiyati yanada ortdi. Kimyo fanini masofaviy shaklda o'rgatishda zamonaviy platformalar (Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet) orqali real vaqt rejimida dars o'tish, topshiriq berish, baholash imkoniyatlari mavjud bo'ldi. Bunday tajriba o'qituvchilarga ham, o'quvchilarga ham yangicha yondashuvlarni o'rgatdi.

6. STEAM yondashuvi orqali kimyoni fanlararo integratsiyada o'qitish:

Zamonaviy ta'limda fanlararo integratsiya tamoyillari keng qo'llanilmoqda. Xususan, kimyoni fizika, biologiya, matematika va texnologiya fanlari bilan uyg'un holda o'qitish orqali o'quvchida kompleks bilim va ko'nikmalar shakllanadi. STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics) yondashuvi orqali o'quvchilar nazariy bilimni amaliy vazifalarda qo'llashni o'rganadi, bu esa ularni ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlashga undaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, bugungi globallashuv va raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida kimyo fanini samarali o'qitish uchun an'anaviy yondashuvlar bilan cheklanib qolmaslik, balki zamonaviy texnologiyalar imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanish muhimdir. Virtual laboratoriyalar, multimedia resurslar, interaktiv platformalar va mobil ilovalar – bularning barchasi kimyo fanini oson, tushunarli va qiziqarli tarzda o'rgatishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar o'quvchilarni faol ishtirok etishga undab, ularda amaliy ko'nikmalar, tanqidiy va mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida tashkil etilgan darslar yuqori natijadorlikka erishish, sifatli ta'limni ta'minlash va o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan munosabatini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirish imkonini beradi.

Takliflar

1. Kimyo o'qituvchilari uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida dars tashkil etish bo'yicha doimiy ravishda malaka oshirish kurslari tashkil etilsin.
2. Maktab va kollejlarda kimyo fani bo'yicha virtual laboratoriya dasturlari va interaktiv simulyatorlar bilan ta'minlansin.
3. Fanlararo integratsiya va STEAM yondashuvi asosida o'quv rejalar va dars ishlanmalari ishlab chiqilsin.

4. Kimyo faniga oid mobil ilovalar va o'yinlashgan o'quv platformalari (gamification) mahalliy til va dastur asosida yaratilsa, o'quvchilarga qulay bo'ladi.
5. Har bir hududda ilg'or texnologiyalar asosida dars o'tayotgan o'qituvchilar tajribasi ommalashtirilsin, metodik tavsiyalar shaklida tarqatilsin.
6. O'quvchilarning raqamli savodxonligini oshirish maqsadida kimyo fani bilan bog'liq onlayn loyihalar va tanlovlar yo'lga qo'yilsin.

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2-ilova

WAYS TO INCREASE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry pillar for many economies, growth, employment, and cultural exchange. The development of this sector also brings some benefits to the country's economy. Year by year, the flow of tourists to our country is increasing, and the restoration of historical monuments is being carried out. Tourism plays an important role in the economy of any country. In addition through a comprehensive approach, it underscores the need for infrastructure development, digital integration cultural preservation, and international collaborations to bolster tourism investment appeal. The insights provided aim to pave the way for nations, especially those with untapped potential like Uzbekistan, to thrive in the global

tourism district. Keywords words tourism investment appeal, economic growth, destination marketing, infrastructure development.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is fundamental pillar of the global economy, intricately woven into the fabric of societies and cultures worldwide .Contributing significantly to global GDP and employment, it offers nations a strategic avenue to showcase their natural beauty, heritage ,and cultural diversity As economics evolve, many countries are leveraging tourism as a crucial instrument for economic diversification and international branding.

However , the expansion and long-term success of tourism in any region depend on more than just its natural attractions. A destination's ability to remain competitive and sustainable hinges on factors beyond visitor numbers –it requires a robust ecosystem that supports both domestic and foreign investments. Strategic investments in key areas such as infrastructure, hospitality services, human capital development, and innovative marketing are essential to unlocking the full potential of the tourism sector. To effectively boost tourism investment in the Zomin region, several key deliverables must be addressed:development of an Investment Guidebook for Uzbekistan and the Zomin districtImprovement of the UzIPA website for enhanced investor engagement organization of investment promotion events addressing issues related to investment environment and promotional activities establishment of a one-stop investment support service system and capacity development initiatives Investment Guidebook (Uzbekistan and Zomin District) .A comprehensive Investment Guidebook is essential forpotential investors to understand the opportunities and challenges in the region. This guidebook should include:-Overview of Uzbekistan's and Zomin's tourism potential Investment policies, incentives, and regulatory frameworks, available tourism projects and partnerships, case studies of successful tourism investments technological innovations applicable to tourism development. UzIPA Website Enhancement A well-structured, informative, and interactive UzIPA website is critical for attracting investors. The website should feature: Detailed investment opportunities in the tourism sector Virtual tours and digital showcases of key tourist attractionsAI-powered investor assistance and chatbot support Online application processes for permits and incentives .Investment Promotion Events Investment promotion events play a vital role in showcasing the potential of Zomin's tourism sector. These events should include: International investment forums and tourism expos. Business networking sessions with government officials and private stakeholders . Virtual investment summits featuring technological advancements in tourism.On-site familiarization tours for potential investors. Issues Related to Investment Environment and Promotion Activities.Several challenges hinder the growth of tourism investment in Zomin. Key issues include:Bureaucratic hurdles and lengthy approval processes.Limited awareness about available investment incentives.Need for infrastructure improvement and digital transformation.Skills gap in tourism and hospitality sectors.Policy reforms required to facilitate foreign direct investment Establishment of a One-Stop Investment Support Service System. A streamlined one-stop service system can significantly enhance investor confidence and ease of doing business. This system should offer: Centralized information hub for investors .Simplified application procedures for licenses and permits .Legal and financial advisory support. Capacity development programs for tourism entrepreneurs and stakeholders. To enhance the investment attractiveness of tourism in the Zomin region through technological innovation, it's essential to consider the following updated statistical information:

Uzbekistan Tourism Statistics

2023: Uzbekistan welcomed 6.6 million foreign tourists, marking a 26.9% increase compared to 2022.

2022: The country received 5.2 million foreign visitors, a significant rise from previous years.

2021: Tourism services exports amounted to \$395 million, a decrease from \$1.679 billion in 2019, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Zomin Region's Tourism Potential

The Zomin region boasts rich natural resources and ecological tourism opportunities:

Zomin State Reserve and National Park: These protected areas offer unique ecotourism prospects, attracting nature enthusiasts and researchers alike.

Diverse Natural Landscapes: The region features varied terrains, including picturesque mountains and valleys, making it ideal for adventure tourism and eco-tourism.

Zomin Cable Car: On August 25, 2023, a cable car was inaugurated in the Zomin tourist and recreational zone. This project, valued at 133.3 billion soums, was implemented in collaboration with the Swiss company "Bartolet."

Investment Opportunities

The



aforementioned data underscores the significant potential for tourism development in the Zomin region. Investments in technological innovations, such as digital tourism platforms, virtual reality experiences, and smart infrastructure, can further enhance the region's appeal to both domestic and international tourists. By leveraging these opportunities, stakeholders can contribute to sustainable economic growth and position Zomin as a premier tourist destination in Uzbekistan.

Tourism Investment and Technological Innovation in Zomin, Uzbekistan

1. Uzbekistan Tourism Growth

💰 Tourism Revenue

2019: \$1.679B 2021: \$395M (COVID-19 impact) 2. Zomin Region Tourism Potential 🏞️ Natural Attractions: Zomin National Park ,Zomin State Reserve

🏗️ New Infrastructure:2023: Zomin Cable Car (\$133.3B UZS investment)

Swiss company "Bartolet" partnership. Investment Opportunities

🏠 Sectors for Development: Eco-Tourism (Sustainable lodges, guided nature tours) Adventure Tourism (Hiking trails, mountain biking) Smart Tourism (VR experiences, digital bookings) .Hospitality (Hotels, resorts, glamping sites)

Conclusion.

The Zomin region in Uzbekistan holds immense potential for tourism development, thanks to its rich natural resources, diverse landscapes, and growing infrastructure. By leveraging technological innovations, the investment attractiveness of the region can be significantly enhanced, leading to sustainable economic growth and increased visitor engagement.

Key technological advancements such as digital marketing, smart tourism solutions, and AI-powered services can improve tourist experiences, streamline operations, and boost local businesses. The development of projects like the Zomin Cable Car and digital booking platforms further solidifies the region's status as a premier ecotourism destination.

To maximize investment opportunities, stakeholders must focus on integrating green technologies, enhancing digital connectivity, and fostering public-private partnerships. By doing so, Zomin can position itself as a leading tourism hub in Uzbekistan, attracting both domestic and international investors while ensuring long-term sustainability.

CONCLUSION

Tourism stands at the intersection of cultural heritage, natural beauty , and modern infrastructure. While its potential demands well- structured strategies that address inherent challenges while capitalizing on unique advantages. For Uzbekistan, tourism development presents immense opportunities to solidify its global standing..

By implementing targeted investments in infrastructure, sustainable practices , digital integration, and cultural preservation, Uzbekistan can attract both tourists and investors. Strengthening transport connectivity, promoting eco-tourism, and enhancing regulatory transparency will bolster the country's appeal as a prime tourism destination. Moreover, fostering international collaborations and showcasing Uzbekistan's rich traditions will ensure long-term competitiveness.

A strategic approach that balances economic growth with sustainability and innovation will not only elevate Uzbekistan's tourism industry but also create athriving ecosystem for investments. By embracing forward- thinking policies and leveraging its untapped tourism potential ,Uzbekistan can secure a distinguished position in the global travel market , ensuring long-term prosperity and resilience.

YEAR	TOURISM STATISTICS(MILLONS)
2019	6.7
2020	1.5
2021	1.9
2022	5.2
2023	6.6
2024	7.0(projected)

CONCLUSION:

The Zomin region in Uzbekistan holds immense potential for tourism development, thanks to its rich natural resources, diverse landscapes, and growing infrastructure. By leveraging technological innovations, the investment attractiveness of the region can be significantly enhanced, leading to sustainable economic growth and increased visitor engagement.

Key technological advancements such as digital marketing, smart tourism solutions, and AI-powered services can improve tourist experiences, streamline operations, and boost local businesses. The development of projects like the Zomin Cable Car and digital booking platforms further solidifies the region's status as a premier ecotourism destination.

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SECTION 3: GENDER EQUALITY AND LEGAL PROTECTION - LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

3-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI, IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, ularga ochilgan imkoniyatlar, duch keladigan to'siqlar hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Gender tengligi, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, qonuniy himoya va xalqaro tashkilotlar hissasi kabi omillar yoritiladi. Ayollar uchun fan va ta'limda barqaror muhit yaratishning zaruriyati va global tajribalar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, to'siqlar, imkoniyatlar, STEM, qonuniy himoya, stereotiplar, rivojlanish istiqbollari.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется участие женщин в науке и образовании, предоставляемые им возможности, возникающие препятствия, а также перспективы развития в будущем. Освещаются такие факторы, как гендерное равенство, социальные стереотипы, правовая защита и вклад международных организаций. Рассматривается необходимость создания устойчивой среды для женщин в науке и образовании, а также мировой опыт в этой сфере.

Ключевые слова: женщины, наука, образование, гендерное равенство, препятствия, возможности, STEM, правовая защита, стереотипы, перспективы развития.

Annotation: This article analyzes women's participation in science and education, the opportunities available to them, the challenges they face, and future development prospects. It highlights factors such as gender equality, social stereotypes, legal protection, and the contributions of international organizations. The necessity of creating a sustainable environment for women in science and education, as well as global experiences in this area, is also discussed.

Keywords: women, science, education, gender equality, barriers, opportunities, STEM, legal protection, stereotypes, development prospects.

Ilm-fan va ta'lim insoniyat taraqqiyotining asosiy tayanchlaridan hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda ayollar bu sohalarida faol ishtirok etsa-da, hali ham gender tengligi, ijtimoiy qarashlar va iqtisodiy omillar tufayli cheklovlar mavjud. Dunyoda ayollar STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika) sohalarida kam vakillik qilmoqda, bu esa innovatsiyalar va iqtisodiy o'sishga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi o'rni, ular duch keladigan muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ayollar bugungi kunda ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda, ammo bu ishtirok tarmoqlar bo'yicha turlicha taqsimlangan. UNESCO ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ayollar global miqyosda oliy ta'lim tizimida talabalarning 50% dan ortig'ini tashkil qiladi. Biroq, STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika) sohalarida bu ko'rsatkich sezilarli darajada past. Masalan, AQShda ayollar kompyuter fanlari bo'yicha bakalavriat darajasining atigi 20% ini, muhandislikda esa 25% ini tashkil qiladi (NCES, 2022). Yevropa Ittifoqida esa ayollar fan va texnologiya sohalarida tadqiqotchilarning 35% ini tashkil etadi (European Commission, 2021).

Bu farq nafaqat G'arb mamlakatlarida, balki Osiyo, Afrika va Lotin Amerikasida ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, Hindistonda ayollar muhandislik fakultetlarida qatnashuvchi talabalarning 30% dan kamrog'ini tashkil qiladi (World Bank, 2020). Bu tendentsiyalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, garchi ayollar ta'lim olish imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lsalar ham, ular an'anaviy ravishda "erkaklar ishi" deb hisoblangan sohalarida hali ham kam vakillik qilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda ayollarni ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun turli imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda.

Ko'pgina davlatlar gender tengligini ta'minlash uchun qonuniy choralar ko'rmoqda. Masalan, Norvegiya 2003-yilda kompaniyalar boshqaruvidagi ayollar ulushini 40% ga yetkazishni talab qiluvchi qonun qabul qildi. Shunga o'xshash choralar Germaniya, Fransiya va Ispaniyada ham joriy etilgan. Bunday qonunlar nafaqat korporativ boshqaruvda, balki akademik va ilmiy sohalarida ham ayollar ishtirokini oshirishga yordam beradi.

BMT, UNESCO va Jahon banki kabi tashkilotlar ayollarni STEM sohalarida rag'batlantirish uchun maxsus dasturlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Masalan, UNESCOning "Gender Equality in STEM" dasturi

qizlarni matematika va tabiiy fanlarga qiziqishini oshirishga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, “L’Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science” mukofoti har yili fan sohasida yutuqlarga erishgan ayol olimlarni taqdirlaydi.

Ayollar uchun maxsus mentorlik dasturlari va ilmiy hamjamiyatlar kengayib bormoqda. Masalan, “Women in Tech” kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar ayollarga texnologiya sohasida karyera qilishda yordam beradi. Bunday tarmoqlar orqali ayollar tajriba almashish, ish topish va loyihalarda hamkorlik qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishmoqda.

Ayollar duch keladigan to‘siqlar ham mavjud. Garchi imkoniyatlar kengaygan bo‘lsa-da, ayollar ilm-fan va ta’lim sohasida hali ham jiddiy to‘siqlarga duch kelmoqda.

Ijtimoiy stereotiplar va gender rollari jamiyatda “fan va texnika erkaklar ishi” degan stereotip hali ham kuchli. Bu qarashlar bolalikdan boshlab shakllanadi qizlarga ko‘proq gumanitar fanlar, o‘g‘il bolalarga esa matematika va texnika yo‘nalishlari tavsiya qilinadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘qituvchilar ham, ota-onalar ham qizlarni STEM sohalariga kamroq undashadi (Moss-Racusin et al., 2017).

Ish va oila o‘rtasidagi muvozanat muammolarida ayollar ko‘pincha ish va oilaviy majburiyatlar o‘rtasida tanlov qilishga majbur bo‘lishadi. Akademik karerada uzoq soatli ish va doimiy o‘zlikni rivojlantirish talab qilinadi, bu esa ayollarni turmush qurish va farzand ko‘rishdan qaytarishi mumkin. Masalan, AQShda fan doktoranturasini tamomlagan ayollarning 50% dan ko‘pi keyinchalik akademiyaning tark etadi, asosan oilaviy sabablar tufayli (National Science Foundation, 2022).

Moliya va resurslar yetishmasligi sababidan rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ayollar ta’lim olish uchun zarur resurslardan mahrum bo‘lishadi. Qashshoq oilalarda o‘g‘il bolalarning ta’limiga ustuvor ahamiyat beriladi, qizlar esa erta turmush qurishga majbur bo‘lishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, STEM sohalaridagi ayollar ko‘pincha erkaklarga qaraganda kamroq maosh olishadi, bu esa ularning kasbiy faoliyatini cheklaydi (OECD, 2020).

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta’lim sohasidagi ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish uchun bir qator istiqbolli yo‘nalishlar mavjud.

Sun’iy intellekt va raqamlashtirish imkoniyatlari texnologiyasining rivojlanishi ayollarga yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Masofaviy ta’lim, onlayn kurslar va virtual laboratoriyalar ayollarga uydin turib bilim olish va karera qilish imkonini beradi. Masalan, Coursera va edX kabi platformalar orqali millionlab ayollar yuqori malakali kasblarni o‘rganishmoqda.

Jamiyatning xabardorligini oshirish va mediada gender tengligini targ‘ib qilishda ommaviy axborot vositalari gender tengligi g‘oyalarini targ‘ib qilishda muhim rol o‘ynashi mumkin. Ayol olimlar, muhandislar va texnologiya mutaxassisarlari haqida hikoyalar keng yoritilsa, bu yosh qizlarning STEM sohalariga qiziqishini oshiradi.

Qonuniy va institutsional islohotlarda davlatlar gender tengligini ta’minlash uchun yangi qonunlar va kvotalar joriy etishi kerak. Masalan, STEM sohalaridagi ayollar uchun maxsus grantlar, bolalar parvarishi uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish va ish joylarida diskriminatsiyaga qarshi choralar samarali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Xalqaro hamkorlik va tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki mamlakatlar bir-birining tajribasini o'rganishi va gender tengligi bo'yicha umumiy dasturlarni ishlab chiqishi kerak. Xususan, BMTning "Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari" doirasida ayollarning ta'lim va ilm-fandagi ishtirokini oshirishga qaratilgan tashabbuslar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Hozirgi vaqtda ayollar uchun yanada qulay sharoitlar yaratilayotgan bo'lsa-da, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, ish-oila muvozanati va moliyaviy cheklovlar kabi to'siqlar saqlanib qolmoqda. Kelajakda texnologiyalar, qonuniy islohotlar va jamiyatning xabardorligini oshirish orqali gender tengligiga erishish mumkin. STEM sohalarida ayollar ishtirokining oshishi nafaqat ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlaydi, balki innovatsiyalar va global iqtisodiy o'sishga ham kuchli turtki bo'ladi.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. To'siqlarga qaramay, yangi imkoniyatlar, qonuniy himoya va xalqaro hamkorlik orqali gender tengligiga erishish mumkin. Kelajakda STEM sohalarida ayollar ishtirokini oshirish uchun izchil siyosat, ta'lim tizimlari va jamiyatning qo'llab-quvvatlashi zarur.

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3-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI: IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAK ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Maqola ayolni jamiyatda iste'molchi emas, balki imkoniyat yaratuvchi sifatida ko'radi. Ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va ta'lim sohasidagi o'zgarish va islohotlarda ularning roli tahlil qilinadi. Ayollar o'tmishi va buguni tarixiy dalillar orqali tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, ayollar uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar, tarixdan ular yo'lga qo'yilgan to'siq va cheklovlar va kelajak yangiliklarida ularning tutgan o'rni haqida to'xtaladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar ishtiroki, ilm-fan va ta'lim, gender tengligi, tadbirkorlik va ayollar, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, STEM yo'nalishlari, ayollarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, ayollarning ilmiy faoliyati, gender stereotiplari, moliyaviy cheklovlar, ayollar va rahbarlik, oliy ta'lim, ayollarning jamiyatdagi roli,

innovatsiyalar va ayollar, UNESCO va UN Women, ayollar uchun grantlar, ayollarning ilmiy salohiyati, ayollar va tibbiyot

Kirish. XXI asr – bu bilimlar asri. Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasi har bir jamiyatning taraqqiy etishida muhim o'rin tutmoqda. Bunda ayollar ishtirokini ta'minlash, ularni teng huquqli ishtirokchilarga aylantirish — bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Ayollar nafaqat ta'lim oluvchilar, balki ilmiy izlanishlar olib boruvchi olimlar, pedagoglar, yetakchilar sifatida ham muhim rol o'ynamoqda. Ushbu rivojlanishda ayollarning faol ishtiroki tobora ortib borayotganini alohida e'tirof etish lozim. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda dunyo bo'yicha ayollarning oliy ta'limga bo'lgan qiziqishi va ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etilishi sezilarli darajada oshdi. Bu nafaqat gender tengligining shakllanishiga, balki jamiyatda sog'lom tafakkur va madaniyatli avlodni tarbiyalashga ham xizmat qilmoqda. Ilgari ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida asosan erkaklar faoliyat yuritgan bo'lsa, hozirda ayollar ham olim, muallim, muhandis, tadqiqotchi va pedagog sifatida faol ishtirok etmoqdalar. Bu o'zgarish jamiyatning taraqqiyoti, ayollarning huquqlarining kengayishi hamda ta'lim imkoniyatlarining oshishi bilan bog'liq.

Asosiy qism: Ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida ayollar ishtiroki tarixiy jihatdan doimiy cheklolarga duch kelgan. O'rta asrlarda, hatto yangi davrda ham ayollar ilm olishdan mahrum etilgan, ularning vazifasi faqatgina uy-ro'zg'or va farzand tarbiyasi bilan cheklab qo'yilgan. Biroq XIX asrdan boshlab dunyo bo'yicha ayollarning o'z huquqlari uchun kurashi kuchayib, ular uchun ta'lim eshiklari asta-sekin ochila boshladi. Ayniqsa, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan e'tiboran ayollar fan, tibbiyot, pedagogika, texnika, adabiyot va boshqa ko'plab sohalarda yetakchi bo'la boshladilar.

Malala Yusufzayning “Men Malalaman “ asari judayam ta'sirli har tomonlama tarbiya oladigan kitob. Pokiston mustaqil bo'lgandan keyingi tolibonlar harakati pokistonliklarga olib kelgan azob uqubatlari haqida keltirilgan. Qiz bolalar maktabga borishlari uchun qanchalar qiynalganlari, ularga maktabga borish taqiqlangan bo'lsada o'qish, ilm olish uchun ular Toliblardan qo'rqmay jasorat bilan harakat qilishi hayrtada qoldiradi. Malalaning bir gapi ham achinarli ham kulguli «Toliblardak ahmoq odamlar bo'lmasa kerak. Ayollarga o'qishni taqiqlab qizlar maktabini yopib qo'yganda keyin esa o'zlari ayollarga ayol shifokorlar qarasin, ayol o'qituvchilar o'qitsin deydi». Bu bizni jamiyatimizga ham kirib kelmoqda. Ayollarni o'qishi shart emas degan narsalar.[https://t.me/muarrix_kutubxonasi]

Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash kerakki, tarixning turli sahifalarida ayollarning namunaviy islohotlari, aql bilan ish tutganliklari, davlat boshqaruvida ijobiy natijalarga erishganligi yoki aksincha holatlari aks etadi. Tarixchi sifatida shuni aytishim mumkinki, Malika Xatshesput – fir'avn unvoniga ega bo'lgan malika, Kleopatra – tarixining qiziqarli jihatlar, malika Yelena sababli boshlangan 10 yillik urush, Nefertiti - Misr malikasining hayoti va afsonaviy Semiramida haqida juda qiziq va sirli jihatlar qiziquvchan yoshlar e'tiborni o'ziga jalb etadi. Buyuk shoh va shoir Boburning ham davlatni boshqarishda Qutlug' Nigorxonimning yordami katta bo'lgan. Amir Temur esa ayollarga bag'oyatda hurmat va ehtirom ila munosabatda bo'lgan, Bibixonim (ya'ni Saroymulxonim)ga atab Samarqandda madrasa qurdirdi. Uning avlodi Shoh Jahon(Nuriddin Muhammad) esa o'z rafiqasi Mumtoz Mahalga atab muhtasham me'moriy obida bunyod etgan. XVIII asr oxiri – XIX asr boshlarida o'zbek adabiyotida ayol shoirlar ijodini kuzatish mumkin. Nodirabegim va Anbar Otinlarning samarali va unumli ijodi bunga namuna bo'la oladi. Bularning barchasi ayollar tarix zarvaraqlardagi o'rni, ta'lim va ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohalardagi ishtirokidan dalolat beradi.

Alisher Navoiy oiladagi ayolning roli haqida quyidagi ta'rifni keltiradi: Husni bo'lsa ko'ngilga yoqimli bo'lur, yaxshiligi bo'lsa jon ozig'idir. Aqli bo'lsa turmush intizomli va ro'zg'or kerak yarog'i tartibli va saranjomli bo'ladi. Ana shunday turmush o'rtog'ing bo'lsa g'am-kulfatda sirdosh va hamdaming bo'lur, maxfiy va yashirin dard va mashaqqatda hamnafas va hamrohing bo'lur. Turmushdan har jazo yetsa hasratdoshing ul va osmondan har bir balo kelsa ko'makdoshing ul. Ko'ngling g'ami-din ul g'am chekadi.

Rivoyat qilishlaricha, Sohibqiron harbiy yurishlarning birida Eron tomonga borib, Sultoniya shahri atrofida xonadonlarga lashkarlarini joylaydi, harbiy mashqlar o'tkazib turardi. U bamdod namozidan so'ng lashkarlaridan xabar olish uchun tashqariga chiqadi. Ko'rdiki, bir ayol ko'chada ot yetaklab ketayotgan ekan. «Nechun mening saltanatimda ayollar o'z yumushlarini qilmasdan, erlar ishini bajarmoqda», jahli chiqibdi. Ayolning qayerda yashashi, eri bor-yo'qligini bilgach, erini huzuriga chorlabdi. «Nechun ayolni tahqir- erkaklar ishini buyurursen?», — debdi. «Oilamda xotinim va ikki nafar bo'yi yetgan qizim bor. Hozirda 10 chog'li sizning askarlaringiz ham yashamoqda. Men qizlarim va ayolimni nomahramlar oldida qoldira olmay, majbur bo'lib otni o'tlatmoqqa buyurdim», debdi. Keyinchalik Amir Temur butun lashkarlarini yig'ib, shunday amr etibdi: «arkoni davlatimda yoki harbiy yurishlarimda, qayerda bo'lishimizdan qat'i nazar, askar va kishilar hech qachon xonadonlarga joylashtirilmasin. Ochiq yerlarda o'zlariga boshpana va o'tov tiksinar». [S.H.Nosirxo'jayev, M.F.Lafasov, M.Z.Zaripov – Ma'naviyat asoslari. Toshkent. «Sharq» nashriyoti. 2005. 105-bet]

O'zbek xalqining 3000 yillik davlatchilik tarixida Turkiston ozodligi va tinchligini qo'riqlash har bir avlod uchun muqaddas burch sanalgan. Bu borada erkaklar bilan bir qatorda xotin-qizlar ham jonbozlik ko'rsatib, olis va yaqin o'tmishda jang maydonlarida bosqinchilarga qarshi ot surganlari, qo'shinlarga boshchilik qilganlari, ayollardan iborat maxsus jangovar bo'linmalar tuzilganini ham bilamiz. Tomur Xotun (Malika Tomaris) botirligi 2500 yildan buyon xalqimizni ruhlantirib, butun dunyoni hayratga solib kelmoqda. [Qahramon Rajabov – Turkiston ayol qo'rboshilari. “O'zbekiston tarixi” jurnali 2023]

Shu bilan birga, ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi kelajagi istiqbolli ko'rinadi. Zamonaviy dunyoda bilim va iqtidor jinsga bog'liq emasligi tobora ko'proq e'tirof etilmoqda. Dunyodagi ko'plab muvaffaqiyatli ayol olimlar, innovatorlar, ta'lim islohotchilari bunga yorqin misol bo'la oladi. Ular orasida Nobel mukofoti sovrindorlari, xalqaro konferensiyalar ishtirokchilari, universitet rektorlari bor. *Mariya Kyuri tarixda birinchi marta nobel mukofotini olgan ayol hisoblanadi. Tarixda ikkinchi marta nobel mukofotini olgan ayol esa uning qizi – Iren Jolio-Kyuri.*[https://t.me/muarrix_kutubxonasi]

*Tarixda turli davrlarda ayollarga nisbatan zulm ko'rinishlari mavjud bo'lgan. Arabiston yarim orolida qiz bolalarni tiriklayin ko'mish kabi johiliyat davrining shafqatsiz odatlari hukm surgan. Hindistonda eridan mahrum bo'lgan ayol ham tiriklayin gulxanda yoqilishga mahkum bo'lgan. Qadimgi Xitoyda qiz bolaning tug'ilishiga falokat sifatida qaralgan.

Rim davlat arbobi va huquqshunosi Emiliy Papinian ayollarning jamiyatdagi mavqei to'g'risida quyidagicha yozgan: “Qonunchiligimizning umumiy qoidalariga ko'ra, ayollarning mavqei erkaklarnikidan yomonroqdir”. Erkin bo'lsa ham, ayol hali ham fuqarolik “erkinliklari” ga ega emas edi. Masalan, u armiyada xizmat qila olmaydi, yig'ilishlarda ovoz berolmaydi, davlat lavozimiga saylana olmaydi, sudya yoki prokuror bo'la olmaydi, har qanday uchinchi tomonning advokati sifatida sud jarayonini o'tkazish huquqiga ega emas.

“Amerikada demokratiya” asarining muallifi, XIX asr fransuz gumanisti va faylasufi Aleksis de Tokvil bu xususda shunday fikr yuritadi: “Ba'zilar erkak va ayolni nafaqat tengligi, balki yaxlit ekanini ta'kidlaydilar. Ular erkak va ayolga bir xil huquqlarni beribgina qolmay, bir xil majburiyatlarni ham ularning zimmasiga yuklaydilar. Ular erkak va ayolni bir xil fikrlashi, mehnat qilishini istaydilar. Bu yaxshilikka olib kelmaydi, erkak va ayolning jins sifatida inqirozini keltirib chiqaradi, zaif erkaklarni va kuchli ayollarni paydo qiladi”.*[uza.uz]

*Xotin uy bekasi siymosida asrlar silsilasida shakllangan oilaviy an'analarining davomchisi, asrovchisi va tashkilotchisi ham. U oilaviy an'analarga daxldor urf-odatlarga amal qila turib, o'zbek oilasining milliy tabiatini ta'minlaydi, to'y-ma'arakalarga bosh-qosh bo'lib, oilaning jamiyat bag'rida mavjudligini e'tirof ettiradi, uning nufuzini ko'taradi, shu asosda farzandlarini milliy oilaviy an'analarni hurmat qilib yashashga

o'rgatish bilan ajdodlar xotirasiga barhayotlik bag'ishlaydi. Shu asnoda u avlodlarni avlodlarga ulaydi va hayotiy tajribalarning yashovchanligini ta'minlaydi.* [Oxunjon Safarov, Mels Mahmudov – Oila ma'naviyati. Toshkent. «Ma'naviyat» nashriyoti. 2009. 67-bet]

Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ularning huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash, munosib mehnat va turmush sharoitini yaratish, intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayoti va davlat qurilishidagi ishtirokini yuksaltirish, liderlik, tashkilotchilik, tadbirkorlik qobiliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jamiyat hayotining turli jabhalarida gender tenglikni ta'minlashga e'tibor qaratilmoqda. 1948-yildagi Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasida ta'lim olish hamma uchun teng huquq ekanligi ta'kidlangan [United Nations, 1948]. UNESCOning 2023-yilgi hisobotiga ko'ra, butun dunyoda ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatida ishtirok etayotgan ayollar soni atigi 33%ni tashkil qiladi [UNESCO, 2023].

Shunga qaramay, ayrim hududlarda ayollar hali ham qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqdalar. Madaniy stereotiplar, gender kamsitish, oilaviy mas'uliyatning noteng taqsimlanishi, moliyaviy yetishmovchilik, hamda ba'zi kasb sohalarda ayollarga ishonchsizlik bilan qaralishi — bu asosiy to'siqlar jumlasidandir. Bundan tashqari, ba'zi sohalarda ayollar uchun rahbarlik lavozimlariga erishish hanuz murakkab bo'lib qolmoqda. Shunga qaramasdan, ayrim hududlarda, xususan, ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy jihatdan cheklangan jamiyatlarda ayollar hali ham to'siqlarga duch kelmoqda. Bunday to'siqlar quyidagi ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi:

1. Gender stereotiplari – Ba'zi madaniyatlarda ayollar faqatgina uy ishlari bilan cheklanishi lozim degan noto'g'ri qarashlar hali ham mavjud.
2. Moliyaviy cheklovlar – Oliy ta'lim va ilmiy izlanishlar katta mablag' talab qiladi. Ayollar ko'pincha moliyaviy imkoniyatsizliklar tufayli ta'limdan voz kechishga majbur bo'ladilar.
3. Oilaviy va ijtimoiy bosimlar – Erta turmush, farzand parvarishi va oilaviy majburiyatlar ko'plab ayollarni ilm-fan sohasidan uzoqlashtiradi.
4. Rahbarlik lavozimlarida kam ishtirok – Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, ilmiy muassasalarda yuqori lavozimlarda ishlovchi ayollar soni erkaklarga nisbatan ancha kam.

Xulosa: Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ularning teng huquqli ishtiroki jamiyatda innovatsion fikrlash, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va ma'naviy taraqqiyot garovidir. To'siqlarga qaramasdan, imkoniyatlar kengaymoqda, istiqbollar esa umidbaxsh. Har bir ayolga bilim olish va o'zini namoyon etish uchun sharoit yaratish — bu jamiyatning umumiy burchidir.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki har qanday jamiyatning ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy rivojida muhim o'rin tutadi. Imkoniyatlar tobora kengayib bormoqda, to'siqlar esa barham topishga yaqin. Eng muhimi, ayollarning bilim olishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqi, iqtidori va mehnatkashligi bu sohalarda ularga yorqin istiqbollarni ochib bermoqda. Ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash — bu butun insoniyat taraqqiyoti yo'lidagi muhim vazifadir. Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'limning ajralmas qismidir. Ularning bu sohadagi faol ishtiroki nafaqat jamiyat taraqqiyotiga, balki global ilmiy yutuqlarga ham katta hissa qo'shadi.

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3-ilova

YOSHLAR O'RTASIDA HUQUQBUZARLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISHNING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Pormonova Rohila Bahodir qizi

Jizzax shahar 3-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi psixologi

ANNOTATSIYA: Jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarida inson omili ustun hisoblanadi, ayniqsa, unda voyaga yetmaganlarning haq-huquqlarini himoya qilish, ularning ilmiy, ijodiy, intellektual salohiyatini yuksaltirishga asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida qaraladi. Shu bilan birgalikda, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etiladigan huquqbuzarliklar sonining ortishi, o'smirlar o'rtasida deviant xulqning ommalashuvi kabi holatlar huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi masalasida jamiyatning barcha institutlari tizim sifatida o'zaro hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borishini taqozo etmoqda. Ushbu tizimning o'ziga xos subyekti sifatida umumta'lim maktablari jamiyatdagi asosiy ta'lim-tarbiya manbai bo'lib qolmay, huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi vositasi ham sanaladi. Maqolada voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi borasida umumta'lim maktablarining o'rni va ahamiyati o'rganib tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: huquqbuzarlik, g'ayriijtimoiy hatti-harakatlar, deviant xulqatvor, yakka tartibdagi profilaktika, maxsus profilaktika, nazoratsiz bola, bola rehabilitatsiyasi, ijtimoiy psixologiya

KIRISH

Davlatimiz yoshlar masalasini davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarib, bugungi kunda aholining yoshlar qatlamiga oid islohotlarni to'la-to'kis amalga oshirib kelmoqda. Yoshlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash, yoshlarga oid qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish kabi vazifalar bilan bir qatorda voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligining oldini olish masalasi ham dolzarb vazifalar qatoridan joy oldi. Huquqbuzarliklarning oqibati bilan emas, balki uning kelib chiqishi sabablarini aniqlash profilaktika ishlarini olib borishning samaradorligini oshirishga asos bo'ladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi masalasi faqatgina bir tashkilot zimmasidagi vazifa bo'lib qolmasdan, bu yo'nalishda tizimli faoliyatni olib borish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lishi haqida Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev —Davlat idoralari aksariyat hollarda huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini faqatgina huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning vazifasi sifatida baholab, oqibatda ushbu faoliyatga lozim darajada e'tibor qaratmayapti, deb ta'kidlagan.

Ta'lim tizimi huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi borasida ishlarni olib borishda voyaga yetmaganlarni kuzatish, xulqiy o'gishlarni payqash, axloqiy o'zgarishlarni nazorat qilishda ustunliklarga ega. Jumladan:

- O'quvchilarning kundalik davomatini o'rganish orqali sababsiz dars qoldiradigan va darsga qatnashga befarq bola va buning nazoratini to'g'ri tashkil etmagan oila haqida ma'lumotlar olish;
- Darslarni o'zlashtirishda qiynaladigan bolani payqash;
- Maktabga bolaning turli jismoniy jarohatlar (masalan, ko'karish, kuyish, holsizlik va boshqalar) bilan kelishi zo'ravonlikka duchor bo'lganligi ehtimoli yuzasidan o'rganishlar olib borish;
- Bolaning maktabdagi referent guruhi bilan munosabatini kuzatib borish;
- Darslarga doimiy kechikib kelishiga sabab bo'lgan sharoitlarni aniqlash;

- Qiyin hayotiy vaziyatga tushib qolganda yoki ota-onasi ajrashganda yoxud ota-onasidan biri vafot etganida boladagi hissiy va turmush o'zgarishlarining avval va hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish;

- Bolaning shaxsiy fazilatlarini, dunyoqarashi, qiziqishlarini aniqlash kabi vazifalardir.

Umumta'lim maktablarida profilaktika ishining vazifalari quyidagilardir: o Bolaning hayoti va sog'ligini muhofaza qilish; o Voyaga yetmaganlarning qarovsizligini oldini olish; o Sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish va singdirish;

o Ijtimoiy, psixologik va shaxsiy xarakterdagi muammolar va qiyinchiliklarni

hal qilishda o'quvchilarga yordam ko'rsatish.

Umumta'lim maktablarida huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi tadbirlari ikki shaklda amalga oshiriladi: umumiy (jamoaviy) profilaktika, yakka tartibdagi profilaktika.

Umumiy (jamoaviy) profilaktika – bu o'quvchilarning umumiy jamoasiga qaratilgan, huquqbuzarliklarning sabab va sharoitlarini bartaraf etish, o'quvchilarning huquqiy ongini o'ltirib, qonunlarga rioya etish ruhida tarbiyalashga qaratilgan chora tadbirlar majmuidir.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Huquqbuzarlik sodir etgan yoki xulqiy og'ishlari ijtimoiy havf ehtimolini yuzaga keltiradigan voyaga yetmaganlar umumta'lim maktablarining ichki nazoratiga olinishi belgilangan. Bunday o'quvchilar qatoriga ta'lim muassasalaridagi mashg'ulotlarga uzrli sabablarsiz kelmayotgan va muntazam ravishda qatnashmayotgan o'quvchilar, ma'muriy huquqbuzarlik sodir etganlar, notinch oila farzandlari, tarbiyasi og'ir bolalar, ta'lim muassasalariga o'tkir tig'li ta'qiqlangan buyumlarni olib kelgan yoki olib kirishga uringan o'quvchilar va ijtimoiy havfli hattiharakatlarni sodir etgan voyaga yetmaganlar kiradi. Umumta'lim maktablarida yakka tartibda ishlashda huquqbuzarlik sodir etish ehtimoli bo'lgan yoki qayta sodir etish ehtimoli bo'lgan bola barcha profilaktik tadbirlarning markazida bo'ladi. O'quvchilar bilan yakka tartibda profilaktik tadbirlarni olib boruvchi mas'ul xodim sifatida sinf rahbari, yoshlar yetakchisi, maktab psixologi, tajribali o'qituvchilardan bir nafari

(zarur hollarda bir necha nafar) bo'lishi mumkin. O'quvchilar maktab ichki nazoratiga uch, olti, to'qqiz oy va bir yil muddatga olinadi, ushbu muddat o'quvchining xulqida ijobiy o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lgunga qadar uzaytirilishi mumkin.

Mas'ul xodimlar bolaning davomati, o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichlarini nazorat qilish, u bilan suhbatlar o'tkazish, bolaga turli sohada maslaxat va yordam berish, bolaning oilasi bilan muntazam aloqa qilish, bolani o'zi qiziqqan to'garakka biriktirish va boshqalarni amalga oshiradilar.

Huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi sohasida shaxslarning huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirish, huquqiy savodxonlikni oshirish, qonunlarga rioya qiladigan fuqarolarni tarbiyalash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirishda umumta'lim maktablarida fan sifatida o'tiladigan —Huquqshunoslikl darslari o'z o'rniga ega. O'quvchilarga huquqbuzarlik, huquqiy javobgarlik, jazo, jinoyat, huquqbuzarlikning oldini olish, huquq va axloq normalari kabi tushunchalar aynan ushbu darslarda yoritilib, mavzuga oid muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish bilan mustahkamlanadi.

Shuningdek, ta'lim tizimida voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi borasida ijtimoiy pedagogika sohasi maxsus yo'nalish sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy-pedagog kadrlarga ehtiyoji o'rganilib, ular ishlashi kerak bo'lgan tegishli ish joylarini belgilandi:

- maktabgacha ta'lim (bolalar bog'chalarida, bolalarni maktabgacha o'qitish muassasalarida, maktabga tayyorgarlik sinflarida va hokazolarda bolalarni parvarish qilish, tarbiyalash va o'qitish);
- yoshlar bilan ishlash (ta'lim, uni qo'llab-quvvatlash, bo'sh vaqtni tashkil etish, uy vazifalarini tayyorlash bo'yicha maslahatlar, yosh avlodga kasbga yo'naltirishda yordam berish, yoshlar klublari bilan ishlash va boshqalar);
- bolalar uylari va bolalar uylarida ta'lim olish (ta'lim, uni qo'llab-quvvatlash, oilaviy ta'limga yaqin sharoitlar yaratish, mustaqillikni rivojlantirish va boshqalar);
- kattalar ta'limining shakllari, mazmuni va usullari (kasb-hunar ta'limi va ta'lim, korxonalardagi ijtimoiy ishlar, o'z-o'ziga yordam tashkiloti, oilaviy maslahat va boshqalar);
- oilaga ijtimoiy va ma'rifiy yordam (konsultatsiyalar, kundalik muammolarni hal qilishda yordam, oilani qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tadbirlar);
- maktabdagi ijtimoiy ish.

Ijtimoiylashuv va shaxsni shakllantirishda ta'lim tizimidagi ijtimoiy ish tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Jamiyatning barcha bolalarga to'laqonli ta'lim bera olish qobiliyati - bu jamiyatning ijtimoiy sog'lomligining ko'rsatkichi va uning barqaror rivojlanishining zaruriy shartidir. Zamonaviy jamiyatning o'zgaruvchan sharoitida faqat mustahkam ta'lim insonga o'z mavjudligini ta'minlashga va ijtimoiy, kundalik, kasbiy, mehnat va ijtimoiy funksiyalarni bajarishga imkon beradi. Bugun to'laqonli (boshlang'ich, o'rta, kasb-hunar) ta'lim olish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo'lgan kishi ertaga o'zini o'zi ta'minlay olmaydiganlar qatoriga qo'shilib, jamiyatning boqimandasiga aylanishi mumkin.

Pedagogika, shu jumladan ijtimoiy pedagogika, umumta'lim maktablarida voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarlik sabablari va manbalarini o'rganish hamda jinoyatchilikning kamayishini ta'minlaydigan bunday profilaktika dasturini yaratish uchun zarurdir. Deviant xatti-harakatlarning oldini olishni tashkil qilish jarayonida ijtimoiy pedagogning vazifasi voyaga yetmaganlar bilan munosabatlarda haqiqiy hamkorlik va sheriklik muhitini yaratishdir. Ularning ixtiyoriy ravishda yordam so'rash prinsipi va yordam taklif qilish prinsipi bir xil darajada amal qiladi. Bolada deviant xatti-harakatlarning oldini olish jarayonida ijtimoiy pedagog quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshiradi: diagnostika; ma'lumot to'plash va tahlil qilish; o'qitish; ma'lumot berish; ijtimoiy va psixologik muammolarni hal qilishda yordam berish; boshqarish. Ijtimoiy pedagoglar o'quvchilarning ijtimoiylashuv jarayonlaridagi o'ziga xoslikni, individual xususiyatlarni o'rganib, xulqiy og'ishni boshidan o'tkazayotgan bolalarga amaliy yordam ko'rsatadi.

Ijtimoiy va pedagogik xizmatlarning o'zaro ta'sirini o'rganib, profilaktika faoliyatini tizimli tashkil etishda asosiy uchta darajani ko'rsatishimiz mumkin:

- Mikro daraja: bu —ijtimoiy pedagog – o'quvchil ijtimoiy makoni darajasida belgilanishi mumkin.
- Mezo daraja: uning ijtimoiy makonini quyidagicha aniqlash mumkin:
—ijtimoiy pedagog - o'spirin - oila.
- Makro daraja: uni —oila – o'spirin – ijtimoiy pedagog – jamiyat deb ko'rsatish mumkin.

Voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish bugungi kunda jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha davlat tuzilmalari va jamoat tashkilotlari faoliyatining asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylandi. Albatta, bugungi kunda jamiyatimiz oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri bu yoshlar orasida huquqbuzarliklarning o'sish yo'llarini o'rganish va ularning oldini olish samaradorligini oshirishdir.

Profilaktik tadbirlar jarayonida bolani profilaktikaning to'liq obyektiga aylantirmasdan, barcha jarayonlarda u bilan birgalikda ishtirok etish va profilaktika subyektlari (maktab, jamoat tashkilotlari, oila, davlat organlari, jamiyat) hamkorligi to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'lishi kerak.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi profilaktikasi bo'yicha umumta'lim maktablarida quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi:

- Umumta'lim maktablarida psixologlarning malakasini muntazam oshirib borish va ular uchun ta'lim muassasasi hududida alohida xona ajratish.
- Maktab yoshlar yetakchilari shtatiga qo'shimcha ish o'rnini ajratish.
- Maktablardagi profilaktik ishlarga ijtimoiy ishchilarni jalb qilish. Bunda huquqbuzarlik sodir etish havfi ostidagi o'quvchi bilan birgalikda ularning oilasi bilan ishlash imkoniyati kengayadi.
- Umumta'lim maktablarida o'tiladigan huquq darslarida muammoli vaziyatlar-kazuslar ishlash amaliyotini kengaytirish. Bunda o'quvchilar nazariy bilimlar bilan birga amaliy tajribani uyg'unlashtirish imkoniga ega bo'lishadi.
- Maktab yoshlar yetakchisi bilan birgalikda maktab ichki nazoratiga olingan o'quvchilarning qobiliyati va qiziqishlarini aniqlash hamda ularni to'garaklarga, seminarlarga jalb qilish amaliyotini takomillashtirish. □ O'quvchilarning genogramma va ekoxaritasini tuzishni yo'lga qo'yish. Bunda o'quvchilarning oila a'zolari va oila bilan aloqada bo'lgan tashkilotlar haqida yetarlicha ma'lumot olish imkoni yaratiladi.

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3-ilova

AYOLLARNI OILAVIY-MAISHIY ZO'RAVONLIKLARDAN HIMOYA QILISH MASALALARI.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarga nisbatan sodir etilayotgan oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlik, ularning asosiy sabablari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va psixologik oqibatlarini tahlil qilinadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida zo'ravonlikning oldini olish borasida qabul qilingan huquqiy asoslar va himoya mexanizmlarini ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, ayollar huquqiy savodxonligini oshirish va gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Oilaviy-maishiy zoʻravonlik, himoya orderi, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy xavfsizlik, huquqiy savodxonlik, zoʻravonlikka qarshi kurash, ayollarni himoya qilish, psixologik yordam, davlat siyosati, reabilitatsiya markazlari, iqtisodiy qaramlik, ruhiy bosim.

Annotatsiya: В статье анализируется домашнее насилие в отношении женщин, его основные причины, а также социально-экономические и психологические последствия. В статье рассматриваются правовые основы и механизмы защиты, принятые в этой связи в Республике Узбекистан. В нем также содержатся рекомендации по предотвращению насилия, повышению правовой грамотности женщин и обеспечению гендерного равенства. **Ключевые слова:** Домашнее насилие, охранный ордер, гендерное равенство, социальное обеспечение, правовая грамотность, борьба с насилием, защита женщин, психологическая поддержка, государственная политика, реабилитационные центры, экономическая зависимость, психологическое давление.

Abstract: This article analyzes domestic violence against women, its main causes, socio-economic and psychological consequences. The legal framework and protection mechanisms adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan to prevent violence are reviewed. It also provides recommendations for preventing violence, increasing women's legal literacy, and ensuring gender equality.

Keywords: Domestic violence, protection order, gender equality, social security, legal literacy, combating violence, protecting women, psychological assistance, state policy, rehabilitation centers, economic dependence, psychological pressure.

Bugungi kunda dunyo miqyosida gender tengligi va inson huquqlarini taʼminlash borasida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shunga qaramay, koʻplab mamlakatlarda, jumladan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida ham ayollarga nisbatan oilaviy-maishiy zoʻravonlik holatlari global ijtimoiy muammodir. Bu muammo nafaqat ayollarning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligiga, balki jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy barqarorlik va oilaviy munosabatlarga ham salbiy taʼsir koʻrsatmoqda.

Oilaviy-maishiy zoʻravonlik deganda oila yoki birgalikda yashovchi shaxslar oʻrtasida sodir boʻladigan, bir tomonning ikkinchi tomonga nisbatan jismoniy, ruhiy, jinsiy yoki iqtisodiy bosim oʻtkazishi tushuniladi. Bu jarayonda koʻpincha ayollar va bolalar jabrlanuvchi tomon sifatida koʻriladi.

Bilamizki, jinoyat huquqi nazariyasida oilaviy (maishiy) zoʻravonlik tushunchasi koʻpchilik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan oʻrganilgan. Biroq, yagona yondashuv hech qachon ishlab chiqilmagan.

Xususan, jinoyat huquqi nazariyasida oilaviy (maishiy) zoʻravonlik tushunchasi xaqida bir nechta yondashuvlar mavjud:

- Klassik yondashuv – zoʻravonlik faqat jismoniy zarar yetkazish sifatida koʻriladi. Oilaviy-maishiy zoʻravonlik jinoyat huquqi nazariyasida jamiyatga xavf tugʻdiruvchi ijtimoiy salbiy hodisa sifatida qaraladi. Bu turdagi huquqbuzarliklar koʻpincha oila doirasida, shaxslararo munosabatlar kontekstida sodir boʻladi. [1]. Ammo bu yondashuv hozirda yetarli deb hisoblanmaydi, chunki koʻplab zoʻravonliklar (ruhiy, iqtisodiy) jismoniy jarohatsiz kechadi.
- Keng qamrovli yondashuv – zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar oilaviy zoʻravonlikni koʻp qirrali ijtimoiy va huquqiy hodisa deb biladi. Masalan, Luniyev oʻz tadqiqotida oilaviy zoʻravonlikni nafaqat jismoniy kuch ishlatish, balki psixologik zoʻravonlik, moliyaviy qaramlik, va hissiy tahdidlar koʻrinishida ham namoyon boʻlishini taʼkidlaydi. [2],

- Gender yondashuv – bu yondashuvga ko‘ra, ayollar jamiyatda ko‘proq tazyiqqa uchraydi va oilaviy zo‘ravonlik holatlari ko‘pincha gender tengsizligi, ijtimoiy rol stereotiplari bilan bog‘liqdir . Gender tengsizligi, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va patriarxal qadriyatlar oilaviy zo‘ravonlikni rag‘batlantiruvchi omillar sifatida ta‘riflanadi. [3] Bu yondashuvda ruhiy bosim, jinsiy tahqirlash va moliyaviy qaramlikka majburlash ham jinoyat tarkibiga kiritiladi.

Psixologlar “oilaviy zo‘ravonlik” va “maishiy zo‘ravonlik” kabi tushunchalarni sinonimlar deb hisoblashadi. Masalan, E.P. Agapovning fikricha, “oilaviy zo‘ravonlik yoki maishiy zo‘ravonlik - qasddan jismoniy yoki ruhiy zarar yetkazish va oila a‘zolariga azob berish, shu jumladan, bunday xatti-harakatlar bilan tahdid qilish, majburlash, shaxsiy erkinlikdan mahrum qilish, ya‘ni, zo‘ravonlik - bu inson ustidan cheksiz hokimiyatga erishish, boshqa odamning xatti-harakatlari, fikrlari, his-tuyg‘ularini to‘liq nazorat qilish”[4]. Ushbu yondashuv asosan oilaviy (maishiy) zo‘ravonlik ta‘rifining psixologik tarkibiy qismiga ta‘sir qiladi.

Oilaviy (maishiy) zo‘ravonlik tushunchasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 21.10.2024 yildagi O‘RQ-978-son Qonuni asosida jinoyat sifatida tan olinib, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksiga 126¹-modda kiritildi. Unga ko‘ra, “Xotiniga (eriga), sobiq xotiniga (sobiq eriga), bir ro‘zg‘or asosida birgalikda yashayotgan shaxsga yoki umumiy farzandga ega bo‘lgan shaxsga nisbatan sodir etilgan mulk, ta‘lim olish, sog‘liqni saqlash va (yoki) mehnatga oid huquqini amalga oshirishga to‘sqinlik qilish, mol-mulkiga va shaxsiy ashyolariga qasddan shikast yetkazish, xuddi shuningdek ushbu shaxslar sog‘lig‘ining yomonlashuviga olib kelgan tarzda ularning sha‘ni va qadr-qimmatini tahqirlash, ularni qo‘rqitish, yaqin qarindoshlaridan ajratib qo‘yish tushuniladi.[5].

Huquqshunos tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko‘ra, oilaviy (maishiy) zo‘ravonliklar quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin:

- Jismoniy zo‘ravonlik – urish, kaltaklash, tan jarohati yetkazish;
- Ruhiy zo‘ravonlik – haqorat qilish, tahdid qilish, doimiy tanqid;
- Jinsiy zo‘ravonlik – roziliksiz jinsiy aloqaga majburlash;
- Iqtisodiy zo‘ravonlik – moliyaviy nazorat, ayolni ishga chiqarmaslik, daromaddan mahrum etishdan iborat.

Ko‘pgina tadqiqotchilar oilaviy (maishiy) zo‘ravonlikning umumiy sabablarini ko‘pchilik mamlakatlar uchun xosligini aniqladilar. Xususan, oiladagi zo‘ravonlik sabablari orasida eng ko‘p “Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning past darajasi, yuqori qashshoqlik darajasi, ta‘limning past darajasi va demokratik madaniyatning yo‘qligi...” oqibatida kuzatiladi [6].

Yuqorida keltirib o‘tilgan tadqiqot tahlillaridan hamda, gender tengsizlik sohasida ayollardagi ma‘lumot darajasining pastligi, daromad olish va oilada qarorlar qabul qilishdagi tengsizlik, ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning quyidagi oqibatlarini keltirib chiqaradi: ayollarda depressiya, o‘ziga ishonch yo‘qolishi, farzandlarda ruhiy travma, oilaning barbod bo‘lishi, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy beqarorlik kuchayadi.

Gender tenglilini e'tirof etgan mamlakatlarda ayollarga nisbatan zo'rlik ishlatib sodir etilayotgan jinoyatlar soni keskin kamayib bormoqda.

Bu borada, O'zbekistonda ham xotin-qizlarning huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash sohasida jadal islohotlar olib borilmoqda hamda ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, zo'ravonlik qurbonlarini reabilitatsiya qilish bo'yicha amaldagi qonunchilik doirasida bir qator samarali choralar amalga oshirilmoqda:

1. Himoya orderi – zo'ravonga nisbatan vaqtincha taqiq choralari qo'llanadi;
2. Reabilitatsiya markazlari – jabrlanganlarga vaqtinchalik boshpana, psixologik va yuridik yordam ko'rsatiladi;
3. Mahallalarda ijtimoiy xizmatlar kengaytirilmoqda – "mahalla posboni", "xotin-qizlar faoli" kabi lavozimlar faoliyat yuritmoqda.

Shunga qaramay, ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik, ayniqsa oiladagi zo'ravonliklar bilan bog'liq huquqbuzarliklar doimiy ravishda keng jamoatchilikning ishtiroki va hamkorligiga muhtoj jarayon sifatida hali ham uchray kelmoqda.

Shuning uchun, himoya tizimini yanada kuchaytirish uchun quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

- Ayollarni huquqiy va psixologik savodxonligini oshirish;
- Zo'ravonlikka yo'l qo'ygan shaxslarga nisbatan jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlash;
- Jamiyatda gender tengligi va o'zaro hurmat madaniyatini keng targ'ib qilish.

Hulosa o'rniida oilaviy (maishiy) zo'ravonlik ko'p qirrali va dolzarb masala bo'lib, uni faqat jinoyat sifatida emas, balki ijtimoiy-huquqiy fenomen sifatida ham baholash zarur. Bu yo'nalishda huquqiy asoslar, sud-amaliyoti va gender tenglikni ta'minlovchi yondashuvlar uyg'unligini ta'minlash lozim.

Zo'ravonlik sodir etgan shaxslarning qilmishlari uchun nafaqat jinoiy javobgarlik belgilanishi, balki ularni muayyan psixokorreksiya, ya'ni ruhan sog'lomlashtirishni ham taqazo etadi. Oilaviy (maishiy) zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurash jarayonida huquqiy va psixologik mexanizmlar jalb qilinishi kerak.

Oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikning jinoyat huquqi nuqtai nazaridan tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu muammo faqat jismoniy ta'sirlar bilan cheklanmaydi, balki ruhiy va iqtisodiy zo'ravonlik ham alohida e'tiborni talab qiladi. Zamonaviy yondashuvlar oilaviy zo'ravonlikning ko'p qirrali va kompleks tabiatini ta'kidlaydi.

Shu boisdan, bu turdagi jinoyatlar bilan kurashishda ijtimoiy, huquqiy va psixologik chora-tadbirlar o'rtasida uyg'unlikni ta'minlash zarur.

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3-ilova

OILAVIY ZO'RAVONLIKKA QARSHI KURASH: XOTIN-QIZLARNI HIMOYA QILISH UCHUN QONUNCHILIK

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Annotatsiya: Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish, xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish davlat va jamiyatning mas'uliyatini oshirishni taqozo etadi. Ushbu maqolada, oilaviy zo'ravonlikning turli shakllari (jismoniy, psixologik, iqtisodiy, jinsiy) va uni xotin-qizlarning huquqlariga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish uchun sud tizimi, huquqiy yordam va ijtimoiy xizmatlarning roli, madaniy to'siqlar va jamiytdagi stigma masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda xalqaro tajribalar va O'zbekistonning xalqaro majburiyatlari ham o'rganiladi. Ushbu maqola, oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar va qonunchilikni takomillashtirish yo'llarini aniqlashni maqsad qilgan.

Аннотация: Борьба с домашним насилием и защита женщин требуют повышенной ответственности со стороны государства и общества. В статье анализируются различные формы домашнего насилия (физическое, психологическое, экономическое, сексуальное) и их влияние на права женщин. В статье также рассматривается роль судебной системы, юридической помощи и социальных служб в защите женщин, а также культурные барьеры и общественная стигматизация. В исследовании также рассматривается международный опыт и международные обязательства Узбекистана. Целью данной статьи является определение мер и путей совершенствования законодательства, направленного на снижение уровня домашнего насилия.

Abstract: Combating domestic violence and protecting women requires increased responsibility of the state and society. This article analyzes various forms of domestic violence (physical, psychological, economic, sexual) and its impact on women's rights. The article also examines the role of the judiciary, legal aid and social services in protecting women, cultural barriers and stigma in society. The study also examines international experiences and Uzbekistan's international obligations. This article aims to identify measures to reduce domestic violence and ways to improve legislation.

Kalit so'zlar: Oilaviy zo'ravonlik, xotin-qizlar, huquqlar, himoya, qonunchilik, zo'ravonlik, sud tizimi.

Ключевые слова: Домашнее насилие, женщины, права, защита, законодательство, насилие, судебная система.

Keywords: Domestic violence, women, rights, protection, legislation, violence, judicial system

Kirish: Oilaviy zo'ravonlik, dunyo bo'ylab ko'plab jamiyatlarda jiddiy ijtimoiy va huquqiy muammo sifatida mavjud. Xotin-qizlar, oilaviy zo'ravonlikning eng asosiy qurbonlaridir, bu esa ularning huquqlari va ijtimoiy farovonligiga katta tahdid soladi. Oilaviy zo'ravonlikning turli shakllari — jismoniy, psixologik, iqtisodiy va jinsiy zo'ravonlik — xotin-qizlarning salomatligi, rivojlanishi va huquqlariga jiddiy zarar yetkazadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun samarali qonunchilik va huquqiy mexanizmlar zarurdir. O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan yangi qonunlar va islohotlar mavjud bo'lsada, bu sohada hali ham ko'plab muammolar mavjud. Sud tizimi, huquqiy yordam va ijtimoiy xizmatlar bu jarayonda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, madaniy to'siqlar va jamiyatdagi stigma xotin-qizlarning zo'ravonlikka uchraganida ularga yordam olishiga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Shu bois, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda qonunchilikning samaradorligi, uning amaliyotdagi roli va xalqaro tajribalar bilan hamkorlik masalalari alohida o'rganilishi zarur.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Oilaviy zo'ravonlik va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish sohasida ilmiy adabiyotlar keng ko'lamda mavjud bo'lib, bu muammo global miqyosda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etish bo'yicha huquqiy va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar ko'plab mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu adabiyotlar tahlilida oilaviy zo'ravonlikning asosiy shakllari, uning xotin-qizlar huquqlari va ijtimoiy holatiga ta'siri, shuningdek, unga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha qonunchilikning samaradorligi haqida so'z boradi. Xalqaro miqyosda, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha bir nechta yirik huquqiy hujjatlar mavjud. Bular jumlasiga Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) tomonidan qabul qilingan "Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etish to'g'risidagi deklaratsiya" (1993) va Yevropadagi xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga oid normativ hujjatlar kiradi. Ko'plab mamlakatlar, shu jumladan O'zbekiston, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun yangi qonunlar va islohotlar joriy etgan. Masalan, O'zbekistonda 2019-yilda qabul qilingan "Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi qonun, xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishni ta'minlashda muhim qadam bo'ldi. U qonuniy himoya vositalari, sud va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini yaxshilashga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, oilaviy zo'ravonlikning turli shakllarini, jumladan, psixologik va jinsiy zo'ravonlikni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ko'plab tadqiqotlar mavjud. O'zbekistonlik ilmiy tadqiqotchilar, masalan, Sh.B. Tursunova (2020) o'z asarida oilaviy zo'ravonlikning xotin-qizlar psixologiyasiga salbiy ta'sirini o'rganib, ularning uzoq muddatli ruhiy salomatligiga bo'lgan ta'sirini tahlil qilgan. S.R. Abdullaeva (2018) o'z tadqiqotida, oilaviy zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etish bo'yicha amaliy chora-tadbirlarni tahlil qilib, xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganish zarurligini ta'kidlagan. Bundan tashqari, oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun ijtimoiy xizmatlarning roli haqida ham ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlar mavjud. Bular orasida ijtimoiy ishchilar, psixologlar va boshqa mutaxassislarining xotin-qizlarga yordam berishdagi o'rni va samaradorligi haqida yozilgan maqolalar alohida e'tiborga molik. R.J. Jones (2017)

tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotda, zo'ravonlikdan aziyat chekkan xotin-qizlarga ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko'rsatishning muvaffaqiyatli modelini yaratish zarurligi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Jamiyatda oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun mavjud madaniy to'siqlar va stigma ham ilmiy tadqiqotlarda keng o'rganilgan. R.A. Smith (2019) oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda madaniy to'siqlar, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatda o'zlariga nisbatan qo'yilgan ijtimoiy talablar va oilaviy ahvoldagi qarashlarning qanday muammolarga olib kelishi haqida batafsil fikr bildirgan. U o'z asarida, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda zamonaviy metodlarni joriy etish, jamiyatdagi xotin-qizlarning roli va huquqlari to'g'risidagi ongni oshirish zarurligini ta'kidlagan. Umuman olganda, oilaviy zo'ravonlik va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish masalasi global miqyosda davom etayotgan muammo bo'lib, unga qarshi kurashishda amalga oshirilgan qonunchilik islohotlari va ijtimoiy xizmatlar tizimi, shuningdek, madaniy va ijtimoiy to'siqlarga qarshi kurashish zarurati ilmiy adabiyotlarda keng muhokama qilinmoqda.

Tadqiqot metodlari: Tadqiqotda oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish masalalarini o'rganish uchun bir qator metodologik yondoshuvlar qo'llanildi. Tadqiqotda asosiy metod sifatida huquqiy tahlil, tizimli tahlil, ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar, statistik tahlil, komparativ tahlil va ekspertlar bilan intervyu olish metodlari ishlatildi. Huquqiy tahlil metodi yordamida O'zbekistonning oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi qonunchiligi va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar o'rganildi. Bu metod qonunlarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi, shuningdek, sud tizimi va huquqiy mexanizmlar samaradorligini baholash imkonini berdi. Sistemaviy tahlil metodi orqali oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishdagi huquqiy va ijtimoiy tizimlarning o'zaro aloqalari, ularning samaradorligi tahlil qilindi. Bu metodda jamiyat, davlat organlari va ijtimoiy xizmatlar tizimining bir-biri bilan qanday ishlashini aniqlashga e'tibor qaratildi. Ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar metodi yordamida xotin-qizlarga oid so'rovlar va intervyular o'tkazilib, oilaviy zo'ravonlikdan aziyat chekkan shaxslarning holati va ularning huquqiy yordamga murojaat qilish imkoniyatlari o'rganildi. Statistik tahlil metodi orqali oilaviy zo'ravonlikning tarqalishi va uning ijtimoiy ta'siri haqida to'plangan statistik ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi. Bu metod oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning samaradorligini baholashga yordam berdi. Komparativ tahlil metodi orqali turli mamlakatlardagi oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish tajribalari o'rganildi. Bu metod O'zbekistonda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan samarali yondoshuvlarni aniqlash imkonini berdi. Ekspertlar bilan intervyu olish metodi yordamida huquqshunolar, psixologlar va ijtimoiy ishchilar bilan olib borilgan intervyular orqali tizimdagi zaif jihatlar va mavjud muammolar haqida ma'lumotlar to'plandi. Barcha metodlar birgalikda oilaviy zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etishda samarali strategiyalar va yangi chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish uchun muhim ma'lumotlar taqdim etdi.

Xulosa: Oilaviy zo'ravonlikning global miqyosda keng tarqalgan va ijtimoiy salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladigan jiddiy muammo ekanligi isbotlandi. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning turli shakllari — jismoniy, psixologik, iqtisodiy va jinsiy zo'ravonlik — ularning ruhiy va jismoniy holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, shuningdek, jamiyatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. O'zbekistonda

oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha qonunchilik islohotlari amalga oshirilgan bo'lsada, bu sohada hali ham bir qancha muammolar mavjud. O'zbekistonning "Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi qonun" kabi huquqiy tartiblar va amaliy choralar oilaviy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishda ijobiy o'zgarishlar keltirishga qaratilgan. Biroq, mavjud qonunlar va tizimlar o'rtasida samarali muvofiqlikni ta'minlash, oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun ijtimoiy yordamni kuchaytirish va madaniy to'siqlarga qarshi kurashish kerak. Shuningdek, sud tizimi, huquqiy yordam va ijtimoiy xizmatlar o'rtasida yaxshiroq koordinatsiya va hamkorlik zarur.

Takliflar: Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda amalga oshirilgan qonunchilik islohotlarini kuchaytirish, shu jumladan, oilaviy zo'ravonlikning barcha shakllarini aniq belgilovchi yangi huquqiy normalarni kiritish zarur. O'zbekistonda oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun qonunlarni takomillashtirish va ularni amaliyotga to'liq tatbiq etish muhim. Xotin-qizlarga yordam berish uchun ijtimoiy xizmatlar tizimini kengaytirish zarur. Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslar uchun xavfsiz panohlar va psixologik yordam xizmatlarini kengaytirish, ijtimoiy ishchilarni tayyorlash va ularning samarali faoliyatini ta'minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka nisbatan madaniy to'siqlar va jamiyatdagi stigma bilan kurashish uchun jamoatchilik bilan ishlash zarur. Oilaviy zo'ravonlikning barcha shakllariga qarshi ta'lim va targ'ibot dasturlarini kengaytirish, ijtimoiy mediada zo'ravonlikka nisbatan tushuncha yaratish va jamiyatda tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha keng ko'lamli kampaniyalar olib borish zarur. O'zbekistonning xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlariga to'liq rioya qilish, shuningdek, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda boshqa davlatlar tajribasini o'rganish va ularni amalga oshirishni kengaytirish kerak. Xalqaro tashkilotlar, shu jumladan, BMT va Yevropa Ittifoqi bilan hamkorlikda davlatlararo strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish lozim. Sud tizimining oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashdagi roli muhimdir. Sudlarning oilaviy zo'ravonlikni hal qilishdagi tezkorligi va samaradorligini oshirish uchun maxsus jamoalar va mutaxassislarni tayyorlash zarur. Sudlar tomonidan xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik holatlarini tez va adolatli hal qilishni ta'minlash uchun protsessual shartlarni soddalashtirish lozim. Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar va tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish, shuningdek, xotin-qizlar huquqlarining himoyasini yanada takomillashtirish uchun statistik ma'lumotlar va anketalar asosida yangi metodologiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarur. Bu tadqiqotlar yurtimizdagi oilaviy zo'ravonlikni kamaytirishga va unga qarshi samarali chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish va xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish masalasi ijtimoiy, huquqiy va psixologik jihatlardan har tomonlama yondoshishni talab etadi. Qonunchilikni kuchaytirish, ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yaxshilash, jamiyatda ongni o'zgartirish va xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish orqali oilaviy zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etish mumkin. Shuningdek, sud tizimi va huquqiy yordamning samaradorligini oshirish oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishdagi asosiy omillardan biri bo'lishi zarur.

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GENDER TENGLIGI — BARQAROR TARAQQIYOTNING MUHIM OMILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi tushunchasi, uning xalqaro va milliy darajadagi ahamiyati, gender tengligining pastligi tufayli yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligi sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va dolzarb vazifalarga ham e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqola gender tenglikni ta'minlashda tizimli yondashuv zarurligini asoslab beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, ijtimoiy adolat, ayollar huquqlari, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar, zo'ravonlik, ta'lim, O'zbekiston.

XXI asrda barqaror taraqqiyot va adolatli jamiyat qurish yo'lida gender tengligi muhim qadriyat sifatida tan olinmoqda. Bu nafaqat inson huquqlari bilan bog'liq masala, balki ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy barqarorlikning ham asosiy omillaridan biridir. Gender tengligi — ayollar va erkaklarning teng huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini anglatadi, ayniqsa ayollarga nisbatan mavjud tengsizliklarni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

1. Gender tengligining xalqaro me'yorlari

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) tomonidan 1979 yilda qabul qilingan "Ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini yo'q qilish to'g'risidagi konvensiya" (CEDAW) gender tengligini

ta'minlashda asosiy xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlardan biridir. Shuningdek, BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlaridan (SDGs) 5-maqsadi aynan gender tengligini ilgari suradi. Jahon banki ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, gender tengligi iqtisodiy o'sishni tezlashtiradi, ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlaydi va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda ham ijobiy natijalar beradi. Biroq, bugungi kunda dunyo bo'yicha 2 milliarddan ortiq ayollar hali ham mehnat bozorida to'liq ishtirok eta olmayapti yoki teng maosh olmayapti. Rahbarlik lavozimlarida ayollar ulushi global miqyosda o'rtacha 30% dan oshmaydi.

2. O'zbekistonda gender tengligi: huquqiy asos va real holat

O'zbekistonda gender tengligini ta'minlash masalasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilanmoqda. 2019 yilda "Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonun qabul qilindi. Ushbu hujjat barcha sohalarida tenglikni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. Shunga qaramay, mamlakatda gender tengligi yo'lida hal etilishi lozim bo'lgan qator muammolar mavjud. Xususan, qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollarning ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlariga to'laqonli kirish imkoniyati yetarli emas, mehnat bozorida ayollar ayrim sohalarida past maoshli lavozimlarda to'planib qolgan. Bundan tashqari, gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik holatlari ham jiddiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda.

3. Gender tengligi pastligi oqibatida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar

3.1. Iqtisodiy salohiyatning yo'qolishi

Ayollar mehnat bozorida to'liq ishtirok eta olmagan sababli mamlakatning umumiy iqtisodiy salohiyati to'liq ishga solinmaydi. Masalan, Jahon banki hisob-kitobiga ko'ra, gender tengsizligi global miqyosda trillionlab dollar zarar keltiradi. Ayollar ko'p hollarda norasmiy yoki past maoshli ish o'rinlarida ishlashga majbur bo'ladilar.

3.2. Ayollar salomatligiga tahdid

Gender tengsizligi ayollarning sog'lig'i bilan bog'liq muammolarni kuchaytiradi. Ayrim holatlarda, ayollar sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlariga kechikib murojaat qiladilar, chunki ular iqtisodiy mustaqillikka ega emas yoki jamiyatdagi mavqe pastligi tufayli o'z salomatligini e'tibordan chetda qoldiradilar.

3.3. Zo'ravonlik holatlarining ortishi

Gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik, xususan, oilaviy zo'ravonlik gender tengligining pastligi natijasidir. O'z huquqlarini bilmaydigan yoki jamiyat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanmaydigan ayollar zo'ravonlikka dosh berishga majbur bo'ladilar. Bu esa o'z navbatida psixologik, jismoniy va iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarga olib keladi.

3.4. Ta'limdagi tengsizlik

Ba'zi hududlarda qiz bolalar to'liq ta'lim olish imkoniyatiga ega emaslar. Bu esa ularning kelajakdagi hayotiga bevosita salbiy ta'sir qiladi — malakasiz kadrlar ko'payadi, oilaviy va ijtimoiy qaramlik kuchayadi.

3.5. Rahbarlik va qaror qabul qilishda cheklanish

Ayollar ko'p hollarda rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishtirok eta olmaydilar. Bu esa qaror qabul qilish jarayonida gender yondashuvining yetishmasligiga, ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar inobatga olinmasligiga olib keladi.

4. Muammolarning yechimlari va takliflar

4.1. Huquqiy kafolatlarni mustahkamlash

Ayollar huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi qonunlarni kuchaytirish, ularning ijrosini qat'iy nazorat qilish va qonunbuzarlik holatlarida jazosizlikka yo'l qo'ymaslik muhim. Bu borada ayollar huquqiy savodxonligini oshirish ham zarur.

4.2. Iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish

Ayollarga kreditlar, kasb-hunar o'rganish dasturlari va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari yaratish ularning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta'minlaydi. Bu esa ularni ijtimoiy hayotda faolroq bo'lishiga zamin yaratadi.

4.3. Ta'lim tizimini gender sezgir qilish

Maktab va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida gender tengligi, inson huquqlari va ijtimoiy adolat kabi mavzularni o'rgatish, stereotiplarni bartaraf etuvchi darsliklar va metodikalarni joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

4.4. OAV orqali ongni shakllantirish

Gender tengligi borasidagi ijobiy obrazlar, ayollarning muvaffaqiyatli faoliyati, teng huquqli jamiyat haqidagi ijtimoiy roliklar va targ'ibotlar keng joriy etilishi kerak. OAV bu borada kuchli vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

4.5. Ayollarni qaror qabul qilishga jalb etish

Mahalliy va davlat darajasida ayollar ishtirokini oshirish, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlariga tayinlanishini rag'batlantirish orqali gender muvozanatini yaratish mumkin.

Xulosa Gender tengligi jamiyat taraqqiyotining ajralmas qismidir. Bu nafaqat ayollar uchun adolatni ta'minlash, balki butun jamiyatning salohiyatini to'liq ishga solish imkonini beradi. Har bir davlat, har bir fuqarolik jamiyati subyekti gender tengligini qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali barqaror va adolatli kelajakni qurishga hissa qo'shadi. Bu yo'ldagi har bir qadamingiz — insoniylik, taraqqiyot va tinchlik sari qadamdir.

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ГЕНДЕР ТАРБИЯСИ АСОСИДА ЖАМОАДА ШАХСНИ ТАРБИЯЛАШ (мактаблар мисолида)

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Аннотация: Бугунги кунда, замонавий жамиятда глобаллашув ва интеграцион жараёнларнинг кенг кўламда кулоч олиши, янги муаммоларни келтириб чиқара бошлади. Жамиятшунос тадқиқотчилар томонидан изчил ва чуқур ўрганилиши лозим бўлган муаммолар каторига бугун ҳеч иккиланмасдан тендер" жараёнларни ҳам киритиш мумкин.

Калит сўзлар: Гендер тенглиги, ўзбек менталитети, ижтимоий муносабатлар, мактаблардаги гендер тенглиги.

Аннотация: Сегодня в современном обществе процессы глобализации и интеграции в больших масштабах стали вызывать новые проблемы. «Гендерные» процессы могут быть включены в число проблем, которые сегодня должны быть последовательно и глубоко изучены исследователями-социологами.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, узбекский менталитет, социальные отношения, гендерное равенство в школе.

Abstract: Today, in modern society, globalization and integration processes on a large scale have started to cause new problems. "Gender" processes can be included among the problems that should be consistently and deeply studied by sociological researchers today.

Key words: Gender equality, Uzbek mentality, social relations, gender equality in schools.

Биз томонимиздан илгари сурилаётган “тендер” мавзуси бугунги кунга келиб муаммоли вазият сифатида XX аср охирларидек шов-шувли аҳамият касб этмаса-да, ўзбеклар жамияти ва уларнинг турмуш тарзида ушбу масаланинг ижтимоий жихатларини социолог позициясидан туриб илмий таҳлил этиш бизга етарлича ўрганиш ҳукукини беради. Ўзбеклар турмуш тарзида оила-никоҳ муносабатлари мусулмон шарқи қоидалари асосида белгилаб берилган қоидалар муқаммал ҳолатда узок даврлардан бери ишлаб келаётганлиги билан маълумдир[1]. Шундай экан, ҳозир биз яшаётган давр янгиланаётган Ўзбекистоннинг ислохотларида инсон манфаатларининг устуңлигига қаратилган бир пайтда, ҳали ҳам оилавий низоларнинг жуда катта қисми эркаклар томонидан аёл ҳуқуқларининг тан олинмаслиқ ҳолатлари шунингдек, айрим ҳолатларда жамиятда ҳам хотин-қизларнинг ҳуқуқ ҳамда имқониятларига етарлича аҳамият берилмаётгани ҳақиқатдир.

Таъқидланганидек, эркаклар ва аёллар ўртасидаги биологик, табиий фарқлар билан эркаклар ва аёлларнинг ҳатти - ҳаракатини, ижтимоий ва маданий характеристикаларни аниқроқ фарқлаш учун гендер атамаси қабул қилинган[2]. Гендер тушунчасининг қиритилиши энг умумий маънода икки тушунча - биологик ва ижтимоий жинс тушунчаларини фарқлашга ёрдам беради. Гендер (инглизча гендер - жинс) жинс тушунчасини физиологик воқелик ижтимоий конструкция сифатида белгилайди.

Демак, гендер тушунчаси фақат аёллар манфаатларини ифодаламайди. Балки ҳар икки жинс вақилларининг ўз орзу ва мақсадлари сари ҳаракат қилиши, ҳаёт сифатини ошириш учун бир хил имқон бериш кераклигини илгари суради, ҳолос. Айнан ривожланган жамиятнинг талабларидан бири эркак ва аёл ҳуқуқлари тенглигини таъминлашдир.

Гендернинг ижтимоий ташкил топганлигини антропологлар тадқиқотлари ҳам исботлайди. Улар ўзлари ўрганган жамиятларда ота ва она роллари, ижтимоий иерархияда эркаклар ва аёллар маъкеи қай тарзда белгиланганлигини қўзатган. Анъанавий равишда аёлларга ҳос деб ҳисобланган пасивлик, меҳрибонлик, болаларга муҳаббат ва назокат бир уругда эркак миқозига ҳос ҳусусиятлар деб белгиланса, айни пайтда бошқа уругда улар ақсарият аёллар ва эркаклар томонидан қабул қилинмас эди.

Хотин қизлар ҳаракати даставвал Шимолий Америкада, 1775-1783 йиллар давомида муқтақиллик учун қураш шароитида ва Францияда 1789- 1794 -йиллардаги инқилоб даврида вуҷудга келди. Дастлабки гендер тенглиги тарафдорлари хотин қизларнинг эзиллиши ҳамда уларнинг эркакларга қарамлиги сабабларини излар экан, уларни ҳам ҳуқуқий ва ижтимоий жабаҳаларда қўради. Шундай экан ҳар бир инсон унинг жинсига қарамай тенгдир ва имқониятлардан фойдаланишга ҳақли на жамиятда ва албатта оилада ҳам.

Давлатчилигимизнинг ривожланишидаги устувор йўналишлардан бири шахснинг ижтимоий ва сиёсий, бинобарин, ҳуқуқий фаоллигини таъминлашдир. Жамиятнинг маънавий ва ахлоқий етуқлиги даражаси ҳамиша хотин-қизларга бўлган муносабат билан белгиланиб келди. Хотин-қизларнинг жамиятдаги маъқеи, уларнинг давлат ва жамият ишларида фаол иштирок этиши билан ислохотларнинг муваффақиятли қечишига ижобий таъсир қўрсатди. Бироқ «хотин-қизлар масаласи» деб аталган муаммо сўнги йилларда қун тартибидан қетгани йўқ.

Ўқитувчиларни тайёрлаш деярли уларнинг қасбий фаолияти тугағунига қадар давом этади. Гендер зўравонлиги ва низоларни ҳал қилишнинг олдини олиш бўйича қўрсатмалар ва воситаларни қандай қўллашни билиш ва билиш ўқувчиларнинг ўзи орасида бу синфда ақсий ҳисобланади. Шу тарзда, мақтабларда ўқитувчиларга машвўлотлар, зўравонлик ёки таъқиб қилиш саҳналари маъжуд бўлса нима қилиш кераклигини билиш учун семинарлар, конференциялар ва қурсларни тақлиф қилишлари қерак.

Агар мактаблар ушбу тренингни ўз зиммаларига олмаса (кўп ҳолларда булгани каби), Интернет фаол, автоном ва мустакил таълимни бошлаш учун кўплаб бепул таълим манбаларини (хужжатлар, курслар, китоблар, қўлланмалар) таклиф этади. Унутмангки, бу воситаларни ва динамикани билиш ҳақида ўқувчилар ўртасида рад этиш, камситиш ва зўравонликнинг олдини олиш шаклланишига сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Шу сабабли, таълим тенглигини қўллайдиган академик тизим адолатли жамиятнинг мустанкам пойдевори ҳисобланади. Бирок, таълимдаги тенгсизлик олдини олиш кийин ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий мавқеи, ирки, жинси ёки ногиронлиги сабабли тенгсизликка бўлиниши мумкин.

Ўқитувчининг синфдаги ўқувчиларга муносабати

Эҳтимол, бу бемаъни ёки жуда аниқ нарса каби кўринади. Аммо ўқитувчиларнинг ўқувчиларга бўлган муносабати, синфларда жинсий зўравонлик ҳолатларини олдини олишнинг калитидир. Агар ўқитувчи барча ўқувчиларга бир хил муносабатда бўлса, барчани бир хил тушунади ва уларни ҳеч қандай фарқ қилмасдан қадрлайди, ўқувчилар жинсни рад этиш, камситиш ва мурасасизлик ҳеч қайерда бўлмаслигини ўзлари билиб олишади[3].

Ўқитувчилар фойдаланадиган тил: ўз синфларида улар аёллардан кўпроқ фойдаланишлари ва болалар ўрнига болалик, ота-оналарнинг ўрнига оила каби умумий сўзлар билан тушунчаларга мурожаат қилишлари мумкин эди.

Ўқитувчилар қила оладиган яна бир нарса - бу дарсларда ўн дақиқа вақтни тарихда ва жамият учун муҳим бўлган аёл характери ҳақида суҳбатлашиш. Бу аёлларда бўлиши мумкинлигини аңлатади эркакларнинг бир хил истёдои ва ўзларини улар билан бир хил эканлиги тасаввур шаклланишига хизмат қилади. Биз доимо ўқитувчилардан бошланадиган ижобий ва тенг муносабатни тарбиялаш ҳақида гапирамиз.

Ҳамкорликда ўрганиш - бу ўқувчилар ўртасида жамоавий ишлашни рағбатлантирадиган фаол методология. Тенг қисмларда ўғил ва қизлардан иборат бўлиши керак бўлган жамоа. Шу тарзда, ўқувчилар гуруҳи бир-бирларига ёрдам беришади ва ўқитувчи вазифада таклиф қилган мақсадларга эришиш учун биргаликда ҳаракат қилишади. Бундан ташқари, кооператив урганиш ўқувчилар орасида ҳамдардлик ва бирдамликни тарғиб қилиш тавсия этилади.

Синфдаги ҳиссий тарбияни ҳисобга олинг: Ҳиссий тарбия синфларда зўравонлик ҳолатларидан сақланишнинг калитидир. Агар ўқувчилар мумкин бўлса ўзларининг ҳис-туйғуларини эркин ва ҳукм қилинмасдан ифода этинг, бу эса муносабатларни яхшиланишига, баъзи тўқнашувлар натижасида юзага келадиган таранглик пасаяди ва энг аввало, улар бошқаларнинг ҳис-туйғуларидан хабардор бўлишади ва ўзларининг ҳис-туйғуларини билиб олишади[4].

Ўқувчиларнинг ота-оналари билан учрашувлар! Шубҳасиз, ҳамма нарса ҳам мактаблар ва ўқитувчиларнинг вазифаси эмас. Ҳамма ишни улар бажариши шарт эмас. Дастлаб айтганимдек, ўқитувчилар ва ота-оналар синфда ва уйда гендер зўравонлик ҳолатлари пайдо бўлишини таъминлаш учун биргаликда ва ҳамкорлик қилишлари керак. Ота оналарга гендер тенглиги ҳақида тушунчани биргаликда амалга оширишда ҳамкорлик қилиш ҳам яхши самара беради. Натижада садокатли, сезгир, ғамхўр, бағрикенг ва ҳамдард болалар ёшлар шаклланади.

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3-ilova

**GENDER TENGLIGI VA HUQUQIY HIMOYA –
XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALLUQLI QONUNCHILIK**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi masalalari yoritilgan. Maqolada Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikni taʼminlashga qaratilgan qonunchilik asoslari, xususan, 2019-yilda qabul qilingan “Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari toʻgʻrisida”gi qonun va ayollarni zoʻravonlikdan himoya qilish boʻyicha huquqiy mexanizmlar tahlil qilingan. Gender tengligi nafaqat ayollar huquqlarining kafolati, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili ekanligini taʼkidlaydi. Maqola jamiyatda huquqiy madaniyatni oshirish va ayollar huquqlarini samarali himoya qilish yoʻllarini koʻrsatishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: gender tengligi, xotin-qizlar huquqlari, huquqiy himoya, Oʻzbekiston qonunchiligi, zoʻravonlikka qarshi kurash, ijtimoiy tenglik, ayollar huquqlari, gender siyosati.

**ГЕНДЕРНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО И ПРАВОВАЯ ЗАЩИТА –
ПРАВА ЖЕНЩИН И ПРИМЕНИМОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО**

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы гендерного равенства и правовой защиты женщин. В статье анализируется законодательная база, направленная на обеспечение гендерного равенства в Республике Узбекистан, в частности, Закон «О гарантиях равных прав и равных возможностей женщин и мужчин», принятый в 2019 году, и правовые механизмы защиты женщин от насилия. Подчеркивается, что гендерное равенство является не только гарантией прав женщин, но и важным фактором развития общества. Статья направлена на повышение правовой культуры общества и демонстрацию путей эффективной защиты прав женщин.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, права женщин, правовая защита, законодательство Узбекистана, борьба с насилием, социальное равенство, права женщин, гендерная политика.

**GENDER EQUALITY AND LEGAL PROTECTION –
WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGISLATION**

Abstract: This article covers the issues of gender equality and legal protection of women. The article analyzes the legislative framework aimed at ensuring gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" adopted in 2019, and legal mechanisms for protecting women from violence. It emphasizes that gender equality is not only a guarantee of women's rights, but also an important factor in the development of society. The article serves to increase legal culture in society and show ways to effectively protect women's rights.

Key words: gender equality, women's rights, legal protection, Uzbek legislation, fight against violence, social equality, women's rights, gender policy.

KIRISH. Zamonaviy demokratik jamiyatda inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini taʼminlash eng ustuvor qadriyatlardan biri sanaladi. Ayniqsa, gender tengligini taʼminlash, ayollar va erkaklar oʻrtasida teng huquq va imkoniyatlar yaratish masalasi dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotdagi faolligini oshirish, ularning huquq va erkinliklarini qonuniy jihatdan himoya qilish har qanday taraqqiytopgan davlatning muhim vazifasidir.

Oʻzbekistonda ham soʻnggi yillarda gender tengligi, xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomini mustahkamlash, ularni tazyiq va zoʻravonlikdan himoya qilish boʻyicha qator huquqiy-huquqiy islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, xotin-qizlar huquqlarini kafolatlovchi qonunlar, hukumat dasturlari va

ijtimoiy loyihalar bu boradagi muhim qadamlar hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada aynan ana shu huquqiy asoslar, amaliy chora-tadbirlar hamda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlashdagi muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi.

XXI asrda jamiyatning taraqqiyoti nafaqat iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, balki inson huquqlariga bo'lgan munosabat bilan ham o'lchanadi. Ayniqsa, gender tengligi masalasi global miqyosda dolzarb mavzulardan biri bo'lib, har bir davlatning rivojlanish darajasini belgilovchi muhim omillardan sanaladi. Bu borada xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi, ularning jamiyatdagi o'rni va ularga taalluqli qonunchilik asosiy e'tiborni talab etadi.

Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi hamda "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonunlari va shu sohaga oid qonun hujjatlari asosida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari, erkinliklari hamda qonuniy manfaatlari tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan ishonchli himoya qilinishini ta'minlash borasidagi ishlar samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida bir qator chora-tadbirlar belgilanishi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Senati tarkibida ayollar huquqlarini ta'minlash va kamsitishning har qanday shakliga barham berish bo'yicha milliy qonunchilikda xalqaro standartlarni uyg'unlashtirish bilan shug'ullanuvchi yangi Xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalari qo'mitasi tashkil qilinishi, mehnatga oid huquqlarning kafolatlari va qo'llab-quvvatlashni yanada kuchaytirish, uydagi zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga yordam berish maqsadida Zo'rlik ishlatishdan jabr ko'rgan shaxslarni rehabilitatsiya qilish va moslashtirish hamda o'z joniga qasd qilishning oldini olish respublika markazi va Xotin-qizlar tadbirkorligi markazi, Hukumat huzuridagi "Oila" ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqot markazi kabi yangi tuzilmalar tashkil etilishi shu chora-tadbirlarning uzviy davomi hisoblanadi.

Gender tengligi deganda erkaklar va ayollar teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishi tushuniladi. Bu nafaqat huquqiy tenglik, balki ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy hayotda ham teng ishtirok etish imkoniyatidir. Xotin-qizlarning bilim olish, mehnat qilish, rahbarlik lavozimlariga intilish huquqlari davlat siyosati darajasida qo'llab-quvvatlanmogi lozim. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekiston gender tengligini ta'minlash borasida qator muhim choralarni amalga oshirmoqda. 2019-yilda "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilindi. Ushbu qonun gender tengligini buzuvchi har qanday harakatga qarshi chora ko'rishni ko'zda tutadi va davlat organlari hamda tashkilotlarni bu borada mas'ul qilib belgilaydi.

Shuningdek, 2020-yilda "Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash bo'yicha komissiya" tashkil etildi. Bu komissiya gender siyosatini muvofiqlashtirish, tahlil qilish va takomillashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Zo'ravonlik xotin-qizlarning eng asosiy muammolaridan biridir. 2019-yilda "Ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish to'g'risida"gi qonunning qabul qilinishi bu borada katta yutuq bo'ldi. Ushbu qonun zo'ravonlik qurbonlarini himoya qilish, ularga psixologik va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, sud-huquq tizimi, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar va ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatuvchi muassasalar bu borada bevosita ishtirok etmoqda.

Konstitutsiyaviy institutlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilayotgan xotin-qizlarning huquq va majburiyatlari himoya qilinishi va qonun bilan tartibga solinishiga qaratilgan. Xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi, turmush qurish huquqi, ota-onalar va bolalar huquqlari, ayollar va bolalarni zo'ravonliklardan himoya qilish masalalari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi va qonunchiligida muhokama qilishga sabab bo'layotgan, shuningdek e'tibor ko'paygan masalalardir. Konstitutsiya va qonunlar yordamida bu muammolar hal etilishiga qaratilgan qator normalar bo'lsa ham, bu sohada yana ko'plab vazifalar va ishlar amalga oshirish uchun qo'llaniladigan qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish foydadan holi bo'lmas edi. Zero, ushbu sohadagi muammolar dolzarblashib bormoqda[1]. O'zbekiston gender tengligi ko'rsatkichi ro'yhatida 2019 yildan boshlab qatnashishni boshladi. 2019 yil holati bo'yicha O'zbekistonning gender tengligi ko'rsatkichi ro'yhatdagi 189 mamlakat ichida 62-o'rinni egalladi. BMTning Aholishunoslik jamg'armasi (UNEP) ekspertlarining fikriga ko'ra, O'zbekistondagi har 100

000 dan 29 ta ayol gender tengsizlik tufayli vafot etishi va 15-19 yoshdagi har ming o'spirin qiz uchun tug'ish ko'rsatgichi 23,8 ni tashkil qiladi. Gender tengligi ko'rsatgichi ro'yhati bo'yicha 62-o'rinda O'zbekiston bilan bir qatorda Kosta-Rika va Urugvay ham ushbu ko'rsatgichi bilan o'rtasida qayd etilgan. O'rta Osiyo davlatlari orasida Qozog'iston 44, Qirg'iziston 82, Tojikiston 70 o'rinlarni egallashgan, Turkmanistonda esa bu ro'yhatda hech qanday ma'lumot ko'rsatilmagan. Endi davlat tashkilotlarida genderni oid audit o'tkaziladi. Bunda ayollar va erkaklar soni nisbatan o'rganiladi, tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha holat baholanadi. Shuningdek, qonunchilikka amal qilingan holda yangi takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida" gi qonunga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritildi.

Xulosa. Gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini huquqiy jihatdan himoya qilish zamonaviy jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishida muhim omillardan biridir. O'zbekistonda bu borada tizimli islohotlar amalga oshirilmogda, xususan, ayollarning siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy hayotdagi faolligini oshirish, ularning huquq va erkinliklarini kafolatlovchi qonunchilik asoslarini mustahkamlash yo'lida muhim qadamlar tashlanmogda. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan har qanday kamsitishning oldini olish, ularni zo'rvonlikdan himoya qilish va teng imkoniyatlar yaratish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilangan. Bu esa, nafaqat huquqiy tizimda, balki jamiyat ongida ham ijobiy o'zgarishlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qilmogda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, gender tengligi va huquqiy himoya borasidagi sa'yoharatlar nafaqat ayollarning, balki butun jamiyatning taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiladi. Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytib o'tamanki, Gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi nafaqat ayollar manfaatlarini, balki butun jamiyat barqarorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. O'zbekistonda bu yo'nalishda qabul qilinayotgan qonunlar, strategiyalar va dasturlar ijobiy natijalar bermoqda. Ammo bu boradagi islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish, aholining huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish va amaliy mexanizmlarni yanada takomillashtirish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan biridir.

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3-ilova

ZAMONAVIY AYOLLAR: ILM-FAN, TA'LIM VA GENDER TENGLIGI YO'LIDAGI YUKSALISH.

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I bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ilm fan va talim sohasidagi ishtiroki, mavjud imkoniyatlar, ularni cheklovchi omillar hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Xalqaro va milliy miqyosdagi statistic malumotlar asosida ayollarning ilm faoliyatidagi roli yoritladi va amaliy tavsiyalar ilgari suriladi.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется участие женщин в науке и образовании, существующие возможности, ограничивающие факторы и перспективы будущего развития. На основе международных и национальных статистических данных подчеркивается роль женщин в науке и даются практические рекомендации.

Abstract: This article analyzes the participation of women in science and education, existing opportunities, limiting factors, and future development prospects. Based on international and national statistical data, it highlights the role of women in science and puts forward practical recommendations.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar faolligi, ilmiy faoliyat, gender tengligi, STEM yo'nalishlari, oliy ta'lim, davlat dasturlari, grantlar va stipendiyalar, stereotiplar, oila va jamiyat, raqamli savodxonlik.

Ключевые слова: женский активизм, научная деятельность, гендерное равенство, STEM-направления, высшее образование, государственные программы, гранты и стипендии, стереотипы, семья и общество, цифровая грамотность.

Keywords: Women's activism, scientific activity, gender equality, STEM fields, higher education, government programs, grants and scholarships, stereotypes, family and society, digital literacy.

Zamonaviy dunyoda ayollar faolligi barcha sohalarda, xususan, ta'lim va ilmiy izlanishlarda ham ortib bormoqda. BMT, YUNESKO, va boshqa nufuzli tashkilotlarning hisobotlariga ko'ra, ayollar ilmiy hamjamiyatda tobora faolroq ishtirok etmoqda. Shunga qaramay, gender tengligi yo'lida hanuz yechimini topmagan masalalar mavjud. So'nggi 10 yilliklarda ayollarning oliy talim muassasalariga kirish imkoniyati sezilarli darajada kengaydi. YUNESKOning malumotlariga ko'ra, dunyo bo'yicha bakalavriat darajasida o'qiyotgan talabalarning 53% ni ayollar tashkil etadi. Ayrim mintaqalarda bu ko'rsatkich yanada yuqori. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, mathematics) yo'nalishlarida esa gender nomutanosibligi hali saqlanib qolmoqda. 2023-yilgi "Global Gender Gap Report" da qayd etilishicha, ilm-fan va texnologiya yo'nalishida ayollarning ulushi o'rtacha 29% ni tashkil etadi. O'zbekiston

Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 7- martdagi PQ-157 sonli qarori bilan "Ayyolarni ilmiy faoliyatga keng vjalb qilish " bo'yicha alohida dastur qabul qilingan. 2023-yildan boshlab ayollar uchun "Ilm fanda ayollar " tanlovi joriy etilib, har yili 40 nafardan ortiq ayol olimi ilmiy loyihalari uchun grantlar bilan taqdirlanmoqda. Oliy talim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi malumotlariga ko'ra, 2024-yil holatiga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda ilmiy darajaga ega bo'lgan ayollar ulushi 26% ni tashkil etgan. UNESCO L'Oreal-UNESCO "For Women in Science" mukofoti har yili ayol olimlarga beriladi. Ushbu mukofot ayollarni xalqaro miqyosda tanitishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. AAAS(American Association for the Advancement of

Science) ayollar uchun mentolrlk dasturlarini yuritib, ilmiy faoliyatdagi gender tengligini targ'ib qiladi. Ayollar uchun talim va ilmiy izlanishlarda faol ishtirok etishga bir qancha omillar tasir korsatadi:

- j) Davlat siyosati va grantlar- ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan, O'zbekiston ham , ayollarni ilm fan sohasida qollab- quvvatlash maqsadida maxsus stipendiyalar, kvotalar va ilmiy dasturlarni joriy etmoqda.
- k) Texnologik imkoniyatlar- Masofaviy talim platformalari (Coursera, EdX, futureLearn) orqali ayollar o'z vaqtini mustaqil rejalashtirib, ilm olish imkoniyatiga ega bolmoqda va boshqalar.

Albatta bunday imkoniyatlar bilan birga tosiqlar ham mavjud. Jumladan, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, moliyaviy cheklovlar, yetakchilik lavozimidagi gender tafovutlar va oilaviy masuliyat. Ayolning eng asosiy vazifasi-uy bekasi degan stereotip hali ham jamiyatlarda mavjud. Ayollar ko'pincha oila, farzandlar va ilm fan o'rtasida muvozanat saqlashda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan 15-may sanasi "Xalqaro oila kuni" sifatida nishonlanadi. Ushbu kun oilaning jamiyatdagi o'rnini, uning barqaror rivojlanishdagi tasirini etirof etish maqsadida joriy etilgan. Bu kontekstda ayollarning ilm fan va talim sohasidagi ishtirokini muhokama qilish nihoyatda dolzarbdir. Chunki oila- ayol hayotining ajralmas bo'lagi bo'lishi bilan birga, uning ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatiga ham bevosita tasir ko'rsatadi. O'zbekistonda oila institutini mustahkamlash , ayollarni ijtimoiy hayotda faol bo'lishiga undash borasida qator huquqiy institutsional islohatlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, "Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi" tomonidan ayollar uchun oilaviy masuliyatlar bilan uyg'unlashgan holda talim olish va ilmiy faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha turli dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kelajakda ayollarning ilm fan sohasidagi faolligi quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha yanada ortishi kutilmoqda:

- Raqamli savodxonlikning ortishi- yangi avlod ayollari texnologiyadan faol foydalanmoqda va sun'iy intellekt, big data, biotexnologiya kabi sohalarga kirib bormoqda,
- Xalqaro forum va tadqiqot markazlari- ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatini rag'batlantirish maqsadida har yili global miqyosda ko'plab konferensiyalar tashkil etilmoqda.
- Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi- ilmiy grantlar, startep loyihalar va innovatsion markazlarda ayollarni jalb etish bo'yicha qo'shma tashabbuslar yo'lga qo'yilmoqda.

Ayollarning ilm fan va talim sohasidagi faolligi nafaqat gender tengligini taminlash, balki jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun ham muhim hisoblanadi. Mavjud imkoniyatlar to'g'ri yo'naltirilsa va mavjud to'siqlar izchil bartaraf etilsa, ayollar kelajakdagi global ilmiy jarayonlarning ajralmas ishtirokchisiga aylanishi shubhasiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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3. L'Oreal-UNESCO For Women in Science-forwomeninscience.org

4.UN Women-unwomen.org

5.O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezident qarorlari-lex.uz

3-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI HAMDA ULARGA TAALUQLI QONUNCHILIK HUJJATLARI HAQIDA

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy amaliy maqola xotin-qizlarning huquqlari va ularni himoya qilishga qaratilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi qonunchilik tizimi va xalqaro me'yorlarni tahlil etishga bag'ishlangan. Xotin-qizlarning teng huquqlari, ularning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va shaxsiy sohalarida huquqlari hamda oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish borasidagi qonunlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin-qizlar huquqlari, O'zbekiston qonunchiligi, Gender tengligi, Oilada zo'ravonlik, Mehnat kodeksi, CEDAW Konvensiyasi, Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida qonun, Xalqaro huquq, Zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurash, Jamiyatdagi stereotiplar, Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy ishtiroki.

O'zbekistondagi "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun, Mehnat kodeksi, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi qonun va xalqaro huquqiy asoslar, masalan, CEDAW Konvensiyasi va BMT Deklaratsiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash, muammolarni hal etish uchun qo'llaniladigan chora-tadbirlar va yo'llar ham ko'rsatilgan. Maqola jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini to'liq amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan qonuniy va ijtimoiy islohotlarni tavsiya etadi. Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bir qator asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlar bilan kafolatlangan. Ushbu qonunlar xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va shaxsiy huquqlarini himoya qiladi. Asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlarni ko'rib chiqaylik:

O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi, mamlakatda barcha fuqarolar, shu jumladan xotin-qizlar uchun teng huquqlarni ta'minlashni nazarda tutadi. Konstitutsiyaning 17-moddasida "O'zbekiston Respublikasida barcha fuqarolar teng huquqlarga ega" deyilgan, ya'ni xotin-qizlar ham erkaklar kabi teng huquqlarga ega.

1998-yilda O'zbekistonda "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilindi. Ushbu qonun xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va ularning jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan. Uning asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilardir:

Sog'liqni saqlash: Xotin-qizlarning reproduktiv salomatligini himoya qilish, onalar va bolalar salomatligini ta'minlash.

Mehnat huquqlari: Xotin-qizlar uchun teng mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish, ular uchun bolalik va homiladorlik davrida qo'shimcha huquqiy himoya ta'minlash. Ta'lim olish huquqi: Xotin-qizlarga ta'lim olishda teng imkoniyatlar yaratish va ularning bilim olishiga keng yo'l ochish.

O'zbekistonning Mehnat Kodeksida xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari alohida ko'rib chiqilgan. Xotin-qizlar uchun: Homiladorlik va tug'ishdan keyingi ta'til: Xotin-qizlarga homiladorlik davrida va bolani tarbiyalashda maxsus ta'til beriladi. Bu ta'til muddati 140 kunni tashkil etadi (70 kun homiladorlikdan oldin

va 70 kun tug'ishdan keyin). Ish joylarida xavfsizlik: Xotin-qizlar uchun xavfli va zararli ish sharoitlaridan himoya qilishga qaratilgan me'yorlar mavjud.

O'zbekistonda "Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil) qabul qilindi. Bu qonun oilada xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, ularni himoya qilish va ushbu holatlarni qayd etishda rasmiy tizimni samarali tashkil etishni nazarda tutadi. Qonun quyidagilarga yo'naltirilgan: Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi.

Preventiv chora-tadbirlar: Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun jamoat tizimlari va davlat tashkilotlarining birgalikda ishlashi ko'zda tutilgan.

2. Xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar: Xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda xalqaro miqyosda bir qator huquqiy hujjatlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ulardan eng mashhurlari quyidagilar: BMTning Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan diskriminatsiyani yo'qotish to'g'risidagi Konvensiyasi (CEDAW): 1979-yilda qabul qilingan bu konvensiya xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishni maqsad qilgan. CEDAW Konvensiyasi xotin-qizlarni barcha shakllardagi diskriminatsiyadan himoya qilishni talab qiladi va davlatlardan ularga qarshi diskriminatsiyani bartaraf etishni talab qiladi. Bu konvensiya O'zbekistonda ham ratifikatsiya qilingan va uning tamoyillari mamlakat qonunchiligida aks etgan. BMTning 1993-yilgi deklaratsiyasi xotin-qizlarga nisbatan barcha shakllardagi zo'ravonlikni yo'qotish va bu borada xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirishni maqsad qilgan. O'zbekiston bu deklaratsiyaga rioya qilishga kelishgan va oilada zo'ravonlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish uchun qonuniy asoslarni yaratish maqsadida choralar ko'rmoqda.

Muammolar va ularni hal etish yo'llari: O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishda ma'lum bir yutuqlar bor, lekin hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. Bular: Stereotiplar va an'anaviy qarashlar: Ko'plab hududlarda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini hali ham an'anaviy qarashlar bilan cheklangan. Ba'zi joylarda ularning ishlash, ta'lim olish yoki siyosatda ishtirok etishiga qarshi qarashlar mavjud.

Oiladagi zo'ravonlik: Garchi oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi qonunlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, hali ham bu muammo keng tarqalgan. Xotin-qizlar ko'pincha oiladagi zo'ravonlik holatlarini yashirishadi va huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari tomonidan himoya qilishda muammolar yuzaga keladi.

Hal etish yo'llari: Jamiyatni tarbiyalash: Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan salbiy stereotiplarni bartaraf etish va gender tengligini ta'minlash maqsadida jamoatchilikni tarbiyalash.

Huquqiy ta'lim: Xotin-qizlarga o'z huquqlari haqida keng tushuncha berish va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini kuchaytirish.

Mamlakatda zo'ravonlikni oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish: Oiladagi zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish tizimining samaradorligini oshirish va zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni takidlab aytishimiz joizki, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bo'yicha jiddiy qonunchilik islohotlari amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham muammolar mavjud. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tenglikni ta'minlash, ularni himoya qilish va jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar talab etiladi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlari va ichki qonunchilik tizimi orqali xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga yanada katta e'tibor qaratish zarur.

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3-ilova

GENDER TENGLIGI VA HUQUQIY HIMOYA – XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALLUQLI QONUNCHILIK.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xotin- qizlarni ijtimoiy himoyalash va Gender tengligi, huquqiy himoya – Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari hamda ularga taalluqli qonunchilik, bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, istiqbolli rejalar statistik ma'lumotlar va tahliliy materiallar asosida huquqiy himoya yoritilgan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы социальной защиты женщин и гендерного равенства, правовой защиты - права женщин и законодательство, связанное с ними, текущие реформы в этой области, перспективные планы, правовая защита на основе статистических данных и аналитических материалов.

Abstract: This article discusses the social protection of women and Gender Equality, Legal Protection - Women's rights and legislation related to them, ongoing reforms in this regard, prospective plans, legal protection based on statistical data and analytical materials. Abstract: This article discusses the social protection of women and Gender Equality, Legal Protection - Women's rights and legislation related to them, ongoing reforms in this regard, prospective plans, legal protection based on statistical data and analytical materials.

Kalit soʻzlar: Gender tenglik, Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari, qonunchilik, Milliy dastur Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, qonunlar, Ayollar daftari, zoʻravonlikdan himoya qilish, Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti.

Ключевые слова: Гендерное равенство, Права женщин, законодательство, Национальная программа, Конституция Республики Узбекистан, законы, Справочник женщины, защита от насилия, Международная организация труда.

Keywords: Gender equality, Women's rights, legislation, National Program, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws, Women's Handbook, protection from violence, International Labor Organization.

Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev taʼkidlaganlaridek, “Hayotimizning fayzu farishtasi boʻlgan munis onalarimiz, mehribon opa-singillarimizga munosib mehnat va turmush sharoitini yaratib berish, ularni rozi qilish – barcha darajadagi rahbarlarning nafaqat xizmat vazifasi, balki, eng avvalo, insoniy burchidir”. Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlar va bolalar huquqlari, erkinliklari hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini tazyiq va zoʻravonlikdan ishonchli himoya qilishning institutsional hamda huquqiy asoslarini tubdan takomillashtirishga, bolalar orasida nazoratsizlikning va ular tomonidan huquqbuzarliklar sodir etilishining oldini olishga, shuningdek nogironligi boʻlgan bolalarni hamda ota-ona qaramogʻidan mahrum boʻlgan bolalarni davlat tomonidan qoʻllab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan keng koʻlamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Yurtimiz aholisining qariyb yarmini tashkil etadigan muhtarama onalar, opa-singillarimizning qonuniy huquq va manfaatlarini taʼminlash, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi oʻrni va nufuzini oshirish borasida davlat siyosatini olib borishda biz aynan ana shunday qadriyatlarga tayanamiz.⁹ Keyingi yillarda bu muhim masalaning amaliy ijrosiga qaratilgan 24 ta hujjat, jumladan, 2 ta qonun, Prezidentning 6 ta farmon va qarori, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 16 ta qarori qabul qilingani opa-singillarimizga boʻlgan yuksak eʼtibor va gʻamxoʻrlik ifodasidir. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda Gender tenglikni taʼminlash boʻyicha komissiya, Oliy Majlis Senatining Xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalari qoʻmitasi, Respublika Xotin-qizlar jamoatchilik kengashi kabi tuzilmalar opa-singillarimizning manfaatlarini himoya qilishda muhim rol oʻynamoqda.

Mustaqillikka erishilgandan keyin ham dastlab anʼanalarga sodiq qolgan holda, bu masalaga alohida eʼtibor qaratildi. Oʻzbekistonda 1998-yilning «Oila yili», 1999 yilning «Ayollar yili», 2001 yilning «Ona va bola yili», 2012-yilning «Mustahkam oila yili», 2014- yilning «Sogʻlom bola yili», 2016-yilning «Sogʻlom ona va bola yili» 2017-yilning «Xalq bilan muloqot va inson manfaatlar yili» deb eʼlon qilinishi xotin- qizlarni ijtimoiy himoyalash va Gender tengligi borasida muhim qadamlar boʻldi.

2022 — 2026-yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish boʻyicha qabul qilingan Milliy dasturda

-Oʻzbekistonda “2030-yilgacha boʻlgan davrda barqaror rivojlanish sohasidagi Milliy maqsad va vazifalar” doirasida ustuvor maqsadlardan biri sifatida “Gender tenglikni taʼminlash va barcha xotin-qizlarning huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish” belgilangan.¹⁰

⁹ M.Seyitnazarov. Oʻzbekiston respublikasining ayollarga oid davlat siyosati va uning huquqiy asoslari-N.:2016 y

¹⁰<https://gender.stat.uz/uz/>

Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun xotin-qizlarning o'z huquq va manfaatlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohada amalga oshirishida ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashni nazarda tutuvchi dasturlarni kengaytirish talab etiladi. 2022 — 2026-yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish bo'yicha Milliy dastur (keyingi o'rinlarda — Milliy dastur) xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi.

Milliy dastur O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida", "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida", "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senatining "2030-yilga qadar O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini tasdiqlash haqida"gi qarori, xalqaro huquqning umume'tirof etilgan tamoyillari va me'yorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro shartnomalaridan kelib chiquvchi qoidalar va boshqa qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq tayyorlangan.¹¹

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar yaratish, jamiyat va davlat ishlarini boshqarishda ularning to'laqonli ishtirok etishini ta'minlash, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va huquqiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash, shuningdek, tazyiq va zo'ravonliklardan himoya qilishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirildi.¹²

Parlamentda xotin-qizlar soni BMT tomonidan belgilangan tavsiyalarga mos darajaga yetib, 32 foizni tashkil etdi. Xotin-qizlarning boshqaruv lavozimidagi ulushi 27 foizga, tadbirkorlik sohasida 25 foizga, siyosiy partiyalarda 44 foizga, oliy ta'limda 46 foizga yetdi.

Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish masalalari bo'yicha mustahkam huquqiy asoslar yaratildi. Jumladan, tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan jabrlanuvchiga davlat himoyasini taqdim etuvchi himoya orderini berish tartibi yo'lga qo'yilib, ushbu tartib orqali 2020-2021-yillarda zo'ravonlikdan jabr ko'rgan 35 mingdan ziyod xotin-qizlar himoya qilindi.

Xotin-qizlarning murojaatlari bo'yicha kunu-tun faoliyat yuritadigan 1211 qisqa raqamli "ishonch telefoni" orqali birgina 2021-yilning o'zida 100 mingga yaqin xotin-qizlarning murojaatlari hal etildi.

Ayollarni rehabilitatsiya qilish va moslashtirish respublika markazi hamda uning 14 ta hududiy va 14 ta namunalı tumanlararo markazlari tashkil etilib, mazkur maskanlarda 50 mingga yaqin xotin-qizlarga psixologik, yuridik, tibbiy va boshqa turdagi yordamlar ko'rsatildi¹³.

¹¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 2 fevraldagi PF-5325-sonli «Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi farmoni. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3546742>

¹² O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq Hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"ga 562-sonli Qonuni., 02.09.2019.

¹³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi bo'yicha "Ayollar daftari"ga kiritilgan xotin-qizlarga ko'rsatilgan yordamlari bo'yicha Iqtisodiyot va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi bergan ma'lumotlar. 13.04.2021

O'zgalar parvarishiga muhtoj keksa yoshdagi ayollarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash. "Ayollar daftari"ga kiritilgan ehtiyojmand xotin-qizlarning bandligini ta'minlash va tadbirkorligini yo'lga qo'yishga ko'maklashishni o'z ichiga oladi.¹⁴

E'tirof etib o'tish mumkinki, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarini e'zozlash, jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar faoliyatining huquqiy asoslari xalqaro shartnomalar, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, milliy qonunlar, gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari asosida o'rnatiladi. Quyida O'zbekistonda ayollar faoliyatining asosiy huquqiy asoslari keltirilgan:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi: O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasini 58 moddasida jinsidan qat'i nazar, barcha fuqarolarning teng huquq va erkinliklarini kafolatlaydi. U gender asosidagi kamsitishlarni taqiqlaydi va gender tengligi va ayollar huquqlari tamoyillarini mustahkamlaydi.¹⁵

Milliy qonunchilik: O'zbekistonda ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish va gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan bir qancha qonun va me'yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilingan. Masalan, "Erkaklar va ayollarning teng huquq va imkoniyatlarining kafolatlari to'g'risida", "Ayollarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi, "Maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish to'g'risida"gi qonunlar xotin-qizlarning huquqlari va gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan muhim qonun hujjatlaridir.

Umuman olganda, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar faoliyatining huquqiy asoslari gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish, ayollarning jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarida to'liq ishtirok etish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga qaratilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish va gender tengligini ta'minlash yuqori darajada olib borilmoqda. Muvaffaqiyatga erishilgan bo'lsa-da, muammolar hamon saqlanib qolmoqda va ushbu huquqiy bazalarning samarali amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash va mamlakatda gender nomutanosibligini bartaraf etish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarni davom ettirish zarur. Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarni ish o'rnlari, uy-joy bilan ta'minlash, ularga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini yaxshilash masalalariga alohida e'tibor berilmoqda. Bu borada ayollarni kasb-hunarlariga qayta o'qitish markazlari joriy etilgani, arzon uy-joylar dasturi amalga oshirilayotgani muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Har yili og'ir turmush sharoitida yashayotgan ayollarning uy-joy bo'yicha boshlang'ich badallari davlat byudjeti hisobidan to'lab berilmoqda. Jamiyat hayotida faol ishtirok etayotgan, turli sohalarda ibratli natijalarga erishayotgan, sog'lom va barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashga munosib hissa qo'shayotgan opa-singillarimiz 8 mart – Xalqaro xotin-qizlar bayrami, Mustaqillik kuni, turli kasb bayramlari munosabati bilan davlatimizning yuksak mukofotlari, shuningdek, "Mo'tabar ayol" ko'krak nishoni bilan taqdirlanmoqda. Bugun O'zbekiston ayollari har bir jabhada o'z o'rniga ega bo'lib borayotganini barchamiz bevosita amalda

¹⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. T.: "O'zbekiston", 2020.

¹⁵ Aminova R. Qayta qurish sharoitida O'zbekistonda sotsial rivojlanishning dolzarb muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1991. – B.106

ko'rib turimiz. Xotin –qizlarni, ijtimoiy -siyosiy faoligini oshirish, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir juda ko'plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xotin – qizlarni ta'lim va kasbiy ko'nikmalar olishlari, munosib ish topishlariga har tomonlama ko'maklashish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab- quvvatlash, iqtidorli yosh xotin-qizlarni aniqlash va ularni qobiliyatini to'g'ri shakillantirish uchun barcha imkoniyatlar ishga solinmoqda.¹⁶

O'zbekistonda hozirgi paytda xotin- qizlarning asosiy qismi o'qimishli, tabiatdan faoldirlar. Ular orasida akademiklar, olimlar, o'z sohasinig yirik mutaxassislari ko'pchilikni tashkil qilmoqda. Shunday ekan bu salohiyat egalaridan jamiyatimizni har tomonlama yuksaltirishda oqilona foydalanishimiz kerak. Shu o'rinda Buyuk Britaniyaning sobiq bosh vaziri, taniqli davlat arbobi Margaret Teacherning „ Agar siz biron –bir narsa aytilishini xohlasangiz – erkakga topshiring, ammo biron-bir narsa amalga oshirilishini xohlasangiz –ayolga topshiring “ degan oqilona fikrini yodga olish joiz. Albatta, bu so'zlarni yarim hazil, yarim chin qabul qilishimiz mumkin. Lekin O'zbekiston ayollari ham jamiyatimiz siyosiy hayotida o'zlarining salmoqli hissalarini qo'shishga qodir ekanliklarini inkor etmasligimiz lozim. Davlatimiz tomonidan fuqarolarimizning turmush tarzini yaxshilash, xotin-qizlarimizning huquqlarini himoya qilish yuzasida qator qonunlar qabul qilinmoqda. Bu esa ayollar tashkilotining davlat va boshqa jamoat tashkilotlarning davlat va boshqa jamoat tashkilotlari bilan hamkorligida ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda

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**УЧАСТИЕ ЖЕНЩИН В НАУКЕ И ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ, ПРЕПЯТСТВИЯ
И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ**

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Аннотация: В статье проводится анализ современного положения женщин в науке и образовании, рассматриваются ключевые тенденции, препятствия и условия, влияющие на их профессиональный рост. Особое внимание уделено вопросам гендерного равенства в академической среде и механизмам его обеспечения. Практическая часть исследования основана на примерах деятельности женщин Филиала Казанского федерального университета в городе Джизак.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi hozirgi holati tahlil qilinadi, ularning kasbiy o'sishiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy tendentsiyalar, to'siqlar va sharoitlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Akademik muhitda gender tengligi masalalari va uni ta'minlash mexanizmlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Tadqiqotning amaliy qismi Jizzax shahridagi Qozon federal universiteti filiali ayollarining faoliyatiga asoslangan.

Abstract: The article analyzes the current status of women in science and education, examines key trends, obstacles and conditions affecting their professional growth. Special attention is paid to the issues of gender equality in the academic environment and the mechanisms for ensuring it. The practical part of the study is based on examples of women's activities at the Branch of Kazan Federal University in the city of Jizzakh.

Ключевые слова: женщины в науке, гендерное равенство, академическая среда, образование, исследовательская деятельность, Филиал КФУ в Джизаке, научная деятельность, образование.

Kalit so'zlar: fandagi ayollar, gender tengligi, akademik muhit, ta'lim, tadqiqot faoliyati, Kfuning Jizzax filiali, ilmiy faoliyat, ta'lim.

Keywords: women in science, gender equality, academic environment, education, research activity, KFU Branch in Jizzakh, scientific activity, education.

Введение. Развитие науки и образования невозможно без активного участия всех членов общества, вне зависимости от пола. Женщины играют важную роль в исследовательской, педагогической и управленческой деятельности, внося значительный вклад в развитие академической среды. Несмотря на достигнутые успехи и значительный прогресс в этой области, участие женщин в научной и образовательной сферах продолжает сопровождаться рядом системных барьеров, таких как стереотипы, недостаток финансирования и сложности совмещения профессиональной и семейной жизни, препятствующих их полному профессиональному раскрытию. Исследование возможностей, проблем и перспектив участия женщин в науке приобретает особую актуальность для динамично развивающихся образовательных учреждений. В качестве примера в работе рассматривается деятельность женщин Филиала Казанского федерального университета в городе Джизак, что позволяет выявить как положительные тенденции, так и существующие вызовы.

Роль женщин в науке и образовании в мире. По данным ЮНЕСКО, женщины составляют около 33% научных работников в мире. Однако их участие в ведущих исследовательских проектах и на руководящих должностях остаётся значительно ниже по сравнению с мужчинами. Женщины продолжают сталкиваться с эффектом "стеклянного потолка", а также с непропорциональной нагрузкой при совмещении профессиональной деятельности и семейных обязанностей. В целях повышения вовлечённости женщин в науку и технологии реализуются международные инициативы, такие как программа **Women in Science** и проекты **Horizon Europe**. Эти программы направлены на развитие научной карьеры женщин, устранение гендерных барьеров и создание равных возможностей в исследовательской среде.

В Узбекистане обеспечение гендерного равенства в образовании и науке является одной из приоритетных задач государственной политики. Ведутся реформы, направленные на поддержку

карьерного роста женщин: реализуются программы стипендий, грантов, стажировок и повышения квалификации. Согласно данным Государственного комитета по статистике Республики Узбекистан, женщины составляют около 41% научных работников. При этом в высших учебных заведениях женщины занимают около 46% преподавательских должностей, что отражает активную политику государства в сфере образования. Однако доля женщин на руководящих позициях в науке остаётся существенно ниже, что свидетельствует о необходимости дальнейших мер по обеспечению гендерного баланса.

Возможности для женщин в науке и образовании. Развитие участия женщин в научной и образовательной сферах сопровождается расширением спектра доступных возможностей, направленных на поддержку их профессионального роста:

- **Образовательные программы повышения квалификации.** Реализуются специализированные курсы и программы повышения квалификации, направленные на развитие научных, педагогических и управленческих компетенций женщин, способствующих их продвижению в академической и исследовательской карьере.
- **Стипендиальные программы для аспирантов и молодых исследователей.** Предоставляются целевые стипендии и гранты, ориентированные на поддержку женщин-аспирантов и молодых учёных, что позволяет им проводить исследования, повышать научную квалификацию и реализовывать индивидуальные научные проекты.
- **Участие в международных конференциях и проектах.** Программы, такие как **Erasmus+** и **Horizon Europe**, открывают женщинам-исследователям доступ к международным научным проектам, способствуют расширению профессиональных сетей, обмену опытом и интеграции в глобальное научное сообщество.
- **Поддержка стартапов и проектов в рамках университетских инкубаторов.** Университетские инкубаторы создают благоприятные условия для реализации стартапов и научных инициатив, инициированных женщинами, предоставляя доступ к ресурсам, наставничеству и финансовой поддержке для развития инновационных проектов.

Проблемы и барьеры участия женщин в науке и образовании. Несмотря на достигнутые успехи, сохраняются факторы, сдерживающие полное раскрытие научного и профессионального потенциала женщин:

- **Социальные стереотипы**, закрепляющие представление о науке как о преимущественно «мужской» сфере деятельности.
- **Семейная нагрузка** и сложность совмещения научной карьеры с выполнением домашних и семейных обязанностей.
- **Неравномерное распределение возможностей карьерного роста**, проявляющееся в недостаточном представительстве женщин на руководящих и исследовательских позициях.
- **Недостаток финансирования индивидуальных научных проектов**, что ограничивает возможности женщин для проведения самостоятельных исследований и развития научных инициатив.

Преодоление указанных барьеров требует системного подхода, направленного на совершенствование образовательной политики, формирование гендерно-инклюзивной академической среды и развитие корпоративной культуры университетов.

Перспективы развития участия женщин в науке и образовании. Будущее развитие участия женщин в науке зависит от следующих ключевых направлений:

- **Продолжение политики гендерного равенства и расширение программ поддержки.** Ожидается укрепление государственной и институциональной политики гендерного равенства, с фокусом на развитие дополнительных программ поддержки женщин в науке, что обеспечит более равномерное распределение возможностей для научного роста.

- **Создание центров гендерной науки при университетах.** Важным шагом в продвижении гендерного равенства в научной сфере будет создание специализированных центров гендерной науки, которые займутся исследованиями гендерных аспектов в науке и образовании, а также разработкой эффективных методик и программ по повышению вовлечённости женщин в научную деятельность.
- **Активное внедрение гибких форм занятости и дистанционной научной работы.** Внедрение гибких форм занятости и дистанционных рабочих мест позволит женщинам лучше совмещать научную деятельность с семейными обязанностями, создавая более доступные условия для женщин, стремящихся к научному карьерному росту.
- **Поддержка женских исследовательских сетей для обмена опытом и совместных проектов.** Развитие и поддержка женских исследовательских сетей, платформ для обмена опытом, налаживания сотрудничества и совместной работы в международных проектах позволит женщинам-учёным эффективно работать в международных командах и реализовывать масштабные научные инициативы.

Женщины-учёные в филиале Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета в городе Джизак. Филиал КФУ в городе Джизак активно способствует вовлечению женщин в научно-исследовательскую деятельность и образование. По состоянию на 2025 год женщины составляют 52% от общего числа преподавателей филиала. Среди них 12% имеют учёную степень доктора наук, 36% кандидата наук. В административно-управленческом составе филиала женщины занимают 42% руководящих должностей.

В качестве примеров успешной профессиональной деятельности женщин в науке и образовании филиала КФУ в городе Джизак можно выделить следующих специалистов:

В 2024 году успешно защитили диссертации 2 сотрудника, в том числе **Олимова Наргиза Гуломовна** доктор философии (PhD) по техническим наукам, **Бозарова Феруза Гайбуллаевна** по философским наукам (DSc).

Также, **Колесникова Галина Ивановна** - филолог, психолог, доктор философских наук, профессор, член-корреспондент РАН; **Дурдона Рустамовна** - учёная с двумя международными и одной государственной наградой. Активный член республиканских движений «Лидеры-женщины Узбекистана» и «Мудрые женщины Узбекистана»; **Наврзובה Елена Павловна** - обладательница государственных стипендий Президента Республики Узбекистан и Алишера Навои за успехи в научной и образовательной деятельности; **Рашидова Камила Хамидовна** — доцент факультета медицины и технических наук; **Юсупова Наргиза Арзикуловна** - доктор педагогических наук, PhD по педагогическим наукам по специальности; **Муминова Наргиза Исатуллаевна** — кандидат химических наук, доцент. Эти примеры свидетельствуют о высоком уровне вовлечённости женщин-учёных в академическую жизнь филиала.

Студентки филиала КФУ в городе Джизак также не отстают от своих преподавательниц и, вдохновлённые их примером, создали инициативную группу, которая реализовала проект женского издания «Erkin Woman». В состав проекта входят Нигина Рустамова, Аделя Бакирова (автор аудиогидов), Нихола Мамасоатова (фотограф), Шахризода Хусаинова, Элла Маркарян, Рушана Бахметова и студент Эмиль Семеев.

Для реализации проекта был создан официальный сайт и телеграм-канал, где публикуются материалы, освещающие вклад женщин в науку, историю и культуру. Включены факты о выдающихся женских личностях, произведения поэтесс и писательниц. Канал также освещает темы, связанные с возможностями для развития женщин в науке и других сферах жизни, способствуя популяризации знаний о важном вкладе женщин в различные области.

Ибрагимова Ситора Олимджановна Студентка 3-го курса направления «Лингвистика». Призер олимпиады «Россия в электронном мире». Участница XV Международной олимпиады «Ярус». Победитель Всероссийского конкурса по английскому языку (2024 год). Принимала

участие в съемках популярной передачи «Subhidam». В эфире они рассказали о своих успехах, достижениях и возможностях, которые предоставляет обучение в университете.

Шахзода Умаркулова, студентка 2-курса факультета журналистики филиала КФУ в городе Джизаке. Опубликовала в 28-м номере газеты «Джизакская правда» статью «Сохраним природу вместе!»

4 апреля 2025 года в Самарканде стартовал Международный климатический форум. В форуме принимали участие представители СМИ, эксперты из Узбекистана и зарубежных стран. Среди них были и студентки 3 курса направления «Журналистика» - **Аделя Бакирова** и **Шахризода Хусаинова**. Они были направлены на форум в качестве корреспондентов сетевого издания «Новости Узбекистана», где проходят производственную практику. По завершении форума их авторские материалы были опубликованы на сайте издания. Примечательно, что активная работа наших юных журналисток попала в объектив официальной видеосъемки, размещённой в Telegram-канале первого помощника Президента Республики Узбекистан Саиды Мирзиёевой.

Также, студентки-журналисты проходили двухнедельную практику в крупных мультимедийных изданиях Ташкента – «Новости Узбекистана», «Anhor.uz» и «Travel + Leisure Central Asia».

В соответствии с приказом директора филиала Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета №71/ОД от 21.10.2024 г. был проведен конкурс «Ideaton» 21.11.2024 г., где почетное третье место заняла команда с проектом «Литературный клуб филиала КФУ бизнес идея - 2024», среди которых были и студентки первого курса направления «Лингвистика» **Абдурахмонова Сарвиноз** и **Кулибоева Фарангиз**.

Стоит отметить, наши талантливые студентки из направлений «Лингвистика» и «Лечебное дело» также принимали участие в олимпиаде «Быстрый старт» по русскому языку.

В соответствии с Постановлением №30 Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан, от 18.01.2022 г. «О мерах по развитию деятельности фонда «Улугбек» поддержки одаренной молодежи» от 15.02.2024 до 25.02.2024 с филиала Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета в городе Джизаке прошли регистрацию 16 студентов со своими проектами на конкурсе «Мирзо Улугбек ворислари». Участники 1 этапа представили свои проекты в своих районах и городах. В их числе есть одаренная студентка **Анастасия Урбанович** - Лечебное дело 1 курс с проектом «Мониторинг тяжелобольных в домашних условиях по «ЭКГ»». Она также была признана победителем и награждена дипломом Джизакского областного управления Министерства высшего образования в региональном этапе конкурса науки и инноваций. Она участвовала в республиканском этапе конкурса и была награждена сертификатом.

Закключение. Женщины в науке и образовании играют ключевую роль в развитии прогрессивного общества, и их вклад в академическую, научную и образовательную деятельность невозможно переоценить. В Филиале Казанского федерального университета в городе Джизак наблюдается позитивный пример активного вовлечения женщин в академическую жизнь, где женщины проявляют значительные достижения, занимая высокие позиции как в научных исследованиях, так и в преподавательской деятельности. Однако, несмотря на эти успехи, остаются значительные барьеры, сдерживающие полное раскрытие их потенциала.

Основными препятствиями для женщин остаются социальные стереотипы, семейная нагрузка, неравномерное распределение карьерных возможностей, а также недостаток финансирования для научных проектов. Для преодоления этих барьеров необходим комплексный подход, включающий продолжение политики гендерного равенства, развитие специализированных образовательных программ и создание благоприятной среды для совмещения научной работы с личными обязанностями. Также важно активное внедрение гибких форм занятости, что создаст доступные условия для женщин в научной сфере.

Важным шагом для улучшения положения женщин в науке является создание центров гендерной науки при университетах, развитие женских исследовательских сетей и поддержка их международного сотрудничества. Это поможет женщинам-учёным обмениваться опытом, реализовывать совместные проекты и повышать свою роль в глобальном научном сообществе.

Таким образом, усиление роли женщин в науке и образовании способствует не только достижению гендерного равенства, но и обеспечивает устойчивое развитие общества в целом. Филиал Казанского федерального университета в Джизаке является ярким примером успешной интеграции женщин в академическую жизнь, и дальнейшее развитие гендерно-инклюзивной среды в университете, а также в научной и образовательной системе страны, будет способствовать раскрытию потенциала женщин и укреплению позиций науки и образования в будущем.

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3-ilova

GENDER TENGLIGI VA HUQUQIY HIMOYA: XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALLUQLI QONUNCHILIK.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi masalalari keng yoritilgan. Xalqaro va milliy qonunchilikdagi asosiy yondashuvlar, mavjud muammolar hamda ilg'or tajribalar tahlil qilingan. Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi faolligini oshirish yo'llari haqida tavsiyalar berilgan.

Аннотация: В статье подробно рассматриваются вопросы гендерного равенства и правовой защиты женщин. Анализируются основные подходы, существующие проблемы и передовой опыт международного и национального законодательства. Были даны рекомендации о путях повышения активного участия женщин в жизни общества.

Abstract: This article provides a broad overview of gender equality and the legal protection of women. The main approaches, existing problems and best practices in international and national legislation are analyzed. Recommendations are made on ways to increase the active participation of women in society.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, huquqiy himoya, xotin-qizlar, inson huquqlari, qonunchilik, BMT, CEDAW, Dunyo bo'yicha, zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurash.

Ключевые слова: Гендерное равенство, правовая защита, женщины, права человека, законодательство, ООН, CEDAW, во всем мире, борьба с насилием.

Keywords: Gender equality, legal protection, women, human rights, legislation, UN, CEDAW, Worldwide, fight against violence.

Bugungi global rivojlanish davrida gender tengligi – bu nafaqat inson huquqlarining asosiy tamoyillaridan biri, balki barqaror ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning ham ajralmas qismidir. Gender tengligi deganda erkaklar va ayollarning teng huquqliligi, imkoniyatlari va majburiyatlari tushuniladi. Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini, ularning huquqiy jihatdan himoyalaniishi va imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanishi – har bir mamlakat taraqqiyotining mezonidir.

O'zbekistonda gender tengligi borasida huquqiy asoslar mustahkamlanmoqda:

- **“Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida”gi Qonun (2019);**
- **“Xotin-qizlarni zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida”gi Qonun (2019);**
- **2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Gender tengligi strategiyasi.**

Ushbu hujjatlar asosida xotin-qizlarga ta'lim olish, ishga joylashish, tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish, siyosiy hayotda ishtirok etish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Ayniqsa, "Oila va xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash" agentligi faoliyati xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishda muhim o'rin tutmoqda.

Mavjud muammolar va ularning ildizi

Garchi qonunchilikda ko'plab ijobiy siljishlar bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, amaliyotda gender tengligiga to'siq bo'layotgan muammolar hali ham mavjud:

An'anaviy stereotiplar: Ko'pchilik jamiyatlarda ayollarning roli faqat uy-ro'zg'or va farzand tarbiyasi bilan cheklangan degan qarashlar saqlanib qolgan.

Ta'limga kirish imkoniyati: Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qiz bolalar hali ham to'liq ta'lim olish huquqidan mahrum holatda.

Mehnat bozorida tengsizlik: Ayollar ko'proq past maoshli va beqaror ishlarda band, rahbarlik lavozimlarida ularga kam imkoniyat beriladi.

Zo'ravonlik: Ayollarga nisbatan jismoniy va ruhiy zo'ravonlik holatlari keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ularning ko'pi sudgacha yetib bormaydi.

Gender tengligi: Asosiy tushunchalar va zamonaviy qarashlar

Gender tengligi bu faqat ayollarning huquqlarini himoya qilish emas, balki erkak va ayollarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayotda teng ishtirokini ta'minlashdir. BM'Tning “Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan barcha turdagi kamsitishlarni tugatish to'g'risida”gi konvensiyasi (CEDAW, 1979) – gender tengligi borasidagi eng muhim hujjatlardan biridir. Unda ayollarga qarshi kamsitishlarni bartaraf etish, ularning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish bo'yicha aniq choralar belgilangan.

Bundan tashqari, BM'Tning 2030-yilgacha mo'ljallangan Barqaror taraqqiyot maqsadlaridan 5-maqsad aynan gender tengligiga qaratilgan bo'lib, unda ayollar va qiz bolalarning butun dunyoda huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish ko'zda tutilgan.

Xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi: Xalqaro va milliy yondashuvlar

Xalqaro qonunchilikdagi o'rnini.

Xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi borasida qator xalqaro hujjatlar mavjud. YuNESKO, YuNISEF, BMT Inson huquqlari kengashi kabi tashkilotlar bu borada keng ko‘lamli ishlar olib bormoqda. Ayrim davlatlarda gender tengligi konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlangan: masalan, Shvetsiya, Kanada, Norvegiya va Islandiya gender tengligi borasida dunyoda yetakchi o‘rinlarni egallaydi. Bu davlatlarda ayollar siyosiy lavozimlarda faol ishtirok etmoqda, teng ish haqi va ish imkoniyatlari kafolatlangan.

O‘zbekistonda ham gender tengligiga katta e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. “Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun (2019-yil) va “Xotin-qizlarni zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun (2019-yil) – bu boradagi eng muhim huquqiy asoslardan biridir. Bundan tashqari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmon va qarorlari asosida ayollarni tadbirkorlik, ta‘lim, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda faol bo‘lishiga sharoit yaratilmoqda.

Gender tengligiga to‘siq bo‘layotgan muammolar

Dunyo miqyosida gender tengligiga erishishda hali ham muayyan to‘siqlar mavjud. Ularga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

An‘anaviy stereotiplar – Ko‘plab jamiyatlarda ayollarning faqatgina uy- ro‘zg‘or, farzand tarbiyasi bilan shug‘ullanishi kerak degan noto‘g‘ri qarash mavjud.

Ta‘limga cheklangan kirish – Ayrim mamlakatlarda qiz bolalar hali ham to‘liq ta‘lim olish huquqidan mahrum.

Iqtisodiy tengsizlik – Ayollar ko‘pincha past maoshli ish o‘rinlarida ishlaydi va rahbarlik lavozimlariga kamroq jalb qilinadi.

Zo‘ravonlik – Ayollarga nisbatan jismoniy va ruhiy zo‘ravonlik global muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Yaxshi amaliyotlar va istiqbolli yo‘nalishlar

Jahon tajribasidan misollar keltiradigan bo‘lsak:

Islandiya – 2021-yildan boshlab ish beruvchilar uchun erkak va ayol xodimlarga teng ish haqi to‘lash majburiyati qonunda belgilangan.

Ruanda – Parlament a‘zolarining 60% dan ortig‘i ayollardir, bu dunyodagi eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Hindiston – Ayrim shtatlarda ayollarga qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari egalik qilish bo‘yicha maxsus qonunlar joriy qilingan.

O‘zbekistonda esa ayollar uchun alohida kvotalar joriy etilib, ular siyosiy partiyalar, oliy ta‘lim muassasalari va davlat xizmatlarida faolroq bo‘lishiga yordam bermoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi asosiy qonunlar:

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi (1992) – 46-moddasi: "Ayollar va erkaklar teng huquqlarga ega."

Mehnat Kodeksi, Oila Kodeksi, Jinoyat Kodeksi – Xotin-qizlar huquqlarini to‘liq himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa

Gender tengligi – bu faqat ayollar muammosi emas, balki butun jamiyatning taraqqiyot yo‘lidagi asosiy omilidir. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini huquqiy jihatdan mustahkamlash, ularning hayotda faol bo‘lishiga imkon yaratish, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish – bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridandir. Har bir inson teng huquqlarga ega bo‘lgan jamiyat – bu adolatli, taraqqiyotga yo‘naltirilgan jamiyatdir. O‘zbekiston tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, to‘g‘ri siyosat va qonunchilik orqali xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish mumkin va shart.

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3-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI: TA’LIM, SOGLIQNI SAQLASH, MEHNAT VA SIYOSATDAGI O’RNI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, mehnat va siyosatdagi o‘rinlari nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qiladi. Ayollarning ta’lim olish, sog‘liqni saqlash xizmatlaridan teng foydalanish va siyosatda faol ishtirok etish kabi huquqlari jamiyat uchun qanday muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ko‘rsatilgan. Xotin-qizlarning ta’lim olish huquqi ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga va iqtisodiy farovonligiga xizmat qilishi, shu bilan birga, jamiyatning barqaror o‘lishiga yordam beradi. Sog‘liqni saqlashda gender tengligi, ayollarga sog‘lom hayot tarzini saqlash imkonini yaratadi va reproduktiv huquqlarini ta’minlashga ko‘maklashadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, siyosatdagi ayollarning roli va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarida ularning teng ishtiroki zarurligi ta’kidlanadi.

Аннотация: Эта статья анализирует права женщин с точки зрения их участия в образовании, здравоохранении, трудовой деятельности и политике. Рассматривается важность прав женщин на образование, равный доступ к медицинским услугам и активное участие в политической жизни для общества. Право женщин на образование способствует их личному развитию и экономическому благополучию, а также содействует стабильному росту общества. Гендерное равенство в здравоохранении позволяет женщинам поддерживать здоровый образ жизни и обеспечивает реализацию их репродуктивных прав. В статье также подчеркивается важность участия женщин в политике и их равного участия в процессе принятия решений.

Abstract: This article analyzes the rights of women from the perspective of their roles in education, healthcare, labor, and politics. It demonstrates the significance of women’s rights to education, equal access to healthcare services, and active participation in politics for society. The right to education for women

serves their personal development and economic well-being, while also contributing to the stable growth of society. Gender equality in healthcare provides women with the opportunity to maintain a healthy lifestyle and supports the realization of their reproductive rights. The article also emphasizes the importance of women's roles in politics and their equal participation in the decision-making process.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari, ta'lim huquqi, gender tengligi, sog'liqni saqlash, siyosatda ayollarning ro'li, iqtisodiy farovonlik, shaxsiy rivojlanish teng imkoniyatlar, jamiyatning barqaror o'sishi, ijtimoiy taraqqiyot.

Ключевые слова: Права женщин, право на образование, гендерное равенство, здравоохранение, роль женщин в политике, экономическое благосостояние, личностное развитие, равные возможности, стабильный рост общества, социальное развитие.

Keywords: Women's rights, right to education, gender equality, healthcare, women's role in politics, economic well-being, personal development, equal opportunities, stable growth of society, social development.

Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari jamiyatda tenglik va adolatni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ularning ta'lim olish, sog'liqni saqlash, mehnat va siyosatdagi faol ishtiroki nafaqat ayollarning shaxsiy rivojlanishini, balki butun jamiyatning farovonligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish ularning teng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash bilan birga, jamiyatdagi keng iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. [1]

Ta'lim Huquqi: Ayollar uchun Teng Imkoniyatlar.

Ta'lim olish huquqi xotin-qizlarning asosiy huquqlaridan biridir. Ayollarga ta'lim olish imkoniyati yaratish jamiyat uchun katta ahamiyatga ega.

BMTning Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari doirasida ta'limni barcha uchun teng va erkin qilish muhim yo'nalishlardan biridir. Ayollarning ta'lim darajasi oshgani sayin, ularning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Shuning uchun, ayollarga ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, ularni gender tengligi asosida o'qitish va kasbiy ta'lim olishlariga imkon yaratish zarur.[2]

Ta'limning ahamiyati shundaki, ta'lim olgan ayollar ko'pincha sog'liqni saqlash, oilaviy qarorlar va iqtisodiy faoliyatni yaxshilashda faol ishtirok etadilar. Demak, qizlarning ta'lim olish huquqi nafaqat ularning, balki jamiyatning rivojlanishiga ham xizmat qiladi.[3]

Sog'liqni Saqlash Huquqi: Ayollarni Sog'lom Hayotga Erishish Huquqi

Sog'liqni saqlash huquqi — xotin-qizlarning yana bir muhim huquqi hisoblanadi. Ayollar sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlaridan teng foydalanish huquqiga ega bo'lishlari kerak, shu jumladan, ularning reproduktiv huquqlari ham e'tiborga olinishi lozim.

Siyosatdagi Ayollarning O'рни: Qaror Qabul Qilish Jarayonlarida Teng Ishtirok. Ayollarning siyosatda va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarida teng ishtirok etishi jamiyatda gender tengligi uchun zarur. Ayollar siyosiy lavozimlarga nomzod bo'lishi va qaror qabul qilishda faol ishtirok etishlari, jamiyatdagi adolat va tenglikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Siyosiy ishtirok ayollarga o'z ehtiyojlarini ilgari surish, ijtimoiy va

iqtisodiy muammolarni hal qilishda yordam beradi. Ayollarning siyosatda ishtiroki nafaqat ularning huquqlarini himoya qiladi, balki jamiyatda adolat va tenglikni oshirishga imkon beradi.[4],[5]

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 58-moddasida ham ta'kidlanib o'tganki xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin-qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek jamiyat va davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi.[6] Ushbu moddada xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqli ekanligi ifodalangan. Avvalambor xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidir jumlasini "teng huquqlik prinsipi" jumlasini bilan qiyoslasak ham bo'ladi. Bu prinsip esa fuqarolik, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy huquqlarda tenglikni nazarda tutadi. Misol tariqasida shuni keltirishimiz mumkinki bu prinsip ayollarning siyosiy lavozimlarga saylanishi yoki tayinlanishi uchun imkoniyatlar ochib beradi, ayollarning tadbirkorlik, ta'lim, fan va sport sohalarida qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish joyizki so'ngi yillarda xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun yurtimizda ko'plab islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasining faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risidagi" farmoni oilalarni mustahkamlash, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini hamda bandligini oshirish, tadbirkorlik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, gender tengligini ta'minlash borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar olib borilmoqda. [7]

Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari, ularning shaxsiy erkinliklarini ta'minlashdan tashqari, jamiyatda umumiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy o'sish va adolatni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, mehnat va siyosatdagi ishtirok ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini mustahkamlaydi. Shuning uchun gender tengligini ta'minlash, xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va ularga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish barcha jamiyat uchun foydalidir. O'zbekiston va boshqa mamlakatlarda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan islohotlar davom etmoqda. Biroq, gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'lida amalga oshiriladigan ishlar hali davom ettirilishi kerak, chunki haqiqiy tenglik va adolatni ta'minlash uchun barcha sohalarida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy islohotlar zarur.

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3-ilova

GENDER TENGLIGINING IJTIMOYIY MUNOSABATLARDAGI AHAMIYATI

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***Annotasiya:** Maqolada o'quvchilarni gender tengligi ruhida tarbiyalash holatlari va uning nazariy asoslari, gender tengligiga oid tadqiqotlar holati va gender inson ijtimoiy hayotining muhim kategoriyalardan biri ekanligi qisman tahlil qilingan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** gender, nazariya, tadqiqot, tenglik.*

Qonunda davlat xizmatida gender siyosatini amalga oshirish uchun vaqtinchalik tarzda bir jinsdagi xizmatchilar uchun kvotalash tizimi joriy etilmoqda. Ya'ni har bir davlat korxona va tashkilotlarida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar vakilligining mutanosibligi ta'minlanguncha vaqtinchalik jins kvotalari belgilanadi. Mutanosiblikka erishilgach, kvotalar bekor qilinishi mumkin.

Ya'ni gender tenglikni ta'minlash haqida so'z borar ekan, buning o'ziga yarasha to'lovi borligini e'tiborda tutish, byudjet taqsimoti va boshqa moliyaviy masalalarni yechish jarayonida buni ham nazardan qochirmaslik lozim. Istaymizmi-yo'qmi, gender tenglik faqat huquqiy maydonda yechim topadigan masala emasligini tan olishimiz kerak.

So'nggi yillarda zamonaviy psixologiyada rivojlanayotgan gender yondashuv shaxsning jinsi bilan bog'liq xususiyatlariga yangicha nazar bilan qarash imkoniyatini bermoqda. "Gender" tushunchasi ostida sosiomadaniy muhitda hayot davomida shakllanuvchi ijtimoiy yoki psixologik jins tushuniladi. Gender qurilishi manbai sifatida gender ustanovkalar, ya'ni erkaklar va ayollar xulq-atvor sifatleri va normalari haqidagi tasavvurlar xizmat qiladi. Mazkur xulq-atvor normalari inson hayot faoliyatining barcha jabhalariga, jumladan sport faoliyatiga ham taalluqlidir.

Gender tenglik mavzusi ko'tarilganda "pozitiv diskriminatsiya" degan tushuncha muhokama qilinmoqda. Bu masala yuzasidan ayrim tushuntirishlarga ehtiyoj borligi ma'lum bo'lmoqda.

Pozitiv diskriminatsiya – bu kam sonli bo'lgan guruh yoki qatlamga alohida imkoniyatlar va kvotalar berish degani. U korxonada, ta'limda, ilmda va hokazo sohalarda gender tenglikka erishish uchun qo'llanadigan usuldir.

Masalan, O'zbekistonda olim, muhandis, dasturchi, jarroh (va hokazo) ayollar kam. Ushbu sohalarda ayollarning ko'payishiga esa ehtiyoj mavjud. Shunday sharoitda qizlarni ushbu yo'nalishlarga ko'proq jalb qilib o'qitish, buning uchun ularga alohida shart-sharoitlar yaratish pozitiv diskriminatsiya hisoblanadi.

Erkaklar uchun tipik bo'lgan sosializatsiya jarayoni ayollarga nisbatan sport bilan shug'ullanishni ko'proq taqozo etadi, chunki shaxsdagi ustanovka tarzda qabul qilinuvchi "erkakcha" – kuch, tirishqoqlik, maqsadga intilish va boshqa shunga o'xshash sifatlarning shakllanishiga olib keladi. Garchi so'nggi paytlarda ayollar ham sport faoliyatiga ko'proq jalb etilayotgan bo'lsalar-da, shunga qaramay, hozirgi vaqtgacha faqat ayollarga yoki erkaklarga xos sport turlari deb e'tirof etilgan sport faoliyati turlari mavjud. Agressiv jismoniy aloqa – erkaklarga xos sport turlari imidji bo'lsa, joziba va maftunkorlik ayol-sportchilarga xos bo'lgan xarakteristikalaridir. Shunday sport turlari borki, ular maskulinlik (matonatilik,

qattqlik, kuchlilik, raqibi bilan munosabatda agressivlik) – bunday sport turlariga yakkakurash turlari kiradi va femininlik, ya'ni yumshoqlik, emosionallik, artistizm – bunday sport turlariga badiiy gimnastika, figurali uchish kiradi, ustanovkalariga taalluqli reprezentativ obrazlarni o'zida namoyon etadi. Bunday sport turlari bilan ham o'g'il bolalar, ham qizlar kichik maktab yoshidan boshlab shug'ullanib kelmoqdalar.

Ta'limda o'quv faoliyati, uning turlari, mustaqil o'quv faoliyatini rivojlantirish xususida juda ko'p ilmiy ishlar qilindi. Lekin gender tengligiga oid tadqiqotlar holati mamlakatimiz olimlari tomonidan to'liq ilmiy tadqiq etilmagan. Ammo vaqtli matbuot (gazeta va jurnallar, teleko'rsatuvlar, radio eshittirishlar) saxifalarida muammo tahlili yuzasidan bahs, munozaralar berib borilmoqda. Rivojlangan davlatlar olimlari tomonidan o'quvchilarni gander tengligi ruhida tarbiyalash holati qisman o'rganilgan. Rossiyalik olim B.A.Bodrev, A.P.Chernyshev va boshqalar mazkur muammoni ilmiy taxlil etgan. Boshqa xorij olimlari tomonidan "Gender" atamasiga ta'riflar berilgan.[1] (G.Sele, B.Kennon). Shuningdek, falsafa fanlari doktori F.Axmedshina ham shu mavzuning tahliliga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar ustida ishlab, bir necha maqola va qo'llanmalar chop ettirganlar. Bu holat ham soha olimlarining shu muammoni tadqiq etayotganligini bildiradi.

Hozirgi davrda jamiyatimiz rivojlanishining navbatdagi bosqichida psixologik bilimlar boshqa bilim sohalari bilan bir qatorda takomillashib bormoqda. Bugungi o'zgarishlar, bizning xatti-harakatlarimizga to'siqlik qiluvchi hodisalarga faol qarshilik ko'rsata olish axloqiy poklanish xarakteriga egadir. Yangi yondashuv jamiyatning qanday yoshlarni tarbiyalashi bilan belgilanadi.

Zamonaviy jamiyat hayotidagi ilmiy-texnika revolyusiyasi inson hayot faoliyatida o'ziga xos xususiyatlarning yuzaga kelishini taqozo etadi. Moddiy va ma'naviy ishlab chiqarishning barcha sohalari insonning u bajarayotgan faoliyatida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadigan natijalar dolzarblashib bormoqda, bu faoliyatni bajarish insonni mas'uliyatni, xavf-xatar va tavakkalni, hayot va faoliyatdagi muvaffaqiyatsizliklarni kechirishga majbur qiladi.

"Gender" tushunchasi birinchi marotaba 1963 yilda R.Stoler ishlarida paydo bo'lgan. Keyinchalik lingistikadan kelib chiqqan (gender – tur) "gender" termini erkak va ayollarning jinsi – biologik – genetik, fiziologik va reproduktiv xarakteristikalar yig'indisidan farqli o'laroq madaniy tavsiflarini sharhlash uchun qo'llanila boshlandi. "Gender" tushunchasi yordamida insondagi tabiiylikni orttirilgan (madaniylik)dan tuzilmaviy ajratildi. Tushunchaning kiritilishi XX asrning 30-yillarida M.Midning etnografiya bo'yicha ishlarida kiritildi. Gender bu:

- ijtimoiy jins bo'lib, u xususan shaxslilik va guruh xulq-atvor xususiyatlari va individning jamiyatdagi huquqiy va mavqei-ijtimoiy pozitsiyasini belgilashni taqozo etadi;
- biologik jins, morfologik va fiziologik xarakteristikalar majmuasi sifatida qatnashadi, erotik hissiyotlar va kechinmalar yo'nalganligi va namoyon bo'lishi bilan bog'liq individual xulqni ham aniqlaydi;

Ijtimoiy psixologiyada gender termini mazkur tushuncha ma'naviy mazmunining birinchi varianti bilangina bog'liq psixologik reallikni ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari psixologik fan doirasida so'nggi o'n yilliklar mobaynida subyektlarning u yoki bu ijtimoiy jinsga mansubligi mantiqida jinsiy differensiasiyasi psixologik tavsifini ko'rib chiqishga qimmatli yondashuv yuzaga keldi. Ta'kidlash

joizkui, dastavval “gender” tushunchasining o’zi, keyinchalik “gender yondashuv, o’zining paydo bo’lishi bilan “ayollarga oid” deb atalmish tadqiqotlar bilan bog’liq. Shunga o’xshash keng qamrovli tadqiqotlardan biri Sandra Lipsis Bem tomonidan gender tafovutlarni o’rganish borasidagi tadqiqotlarni aytib o’tish mumkin. Uning 1993 yilda chiqqan “gender linzalari” monografiyasida jamiyat erkak va ayollarga ularning ishlari va imkoniyatlari haqidagi ma’lum ijtimoiy tavsiflarni kiritish haqidagi tasavvurlar batafsil yoritilgan.

Mazkur holatda jins – bu tarixiy taraqqiyot mobaynida orttirilgan ramziy ahamiyatli belgidir. Sandra Bem o’z monografiyasida erkak va ayollar xulq-atvoridagi tafovutlar, ularning ijtimoiy pozitsiyalaridagi tafovutlar biologiklik tufayli, ya’ni jinsiy farqlardir degan keng tarqalgan fikr va ishonchlarni ko’rib chiqib, jins va gender hayotiy sikl (ontogenez) jarayonida qanday o’zaro ta’irga kirishishini tahlil qiladi. Asosiy g’oya bunda shu ediki, ijtimoiylik biologiklikka qaraganda ko’proq o’zgarishlarga moyil bo’ladi. Bem nazariyasiga ko’ra va kognitiv jarayonlar faoliyati prinsiplariga asosan insondagi idrok selektivdir, ya’ni u erkak va ayollarni qutbli idrok qilish odatiy sxemasiga joylashadi va reallikda hadan ziyod tarqalgan, lekin madaniyat orqali shakllangan idrok doirasiga hyech ham sig’maydigan narsalarni tanqidsiz qarab chiqmaydi .

Umum qabul qilingan stereotiplar empatiya va emosional sohadagi juda ko’p gender farqlar mavjudligi haqidagi g’oyani o’z ichiga oladi. Erkaklar va ayollar o’rtidagi tafovutlar haqida gapirganda biz ko’pincha ayollar erkaklarga qaraganda emosiyalarini yaxshiroq ifodalaydilar va atrofdagilarga hamdardlik bildirishga ham moyilroqdirlar deb hisoblaymiz. Haqiqatan ham ayollar erkaklarga qaraganda hissiyotlarga beriluvchan degan fikrga ishonish gender stereotiplarni o’rganish mobaynidagi noyob topilmalardan biri hisoblanadi. Erkaklar va ayollar o’rtasidagi emosionallik tafovutlari bir nechta darajalarda qarash mumkin. Birinchi darajada biz boshqalarning emosional holatini tushunish (empatiya) qobiliyati va bu tushunishni ifodalash malakasi (empatik ekspressiya) bilan to’qnash kelamiz. Boshqa bir darajada bizni insonning o’zi tomonidan o’z emosiyalarini kechinishi (emosional kechinmalar) va mana shu emosiyalarni bildirish usullari (emosional ekspressiya) qiziqtiradi.

Gender inson ijtimoiy hayotining muhim kategoriyalardan biri ekanligi kundalik voqeyelikda namoyon bo’ladi. Bir jins vakillariga nisbatan xatti-harakat me’yorlari va kutishlar qo’llaniladi, bular boshqa jinsga nisbatan qo’llaniladiganlardan ancha farq qiladi. Buning uchun alohida o’g’il bolalarni va qiz bolalarni, erkaklar va ayollarni ifodalovchi maxsus atama va so’zlar qo’llaniladi. Alohida individlarning tasnifini umumlashtirish va ularni bir insonlar va hodisalar guruhiga qo’llash ustanovkalash deb ataladi. A.V.Merenkovning ta’kidlashicha, bu “idrok etish xususiyati, maqsadga intiluvchanlikning, shuningdek, mazkur madaniyatda qabul qilingan muayyan jins vakili turmushi va faoliyatidagi me’yor va qoidalarni hisobga olgan holda inson xulq-atvorining dasturiy anglashilishidir”.

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3-ilova

TILSHUNOSLIKDA GENDER TUSHUNCHASINING O'RGANILISHI.

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***Annotasiya:** Maqolada gender nazariyasining asosiy qoidalari, gender borasidagi ijtimoiy-psixologik tadqiqotlarda erishilayotgan natijalar, shuningdek tilshunoslikda gender masalalarining o'rganilishi haqida so'z yuritilgan .*

***Kalit so'zlar:** gender, nazariya, tadqiqot, tilshunoslik.*

Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganidek, ayolning nafosati va nazokati, vafo va sadoqati, aql-zakovati va fidoyiligi asrlar mobaynida yer yuzida hayot abadiyligiga asos bo'lib keladi. Shu bois, ayolni e'zozlash, ayolga ehtirom ko'rsatish xalqimizga xos olijanob qadriyat hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, yurtimizda aziz ayollarning sog'lom zurriyod, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazishdagi o'rni va xizmatini munosib qadrlash, ularga eng yaxshi sharoitlarni yaratib berish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi.

Ayniqsa, Prezidentimizning "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni mazkur yo'nalishdagi ishlarning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi. Xotin-qizlarning bandligini ta'minlash, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ular o'rtasida jinoyatchilikning oldini olish borasidagi ko'rsatkichlar sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi.

Xalqaro hamjamiyatda keng foydalaniladigan "gender tenglik" tushunchasi – erkaklar hamda ayollar davlat va jamiyat hayotning barcha sohalarini, jumladan, boshqaruv, qarorlar qabul qilish va xavfsizlik sektorida tenglik asosida ishtirok eta olishini nazarda tutadi.

Gender -inglizcha "gender" - "zot" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, jins tushunchasini fiziologik voqelik ustqurmasi bo'lgan ijtimoiy qurilma sifatida belgilaydi. Gender tushunchasining kiritilishi eng umumiy ma'noda ikki tushuncha - biologik va ijtimoiy jins tushunchalarini farqlashga yordam beradi. Kundalik hayotimizda jins bilan bog'lanmagan ko'plab tushunchalar "erkaklarga xos" yoki "ayollarga xos" deb hisoblanadi. "Erkaklarga xos" yoki "ayollarga" xos tushunchalarni aniqroq farqlash uchun "feminlik" (ayollik) va "maskulinlik" (erkaklik) tushunchalari qabul qilingan. Yangi tushunchalarning kiritilishi erkaklarga xoslik va ayollarga xoslikning biologik ziddiyatini bartaraf etish va e'tiborni turli madaniyatlar shakllanishining ichki mexanizmlarini gender nuqtai nazaridan ochishga qaratish imkonini berdi.

Sofya Babayan bu haqda: "Gender ijtimoiy tushuncha. Ayol yoki erkakning benuqson timsoli berilgan, xronologik va geografik muhit rang-barangligi, milliy an'analari, etnopsixologiyasi, dini, tarixi

va milliy mentaliteti va boshqalarda ifodalanadi” – deb yozadi. Uning mazmuni, sharhi va ifodasi o’z ichida ham, madaniyatlararo ham o’zgardi hamda tarixiy o’zgarishlar ob’ekti bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Ijtimoiy omillar – yosh, toifa, irq va kelib chiqishi – alohida gender mazmuni, ifodasi va tajribasini tashkil etadi hamda uni biron bir soddalashtirilgan usul bilan jins yoki jinsiylikka tenglashtirib bo’lmasligini ajratib ko’rsatadi. Zamonaviy jamiyatshunoslik izchillik bilan va samarali tarzda ushbu tushunchani ijtimoiylik hamda uning shakllarini tahlil qilish borasidagi muhim asoslardan biri sifatida ishlab chiqmoqda.

“Gender” tushunchasining mazmuni avvalo jinsni ijtimoiy modelashtirish yoki tashkil etishda mujassamlashgan. Ijtimoiy jins ijtimoiy amaliyot yordamida tashkil qilinadi. Jamiyatda muayyan jins rollarining bajarilishini taqozo etadigan xatti-harakatlar me’yoriy tizimi vujudga keladi; tegishli tarzda ushbu jamiyatda “erkaklarga oid” va “ayollarga oid” bo’lgan xususiyatlar borasida qat’iy qaror topgan tasavvurlar qatori paydo bo’ladi.

Tilshunoslikning XX asrdagi taraqqiyotini va XXI asrdagi muhim yo’nalishlarini sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika, kompyuter lingvistikasi, kognitiv lingvistika kabi chegaradosh yo’nalishlar belgilab bergani bejiz emas, chunki bu sohalar tilni bevosita uning amaliyoti bilan bog’lab o’rganadi. Bu taxlit o’rganish tilshunoslikni yana bir bosqichga ko’tarishi bilan birga til haqidagi tasavvurlarni yanada oydinlashtirishga, uning strukturasini chuqurroq tahlil qilishga, tilning rivojlanishi, insondagi psixologik va fiziologik jarayonlarda tilning ahamiyati kabi masalalarni aniqlashtirishga yordam beradi. So’nggi paytlarda ommaviy axborot vositalari, xususan, matbuotimiz sahifalarida jinslararo munosabatlarga oid publitsistik chiqishlar sezilarli darajada ko’paydi. Ayniqsa, ayollarning jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish ko’zda tutilgan mulohazalar ancha salmoqli. Bungacha ijtimoiy-psixologik tadqiqotlarda erishilayotgan eng jiddiy natijalar ham aynan jins tushunchasiga u yoki bu darajada taaluqli bo’lib chiqayapti. Modomiki, tilimizda bundan keyin jins, ya’ni gender istilohi faol ishtirok eta boshlar ekan, uning sotsiolingvistik tushuncha sifatidagi mazmunini aniqlashtirib borish kerak bo’ladi. Hozirgi kundagi gender muammosiga oid tadqiqotlarni V.A.Kirilinal ikki yo’nalishga ajratadi:

1. Gumanitar fanlar doirasida gender muammosi. Bunda sotsiologiya, psixologiyada o’rganilgan tadqiqotlar tilshunoslik uchun asos bo’ladi. Genderning kategoriya sifatidagi va antologik maqomi o’rganiladi.

a) gender tahlilining umumilmiy prinsiplari. • gender – madaniyat va jamiyat taraqqiyotining hosilasi bo’lib qiyosiy harakterga ega; konvensional mohiyat sifatida tan olinadi. •gender boshqa sotsiomadaniy konstruktlar kabi o’zgaruvchidir. •gender umumilmiy kategoriyadir; har bir fan doirasida genderning o’ziga xosligini va qaysi metodlar yordamida o’rganilishini e’tiborga olish kerak.

b) gender tahlilining lingvistik prinsiplari. • gender kommunikativ muloqotning muhim mezonini sanaladi. • genderning madaniy simvolik tabiati gender bilan bog’liq o’xshatishlarning yuzaga kelishiga olib keladi. • til va kommunikatsiyalarning gender aspektlarini o’rganish uchun lingvistik metodlar qo’llaniladi. Umuman tilshunoslikda qo’llanilayotgan (sotsiolingvistik, psixolingvistik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va boshqa) metodlar foydalaniladi.

2. Lingvistik genderologiya yoki gender lingvistikasi muammosi. Gender lingvistikasi – ilmiy yo'nalishdagi gender tadqiqotlari tarkibiga kirib, lingvistik tushunchalar yordamida genderni o'rganadi. Bund odamlarning tilini ifodalanishi, erkak va ayollarga qanday baho berilishi hamda qaysi semantik oblastlarda ularning ko'proq tarqalganligi, buning asosida qanday lingvistik mexanizm mavjudligi bilan ifodalanadi.

Gender ko'p aspektli tushuncha hisoblanadi. Shu bois gender bilan bog'liq muammolar ko'pgina sohalarining tekshirish ob'ekti hisoblanadi. Xususan, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, kognitologiya, lingvistika kabi fanlarda gender turli aspektlarda tadqiq etilmoqda. Til qurilishida jinsiy farqlilik uning kaliti va mexanizmini beradi. Gender tilni tahlil qilishda bir qancha yo'nalishlarga murojaat qiladi:

a) sotsiolingvistika – tilning ijtimoiy mohiyati, ijtimoiy vazifasi, tilga sotsial omillarning ta'siri, til taraqqiyotida til siyosatining roli kabi qator masalalarni o'rganadi ;

b) psixolingvistika – nutqning vujudga kelish mexanizmini, bolalar nutqining shakllanishi jarayonini, nutqning axborot tashish funksiyasi kabi masalalarni o'rganadi ;

v) etnolingvistika – tilning shu til egasi bo'lgan etnos madaniyatiga bo'lgan munosabatini, tilning funksiyalanish va rivojlanish jarayonida etnomadaniyat, etnopsixologik omillar o'rtasidagi aloqani o'rganadi ;

g) neyrolingvistika – nutqiy faoliyat bosh miyaning mahsuli ekanligi, miya kasallanishining nutqiy faoliyatga ta'siri kabi masalalarni o'rganadi⁴ ;

d) mentalingvistika – ob'ektiv olam qismlari va uning til tasavvurlari o'rtasidagi munosabat o'rganiladi.

Demak, yuqorida nomi tilga olingan fanlar chorhasida gender lingvistikasi sohasidagi fanlar paydo bo'ladi. Gender lingvistikasi o'zbek tilshunosligida endi tetapoya qilib kelayotgan fan sohalaridan biri bo'lib, lingvistik tushunchalar yordamida genderni o'rganadi. Gender lingvistikasi sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida kattalar nutqi, o'smirlar nutqi, bolalar nutqiga e'tibor qaratilgani holda, ayol va erkaklar nutqi, o'g'il bolalar va qiz bolalar nutqi, badiiy asarlardagi gender munosabat borasidagi farqlanishlar; ijtimoiy rollar, faoliyat shakllarining bo'linishi, xatti-harakat va individlarning psixologik tavsiflaridagi farqlar nazarda tutiladi. Erkaklar va ayollarga xos vaqtni belgilash, erkaklar va ayollarning o'zlariga xos so'zlashuv uslubi, ularning tili va madaniyatidagi farqli jihatlari, genderdan o'zlashgan so'zlarning tilga ta'sir qilishi – dunyo ko'rinishida, til sohasida esa parchalar va mavzular bilan aloqadordir. Gender lingvistikasining dolzarb muammolaridan biri, gender munosabatda pragmatik o'xshatish, pragmatik ma'nodoshlik, pragmatik shakldoshlik, pragmatik ziddoshlik kabi hodisalar tadqiqi hisoblanadi. Chunki erkak va ayolning alohida-alohida pragmatik olami bo'ladi.

Erkak va ayollar nutqining yuzaga kelishida ularning psixologik xususiyati, yoshi, kasb-kori, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi va oilaviy muhiti alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu jihatdan gender lingvistikasi doirasida neyrolingvistik tadqiqot yo'nalishini belgilash hozirgi davr tilshunosligining dolzarb muammosi hisoblanadi.

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3-ilova

GENDER TAFOVUTLARINI O'RGANISH NAZARIYASIDAN.

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Annotasiya: Maqolada mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalardagi o'rni, ularning qonuniy manfaatlari, gender tafovutlarini o'rganishning tadqiqotlar nazariyasidan misollar keltirilgan va fikrlar tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: gender, tafovut, qobiliyat, xotin-qizlar, tadqiqot.

Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar natijasida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalardagi o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda.

O'tgan qisqa davr mobaynida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularning jamiyat va davlat hayotida faol bo'lishlarini rag'batlantirish borasida ko'plab amaliy ishlar qilindi.

Ayniqsa, Prezidentimizning "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni mazkur yo'nalishdagi ishlarning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi.

Xotin-qizlarning bandligini ta'minlash, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ular o'rtasida jinoyatchilikning oldini olish borasidagi ko'rsatkichlar sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi.

Qayd etish lozimki, yurtimizda xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalariga alohida ahamiyat berilayotgani bir qator muhim omillar bilan bog'liq. Xususan, mamlakatimiz aholisining qariyb yarmini xotin-qizlar tashkil etadi. Aniqroq aytganda, iqtisodiy faol aholi tarkibida ayollar ulushi 46 foizdan oshadi. [Jumladan](#), ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko'rsatish kabi sohalarda mehnat qilayotgan xodimlarning har 10 nafaridan 7 nafari ayoldir.

Atribusiya nazariyasiga ko'ra, ma'lum bir faoliyatni amalga oshirishdagi yutuq yoki muvaffaqiyatsizlik odatda ikki turdagi omilga bog'lanadi: barqaror (kutilgan) yoki barqaror bo'lmagan (tasodifiy) omillar. Key Do va Tim Emsveyler tomonidan o'tkazilgan tajribalarning birida ikki jins vakillari bo'lgan talabalar yaxshi natijalarga erishgan erkak yoki ayollarni ifodalashgan. Talaba yigit va qizlar erkak muvaffaqiyatining sabablarini tushuntirib, uning yutuqlarini shaxsiy qobiliyatlariga, ayollar yutuqlarini esa butun guruh omadga bog'lagan.

Shunday qilib, erkaklarning professional yutuqlari bir muncha barqaror omillar (masalan, ularning fazilatlarini yoki qobiliyatlarini) bilan bog'langan, chunki erkaklarning chuqur bilimga egaligi "erkaklarga xos" yutuqlarga intilish xususiyatiga mos bo'lgan kutilgan omil sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu borada ayollarning muvaffaqiyatlari barqaror omillardan ko'ra ko'proq tasodifiy omil (masalan, omad yoki tasodifanlik) bilan izohlangan. Shirli Feldman-Sammers va Sara Kisler tadqiqotlarida muvaffaqiyatga erishayotgan ayol- vrachni so'rov qilingan erkaklar uni yetarli darajada bilimga ega emasligini, lekin shu bilan birga yutuqqa erishish uchun unda katta qiziqish borligini ta'kidlaganlar. Ya'ni, tajriba ishtirokchilarining fikricha, ayol- vrach yutuqqa o'zining shaxsiy qobiliyatlari tufayli emas, balki shuni juda hohlaganligi uchun erishgan.

Gender tafovutlar ta'sirining salbiy oqibatlarini bir qator olimlarning tadqiqotlarida aks etgan. Ular tomonidan o'tkazilgan tajribalarda so'rov qilinganlar nufuzli stipendiyani olish uchun yigit va qiz talabalarning magnitofon tasmasiga yozilgan suhbatini eshitishgan. Bunda muvaffaqiyatli javob berayotgan erkakni so'rov qilinganlar xuddi shunday javob bergan ayolga nisbatan ko'proq bilimga ega deb hisoblaganlar. Lekin bo'shroq javob bergan erkakni, aynan o'sha guruh nomzod-ayolning xudi shunday javoblari bilan taqqoslaganda pastroq baholagan. Shunday qilib, olib borilgan tadqiqotlar gender tafovutlarining insonlar qobiliyatlarini baholashga bo'lgan ta'sirini ko'rsatgan. Ayni paytda ayollarning ham, erkaklarning ham qobiliyatlarini baholashga ular salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ikki jins vakillarining bir xil muvaffaqiyatlari erkaklarning bilimga ega ekanligi, ayollarning yutuq'i esa uning qobiliyatlari bilan emas, balki uning bunga bo'lgan katta qiziqishi yoki shunchaki omad kelgani bilan e'tirof etiladi. Agar bu borada ayol yutuqqa erisha olmagan erkakka nisbatan muvaffaqiyat qozonmasa, unga katta ayb qo'yishmaydi. Gender tafovutlarning shafqatsizligi erkaklarga muvaffaqiyatliroq bo'lishni talab qiladi, ayollar uchun esa ish doirasidagi yutuq mutlaqo shart emas.

Keyingi bir qator tadqiqotlar gender tafovutlarning aniqligini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan edi. 1980-1990 yillarda qator olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar erkak qiyofasiga aksariyat hollarda instrumental xususiyatlar, ayollarga esa ekspressiv jihatlar mos deb aniqlangan faktini tasdiqladi. Shuning uchun ayollar mehribonligi va ochiqdilligi bilan yetarli darajada ijobiy ta'riflansa-da, ular aql-zakovat jihatidan kamroq bilimga ega va passivroq deb tasvirlanadi. Ayrim tadqiqotchilarning shu kabi xulosalar xotin-qizlarning masalan, mehnat sohasida kamsitilishiga olib kelishi xususidagi xavotirliklari, gender tafovutlari aniqligi borasidagi turkum tadqiqotlarning yuzaga kelishini rag'batlantirdi. Bu borada tadqiqotchilarni eng ko'p qiziqtiruvchi savollar quyidagicha:

Bu borada olib borilgan tadqiqotlar aksariyat hollarda gender tafovutlarning noaniqligini belgilab berdi. Ayni paytda ayrim ma'lumotlar gender tafovutlarda erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi farqlar yuqori baholanishi, boshqalarida esa – aksincha past baholanishini tasdiqlagan. Uning tadqiqotlarining natijalari shuni ko'rsatganki, talaba qizlarning yutuqlariga aksariyat hollarda, ayniqsa, an'anaviy erkaklarga xos deb hisoblangan fanlardagi (masalan, matematikadagi) yutuqlariga, qizlar ushbu fanlar bo'yicha haqiqatan ham yuqori ko'rsatkichlarga erishgan bo'lishlariga qaramasdan, yetarlicha baho berilmas ekan. Yevropa, Osiyo,

Afrika, Amerikaning 25 mamlakatida o'tkazilgan gender tafovutlar kross-madaniy tadqiqotlarining (1982) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, erkak ustanovkai mana shu barcha mamlakatlardagi ayollarga nisbatan faolroq deb bayon etilgan. Biroq keyinroq o'tkazilgan takroriy tadqiqotda (1990) ana shu mualliflarning o'zlari yigit va qizlarning o'zlari to'g'risidagi tasavvurlari hamma vaqt ham ko'rsatilgan tafovutlarga mos kelavermaganligini, va xatto mos kelganda ham, bunday moslikning hajmi juda kichkina bo'lganligini aniqladilar.

1990 yillardan boshlab ommaviy axborot vositalarida, shuningdek, qonunchilikni, maktab va bolalar adabiyotlarini gender ekspertizadan o'tkazishda gender tafovutlarini o'rganish tadqiqotchilarda katta qiziqish uyg'otmoqda. Bunday tadqiqotlar «Gender va OAV», «Gender pedagogikasining amaliy jihatlarini» mavzularida bayon etilmoqda. Gender tafovutlarni o'rganishda yuqorida qayd etilgan yo'nalishlar mazkur sohada olib borilgan barcha-barcha tadqiqotlarni qamrab olmaydi. Ular faqat o'rganilayotgan sohaning murakkabligi va ko'p qirraliligi to'g'risida tasavvur beradi, xolos. Taqdim etilgan tadqiqotlar erkaklar va ayollar haqidagi umumlashtirilgan fikrlarni o'rganib, gender tafovutlarning u yoki bu jihatlariga, ularning funksiyalariga, namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlariga, voqeylikka mos kelishi yoki kelmasligiga va boshqalarga, hamda kam xollarda ularning paydo bo'lishi va barqaror mavjudligi sabablarini tushuntirishga e'tiborni qaratadi. Gender ijtimoiylashuvi jarayonida gender tafovutlarni o'zlashtirish mana shunday tushuntirishlardan biridir.

Sosiologlar va psixologlar insonni butun hayotiy yo'li davomida ijtimoiy ahloq normalariga va modellariga o'rgatishda «ijtimoiylashuv» atamasidan foydalanadilar. Bunda odatda ijtimoiylashuvning uchta bosqichini ajartib ko'rsatadilar: dastlabki yoki boshlang'ich – oilada bolaning ijtimoiylashuvi; o'rtacha yoki ikkilamchi – maktabdagi ijtimoiylashuv; va uchinchi yoki yakunlovchisi – katta yoshli insonning ijtimoiylashuvi (kasbga, oilada doir rollarni qabul qilish). Qayta ijtimoiylashuv tushunchasi ham mavjud. E.Giddensning ta'riflashicha, bu ilgari o'zlashtirilgan ahloq normalari va namunalari buzilishi natijasida undan keyin boshqacha normalarni o'zlashtirish yoki ishlab chiqish jarayoni yuz beradigan jarayondir. Odatda qayta ijtimoiylashuv tang vaziyatga tushib qolish bilan yuz beradi, biroq uning transformasiyajarayonlari davrida yuz berishi ehtimoli ancha ko'pdir. Ijtimoiylashuv jarayoniga duch kelgan guruhlar yoki ijtimoiy kontekstlar (sohalar) ijtimoiylashuv agentlari yoki muassasalari sifatida chiqadilar. Ijtimoiylashuvning asosiy agenti va instituti, ayniqsa uning ilk bosqichida, bu oiladir. Bir muncha keyingi bosqichlarida maktab, tengdoshlarning guruhlari, «ahamiyatga ega boshqalar», oliy maktab, ommaviy axborot vositalari, «ishxona» va boshqalar o'zgacha ta'sir agentlari paydo bo'ladi.

Gender ijtimoiylashuv – bu jinsiy mansubligiga bog'liq ravishda ahloq namunalari o'zlashtiriladigan, ya'ni erkaklar va ayollar uchun nimalar ijtimoiy maqbul narsalar ekanligiga o'rgatish jarayonidir. Gender ijtimoiylashuv gender o'xshashlik va gender roli tushunchalari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Ijtimoiylashuv jarayonini amalda yo'naltirib turadigan gender tafovutlar ijtimoiylashuv jarayoniga katta ta'sir o'tkazadi. Gender tafovutlar aslida ijtimoiy normalar ekanini, ushbu normalarga

amal qilgan inson gender roliga “ega bo’lishini” taxmin qildi. Gender tafovutlar retranslyasiya funksiyalari tufayli avloddan avlodga o’tib kelaveradi. Ular bolalikdan o’zlashtirib kelinadi va gender tafovutlarning o’tkazgichlari sifatida ijtimoiylashtiruv muassasalari va ta’sir ko’rsatish agentlari (oilalar, tengdoshlar, maktab, OAV va boshqalar) hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, tafovutlar – bu guruhlar, insonlar, hodisalar to’g’risidagi ayrim tasavvurlardir, bunday tasavvurlar haqiqatga yaqin bo’lishi, ayrim hollarda noto’g’ri yoki haddan tashqari umumlashtirilgan bo’lishi mumkin.

Gender ko’p aspektli tushuncha hisoblanadi. Shu bois gender bilan bog’liq muammolar ko’pgina sohalarining tekshirish ob’ekti hisoblanadi. Xususan, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, kognitologiya, lingvistika kabi fanlarda gender turli aspektlarda tadqiq etilmoqda. Gender – ijtimoiy qurilma sifatida tilshunoslik fanida ham o’ziga xos o’rin tutadi. Xalqaro hamjamiyatda keng foydalaniladigan “gender tenglik” tushunchasi – erkaklar hamda ayollar davlat va jamiyat hayotning barcha sohalarini, jumladan, boshqaruv, qarorlar qabul qilish va xavfsizlik sektorida tenglik asosida ishtirok eta olishini nazarda tutadi.

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3-ilova

GENDER USTANOVKALARNI O’RGANISHDAGI ASOSIY YO’NALISHLAR.

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Annotasiya: Maqolada o’quvchilarni gender tengligi ruhida tarbiyalash holatlari va uning nazariy asoslari, gender ustanovkalarni o’rganishdagi asosiy yo’nalishlar, erkaklar va ayollar qobiliyatlari qisman tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: gender, tenglik, huquq, ustanovka, xususiyat.

So’nggi yillarda gender tenglikni ta’minlash, ayollarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotdagi rolini oshirish bo’yicha ishlar bir necha yo’nalishlarda olib borilmoqda:

- ayollar huquqlari to’g’risidagi qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish;

-
- ayollarni himoya qilishning institutsional asoslarini takomillashtirish;
 - aholining gender tenglik va ayollar huquqlari to'g'risida xabardorligini oshirish;
 - huquqni qo'llash amaliyotida ularga rioya etilishini ta'minlash uchun mas'ul mansabdor shaxslarni tegishli huquqiy me'yorlar asosida o'qitish.

O'zbekistonda bir qator qonun hujjatlari, jumladan, Prezidentning xotin-qizlar huquqlarini ta'minlash, xususan, gender tengligi va ayollarni zo'ravonlik va zulmdan himoya qilish, ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish maqomini kuchaytirish to'g'risidagi farmon va qarorlari qabul qilingan.

Gender tengligini joriy qilish nuqtayi nazaridan ta'limdagi ijobiy siljishlarni alohida ta'kidlash kerak. Ya'ni, 2017-yildan boshlab aksariyat oliy o'quv yurtlarida turli mutaxassisliklar bo'yicha sirtqi bo'limlar faoliyati tiklandi. Ta'limning ushbu shakli yosh ayollarga bolalarni parvarish qilish va boshqa oilaviy majburiyatlarni bajarishga xalal qilmasdan oliy ma'lumot olish imkoniyatini beradi.

Gender tenglik bo'yicha institutsional choralarga kelsak, ayni paytda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Senati tarkibida ayollar huquqlarini ta'minlash va kamsitishning har qanday shakliga barham berish bo'yicha milliy qonunchilikda xalqaro standartlarni uyg'unlashtirish bilan shug'ullanuvchi yangi Xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalari qo'mitasi tashkil qilingan. Bundan tashqari, mehnatga oid huquqlarning kafolatlari va qo'llab-quvvatlashni yanada kuchaytirish, uydagi zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga yordam berish maqsadida Zo'rlik ishlatishdan jabr ko'rgan shaxslarni rehabilitatsiya qilish va moslashtirish hamda o'z joniga qasd qilishning oldini olish respublika markazi va Xotin-qizlar tadbirkorligi markazi, Hukumat huzuridagi "Oila" ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqot markazi kabi yangi tuzilmalar tashkil topdi.

Mazkur yangi tashkil etilgan barcha mexanizmlar O'zbekiston Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi bilan birgalikda BMT Konvensiyasiga muvofiq ayollar huquqlari, gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishlarga barham berishning yagona yaxlit mexanizmiga aylanishi masalaning muhim tomonidir.

Ta'kidlash joiz, qabul qilingan normativ-me'yoriy hujjatlar va amaliy chora-tadbirlar O'zbekistonning gender siyosati sohasidagi muhim qadamidir va u qonunchilik hamda amaliyotning xalqaro me'yor va standartlariga to'liq mos keladi, shu bilan birga, ularning bir qismi BMTning inson huquqlari bo'yicha idoralari tavsiyalariga asoslangan.

Bugungi o'zgarishlar, bizning xatti-harakatlarimizga to'siqlik qiluvchi hodisalarga faol qarshilik ko'rsata olish ahloqiy poklanish xarakteriga egadir. Yangi yondashuv jamiyatning qanday yoshlarni tarbiyalashi bilan belgilanadi. Barcha gender ustanovkalarni uch guruhga taqsimlasa bo'ladi.

Birinchisi – maskulinlik - feminlik (yoki femininlik) ustanovkalari. Boshqacha aytganda, bu mardlik-latofatlik ustanovkalar deb ataladi. Dastavval, maskulinlik (mardlik) va feminlik (latofatlik) tushunchalari nimani anglatishini ko'rib chiqamiz. I.S.Kon tomonidan taqdim etilgan "maskulinlik"

atamasi ma'nosini tahlil qilishga asoslanib, feminlik va maskulinlik tushunchalariga berilayotgan mazmunni quyidagicha ifoda etish mumkin.

1. Maskulinlik va feminlik tushunchalari erkaklarga (maskulinlik) yoki ayollarga (feminlik) “xolisona xos bo'lgan” (I.Konning ta'kidlashicha) ruhiy va xulq-atvoriy xususiyatlarni aks etadi.

2. Maskulinlik va femininlik tushunchasi turli ijtimoiy tasavvurlar, fikrlarni o'z ichiga oladi, erkaklar va ayollar qanday va ularga qaysi xususiyatlar maqbul ekanligi aniqlanadi.

3. Maskulinlik va feminlik tushunchalarida ideal erkak va ideal ayolning me'yoriy qoliplari o'z ifodasini topadi.

Shunday qilib, birinchi guruhdagi gender ustanovkalarni mardlik va latofatlik haqidagi tasavvurlar aksini topgan muayyan shaxsiy fazilatlar va ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlar yordamida erkaklar va ayollarni tasniflovchi ustanovkalar sifatida belgilash mumkin. Masalan, ayollarga passivlik, bog'liqlik, emosionallik, konformlik kabi xususiyatlar, erkaklarga esa – faollik, mustaqillik, kompetentlik, jahldordik va hokazolar xos. Ko'rib turganimizdek, maskulinlik va feminlilik xususiyatlari qarama-qarshi qutblarga ega: faollik – passivlik, kuch – ojizlik. N.A.Nechayevaning tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, ayolning an'anaviy ideali vafodorlik, sodiqlik, kamtarlik, nazokat, latofat, itoatkorlik kabi fazilatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. U olib borgan so'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining aksariyati erkak va ayollarni an'anaviy nuqtai nazardan ifodalovchi fazilatlar va xususiyatlariga yondashganlar, masalan, ayol – muloyim, latofatli, sadoqatli, erkak esa – faol, ishonchli, kuchli.

Gender ustanovkalarning ikkinchi guruhi oilaviy, professional va boshqa sohalarda muayyan ijtimoiy rollarni mustahkamlash bilan bog'liq. Ayollarga, odatda, asosiy rollar sifatida oilaviy (ona, uy bekasi, turmush o'rtog'i) rollar, erkaklarga esa – professional rollar belgilanadi. I.S.Klesina ta'kidlashicha, “erkaklar o'z kasb-korida erishgan yutuqlariga qarab, ayollar esa – oilasi va bolalari mavjudligiga qarab baholanadi”. Muayyan bir sohada (masalan, oilaviy) erkaklarga va ayollarga xos deb hisoblangan rollar majmui har xil. “Gender rollarni anglashga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ijtimoiy omillar” tadqiqotida 18 yoshdan 60 yoshgacha bo'lgan 300 kishi o'rtasida so'rovnoma o'tkazilgan, natijada er-xotin o'rtasida oilaviy majburiyatlarni taqsimlashda quyidagi differensiasiya paydo bo'ldi. Jumladan, faqat ayollarga xos deb uyni tozalash, ovqat pishirish, kir yuvish va dazmol qilish, idish-tovoq yuvish kabi rollar ta'kidlangan. So'rov ishtirokchilarining fikriga ko'ra, oilada erkakning vazifasi pul topish, uyda ta'mirlash ishlarini bajarish, axlatni olib chiqishdan iborat. So'rov qilinganlarning 90% ortig'i oilada erkak va ayollarning vazifasi haqidagi an'anaviy tasavvurlarni aks ettiruvchi “Ayolning asosiy burchi – yaxshi rafiq va ona bo'lish” va “Erkak – bu asosiy boquvchi, oilaning boshlig'i” degan tushunchalarni qo'llab—quvvatlaganlar.

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida olib borilgan guruh intervyu qatnashchilarining aytganlariga ko'ra, ayolga ko'pincha uy bekasi vazifasi yuklanadi, ya'ni, respondentlar fikricha, u “oilaning yaxlitligini ta'minlaydi” va “uyda sog'lom muhitni yaratadi” deb hisoblashgani aniqlandi. Erkak esa “oila tayanchi”

rolini bajaradi, va bu vazifa ko'proq rahbar qilish xarakterga ega: erkak oilada "strategik maqsadlarni belgilash" bilan shug'ullanadi, u "boshqaradi", "ko'rsatma beradi" va umuman hamma uchun namuna bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga dam olish, hordiq chiqarish bilan bog'liq rollar odatda ayollarga qaraganda erkaklarga mos deb hisoblanadi (do'stlar bilan pivo ichib, muloqot qilish, divanda dam olib yotish, televizor ko'rish va x.k. Bu hol, shuningdek, maktab darsliklarini o'rganish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalarida ham o'z ifodasini topgan, ya'ni, erkak personajlar ayollarga qaraganda dam olish vaziyatlarida ko'proq aks ettirilgan. Shu tariqa bizx gender stereotiplarning gener ustanovkalar shakllanishiga ta'sirini ko'ramiz.

Gender stereotiplarning uchinchi guruhi erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi farqlikni mehnatning muayyan turlari bilan shug'ullanish jarayonida o'z ifodasini topgan. Jumladan, erkaklarga, odatda ijodiy va yaratuvchanlik xarakteriga ega intsrumental soha faoliyatidagi mashg'ulot va kasblar, ayollarga esa – bajaruvchi va xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xarakteri bilan farqlanuvchi ekspressiv sohalar xos deb hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun "erkaklarga xos" va "ayollarga xos", deb ataluvchi kasblar mavjudligi to'g'risidagi fikr keng tarqalgan. YuNESKOning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, erkaklarga xos kasblarning andozaviy ro'yxati arxitektor, haydovchi, muhandis, mexanik, tadqiqotchi va hokazo kasblardan, ayollarga xos kasblar esa kutubxonachi, tarbiyachi, o'qituvchi, aloqa xodimi, kotiba va boshqalardan iborat.

Olimlar fikriga ko'ra, "erkaklarga xos" rollar qatoriga sanoat, texnika, qurilish, harbiy, qishloq xo'jaligi boshqa sohalaridagi mutaxassisliklarning keng majmui kiradi. Ayollarga bu borada an'anaviy ravishda ta'lim sohasidagi (o'qituvchi, tarbiyachi), tibbiyotdagi (vrach, hamshira, doya), xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida (sotuvchi, farrosh, ofisiant) kasblar mos deb hisoblanadi. Erkaklarning ilm sohasidagi bandligi aniq, ijtimoiy fanlar, ayollarning esa ishtiroki – aksariyat hollarda gumanitar fanlar bilan bog'liq. Erkaklarga va ayollarga xos deb taqsimlashning ushbu "gorizontal" bo'linishi bilan birga vertikal bo'linishi ham mavjud, ya'ni, rahbar lavozimlarni ko'pincha erkaklar egallaydi, ayollarning o'rni esa ijrochi xarakterga ega. Gender ustanovkalarining keltirilgan tasnifi uzil-kesil emas, va u yetarli darajada shartli tusga ega bo'lganligi bois tahlilni oddiylashtirish uchun qabul qilingan. Gender ustanovkalarning qayd etilgan guruhlari orasida feminlik-maskulinlik ustanovkalari bir muncha umumiy va universal hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi va uchinchi guruhdagi andozalar ko'proq shaxsiy xarakterga ega hamda aksariyat hollarda, oilaviy va professional sohalarni qamrab oladi. Bunda gender ustanovkalarining bayon etilgan uchta guruhi bir-biri bilan o'zaro qalin bog'langan. Ehtimol, gender ustanovkalarini tasniflash uchun turli xil asoslardan foydalangan holda ularning boshqa turlarini ham ajratib ko'rsatish mumkindir.

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3-ilova

**MUSTAHKAM OILALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA QIZLAR TARBIYASINING
O'ZIGA XOSLIGI.**

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Annotasiya: Maqolada gender nazariyasining asosiy qoidalari, mustahkam oilalarni shakllantirishda qizlar tarbiyasining o'ziga xosligi, shuningdek oilalarni shakllantirishda gender masalalarining o'rganilishi haqida so'z yuritilgan .

Kalit so'zlar: gender, oila, tadqiqot, tarbiya, qoida.

Mustahkam oilalarni shakllantirish, ularda sog'lom ruhiy muhitni qaror toptirish, oila tarbiyasining samaradorligini oshirish, oila muhitida tarbiyalanayotgan farzandlarning har jihatdan yetuk, barkamol bo'lib voyaga yetishlariga alohida ahamiyat berish, bu yo'lda oila hamda jamoatchilik hamkorligiga erishish, oilalarni ijtimoiy jihatdan qo'llab quvvatlash masalalari bir qator me'yoriy hujjatlar mazmunida o'z aksini topgan.

Xalqimiz oilada qizlar tarbiyasini tashkil etish borasida asriy tajribaga ega. Mazkur tajriba mazmuni sharqona odob - axloq, hayo - ibo, pokizalik hissi bilan yo'g'rilgan pand - nasihatlar, mutafakkirlarning qarashlari, ilmiy - nazariy va amaliy g'oyalardan tashkil topgan. Uzoq yillar davomida oilaviy munosabatlarni yo'lga qo'yishda ana shu tajribaga tayanib ish ko'rildi.

Mustahkam oilalarni shakllantirishning eng muhim shartlaridan biri bu yoshlar, xususan, qizlarni oila qurish, mustaqil oilaviy hayotni tashkil etish, oilada sog'lom ruhiy muhitni qaror toptirish, farzandlar tarbiyasini samarali tashkil etish jarayoniga muvaffaqiyatli tayyorlashdir. Mazkur jarayonning mohiyati quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

-birinchidan, yoshlarda nikoh hamda oilaviy hayot, shuningdek, ikki jins o'rtasidagi munosabatlar mohiyati borasida to'g'ri tushunchalar hosil bo'ladi;

-ikkinchidan, ularni nikoh hamda oilaviy hayotni tashkil etish jarayoniga ruhiy jihatdan tayyorlaydi;

-uchinchidan, yoshlarda nikohga kirishish hamda oilaviy hayotni tashkil etish (oilalarning a'zolari o'rtasida ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tashkil etish, oilalarning a'zolari (qaynata, qaynona, qaynsingil va qaynog'alar) bilan muloqotni yo'lga qo'yish, oilalarning xo'jaligini boshqarish, farzandalik hamda bichish - tikish ishlarini yuritish, biologik qovushish, farzandlar tarbiyasini olib borish va hokazo jarayonlarni tashkil etish borasida amaliy ko'nikma hamda malakalarni shakllantiradi.

Oilada qizlarni mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash murakkab pedagogik jarayon sanalib, mazkur jarayonning samarali tashkil etilishi bu boradagi muayyan kamchilik va muammolarning bartaraf

etilishi bilan belgilanadi. Ayni vaqtda esa oilada qizlarni mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash borasida bir qator muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilardan iboratdir:

1. Ota-onalarning oilada qizlarni mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash jarayonining mohiyati xususida to'la ma'lumotga ega emasliklari.

Milliy etnopsixologik xususiyat. Ota-onalarning o'z farzandlari bilan ma'lum masalalarda ochiq oydin muloqotda bo'la olmasliklari, ichki kechinmalarini atrofdagilarga oshkor qilavermaslik lozimligi, oilani moddiy jihatdan ta'minlash erkak kishining burchlaridan biri ekanligi, farzandlar tarbiyasi uchun mas'ullik keksa avlod zimmasiga yuklangan asosiy vazifalardan biri ekanligi borasidagi qarashlar, shuningdek, kelin va kuyov munosabatlarining mazmunini ularga anglatish vazifasini qizning yanga (kelin oyi) lari, yigitning oshnalari zimmasiga yuklash an'analarning mavjudligi ota-onalarda oila sharoitida yoshlar, chunonchi, qizlarni mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash jarayonining mohiyatini to'la tushunmasliklariga sabab bo'lmoqda.

2. Ota-onalar tomonidan yoshlar, shu jumladan, qizlarni oilada mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash borasidagi nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni o'rganish imkonini beruvchi manbalarning yetarli darajada mavjud emasligi. Buguhi kunda ochiq axborot tizimlaridagi, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, noo'rin ma'lumotlar yoshlar tarbiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgani hech kimga sir emas.

3. Oila, shuningdek, ota-onalarga ijtimoiy tashkilotlar, ta'lim muassasalari hamda muayyan mutaxassislik yo'nalishlarida faoliyat yurituvchi idoralar tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan nazariy va amaliy yordamning ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarga nisbatan proporsional emasligi.

Qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlashda oila va jamoatchilik o'rtasidagi ijodiy hamkorlikni qaror toptirish va ushbu hamkorlik asosida faoliyatni tashkil etish so'z yuritilayotgan muammoning ijobiy yechimga ega bo'lishini kafolatlaydi.

Qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash borasida oila va jamoatchilik o'rtasida ijodiy hamkorlikni qaror toptirishdan ko'zlangan maqsad - qizlarga oilaviy hayotni tashkil etish, oilada sog'lom muhitni shakllantirishning psixologik-pedagogik asoslari haqida ma'lumotlar berish, ularda oilaviy munosabatlarni tashkil etish hamda oila xo'jaligini yuritish borasida muayyan amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarni hosil qilish, bu yo'lda oilaga nazariy va amaliy jihatdan yordam ko'rsatish, oilani har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iboratdir. Bizning nazarimizda, qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash borasidagi oila va jamoatchilik hamkorligini qo'yidagi yo'nalishlarda olib borish so'z yuritilayotgan muammoning ijobiy yechimga ega bo'lishini ta'minlaydi:

1. Oilada qizlar tarbiyasini tashkil etish, ularda ijtimoiy-g'oyaviy, axloqiy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy, ekologik, estetik, gigiyenik hamda sog'liqni saqlash borasidagi nazariy bilimlarni oshirish, shuningdek, amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantirish imkonini beruvchi manbalar bilan ta'minlash, uslubiy yordam ko'rsatish.

2. Muayyan masalalarda mutaxassis maslahati hamda amaliy yordami (masalan, huquqshunos, psixolog, pedagog, iqtisodchi hamda tibbiyot xodimlari tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan ko'mak)ni uyushtirish.

3. Ota-onalar ishtirokida qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash muammolariga bag'ishlangan suhbat, uchrashuv, seminar, ma'ruza va bahs-munozaralarni tashkil etish.

4. Qizlarda zukkolik, donolik, chaqqonlik, uddaburonlik, tashabbuskorlik kabi xislatlar, shuningdek, nafosat his tuyg'ularini tarbiyalashga yordam beruvchi turli tanlovlarni o'tkazish.

5. Qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash borasidagi ilg'or tajribalarni ommalashtirish.

Oila va jamoatchilik o'rtasida yuzaga kelgan hamkorlikning aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilganligi, mavzu doirasida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni o'z vaqtida ko'ra olish, ularni o'z vaqtida hal etishga intilish, muayyan muammolarni hal etishda hamjihatlik ko'rsatish, mukammal ishlab chiqilgan dastur asosida faoliyat yuritish, ilg'or tajribalarni aniqlash va ularni ommalashtirishning tezkor amalga oshirilishi kabi holatlar qizlarni mustaqil oilaviy hayotga tayyorlashda borasida bir qator ijobiy ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkoniyat yaratadi.

Demak, qizlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlashda oila va jamoatchilik o'rtasida ijodiy hamkorlikni yuzaga keltirish davr talabi sanaladi. Zero, qizlarning barkamol, yetuk inson bo'lib yetishishlari, ularning tafakkur va dunyoqarashining kengayishi samarali, maqsadga muvofiq ravishda tashkil etilgan ijtimoiy tarbiya natijasi sanaladi. Oilada tarbiyalanayotgan bolalarning ma'naviy-axloqiy kamoloti ota-onalarning hayotiy tajribasi, ma'naviy axloqiy qiyofasi, bilim hamda pedagogik mahoratga egalik darajasi ta'sirida yuzaga kelsada, mazkur jarayonda oilalar va ularda olib borilayotgan tarbiya mazmunining jamiyat tomonidan qo'llab quvvatlanayotganligiga ham ko'p jihatdan bog'liq. Shu bois oila va jamoatchilik o'rtasida qaror topgan ijtimoiy hamkorlik oilalarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, oilaviy tarbiya samaradorligini oshirish, oila muhitida kamol topayotgan farzandlarning ijtimoiylashuvi, ya'ni, davlat, jamiyat, shuningdek, yuridik hamda jismoniy shaxslarning o'zaro aloqalari asosida tashkil etiluvchi ijtimoiy munosabatlar mazmunini chuqur anglab yetish, fuqarolik burchlari va haq huquqlarini bilish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan omillarning mavjudligi hamda ulardan tadqiq etilayotgan muammoning ijobiy yechimini ta'minlash yo'lida foydalanish darajasi nafaqat oila, mahalla, ta'lim va tibbiy muassasalar, davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar, shuningdek, keng jamoatchilik imkoniyatlarini ma'lum nuqtada to'plash uchun zamin hozirlab qolmasdan, balki sog'lom, barkamol avlodni shakllantirish, ularning aqliy va jismoniy salohiyatlari evaziga muayyan jamiyatning porloq istiqbolining yaratilishiga olib keladi.

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GENDER TENGLIGI VA HUQUQIY HIMOYA – XOTIN – QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALLUQLI QONUNCHILIK

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomi, gender tengligi masalalari hamda ularga oid qonunchilik asoslari yoritiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, ularni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishga qaratilgan huquqiy hujjatlar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, gender tengligini ta'minlash borasidagi davlat siyosati, amaliy chora-tadbirlar va ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni haqida fikr yuritiladi. Maqola dolzarb muammo yechimlariga e'tibor qaratgan holda, har bir fuqaroni chuqur o'ylashga undaydi.

Annotation: The article discusses the legal status of women, gender equality issues and the legal framework related to them. An analysis of the social activity of women in the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal documents protecting them from oppression and violence practical measures to ensure gender equality and their role in the development of society are considered. The article encourages every citizen to think deeply, focusing on solutions to current problems.

Yangi davrda yashayotgan har bir inson hayotidagi eng muhim tamoyillardan biri bu – adolat. Adolat esa jamiyatda tenglikka asoslanadi. Xususan, gender tengligi masalasi bugungi kunning dolzarb mavzularidan biri sifatida kun tartibiga chiqmoqda. Asrlar davomida jamiyatda erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi huquqiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy tengsizlik turli shakllarda namoyon bo'lib keldi. Endilikda esa, huquqiy himoya tizimi bu muammolarga qarshi qat'iy choralar ko'rmoqda.

Bugun nafaqat ayollarning, balki erkaklarning ham o'z haqlarini to'liq anglab yetishi, gender stereotiplaridan voz kechishlari juda muhim. Chunki tenglik – faqat ayollarning huquqi emas, balki erkaklarning, umuman jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan tamoyildir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida ham bu boradagi asosiy prinsiplar aniq belgilangan: har bir inson jinsi, irqi, millati, dini va boshqa belgilardan qat'i nazar, teng huquqlidir. (1;8)

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda gender tenglikni ta'minlash borasida sezilarli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi, Ombudsman instituti, Gender tenglikni ta'minlash komissiyasi faoliyati hamda Jinoyat va Ma'muriy kodekslarga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar bunga yaqqol misoldir. Masalan, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha maxsus qonunlar, himoya orderi tizimi joriy etilishi minglab ayollarni huquqiy jihatdan himoya qilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligini ta'minlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada mamlakatimizda qonunchilik bazasi yaratilgan bo'lib, xalqaro standartlarga mos keladigan huquqiy normalar joriy etilgan. Shunday bo'lsa-da, hali qilinishi lozim bo'lgan ishlar ko'p. Ayrim hududlarda hanuzgacha ayollarning ishlashiga, o'qishiga yoki erkin fikr bildirishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi ijtimoiy bosimlar saqlanib qolgan. Bu esa, aslida huquqiy himoyaning nafaqat qonunlarda, balki ongda va madaniyatda ham mustahkamlanishini talab etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqlari uchun asosiy huquqiy zamin yaratadi. Konstitutsiyaning 58-moddasida: "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin-qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek, jamiyat va

davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi "[2; 13], deb aytadi. Ushbu konstitutsiyaviy norma gender kamsitishning har qanday ko'rinishiga yo'l qo'ymaslikni kafolatlaydi va ayollarning erkaklar bilan teng ravishda barcha sohalarida ishtirok etishi uchun asos yaratadi.

Konstitutsiyadan tashqari, O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan bir qator maxsus qonunlar qabul qilingan:

- "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019-yil): Ushbu qonun gender tengligining asosiy tamoyillari va yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi, davlat organlari va tashkilotlarining gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha kafolatlarni belgilaydi, shuningdek, gender kamsitishning oldini olish mexanizmlarini yaratadi;
- "Oilaviy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2017-yil): Ushbu qonun oilaviy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, jabrlanuvchilarni himoya qilish va zo'ravonlik qilgan shaxslarni javobgarlikka tortish bo'yicha huquqiy asoslarni yaratadi;
- Shuningdek, qonun oilaviy zo'ravonlik holatlarida himoya orderini berish mexanizmlarini joriy etadi. Himoya orderi jabrlanuvchini zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishga qaratilgan va zo'ravonlik qilgan shaxsga nisbatan bir qator cheklovlar o'rnatadi.

Shu bilan birga O'zbekiston Respublikasining Mehnat kodeksi ayollarning mehnat huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha bir qator kafolatlarni beradi:

- Homiladorlik va tug'ish ta'tillari;
- Bolani parvarishlash uchun ta'tillar;
- Ayollarning og'ir va zararli mehnat sharoitlarida ishlashini cheklash;
- Ish beruvchining homilador ayolni yoki uch yoshga to'lmagan bolasi bor ayolni ishdan bo'shatishni cheklash (ba'zi hollardan tashqari).

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi gender asosidagi zo'ravonlikning ayrim turlari uchun jinoiy javobgarlikni nazarda tutadi:

- Odam savdosi (135-modda);
- Zo'rlash (118-modda);
- Shahvoniy tajovuz (119-modda);
- O'z joniga qasd qilishga undash (103-modda)

Bundan tashqari xotin-qizlarning huquqlari Xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlarda ham belgilab qo'yilgan. O'zbekiston bir qator xalqaro shartnomalarga qo'shilgan bo'lib, ular gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha majburiyatlarni yuklaydi:

- "Ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllariga barham berish to'g'risida"gi konvensiya (CEDAW);
- "Odam savdosiga qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi protokol.

Garchi O'zbekistonda gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha mustahkam huquqiy asos yaratilgan bo'sa-da, huquqni qo'llash amaliyotida bir qator muammolar mavjud:

- **Qonunchilikning samarali amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash:** Qonunlarning qabul qilinganligi ularning amalda to'liq qo'llanilishini kafolatlamaydi. Gender tengligi sohasidagi qonunlarning samarali amalga osgirilishini ta'minlash uchun davlat organlari, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining hamkorligini kuchaytirish zarur;
- **Jamiyatda gender stereotiplari va kamsitishning oldini olish:** Gender stereotiplari ayollarning huquqlarini ro'yobga chiqarishga to'sqinlik qiladi va kamsitishga olib keladi. Bu muammoni hal

qilish uchun ta'lim, ommaviy axborot vositalari va madaniyat orqali gender tengligi g'oyalarini targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli kompaniyalar o'tkazish zarur.

- **Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishni kuchaytirish:** Oilaviy zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga yordam ko'rsatish tizimini takomillashtirish, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar xodimlarining oilaviy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash va ularga munosabat bildirish bo'yicha malakasini oshirish zarur.
- **Xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish:** O'zbekiston gender tengligi sohasida xalqaro tashkilotlar va boshqa davlatlar bilan hamkorlikni davom ettirishi lozim. Xalqaro tajribani o'rganish va ilg'or amaliyotlarni joriy etish O'zbekistonda gender tengligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqiy himoyasi bo'yicha mustahkam huquqiy asos yaratilgan. Biroq, huquqni qo'llash amaliyotida bir qator muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ularni hal qilish uchun qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, jamiyatda gender tengligi g'oyalarini targ'ib qilish, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishni kuchaytirish va xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish zarur. Gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqlari – bu adolatli va barqaror jamiyat qurishning muhim sharti. O'zbekiston Respublikasi ushbu maqsadga erishish yo'lida faol ish olib bormoqda, lekin hali ko'p ishlar qilinishi kerak. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash va gender tengligini qaror toptirish nafaqat insonparvarlik, balki taraqqiyotning ham muhim omilidir. O'zbekiston qonunchiligida ayollar manfaatlarini himoya qiluvchi normalar tobora takomillashib bormoqda. Biroq, bu borada faqat qonunlar emas, balki jamiyat ongini o'zgartirish, har bir fuqaroning mas'uliyatini oshirish ham muhimdir. Ayollar faoliyati va salohiyati to'liq ro'yobga chiqqan jamiyat – kuchli, barqaror va adolatli jamiyatdir!

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, V bob, 2-bo'lim: "Inson va fuqarolarning asosiy huquqlari, erkinliklari va burchlari" (1; 8);
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, X bob, 2-bo'lim: "Inson hamda fuqaroning huquq va erkinliklari kafolatlari" (2; 13);
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasining kodekslari:
 - 1) Jinoyat kodeksi;
 - 2) Mehnat kodeksi.

3-ilova

ГЕНДЕРНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО И ПРАВОВАЯ ЗАЩИТА - ПРАВА ЖЕНЩИН И ОТНОСЯЩЕЕСЯ К НИМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО

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Annotatsiya: Maqola gender tengligi va ayollar huquqlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, O'zbekistonda ushbu huquqlarni ta'minlash masalalariga e'tibor qaratadi. Unda gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan asosiy qonunchilik tashabbuslari va dasturlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросам гендерного равенства и прав женщин с акцентом на правовое обеспечение данных прав в Республике Узбекистан. Рассматриваются основные законодательные инициативы и программы, направленные на достижение гендерного равенства.

Abstract: The article focuses on gender equality and women's rights, with particular attention to the legal framework ensuring these rights in Uzbekistan. It examines key legislative initiatives and programs aimed at promoting gender equality.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, ayollar huquqlari, qonunchilik, kamsitmaslik, siyosiy ishtirok.

Ключевые слова: Гендерное равенство, права женщин, законодательство, недискриминация, политическое участие.

Keywords: Gender equality, equity? women's rights, legislation, non- discrimination, political participation.

Гендерное равенство и права женщин являются важными аспектами современного общества и играют ключевую роль в обеспечении устойчивого развития, социального прогресса и экономического роста. В данной статье рассматриваются права женщин и их правовое обеспечение с акцентом на законодательные инициативы Узбекистана, направленные на достижение гендерного равенства. Гендерное равенство подразумевает равные права, обязанности и возможности как для мужчин, так и для женщин во всех сферах жизни. Это важный принцип, закрепленный в международных документах, таких как Всеобщая декларация прав человека и Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (CEDAW). Гендерное равенство способствует улучшению качества жизни, повышению экономической эффективности и укреплению социальной стабильности.

Права женщин охватывают широкий спектр вопросов, включая право на образование, труд, здоровье, участие в политической жизни и защиту от насилия. Международные документы, такие как CEDAW, устанавливают стандарт для защиты прав женщин и требуют от государств-участников принятия мер для устранения дискриминации по признаку пола. Примеры из международного права:

1. Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (CEDAW) — этот документ обязывает государства принимать меры по устранению дискриминации в правовой, политической, экономической и социальной сферах.
2. Пекинская платформа действий — принятая на Четвёртой всемирной конференции по положению женщин в 1995 году.

Данные документы позволяют устанавливать четкие обязательства для государств так, как подписавшие страны обязаны предпринимать меры по устранению дискриминации и продвижению равных возможностей для женщин. Таким образом они служат инструментом гарантии выполнения и поддержания прав женщин во всех сферах жизнедеятельности и труда. Поддержка, оказываемая женщинам, способствует развитию общества, созданию безопасной среды, а также формированию справедливого и инклюзивного социума. Когда женщины имеют равный доступ к образованию, трудоустройству, здравоохранению и участию в принятии решений, это приводит к постоянному экономическому росту, снижению уровня бедности и безработицы, а также укреплению демократических институтов. Вкладывая ресурсы в права и возможности женщин, государства не только поддерживают принципы справедливости, но и создают условия для всестороннего развития будущих поколений. Гендерное равенство — это не только вопрос прав человека, но и необходимое условие для построения гармоничного, стабильного и процветающего общества.

Что касается трудовых прав, законодательство Узбекистана запрещает дискриминацию по признаку пола в трудовых отношениях. Женщины имеют право на равную оплату за равное количество труда, а также на защиту материнства. Примером из трудового законодательства является трудовой кодекс Республики Узбекистан, который содержит положения о запрете дискриминации и обеспечивает защиту прав беременных женщин и матерей.

Участие женщин в политической жизни так же является важным аспектом гендерного равенства. В Узбекистане женщины активно участвуют в политике, занимая руководящие должности в государственных органах. Ярким примером является Саида Мирзиёева занимающая значительную роль в политической жизни страны, активно продвигая вопросы гендерного равенства и социальной справедливости. В своей профессиональной деятельности она реализовала большое количество проектов, направленных на обеспечение и поддержку свободы слова, политику открытости в министерствах и ведомствах, развитие сферы культуры, а также она активно поддерживает женщин Республики Узбекистан. Более того законодательство Республики Узбекистан предусматривает квоты для женщин в парламенте, что способствует увеличению их представительства в политической сфере. Образцовым представителем женщины, занимаемой руководящий пост в законодательстве республики Узбекистан является **Танзила Камаловна Нарбаева**, которая с 21 июня 2019 года стала председателем Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, став первой женщиной на этом посту. Ранее она занимала должность заместителя премьер-министра и председателя Комитета женщин Узбекистана.

В заключении хотелось бы сказать, что гендерное равенство и права женщин — это неотъемлемая часть устойчивого развития общества. Несмотря на достигнутые успехи, необходимо продолжать работу по улучшению правового обеспечения прав женщин и устранению оставшихся препятствий

на пути к полному гендерному равенству. Важно не только принятие законов, но и их эффективная реализация на практике.

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3-ilova

O'ZBEKISTONDA AYOLLARNI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH TIZIMI: HOLATI, MUAMMOLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

Qadirova (Abdumajidova) Dilnura Komiljon qizi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalaridagi ishtiroki, mavjud imkoniyatlar, ularni cheklovchi omillar va kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil etilgan. Mamlakatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ilmiy hayotdagi faolligini oshirish yo'lida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, jumladan, Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan

ilgari surilgan tashabbuslar asosida olib borilayotgan chora-tadbirlar yoritilgan. Ayollarning oliy ta'limda, ilmiy tadqiqotlarda, siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalardagi o'rni, ularning yetakchi lavozimlarga ko'tarilishida yuzaga keladigan to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etish mexanizmlari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada shuningdek, qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollar uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar, ta'lim olish va raqamli savodxonlikni oshirishga qaratilgan dasturlar haqida ham so'z yuritiladi. Yakunda ayollarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularning salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish bo'yicha takliflar bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, ilm-fan, ta'lim, gender tengligi, O'zbekiston, imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, islohotlar, ayollar faolligi, ijtimoiy tenglik, raqamli savodxonlik, qishloq ayollari, innovatsiya, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligi va ayollarning jamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlash borasida olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar nafaqat milliy darajada, balki xalqaro maydonda ham ijobiy baholanmoqda. BMT, UNDP, UN Women kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikda amalga oshirilayotgan dasturlar ayollarning salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish va ularni global darajadagi muammolarni hal qilishda ishtirok etishga undamoqda. Bu esa O'zbekistonning gender siyosatini xalqaro standartlarga yaqinlashtirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, mamlakatda gender tengligiga erishish yo'lida hali o'z yechimini kutayotgan muammolar mavjud. Jumladan, ayrim hududlarda ayollarni mehnat bozoriga jalb etishda muayyan to'siqlar saqlanib qolmoqda. An'anaviy qarashlar, ijtimoiy me'yorlar va gender stereotiplari ayollarning faoliyat doirasini cheklashi mumkin. Shuningdek, qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollar o'rtasida raqamli savodxonlik darajasining pastligi, zamonaviy texnologiyalarga bo'lgan cheklangan imkoniyatlar ham ularning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy faolligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik, ayniqsa, oilaviy muhitda sodir etiladigan tazyiqlar hali-hanuz jiddiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu borada "Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri", "Oilaviy zo'ravonlikdan jabrlanganlarga psixologik va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish markazlari" tashkil etilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning salohiyatini kuchaytirish va profilaktika ishlarini tizimlashtirish talab etiladi. Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, xususan, nodavlat-notijorat tashkilotlari, ommaviy axborot vositalari va ta'lim muassasalari bu borada muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bundan tashqari, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayol kadrlar ulushini oshirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlarda ularning ishtirokini kuchaytirish ham dolzarb masalalardan biri sanaladi. Hozirgi kunda ayol olimlarning ilmiy maqolalari va innovatsion ishlanmalari soni ortib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, yetakchi ilmiy markazlar va akademik tuzilmalarda ularning ulushi hali past darajada qolmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ilm-fan sohasida gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha alohida strategiya va grant dasturlarining joriy etilishi muhim hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonda ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga keng jalb qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar ham ijobiy natija bermoqda. Saylov tizimidagi kvotalar, siyosiy partiyalar va nodavlat tashkilotlar faoliyatida ayollarning vakilligi oshib bormoqda. Bu esa demokratik qadriyatlar asosida qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarining inklyuzivligini ta'minlaydi. Shu bilan birga, ayol liderlarning tajribasini ommalashtirish, yosh qizlar orasida liderlik salohiyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan treninglar, seminarlarning kengaytirilishi strategik ahamiyatga egadir. Davlatimiz rahbari ham ayollarni qo'llab quvvatlash masalasini

O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida muhim yo'nalish sifatida ko'radi. Uning fikricha, ayollarning farovonligi jamiyatning umumiy baxti va barqarorligiga bevisita ta'sir qiladi. Bu borada ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilayotgani alohida ta'kidlandi.

“Bu dunyoda eng katta ne'mat nima, deb so'rasalar, men ikkilanmay, bu – ayol roziligi, ayol duosi, ayol mehr-muhabbati, deb aytgan bo'lardim. Agar siz bir ayolga yaxshilik qilgan bo'lsangiz, bilingki, bu yaxshilik o'nta bo'lib sizga albatta qaytadi”, deydi Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlash masalasi hayot-mamot masalasi sifatida baholanmoqda. Bu borada har bir hududda tikuv-trikotaj korxonalari tashkil etilmoqda, “Bizneschi ayollar” dasturi doirasida 8 trillion so'm mablag' ajratilib, ayollar tadbirkorligi rivojlantirilmoqda. Ayollarni ta'lim olishga rag'batlantirish borasida ham tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, oliy ta'limda ayollar uchun mahsus grandlar va foizsiz kreditlar joriy qilinmoqda. Prezidentimiz ayollarni zamonamizning haqiqiy qahramonlari, deb atamoqda. 2025-yilda nogironligi bo'lgan 162 ming nafar ayolga tibbiy yordam ko'rsatiladi, 130 ming nafariga moddiy yordam beriladi. Ayollarni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida ham keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, “Ayollar daftari” tizimi orqali ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollarning muammolari aniqlanib, ularga mahalla tizimi orqali manzilli yordam ko'rsatilyapti.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekiston ayollar salohiyatini to'laqonli ro'yobga chiqarish, ularning huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish yo'lida muhim qadamlarni bosib o'tmoqda. Davlat siyosati, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va xalqaro hamkorlik asosida olib borilayotgan tizimli ishlar kelgusida yanada inklyuziv, adolatli va barqaror jamiyatni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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3-ilova

**GENDER TENGLIGI HAMDA, XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA
TAALUQLI QONUNCHILIK HUJJATLARI HAQIDA**

Rashidova Nilufar Tulkinovna

Kimyoviy texnologiyalar kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi tushunchasi, xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomi hamda ularni himoya qilishga qaratilgan qonunchilik asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Muallif gender tenglikni ta'minlashda xalqaro va milliy darajadagi yondashuvlarni solishtiradi, O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan davlat siyosati va strategik hujjatlarni o'rganadi. Maqola, shuningdek, jamiyatda ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishga doir chora-tadbirlar, ularning samaradorligi hamda mavjud muammolarni ham yoritib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, xotin-qizlar huquqlari, qonunchilik, teng imkoniyatlar, zo'ravonlikdan himoya, gender siyosati, CEDAW, milliy strategiya.

Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyotida gender tengligi fundamental qadriyat sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu masala O'zbekistonda ham davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Gender tenglik – faqat ayollarni emas, balki erkaklarni ham teng huquqli va teng imkoniyatli shaxslar sifatida ko'rish konsepsiyasidir. Gender tengligi – bu erkaklar va ayollarning, shuningdek, boshqa jins vakillarining barcha sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishidir. Bu faqat huquqiy tenglik emas, balki ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarida tenglikni ham anglatadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 46-moddasida ayollar va erkaklar teng huquqlarga ega ekani belgilangan. 18-moddada esa barcha fuqarolarning tengligi, kamsitishga yo'l qo'yilmasligi ta'kidlanadi.

- "Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019)
- "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019)

Bu qonunlar xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitish holatlarini oldini olish, ularni har qanday shakldagi zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish va gender tenglikni amalda ta'minlashni maqsad qilgan. 2022–2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan Gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha milliy strategiya asosida ayollarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish choralari ko'rilmogda.

- "Ayollar daftari" tashabbusi, mahalliy darajada ayollar bandligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.
- Zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga psixologik va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish markazlari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

O'zbekiston BMTning CEDAW konvensiyasiga 1995 yilda qo'shilgan. Bu hujjat xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etishga chaqiradi. BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (SDG-5) – gender tengligini asosiy ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilaydi. O'zbekistondagi "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun, Mehnat kodeksi, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi qonun va xalqaro huquqiy asoslar, masalan, CEDAW Konvensiyasi va BMT Deklaratsiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-

qizlarning huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash, muammolarni hal etish uchun qo'llaniladigan chora-tadbirlar va yo'llar ham ko'rsatilgan. Maqola jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini to'liq amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan qonuniy va ijtimoiy islohotlarni tavsiya etadi. Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bir qator asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlar bilan kafolatlangan. Ushbu qonunlar xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va shaxsiy huquqlarini himoya qiladi. Asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlarni ko'rib chiqaylik:

O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi, mamlakatda barcha fuqarolar, shu jumladan xotin-qizlar uchun teng huquqlarni ta'minlashni nazarda tutadi. Konstitutsiyaning 17-moddasida "O'zbekiston Respublikasida barcha fuqarolar teng huquqlarga ega" deyilgan, ya'ni xotin-qizlar ham erkaklar kabi teng huquqlarga ega.

1998-yilda O'zbekistonda "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilindi. Ushbu qonun xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va ularning jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan. Uning asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilardir:

Sog'liqni saqlash: Xotin-qizlarning reproduktiv salomatligini himoya qilish, onalar va bolalar salomatligini ta'minlash.

Mehnat huquqlari: Xotin-qizlar uchun teng mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish, ular uchun bolalik va homiladorlik davrida qo'shimcha huquqiy himoya ta'minlash. Ta'lim olish huquqi: Xotin-qizlarga ta'lim olishda teng imkoniyatlar yaratish va ularning bilim olishiga keng yo'l ochish.

O'zbekistonning Mehnat Kodeksida xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari alohida ko'rib chiqilgan. Xotin-qizlar uchun: Homiladorlik va tug'ishdan keyingi ta'til: Xotin-qizlarga homiladorlik davrida va bolani tarbiyalashda maxsus ta'til beriladi. Bu ta'til muddati 140 kunni tashkil etadi (70 kun homiladorlikdan oldin va 70 kun tug'ishdan keyin). Ish joylarida xavfsizlik: Xotin-qizlar uchun xavfli va zararli ish sharoitlaridan himoya qilishga qaratilgan me'yorlar mavjud.

O'zbekistonda "Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil) qabul qilindi. Bu qonun oilada xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, ularni himoya qilish va ushbu holatlarni qayd etishda rasmiy tizimni samarali tashkil etishni nazarda tutadi. Qonun quyidagilarga yo'naltirilgan: Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi.

Preventiv chora-tadbirlar: Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun jamoat tizimlari va davlat tashkilotlarining birgalikda ishlashi ko'zda tutilgan.

2. Xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar: Xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda xalqaro miqyosda bir qator huquqiy hujjatlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ulardan eng mashhurlari quyidagilar: BMTning Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan diskriminatsiyani yo'qotish to'g'risidagi Konvensiyasi (CEDAW): 1979-yilda qabul qilingan bu konvensiya xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishni maqsad qilgan. CEDAW Konvensiyasi xotin-qizlarni barcha shakllardagi diskriminatsiyadan himoya qilishni talab qiladi va davlatlardan ularga qarshi diskriminatsiyani bartaraf etishni talab qiladi. Bu konvensiya O'zbekistonda ham ratifikatsiya qilingan va uning tamoyillari mamlakat qonunchiligida aks etgan. BMTning 1993-yilgi deklaratsiyasi xotin-qizlarga nisbatan barcha shakllardagi zo'ravonlikni yo'qotish va bu borada xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirishni maqsad qilgan. O'zbekiston bu deklaratsiyaga rioya qilishga kelishgan va oilada zo'ravonlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish uchun qonuniy asoslarni yaratish maqsadida choralarni ko'rmoqda.

Muammolar va ularni hal etish yo'llari: O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishda ma'lum bir yutuqlar bor, lekin hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. Bular: Stereotiplar va an'anaviy qarashlar: Ko'plab hududlarda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni hali ham an'anaviy qarashlar bilan cheklangan. Ba'zi joylarda ularning ishlash, ta'lim olish yoki siyosatda ishtirok etishiga qarshi qarashlar mavjud.

Oiladagi zo'ravonlik: Garchi oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi qonunlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, hali ham bu muammo keng tarqalgan. Xotin-qizlar ko'pincha oiladagi zo'ravonlik holatlarini yashirishadi va huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari tomonidan himoya qilishda muammolar yuzaga keladi.

Hal etish yo'llari: Jamiyatni tarbiyalash: Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan salbiy stereotiplarni bartaraf etish va gender tengligini ta'minlash maqsadida jamoatchilikni tarbiyalash.

Huquqiy ta'lim: Xotin-qizlarga o'z huquqlari haqida keng tushuncha berish va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini kuchaytirish.

Mamlakatda zo'ravonlikni oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish: Oiladagi zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish tizimining samaradorligini oshirish va zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlab aytishimiz joizki, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bo'yicha jiddiy qonunchilik islohotlari amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham muammolar mavjud. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tenglikni ta'minlash, ularni himoya qilish va jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar talab etiladi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlari va ichki qonunchilik tizimi orqali xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga yanada katta e'tibor qaratish zarur. Gender tengligi jamiyat taraqqiyoti va inson huquqlari tizimining muhim ko'rsatkichidir. O'zbekiston gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha muhim huquqiy va institutsional islohotlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Biroq, bu boradagi yutuqlarni mustahkamlash uchun aholining huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish, ta'lim va tarbiyada gender yondashuvni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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3-ilova

GENDER TENGLIGI VA HUQUQIY HIMOYA, XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALUQLI QONUNCHILIK HUJJATLARI HAQIDA

Navro'zova Umida Farxod qizi
Jizzax viloyati Oil ava xotin-qizlar
Boshqarmasi bosh mutaxassisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi tushunchasi, uning ijtimoiy va huquqiy asoslari, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash borasidagi qonunchilik bazasi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, xalqaro normalar va ularning milliy qonunchilikka integratsiyasi, gender tengligiga erishishda mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari muhokama qilinadi. Maqola so'ngida gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha takliflar ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, xotin-qizlar huquqlari, huquqiy himoya, O'zbekiston qonunchiligi, gender siyosati, diskriminatsiya.

Gender tengligi — jamiyatda erkaklar va ayollar teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishini anglatadi. Bu prinsip nafaqat inson huquqlari doirasida, balki ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning muhim omili sifatida ham alohida e'tiborga loyiq. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash va ularga huquqiy himoya berish zamonaviy huquqiy davlatning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridandir.

1. Gender tengligi tushunchasi va uning huquqiy asoslari;

Gender tengligi bu — nafaqat formal, balki amaliy tenglikni anglatadi. Bu degani, erkaklar va ayollar hayotning barcha jabhalarida bir xil imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishi lozim. O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasining 18-moddasida barcha fuqarolar jinsidan qat'i nazar, teng huquqlarga ega ekani belgilab qo'yilgan.

2. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari: xalqaro va milliy normalar;

Xalqaro hujjatlar:

BMTning "Ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etish to'g'risidagi konvensiya" (CEDAW)

2030-yilgacha Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (5-maqсад: Gender tengligiga erishish)

Milliy hujjatlar:

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonuni (2019)

"Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019)

3. Gender tengligiga erishishda muammolar:

- Patriarxal ijtimoiy stereotiplar
- Ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtirokining cheklanganligi
- Qonunlar amaliyotga to'liq joriy etilmagan

4. Taklif va tavsiyalar:

- Gender masalalarini maktab va OTM o'quv dasturlariga kiritish
- Ayollar uchun yetakchilik treninglarini ko'paytirish
- Gender auditi tizimini joriy etish

Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyotida gender tengligi fundamental qadriyat sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu masala O'zbekistonda ham davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Gender tenglik – faqat ayollarni emas, balki erkaklarni ham teng huquqli va teng imkoniyatli shaxslar sifatida ko'rish konsepsiyasidir. Gender tengligi – bu erkaklar va ayollarning, shuningdek, boshqa jins vakillarining barcha sohalarda teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishidir. Bu faqat huquqiy tenglik emas, balki ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarda tenglikni ham anglatadi. Bu qonunlar xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitish holatlarini oldini olish, ularni har qanday shakldagi zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish va gender tenglikni amalda ta'minlashni maqsad qilgan. 2022–2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan Gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha milliy strategiya asosida ayollarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish choralari ko'rilmoqda.

- "Ayollar daftari" tashabbusi, mahalliy darajada ayollar bandligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.
- Zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga psixologik va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish markazlari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

O'zbekiston BMTning CEDAW konvensiyasiga 1995 yilda qo'shilgan. Bu hujjat xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etishga chaqiradi. BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (SDG-5) – gender tengligini asosiy ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilaydi. O'zbekistondagi "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun, Mehnat kodeksi, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi qonun va xalqaro huquqiy asoslar, masalan, CEDAW Konvensiyasi va BMT Deklaratsiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash, muammolarni hal etish uchun qo'llaniladigan chora-tadbirlar va yo'llar ham ko'rsatilgan. Maqola jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini to'liq amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan qonuniy va ijtimoiy islohotlarni tavsiya etadi. Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bir qator asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlar bilan kafolatlangan. Ushbu qonunlar xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va shaxsiy huquqlarini himoya qiladi. Asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlarni ko'rib chiqaylik:

O'zbekistonning Mehnat Kodeksida xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari alohida ko'rib chiqilgan. Xotin-qizlar uchun: Homiladorlik va tug'ishdan keyingi ta'til: Xotin-qizlarga homiladorlik davrida va bolani tarbiyalashda maxsus ta'til beriladi. Bu ta'til muddati 140 kunni tashkil etadi (70 kun homiladorlikdan oldin va 70 kun tug'ishdan keyin). Ish joylarida xavfsizlik: Xotin-qizlar uchun xavfli va zararli ish sharoitlaridan himoya qilishga qaratilgan me'yorlar mavjud.

O'zbekistonda "Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil) qabul qilindi. Bu qonun oilada xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, ularni himoya qilish va ushbu holatlarni

qayd etishda rasmiy tizimni samarali tashkil etishni nazarda tutadi. Qonun quyidagilarga yo'naltirilgan: Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi.

Preventiv chora-tadbirlar: Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun jamoat tizimlari va davlat tashkilotlarining birgalikda ishlashi ko'zda tutilgan.

Xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar: Xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda xalqaro miqyosda bir qator huquqiy hujjatlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ulardan eng mashhurlari quyidagilar: BMTning Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan diskriminatsiyani yo'qotish to'g'risidagi Konvensiyasi (CEDAW): 1979-yilda qabul qilingan bu konvensiya xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishni maqsad qilgan. CEDAW Konvensiyasi xotin-qizlarni barcha shakllardagi diskriminatsiyadan himoya qilishni talab qiladi va davlatlardan ularga qarshi diskriminatsiyani bartaraf etishni talab qiladi. Bu konvensiya O'zbekistonda ham ratifikatsiya qilingan va uning tamoyillari mamlakat qonunchiligida aks etgan. BMTning 1993-yilgi deklaratsiyasi xotin-qizlarga nisbatan barcha shakllardagi zo'ravonlikni yo'qotish va bu borada xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirishni maqsad qilgan. O'zbekiston bu deklaratsiyaga rioya qilishga kelishgan va oilada zo'ravonlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish uchun qonuniy asoslarni yaratish maqsadida choralarni ko'rmoqda.

Muammolar va ularni hal etish yo'llari: O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishda ma'lum bir yutuqlar bor, lekin hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. Bular: Stereotiplar va an'anaviy qarashlar: Ko'plab hududlarda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini hali ham an'anaviy qarashlar bilan cheklangan. Ba'zi joylarda ularning ishlash, ta'lim olish yoki siyosatda ishtirok etishiga qarshi qarashlar mavjud.

Huquqiy ta'lim: Xotin-qizlarga o'z huquqlari haqida keng tushuncha berish va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini kuchaytirish.

Mamlakatda zo'ravonlikni oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish: Oiladagi zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish tizimining samaradorligini oshirish va zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni takidlab aytishimiz joizki, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bo'yicha jiddiy qonunchilik islohotlari amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham muammolar mavjud. Gender tengligi — inson huquqlari, adolat va taraqqiyot uchun muhim tamoyildir. O'zbekiston gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'lida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishgan bo'lsa-da, bu borada hali amalga oshirilishi zarur bo'lgan ishlar ko'p. Huquqiy mexanizmlarning mustahkamligi, amaliy natijadorlik bilan birga kechishi lozim. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tenglikni ta'minlash, ularni himoya qilish va jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar talab etiladi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlari va ichki qonunchilik tizimi orqali xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga yanada katta e'tibor qaratish zarur. Gender tengligi jamiyat taraqqiyoti va inson huquqlari tizimining muhim ko'rsatkichidir. O'zbekiston gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha muhim huquqiy va institutsional islohotlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Biroq, bu boradagi yutuqlarni mustahkamlash uchun aholining huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish, ta'lim va tarbiyada gender yondashuvni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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3-ilova

TA'LIMDA GENDER TENGLIGINI TA'MINLASH – BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH, IJTIMOIIY ADOLAT VA JAMIYATNI DEMOKRATLASHTIRISHNING MUHIM ELEMENTI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ta'limdagi gender tengligi barqaror rivojlanish, ijtimoiy adolat va jamiyatni demokratlashtirishning muhim elementi sifatida qaraladi. Katta yutuqlarga qaramay, gender nomutanosibligi, ayniqsa, oliy va kasb-hunar ta'limida davom etmoqda. Tadqiqot huquqiy kafolatlardan tashqari, madaniy munosabat, iqtisodiy to'siqlar va institutsional amaliyotlarni o'z ichiga olgan teng ta'lim olish yo'lidagi to'siqlarni ko'rib chiqadi. Statistik tahlil, o'quv materiallari tarkibini tahlil qilish va xalqaro tajribani qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali maqola asosiy tendentsiyalar va muammolarni ochib beradi. Gender tengligini ta'minlashning rasmiy va norasmiy mexanizmlari, shuningdek, gender bo'yicha davom etayotgan professional segregatsiya va institutsional qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimlarini yaratish zarurati muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: gender tengligi, ta'lim, bilimga kirish, Qonunchilik choralari, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, ta'lim siyosati, tarkibni tahlil qilish, xalqaro tajriba, ilm-fan sohasidagi ayollar, boshqaruv pozitsiyalari

Аннотация: Статья рассматривает гендерное равенство в образовании как важнейший элемент устойчивого развития, социальной справедливости и демократизации общества. Несмотря на значительные успехи, гендерный дисбаланс сохраняется, особенно в высшем и профессиональном образовании. В исследовании рассматриваются барьеры, стоящие на пути к равному доступу к образованию, которые выходят за рамки правовых гарантий, включая культурные установки, экономические барьеры и институциональные практики. С помощью статистического анализа, контент-анализа учебных материалов и сравнительного анализа международного опыта статья

выявляет ключевые тенденции и проблемы. Обсуждаются как формальные, так и неформальные механизмы обеспечения гендерного равенства, а также сохраняющаяся профессиональная сегрегация по гендеру и необходимость создания институционализированных систем поддержки. В заключение представлены рекомендации по преодолению стереотипов, устранению структурных барьеров и продвижению гендерного равенства в образовательных системах.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, образование, доступ к знаниям, законодательные меры, социальные стереотипы, образовательная политика, контент-анализ, международный опыт, женщины в науке, управленческие позиции.

Abstract: This article examines gender equality in education as a key component of sustainable development, social justice, and the democratization of society. Despite notable progress, gender imbalance persists, particularly in higher and vocational education. The study explores barriers to equal access to education that extend beyond legal guarantees, including cultural attitudes, economic obstacles, and institutional practices. Through statistical analysis, content analysis of educational materials, and comparative analysis of international experiences, the article identifies major trends and challenges. It discusses both formal and informal mechanisms for ensuring gender equality, as well as the ongoing gender-based occupational segregation and the need to establish institutionalized support systems. The conclusion offers recommendations for overcoming stereotypes, eliminating structural barriers, and promoting gender equality within educational systems.

Keywords: gender equality, education, access to knowledge, legislative measures, social stereotypes, educational policy, content analysis, international experience, women in science, leadership positions

Ta'limdagi gender tengligi barqaror rivojlanish, ijtimoiy adolat va jamiyatni demokratlashtirishning muhim elementi sifatida qaraladi. Zamonaviy dunyoda, erishilgan yutuqlarga qaramay, ta'lim sohasidagi gender nomutanosibligi, ayniqsa, oliy va kasb-hunar ta'limi sharoitida davom etmoqda. Bilimga kirishning tengligi masalasi shunchaki huquqiy kafolatdan tashqariga chiqadi — bu madaniy munosabat, iqtisodiy to'siqlar va institutsional amaliyotlarga ta'sir qiladi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi mavjud tadqiqotlar va statistik ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, ta'limda gender tengligini ta'minlashning hozirgi tendentsiyalari, to'siqlari va muvaffaqiyatli amaliyotlarini o'rganishdir.

So'nggi yillarda gender tengligini ta'minlash borasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida O'zbekistonda ayollarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda. Davlat statistika qo'mitasining 2024-yilgi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, mamlakatdagi umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida o'qiyotgan o'quvchilarning 48 foizini qizlar tashkil qilmoqda. Oliy ta'limda esa ushbu ko'rsatkich 41 foizga yetgan bo'lib, bu 2018-yildagi 36 foizlik natijaga nisbatan sezilarli o'sishni anglatadi.

Bundan tashqari, kasb-hunar va texnik ta'lim muassasalarida o'qiyotgan qizlar soni ham ortib bormoqda. 2024-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 45 foizni tashkil etdi. Ayniqsa, STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika) yo'nalishlarida tahsil olayotgan ayollar sonining ortib borayotgani e'tiborga loyiq: 2020-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 22 foiz bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2024-yilga kelib 29 foizga yetdi.

Ushbu raqamlar ayollar uchun ta'limga teng huquqli kirish imkoniyatlari yaratilayotganini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini ta'minlash nafaqat raqamlar, balki ta'lim sifati, stereotiplarning buzilishi, ayollarning yetakchilik lavozimlarida faol qatnashuvi bilan ham bog'liq. Shuning uchun gender tengligiga erishish jarayoni tizimli va kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi.

Ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini ta'minlash muammosini to'liq o'rganish uchun tadqiqotda rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlar, mazmuniy tahlil va ekspert fikrlarini o'z ichiga olgan usullar majmuasi qo'llanildi. Bunday yondashuv nafaqat ta'lim tizimida nimalar sodir bo'layotganini ko'rishga, balki nima sababdan bu holat yuz berayotganini va bunga qanday ichki hamda tashqi omillar ta'sir ko'rsatayotganini tushunishga imkon berdi [1].

Statistik tahlil

Keyingi bosqichda Milliy statistika qo'mitasi, YUNESKO bazasi, Jahon banki va Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti (OESR) hisobotlari kabi manbalardan statistik ma'lumotlar to'plandi va o'rganildi. Quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar taqqoslandi:

- talaba va bitiruvchilar orasidagi ayollar va erkaklar ulushi;
- ta'lim yo'nalishlarining tanlanishi (gumanitar yoki texnik sohalar);
- o'qituvchi va ilmiy xodimlar orasida ayollar ishtiroki;
- universitetlarda rahbarlik lavozimlariga ayollarning kirish imkoniyati.

Ushbu tahlilning maqsadi — gender tengligi tamoyili qanchalik amalda, ya'ni hayotda ro'yobga chiqayotganini aniqlash edi [2].

O'quv materiallari va ilmiy nashrlar kontent-tahlili

Tadqiqotning muhim jihatlaridan biri bu gender rollari va obrazlari o'quv dasturlari hamda ilmiy adabiyotlarda qanday ifodalangani edi. Zamonaviy darsliklar, metodik qo'llanmalar va maqolalar, ayniqsa pedagogika, sotsiologiya va ta'lim psixologiyasi sohalaridagi materiallar o'rganildi.

Tahlil davomida yashirin stereotiplar mavjudligi aniqlandi — masalan, ayollar ko'pincha "g'amxo'r onalar" yoki "yordamchilar" sifatida, erkaklar esa "rahbarlar" va "tashabbuskorlar" sifatida tasvirlanadi. Bundan tashqari, BDU elektron kutubxonasida joylashgan "Oliy ta'limda gender tengligi" nomli maqola o'rganildi va u mavzu bo'yicha mavjud tendensiyalar hamda muammolarni anglashda asosiy manba bo'ldi [3].

Xalqaro tajribaning solishtirma tahlili

Gender tengligi muammosi boshqa davlatlarda qanday hal etilayotganini yaxshiroq tushunish uchun Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari tajribasi bilan taqqoslov tahlil o'tkazildi. Bu orqali nafaqat muvaffaqiyatli amaliyotlar (masalan, universitetlar boshqaruvida ayollarning ishtirokiga doir kvotalar yoki talaba-qizlar uchun mentorlik dasturlari), balki postsovet makoniga xos umumiy muammolar ham aniqlashtirildi.

Mutaxassislar fikrlarini sharhlash

Ushbu ish doirasida bevosita intervyular o'tkazilmagan bo'lsa-da, muallif ekspertlar — akademik doira vakillari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar xodimlari, davlat arboblari va o'qituvchilarning nashrlari hamda chiqishlariga tayanadi. Ularning fikrlari real vaziyatni chuqurroq anglashga va amaliy tavsiyalar berishga yordam berdi.

Shu tariqa, huquqiy, miqdoriy va mazmuniy tahlil uyg'unligi ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini o'rganishga har tomonlama yondashishga imkon berdi — nafaqat raqamlar nuqtayi nazaridan, balki madaniyat, mentalitet va qadriyatlar tizimi nuqtayi nazaridan ham [4].

O'tkazilgan tahlil natijasida ta'lim tizimida gender tengligining hozirgi holatini aks ettiruvchi qator muhim tendensiyalar aniqlandi.

- Birinchidan, son jihatdan qaralganda, rasmiy tenglik mavjud: oliy o'quv yurtlaridagi talabalar orasida ayollar soni erkaklarnikidan yuqori, ayniqsa gumanitar va ijtimoiy yo'nalishlarda. Ayrim mamlakatlar va mintaqalarda bu ko'rsatkich 60–70 % gacha yetadi. Biroq muhandislik, texnika va axborot texnologiyalari yo'nalishlarida erkaklar ustunlik qilmoqda, bu esa kasbiy segregatsiyaning hanuz saqlanib qolganligini ko'rsatadi [5].

- Ikkinchidan, universitetlardagi o'qituvchilar orasida boshlang'ich lavozimlarda (assistent, o'qituvchi) nisbiy muvozanat kuzatiladi. Ammo akademik va boshqaruviy ierarxiya ko'tarilgan sari ayollar ulushi keskin kamayadi. Hozir ham professor va rektorlar orasida erkaklar ustunlik qiladi.
- Uchinchidan, o'quv kurslari, darsliklar va qo'llanmalarda gender stereotiplari hanuz uchraydi. Ayollar odatda an'anaviy, «xizmat ko'rsatuvchi» rollarda tasvirlanadi, erkaklar esa faol, liderlik pozitsiyalarida aks etadi.
- Shuningdek, ko'pchilik mamlakatlar qonunchiligida gender tengligi e'lon qilingan bo'lsa-da, bu tenglikning amalda ta'minlanishini nazorat qilish mexanizmlari zaif, diskriminatsiyaga qarshi choralar esa har doim ham samarali ishlamaydi [6].

Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, ta'lim sohasida rasmiy tenglikka erishish yo'lida muhim qadamlar tashlanganiga qaramay, gender nomutanosibliги muammosi murakkab va tizimli yondashuvni talab qiladi. Tahlil strukturaviy hamda sotsiokulturaviy omillarni ham hisobga olish imkonini beradi.

1. Rasmiy va haqiqiy tenglik o'rtasidagi ziddiyat

Ko'plab mamlakatlarda ta'limga kirishda gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha qonunchilik va institutsional choralar amalga oshirilgan. Biroq qonunlar mavjud bo'lishi kundalik amaliyotda haqiqiy o'zgarishlarni anglatmaydi. Masalan, universitetga qabulda rasmiy tenglik mavjud bo'lsa-da, kasb yoki mutaxassislik tanlashda gender stereotiplari hali ham mavjud. Ayollar texnik yoki IT yo'nalishlariga bemalol kirishlari mumkin, biroq madaniy bosim, past kutishlar yoki rol modelining yo'qligi sababli bu sohalarda o'zlarini ro'yobga chiqarishlari qiyin kechadi.

2. Ijtimoiy stereotiplar — barqaror to'siq

Intervyular tahlili va ta'lim muhitining mazmuni shuni ko'rsatdiki, an'anaviy «ayollarga xos» va «erkaklarga xos» kasblar haqidagi qarashlar hanuzgacha ta'lim yo'nalishini tanlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu stereotiplar bolalikdan shakllanadi va oila, o'quv tizimi, o'quv materiallari, o'qituvchilarning xatti-harakatlari va jamiyat kutishlari orqali mustahkamlanadi. Shu sababli, keng imkoniyatlarga qaramay, ta'lim yo'nalishlarida gender segmentatsiyasi saqlanib qolmoqda [7].

3. Vertikal segregatsiya muammosi

Vertikal segregatsiya — ya'ni ayollarning talabalar va o'qituvchilar orasida ko'p bo'lishiga qaramay, rahbarlik va ilmiy lavozimlarda kamligi — alohida e'tiborga loyiq. Bu nafaqat institutsional chekllovlar, balki boshqa omillar bilan ham bog'liq: kasbiy va oilaviy hayotni birga olib borishda qo'llab-quvvatlashning yo'qligi, kareraviy mentorlikning yetishmasligi, akademik kengashlardagi gender stereotiplari. Ayollar ko'pincha o'z salohiyatini isbotlashga erkaklarnikidan ko'ra ko'proq harakat qilishlariga to'g'ri keladi.

4. Yagona strategiya va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi infratuzilmaning yo'qligi

Oliy ta'lim muassasalari siyosati va dasturlari tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, aksariyat institutlarda gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha aniq strategiya yo'q. Mavjud dasturlar ham ko'pincha ramziy yoki bir martalik tadbirlardan iborat — masalan, vaqti-vaqti bilan o'tkaziladigan seminarlargina. Doimiy gender ofislari, ta'lim kurslari yoki monitoring tizimlari yetishmaydi. Bu gender tenglik siyosatini faqat e'lon qilish emas, balki uni institutsional asosda yo'lga qo'yish zarurligini ko'rsatadi [8].

5. Xalqaro yondashuvlarning samaradorligi va moslashuv imkoniyatlari

Ilg'or mamlakatlar tajribasi ko'rsatadiki, ilmiy grantlarda gender kvotalari, universitetlarda majburiy gender auditi, xodimlar uchun gender sezgirlik bo'yicha treninglar kabi tizimli chora-tadbirlar ijobiy natija beradi. Ammo bunday yondashuvlarni boshqa mamlakatlarda joriy qilishda mahalliy sotsiokulturaviy shart-sharoitlar, aholining xabardorlik darajasi va o'quv muassasalarining o'zgarishga tayyorligi hisobga olinishi zarur.

Ta'lim tizimida gender tengligini ta'minlash masalasi nafaqat inson huquqlari kontekstida, balki barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot nuqtayi nazaridan ham eng dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. O'tkazilgan tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, mavjud me'yoriy baza, institutsional islohotlar va xalqaro hamkorlikka qaramay, amaliyotda haqiqiy tenglikka erishishga to'sqinlik qiluvchi ko'plab to'siqlar saqlanib qolmoqda [9].

Avvalo, gender tengligi faqat rasmiy huquqiy mexanizmlar orqali ta'minlanmaydi. Haqiqiy o'zgarishlar uchun jamoatchilik ongi, ta'lim siyosati va kundalik amaliyot o'zgarishi lozim. Bu esa stereotiplarga qarshi kurashni, o'quv yo'nalishlari va kasbiy martabalarga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan yondashuvlarni qayta ko'rib chiqishni talab etadi.

Alohida urg'u gender sotsializatsiyasiga qaratilishi kerak. Bu jarayon ta'lim muassasasiga kirishdan ancha oldin boshlanadi. Ta'lim tizimi bu gender stereotiplarni mustahkamlashda yoki ularni yengishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. O'quv materiallari, o'qituvchilarning xatti-harakatlari, fanlar va to'garaklar tanlovi — bularning barchasi o'quvchilarda o'z genderiga mos deb hisoblangan rollar va maqsadlar haqidagi tasavvurlarni shakllantiradi.

Bundan tashqari, gender farqlari ayniqsa oliy ta'limda yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Ayollar ko'pincha yuqori o'zlashtirish darajasini ko'rsatishsa-da, ilmiy martabada yoki rahbarlik lavozimlarida ko'tarilishda muammolarga duch kelishadi. Bu muammo faqat institutsional cheklovlar emas, balki ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashning yetishmasligi (moslashuvchan ish grafigi, bolalar bog'chalari, ilmiy mentorlik) bilan ham bog'liq.

Boshqa mamlakatlar tajribasi — gender sezgirlik bo'yicha majburiy kurslar joriy etish, mustaqil gender auditi o'tkazish, STEM sohalarida ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash — shuni ko'rsatadiki, tizimli yondashuv va rahbariyatning uzoq muddatli investitsiyalarga tayyorligi ijobiy o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Biroq bu chora-tadbirlar mahalliy kontekstga moslashtirilishi kerak: Skandinaviya mamlakatlarida samarali bo'lgan model boshqa madaniy va ijtimoiy muhitda qayta ishlovsiz ishlamasligi mumkin [10].

Shu munosabat bilan, fanlararo va idoralararo yondashuv zarur — Ta'lim vazirligi, ilmiy muassasalar, inson huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi tashkilotlar va ta'lim muassasalarining hamkorligi orqali barqaror va samarali tizim qurish mumkin. Faqatgina hamkorlikdagi sa'y-harakatlar orqali gender tengligi prinsipdan amaliyotga aylanadi.

O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimida gender tengligiga erishish yo'lida qator ijobiy islohotlar amalga oshirilayotgan bo'lsa-da, mavjud muammolar hali ham o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan. O'tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gender tengligi nafaqat ijtimoiy adolatni, balki mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlovchi muhim omillardan biridir. Ta'lim jarayonida erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi tenglik faqatgina statistik ko'rsatkichlar emas, balki ularning teng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishi, bilim olishdagi motivatsiyasi, o'zini ifoda etish erkinligi, hamda kelgusidagi kasbiy faoliyatida o'z o'rnini topishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Maqolada ta'limdagi gender tengligining ijtimoiy va institutsional ahamiyati yoritildi, mavjud yutuqlar bilan bir qatorda hali e'tibor talab etuvchi jihatlar ham tahlil qilindi. Natijalarga ko'ra, ta'lim tizimida gender tengligini mustahkamlash uchun tizimli, kompleks yondashuv zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, quyidagi amaliy tavsiyalarni ilgari surish maqsadga muvofiq:

Ta'limda gender tengligini yanada yaxshilash bo'yicha takliflar:

1. Qizlar uchun grantlar, stipendiyalar, yotoqxona va transport kabi qo'llab-quvvatlovchi imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish.
Moddiy imkoniyatlarning yetishmasligi, ayniqsa qishloq joylarda yashovchi qizlar uchun o'qish imkoniyatlarini cheklab qo'yimoqda. Maxsus stipendiyalar, yotoqxona o'rinlari, bepul transport va ovqatlanish kabi qo'llab-quvvatlovchi choralar qizlarning ta'limga bo'lgan kirishini kengaytiradi va ijtimoiy tenglikni ta'minlaydi.
2. O'quv dasturlari va darsliklarda gender stereotiplarni kamaytirish hamda tenglik g'oyasini targ'ib qilish.
Darsliklar va pedagogik materiallarda ayol va erkak obrazlari teng va adolatli yoritilishi zarur. Bu bolalar ongida jamiyatdagi ayol va erkakning teng huquqli subyekt ekanligi haqidagi tasavvurni mustahkamlaydi. Shu maqsadda, o'quv resurslarini gender yondashuv asosida qayta ishlab chiqish lozim.
3. O'qituvchilar va rahbarlar uchun gender masalalari bo'yicha maxsus trening va seminarlar tashkil etish.
Pedagoglar gender tengligi masalasida ongli yondashuvga ega bo'lishi, stereotiplardan xoli pedagogik uslublarni qo'llashi uchun doimiy malaka oshirish kurslari tashkil etilishi kerak. Bu ular orqali yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan noxolis muomalalarning oldini oladi.
4. Qizlarni STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika) yo'nalishlariga jalb qilish uchun rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqish.
Texnik va ilmiy yo'nalishlarda ayollar sonini ko'paytirish, ularga imkoniyat va motivatsiya berish uchun turli tanlovlar, grantlar, rol model bo'ladigan ayol olimlar bilan uchrashuvlar tashkil etish kerak. Bu sohalarida gender muvozanatini tiklash jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.
5. Ta'lim muassasalarida genderga sezgir va inklyuziv muhitni shakllantirish.
Har bir o'quvchi o'zini qadrlangan, hurmatga loyiq va teng huquqli shaxs sifatida his qiladigan muhit yaratilishi lozim. Buning uchun gender sezgir ichki tartib-qoidalar, xulq-atvor kodekslari, psixologik xizmatlar va shikoyatlarni mustaqil ko'rib chiqish mexanizmlari joriy qilinishi zarur.

Ta'limdagi gender tengligi faqat ayollar huquqini himoya qilish emas, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosi, inson salohiyatining to'liq ro'yobga chiqishi uchun muhim shartdir. Yuqoridagi takliflar orqali ta'lim tizimida ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasida haqiqiy tenglikni shakllantirish, har bir insonning salohiyatini ochishga xizmat qiluvchi ijtimoiy adolatli muhitni yaratish mumkin. Bunda hukumat, ta'lim muassasalari, fuqarolik jamiyati va xalqaro tashkilotlar hamkorligi muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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3-ilova

ГЕНДЕРНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО И ПРАВОВАЯ ЗАЩИТА: ПРАВА ЖЕНЩИН И ОТНОСЯЩЕЕСЯ К НИМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО

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Annotatsiya: gender tengligi zamonaviy huquqiy davlat va xalqaro huquqning asosiy tamoyillaridan biridir. Ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishda sezilarli yutuqlarga qaramay, jinsiy kamsitish hayotning ko'plab sohalarida davom etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada gender tengligining asosiy jihatlari, xalqaro va milliy darajadagi ayollarni himoya qilishning huquqiy mexanizmlari, shuningdek, tegishli normalarni amalga oshirishning dolzarb muammolari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: gender tengligi, ayollar huquqlari, kamsitish, xalqaro huquq, qonunchilik.

Аннотация: Гендерное равенство является одним из ключевых принципов современного правового государства и международного права. Несмотря на значительный прогресс в области защиты прав женщин, дискриминация по половому признаку сохраняется во многих сферах жизни. В данной статье рассматриваются основные аспекты гендерного равенства, правовые механизмы защиты женщин на международном и национальном уровнях, а также актуальные проблемы реализации соответствующих норм.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, права женщин, дискриминация, международное право, законодательство.

Гендерное равенство является одним из основополагающих принципов современного демократического общества и неотъемлемым элементом прав человека. Оно предполагает равные права, обязанности и возможности для женщин и мужчин во всех сферах жизни – в политике, экономике, образовании, здравоохранении, семейных и трудовых отношениях. Этот принцип закреплён в ключевых международных правовых актах, таких как Всеобщая декларация прав человека (1948), Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (CEDAW, 1979), а также в целях устойчивого развития ООН (ЦУР), в частности в Цели №5 – «Достижение гендерного равенства и расширение прав и возможностей всех женщин и девочек».

Несмотря на нормативное закрепление гендерного равенства, реальная ситуация в мире свидетельствует о продолжающемся гендерном дисбалансе. Согласно отчету Всемирного экономического форума Global Gender Report 2024, глобальный гендерный разрыв преодолён лишь на 68,6%, а по таким показателям, как участие в экономике и доступ к возможностям карьерного роста, разрыв составляет более 40%. Женщины составляют около 39% мировой рабочей силы, но занимают лишь 28% руководящих должностей. В политической сфере женщины занимают лишь 26% парламентских мест по всему миру, а в правительствах – около 23% министерских постов.

В сфере труда сохраняется устойчивая разница в оплате: по оценке Международной организации труда (МОТ), женщины зарабатывают в среднем на 20% меньше мужчин за равнозначную работу. Кроме того, около 75% неоплачиваемого труда в мире (в том числе по уходу за детьми, больными и пожилыми) приходится на женщин, что значительно ограничивает их возможности профессионального роста и экономической независимости.

В условиях сохраняющегося гендерного неравенства особую значимость приобретает оценка эффективности существующих правовых механизмов защиты прав женщин. Возникает необходимость анализа национальных и международных инструментов, направленных на устранение дискриминации и создание условий для реализации принципа равноправия на практике.

Цель данной статьи – проанализировать законодательные механизмы защиты прав женщин, выявить пробелы в правовом регулировании и предложить пути совершенствования законодательства.

Во многих странах мира сформирована правовая база, направленная на обеспечение равноправия женщин и мужчин. На национальном уровне это выражается в принятии антикоррупционных, трудовых, семейных, уголовных и специальных законов, направленных на устранение гендерной дискриминации. Однако эффективность этих норм зависит не только от их формального наличия, но и от политической воли, качества правоприменительной практики, уровня информированности населения и устойчивости социальных институтов.

Право на равную оплату труда и защита от дискриминации при приёме на работу являются ключевыми элементами трудового законодательства большинства государств.

В странах Европейского союза действует Директива 2006/54/ЕС о реализации принципа равного вознаграждения мужчин и женщин за равный труд. Новая директива ЕС о прозрачности оплаты труда (2023) обязывает работодателей раскрывать информацию о заработной плате и устранять необоснованные различия между полами¹.

В Российской Федерации статья 3 Трудового кодекса прямо запрещает дискриминацию по признаку пола, а статья 132 гарантирует равную оплату за труд равной ценности. Однако, по данным

Росстата, в 2023 году средняя заработная плата женщин всё ещё составляла около 70–75 % от заработной платы мужчин².

В Казахстане, Узбекистане, Грузии и других странах СНГ запрещено увольнение женщины в период беременности и отпуска по уходу за ребёнком. Однако в ряде случаев такие гарантии нивелируются на практике, особенно в частном секторе.

Во Франции, Норвегии, Исландии, а также в некоторых странах Латинской Америки (например, Колумбия и Бразилия) действуют квоты для женщин в совете директоров и на высших управленческих должностях. Например, в Норвегии ещё с 2003 года введено требование о 40 % женского присутствия в советах директоров крупных компаний.

В том, что касается политического участия, можно говорить о том, что на сегодняшний день существуют:

- введение гендерных квот в парламентах (как в странах Скандинавии).
- наличие программы поддержки женщин-политиков.

Теперь немного о такой немаловажной проблеме, как защита от насилия. Одним из наиболее острых вопросов в сфере прав женщин остаётся гендерно обусловленное насилие, включая домашнее насилие и сексуальные домогательства.

В большинстве стран СНГ действуют специальные законы о борьбе с домашним насилием. В Казахстане с 2009 года применяется Закон «О профилактике семейно-бытового насилия», который предусматривает защитные предписания, временную изоляцию агрессора и меры социальной помощи жертвам.

В Украине в 2017 году принят закон «О предотвращении и противодействии домашнему насилию», а в 2022 году ратифицирована Стамбульская конвенция.

В странах ЕС борьба с гендерным насилием регулируется как национальным, так и наднациональным законодательством, в частности Директивой о правах жертв (2012/29/EU). В Испании и Франции существуют специализированные суды по делам о насилии над женщинами, а в Германии — кризисные центры и экстренные линии помощи.

В США сексуальные домогательства регулируются через Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, который запрещает дискриминацию в трудовой сфере, включая враждебную рабочую среду и принуждение к интимным отношениям.

В России, несмотря на наличие уголовной ответственности за побои и насилие (в том числе статьи 116 и 117 УК РФ), до сих пор отсутствует специальный закон о профилактике домашнего насилия, что остаётся предметом широкой общественной и правовой дискуссии.

Также, существенными вопросами являются проблемы реализации законодательства. Здесь, несмотря на относительный прогресс, остаются следующие проблемы:

- формальное равенство vs реальное равенство – законы есть, но их исполнение слабое.
- стереотипы и патриархальные нормы мешают женщинам реализовать права.
- недостаточная защита от кибернасилия и новых форм дискриминации.

В связи с этим, мы предлагаем следующие рекомендации по совершенствованию правовой защиты:

1. Усиление контроля за исполнением антидискриминационных законов.
2. Развитие образовательных программ по гендерному равенству.
3. Введение более строгих санкций за нарушения прав женщин.
4. Расширение международного сотрудничества в этой сфере.

В заключение, мы приходим к следующим выводам. Гендерное равенство – не только правовой, но и социальный вопрос. Хотя законодательство многих стран соответствует международным стандартам, для реального равноправия необходимы системные изменения в общественном сознании и правоприменительной практике.

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3-ilova

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ГЕНДЕР ТЕНГЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ.

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола долзарб муаммолардан бирига бағишланган инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш, гендер тенглиги масалалари. Мақола гендер тенглиги генезисини қисман ўрганади, қонунийликни ўрганади инсон ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги декларацияга асосланган асос ва қалитни тақдим этади инсон тараққиёти тўғрисидаги ҳисоботнинг кўрсаткичлари. Рўйхат асосий халқаро инсон ҳуқуқлари шартномалари ҳам тақдим етилади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунлари билан

тасдиқланган Ўзбекистон Республикасида қабул қилинган гендер тенглигини таъминлаш масалалари таҳлил қилинди.

Калит сўзлар: ривожланган ва ривожланаётган мамлакатлар, юқори даражадаги инсон тараққиёти, инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш, умумжаҳон Декларацияси Инсон ҳуқуқлари, гендер тенглиги, халқаро шартномалар, гендерга йўналтирилган қонунлар, ижтимоий-иқтисодий қўллаб-қувватлаш аёллар учун.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY IN UZBEKISTAN.

Annotation: This article is devoted to one of the pressing problems of human rights protection, gender equality issues. The article partially examines the genesis of gender equality, examines the legal framework based on the Declaration on Human Rights, provides the main indicators for the Human Development Report. It also provides a list of the main international human rights treaties ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzed the laws on ensuring gender equality adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: developed and developing countries, high level of human development, protection of human rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, gender equality, international treaties, gender-oriented laws, socioeconomic support for women.

Кўпгина мамлакатлар учун коронавирус пандемияси билан боғлиқ вазият СОВИД - 19 ижтимоий ва иқтисодий ривожланишга салбий таъсир кўрсатди . Аммо, ҳозирги вазиятга қарамай, Ўзбекистоннинг 2020 йилги инсон тараққиёти тўғрисидаги ҳисоботи 106-ўринни егаллади инсон тараққиёти юқори бўлган мамлакатлар орасида . Инсон тараққиётини белгиловчи асосий масалалар қаторида инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилишни таъминлаш масаласи. Инсон ҳуқуқлари амалга ошириладиган муҳим хусусиятларга ега изчил ва тўлиқ фақат кафолатловчи омиллар мавжуд бўлганда, хусусан бунда давлат асосий рол ўйнайди. Замонавий дунёда инсон ва фуқаролик ҳуқуқларини амалга ошириш ва еркинликлар ҳуқуқий ва сиёсий ҳаётнинг марказига айланди Ўзбекистон ва умуман халқаро ҳамжамият. Бугун , бизнинг раҳбаримизнинг яхши олиб борилган сиёсати туфайли давлат, Ўзбекистон ўз фаолиятини сезиларли даражада оширди жаҳон ҳамжамиятидаги ривожланган ва ривожланаётган мамлакатлар орасида барча соҳаларда ривожланиш анча сезиларли даражада усди.

Инаугурация маросимидаги мурожатида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев Конституция талабларига қатъий риоя қилиш ва мамлакат қонунлари, устувор тамойилини тўлиқ амалга ошириш инсон шаъни ва кадр-қиммати номи асосий бўлиб қолаверади унинг асосий Қонунимизнинг кафолати сифатидаги фаолияти мезони ва инсон кадр-қиммати қандайдир мавҳум, баланд овозли тушунча емас. Бу биз учун, биринчи навбатда, тинчлик ва хавфсизликни таъминлашни англатади ҳар бир фуқаронинг ҳаёти, унинг асосий ҳуқуқ ва еркинликлари .

Беш устувор йўналиш бўйича амалга оширилган кенг кўламли ишлар ижобий натижалар берди. Бунинг асосий кўрсаткичлари орасида меҳнат-Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентига халқ ишончи, президент сайловлари натижалари шундан далолат беради. Бизнинг фикримизча, Ўзбекистон янги инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш устувор йўналишлардан бири бўлган ривожланиш йўлидадир.

Инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш билан боғлиқ масалалар орасида, гендер тенглиги масаласи алоҳида ўрин тутди. Бу масала Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг 48-моддасида тенг ҳуқуқлилик белгиланган еркаклар ва аёллар ўртасидаги ҳуқуқлар. Ҳал қилишга қаратилган муҳим

воқеалардан бири гендер тенглигини таъминлашнинг долзарб муаммоси "16 кунлик фаол Ўзбекистонда 25-ноябр куни "Зўравонликка қарши кураш аксияси бошланди!". Аксия бошланганини ёллон қилиш, Сенат раҳбари Танзила Нарбаева шундай деди зўравонликка қарши курашда "узок вақт ва машаққатли меҳнат талаб қилади ва ҳар биримизнинг иштирокимиз жудаям муҳимдир ва катта аҳамиятга эгадир. Аёллар ва еркаклар ўртасидаги тенглик ва аёлларга нисбатан камситиш йулларини бартараф этиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга, инсон ҳуқуқлари ва қадриятлари нуқтаи назаридан келиб чиққан ҳолдан қарасак. Жаҳон амалиёти шуни кўрсатадики, жинсга асосланган зўравонлик ва тенгсизлик , ижтимоий, ёки иқтисодий чегаралар. Иккаласида ҳам уни жиловлаш учун жиддий чоралар талаб этилади ривожланаётган ва ривожланган мамлакатлар. БМТ маълумотларига кўра, ҳар бири 15 ёшдан ошган учинчи аёл жисмоний ёки ҳаётида камида бир марта жинсий зўравонликга дуч келган.

Аёлларга нисбатан инсон ҳуқуқлари масаласи ташкилотдир Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти узок вақт давомида жалб қилинган, 1945 йилда қабул қилинган Низом Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти "имонни яна бир бор тасдиқлашни" мақсад қилган инсоннинг қадр-қиммати ва қадр-қимматида асосий инсон ҳуқуқлари инсон ва еркаклар ва аёлларнинг тенг ҳуқуқларида." Низомнинг 1-моддасига биноан, Бирлашган мақсадлардан бири Миллатлар инсон ҳуқуқлари ва фундаментал ҳурмат тарғиб қилишдир ҳамма учун еркинликлар, " ирки, жинси, тили ёки динидан фарқ қилмасдан."Тақиқлаш мақолаларда жинсий алоқа асосида камситиш яна бир бор тасдиқланган 13 (бош Ассамблеянинг ваколатлари) ва 55 (универсални тарғиб қилиш инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳурмат қилиш). 1948 йилда инсон ҳуқуқлари Умумжаҳон Декларацияси қабул қилинди, еркаклар ҳам, аёллар ҳам унда кўрсатилган ҳуқуқларга эга "ҳеч қандай ҳолда фарқи йук.

Сўнгги ўн йилликларда аёллар ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш учун кўп ишлар қилинди . Бироқ, бир қатор муҳим масалалар ҳали ҳал қилинмаган ва аёллар дуч келадиган ҳақиқат ўзгаришда давом етмоқда, камситишнинг тобора кўпроқ янги шакллари намоиш этилиши . Бундан ташқари, аёлларнинг айрим тоифалари бошқа сабабларга кўра камситилади, шу жумладан еши , етник келиб чиқиши, миллати, дини, соғлиғи ҳолати, оилавий аҳвол, маълумот, ногиронлик ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳолат. Бу ҳар хил турдаги камситишларнинг комбинацияси Бунга қаратилган ечимлар ва чоратadbирларни ишлаб чиқишда барча йул йуриқларни ётиборга олиш керак аёлларга нисбатан камситишга қарши кураш керак .

Тенгсизлик кескин давом етмоқда еркаклар ва аёллар уйда, иш жойида қанча кучга эга ёки сиёсатда. Уйда аёллар уч барабар кўпроқ иш қилишади еркакларга қараганда . Гарчи кўплаб мамлакатларда аёллар ва еркаклар сайловларда овоз бериш учун тенг ҳуқуқларга эга. 90 фоиз давлат ва ҳукумат раҳбарларининг иши аёллар қулидадир. Бу кўрсаткичлар шуни кўрсатадики, Ўзбекистон мустақил Давлат, халқаро ҳуқуққа қатъий риоя қилади ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий ва иқтисодий нормаларни назарда тутувчи нормалар аёлларни ҳар қандай камситиш ва таъқиблардан ҳимоя қилиш. Ўзбекистон Республикаси томонидан хотин-қизлар ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш мақсадида Қуйидаги халқаро норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича ратификация қилинди: Мажбурий ёки мажбурий меҳнат тўғрисидаги Конвенция, 1930 йил, Женева; Одамларнинг ҳаракатини бостириш ва эксплуатация қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция бошқаларнинг фоҳишабозлиги (Бош Ассамблеянинг 317-сонли қарори билан қабул қилинган (ИВ) декабр 2, 1949); Меҳнат учун еркаклар ва аёллар учун тенг ҳақ тўлаш тўғрисидаги Конвенция тенг қиймат " (29 йил 1951 июнда ўттиз тўртинчи куни қабул қилинган халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти Бош конференциясининг сессияси); Оналикни ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция (ўттиз бешинчи куни қабул қилинган халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти Бош конференциясининг сессияси, томонидан чақирилган Женевада халқаро меҳнат идорасининг бошқарув органи июн куни учрашди 4, 1952); Аёлларнинг сиёсий ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги Конвенция (қабул қилинган бош Ассамблея қарори

билан 640 (ВИИ) декабр куни 20, 1952); Мажбурий меҳнатни бекор қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция (25 йилда қабул қилинган 1957 йил июн, халқаро Бош конференция томонидан Меҳнат ташкилоти қирқинчи сессиясида. Кучга кириш: январ 17, 1959); Фуқаролик ва сиёсий ҳуқуқлар тўғрисидаги халқаро Пакт (қабул қилинган бош Ассамблеянинг 2200 а (XXI) қарори билан 16 декабрда, 1966);

Камситишнинг барча шакллари бартараф этиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция Аёллар (Бош Ассамблеянинг 34/180-сонли қарори билан қабул қилинган Декабр 18, 1979); Халқаро фуқаролик жиҳатлари тўғрисидаги Конвенция Болаларни Ўғирлаш (Гаага, Октябр 25, 1980); Бола ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги Конвенция (қабул қилинган ва имзолаш учун очилган, бош Ассамблеянинг 44/25-сонли қарори билан ратификация ва қўшилиш ноябр 20, 1989); Қийноқлар ва бошқа шафқатиз, ғайриинсоний ёки Камситувчи муомала ёки жазо. (Қабул қилинган Бош Ассамблея қарори билан 39/46 декабр 10, 1984); Юқорида айтиб ўтилган халқаро шартномалар асосида, йилда Ўзбекистон миллий ва маданий қадриятларни, ижтимоий-сиёсий қарашларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, халқларнинг миллий манфаатларини ҳурмат қилган ҳолда ва Ўзбекистон Республикасида яшовчи Миллатлар, қуйидагилар gender тенглигини таъминлаш, "тенг ҳуқуқларнинг кафолатлари тўғрисида" ги қонунлар қабул қилинди аёллар ва еркаклар учун имкониятлар", " аёлларни таъқиблардан ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида ва зўравонлик", "фуқароларнинг репродуктив саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисида", " тўғрисида Оила кодексининг 15-моддасига ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар", " жорий этиш тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикаси меҳнат кодексига киритилган ўзгартишлар Шунингдек, 20 дан ортиқ президент фармонлари ва ҳукумат қарорлари қабул қилинди . Бир қатор ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар зўравонликнинг олдини олиш бўйича саъй-ҳаракатларни кучайтириш учун қилинган аёлларга ва оиладаги зўравонликка қарши кураш . Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 19 майдаги Фармони билан 2021 йилда жабрланган аёлларни реабилитация қилиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисидаги қонун зўравонлик ўз вақтида қабул қилинган ва тизимни яратишга қаратилган зўравонликка учраган аёлларга ёрдам бериш, олдини олиш ва оилавий ва оиладаги зўравонликнинг салбий оқибатларини бартараф этиш . Жумладан, Маҳалла ва оилани қўллаб-қувватлаш вазирлиги ташкил қилди 29 аёллар реабилитация ва мослаштириш марказлари. Илгари , реабилитация марказлари ном сифатида ишлаган - давлат нотижорат ташкилотлари, аммо ҳозирда уларнинг фаолияти тўлиқ Давлат бюджетидан молиялаштирилади. Алоқа ўрнатиш ва тезкор таъминлаш учун психологик, психотерапевтик, ҳуқуқий ёрдам, аёлларга маслаҳат ва маълумот таъқиб ва зўравонликдан азият чекганлар, ўз жонига қасд қилганлар ёки ўз жонига қасд бор, ишонч телефонлари "1146" миллий интерактив платформага мувофиқлаштирилди "AZIZ-AYOL.UZ ". Шунингдек, "аёллар дафтарчаси"га 74 мингдан ортиқ аёллар киритилган, ким ўз ҳуқуқлари ва қонуний манфаатларини бузганлик учун мурожаат қилган, етакчи мутахассислардан ҳуқуқий ёрдам олинди. 71,000 дан ортиқ "аёллар дафтарига" киритилган аёллар зўравонлик ва зўравонлик, ижтимоий муаммоларга дуч келган ва олган малакали психологларнинг психологик ёрдами. Олий Мажлис Сенатининг ўн бешинчи ялпи мажлисида Ўзбекистонда Gender тенглигига еришиш стратегияси тасдиқланди. 2030 йилда. Парламент юқори палатаси раиси ўз нутқида Танзила Нарбаеванинг айтишича, Ўзбекистон тарихида биринчи марта ва унинг сўзларига кўра, сиёсий партиялардаги аёлларнинг улуши 44% га етди олий маълумот-40%, тадбиркорликда-35%. Аёллар ахборот ва коммуникацияларга кенг жалб қилинган, инновация, энергетика ва муҳандислик соҳалари. 15000 дан ортиқ захира 81 вазирлик ва идораларда илғор ва билимли аёллардан иборат кадрлар шакллантирилди, деди у. Сенат раҳбарининг сўзларига кўра, юқори лавозимдаги аёлларнинг улуши 27% га етди. Олтита аёл ҳоким ва биттаси елчи этиб тайинланди. Хотин-қизларни ижтимоий-иқтисодий қўллаб-қувватлаш асосий мақсад ҳисобланади. Натижада "аёллар дафтарчаси" тизими жорий етилди. Қоплаш учун тизим мавжуд ота-онасини йўқотган муҳтож қизларни тарбиялаш харажатлари ёки улардан бири, боқувчиси бўлмаган ёлғиз аёллар, ва кам таъминланган оилалар қизлари учун грантлар сони икки баравар кўпайди улар олий таълим

муассасалари ўқишлари. Стратегиянинг йўналишлари қуйидагиларга мувофиқ белгиланади БМТнинг 2030 йилгача бўлган даврдаги барқарор ривожланиш мақсадлари. Катта ёшдаги аёлларни тайинлаш амалиёти давлат идораларининг юқори ва қуйи даражаларида лавозимлар кенгайди; Gender номутаносиблиги мавжуд бўлган давлат органларида, аёллар ва еракларнинг тенг вакили қуйидагилар орқали таъминланади вақтинчалик квота тизимини жорий этиш.; Бандликни таъминлаш бўйича ишларнинг самарадорлиги, муносиб меҳнат шароитларини яратиш ва ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватлаш заиф ва кам таъминланган аёллар, айниқса оилалардаги аёллар қишлоқ жойларда яшаши кўпаяди ва ўз-ўзини иш билан таъминлашга эришилади.; зўравонлик ва зўравонлик ҳолатларининг олдини олиш иш жойидаги аёлларни камситиш ва салбий муносабатларни бартараф этиш. Хулоса қилиб шунини таъкидлашни истардимки, янги Ўзбекистон бу соҳада БМТ Конвенсия органлари билан ҳамкорликни ривожлантирмоқда аёлларнинг ривожланиши ва уларнинг имкониятларини кенгайтириш камситишнинг барча шакллари бартараф этиш тўғрисидаги Конвенцияга мувофиқ аёлларга қарши, шунингдек Пекин Декларацияси ва платформаси ҳаракати жадал ривожланмоқда. Мамлакатимиз вақти-вақти билан БМТ қўмитасига ахборот тақдим этади тараққиёт бўйича аёлларга нисбатан камситишни бартараф этиш ушбу соҳада ўз мажбуриятларини амалга оширмоқда. Халқаро экспертлар Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти кўплаб ижобий ўзгаришлар ва тараққиётни қайд этди жамиятнинг сиёсий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва маданий соҳаларида аёлларнинг роли ва мавқеини ўзгартиришда катта ҳиссасини қўшди мансабдор шахслар масъулиятини ошириш ва ваколатли барча масалаларга ўз вақтида жавоб берадиган (ваколатли) органлар ва gender тенгсизлиги, аёллар ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш билан боғлиқ ҳолатлар, аёлларга зулм қилиш, уларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларининг бузилиши ижтимоий ҳаёт (хусусан, ижтимоий тармоқларда) жамоатчиликка салбий таъсир кўрсатмаслик учун фикр; яъни қонунийлик ва тенглик тамойилини таъминлаш. Хулоса қилиб шунини таъкидлашни истардимки, ҳуқуқларнинг тенглиги бутун инсон ҳаётида асосий роль уйнайди. Аёллар ва ераклар жуда ёшлигидан ва кексаликка қадар турли хил кўринишларга дуч келиши мумкин. Инсон ҳаётидаги даврга боғлиқ бўлган аниқ ўзига хос хусусиятларга ега бўлган жинсга асосланган камситиш. Бугунги кунда ҳукуматлар, шунингдек, ижтимоий шериклар сонининг кўпайиши, тузатиш чоралари бўлмаган тақдирда, салбий омиллар вақт ўтиши билан ва авлодлар давомида кўпайиши ва кучайиши, аёллар, оилалар ва жамият учун салбий оқибатларга олиб келиши мумкинлигини тан олишмоқда. Она ва боланинг омон қолишини таъминлаш учун хавфсиз оналик ва қафолатланган тиббий ёрдам оналар, чақалоқлар, жамоалар ва халқлар ҳаётининг асосидир. Бу, шунингдек, аёлларнинг муносиб меҳнати ва маҳсулдорлигининг асосий элементидир.

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WOMEN IN THE 21ST CENTURY: CHALLENGES AND PROGRESS

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Introduction In today's world, women play a powerful role in society. They are doctors, teachers, engineers, politicians, and even astronauts. More and more women are becoming leaders and making important changes. However, many challenges still exist. Even in 2025, women face problems such as gender inequality, violence, and lack of opportunities. This article explores how women's lives have changed in the 21st century, what problems they still face, and how they are fighting for a better future.

Education and Career In the past, many girls could not go to school. Today, the number of girls going to school is higher than ever before. Education has opened many doors for women. Now, women work in almost every field. Some are CEOs of companies, some are famous scientists, and others are successful athletes or artists.

However, women often earn less money than men for the same job. This is called the gender pay gap. Also, many women face difficulties when they try to move up in their careers. In some countries, women are expected to stay at home and take care of the family, even if they have higher education.

Gender Roles and Society

Gender roles are expectations about how men and women should behave. In many cultures, women are still expected to be quiet, gentle, and family-oriented. But the truth is, women are strong and capable of doing anything they want. Around the world, young women are changing traditional roles. They are speaking up, leading protests, and building new lives for themselves.

Social media has also helped women share their voices. Campaigns like #MeToo have shown that women are not afraid to speak out against abuse and inequality. Women are helping each other, creating strong communities online and offline.

Challenges Women Still Face

Even though there has been progress, many women still face serious problems:

- **Violence:** Domestic violence, sexual harassment, and human trafficking affect millions of women worldwide.
- **Discrimination:** In many places, women are not given the same respect or opportunities as men.
- **Lack of support:** Many women do not receive enough help when they become mothers or have to take care of their families.
- **Cultural pressure:** Some women are forced to marry young or are not allowed to make their own life choices.

These problems are not only women's issues — they are human rights issues.

Women Making a Difference

Despite the challenges, many women are creating change. For example:

- Malala Yousafzai, a young girl from Pakistan, risked her life for girls' education and won the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Greta Thunberg, a teenager from Sweden, is leading the world in the fight against climate change.
- In many African countries, women are starting businesses and helping their communities grow.
- In Uzbekistan and Central Asia, women are becoming more active in business, technology, and government.

These women prove that no matter where you come from, you can make a difference.

Conclusion — The Future Is Equal

The world is changing, and women are leading the way. There is still a long road ahead, but with education, support, and equal rights, the future can be bright for everyone. It is important for both men and women to work together for equality. When women succeed, families, communities, and countries grow stronger.

Let's continue to support women's rights — not just on special days, but every day.

3-ilova

GENDER TENGLIGI, XOTIN-QIZLARNING HUQUQLARI VA ULARGA TAALUQLI QONUNCHILIK HUJJATLARI HAQIDA

Izbosarova Ruhshona Haytboy qizi

Toshkent Amaliy fanlar universiteti 3-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi tushunchasi, uning ijtimoiy va huquqiy asoslari, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash borasidagi qonunchilik bazasi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, xalqaro normalar va ularning milliy qonunchilikka integratsiyasi, gender tengligiga erishishda mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari muhokama qilinadi. Maqola so'ngida gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha takliflar ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, xotin-qizlar huquqlari, huquqiy himoya, O'zbekiston qonunchiligi, gender siyosati, diskriminatsiya.

Gender tengligi — jamiyatda erkaklar va ayollar teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishini anglatadi. Bu prinsip nafaqat inson huquqlari doirasida, balki ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning muhim omili sifatida ham alohida e'tiborga loyiq. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash va ularga huquqiy himoya berish zamonaviy huquqiy davlatning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridandir.

1. Gender tengligi tushunchasi va uning huquqiy asoslari;

Gender tengligi bu — nafaqat formal, balki amaliy tenglikni anglatadi. Bu degani, erkaklar va ayollar hayotning barcha jabhalarida bir xil imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishi lozim. O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasining 18-moddasida barcha fuqarolar jinsidan qat'i nazar, teng huquqlarga ega ekani belgilab qo'yilgan.

2. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlari: xalqaro va milliy normalar;

Xalqaro hujjatlar:

BMTning "Ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etish to'g'risidagi konvensiya" (CEDAW)

2030-yilgacha Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (5-maqsad: Gender tengligiga erishish)

Milliy hujjatlar:

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonuni (2019)

"Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019)

3. Gender tengligiga erishishda muammolar:

- Patriarxal ijtimoiy stereotiplar
- Ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtirokining cheklanganligi
- Qonunlar amaliyotga to'liq joriy etilmagan

4. Taklif va tavsiyalar:

- Gender masalalarini maktab va OTM o'quv dasturlariga kiritish
- Ayollar uchun yetakchilik treninglarini ko'paytirish
- Gender auditi tizimini joriy etish

Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyotida gender tengligi fundamental qadriyat sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu masala O'zbekistonda ham davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Gender tenglik – faqat ayollarni emas, balki erkaklarni ham teng huquqli va teng imkoniyatli shaxslar sifatida ko'rish konsepsiyasidir. Gender tengligi – bu erkaklar va ayollarning, shuningdek, boshqa jins vakillarining barcha sohalarda teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishidir. Bu faqat huquqiy tenglik emas, balki ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarda tenglikni ham anglatadi. Bu qonunlar xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitish holatlarini oldini olish, ularni har qanday shakldagi zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish va gender tenglikni amalda ta'minlashni maqsad qilgan. 2022–2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan Gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha milliy strategiya asosida ayollarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish choralari ko'rilmoqda.

- "Ayollar daftari" tashabbusi, mahalliy darajada ayollar bandligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.
- Zo'ravonlik qurbonlariga psixologik va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish markazlari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

O'zbekiston BMTning CEDAW konvensiyasiga 1995 yilda qo'shilgan. Bu hujjat xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etishga chaqiradi. BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (SDG-5) – gender tengligini asosiy ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilaydi. O'zbekistondagi "Xotin-qizlar to'g'risida"gi qonun, Mehnat kodeksi, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi qonun va xalqaro huquqiy asoslar, masalan, CEDAW Konvensiyasi va BMT Deklaratsiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash, muammolarni hal etish uchun qo'llaniladigan chora-tadbirlar va yo'llar ham ko'rsatilgan. Maqola jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash va xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini to'liq amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan qonuniy va ijtimoiy islohotlarni tavsiya etadi. Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bir qator asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlar bilan kafolatlangan. Ushbu qonunlar xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va shaxsiy huquqlarini himoya qiladi. Asosiy qonunlar va hujjatlarni ko'rib chiqaylik:

O'zbekistonning Mehnat Kodeksida xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari alohida ko'rib chiqilgan. Xotin-qizlar uchun: Homiladorlik va tug'ishdan keyingi ta'til: Xotin-qizlarga homiladorlik davrida va bolani tarbiyalashda maxsus ta'til beriladi. Bu ta'til muddati 140 kunni tashkil etadi (70 kun homiladorlikdan oldin va 70 kun tug'ishdan keyin). Ish joylarida xavfsizlik: Xotin-qizlar uchun xavfli va zararli ish sharoitlaridan himoya qilishga qaratilgan me'yorlar mavjud.

O'zbekistonda "Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi qonun (2019-yil) qabul qilindi. Bu qonun oilada xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikning oldini olish, ularni himoya qilish va ushbu holatlarni qayd etishda rasmiy tizimni samarali tashkil etishni nazarda tutadi. Qonun quyidagilarga yo'naltirilgan: Zo'ravonlikka uchragan shaxslarni himoya qilish: Oilada zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlar uchun yuridik va psixologik yordam taqdim etiladi.

Preventiv chora-tadbirlar: Oilada zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish uchun jamoat tizimlari va davlat tashkilotlarining birgalikda ishlashi ko'zda tutilgan.

Xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar: Xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishda xalqaro miqyosda bir qator huquqiy hujjatlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ulardan eng mashhurlari quyidagilar: BMTning Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan diskriminatsiyani yo'qotish to'g'risidagi Konvensiyasi (CEDAW): 1979-yilda qabul qilingan bu konvensiya xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishni maqsad qilgan. CEDAW Konvensiyasi xotin-qizlarni barcha shakllardagi diskriminatsiyadan himoya qilishni talab qiladi va davlatlardan ularga qarshi diskriminatsiyani bartaraf etishni talab qiladi. Bu konvensiya O'zbekistonda ham ratifikatsiya qilingan va uning tamoyillari mamlakat qonunchiligida aks etgan. BMTning 1993-yilgi deklaratsiyasi xotin-qizlarga nisbatan barcha shakllardagi zo'ravonlikni yo'qotish va bu borada xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirishni maqsad qilgan. O'zbekiston bu deklaratsiyaga rioya qilishga kelishgan va oilada zo'ravonlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish uchun qonuniy asoslarni yaratish maqsadida choralarni ko'rmoqda.

Muammolar va ularni hal etish yo'llari: O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishda ma'lum bir yutuqlar bor, lekin hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. Bular: Stereotiplar va an'anaviy qarashlar: Ko'plab hududlarda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini hali ham an'anaviy qarashlar bilan cheklangan. Ba'zi joylarda ularning ishlash, ta'lim olish yoki siyosatda ishtirok etishiga qarshi qarashlar mavjud.

Huquqiy ta'lim: Xotin-qizlarga o'z huquqlari haqida keng tushuncha berish va huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimini kuchaytirish.

Mamlakatda zo'ravonlikni oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish: Oiladagi zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashish tizimining samaradorligini oshirish va zo'ravonlikka uchragan xotin-qizlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni takidlab aytishimiz joizki, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari bo'yicha jiddiy qonunchilik islohotlari amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham muammolar mavjud. Gender tengligi — inson huquqlari, adolat va taraqqiyot uchun muhim tamoyildir. O'zbekiston gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'lida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishgan bo'lsa-da, bu borada hali amalga oshirilishi zarur bo'lgan ishlar ko'p. Huquqiy mexanizmlarning mustahkamligi, amaliy natijadorlik bilan birga kechishi lozim. Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tenglikni ta'minlash, ularni himoya qilish va jamiyatda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar talab etiladi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlari va ichki qonunchilik tizimi orqali xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishga yanada katta e'tibor qaratish zarur. Gender tengligi jamiyat taraqqiyoti va inson huquqlari tizimining muhim ko'rsatkichidir. O'zbekiston gender tenglikni ta'minlash bo'yicha muhim huquqiy va institutsional islohotlarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Biroq, bu boradagi yutuqlarni mustahkamlash uchun aholining huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish, ta'lim va tarbiyada gender yondashuvni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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SECTION 4: WOMEN'S HEALTH AND HEALTH INSURANCE - INNOVATIONS FOR WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE.

4-ilova

OILADA SIBLING MUNOSABATLARNING SHAXS RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIR ETISHINING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada oiladagi sibling munosabatlarning xarakterli xususiyatlari va ularning shaxs shakllanish jarayonida tutgan o'rni haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sibling, ota-ona, ijtimoiy muhit, muloqot, psixologiya, nizo, inqiroz, shaxs

Ma'lum bir xalq yoki jamiyatning kamol topishi, rivojlanishi, dunyo miqyosida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lishi kishilar o'rtasidagi jipslik, o'zaro qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi omillar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Shaxslararo munosabatlarning ilk bosqichlari mikroiklim tarkibiga kiruvchi oilada namoyon bo'la boshlaydi. Bola kishilarning kundalik hayoti qanday kechishini, bir-birlari bilan qanday muomala qilishini, kishilar o'rtasida

qanday hissiyotlar almashinishini oilada kuzatish yo'li bilan bilib oladi. Kuzatganlaridan olgan bilimlarini keyinchalik o'zining misolida ko'rsata boshlaydi. Bolada taqlidchanlik yoki imitativ xususiyat o'ta darajada yuqori bo'lib, u ko'rganlarining mazmuniga ko'p ahamiyat bermasdan, aksincha xatti-harakatlarni qayta sodir etishga asosiy urg'uni yo'naltiradi. Ammo yana shunday jihat borki, dunyoni o'rganish faqatgina bola va kattalar munosabatlari vositasida kechmaydi. Bola va bola munosabatlari yoki sibling munosabatlar (inglizcha sibling, sibs – bir oiladagi akalar va opalar ma'nosini bildiradi) ahamiyat kasb etadi. Oiladagi aka-ukalar, opa-singillar, umuman oiladagi farzandlar fan tilida "siblinglar" deb yuritiladi. Avvalgi asrlarda oila mavzusiga kam e'tibor qaratilgani bilan, keyingi paytlarda nafaqat oila mavzusida, balki oilaning tarkibiy qismlari yuzasidan ham tadqiqot va izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.

Ko'pgina tadqiqotchilar shaxsning sibling maqomi uning shaxsiga, er-xotinlik va ota-onalik maqomlariga, do'stlar bilan muomalasiga, ishda rahbariyat va hamkasblar bilan o'rnatadigan muloqotlarining xarakteriga ta'sir etishini o'rganishgan. Jumladan, Siblinglar raqobati hodisasi G.T. Xomentauskas tomonidan fanga kiritilgan va o'rganilgan. Bunda bolalarning o'zaro munosabatlari, qachon bir-biriga raqib, qachon birlashishlari o'rganilgan. Masalan, oilaviy inqirozlar paytida, ota-ona qazo qilganda yoki xastalanib qolganda ular albatta bir-biriga muruvvat qiladi, jipslashadi. Aksariyat hollarda esa, ayniqsa, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ko'pincha bitta ota-onaning farzandlari o'rtasida o'ziga xos tarang munosabatlar kuzatilgan. Bu narsa o'sha jamiyatlardagi shaxsiy avtonomiya fenomeni bilan bog'liq bo'lib, har bir inson ilk yoshlikdan faqat o'z manfaati uchun yashaydi va kurashadi. Bunday sharoitda sibling munosabatlarining faqat ijobiy bo'lishiga erishish ancha mushkul. [1]

Shunday bo'lsada sibling nomutanosiblikni bir qancha usullar yordamida yumshatish mumkin.

-qiziqishlarga yo'naltirish. Turli hissiy buzilishlar, kutuvlarning mos emasligidan kelib chiquvchi sibling raqobatning oldini olish uchun farzandlarni o'z qiziqishlari doirasida yo'naltirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu ularda ziddiyat keltirib chiqaruvchi momentlarning kamayishiga olib keladi. Farzandlar bitta ota-onadan bitta mintaqada tug'ilgan bo'lishiga qaramay, ular alohida hayotiy sohalarga qiziqishga moyil bo'ladilar. Ilk bolalik davridan boshlaboq bolada predmet va hodisalarning muayyan turiga qiziqish alomatlari seziladi. Ota-onalardan talab qilinadigan narsa shuki, bu qiziqishlarni ehtiyotkorlik bilan yo'naltirish, ya'ni qiziqishning faoliyatga aylanishiga sharoit yaratib berishdir. Ma'lumki shaxs o'ziga yoqqan faoliyat bilan shug'ullansa ishdagi unumdorlik yana oshadi, yangi texnologik muhitning yuzaga kelishiga zamin hozirlanadi. Aksincha qiziqish darajasi past bo'lgan sharoitda mehnatdagi unumdorlik ham shunga yarasha bo'ladi. Xuddi shu tamoyilni siblinglarga nisbatan ham qo'llash zarur. Ularga turli xil kasbiy faoliyatlarning namunalarini, o'zlariga moslangan shaklda ko'rsatib berib, keyinchalik qaysi soha ularning qiziqishi doirasiga kirishi aniqlab olinadi. Masalan bolalarga hamshira obraziga mos tushadigan o'yinchoq aslahalar, o'qituvchi obraziga mos tushadigan jihozlar va shu kabi materiallar havola qilinadi. Bola bunda o'zi ma'qul topgan material bilan unumli vaqt o'tkazishga moyil bo'ladi.

-namuna bo'lish. Bola hali kichkinadek ko'ringani bilan unda yaxshigina taqlidchanlik qobiliyati mavjud bo'ladi. Shu bois u kattalardan ongsiz ravishda bir qancha xususiyatlarni o'zlashtirib oladi. Ota-onalar buni hisobga olgan holda o'zaro nizolarga barham berishi talab etiladi. Oilaviy muammolarda bahs-munozaraga

moyillikni pasaytirish, aksincha jipslashish orqali muqobil yechimni izlash sibling munosabatlarning ham barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

-ta'sir etuvchi fizik muhitni yaxshilash. Bunda bola o'sib kelayotgan fizik muhit agressiyaga moyillikni qo'zg'atuvchi predmetlardan tozalanadi. Tig'li aslahalar, bir-biriga jismoniy hujum qilishga yo'nalgan o'yinchoqlar, og'ir yuk ko'tarishga yo'nalgan mehnat jihozlari, ko'p taom iste'mol qilishga olib keladigan oshxona sharoitlari va shu kabi faktorlar ta'siri imkon qadar yo'qotilishi lozim. Bunday omillar siblinglar o'rtasidagi raqobatning keskinlashishiga, dushmanlik ruhidagi hujumkor kayfiyatning paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi.

Antik davrlardan to yaqin o'tmishga qadar ota-onalar o'zlari dunyoga keltirgan farzandlarning kelajagi, ayni paytdagi ruhiy va jismoniy holatiga kam qayg'urishgan. Lekin, 19-asr boshlari 20-asrning o'rtalariga kelib ota-onalar farzandlarining jamiyatda tutajak o'rinlari, ularning ijtimoiylashuviga alohida e'tibor bera boshlaganlar [2]

Bugungi kunga kelib jamiyatda yetuk shaxsni tarbiyalash dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Hozirgi globallashuv davrida yetuk shaxsni tarbiyalashga to'siq bo'luvchi juda ko'plab chalg'ituvchi faktorlar mavjud. Ularni yengib o'tish uchun ota-onalardan yuksak iroda kuchi va katta mas'uliyat talab etiladi. Oiladagi tenglik muhitini barqaror ushlab turish uchun ko'pgina jihatlarga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Bulardan biri muayyan jins xususiyatlarini ustuvor sanamaslikdir. Oilaga yangi mehmon sifatida tashrif buyurgan godak o'g'il yoki qiz bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar ularni jins xususiyatlariga ko'ra ajratish mutlaqo yaramaydi. Odatda oilada o'g'il farzandlar ko'proq ustuvorlikka ega bo'lishlari ijtimoiy stereotipga aylangan. Bu holga barham berish, kelgusida sibling munosabatlardagi tenglik va barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi. Aks holda farzandlar o'rtasida bir-birlarini maqomiga ko'ra ajratish kabi salbiy jihatlar paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Ba'zi ota-onalar bolalarda 3, 6, 13-14 yoshlarda muqarrar ravishda bo'lib o'tadigan krizislarni bilmaydilar. Bu yosh bosqichlarida bola ruhiyatida yangi psixologik qo'shimchalar yuzaga keladi. Bu esa ularning kattalar, jumladan ota-onalar bilan bo'lgan munosabatlarida ko'zga tashlanadi. Buni sezmagani ba'zi ota-onalar "bolam nihoyatda qaysar, quloqsiz bo'lib qoldi", deb o'ylaydilar va shikoyat qilishga tushadilar. Bunga qarshi o'zlaricha chora-tadbirlar belgilashlari natijasida ota-ona va bola bir-birlarini tushunolmay qoladilar. Bolaning ota-onadan bezish hollari kuzatiladi [3]

Bunday holatlarda shoshma-shosharlik bilan hukm chiqarish yaramaydi. Aka-uka va opa-singillar o'rtasida ko'pincha kichik nizolar bo'lib turadi. Buni siblinglar o'rtasidagi sho'xliklarga o'xshatish mumkin. Ammo, bunday nizolar krizis davrida avj olib, kuchayib ketishi mumkin. Farzandlar o'zlarida kechayotgan psixologik o'zgarishlarni darrov anglab yeta bermaydilar. Bunda ham ota-ona va siblinglar aro munosabatlarga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Farzandlarga keskin sanksiyalarni qo'llab yuborish, ularda chuqur psixologik travmalar qoldiradi. Ularga ehtiyotkorlik bilan, mayin ohangda murojaat etilishi va shu asnoda tushuntirish harakatlari olib borilishi lozim.

Yuqorida aytilgan ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirgan holda quyidagi tavsiyalarni berish maqsadga muvofiqdir;

- siblinglar aro mehr-muruvvat uyg'otish

-
- ularning jismoniy salomatligiga e'tibor berish
 - ularning vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish
 - tengdoshlari bilan muloqotga kirishishlariga ko'maklashish
 - jins xususiyatlarini afzal ko'rmaslik
 - nizoli vaziyatlarda keskin qaror qilmaslik

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4-ilova

**XOTIN-QIZLAR SALOMATLIGI VA TIBBIY SUG'URTA – TIBBIYOT VA SOG'LIQNI
SAQLASH SOHASIDA AYOLLARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN INNOVATSIYALAR.**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlar salomatligini muhofaza qilish va ularga ko'rsatilayotgan tibbiy xizmatlarni takomillashtirishda tibbiy sug'urtaning o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, sog'liqni saqlash sohasida ayollarga yo'naltirilgan innovatsion yondashuvlar – raqamli texnologiyalar, onlayn maslahatlar, genetik diagnostika va boshqa zamonaviy usullarning joriy etilishi muhokama qilinadi. Maqola yurtimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar asosida ayollarning sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish, profilaktika ishlarini kengaytirish va iqtisodiy himoyasini ta'minlash yo'llarini yoritadi.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется роль медицинского страхования в защите здоровья женщин и улучшении предоставляемых им медицинских услуг. Также будут обсуждаться вопросы внедрения инновационных подходов, ориентированных на женщин, в здравоохранение: цифровых технологий, онлайн-консультаций, генетической диагностики и других современных методов. В статье освещаются пути формирования здорового образа жизни женщин, расширения профилактической работы, обеспечения их экономической защищенности на основе проводимых в нашей стране реформ.

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of health insurance in protecting women's health and improving the medical services provided to them. It also discusses the introduction of innovative approaches to women's health care - digital technologies, online consultations, genetic diagnostics and other modern methods. The article highlights ways to form a healthy lifestyle for women, expand preventive work and ensure their economic protection based on the reforms being carried out in our country.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar salomatligi, tibbiy sug'urta, innovatsiyalar, sog'liqni saqlash, genetik tahlil, raqamli tibbiyot, profilaktika, gender yondashuv.

Ключевые слова: женское здоровье, медицинское страхование, инновации, здравоохранение, генетический анализ, цифровая медицина, профилактика, гендерный подход.

Keywords: women's health, health insurance, innovations, healthcare, genetic analysis, digital medicine, prevention, gender approach.

KIRISH

Sog'lom hayot tarzi inson salomatligi va farovonligi uchun asosiy omillardan biri sanaladi. Bu tushuncha o'zida keng ko'lamli jihatlarni mujassam etadi va unga obyektiv hamda subyektiv omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Obyektiv omillar qatoriga aholi turmush darajasi, ya'ni moliyaviy holat, uy-joy bilan ta'minlanganlik, sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining mavjudligi, ekologik holat va boshqa omillar kiradi. Ko'plab davlatlar hali ham aholining, ayniqsa ayollarning sog'lom turmush tarziga zamin yaratadigan ijtimoiy sharoitlarni to'liq shakllantira olmaganini tan olishadi. Shu sababli rivojlangan mamlakatlar hukumati fuqarolarning sog'lom hayot tarzini ta'minlash uchun turli imkoniyat va vositalarni ishga solmoqda. Bu vositalar orasida jismoniy faollik, jismoniy tarbiya hamda sportning ommaviy turlari muhim o'rin egallaydi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda aholining 30 foizdan ortig'i sport bilan shug'ullanadi, lekin ushbu faoliyatda ishtirok etayotgan ayollar soni odatda 10-15 foiz atrofida. Aholining sport bilan shug'ullanish darajasi 3-10% bo'lgan mamlakatlarda esa ayollarning bu sohadagi faolligi bor-yo'g'i 1-3% ni tashkil etadi. Ayollar orasida sportga qiziqishning past bo'lishiga tarixiy, diniy va madaniy an'analar ta'siri katta, ayniqsa Sharq mamlakatlarida bu omillar sezilarli. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda sportni rivojlantirishda ayollarni sportga jalb etish, ular uchun zarur infratuzilmani yaratish, ularning sport bilan muntazam shug'ullanishiga rag'batlantirish ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xotin-qizlar salomatligi har qanday jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omillaridan biridir. Ayollarning sog'ligi nafaqat oilaviy farovonlik, balki jamiyatdagi umumiy demografik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda tibbiyot tizimida olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar, xususan xotin-qizlar salomatligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar, davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ayollarga qaratilgan tibbiy sug'urta tizimi va innovatsion sog'liqni saqlash texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi dolzarb masaladir.

Tibbiy sug'urtaning xotin-qizlar salomatligidagi o'rni

Tibbiy sug'urta tizimi ayollarning sog'lig'ini muhofaza qilishda moliyaviy xavfsizlik kafolati sifatida xizmat qiladi. Xususan, homiladorlik, tug'ruq, ginekologik muolajalar va saraton kasalliklarining erta aniqlanishida tibbiy sug'urta orqali xizmatlarning tezkor va sifatli taqdim etilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Sug'urtaning mavjudligi ayollarning doimiy profilaktik tekshiruvlardan o'tishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ayollar salomatligida innovatsion yondashuvlar

So'nggi yillarda sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga tatbiq etilayotgan innovatsiyalar, xususan:

- **Mobil ilovalar** orqali ayollarning hayz davri, homiladorlik yoki boshqa salomatlik ko'rsatkichlarini monitoring qilish;
- **Telemeditsina** orqali masofadan maslahat olish imkoniyati;
- **Genetik skrining** yordamida irsiy kasalliklarning oldini olish;
- **Sun'iy intellekt asosida diagnostika tizimlari** – ayollarda onkologik kasalliklarni erta aniqlashda yordam beradi.

Bu kabi yondashuvlar nafaqat tibbiy xizmatlar sifatini oshiradi, balki ayollarning salomatligi bo'yicha ongli qaror qabul qilishiga zamin yaratadi.

Tibbiy xizmatlarga gender tenglik asosida yondashuv

Tibbiyot sohasida ayollar uchun alohida ehtiyojlarni hisobga olgan holda gender yondashuvni tatbiq etish zamon talabi bo'lib, xususan, qishloq joylarida yashovchi ayollar uchun tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytirish muhimdir. Mobil klinikalar, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosidagi diagnostika markazlari bu borada samarali yechimlardan biridir.

Mamlakat miqyosida sportning keng ommalashuviga erishish, bolalar va ayniqsa ayollar sportining rivojiga alohida e'tibor qaratilayotganining zamirida – sog'lom avlodni voyaga yetkazish, ularning to'g'ri tarbiyasi va millat genofondining sog'lomligini ta'minlash kabi ezgu maqsadlar mujassam. Sport ayollar salomatligini mustahkamlash bilan birga, ularning dunyoqarashini kengaytirib, tibbiy madaniyatini oshirishda ham muhim rol o'ynamoqda. Jismoniy faollikka jalb qilingan qizlar kelgusida oila va jamiyat oldidagi mas'uliyatini chuqur anglab yetgan holda sog'lom hayot tarzini olib boradi.

Olim E.I. Degtyarevning ta'kidlashicha, tarix davomida ayollar tarbiyasiga kam e'tibor qaratilgan va ko'proq erkaklar ijtimoiy tarbiyasiga urg'u berilgan. Unga ko'ra, ko'pchilik jamiyatlarda ayollar nozik, sezgir shaxs sifatida ko'rilgan va bu esa ularning sport bilan shug'ullanishi mumkin emas degan noto'g'ri tasavvurlarni shakllantirgan.

Yana bir muhim jihat – davlat siyosatining sog'lom turmush tarzi va sportga bo'lgan munosabatidir. Afsuski, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida ko'plab mamlakatlarda sportning ommaviyligi emas, balki elita sport turlarini rivojlantirishga ustuvor e'tibor berildi. Faqatgina iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan davlatlar – masalan, AQSh, Kanada, Avstriya, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Skandinaviya mamlakatlari, Fransiya, Yaponiya va boshqalar aholining farovonligi hisobiga sog'lom turmush uchun zarur sport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi.

O'zbekistonlik olim X. Akramov sog'lom turmush tarzi bo'yicha olib borgan tadqiqotlari asosida bir nechta muhim tavsiyalarni ilgari suradi:

1. Sog'lom turmush tarzi va salomatlik o'zaro bog'liq yagona tizimni tashkil etadi. Bu tizim ijtimoiy, ekologik va madaniy funksiyalarni bajaradi. Inson hayotidagi turmush tarzi va salomatlik o'zaro ta'sirli umumiy struktura sifatida qaraladi. Shu jihatdan, sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishda ijtimoiy qadriyatlar, institutlar va ijtimoiy tuzilmalar asosida shakllanadigan hulq-atvor modeli katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu model shaxsning salomatligini saqlashi, takomillashtirishi va yangi muhitga moslasha olishi uchun zamin yaratadi.

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2. Yoshlarda sog'liqni asrashga oid xulq-atvorning pasayib borishi ko'proq ularning sog'lom hayotga oid qadriyatlar va real xatti-harakatlaridagi tafovutlarda yaqqol ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Garchi sog'liq yoshlar nazarida muhim qadriyat sifatida qaralsa-da, u ko'pincha amaliy emas, balki nazariy darajada namoyon bo'ladi. Bu esa salomatlikni go'zallik yoki jismoniy yetuklik darajasida idrok etilishiga olib keladi.

Ayollarning mushaklarining rivojlanishiga bo'lgan munosabatlari ko'pincha noaniq bo'ladi, ayniqsa jismoniy faollik kuch va chidamlilik mashqlariga asoslangan hollarda bu yanada kuchayadi. "Jismoniy tarbiya" yoki "mashg'ulot" kabi atamalar ham ba'zida ayollarning sportga qiziqishini susaytiradi. Sportdagi qat'iy tartib-qoidalar esa bu holatni yanada og'irlashtiradi. Lankaster universiteti professori R. Dimning fikricha, agar "sport" tushunchasi keng va erkinroq talqin qilinsa, bu ko'proq ayollarni o'ziga jalb etadi.

Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, xotin-qizlarning sport bilan shug'ullanishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi boshqa omillar ham mavjud: ijtimoiy va moliyaviy sharoit, yoshlik, onalik majburiyatlari, bolani parvarish qilish, sog'liq bilan bog'liq muammolar, sport inshootlarining yetishmasligi, vaqt tanqisligi, oiladagi yaqinlarning qarshiligi, kechki payt ko'chalarda xavfsizlik masalalari, sport kiyimlari va anjomlarining narxi, murabbiylarning sifatsizligi yoki umuman motivatsiyaning yo'qligi.

Bizning fikrimizcha, XXI asr boshlarida xotin-qizlarni sport va jismoniy tarbiyaga keng jalb etish dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Ayniqsa maktab yoshidagi qizlarning sog'lig'iga va sog'lom turmush tarziga bo'lgan yondashuvni o'zgartirmasdan turib, bu muammoni yechish oson bo'lmaydi. Bu esa o'z navbatida ularni muntazam ravishda sport mashg'ulotlariga jalb etishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Mutaxassislar ta'kidlaganidek, 1990-yillarning oxirlarida sport va sog'liqni saqlash sohalarida sezilarli o'zgarishlar kuzatildi. Bu holat kelajakda ayollar orasida jismoniy faollikni rivojlantirishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Jumladan:

- sog'lom turmush tarzi ayollarning bo'sh vaqtini mazmunli o'tkazishning ajralmas qismiga aylana boshladi;
- yangi texnologiyalar, trenajyorlar va kompyuterlar jismoniy tarbiya hamda sog'liqni saqlash sohalariga kirib keldi;
- guruh tarzidagi mashg'ulotlar asta-sekin individual, mustaqil dasturlar bilan almashtirildi;
- "oilaviy sport" tushunchasi rivojlanmoqda va ayollarning ehtiyojlariga mos yangi sport turlari paydo bo'lmoqda

Shu sababli, ayollarga aynan ularga mos va zarur sport hamda sog'lomlashtirish xizmatlarini taqdim etish lozim. Ilgari bo'lgani kabi faqat birgina sport klubiga qaratilgan xizmatlarni taklif qilish yetarli emas..

XULOSA

Barcha ko'rsatilganlarni xulosalaylik, Mazkur maqola tahlil natijalariga asosan, Xotin-qizlar salomatligini muhofaza qilish va tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini oshirishda tibbiy sug'urta tizimi va innovatsion yondashuvlar muhim o'rin tutadi. O'zbekistonda bu boradagi islohotlar ijobiy samara

bermoqda. Kelgusida sog'liqni saqlashda genderga asoslangan yondashuvni kuchaytirish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish va profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni yanada faollashtirish zarur.

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4-ilova

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVING THE LINGUISTIC BASIS OF TEACHING LITERACY TO STUDENTS WITH PROBLEMS IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract: This article is a methodological recommendation on improving the linguistic basis of teaching literacy to students with problems in mental development, one of the important tasks of world education - the formation of a functionally literate student.

The article is aimed at highlighting the scientific literature on teaching literacy to students with problems in mental development.

Keywords: Reading, defect, bibliopsychology, arousal, thinking, perception, memory, attention, speech, imagination, knowledge, art.

Most students studying in special schools have persistent cognitive impairment as a result of organic damage to the central nervous system, that is, all their mental processes are underdeveloped. As a result, deficiencies in cognitive activity have an impact on the process of teaching literacy. During corrective work, students' thinking, perception, memory, attention, speech, imagination, emotions and other mental processes are developed. The need to carry out literacy work in conjunction with corrective work was determined as a result of an analysis of the literature and a study of the teacher's work experience. The importance of didactic games in the correction and development of the cognitive activity of a mentally retarded child is widely covered in psychological and pedagogical literature. As psychologists A.B. Kovaleva, A.A. Smirnova, A.V. Zaparozhets, A.P. Usova, V.A. Kutetsky, G.U. Shchukina and others have noted, didactic games have a great impact on the mental development of children in primary school.

In the textbook "Psychology" by A.A. Smirnova, A.V. Kovaleva, it is emphasized that "Game is a reflection of the adult world for a child, it is a way to learn the world around him". V.A. Krutetsky, analyzing the psychological mechanisms of game activity in his works, believes that "A properly organized game serves to cultivate the positive qualities of a child's personality, helps to form a team, its cohesion, cultivates the qualities of friendship and camaraderie. The components of game activity are mental processes." "The game serves to perceive the surrounding environment, to feel, to develop perception, speech, thinking, to develop initiative, to create positive emotions." The game is one of the means of relaxation from mental activity in the learning process. The result and the satisfaction that the participants get in the game activity are important.

In his book "Activation of students' learning activities in the learning process", he emphasized the importance of creative activity in the learning process and the need for the teacher to be able to find the right solution to these problems in practice. The presence of interest in the learning process depends on the development of a desire for knowledge. Didactic game is one of the means of achieving the goals of interesting teaching and development.

According to V.P. Groshenkov and I.A. Stepanov, game activity makes it possible to activate the learning process, and children develop observation, attention, memory, and thinking skills. Game activity also serves to control, repeat, consolidate, and deepen previously acquired knowledge.

In the period of literacy training in the auxiliary school, in reading and writing lessons, the teacher selects and uses appropriate didactic games, riddles, quizzes, rebuses, etc., taking into account the purpose, content, level of knowledge of students, and methods used in the lesson.

Didactic games can be used at any stage of the lesson.

In educational activities, didactic games allow students to understand their knowledge in native language lessons, form the psychological basis of mastery, find new ways of satisfying the need for knowledge, and encourage them to engage in new educational activities.

"Game activity is a continuous link with educational activities, increases its capabilities, and has become one of the important sources of correction and development of cognitive activity of mentally retarded students," he emphasizes.

After explaining the conditions of the game in each lesson, it is advisable to demonstrate it together with the students, and then have the children perform it.

The effectiveness of the game largely depends on the teacher's mood, attitude, emotional state, and interest in the results of the game.

Didactic games in literacy lessons arouse interest in the child in acquiring new knowledge, and develop their independence. In the first grade of a specialized auxiliary school, literacy training is carried out in reading and writing lessons, and starting from the second grade, the knowledge acquired in the first grade is strengthened and improved in reading lessons. While reading skills are developed in reading lessons, writing skills are developed in writing lessons.

The results of studying the characteristics of literacy training in the auxiliary school showed that in the pre-alphabet and alphabetic periods, students' ability to analyze and synthesize, phonemic hearing, confusing similar sounds with each other in the pronunciation of sounds, inability to remember letter elements well, forgetting letters, substituting paronymous words with each other, underdevelopment of spatial perception, poor thinking, attention, memory, and poor vocabulary are observed.

The features of literacy teaching in a special school arise precisely from the specific characteristics observed in students. During the period of literacy teaching, the teacher must organize his activities taking into account the above-mentioned characteristics of students.

In conclusion, we can say that in the development of reading and writing skills, students of special schools experience scattered attention, poor memory, underdeveloped spatial perception and phonemic hearing, weak ability to analyze and generalize, underdeveloped oral speech, including defects in the pronunciation of sounds, substitution or incorrect pronunciation of similar sounds, poor vocabulary, etc. These difficulties are expressed in remembering the shape of letters, interchanging sounds, seeing letter elements in reverse, dropping letters within syllables and words.

The results of the literature analysis and the emphatic experiment made it possible to develop some methodological recommendations for improving the effectiveness of literacy training for mentally retarded students in a specialized school.

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4-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLAR SALOMATLIGI VA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDA O'RNINI MUSTAHLKAMLASH

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqola muallif tomonidan xotin-qizlarimizni salomatligini saqlash va dunyoning yetakchi mamlakatlarining ixtirochi- olimlari tomonidan jonli ravishda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida bilimlar majmui to'plandi. Muallifning fikricha, to'plangan bilim va tajriba ushbu sohaga qiziqishi yuqori bo'lgan insonlar yoki jigar kasalliklaridan aziyat chekayotgan bemorlar uchun foydali manba bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar : Surunkali o'tkir jigar yetishmovchiligi, CLF, infeksiyalar, yallig'lanish, ko'p chidamli bakteriyalar.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье автором собран комплекс знаний на основе исследований, проведенных ведущими учеными мира, направленных на сохранение здоровья женщин. По мнению

автора, собранные знания и опыт станут полезным ресурсом для людей, заинтересованных в данной области, а также для пациентов, страдающих от заболеваний печени.

Ключевые слова: Хроническая острая печеночная недостаточность, ХПН, инфекции, воспаление, многорезистентные бактерии.

ANNOTATION: In this article, the author has compiled a body of knowledge based on research conducted by leading scientists around the world, aimed at preserving women's health. According to the author, the gathered knowledge and experience will serve as a valuable resource for individuals interested in this field, as well as for patients suffering from liver diseases.

Keywords: Chronic acute liver failure, CALF, infections, inflammation, multidrug-resistant bacteria

Bugun mamlakatimizning xotin-qizlari har sohada yuqori marralarni qo'lga kiritib bormoqdalar. Mamlakatimiz rahbati tomonidan ham biz ayollar uchun chiqarilayotgan har bir farmon hamda qarorlar ayollarning jamiyatda nufuzini oshirish, kelajak sari odil qadam bosmoqlari uchun dasturuul amal vazifasini ham bajarib kelmoqda. Bugungi kunda eng havfli kasalliklardan biri jigar kasalliklari ko'p sonli bemorlarni o'z auditoriyasida qamrab olmoqda. Sirozli bemorlarda sepsis xavfi yuqori bo'lib, bu yomon prognozni beradi. Tizimli yallig'lanishga javob sindromi (SIRS) mezonlari sirozda bir nechta cheklovlarga ega. So'nggi paytlarda umumiy populyatsiyada sepsisning yangi mezonlari (Sepsis-3) taklif qilindi (ketma-ket organ yetishmovchiligini baholash (SOFA) boshlang'ich darajadan ≥ 2 ball). Reanimatsiya bo'limidan (ICU) tashqarida tez SOFA (qSOFA (aqliy holatdagi o'zgarishlar orasida kamida ikkitasi, sistolik qon bosimi ≤ 100 mm Hg yoki nafas olish tezligi ≥ 22 / min)) sepsisni tekshirish uchun tavsiya etilgan. Ushbu mezonlar sirozli bemorlarda hech qachon baholanmagan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi siroz va bakterial qo'ziqorin infektsiyalari bo'lgan bemorlarda kasalxonada o'limni bashorat qilishda Sepsis-3 mezonlarining qobiliyatini baholash edi. Siroz va bakterial qo'ziqorin infektsiyalari bilan kasallangan 259 ta ketma-ket bemor prospektiv ravishda kiritilgan. Infektsiyani aniqlashda demografik, laboratoriya va mikrobiologik ma'lumotlar to'plangan. Dastlabki SOFA oldindan qabul qilingan ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda baholandi. Bemorlar o'lim, jigar transplantatsiyasi yoki bo'shatilgunga qadar kuzatilgan. Topilmalar tashqi tomondan tasdiqlangan (197 bemor). Natijalar: Sepsis-3 va (qSOFA) SIRS (AUROC = 0,606) (har ikkisi uchun $p < 0,01$) ga qaraganda kasalxonadagi o'lim darajasi (qabul qiluvchining ishlash ko'rsatkichi ostidagi maydon (AUROC) = 0,784 va 0,732) uchun sezilarli darajada ko'proq diskriminatsiyaga ega edi. Huddi shunday natijalar tasdiqlash ham kuzatildi. Sepsis-3 (subdistribution HR (sHR) = 5,47; $p = 0,006$), qSOFA (sHR = 1,99; $p = 0,020$), Surunkali jigar yetishmovchiligi konsortsiumi o'tkir dekompensatsiya balli (sHR = 1,05; $p = 0,001$) va CR = 0,001 reaktiv protein topildi (sH = 0.0). kasalxonadagi o'limning mustaqil prognozchilari bo'lish. Sepsis-3 bilan og'rikan bemorlarda o'tkir surunkali jigar yetishmovchiligi, septik shok va ICUga o'tish holatlari Sepsis-3 bo'lmaganlarga qaraganda yuqori bo'lgan. Sepsis-3 mezonlari sirozli bemorlarda infektsiyalarning og'irligini bashorat qilishda SIRS mezonlariga qaraganda aniqroqdir. qSOFA bu bemorlarda yomonroq natijalar xavfini baholash uchun foydali yotoq vositasidir. Sepsis-3 va qSOFA ijobiy bo'lgan bemorlar ko'proq intensiv davolash va qat'iy nazoratga loyiqdir[1].

Jigar kasalliklarining turlari o'tkir surunkali jigar yetishmovchiligi (ACLF) asoratlarga va yomon prognozga olib keladigan infeksiyalarga yuqori sezuvchanlik bilan bog'liq. Sensibilizatsiyalangan immunitet tizimi organlarning shikastlanishiga olib keladigan bostirib kirgan bakteriyalarga katta darajada javob beradi. Infektsion yo'qolganidan yoki kasallik uzoq davom etgandan so'ng, fagotsitar tizim sezgir bo'lib qoladi, bu esa ikkilamchi infeksiyani keltirib chiqaradigan bakterial tozalash qobiliyatini pasaytiradi. Usullariga ko'ra: ushbu sharh ACLF va infeksiyalari bo'lgan bemorlarni boshqarishning eng yaxshi strategiyalariga qaratilgan. Quyidagi atamalardan foydalangan holda medline ma'lumotlar ba'zasi bo'yicha keng qamrovli adabiyot tadqiqoti o'tkazildi: "O'tkir surunkali jigar yetishmovchiligi", "infeksiya", "ACLF", "bakteriyalar", "ko'p qarshilik". natijalar: adabiyotlar tahlili ACLF bilan og'rigan bemorlarda kechikib tashxis qo'yish va infeksiyalarni davolash yomon prognozga olib kelishini tasdiqladi. ACLF bilan og'rigan bemorlarda potentsial infeksiya bor deb hisoblanishi va sepsis uchun to'liq skriningdan o'tishi kerak.[2]

Biokimyoviy tahlil C-reaktiv oqsil va prokalsitoninning anormal darajalari kabi potentsial infeksiyani ko'rsatgandan so'ng, mikrobiologik madaniyat natijalarisiz antibiotik bilan davolash darhol boshlanishi kerak. Jamiyat tomonidan yuqadigan infeksiyalar uchun uchinchi avlod sefalosporinlari hali ham birinchi tanlov bo'lib qolmoqda, kasalxonada esa piperatsillin kombaktam yoki karbapenemlar $\pm$ glikopeptidlar kabi kengroq spektrli antibiotiklarga afzallik beriladi. Davolanishni moslashtirish uchun davolanish boshlanganidan 48 soat o'tgach, bemorni qayta baholash kerak. Javob bermaslik shubhali, ehtimol bakterial qarshilik yoki qo'ziqorin infeksiyasi tufayli, keyingi davolash strategiyasini tanlashda e'tiborga olinishi kerak. Spontan bakterial peritonit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda gepatorenal sindromning oldini olish va bemorlarning natijalarini yaxshilash uchun albuminni almashtirish majburiydir. Profilaktik antibiotik terapiyasi yuqori xavfli bemorlarda infeksiyalarning oldini olish uchun javob beradi[3].

Xulosa: infeksiyon skriningi va uni davolash ACLF bilan kasallangan bemorlarni boshqarishning muhim qismidir. Bemorlarning prognozini yaxshilash uchun infeksiyaga shubha tug'lsa, antibiotiklarni davolashni boshlash kerak. Biroq, profilaktika strategiyalari allaqachon o'rnatilgan va ko'rsatmalarga muvofiq qo'llanilishi kerak. Inson salomatligi hamma narsadan ustundir. Chunki hayot hamma bir bora beriladi. Shuning uchun tanamizdagi har bir a'zoni himoya qilish bizning burchimizdir. Biz kuzatishlar va nazariy usullar asosida turli jigar kasalliklari haqida ma'lumot berdik.

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**ХОТИН-ҚИЗЛАР САЛОМАТЛИГИ ВА ТИББИЙ СУҒУРТА – ТИББИЁТ ВА
СОҒЛИҚНИ САҚЛАШ СОҲАСИДА АЁЛЛАРГА ЙЎНАЛТИРИЛГАН ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР**

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада замонавий соғлиқни сақлаш тизимида аёлларнинг саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш учун қандай инновациялар яратилаётгани, тиббий суғурта тизими аёллар учун соғлиқни сақлаш хизматларини янада қулай ва барқарор қилувчи омиллардан бири эканлиги ёритилади.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена анализу современных инновационных подходов, направленных на охрану здоровья женщин в системе здравоохранения. Особое внимание уделяется роли системы медицинского страхования как ключевому механизму, способствующему повышению доступности, устойчивости и качества медицинских услуг для женского населения.

Annotation: This article examines contemporary innovative approaches aimed at safeguarding women's health within the modern healthcare system. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of medical insurance as a key mechanism contributing to the increased accessibility, sustainability, and quality of healthcare services for women.

Калит сўзлар: Тиббий инновациялар, **ҲОМИЛА АИ, ИбнСино, Technovation Girls Uzbekistan, ФемТеч, Телемедитсина, Wonder Health, Rockabye, EmpowHer, BeWell, GlucoGuide,** тиббий суғурта.

Ключевые слова: Медицинские инновации, HOMILA AI, IbnSino, Technovation Girls Uzbekistan, FemTech, телемедицина, Wonder Health, Rockabye, EmpowHer, BeWell, GlucoGuide, медицинское страхование.

Keywords: Medical innovations, HOMILA AI, IbnSino, Technovation Girls Uzbekistan, FemTech, telemedicine, Wonder Health, Rockabye, EmpowHer, BeWell, GlucoGuide, medical insurance.

Замонавий соғлиқни сақлаш тизимида аёлларнинг саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш ва уларнинг эҳтиёжларига мос инновацион ёндашувларни жорий этиш глобал аҳамият касб этмоқда. Аёллар биологик, ижтимоий ва иқтисодий омиллар нуктаи назаридан соғлиқни сақлашда ўзига хос эҳтиёжларга эга бўлиб, бу тиббиёт соҳасида уларга алоҳида эътибор қаратишни талаб қилади. Айниқса, репродуктив саломатлик, ҳомиладорликни кузатиш, оналик хавфсизлиги, ҳайз даврига оид муаммолар, гормонал ўзгаришлар каби жиҳатлар комплекс ёндашув ва тизимли тиббий ёрдамга мухтождир.

Ўзбекистонда хотин-қизлар саломатлиги бўйича кенг қўламли ислохотлар олиб борилмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг хотин-қизлар саломатлигини мустаҳкамлашга қаратилган қарорлари асосида:

Хар бир ҳудудда “Аёллар соғлиги бурчаклари” ташкил этилди,

Аёллар орасида кенг қўламли скрининг ва диспансеризация ишлари йўлга қўйилди,

Ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож аёллар учун бепул тиббий хизматлар ва дорилар рўйхати кенгайтирилди,

Соғлиқни сақлаш муассасаларида аёллар учун махсус хизматлар (психологик, гинекологик, онкологик) қўлами оширилди.

Ушбу ислохотлар натижаси ўлароқ, Ўзбекистонда аёллар ўлими кўрсаткичлари сўнгги йилларда барқарор ёки пасайиш тенденциясини кўрсатмоқда. Айниқса, оналар ва болалар ўлими бўйича ижобий ўзгаришлар кузатилмоқда. Бироқ, юрак-қон томир касалликлари ва ўсма касалликлари аёллар орасида асосий ўлим сабаблари бўлиб қолмоқда. Шу сабабли, профилактик чора-тадбирлар ва соғлом турмуш тарзини тарғиб қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.(1)

Мамлакатимизда аёллар саломатлигини яхшилаш, мунтазам назорат қилиб бориш мақсадида инновацион технологиялар жорий қилинишига алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Мазкур саъй-ҳаракатлар натижаси ўлароқ, сўнгги йилларда аёллар саломатлигига йўналтирилган бир қатор тиббий инновациялар яратилди. Бу инновациялар аёллар соғлиғини яхшилаш, тиббий хизматларга қулайлик яратиш ва профилактик чораларни кучайтиришга қаратилган.

Жумладан:

ХОМИЛА АИ – Ҳомиладорлик даврида сунъий интеллект ёрдамчиси

Камила Даминова томонидан ишлаб чиқилган **ХОМИЛА АИ** мобил иловаси ва Телеграм-боти ҳомиладор аёлларга ҳомиладорликнинг барча босқичларида зарур маълумот ва маслаҳатларни тақдим этади.(2) Илова ҳомиладорлик даврида юзага келиши мумкин бўлган муаммоларни эрта аниқлаш ва олдини олишга ёрдам беради. Келажакда лойиҳа сунъий интеллект асосидаги ёрдамчини ҳам жорий этишни режалаштирмоқда.

ИбнСино – Тиббий суғуртани рақамлаштириш

Элена Меншикова бошчилигидаги **ИбнСино** стартапи соғлиқни сақлаш суғуртаси хизматларини рақамлаштиришга қаратилган.(3) Илова орқали фойдаланувчилар суғурта полисларини онлайн харид қилишлари ва шифокор қабулига ёзилишлари мумкин. Бу эса вақтни тежаш ва тиббий хизматлардан фойдаланишни соддалаштиради.

Technovation Girls Uzbekistan – Аёллар учун технологик лойиҳалар

“Technovation Girls Uzbekistan” дастури доирасида ёш қизлар томонидан бир қатор инновацион иловалар ишлаб чиқилди (4):

• **Wonder Health:** Аёллар саломатлигини кузатиш, ҳайз цикли ва репродуктив саломатлик бўйича маълумотлар тақдим этади.

• **Rockabye:** Аёллар учун психологик ёрдам, иш топиш ва руҳий саломатликни қўллаб-қувватлаш хизматларини таклиф этади.

• **EmpowHer:** Аёллар учун хавфсизлик тармоғи, геолокация асосида огоҳлантириш тизими ва сунъий интеллект ёрдамида туш таҳлили функцияларини ўз ичига олади.

• **BeWell:** Онлайн тиббий маслаҳатлар ва шифокорлар билан боғланиш имкониятини тақдим этади.

• **Glucoguide:** Қандли диабет билан яшовчи аёллар учун соғлом турмуш тарзини қўллаб-қувватловчи илова.

ФемТеч (Фемале Течнологй) – аёлларнинг саломатлигини кузатувчи иловалар ва гаджетлар (масалан, ҳайз циклини таҳлил қилувчи иловалар, ҳомиладорликни назорат қилиш технологиялари);

Телемедицина орқали чекка ҳудудлардаги аёлларнинг мутахассис маслаҳатларига тезкор муурожаат қилиши;

Генетик скрининг ва шахсий тиббиёт усуллари орқали аёлларда кўп учрайдиган касалликларнинг эрта аниқланиши;

Гормон мувозанатини мониторинг қилиш тизимлари, аёллар саломатлигини узоқ муддатли таҳлил қилишда ёрдам беради.

Ушбу лойиҳаларнинг асосий ихтирочилари аёлларни ташкил этиши, лойиҳаларнинг янада яхши ва аниқ ишлашига, аёллар саломатлигидаги муаммоларни яхшироқ ўрганишга замин яратади.

Ўзбекистонда тиббий суғурта тизими ҳам сезиларли ислохотларга учради. Бу ислохотлар аёллар саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш ва тиббий хизматларга тенг имконият яратишга қаратилган.

2024 йил 5 сентябрда қабул қилинган Президент қарорига мувофиқ, 2025 йил 1 июлдан бошлаб Ўзбекистон фуқаролари давлат тиббий суғуртаси доирасида режалаштирилган стационар тиббий хизматлардан бепул фойдаланиш имкониятига эга бўладилар.(5) Бу хизматлар электрон навбат тизими орқали амалга оширилади ва давлат тиббиёт муассасаларида кўрсатилади

Тиббий суғурта тизими аёллар учун соғлиқни сақлаш хизматларини янада қулай ва барқарор қилувчи омилардан биридир. Суғурталанган аёллар: мунтазам профилактик кўриклардан ўтади; оналик даврида хавфсиз тиббий ёрдам олади; қимматбаҳо текширувлардан (маммография, скрининг тестлари) осон фойдалана олади; соғлиқ муаммоларига эрта эътибор қаратади, бу эса давлат соғлиқни сақлаш тизимига юкни камайтиради.

Аёллар саломатлиги фақатгина тиббий масала эмас, балки ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва демографик барқарорликнинг ҳам муҳим омилидир. Шу боис, тиббий суғурта ва инновацион тиббий технологиялар аёллар саломатлигини яхшилашда асосий воситалардан бири бўлиб қолади. Бу йўналишдаги ҳар бир ислохот жамият фаровонлиги сари қўйилган қадамдир.

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СОҒЛИҚНИ САҚЛАШДА АЁЛЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасида аёллар учун мўлжалланган инновацион ечимлар таҳлил қилинади. Аёллар нафақат соғлиқни сақлаш хизматларининг фойдаланувчилари, балки ушбу тизимнинг фаол иштирокчилари сифатида ҳам муҳим ўрин тутadi. Жаҳон соғлиқни сақлаш ташкилоти (WHO) маълумотларига кўра, тиббиёт соҳасида ишловчи мутахассисларнинг катта қисми аёллардир. Шу билан бирга, аёллар оиладаги соғлиқни сақлаш масалалари бўйича асосий қарар қабул қилувчи шахслардан бири ҳисобланади.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются инновационные решения, ориентированные на женщин в сфере здравоохранения. Женщины являются не только основными потребителями медицинских услуг, но и играют ключевую роль в эффективной работе этой системы. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), значительная часть специалистов в области медицины во всём мире составляют женщины.

Abstract: This article analyzes innovative solutions designed for women in the field of healthcare. Women are not only the primary recipients of medical services but also play a crucial role in the effective functioning of the healthcare system. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a significant portion of medical professionals worldwide are women.

Калит сўзлар: шифокор, ҳамшира, акушер, фармацевт, оилада сеvimли аёл, меҳрибон она, ёш оналар учун наъмуна ўчоғи.

1. Аёл – соғлиқни сақлашда етакчи ва ишчи куч

Аёллар шифокор, ҳамшира, акушер, фармацевт ва ижтимоий ходим сифатида тиббиёт тизимининг барча бўғинларида фаолият юритадилар. Хусусан, ҳамширалар ва акушерлар хизматининг асосий қисми аёлларга тўғри келади. Уларнинг меҳнати беморларга тўғридан-тўғри ва доимий парвариш кўрсатишда ҳал қилувчи аҳамиятга эга.

2. Аёл – оилада соғлом ҳаёт тарзини шакллантирувчи шахс

Оилада болалар ва кексаларга ғамхўрлик қилиш, овқатланиш, гигиена, профилактика ва вакцинация ишларини ташкил этишда аёлларнинг роли бекиёс. Аёл қанчалик тиббий билимга эга бўлса, оиладаги соғлиқ даражаси ҳам шунчалик юксак бўлади.

3. Аёл – тиббий таълим ва илмий тадқиқотларда иштирокчи

Бугунги кунда кўплаб аёллар тиббий университетларда ўқимокда, илмий тадқиқотлар билан шуғулланмокда, соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасида раҳбар лавозимларда фаолият олиб бормокда. Бу эса соҳадаги тенглик ва инновацион ёндашувларни таъминлашга хизмат қилмокда.

4. Аёл – репродуктив ва жамият соғлиғини муҳофаза қилувчи

Аёллар репродуктив соғлиқ, оналик ва болаликни муҳофаза қилиш соҳасида ҳам марказий ўринга эга. Уларнинг соғлом ва билимли бўлиши келажак авлоднинг соғлом бўлиши учун асос бўлади.

Ключевые слова: врач, медсестра, акушерка, фармацевт, любимая женщина в семье, заботливая мать, образец для молодых матерей

1. Женщина — лидер и рабочая сила в здравоохранении

Женщины работают врачами, медсёстрами, акушерками, фармацевтами и социальными работниками на всех уровнях системы здравоохранения. Особенно велика доля женщин среди медсестёр и акушеров. Их труд имеет решающее значение в оказании прямого и постоянного ухода за пациентами.

2. Женщина — формирующая здоровый образ жизни в семье

Женщины играют незаменимую роль в заботе о детях и пожилых членах семьи, организации питания, соблюдении гигиены, профилактике заболеваний и вакцинации. Чем выше медицинская грамотность женщины, тем лучше здоровье всей семьи.

3. Женщина — участник медицинского образования и научных исследований

Сегодня всё больше женщин обучаются в медицинских вузах, занимаются научными исследованиями и работают на руководящих должностях в системе здравоохранения. Это способствует развитию равенства и внедрению инновационных подходов в отрасли.

4. Женщина — защитница репродуктивного и общественного здоровья

Женщины занимают центральное место в вопросах репродуктивного здоровья, материнства и охраны детства. Их здоровье и уровень образования — основа здоровья будущих поколений.

Keywords: doctor, nurse, midwife, pharmacist, beloved woman in the family, caring mother, role model for young mothers

1. Woman — a leader and workforce in healthcare

Women serve as doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, and social workers across all levels of the healthcare system. A significant portion of nurses and midwives are women. Their work plays a crucial role in providing direct and continuous care to patients.

2. Woman — a shaper of a healthy lifestyle in the family

Women play an invaluable role in caring for children and the elderly, organizing nutrition, ensuring hygiene, managing prevention, and overseeing vaccinations. The more medical knowledge a woman possesses, the healthier her family tends to be.

3. Woman — a participant in medical education and research

Today, many women are studying in medical universities, engaging in scientific research, and holding leadership positions in the healthcare sector. This contributes to greater equality and the implementation of innovative approaches in the field.

4. Woman — a guardian of reproductive and public health

Women have a central role in reproductive health, motherhood, and child protection. Their health and education form the foundation for the well-being of future generations.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

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**YURTIMIZDA BO‘LAJAK ONALARNING SALOMATLIGIGA
BERILYOTGAN E‘TIBOR.**



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***Anontatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning salomatligi tizimidagi innovatsiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarga yo‘naltirilgan sog‘liqni saqlash xizmatlari, mikro sug‘urta dasturlari, FemTech texnologiyalari va genderga moslashtirilgan tibbiy xizmatlar kabi sohalaridagi yangiliklar muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu innovatsiyalar ayollarning salomatligini yaxshilash, ularning tibbiy xizmatlarga bo‘lgan kirishini kengaytirish va gender tengligini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan.*

***Аннотация:** В статье анализируются инновации в системе женского здоровья. Будут обсуждаться инновации в таких областях, как медицинские услуги, ориентированные на женщин, программы микрострахования, технологии FemTech и медицинские услуги, учитывающие гендерные аспекты. Эти нововведения направлены на улучшение здоровья женщин, расширение их доступа к медицинским услугам и обеспечение гендерного равенства.*

***Abstract:** This article analyzes innovations in women's health systems. It discusses innovations in areas such as women-centered health services, microinsurance programs, FemTech technologies, and gender-responsive health services. These innovations aim to improve women's health, expand their access to health services, and ensure gender equality.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Xotin-qizlar salomatligi, tibbiy sug‘urta, mikro sug‘urta, FemTech, telemeditsina, genderga moslashtirilgan tibbiyot, innovatsiyalar, sog‘liqni saqlash texnologiyalari.*

***Ключевые слова:** Здоровье женщин, медицинское страхование, микрострахование, FemTech, телемедицина, гендерно-ориентированная медицина, инновации, технологии здравоохранения.*

***Keywords:** Women's health, health insurance, microinsurance, FemTech, telemedicine, gender-responsive medicine, innovation, health technologies.*

Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlar salomatligini yaxshilash va tibbiy sug‘urtani mustahkamlash maqsadida yangi innovatsiyalar ko‘rib chiqiladi Jamiyatning taraqqiyot darajasi, uning a‘zolarining

salomatligi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ayniqsa, xotin-qizlar salomatligi har qanday millatning sog'lom avlodni voyaga yetkazish, barqaror ijtimoiy tuzumni shakllantirish va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga erishishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ayollarning sog'lig'i nafaqat ularning o'zlari uchun, balki butun oila va jamiyat uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, so'nggi yillarda ayollarga yo'naltirilgan sog'liqni saqlash tizimi va tibbiy sug'urta sohasida qator innovatsion yondashuvlar joriy etilmoqda.

Bu maqolada ayollar salomatligini himoya qilishga qaratilgan zamonaviy tibbiy sug'urta modellari, FemTech texnologiyalari, telemeditsina, genderga moslashtirilgan yondashuvlar hamda sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi xalqaro tajriba yoritiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 07.03.2022 yildagi PF-87-son. Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida.

21.Sonda Xotin-qizlar salomatligini mustahkamlash, xotin-qizlarga xos bo'lgan kasalliklarni barvaqt aniqlash va oldini olish maqsadida:

a) Qo'mita (Z.B. Maxkamova) va Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi (B.A. Musayev) ikki oy muddatda yuqori texnologik tibbiy yordam ko'rsatilishi lozim bo'lgan ehtiyojmand 6 ming nafar xotin-qizlar, rehabilitatsiya vositalari bilan ta'minlanishga muhtoj bo'lgan 10 ming nafar nogironligi bo'lgan xotin-qizlar ro'yxatlarini Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish, gender tenglik va oila masalalari bo'yicha respublika komissiyasiga taqdim etsin;

b) Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi (B.A. Musayev):

Qo'mita (Z.B. Maxkamova) bilan hamkorlikda 2022-yilda 3 million nafar xotin-qizlar onkologik skriningdan o'tkazilishini ta'minlasin;

Investitsiyalar va tashqi savdo vazirligi (Sh.A. Vafayev) bilan birgalikda 2022 — 2025-yillar davomida 227 ta tug'uruq kompleksi va 46 ta tumanlararo perinatal markazlarni to'liq ta'mirlash va jihozlash uchun xalqaro moliya institutlarining 105 million AQSh dollari miqdoridagi mablag'larni jalb qilsin;

v) Moliya vazirligi (T.A. Ishmetov) 2022-yilda Davlat budjeti mablag'lari hisobidan quyidagilar ajratilishini ta'minlasin:

yuqori texnologik tibbiy yordamga muhtoj xotin-qizlar uchun Davlat tibbiy sug'urtasi jamg'armasiga qo'shimcha — 100 milliard so'm;

nogironligi bo'lgan xotin-qizlarni rehabilitatsiya vositalari bilan ta'minlash uchun Tibbiy va ijtimoiy xizmatlarni rivojlantirish agentligiga qo'shimcha — 17 milliard so'm; barcha tuman va shahar

tibbiyot birlashmalari tarkibidagi “Onko-nazorat” (“Cancer — nazorat”) ayollar ko‘rik xonalarini tibbiy asbob-uskunalar va tibbiy vositalar bilan jihozlash uchun — 20 milliard so‘m;

9 — 12 yoshdagi 815 ming nafar o‘smir qizlarni odam papillomasi virusiga qarshi hamda 12 turdagi vaksinalar bilan emlash uchun — 200 milliard so‘m.

Ayollar salomatligiga e‘tibor – kelajak salomatligi

Ayol – oilaning yuragi, jamiyatning tayanchi. Uning salomatligi bevosita farzandlarning sog‘lig‘i, oiladagi ijtimoiy-psixologik muhit va kelajak avlodning hayot sifati bilan bog‘liq. Shu bois ayollar uchun maxsus sog‘liqni saqlash dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish dunyo miqyosida ustuvor vazifalardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Xotin-qizlar salomatligi va tibbiy sug‘urtada yangi innovatsiyalar joriy etilishi, ularning salomatligini saqlab qolish va yaxshilashda muhim o‘zgarishlar keltirishi mumkin. Bu yondashuvlarni amalga oshirish orqali ayollarning salomatlik darajasini oshirish va hayot sifatini yaxshilash imkoniyati mavjud.

Ayollarga xos kasalliklar, masalan, bachadon saratoni, onkologiya va boshqa salomatlik muammolari bo‘yicha tushuncha berish juda muhimdir. Ushbu muammolarni erta aniqlash va ularni davolash uchun ko‘plab resurslar mavjud. Shuningdek, ayollarni ogoh qilish va sog‘liqni saqlash bo‘yicha to‘g‘ri qarorlar qabul qilishlariga yordam berish zarur.

Prevensiya va ta‘lim kurslari xotin-qizlarni salomatlikni saqlash va kasalliklardan saqlanish bo‘yicha bilim va ko‘nikmalar bilan ta‘minlaydi. Ushbu dasturlar ayollarga o‘z sog‘liq holatlarini yaxshilashda yordam beradi hamda o‘zlarini salomatlik dasturlaridan xabardor qilib beradi.

Ma‘lumotlarni boshqarish tizimlari xotin-qizlar salomatligini yaxshilashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu tizimlar sog‘liqni saqlash xodimlariga bemorlar haqidagi ma‘lumotlarni tezkor to‘plash, saqlash va tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, ular xotin-qizlar salomatligi uchun zarur bo‘lgan sog‘liqni boshqarish xizmatlarini taklif qiladi.

Mobil ilovalar yordamida xotin-qizlar o‘z salomatligini kuzatishi, dorilarni esga olish va sog‘liqni saqlash bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlarga ega bo‘lishlari mumkin. Bularning barchasi foydalanuvchilarga salomatliklarini yanada yaxshilashda yordam beradi.

Onalik va reproduktiv salomatlik bilan bog‘liq muammolar, **ayollarga xos kasalliklar** (ko‘krak bezi saratoni, bachadon bo‘yni saratoni, osteoporozi va boshqalar), shuningdek, **menstruatsiya, homiladorlik, menopauza** kabi hayotiy davrlar bo‘yicha tibbiy xizmatlar innovatsion yondashuvlarni talab qiladi.

Tibbiy sug‘urta: **Ayollarning himoyasi sifatida,** Ko‘plab mamlakatlarda ayollar, ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda yashovchi va norasmiy sektorda ishlovchi xotin-qizlar tibbiy xizmatlardan to‘liq foydalana

olmaydilar. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, **mikro sug'urta** va **genderga moslashtirilgan sog'liqni saqlash sug'urtasi** ayollarning ehtiyojlarini qondirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Masalan, Hindiston, Keniya va Indoneziya kabi mamlakatlarda xotin-qizlarga mo'ljallangan maxsus tibbiy sug'urta dasturlari joriy etilgan. Ular tug'ruq, onalik, homiladorlik, saraton kasalliklari, ruhiy salomatlik xizmatlarini qamrab oladi. Bu sug'urta tizimlari davlat tomonidan subsidiyalanadi yoki nodavlat tashkilotlari tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadi.

FemTech – ayollar salomatligida texnologik inqilob

FemTech (Female Technology) – bu ayollarning sog'lig'i va hayot sifatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan zamonaviy texnologiyalar sohasidir. Bu soha sun'iy intellekt, mobil ilovalar, aqlli qurilmalar, noshirlik texnologiyalari va onlayn monitoring tizimlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Quyidagi innovatsiyalar FemTech sohasiga kiradi:

- **Mobil ilovalar:** hayz davrini kuzatuvchi ilovalar (Clue, Flo), homiladorlikni rejalashtirish yoki nazorat qilish dasturlari.
- **Aqlli qurilmalar:** urug'lanish sikli, gormon darajasi yoki tana haroratini o'lchovchi sensorlar.
- **Telemeditsina platformalari:** shaxsiy tibbiy maslahat olish, ayollarga xos sog'liq muammolarini hal qilish imkoniyati. FemTech nafaqat ayollar salomatligiga e'tibor qaratadi, balki ularning sog'liq to'g'risidagi qarorlar qabul qilishdagi ishtirokini kuchaytiradi, o'z hayoti uchun mas'uliyat hissini oshiradi.

Telemeditsina – masofaviy sog'liqni saqlashning yangi davri

Pandemiya sharoitida telemeditsina xizmatlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoj keskin ortdi. Ayniqsa, ayollar uchun masofadan maslahat olish, shaxsiy tibbiy muammolarni onlayn muhokama qilish imkoniyati – sog'liqni saqlashda yangi daraja yaratdi.

Telemeditsina quyidagi afzalliklarga ega:

Xavfsizlik: ayollar uyidan chiqmagan holda maslahat oladi.

Erkinlik: noqulay mavzularni ochiq muhokama qilish imkoniyati.

Qamrov: chekka hududlardagi ayollar ham sifatli tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanadi.

Ko'plab davlatlar telemeditsina xizmatlarini milliy sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga integratsiyalashni boshladi, xususan, xotin-qizlar uchun onkologik, ginekologik, ruhiy salomatlik bo'yicha maxsus onlayn platformalar yaratilmoqda.

Xalqaro tajriba: Innovatsion yondashuvlar

Skandinaviya davlatlari, Kanada, Avstraliya kabi mamlakatlar sog'liqni saqlashda ayollar ehtiyojiga mos, yuqori texnologik tizimlarni joriy etgan. Masalan, Norvegiyada ayollar uchun sog'liqni saqlash paketlari 80% davlat tomonidan moliyalashtiriladi. AQShda esa FemTech startaplariga 2023 yilda 2 milliard dollardan ortiq sarmoya kiritilgan.

O'zbekiston ham bu yo'nalishda sezilarli qadamlar tashlamoqda. **"Ayollar daftari", "Mahalla yettiligi", "Ayollar sog'lomligi uchun mobil klinikalar"** kabi loyihalar orqali sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda.

Xulosa

Xotin-qizlar salomatligini ta'minlash, ularning tibbiy xizmatlarga kirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va innovatsion yondashuvlar orqali sog'liqni saqlash tizimini modernizatsiya qilish – kelajak avlod salomatligining kafolatidir. FemTech, telemeditsina, mikro sug'urta va genderga moslashtirilgan sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlari ayollarning hayot sifati va sog'lig'ini sezilarli darajada yaxshilash imkonini beradi. Innovatsion tibbiyot – bu nafaqat texnologiya, balki inson salomatligiga bo'lgan mas'uliyatli munosabatdir.

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- <https://www.ilo.org/global/publications>
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**ИННОВАЦИИ В ОБЛАСТИ МЕДИЦИНЫ И ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ,
ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ НА ЖЕНЩИН**

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Аннотация: В данной статье вопрос женского здоровья рассматривается с точки зрения современной медицины и инновационных подходов. В статье подробно освещаются технологии FemTech — то есть цифровые приложения в области здравоохранения, ориентированные на женщин, персонализированные методы лечения, основанные на генетических и индивидуальных анализах, а также возможности охвата женщин в отдалённых регионах с помощью телемедицины. Также анализируется формирование в современной системе медицинского страхования пакетов услуг, учитывающих специфические потребности женщин, адаптированных к их биологическим и социальным особенностям, финансово доступных и вызывающих доверие с психологической точки зрения. Инновационные подходы к женскому здоровью служат не только медицинской эффективности, но и социальной справедливости, гендерному равенству и здоровью будущих поколений.

Ключевые слова: Наука, здоровье, медицинское страхование, образование, FemTech, развитие, гендер, доступ, телемедицина

Xotin-gizlar salomatligi va tibbiy sug'urta

Tibbiyot va sog'liqni saqlash sohasida ayollarga yonaltirilgan innovatsiyalar;

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolamda xotin-qizlar salomatligi masalasi zamonaviy tibbiyot va innovatsiyalar nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilingan. Maqolada FemTech texnologiyalari — ya'ni ayollarga qaratilgan raqamli sog'liqni saqlash ilovalari, genetik va individual tahlillar asosida shaxsiylashtirilgan davolash yondashuvlari hamda telemeditsina orqali olis hududlardagi ayollarni qamrab olish imkoniyatlari keng yoritiladi. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda tibbiy sug'urta tizimida ayollarga xos ehtiyojlarni hisobga oluvchi, ularning biologik va ijtimoiy xususiyatlariga moslashgan, iqtisodiy jihatdan qulay va ruhiy jihatdan ishonch beruvchi sug'urta paketlari shakllanib borayotgani tahlil qilinadi. Ayollar salomatligiga innovatsion yondashuvlar nafaqat tibbiy samaradorlik, balki ijtimoiy adolat, gender tenglik va kelajak avlodning sog'lom bo'lishiga ham xizmat qiladi

Kalit so'zlar: Fan , sog'liq , tibbiy sug'urta , ta'lim, FemTech, rivojlanish, gender, imkoniyat, telemeditsina

Введение:

Здоровье женщины — здоровье общества

Современная женщина — это не просто хранительница домашнего очага. Это учёный, предприниматель, педагог, политик, героическая мать и, в конечном счёте, опора общества. Однако, к сожалению, проблемы женского здоровья на протяжении многих лет не находились в центре внимания системы здравоохранения. Благодаря современным научным взглядам, технологиям и

социальным реформам, сегодня здоровье женщин рассматривается как отдельное, приоритетное направление. В этой статье мы рассмотрим актуальные проблемы женского здоровья, пути их решения, инновационные подходы, а также гендерно ориентированные формы медицинского страхования.

Комплексный подход к женскому здоровью

Женское здоровье — это не только гинекологические проблемы, хотя во многих обществах оно часто сводится исключительно к репродуктивному здоровью. Однако на самом деле женщины, в отличие от мужчин, сталкиваются с рядом специфических рисков и заболеваний. Например, они более подвержены сердечно-сосудистым заболеваниям, имеют более высокий риск развития остеопороза (хрупкости костей), а также чаще страдают от психоэмоциональных расстройств, таких как депрессия и послеродовой синдром. Кроме того, женщины сталкиваются с заболеваниями, которые касаются только их, такими как бесплодие, климакс, эндометриоз и синдром поликистозных яичников (СПКЯ). Эти факторы подчеркивают, насколько важно учитывать все аспекты здоровья женщин при разработке медицинских стратегий и решений. Поэтому подход к женскому здоровью должен быть широким, с обязательным учётом биологических, психологических и социальных факторов.

FemTech: Технологическая революция для женского здоровья

FemTech — это сокращение от *Female Technology*, то есть современные технологии, созданные для женского здоровья. Эта отрасль стремительно развивается и меняет жизнь миллионов женщин по всему миру. Долгие годы женское здоровье оставалось вне фокуса медицины и технологического прогресса. Сегодня ситуация меняется: FemTech стремительно развивается — создаются инновационные решения, искусственный интеллект совершенствует диагностику, а женщины-разработчики

активно преобразуют отрасль. Приложения для отслеживания менструального цикла, такие как Clue, Flo и Maya, позволяют женщинам контролировать свой цикл, отслеживать гормональные изменения и следить за состоянием здоровья. Эти технологии становятся важным инструментом для более глубокого понимания своего тела. В дополнение к этому, датчики овуляции и устройства против бесплодия помогают планировать беременность, основываясь на научных показателях и точных данных. Для женщин в период постменопаузы также разработаны технологии, которые создают комфорт, обеспечивая гормональную терапию, балансируя внутреннюю среду организма и внедряя энергоэффективные инновации для поддержания общего благополучия. Все эти разработки взаимосвязаны и направлены на улучшение качества жизни женщин на разных этапах их здоровья. Эти продукты часто разрабатываются самими женщинами — инженерами, врачами и учёными, что является ярким примером гендерного равенства в технологии.

Персонализированная медицина: Каждая женщина — уникальный мир

Ранее всем пациентам предлагалось однотипное лечение, не учитывающее индивидуальные особенности. Сегодня же применяется научный подход, согласно которому «лечение, эффективное для одного, может быть вредным для другого». Персонализированная медицина предлагает восстановление гормонального баланса с учётом генетических тестов, глубокий индивидуальный анализ причин бесплодия и оценку индивидуальной реакции организма на лекарственные средства. На основе этих данных разрабатывается терапия, которая максимально подходит каждой женщине, учитывая её уникальные потребности и особенности здоровья.

Телемедицина: Удобство и уверенность для женщины

Развитие интернета и цифровых платформ открыло для женщин, особенно в отдалённых и сельских регионах, новые горизонты для улучшения доступа к медицинской помощи. Сегодня они могут общаться с врачом, не выходя из дома, что делает консультации доступными и удобными, особенно для тех, кто сталкивается с трудностями при посещении медицинских учреждений. Возможность получать результаты анализов онлайн позволяет значительно сэкономить время и избавиться от лишних стрессов, связанных с ожиданием и поездками в больницу. Кроме того, телемедицина предоставляет возможность заказывать медикаменты через интернет, что упрощает процесс получения необходимых препаратов, особенно для женщин, которые живут в удалённых местах или имеют ограниченную мобильность. Анонимные консультации по деликатным вопросам, таким как гинекологические проблемы, психоэмоциональное здоровье или вопросы контрацепции, становятся настоящим спасением, давая возможность обсуждать личные темы в комфортной и безопасной обстановке. Эти возможности не только повышают уровень удобства и доступности медицинских услуг, но и символизируют новую эру свободы для женщин. Телемедицина помогает избавиться от социального давления и стереотипов, создавая пространство для более открытого, комфортного и уверенного общения с медицинскими специалистами.

Медицинское страхование: Переход к справедливой системе для женщин

Традиционные системы медицинского страхования часто не учитывают особенности женского здоровья, сводя страховые пакеты к общим услугам, которые не охватывают специфические потребности женщин. Это создаёт значительные проблемы, особенно в таких сферах, как репродуктивное здоровье и уход за женщинами в различные этапы её жизни. Однако, с развитием медицины и пониманием важности гендерного подхода, страховые компании начинают переходить к более справедливым и специализированным системам, которые учитывают уникальные потребности женщин. Одним из первых шагов в этом направлении стали страховые пакеты, покрывающие расходы, связанные с беременностью и родами. Эти пакеты включают в себя всё необходимое для поддержания здоровья женщины в период беременности — от регулярных осмотров и анализов до обеспечения необходимыми медикаментами и медицинскими услугами во время родов. Такой подход позволяет женщинам чувствовать себя более защищёнными и уверенными, зная, что их здоровье и здоровье их будущего ребёнка находятся под надёжной защитой. Кроме того, такие страховые программы всё чаще охватывают и другие важные области женского здоровья, включая лечение бесплодия, профилактику заболеваний молочной железы, помощь в период менопаузы, а также лечение и реабилитацию после серьёзных операций. Включение этих услуг в страховые пакеты делает их более доступными и реальными для женщин, что, в свою очередь, помогает улучшить качество жизни и повысить уверенность в завтрашнем дне. Кроме того, новые программы всё чаще предлагают гибкие условия: возможность выбора услуг в зависимости от этапа жизни женщины, её медицинских показаний и предпочтений. Это позволяет избежать излишней нагрузки на финансовое состояние, предлагая не просто медицинское покрытие, а настоящую индивидуальную поддержку. Такие шаги являются важным элементом создания более справедливой системы медицинского страхования, где учтены не только биологические, но и социальные особенности женщин, что способствует улучшению здоровья и качества жизни.

Заключение

Женщина — это не только хранительница очага, но и активная участница всех сфер жизни: от семьи до науки, экономики и государственного управления. Забота о женском здоровье — это не просто медицинская необходимость, а стратегически важный шаг к построению справедливого, устойчивого и прогрессивного общества. Инновационные подходы, такие как FemTech, персонализированная медицина и телемедицина, позволяют учитывать индивидуальные особенности женского организма и обеспечивают доступ к качественной медицинской помощи независимо от места проживания. Современные страховые программы, ориентированные на потребности женщин, укрепляют их уверенность в завтрашнем дне. Таким образом, инвестиции в здоровье женщин — это инвестиции в здоровье нации, в развитие общества и будущее.

последующих поколений. Женское здоровье должно рассматриваться как приоритетная ценность на всех уровнях — от государственной политики до семейных традиций

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4-ilova

XOTIN -QIZLAR SALOMATLIGI VA TIBBIY SUG'URTA -TIBBIYOT VA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDA AYOLLARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN INNOVATSIYALAR.

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlar salomatligi ,tibbiy sug'urta tizimining ayollar salomatligidagi o'rni va tibbiyot sohasidagi innovatsiyalar yoritilgan . Ayollar sog'ligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, jumladan reproduktiv salomatlik,ruhiy holat,onkologik kasalliklar va profilaktik xizmatlarning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan . FemTech texnologiyalari, telemeditsina , sun'iy intellekt va genetik testlar ayollar salomatligini monitoring qilishda qanday imkoniyatlar berayotgani ko'rsatib o'tilgan. O'zbekistonda ayollar salomatligini muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati haqida tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin qizlar salomatligi , tibbiy sug'urta ,sog'likni saqlash ,innovatsiyalar,Fem Tech,telemeditsina, sun'iy intellekt,genderga sezgir yondashuv.

Zamonaviy tibbiyotning asosiy vazifalaridan biri — aholining barcha qatlamlari, jumladan, xotin-qizlar salomatligini mustahkamlash, ularni sifatli va qulay tibbiy xizmatlar bilan ta'minlashdir. Ayollar sog'lig'i oilaning, jamiyatning barqarorligi va rivoji bilan bevosita bog'liq. Shu sababli, sog'liqni saqlash tizimida ayollarga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi, ularning ehtiyojlariga moslashgan innovatsion yechimlar ishlab chiqilishi dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Xususan, tibbiy sug'urta mexanizmlarining takomillashuvi va ayollar sog'lig'i uchun moslashtirilgan raqamli texnologiyalar bu boradagi muhim yutuqlardandir. Ayollar salomatligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar : bu omillar orasida biologik, ijtimoiy, psixologik va iqtisodiy holatlar muhim o'rin tutadi. Ayollar uchun xos bo'lgan sog'liq muammolari, jumladan:

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- Reproduktiv salomatlik (homiladorlik, tug‘ruq, hayz sikli, menopauza),
 - Ginekologik kasalliklar,
 - Onkologik kasalliklarga moyillik (ko‘krak bezi, bachadon bo‘yni saratoni),
 - Ruhiiy salomatlik (depressiya, stress),
 - Oilaviy zo‘ravonlik va ruhiy o‘zgarishlar.

Ayollarni sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida doimiy tibbiy ko‘rik va profilaktika xizmatlari bilan ta‘minlash zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi.

Jumladan: Tibbiy sug‘urtaning ayollar sog‘lig‘idagi o‘rni juda muhimdir. Tibbiy sug‘urta — bu fuqarolarga tibbiy xarajatlarini qoplashga kafolat beruvchi vositasidir. Xotin-qizlar uchun mo‘ljallangan ixtisoslashgan sug‘urta paketlari ularning sog‘lig‘ini har tomonlama asrashga xizmat qiladi. Quyidagilar bunday sug‘urta tizimlarining muhim afzalliklaridandir: O‘zbekistonda ilk bor tibbiy sug‘urtalash masalasi Prezidentimizning 2020-yil 12-noyabrda qabul qilingan “Sog‘likni saqlash tizimini tashkil etishning yangi modeli va davlat tibbiy sug‘urtasi mexanizmlarini Sirdaryo viloyatida joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorida o‘z aksini topdi.

Shu o‘rinda “Davlat tibbiy sug‘urtasi “ nima degan savolga javob berib o‘tishni joiz deb bildim . Sug‘urta so‘zi ko‘pchilikda majburiy, foydasiz narsa, nega kerak, degan salbiy reaksiya beradi. Negaki, ko‘p hollarda sug‘urta majburiy bo‘lib, odamlar sug‘urta kompaniyalariga tegishli miqdorda mablag‘ to‘lab, sug‘urta polislarini sotib oladi. Unda ko‘rsatiladigan xizmatlar aks etgan bo‘ladi. Hamma narsani sug‘urta qilish mumkin. Oddiy qilib aytsak, sug‘urta ma‘lum bir mablag‘ evaziga seni saqlaymiz, kafolatlangan xizmat ko‘rsatamiz, degan ma‘noda tushuniladi. Endilikda davlat hisobidan har bir fuqaroning salomatligi sug‘urta qilinmoqda. Biroq bunda aholi pul to‘lamaydi. Davlat har bir bosqichda avvalgi kabi tibbiy xizmatni bepul kafolatlaydi. Shundan sug‘urta ma‘nosi kelib chiqmoqda. Bizning vazifamiz esa davlatning puli evaziga aholining sog‘lig‘ini saqlash. Davlat aholiga ko‘rsatiladigan tibbiy xizmatni kafolatlayapti. Shundan ma‘lumki tibbiy sug‘urta paketlari faqat inson salomatligi uchun xizmat qiladi.

Profilaktik xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatining kengayishi: Raqamli sug‘urta tizimlari orqali ayollar yiliga bir necha marta bepul ultratovush tekshiruvlari, sitologik testlar (PAP-test), mammografiya xizmatlaridan foydalanishlari mumkin. Homiladorlik va tug‘ruqni to‘liq qamrab olish: Sug‘urta ayollar uchun homiladorlik davridagi barcha zaruriy ko‘riklar, dori-darmonlar va tug‘ruq bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni qoplashni nazarda tutadi.

Ayollarga yo‘naltirilgan innovatsion texnologiyalar

So‘nggi yillarda sog‘liqni saqlash texnologiyalarida “FemTech” (Female Technology) atamasi keng tarqalmoqda. Bu atama ayollarga mo‘ljallangan raqamli sog‘liq mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini anglatadi. Quyidagi texnologiyalar aynan ayollar ehtiyojlarini qondirishga yo‘naltirilgan:



Ayollar salomatli gi - jamiyat salomatli gi

1. Mobil sog'liq ilovalari

Clue, Flo, MyCalendar kabi ilovalar hayz siklini nazorat qilish, ovulyatsiyani hisoblash va homiladorlik davrini boshqarish imkonini beradi.

Menopauza davrida holatni monitoring qilish, simptomlarni yozib borish imkoniyati mavjud.

2. Telemeditsina va masofaviy maslahatlar

Ayollar chekka hududlardan turib ham ginekolog, onkolog, psixolog bilan bevosita videoaloqa orqali maslahat olishlari mumkin.

Bu, ayniqsa, uy sharoitida tibbiy xizmat olish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.

3. Sun'iy intellekt (AI) asosida diagnostika

Sun'iy intellekt orqali saratonni erta aniqlash, homila rivojlanishini baholash va boshqa tibbiy ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish mumkin.

AI asosidagi "chatbot"lar orqali ayollar 24/7 rejimda o'z sog'lig'i haqida ma'lumot va maslahat oladilar.

4. Genetik testlar va shaxsiylashtirilgan tibbiyot

Ko'krak bezi saratoni xavfini aniqlovchi BRCA1/2 testlari, ayollarning genetik moyilligini aniqlash imkonini beradi.



Clue,
Flo,
MyC
alend
ar

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 2-fevraldagi "Xotin qizlarning ijtimoiy -siyosiy faolligini oshirish va jamiyatdagi o'rini yanada mustahkamlash to'g'risida"gi qarori doirasida ayollar sog'ligi ustuvor yo'nalishi sifatida belgilangan. Shu bilan birga "Salomatlik-3" milliy dasturi, onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish bo'yicha strategiyalar, erta tashxislash va profilaktika tadbirlari kuchaytirilmoqda.

Biz faoliyatimiz davomida talabalarga ilm berar ekanmiz, talabalarimizga ayollar salomatligi muhimligini tushuntirib yetkazishimiz lozim.

Zero, Sog'lom ona -sog'lom bola!!!

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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4-ilova

BOLALAR PSIXIKASINI O'RGANISH PRINSIPLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bola psixikasini o'rganishda printsiplar, psixologik tadqiqotni o'tkazish shakllari, bolalar psixologiyasining rivojlanishiga xissa qo'shgan olimlar fikrlari, Bola rivojlanishining biogenezi va sosiogenezasi muammosi haqida dastlabki ma'lumotlar uni o'rganilganlik darajasi va hozirgi vaqtdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bola psixikasi, tafakkur, prinsip, ob'ektivlik prinsipi, sinchkovlik, ko'ndalangiga kesim, uzunasiga kesim, metodi.

ПРИНЦИПЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ДЕТСКОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются принципы изучения детской психики, формы проведения психологических исследований, взгляды ученых, внесших вклад в развитие детской психологии, первоначальные сведения о проблеме биогенеза и социогенеза детского развития, уровень ее изученности и современное значение.

Ключевые слова: детская психология, мышление, принцип, принцип объективности, основательность, поперечный срез, продольный срез, метод.

KIRISH. Bola shaxsining shakllanishi va rivojlanish jarayoni inson psixologiyasining eng muhim va murakkab sohalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bolalar psixikasini o'rganish nafaqat ularning aqliy, emotsional va ijtimoiy rivojlanishini chuqur tushunishga yordam beradi, balki pedagogik, tarbiyaviy hamda psixologik yondashuvlarning to'g'ri yo'naltirilishiga xizmat qiladi. Zero, har bir bolaning psixik rivojlanish sur'ati, imkoniyatlari va ehtiyojlari turlicha bo'lib, ularni o'rganishda ilmiy asoslangan yondashuvlar zarurdir.

Mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligi shundaki, zamonaviy jamiyatda bolalar psixikasining sog'lom rivojlanishini ta'minlash, ularni individual xususiyatlariga mos tarzda qo'llab-quvvatlash masalalari markaziy o'rinni egallamoqda. Shu bois, bolalar psixikasini o'rganish prinsiplari psixologlar, pedagoglar hamda ota-onalar uchun muhim metodologik asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Bola psixikasini o'rganishda tadqiqotchi bir qator printsiplar - qoidalarga tayanishi, ularga rioya etishi lozim bo'ladi. Bu printsiplar quyidagilardan iborat:

Obyektivlik prinsipi tadqiqotchidan ma'lumotlar bilan ularning talqinini aralashtirib yubormaslikni talab qiladi. Masalan, mashg'ulot davomida bola oynadan tashqariga qarayotgan edi deb aytilsa, bu muayyan hodisa haqidagi ma'lumot bo'lib hisolanadi. Lekin "bola e'tiborsiz" deb aytish hodisaning talqinidir. Hodisaning o'zi bilan uning talqinini aralashtirib yubormaslik kerak. Chunki yuqoridagi misolda ham bola oynaga qarab turgan esa-da, tarbiyachi so'zlariga katta e'tibor berayotgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Sababiylik prinsipi bola shaxsi va ongida yangi sifatlarining hosil bo'lishini ta'minlovchi barcha shart-sharoit va omillarni imkon qadar o'rganishni talab qiladi. Masalan, mashg'ulot davomida bola tez-tez oyna tarafga qarayotgan bo'lsa, bu hodisaning iloji boricha ko'proq sabablarini aniqlashga urinish kerak: ko'chadagi biron narsa bola e'tiborini o'ziga tortdimi, mashg'ulotda bola charchab qoldimi, o'tilayotgan material bolaga yaxshi tanishmi va hokazo.

Sinchkovlik va muntazamlik prinsipi bola psixikasi shakllanishi 9 jarayonini, bunda psixolog va pedagoglar ta'sirini sinchkovlik bilan kuzatib borishni talab qiladi. Ushbu printsipga muvofiq oldindan:

- a) tadqiqot joyi va vaqti aniqlanishi kerak;
- b) tadqiqotda o'rganiladigan sinaluvchilar tanlanmasi tuzilishi lozim;
- c) tadqiqot qaysi vaqtda va qanday vaqt oralqlarida o'tkazilishini belgilash zarur.

Ushbu bandlar belgilangach, ulardan chetga chiqmaslik kerak, ya'ni qandaydir sub'ektiv sabablar bilan shoshilinch xulosalar chiqarmaslik, tadqiqotni bevaqt tugatish hollariga yo'l qo'ymaslik kerak. Aks holda ob'ektivlik prinsipi buzilgan bo'ladi.

Psixologik tadqiqotni o'tkazish shakllari. Bolani o'rganish ikki asosiy shaklda: "ko'ndalangiga kesim" va "uzunasiga kesim" metodi deb nomlanuvchi tadqiqot shaklida amalga oshiriladi. Tadqiqot ko'ndalangiga kesim shaklida o'tkazilganda turli yoshdagi bolalar guruhlarida muayyan psixologik jarayon, holat yoki xususiyat o'rganiladi va har xil yosh bosqichidagi bolalar ustidan olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari o'zaro solishtiriladi. Masalan, D.B.Elkonin kichik, o'rta va katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning syujetli-rolli o'yinlariga xos xususiyatlarni o'rganib, o'zaro solishtirib bolalar o'yinlari taraqqiyotiga xos umumiy qonuniyatni aniqlagan. Ko'ndalangiga kesim shaklidagi tadqiqotda asosiy e'tibor sinaluvchi bolalar yoshidagi farqlarga qaratilishi kerak. Farq qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, psixolog tadqiqotchi bola psixikasi va shaxsidagi muhim o'zgarishlarni payqash uchun ko'proq imkoniyatga ega bo'ladi. Tadqiqot uzunasiga kesim shaklida o'tkazilganda bir yoki bir necha bolaning muayyan vaqt oralig'idagi hayoti o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotchi uzluksiz ravishda bir yosh bosqichidan ikkinchisiga o'tishda bola psixikasi va hulq-atvorida ro'y beruvchi o'zgarishlarni aniqlab boradi. Masalan, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasida yangi dastur bo'yicha ish boshlangan bo'lsa, muassasaga endi qabul qilingan bolalarni 4- 5 yil uzluksiz o'rganish orqali dasturning bola taraqqiyotiga ta'sirini aniqlash va u haqida xulosa chiqarish mumkin bo'ladi. Uzunasiga kesim shaklidagi tadqiqot shuningdek, ayrim hollarda .longitudinal tadqiqot ham deb ataladi. Tadqiqotning bu shakli ancha murakkab va ko'p vaqt talab etadi.

XIX asrning II yarmida tajriba psixologiyasining rivojlanishi bilan bola psixikasining ayrim tomonlarini (diqqat, xotira, tafakkur, nutq, iroda) o'rganila boshlandi. Bola psixikasining rivojlanishi muammosini o'rganishda K. D. Ushinskiy ko'rsatib bergan yo'li alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ya'ni u bola psixikasi taraqqiyotini har tomonlama o'rganadigan bir butun fan sifatida rivojlana boshladi. Rus pedagoglari Belinskiy va Dobrolyubovlar bola psixik taraqqiyotining bir butunligi, murakkabligi, ijtimoiy tarixiy sharoit bilan bog'liqligi, psixik taraqqiyotda ta'lim-tarbiyaning roli haqidagi fikrlari xatto hozir ham o'z qiymatini yo'qotmadi. Shuningdek, chet el psixologlari ham ayrim psixik jarayonlar bo'yicha ilmiy tekshirishlar olib bordilar. Jumladan, bolalarning idroki bo'yicha Verner, Kant, xotira bo'yicha E, Meyman, V. Shtern, tafakkur bo'yicha Bine, Byuller, nutqdan Shtern, Mak-Karti va boshqalar ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirdilar.

XIX asrning 60-yillarida rus fiziologi I.M. Sechenov (1829-1905) inson psixikasining ontogenezini reflektor tabiati haqidagi ta'limotini yaratdi. U o'zining 1863-yili yozgan "Bosh miya reflekslari" nomli asarida odam psixik hayotiga, bolalar psixik hayotiga realistik nuqtai nazaridan yondoshishni asoslab berdi va psixik taraqqiyotining asosini reflekslar tashkil qiladi degan ta'limotni yaratish bilan fanga zid bo'lgan qarashlarga zarba berdi.

I.M.Sechenovning ishini I.P.Pavlov davom ettirdi, u odam va hayvonlar oliy nerv faoliyatining xususiyatlari, qonuniyatlarini ochib berdi. Bolalarning shartli reflektor faoliyatlarini o'rganish yuzasidan qimmatli ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari boshlab yuborildi.

Bolalar psixologiyasining rivojlanishiga birinchi xissa qo'shgan olimlardan biri P.P.Blonskiydir (1884-1941) U o'zining "Psixologiya ocherki", "Xotira va tafakkur", "Maktab o'quvchilarining tafakkurini rivojlanishi" kabi asarlarida psixologik hodisalarni tushuntirib bermagan bo'lsa ham, ammo ularni shakllanishiga pedagogik yo'l topib berdi. U bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarning shakllanishi, kichik, o'rta va katta maktab o'quvchilarining assotsiatsiyalar doirasi, bolalar tafakkurida tushunchalarning paydo bo'lishi, xotira va tafakkurlarni o'quv faoliyatida rivojlanishi masalalarini ishlab chiqdi.

Bolalar psixikasini o'rganishda oliy nerv faoliyatini bilish ahamiyatli edi. Shunga binoan 1920 yili Sank-Peterburgda psixiatr va nevrolog V.M. Baxterov (1857-1927) boshchiligidagi "Miya" instituti tashkil qilindi. Unda bolalarni tug'ilgan kundan boshlab 3 yilgacha bo'lgan vaqt mobaynida miya tuzilishidagi o'zgarishlar o'rganildi. Olingan ma'lumotlar psixologlar tomonidan bolaning psixik taraqqiyotini o'rganishga tadbiq qilindi.

1980 yillardan boshlab psixologiyaning nazariy rivojlanishini tarixiy - madaniy jihatini, uning (ildizini) asosini, ya'ni bolani dunyoga kelishi, uning biologik tipning oxiri ekanligini, sifat o'zgarishlari jihatidan esa ijtimoiylikka aylanishini yoritib berdilar. L.S.Vigotskiy bolaning psixik rivojlanishida tashqi muhitning rolini va bolani muhit bilan effektiv munosabatini, ta'lim bilan rivojlanishning o'zaro munosabatlari, murakkab psixik funksiyalar ta'lim jarayonida shakllanishini, aktual taraqqiyot bosqichida mustaqil faoliyatni yaqin taraqqiyot bosqichi asosida bo'lishini, psixik taraqqiyot qarama-qarshilik, ziddiyatlardan iborat ekanligini ko'rsatib berdilar. U kishilar o'zining psixologik faoliyatida mehnatdan foydalanishi, turli belgilar orqali narsalarning nomlarini anglab olishi, belgilar bilan nomlar, atamalar orasidagi

munosabatlarni paydo bo'lishi yuksak psixik funksiyalarni rivojlanishiga olib keladi, deb ko'rsatadi. Uningcha "har qanday yuksak psixik funksiyalar o'zini rivojlanishida tashqi ta'sirlar orqali rivojlanadi, chunki u ijtimoiy funksiyani boshlangich ko'rinishidir". Vigotskiy buni bola nutqining rivojlanishida asosiy mexanizmdir deydi. Demak, oliy psixik funksiyalar insonin ijtimoiy munosabatlarida paydo bo'lishini yoritib beradi.

Psixik rivojlanishda ong va faoliyatning birligi muammosi S.L. Rubinshteyn tomonidan, psixik taraqqiyotni harakatga keltiruvchi kuch va sabablar, bolalarning yetakchi faoliyatlari va ularni taraqqiyotga ta'siri A.N.Leontyevning ilmiy tekshirishlarida o'z aksini topdi.

Bola rivojlanishining biogeneziya va sosiogenizatsiyasi muammosida A.S.Makarenko ham o'z fikrlari bilan qatnashdi. U jamoada o'zaro munosabatlar, bola shaxsini loyihalash, faoliyat motivlarini bola faoliyatidagi ahamiyati kabi qator masalalarini o'rgandi va undan amaliyotda foydalandi.

XX asrning o'rtalariga kelib bolalar psixologiyasi fani dunyo miqyosida keng tarmoqlarda rivojlandi, hozirgi kunda bolalar psixologiyasini turli muammolari chet ellik psixologlar va jumladan O'zbekistonlik psixolog olimlari tomonidan ham ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Odam psixikasining ontogenezida biologik va ijtimoiy sharoitning roli (A.N.Leontyev), ta'lim tarbiya va rivojlanshning o'zaro munosabati (D.N. Bogayavlenskiy, L.V. Zankov, N.A. Menchinskaya), bola idrokiga faoliyat sharoitining ta'siri (B.G. Ananyev, A.V. Zaporozes, A.N. Leontyev, A.R. Luriya, D.B. Ikonin, V.V. Davidov); esda saqlash jarayonlari (L.V.Zankov, A.A.Smironov, L.I Zinchenko) tekshirila boshlandi va ko'plab ilmiy -uslubiy maqolalar chop etildi. Bolalar faoliyati turlariga xos xususiyatlar (o'yin — D.B. Elkonin, Slavina, o'kish - B.G. Ananyev, A.N. Leontyev, L.I. Bajovich, mehnat -A.A. Smironov, Guryanov) va uning bolani psixologik tomondan rivojlanishiga ta'siri, qobiliyatlarni rivojlanishi (N.S. Leytes) o'ziga ongli munosabatda bo'lish (B.G. Ananyev), xarakter, qobiliyatlarni shakllanishi masalalari o'rganildi.

G'arbiy Yevropa va AQSHda shaxsning individual xususiyatlari va psixik jarayonlarning shakllanishiga yo'nalgan ilmiy izlanishlar davom etmoqda. Jumladan, bolalar psixologiyasining rivojlanishida Shveysariya psixologi J.Piajening roli kattadir. U bola aqliy tomondan rivojlanishi, ko'nikma va malakalarni ta'lim jarayonidagi roli masalasini amerikalik psixolog Dj.Bruiyer, Anno Frakl bolalarda tafakkurining rivojlanishi, Fransiya A.Vallon, R.Zazzo, Angliyada B.Saymon, O.Konnor va boshqalar bolalarning psixik taraqqiyotini ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berishga harakat qildilar.

Hozirgi kunda bizda ham ko'pchilik olimlar bolaning psixik taraqqiyoti muammolarini, unga ta'sir etuvchi faktorlarni, ta'lim jarayonini faollashtirish, qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish muammolarini nazariy jihatdan ishlab chiqdilar. Jumladan, P.I.Ivanov psixologiya fanining umumiy masalalari, ta'limning psixologik asoslari, turli yosh davrlarda psixik jarayon va xususiyatlarning rivojlanishi muammolarini, M.G.Davletshin o'quvchilarda texnik qiziqishlar, qobiliyatlarini shakllanishi, yoshlarni mehnat ta'limi va kasbga yo'naltirish, kadrlar tayyorlash samaradorligini oshirish kabi masalalarni keng yoritib berdilar. E.G'oziyev ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilar tafakkurining rivojlanishi, ularning aqliy taraqqiyoti, o'quv faoliyatini boshqarish komil inson tarbiyasining psixologik muammolarini, B.R.Qodirov yoshlarning individual xususiyatlari, ularning faoliyatga yo'nalishlari, layoqat va birlamchi qobiliyatlarning

shakllanishi, iqtidorli o'quvchilarning xususiyatlarini, kasb tanlash va boshqa katta muammoni ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berdilar.

Bolalar psixikasini o'rganish – bu murakkab va mas'uliyatli jarayon bo'lib, u bolaning to'liq rivojlanishini tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Psixik rivojlanishni o'rganishda qo'llaniladigan asosiy prinsiplarga ilmiylik, rivojlanish, individuallik, tizimlilik, faoliyat asosida yondashuv va ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstni hisobga olish kiradi. Ushbu prinsiplarga amal qilish orqali pedagog va psixologlar bola shaxsining o'ziga xos jihatlarini chuqurroq anglab, ularning salohiyatini to'liq ochib berishga yordam beradilar.

Shuningdek, bolaning psixik holatini o'rganishda yosh xususiyatlari, oilaviy muhit, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlari inobatga olinishi zarur. Bu prinsiplarga asoslangan holda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar va amaliy ishlar nafaqat bolani tushunishga, balki u bilan samarali ishlashga ham imkon yaratadi.

Demak, bolalar psixikasini o'rganish prinsiplari — bu bolaning ichki dunyosiga yetib borish, uning ehtiyojlarini aniqlash va sog'lom rivojlanishini ta'minlash yo'lidagi muhim yo'riqnomadir.

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XOTIN-QIZLAR SALOMATLIGI VA TIBBIY SUG'URTA – TIBBIYOT VA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDA AYOLLARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN INNOVATSIYALAR.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ularning huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash, munosib mehnat va turmush sharoitini yaratish, intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayoti va davlat qurilishidagi ishtirokini yuksaltirish, liderlik, tashkilotchilik, tadbirkorlik qobiliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar, jamiyat hayotining turli jabhalarida gender tenglikni ta'minlashga e'tibor qaratish, tibbiyot va sog'liqni saqlash sohasida ayollarga yo'naltirilgan ishlar to'g'risidagi masalalar yoritiladi.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения общественно-политической активности женщин, обеспечения их прав и интересов, создания достойных условий труда и жизни, реализации их интеллектуального потенциала, расширения их участия в социальной жизни общества и государственном строительстве, поддержки лидерских, организаторских и предпринимательских навыков, акцентирования внимания на обеспечении гендерного равенства в различных аспектах общественной жизни, работы с женщинами в сфере медицины и здравоохранения.

Abstract. This article discusses the issues of increasing the socio-political activity of women, ensuring their rights and interests, creating decent working and living conditions, realizing their intellectual potential, increasing their participation in the social life of society and state building, supporting leadership, organizational, and entrepreneurial skills, focusing on ensuring gender equality in various aspects of social life, and working with women in the field of medicine and healthcare.

Kalit soʻzlar; shaxs, evolyutsiya, gender tenglik, imtiyoz, ayollar tadbirkorligi, savodxonlik, nosogʻlomlik, sugʻurta tizimi, innovatsiya.

Ключевые слова: личность, эволюция, гендерное равенство, привилегии, женское предпринимательство, грамотность, плохое здоровье, система страхования, инновации.

Keywords: individual, evolution, gender equality, privilege, women's entrepreneurship, literacy, ill health, insurance system, innovation.

Chuqur bilim, maʼnaviy barkamollik boʻlgan joyda taraqqiyot boʻladi. Shunday ekan, milliy oʻzlikni anglash va maʼnaviy poklanishdan iborat uzviy, tabiiy jarayon avvalo ona – ayoldan boshlanadi. Ayol maʼnaviyati butun millat maʼnaviyatining tub ildizidir. Tamaddun evolyutsiyasi kontekstida muayyan etnik-ijtimoiy tafakkur koʻp asrlar mobaynida shakllanadi. Tarixda turli davrlarda ayollarga nisbatan zulm koʻrinishlari mavjud boʻlgan. Arabiston yarim orolida qiz bolalarni tiriklayin koʻmish kabi johiliyat davrining shafqatsiz odatlari hukm surgan. Sharq qadriyatlarida ayol doimo erkak kishiga doʻst, yor, oqila, mehribon, oilaviy tinchlikning rahnamosi sifatida ulugʻlangan. Ayollarning oila va jamiyatdagi roli, xususan, farzand tarbiyasi va ijtimoiylashuvdagi ahamiyati mutafakkirlar tomonidan eʼtirof etilgan. Abu Rayhon Beruniy oʻz qarashlarida oila tinchligi bevosita oqila, aqlli, farosatli, tarbiyali ayollar qoʻlida ekanligiga alohida ahamiyat qaratgan. Maʼrifatparvar adib Abdulla Avloniy: “Qizlar bilim olishga hammadan koʻproq intilishlari lozim, zero, bu bilimlar bilan ular kelajak avlodni tarbiyalaydilar”, deya taʼkidlaydi. Maʼlumki, avval hammamizning ongimizga singib ketgan bir stereotip bor edi – «Ilm-fan ayolning ishi emas». Lekin tarix haqiqatlariga murojaat qilsak, ayollarning fan, madaniyat, maʼnaviyat, tibbiyot olamida oʻzlarining alohida yondashuvlariga ega ekanligini koʻramiz. Bibixonim, Toʻmaris, Bopay Xonim, Qurbonjon Dodhoh, Nodirabegim, Nazipa Quljanova, Sayra Kiizbayeva, Sofya Hakimova, Baljan Bultrikova, Xadicha Sulaymonova, Dilbar Abdurahmonova, Asal Sartbayevalar Markaziy Osiyoda oʻz iqtidori, aqliy salohiyati ila nom qozonib, tarix sahifalarida qolganlar. Ilm-fan taraqqiyotiga erkaklar bilan bir safda oʻz hissalarini qoʻshgan ayollar soni oz emas. Qadimgi Misrlik ayol shifokor Peseshet (miloddan avvalgi 2600-2500 yillar) ilm-fan tarixidagi [birinchi ayol shifokor](#) boʻlib kirgan^[4], bir qancha ilk Gʻarb sivilizatsiyalarida ham tibbiyot sohasida oʻzining yangicha davolash usullari bilan nom chiqargan. Yana bir yunon olimasi [Theano](#) matematik va shifokor, Pifagorning talabasi (rafiqasi ham) edi. U tomonidan asos solingan [Crotona shahridagi](#) maktabda koʻplab boshqa ayollar oʻqidilar. Misr sulolasi davrida ayollar amaliy kimyo (pivo ishlab chiqarish, dorivor birikmalar tayyorlash) bilan shugʻullangan.^[5]

Butun dunyoda xotin-qizlarning fan, texnika va innovatsion yutuqlardan teng va toʻlaqonli foydalanishlariga imkoniyatlar yaratish, mazkur sohada gender tenglikni taʼminlash BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan 2015 yil 22 dekabrda qabul qilingan “Taraqqiyot maqsadlaridagi fan, texnika va innovatsiyalar” toʻgʻrisidagi A/RES/70/212 – sonli rezolyutsiyada oʻz aksini topgan. Mazkur rezolyutsiyaga koʻra, 2016 yildan boshlab har yili 11 fevral “Ilm-fan sohasidagi ayollar va qizlar xalqaro kuni” (International Day of

Women and Girls in Science) sifatida nishonlanadi. Bundan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad, ayollarning ilm-fandagi ishtirokiga e'tibor qaratish va qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iborat.

Mamlakatimizda Dunyoning ko'plab rivojlangan davlatlari qatorida O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham ayollar va bolalarga bo'lgan e'tibor - ularning jamiyatdagi va davlat boshqaruvidagi o'rnini mustahkamlashning davlat siyosati darajasigacha ko'tarilayotganida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Har qanday jamiyatning rivojlanishida muhim ro'l kasb etadigan tarbiya masalasi oiladan shakllanadi. Oila esa o'z navbatida, undagi er-hotin, ota-ona bilan farzand o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning maskanidir. Shunday ekan bir –biriga bog'liq bo'lgan munosabatlar zamirida jamiyatni tashkil qiluvchi SHAXS shakllanadi. Tarbiya va ayolning oiladagi o'rnini masalasida ko'plab uzundan uzoq isbotini allaqachon amalda ko'rsatayotgan misollarni keltirish mumkin. Hususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining gender tengligi bo'yicha olib borayotgan siyosati, davlat boshqaruvida xotin-qizlarga ko'plab imkoniyat eshiklarini ochadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlis Senatida Xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalari qo'mitasi tashkil qilingan. Respublikamiz Kontitutsiyasi 46- moddasi bilan xotin-qizlar erkaklar bilan teng huquqliliklari belgilab qo'yilgan bo'lib, ularni ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va boshqa sohalaridagi faoliyatlari qonun bilan himoyalangan. 2019-yil 23-avgustda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari" to'g'risida Qonuni qabul qilingan. Ushbu Qonunga asosan ayollarning jins bo'yicha bilvosita kamsitilishi taqiqlanib, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy mavqeini mustahkamlashga, xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan ijobiy choralar qat'iy belgilangan. Mehnat qonunchiligida ayollarga alohida huquq va erkinliklar berilgan

Yangi O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini, gender tenglikni ta'minlash, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash bo'yicha ishlar yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Xalqaro mehnat tashkilotining "Bir xil qiymatga ega bo'lgan mehnat uchun erkaklar va xotin-qizlarni teng rag'batlantirish to'g'risida"gi, "Onalikni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi, "Mehnat va mashg'ulotlar sohasidagi kamsitishlar to'g'risida"gi konvensiyalarning ratifikatsiya qilinishi milliy darajada ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishning zarur xalqaro-huquqiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu borada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida 2020-2021 o'quv yilida xotin-qizlarga 4 foiz qo'shimcha davlat grantlarining ajratilishi ularga berilgan yana bir imtiyozdir. Bugun jamiyatimizning ilmiy-texnikaviy faoliyatida xotin-qizlar faol ishtirok etmoqda. Olima ayollar tomonidan ilm-fan sohasidagi izlanishlar ishlab chiqarish, sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, ijtimoiy-madaniy sohalarining rivojiga salmoqli hissa bo'lmoqda. 2018 yildan beri o'tkazib kelinayotgan "O'zbekiston ayollarining 100 ta eng yaxshi innovatsion loyihasi" tanlovida ratsionalizatorlik takliflari, innovatsion g'oyalarni amaliyotga joriy etish maqsadida talaba va o'quvchi qizlar, dasturchi va tadbirkor ayollar ishtirok etib keladi. "Olima ayollar grantlari" tanlovi xotin-qizlarni ilm-fan sohasida qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Xususan, 2020 yilda tanlov doirasida Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan ilmiy - amaliy akusherlik va ginekologiya tibbiyot markazining homilador ayolda endotelial tizimining ko'rsatkichlarini hisobga olgan holda homila yo'qotish sindromini rivojlanish xavfini erta tashxislashni ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan

innovatsion loyihasiga yillik 899,9 million so'm miqdorida mablag' ajratilishi tasdiqlangan. Ayni paytda ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatda nufuzi va o'rini yanada oshirishga daxldor masalalar – olimalarga ijtimoiy muammolarni o'z vaqtida hal etishga ko'maklashish, tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishning tashkiliy imkoniyatlarini yaratish, ilmiy faoliyatda gender diskriminatsiya muammosiga barham berish, olima ayollar uchun ilmiy nufuzli mukofotlar ta'sis etish, tadqiqot grantlari, xorijiy stajirovka dasturlarini kengaytirish, olimalarning akademik mobilligini oshirish, innovatsion g'oyalarni tijoratlashtirish, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash loyihalarini yo'lga qo'yish, ilm-fanni ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning drayveri va generatoriga aylantirish sohaning bundan keyingi rivojida samarali yechimdir.

Tibbiyot va sog'liqni saqlash ayollar uchun moslashtirilgan va samarali bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun ayollar salomatligi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar doimiy ravishda rivojlanmoqda. Ayollar salomatligini yaxshilashga tashxis qo'yish va davolash usullarini yaxshilash, saraton skriningidagi yutuqlar, reproduktiv salomatlik sohasidagi yutuqlar kabi masalalar bu boradagi dolzarb o'zgarishlardan dalolat beradi. Ayollar salomatligiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar nafaqat individualdir; Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillar ham muhimdir. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvol, ta'lim darajasi, ish hayoti va ijtimoiy me'yorlar ayollar salomatligi holatini shakllantirishi mumkin. Tengsizlik ayollarning sog'liqni saqlash va sog'lom turmush tarzini tanlashiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Bu omillarni tushunish ayollar salomatligini muhofaza qilish va yaxshilash bo'yicha yanada samarali strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ya'ni, ayollar salomatligiga ta'sir etuvchi ushbu omillarni kompleks tarzda hal etish ijtimoiy miqyosda sog'lom turmush tarzi uchun muhim qadamdir.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, Respublikamizda ayollarning har qanday sohada faol ishtiroki kafolatgan hamda ularning huquq va erkinliklari davlat himoyasidadir. Zero, Yangi O'zbekiston – inson qadri, inson baxti uchundir.

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4-ilova

AYOLLARNI HOMILADORLIK DAVRIDA, TUG'RUQ JARAYONIDA VA TUG'RUQDAN KEYINGI DAVRDA JISMONIY VA RUHIY JIHATDAN PARVARISH OLIB BORISHNI TASHKIL ETISH.

Ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot texnikumi

"Maxsus fanlar" kafedrasi Akusherlik fani katta(2-

toifali) o'qituvchisi

Eshonxonova Zarnigor Abduvohid qizi

Annotatsiya: Ayollarni homiladorlik davrida, tug'ruq jarayonida va tug'ruqdan keyingi davrda jismoniy va ruhiy jihatdan parvarish olib borishni tashkil etish. Ushbu maqolada homiladorlik davridagi fiziologik va patologik o'zgarishlar va ularga yordam berish ko'nikmalari, tug'ruq jarayonidagi jismoniy va ruhiy jihatdan o'zgarishlarni parvarishlash ko'nikmalari, tug'ruqdan keyingi davrdagi o'zgarishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf etish ko'nikmalarini yoritib berishga harakat qilindi. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba hamda O'zberistondagi ushbu soha bo'yicha tibbiy xizmatlarning holatini yanada yaxshilash bo'yicha holati o'rganildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Homiladorlik, tug'ruq, chilla davri, gipertenziv holatlar, stress, depressiyalar, trimestr, "Hamkor tug'ruq".

KIRISH

Ayollarni homiladorlik davrida, tug'ruq jarayonida va tug'ruqdan keyingi davrda jismoniy va ruhiy jihatdan parvarish olib borishni tashkil etish.

Farzandli bo'lish oliy baxt- deyishadi. Ammo ayollar ona bo'lish uchun organizmidagi turli xil fiziologik va patologik o'zgarishlarga duch keladi. Bu o'zgarishlar natijasida turli stress va depressiyalar ham vujudga kelishi mumkin. Jumladan:

- Homiladorlik bilan bog'liq gestoqlar (qusish, dermatoz, osteomalatsiya, preeklampsiya va eklampsiya)
- Homiladorlik bilan bog'liq gipertenziv holatlar;
- Siydik ayirish tizimidagi muammolar (sistit, piyelonefrit); va hokazo

Bundan tashqari umumiy holsizlik, charchash, ishtaha pasayishi yoki kuchayishi hattoki vazn ortishi (semizlik) kabi belgilar ham rivojlanishi mumkin. Shu kabi holatlarga barham berish uchun homiladorlik aniqlangan kundan boshlab homilador ayol sog'lig'idagi fiziologik va patologik o'zgarishlarni nazoratga olish va jismoniy, ruhiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash tavsiya etiladi.

Shu jumladan, homiladorlik davridagi jismoniy ko'mak bu- homiladorlik paytidagi jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanishdir. Bunda homilador ayolning sog'lig'idagi muammolar aniqlanib, homiladorlik 1,2,3 trimestrlariga mos ravishda jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanish tavsiya etiladi.

Badantarbiya- homilador ayolning jismoniy go'zalligi va uning tug'ilmagan chaqaloqning salomatligi kafolatidir. Jismoniy mashqlar natijasida ortiqcha vazn to'planishini oldini olish mumkin. Jismoniy mashqlar paytida nafas olish tartibga solinadi. To'g'ri nafas olish yo'li bilan tug'ish yanada osonlashadi.

Homiladorlik 1-trimestrdagi tavsiya etiladigan jismoniy mashqlar, nafas mashqlari bo'lib, har kuni 15-20 daqiqa bajariladi.

Nafas mashqlarining foydali xususiyatlari:

- stress va bezovtalikni kamaytiradi.
- qon aylanishini yaxshilaydi
- yurak va o'pka faoliyatini yaxshilaydi.
- homilada asfiksiyani rivojlanishi xavfini kamaytiradi
- "Ritmik nafas olish" usuli og'riqlarini yengillashtiradi.

Birinchi trimestrdagi homilador ayollar uchun kundalik dastlabki mashqlarni oyoqda aylanish va oyoq barmoqlari uchida turish bilan tugatish mumkin. Ushbu mashqlar:

-oyoqlar tirishishi;

- venalarni varikoz kengayishini oldini olishga yordam beradi.

Homilador ayollar uchun jismoniy mashqlar mushaklarni tonusini saqlab turish, tanani tug'ruq jarayoniga tayyorlashga yordam beradi.

Ikkinchi trimestrdagi homilador ayollar uchun mashq oddiy mashqlar bo'lib, homila uchun ham foydali bo'ladi.

Homilador ayolda bezovtalikni kamaytiradi.



- kayfiyat ko'tariladi.

- bel mushaklari zo'riqishini oldini oladi.

Jismoniy mashqlar, ayniqsa, homilador ayollarni tug'ruq jarayoniga tayyorlashda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tug'ruq jarayoni- murakkab fiziologik jarayon bo'lib, 3ta davrga bo'linadi. Bu davrlarda tug'uvchi ayol jismoniy va ruhiy zo'riqishlarga duch keladi. Tug'uvchi ayol va homilada turli xildagi travmalar ham yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bunda tug'uvchi ayolga jismoniy ko'mak bu:

-tog'ri gavda holatini tutishga ko'maklashish;

- tog'ri nafas olish qoidalarini o'rgatish;

-shifokor ko'rsatmasiga asosan kuchaniq holatini tezlatish yoki sekinlashtirishga .

Tug'uvchi ayolga ruhiy ko'mak bu- tug'ruq jarayonida „Hamkor tug'ruq“larni tashkil etish.



„Hamkor tug'ruq“lar ya'ni tug'ruq paytida sherik ishtirok etishi bir qator afzalliklarga ega, jumladan :

-hissiy yordam: hamkor bo'lg'usi onaga og'riqni va qo'rquvni yengishiga yordam berish mumkin.

Bola tug'ilgach, tug'ruqdan keyingi davr ya'ni, "chilla davr" boshlanadi.

-Bachadon qisqargandagi og'riqlar;

- tug'ruq jarayonining uzayishi;

-charchoq kabi ushbu holatlar ayolda tug'ruqdan keying davrdagi depressiyalarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Hattoki, ba'zi ayollar depressiya sababli:

- tug'ilgan bolasini yomon ko'rib qolishi;

- chaqaloqni parvarish qilishga qiynalishi;

- ona sutining kech ajralishi yoki kam ajralishi kabi holatlarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda ayollar ko'proq dam olishga sharoit yaratish va o'zini tiklab olgunicha chaqaloq parvarishiga ko'maklashish zarur. Chilla davridagi charchoq , uyquchanlik tabiiy holat bo'lib, bu davrda ayollarga jismoniy va ruhiy jihatdan sog'lig'ini tiklanishiga yordamlashish tavsiya etiladi. Chilla davrida ayollarga yuqoridagi yordamlar vaqtida amalga oshirilmasa, depressiyadan chiqib ketishi uchun ko'proq vaqt kerak bo'ladi.

Xulosa

O'zbekistonda yashovchi ayollarni homiladorlik davrida tug'ruq jarayonida va tug'ruqdan keyingi davrda jismoniy va ruhiy jihatdan yordam berish, parvarishlash bo'limlarini tashkil etish zarur. Bu bo'limlarni tashkil etish natijasida:

-homiladorlikni asoratli kechishi ;

- tug'ruq jarayonidagi ona va bola tomondan turli travmalar ;

-tug'ruqdan keying depressiyalar xavfini biroz kamaytirishga yoki oldini olishga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

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4-ilova

BOLALAR IMMUN TIZIMINING PASAYISHI VA UNI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI

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Immunitet-bu organizmning turli infeksiyalariga qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatidir.Immunitet immun tizimining turli xil mikroblar bilan tuqnashuvi natijasida vujudga keladi.Bolalarda immun tizimining yaxshi faoliyat ko'rsatishi alohida ahamiyatga ega,chunki bolaning turli kasalliklarga chalilib oson tuzalib ketishi,kasalliklarning asoratsiz kechishi aynan immunitetning hosil bo'lishiga bog'liq.Shuning uchun bolalar immuniteti pasayib ketishining oldini olish uchun:

-ularni to'g'ri ovqatlantirish,har xil vitaminli ovqatlar berib boorish;

-bolani har xil stresslardan saqlash;

-bolalar somatic kasalliklarining oldini olish;

-organizmni o'tkir kasalliklardan saqlash zarur;

Bolalarning immuniteti 2 xil bo'ladi:

1.Spesefik

2.Nospesefik

Spesefik immunitet bolaga yoshligida chalingan kasalliklar va qilingan emlashga bog'liq bo'ladi. Ya'ni bola kichkinaligida suv chechak, qizamiq bilan kasal bo'lgan bo'lsa, demak unda bu kasalliklarga immunitet hosil bo'lgan va u bu kasallikka boshqa chalinmaydi, maboda yuqtirib olgan taqdirda ham kasallik oson kichadi.

Kasalliklarga qarshi qilingan emlanish natijasida ham organizmda o'sha kasallikka nisbatan immunitet hosil bo'ladi va shu kasallik bolaga kelajakda yuqmaydi, yuqsa ham yengil o'tadi.

Nospesefik immunitet, deyarli barcha bolalarda bir xil bo'ladi. Nospesefik immunitet bola organizmini oddiy bakterial infeksiyadan saqlaydi.

Immuniteti past bolalar immuniteti kuchli bolalarga nisbatan ko'proq kasal bo'ladi va ularda kasallik og'irroq o'tadi.

Bolaning immuniteti quyidagilarga bog'liq:

1.Bolaning ovqatlanishi sifatiga: bolaning ovqatlanish rasionida yetarli miqdorda vitaminlar va minerallar bo'lishi kerak, bolaning ovqati xilma xil bo'lishi kerak.

2.Bolaning yashash sharoitiga: bola oilasidagi muhit, bog'cha yoki maktabdagi sharoit ham bolaning immun tizimiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Nafaqat sifatli ovqatlanish, balki oilada ota-onaning mehriga to'yish ham bolaning sog'lom bo'lishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

3.Bola ichki organlarining holatiga: bola organizmda biror organing faoliyati buzilganligi bola immun tizimining to'g'ri faoliyat ko'rsatishiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Boladagi surunkali kasalliklar: kariyes tishlar, surunkali tonzillit, surunkali gastrit, piyelonefritlar immunitetni keskin pasaytiradi.

Antibiotiklar. Har qanday antibiotic, hatto shifokor ko'rsatmasiga muvofiq qabul qilinayotgan antibiotik ham, organizmning immunitetini 50-75 foizga kamaytirib yuboradi, bundan tashqari ichaklardagi normal mikroflorani izdan chiqaradi. Shuning uchun hech qanday holatda mustaqil davolanmaslik va dorixonalardan bilib bilmay antibiotiklarni xarid qilmaslik kerak, garchi ular reseptsiz sotilsa ham.

Bolaning immuniteti pasayganligini qanday bilishimiz mumkin?

-Bola tez-tez shamollab, kasal bo'lib turadi.

-Oddiy shamollash ham og'ir kichadi, bola tezda tuzalmaydi, ko'pincha kasalliklar asorat beradi, ketidan angina, otit, bronxit, pnevmoniya kabi kasalliklar rivojlanadi.

-Bola qancha davolanishiga qaramasdan kasallik tezda davolanmaydi, odatda uzoq davom etadi. Agar bolada bunday holat tez-tez kuzatiladigan bo'lsa, Bolani albatta shifokorga ko'rsatish va kerakli maslahatlar olish zarur.

Bolaning immunitetini qanday oshiramiz?

1. Bolani chiniqtirish.

Bolani chaqaloqlik davridanoq chiniqtirish lozim. Chiniqtirish kundalik harakatlarda namoyon bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni bola ertalab turganda oddiygina jismoniy mashqlar (o'yin tarzidagi harakatlar, futbol, yugurish, velosiped), yuvinish davomida suv biroz salqinroq bo'lishi (sovuq emas, balki iliqdan salqinroq), kunda ikki marotaba sovuqda ham yomg'irda ham mos kiyimda bo'lib, toza ochiq havoda aylanib, sayr qilish (kuniga kamida 1-2 soat), chopish, o'ynash.

2. Vitaminlar.

Bolaning immun tizimining yetishmasligiga olib keladigan yana bir sabab bu vitaminlar yetishmovchiligi, ya'ni gipovitaminozdir.

-Vitaminlar yetarli qabul qilinishi uchun bolaning ovqatlanish tarkibi yetarli vitaminlardan iborat bo'lishi kerak.

-Ko'proq tabiiy vitaminlar: meva va sabzavotlar (S va A vitaminlari, antioksidantlarga boy), uglevod va oqsillar (go'sht, baliq, tuxum, dukkaklilar-immunitet hujayralarini ishlab chiqarishda ishtirok etadi) ga boy ovqatlar, foydali yog'lar (avocado, yong'oqlar, zaytun moyi-organizm faoliyatini qo'llab quvvatlaydi), nordon sut mahsulotlari (kefir, yogurt-ichak mikroflorasini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi probiotiklar manbai) iste'mol qilinsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Afsuski ko'pincha onalarimiz bolalarga qo'shimcha ichilgan dori shaklidagi vitaminlarni qabul qilishni tavsiya qiladilar.

3. To'laqonli uyqu.

-Uyqusizlik organizmni viruslarga qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatini pasaytiradi;

-Uyqu rejimiga rioya qilish (3-6 yoshli bolalarda 10-12 soat, 7-12 yoshli bolalarga 9-10 soat);

-Uxlashdan oldin xonani shamollatish;

-Uyqudan 1 soat oldin gadgetlarni cheklash;

4. Asab tizimini mustahkamlash.

-Qiyin vaziyatlarda bolani qo'llab-quvvatlash;

-Maktab va seksiyalarda ortiqcha yuklamalardan saqlanish;

-Bola bilan uning his-tuyg'ulari haqida suhbatlashish

5. Immunostimulyatorlarni qabul qilish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, har biro ta-ona bolasining sog'lom va tetik bo'lib o'sishini xoxlaydi. Shuning uchun bolaning immunitetini tabiiy yo'l bilan mustahkamlash samarali yo'l hisoblanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda

immunostimulyatorlar juda ko'payib ketgan, lekin ularni faqatgina organizmga nisbatan immunodefisit (immun tizimi faoliyati pasaygan) aniq bo'lganda qabul qilish mumkin. Buni esa faqat immunologning maxsus tekshiruvlari aniqlab beradi. Agar immunologning tavsiyasi bo'lmasa bunday dori vositalarini ichish bolaning tabiiy immun tizimiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

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4-ilova

RIVOJLANISHIDA NUQSONI BO'LGAN BOLALARDA NUTQNI SHAKLLANTIRISH METODLARI

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surdopedagogika yo'nalishi 1-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi muammolari zamonaviy maxsus pedagogikaning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Ushbu maqolada turli rivojlanish nuqsonlariga ega bolalarda nutqni shakllantirish metodlari, pedagogik yondashuvlar va samarali texnologiyalar tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, individual yondashuv, kompleks terapiya va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish orqali sezilarli natijalar erishish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq rivojlanishi, maxsus pedagogika, rivojlanish nuqsoni, logopediya, reabilitatsiya, individual yondashuv

Аннотация: Проблемы развития речи у детей с нарушениями развития являются одними из наиболее актуальных вопросов современной специальной педагогики. В данной статье анализируются методы формирования речи у детей с различными нарушениями развития, педагогические подходы и эффективные технологии. Результаты исследования показывают, что значительных результатов можно достичь через индивидуальный подход, комплексную терапию и использование современных педагогических технологий.

Ключевые слова: развитие речи, специальная педагогика, нарушения развития, логопедия, реабилитация, индивидуальный подход

Abstract: Speech development problems in children with developmental disabilities are among the most pressing issues in modern special education. This article analyzes methods of speech formation in children with various developmental disabilities, pedagogical approaches and effective technologies. Research results show that significant results can be achieved through an individual approach, comprehensive therapy and the use of modern pedagogical technologies.

Keywords: speech development, special education, developmental disabilities, speech therapy, rehabilitation, individual approach

Kirish

Rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi muammolari ko'p jihatdan ularning ijtimoiy moslashishi, ta'lim olishi va kelajakdagi hayot sifatini belgilaydi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, rivojlanishida turli nuqsonlarga ega bolalarning 60-80 foizida nutq rivojlanishi kechikishi kuzatiladi. Bu holat maxsus pedagogik yordamning ahamiyatini oshiradi va samarali metodlar ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi.

Nutq - bu inson faoliyatining eng muhim vositasi bo'lib, u nafaqat muloqot qilish, balki fikrlash, o'rganish va ijtimoiy hayotda ishtirok etish uchun zarurdir. Rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda nutqning kechikishi yoki buzilishi ularning umumiy rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va maxsus yondashuv talab qiladi.

Rivojlanish nuqsonlari va nutq muammolari

Aqliy rivojlanishda orqada qolgan bolalar

Aqliy rivojlanishda orqada qolgan bolalarda nutq muammolari quyidagi ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'ladi:

- Lug'at zahirasi kamayishi: Bu bolalar yoshiga mos lug'at zahirasi ega bo'lmaydi
- Grammatik tuzilmaning buzilishi: Gap tuzishda qiyinchiliklar, grammatik qoidalarni o'zlashtira olmaslik
- Artikulyatsiya buzilishi: Towushlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qila olmaslik
- Nutqni tushinishda qiyinchiliklar: Murakkab gaplarni tushuna olmaslik

Eshitish nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar

Eshitish nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega:

- Fonetik tizimning shakllanmasligi: Towushlarni eshita olmaslik natijasida to'g'ri talaffuzning shakllanmasligi
- Leksik-grammatik jihatdan orqada qolish: So'z boyligining kamayishi va grammatik qoidalarni o'zlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar
- Nutqning ritm va intonatsiya buzilishi: Nutqning tabiiy oqimining buzilishi

Autizm spektri buzilishi bo'lgan bolalar

Autizm spektri buzilishi (ASB) bo'lgan bolalarda nutq muammolari quyidagicha: - Pragmatik nutq buzilishi: Ijtimoiy kontekstda nutqdan to'g'ri foydalana olmaslik - Echolaliya: Eshitgan so'zlarni takrorlash

- Kommunikativ niyatning kamayishi: Muloqot qilish istagi va qobiliyatining pastligi

Nutqni shakllantirish metodlari

1. Individual yondashuv metodikasi

Her bir bolaning alohida ehtiyojlari va imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqilgan individual dasturlar eng samarali natija beradi.

Asosiy tamoyillar:

- Bolaning rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash
- Individual ta'lim rejasini tuzish
- Muntazam baholash va dasturni o'zgartirish
- Ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik

Amaliy qo'llanilishi:

Individual mashg'ulotlar haftada 3-4 marta, 30-45 daqiqa davomida o'tkaziladi. Mashg'ulot jarayonida bolaning e'tiborini jalb qilish uchun o'yin elementlaridan foydalaniladi.

2. Multisensor yondashuv

Bu yondashuv barcha sezgi organlarini faollashtirish orqali nutqni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan.

Komponentlari:

- Vizual stimulyatsiya: Rasmlar, kartalar, video materiallar
- Audial stimulyatsiya: Musiqa, tovushlar, ritm
- Taktil stimulyatsiya: Turli teksturali materiallar
- Kinestetik stimulyatsiya: Harakat va jest-mimika

3. Oyinli o'rgatish metodikasi

O'yin bolalar uchun eng tabiiy faoliyat turi bo'lib, nutqni rivojlantirish jarayonini samarali qiladi.

O'yin turlari:

- Didaktik o'yinlar: Lug'at boyitish uchun
- Syujetli-rolli o'yinlar: Muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun
- Harakatli o'yinlar: Motorika va nutqni birga rivojlantirish uchun
- Musiqali o'yinlar: Ritm va intonatsiyani o'rgatish uchun

4. Kommunikativ yondashuv

Bu yondashuv nutqni kommunikativ faoliyat sifatida rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Asosiy yo'nalishlar:

- Muloqot ehtiyojini uyg'otish
- Kommunikativ niyatlarni shakllantirish
- Nutq etiketi qoidalarini o'rgatish
- Ijtimoiy kontekstda nutqdan foydalanishni o'rgatish

5. Texnologik yondashuv

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar nutq rivojlantirishda katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Foydalaniladigan texnologiyalar:

- Kompyuter dasturlari: Interaktiv o'yinlar va mashqlar
- Mobil ilovalar: Nutq rivojlantirish uchun maxsus dasturlar
- Audio-video materiallar: Multimediali ta'lim resurslari
- Virtual reallik: Immersiv muhitda o'rganish

Metodlarning amaliy qo'llanilishi

Dastlabki baholash bosqichi

Nutqni shakllantirish ishini boshlashdan oldin bolaning rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash zarur:

1. Nutq rivojlanishi diagnostikasi
2. Kognitiv qobiliyatlarni baholash
3. Ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni tekshirish
4. Motorika rivojlanishini aniqlash

Maqsad va vazifalarni belgilash

Diagnostika natijalari asosida aniq maqsad va vazifalar belgilanadi:

- Qisqa muddatli maqsadlar (1-3 oy)
- O'rta muddatli maqsadlar (6-12 oy)
- Uzoq muddatli maqsadlar (1-2 yil)

Dastur tanlash va moslash

Bolaning individual ehtiyojlariga mos dastur tanlanadi va kerak bo'lsa o'zgartirishlar kiritiladi.

Samaradorlikni baholash

Nutqni shakllantirish metodlarining samaradorligini baholash uchun quyidagi mezonlar qo'llaniladi:

Miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar:

- Lug'at zahirasi o'sishi
- Grammatik xatolar sonining kamayishi
- Nutq tushunarligining yaxshilanishi
- Kommunikativ faollikning oshishi

Sifat ko'rsatkichlari:

- Nutqning tabiiylik darajasi
- Ijtimoiy muloqotda ishtirok etish qobiliyati
- Mustaqil nutq faoliyati
- Emotsional ifodalash qobiliyati

Oila va jamoa hamkorligi

Nutqni shakllantirish jarayonida oila a'zolari va pedagoglar jamoasining hamkorligi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ota-onalar bilan ishlash:

- Ta'lim berish: Metodlar haqida ma'lumot berish
- Maslahat berish: Uyda ishlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar
- Qo'llab-quvvatlash: Psixologik yordam ko'rsatish
- Monitoring: Natijalarni kuzatish

Mutaxassislar jamoasi:

- Logoped: Nutq terapiyasi
- Psixolog: Emotsional qo'llab-quvvatlash
- Defektolog: Maxsus pedagogik yordam
- Tarbiyachi: Kundalik faoliyatda qo'llab-quvvatlash

Xulosa

Rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda nutqni shakllantirish murakkab va ko'p qirrali jarayon bo'lib, individual yondashuv, ilmiy asoslangan metodlar va zamonaviy texnologiyalardan kompleks foydalanishni talab qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, to'g'ri tanlangan metodlar, muntazam mashg'ulotlar va oila hamkorligi orqali sezilarli natijalar erishish mumkin.

Kelajakda bu sohadagi ishlarni yanada rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlar muhim hisoblanadi: yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish, oilalar bilan ishlash tizimini takomillashtirish va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni kengaytirish.

Nutq rivojlantirishda eng muhim omil - bu bolaga ishonch va sabr-toqat bilan yondashish, uning har bir yutuqlarini qadrlash va doimiy qo'llab-quvvatlashdir. Faqat bunday yondashuv orqali har bir bola o'z imkoniyatlarini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishi mumkin

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4-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLAR SALOMATLIGI VA TIBBIY SUG'URTA-TIBBIYOT VA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDAGI AYOLLARGA YO'NALTIRILGAN INNOVATSIYALAR.

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda sog'liqni saqlash tizimida genderga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlar tobora dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Xotin-qizlar salomatligini muhofaza qilish va unga alohida e'tibor qaratish — nafaqat tibbiy, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlikning ham muhim omillaridan biridir. Ushbu maqolada ayollar salomatligi uchun tibbiy sug'urtaning tutgan o'rni, uning mavjud mexanizmlari hamda ushbu sohadagi innovatsion yondashuvlar tahlil etiladi. Xususan, raqamli texnologiyalar, mobil sog'liqni saqlash ilovalari, sun'iy intellekt asosida ishlovchi diagnostika vositalari va ayollarga individual xizmat ko'rsatishga yo'naltirilgan zamonaviy sug'urta tizimlari haqida fikr yuritiladi. Maqolada ayollar sog'lig'ini ta'minlashda sog'liqni saqlash infratuzilmasi va siyosatining gender jihatdan moslashtirilishi

zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari xotin-qizlarga qaratilgan tibbiy xizmatlarni yanada takomillashtirish va ularni ijtimoiy himoyalash bo'yicha muhim xulosalarni beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Xotin-qizlar salomatligi, tibbiy sug'urta, sog'liqni saqlash innovatsiyalari, genderga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv, raqamli tibbiyot, ayollar huquqlari, sog'liqni saqlash siyosati, sun'iy intellekt, mobil sog'liq ilovalari, profilaktika.*

Bugungi globallashtirish jarayonida inson salomatligi eng muhim strategik resurslardan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Aholi farovonligini ta'minlashda sog'liqni saqlash tizimining barqarorligi va samaradorligi hal qiluvchi omillardan biridir. Ayniqsa, xotin-qizlar salomatligi masalasi sog'liqni saqlash tizimida alohida yondashuvni, kompleks choralarni va zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosidagi innovatsion yechimlarni talab qilmoqda. Chunki ayollar salomatligi — bu nafaqat bir individning farovonligi, balki kelajak avlod sog'lomligining, jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ijtimoiy barqarorlikning asosiy garovidir. Ko'plab xalqaro tashkilotlar, jumladan Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ham ayollar salomatligiga oid muammolarni hal etishda individual yondashuv, erta diagnostika, rehabilitatsiya va profilaktik choralarni kuchaytirishni tavsiya qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, tibbiy sug'urta tizimi ayollar uchun sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlariga teng va uzluksiz kirishni ta'minlovchi muhim mexanizmlardan biri sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. Aynan tibbiy sug'urta orqali iqtisodiy imkoniyati cheklangan xotin-qizlar ham zamonaviy diagnostika va davolash xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniga ega bo'ladilar. So'nggi yillarda sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga innovatsion texnologiyalarning jadal sur'atlar bilan kirib kelishi, ayollarga mo'ljallangan raqamli sog'liq platformalari, mobil ilovalar, onlayn maslahat xizmatlari va sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tibbiy tahlil vositalari orqali xotin-qizlar salomatligini yanada samarali muhofaza qilish imkonini bermoqda. Bunday texnologiyalar nafaqat ayollar salomatligi haqida dolzarb ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi, balki ularni o'z salomatligiga ongli va faol yondashishga undaydi. Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlar salomatligini himoya qilishda tibbiy sug'urtaning roli, mavjud imkoniyatlari va dolzarb muammolari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, sog'liqni saqlash tizimidagi zamonaviy yondashuvlar, innovatsion echimlar va raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali ayollarga qaratilgan xizmatlar qanday takomillashtirishga e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqola davomida sog'liqni saqlash tizimida gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'lidagi muhim islohotlar va istiqbolli yo'nalishlar yoritiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida sog'liqni saqlash sohasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar, ayniqsa xotin-qizlarning salomatligini muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar, davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Xotin-qizlar salomatligini ta'minlash borasida bir qancha muhim qonunchilik hujjatlari, davlat dasturlari va farmonlar qabul qilindi. Jumladan, "O'zbekiston Respublikasi xotin-qizlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularning jamiyatdagi rolini kuchaytirish bo'yicha 2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan davlat dasturi"da ayollar salomatligi va ularning sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlariga keng kirishini ta'minlash asosiy maqsadlardan biri sifatida belgilangani e'tiborga loyiq.

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 12-martdagi PQ–5006-sonli qarori bilan "2022–2026 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasida sog'liqni saqlash tizimini rivojlantirish strategiyasi" tasdiqlandi. Ushbu hujjatda gender tengligiga asoslangan tibbiy xizmatlar, onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish, ayollar uchun maxsus skrining dasturlarini joriy etish kabi yo'nalishlar asosiy ustuvorliklar qatoriga kiritildi.

Tibbiy sug'urta tizimini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish ham xotin-qizlar salomatligi borasida muhim o'rin tutmoqda. 2023-yilda Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi tomonidan "Majburiy tibbiy sug'urta to'g'risida"gi qonun loyihasi ishlab chiqilib, sinov tariqasida ayrim hududlarda joriy etila boshlandi. Ushbu tizim aholining, jumladan, ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar qatlamining bepul yoki arzonlashtirilgan tibbiy xizmatlarga doimiy va sifatli kirishini ta'minlashni ko'zda tutadi.

Innovatsion texnologiyalarning tibbiyot sohasiga jadal kirib kelishi ayollar salomatligi bilan bog'liq muammolarni erta aniqlash, tashxislash va kuzatishda katta imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Masalan, sun'iy intellekt asosida ishlaydigan tibbiy platformalar – ultratovush, rentgen, MTR kabi tasvirlarni avtomatik tahlil qilish orqali ko'krak bezi, bachadon, tuxumdon kabi ayollarga xos kasalliklarni aniqlashda samarali vosita bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Shuningdek, mobil sog'liq ilovalari, masalan, hayz davrini kuzatuvchi, homiladorlikni boshqaruvchi va ruhiy salomatlikka oid xizmatlar ko'rsatadigan platformalar tobora ommalashmoqda. Bunday texnologiyalar ayollarga o'z salomatligi bo'yicha shaxsiy, ongli va muntazam monitoring olib borish imkonini beradi.

Davlat tomonidan yo'lga qo'yilgan yana bir muhim yangilik — "Ayollar daftari" tizimi orqali ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj xotin-qizlarning sog'lig'i muntazam ravishda kuzatilib, zarur hollarda bepul tibbiy xizmatlar va dori-darmonlar bilan ta'minlanmoqda. Bundan tashqari, "Onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish dasturi", "Reproduktiv salomatlik" milliy strategiyasi kabi tashabbuslar ayollarning reproduktiv huquqlari, onalik sog'lig'i va farzand tug'ish davridagi xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Xalqaro tajribalar ham O'zbekistonda tobora keng tatbiq etilmoqda. Jumladan, Janubiy Koreya, Turkiya va Germaniya sog'liqni saqlash tizimlaridagi majburiy tibbiy sug'urta, telemeditsina, "e-sog'liq" platformalari kabi yondashuvlar asosida O'zbekistonda raqamli tibbiyot infratuzilmasi shakllanmoqda. Bu esa, ayniqsa chekka hududlardagi xotin-qizlar uchun masofaviy konsultatsiya, onlayn maslahat va davo olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirmoqda. Umuman olganda, mamlakatda xotin-qizlar salomatligini muhofaza qilish bo'yicha innovatsion yondashuvlar – raqamlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt, mobil ilovalar va tibbiy sug'urta orqali amalda o'z ifodasini topmoqda. Bu esa sog'liqni saqlash tizimining yanada inklyuziv, adolatli va barqaror bo'lishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Xotin-qizlar salomatligini muhofaza qilish va ularga yuqori sifatli tibbiy xizmatlar ko'rsatishni tashkil etishda tibbiy sug'urta tizimi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va innovatsion yondashuvlar hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda sog'liqni saqlash sohasini raqamlashtirish, ayollarga ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan tibbiy xizmatlarni kengaytirish borasida muhim islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayollar salomatligiga oid qonunlar, davlat dasturlari va innovatsion tashabbuslar ayollarni nafaqat beminnat tibbiy yordam bilan ta'minlayapti, balki ularning hayot sifati va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, mavjud tizimda ayrim muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda: tibbiy sug'urtaning to'liq joriy etilmasligi, ayollar orasida sog'lom turmush tarziga oid bilimlarning yetarli emasligi, chekka hududlarda mutaxassislar yetishmovchiligi kabi holatlar yechim talab qiladi. Bunday sharoitda innovatsion va raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan yondashuvlar — ayniqsa xotin-qizlar salomatligi sohasida — muhim vositaga aylanmoqda.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan "Insurance Card" loyihasi dolzarb va ijtimoiy ahamiyatli echim sifatida baholanishi mumkin. Mazkur loyiha sog'liqni saqlash ID kartasi va mobil ilova orqali ayollarning tibbiy holatini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish, sog'liq bo'yicha eslatmalar yuborish, shifokor qabuliga yozilish, sug'urta holatini tekshirish kabi xizmatlarni jamlaydi. Ilova ayollar salomatligi bilan bog'liq muhim ko'rsatkichlarni (hayz sikli, qon bosimi, shakar miqdori, homiladorlik haftasi va boshqalar) saqlaydi va tibbiy tarixni avtomatik yuritadi. Bu esa ayollar va shifokorlar o'rtasidagi interaktiv aloqa samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, tibbiy sug'urta tizimining shaffof va qulay ishlashiga xizmat qiladi.

Shu asosda quyidagi takliflarni ilgari suramiz:

1. Majburiy tibbiy sug'urtaning joriy etilishi bosqichida xotin-qizlarga alohida preferensiyalar (imtiyozli paketlar, bepul diagnostika, sog'liqni tiklash dasturlari) ishlab chiqilishi kerak.
2. Ayollarga mo'ljallangan raqamli sog'liq ilovalarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish uchun startaplar, IT-mutaxassislar va sog'liqni saqlash muassasalari o'rtasida innovatsion hamkorlik tizimini yaratish lozim.
3. "Insurance Card" loyihasi kabi raqamli tizimlar davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanib, barcha aholiga, xususan xotin-qizlarga qulay va bepul foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratish kerak.
4. Sog'liqni saqlash xodimlari uchun genderga sezgir tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish bo'yicha malaka oshirish kurslari joriy etilishi tavsiya etiladi.
5. Ayollar sog'lig'i bo'yicha profilaktik dasturlar (ko'krak bezi saratoni, bachadon bo'yni saratoni skrininglari) uchun raqamli eslatmalar va kuzatuv tizimlari yaratish zarur.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xotin-qizlar salomatligini ta'minlash – bu faqat sog'liqni saqlash tizimining vazifasi emas, balki keng qamrovli ijtimoiy masaladir. Bu yo'nalishda tibbiy sug'urta, innovatsion texnologiyalar

va raqamli echimlar orqali gender tengligiga asoslangan tibbiy xizmatlarni takomillashtirish eng ustuvor vazifalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

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SECTION 5: THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY - UPBRINGING, EDUCATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

5-ilova

BUGUNGI KUNDA , JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING TA'LIM, TARBIYA VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola bugungi kunda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi roli va ularning ta'lim, tarbiya va oilaviy munosabatlarda qanday o'rin tutishini o'rganadi. Maqola, ayniqsa, o'zgaruvchan ijtimoiy va madaniy sharoitlarda xotin-qizlarning bilim olish imkoniyatlari, ularning tarbiyaviy rolini ta'kidlash bilan birga, oilaviy munosabatlarda va jamiyatdagi o'rnini baholaydi. Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishdagi muvaffaqiyatlari, jamiyatda tenglikka erishishdagi roli va ularning oilaviy hayotga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola, shuningdek, xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun zarur bo'lgan siyosiy va ijtimoiy chora-tadbirlarni ham muhokama qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin-qizlarning ta'limi, Jamiyatda xotin-qizlar roli, Oilaviy munosabatlar, Tarbiya, Ijtimoiy tenglik, Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, Ta'lim va tarbiya, O'zgaruvchan ijtimoiy sharoitlar, Jamiyatda gender tengligi.

Xotin-qizlar jamiyatning ajralmas va muhim qatlamini tashkil etadi. Ular nafaqat oilaning tayanchi, balki ta'lim, tarbiya va ijtimoiy hayotda faol ishtirok etayotgan shaxslardir. Bugungi globallashuv davrida ularning jamiyatdagi o'rni yanada oshib bormoqda. Xususan, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning ta'limga bo'lgan e'tibori sezilarli darajada oshgan. Maktabgacha ta'limdan tortib oliy ta'limgacha bo'lgan bosqichlarda qizlarning ishtiroki kengaymoqda. Ayni paytda ayollar orasida ilm-fan, texnologiya, tibbiyot

va boshqa sohalarda yutuqlarga erishganlar soni ortib bormoqda. Davlat siyosatida ham bu yo'nalishga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, ayollar uchun alohida grantlar, o'quv dasturlari va imtiyozlar joriy etilgan. Bu esa nafaqat ularning shaxsiy rivojiga, balki butun jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ayol — avvalo ona. Onaning tarbiyadagi roli beqiyos. Kelajak avlodni sog'lom, bilimli va ma'naviyatli etib voyaga yetkazishda ayollarning hisssasi juda katta. Aynan onalar farzandga birinchi mehr, axloqiy saboq, odob-axloqni singdiradi. Shu bois, har bir yuksak jamiyatning asosi — ayolga bo'lgan e'tibor bilan belgilanadi. Shuningdek, ta'lim tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan o'qituvchi-ayollar ham yosh avlod tarbiyasida muhim o'ringa ega. Ular nafaqat bilim beruvchi, balki insoniylik fazilatlarini singdiruvchi ustoz sifatida qadrlanadi. Oila — jamiyatning tayanchi hisoblanadi. Ayol esa oila muhitining yuragi sanaladi. Ular oilada tinchlik, mehr-oqibat, o'zaro hurmat va tushunish muhitini yaratishda bosh-qosh bo'ladilar. Ayolning ma'naviy va intellektual saviyasi yuqori bo'lsa, bu bevosita oilaning mustahkamligi va farovonligiga ta'sir qiladi. Bugungi kunda ko'plab ayollar nafaqat uyda, balki ishda, jamiyatda faol bo'lish bilan birga, oilaviy mas'uliyatni ham muvaffaqiyatli bajarayotgani quvonarli holatdir. Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni tarixan va madaniy jihatdan o'zgarib borgan. Hozirgi kunda ta'lim va tarbiya sohasidagi o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, ijtimoiy va oilaviy munosabatlardagi roli xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi ta'sirini kuchaytirmoqda. Ayni paytda, xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari ko'paygani sayin, ularning jamiyatdagi mavqei ham o'zgarib bormoqda.

Xotin-Qizlarning Ta'limdagi Roli: Xotin-qizlar ta'lim olishda o'z huquqlariga ega bo'lishi, jamiyatni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda dunyoning ko'plab davlatlarida xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olish darajasi ortmoqda, bu esa ularning iqtisodiy va siyosiy faoliyatdagi ishtirokini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Xotin-qizlarning ta'limi nafaqat ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ham katta hissa qo'shadi.

Tarbiya va Xotin-Qizlarning Oila Va Jamiyatdagi Roli: Xotin-qizlarning oiladagi roli o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega. Ular nafaqat oilaning asosiy tarbiyachilari, balki farzandlarning ma'naviy va axloqiy rivojlanishiga mas'ul shaxslar sifatida ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Tarbiya jarayonida ayollarning roli, ayniqsa, farzandlar va jamiyat o'rtasidagi ko'prikn tashkil qilishda ajralmasdir.

Xotin-Qizlarga Nisbatan Jamiyatdagi Munosabat: Bugungi jamiyatda xotin-qizlarga nisbatan munosabatlarning o'zgarishi ko'p jihatdan ijtimoiy va siyosiy islohotlarga bog'liq. Ko'plab davlatlarda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari himoya qilinmoqda va ularga qarshi diskriminatsiya amaliyotlariga qarshi kurashish uchun zarur chora-tadbirlar ko'rilmogda. Bu, o'z navbatida, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatda faol ishtirokini yanada oshirmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim, tarbiya va oilaviy munosabatlardagi o'rni jamiyatning kelajagi uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Ta'lim olish, jamiyatda faol ishtirok etish va oilaviy hayotdagi roli ularning mustaqil va teng huquqli shaxslar sifatida rivojlanishiga imkon yaratadi. Shu sababli, xotin-qizlarga nisbatan munosabatni yaxshilash, ularga ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va jamiyatda ularning o'rnini kuchaytirish bo'yicha doimiy chora-tadbirlar zarur.

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**OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI-TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY
MUNOSABATLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan jamiyatning madaniy darajasi va ma'naviy barkamolligini tavsiflaydigan ayollarga bo'lgan e'tibor va munosabat ifodalangan. Jamiyatimizda ayollarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy jabhalarda yetakchi o'rinlarni egallashiga qaratilgan tizimli islohotlar yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Gender tenglik masalasida amalga oshirilayotgan davlat siyosati tog'risida ma'lumotga ham ega bo'lamiz.

Kalit so'zlar:, gender tenglik, xotin-qizlarga e'tibor, ta'lim va tarbiya, bandlik, kasb-hunar egallashlari.

Bugun mamlakatimizda barcha sohalarida bo'lgani kabi, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatda nufuzini oshirish hamda amalda yuksaltirish bo'yicha davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan ham bir qancha farmon hamda qarorlar qabul qilinmoqda. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Biz uchun muqaddas bo'lgan oila asoslarini yanada mustahkamlash, xonadonlarda tinchlik-xotirjamlik, ahillik va o'zaro hurmat muhitini yaratish, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni aniq mazmun bilan to'ldirishdan iborat bo'lmog'i zarur", deb alohida ta'kidlagan. Buyuk ma'rifatparvar Abdurauf Fitrat bobomiz: "Farzandlarimizni yaxshi xulq egalari qilib tarbiyalashimiz uchun avvalo, millat onalarini o'qitmog'imiz lozim", deb yozgan edi. Biz uchinchi renessans poydevorini qurish, jamiyatda yangi ma'naviy makon yaratish haqida gapirar ekanmiz, bu ishlarni otalar, onalar, ustozlar ma'naviyati bilan uzviy amalga oshirishimiz zarur. Bugun biz ochiq o'z so'ziga hamda o'z erkiga ega bo'lgan jamiyatda yashayapmiz. Bu imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri foydalanib, ilg'or g'oyalarni o'zlashtirishimiz kerak. Lekin, milliy qiyofamizga putur yetkazadigan illatlardan ehtiyot bo'lishimiz, o'zligimizni yo'qotmasligimiz shart. Oila va jamiyat ustuni, hayotimizning ko'rki bo'lgan xotin-qizlarga hurmat va ehtirom ko'rsatish xalqimiz uchun azal-azaldan buyuk qadriyat bo'lib kelgan. Vatanimizning bugungi taraqqiyotida, oila va jamiyat hayotida xotin-qizlar muhim o'rin va mavqeni egallashmoqda. Xususan, "Ayollarga e'tibor-kelajakka e'tibor" naqillarimiz bejiz emas. Hozirda aksariyat xotin-qizlar yuqori intellekt, nufuzli dunyoviy bilim va malakaga ega ijtimoiy faol qatlam sifatida jamiyat farovonligi yo'lida hizmat qilishmoqda. Mustaqillik yillariga nazar tashlasak, datstlab xotin-qizlarning jamiyat hayotida ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Hozirgi davrda ayollarga munosabat masalasida talab qilinayotgan qoidalar islom dinining ezgu g'oyalari bilan sug'orilgan, xalqimizda azaldan mavjuddir. Darhaqiqat, diniy tomonlama e'tibor bersak, islom qonunchiligida ham ayollarning huquqlari doimo himoya qilingan. Islom dini ayolga mehnatni man etmadi, balki ayolni o'z tabiatiga munosib, shaxsiyatiga to'g'ri keladigan mehnat bilan shug'ullanishini targ'ib qilgan[1].

Ayni vaqtda jamiyatimizda ayollar katta ijtimoiy kuchga aylanib borayotgani hech kimga sir emas. Mamlakatimizda o'tkazilayotgan barcha tadbirlar bugun ayollarimizning ishtirokisiz o'tmaydi. Ayniqsa, fan, ta'lim, madaniyat sohasida minglab olimay, fozila ayollar mehnat qilmoqdaki, ular jamiyat taraqqiyotida o'z mavqeyi va munosib ish o'rinlariga egadirlar. Xotin-qizlarimizni oliy ma'lumotga ega qilishimizdan asosiy maqsad barkamol yosh avlodni har tomonlama salohiyatli, keng dunyoqarashli, intellektual qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda onalarimizda yetarli bilim va salohiyat egalari bo'lsagina farzandiga tarbiya va ta'limni uyg'un tarzda olib borishi mumkin. Farzandga ta'lim va tarbiya berishda ayollarimizning roli erkaklarga nisbatan ustunroqdir. Boisi shundaki, farzand dunyoga keliboq to'vayaga yetgunga qadar ilk ijtimoiy munosabat va jamiyatdagi mavjud me'yorlarni onasi orqali anglaydi. Zamonaviy ayolga shunchaki o'qish, yozish, hisobni bilish yetrali emas, uning oldida ta'lim sifati muammosi paydo bo'lib, doimo mustaqil tarzda o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlab, o'z bilimni orttirib chuqurlashtirib borishni talab etadi. Shu sababli ham ayni paytda nafaqat qizlarimizni ta'limga jalb qilish,

balkida oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan xotin-qizlarimizni davlat budjetidan imtiyozlar ko'rishida ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirish, yoki maxsus "Monomarkaz"larda kasb-hunarning barcha turlarida o'qitishni ko'zda tutadi. Ayollarimiz oilada bugun oilaviy budjetga ham o'z hissalarini qo'shmoqda. Bu albatta yaxshi holat. Ammo biz ta'kidlab o'tishimiz kerakki, ba'zi hollarda ayollar o'z oilasining asosiy boquvchisiga aylanib qolayotganligi hozirgi kunda hech kimga afsuski sir emas. Oilada ayolning regulatorlik funksiyasini oshishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bu ham oilada bir qancha sotsial muammolarni yuzga kelishiga omil bo'la oladi. Jamiyatimizda ayollarning ham turli ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand toifalari mavjud. Yurtboshimiz Sh. M. Mirziyoyev tomonidan ijtimoiy jihatdan yordamga muhtoj xotin-qizlarimizni bugun faol qilib, qiyin vaziyatida ularni o'qitib, kasb-hunarli qilib, muammolarini o'zlari yengishga asosiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda, va ijtimoiy xodim sifatida bu bizning ustuvor maqsadimiz. Zamonamizni o'tmish tarix bilan taqqoslasak, xotin-qizlarimizning bugungidek erkinligi, huquq va imkoniyat jihatidan tengligi taqsimga sazovordir. Bugun xotin-qizlarimiz uchun mavjud imtiyozlarni ko'rib chiqamiz. Xotin-qizlar o'qishga kirishida qo'shimcha davlat granti va imtiyozli kreditlar. - Kam ta'minlangan oilalardagi xotin-qizlar; - To'liqsiz oilada tarbiyalanayotgan yoxud ota-onasining ikkisi ham vafot etgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qizlar; - Turmush o'rtog'i vafot etgan. Voyaga yetmagan farzandini yolg'iz tarbiyalayotgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar; - Nogironligi bo'lgan ehtiyojmand oilalardagi xotin-qizlar. Yuqoridagi ehtiyojmand toifalarga tavsiyanoma, Mahalla va Nuroniyarlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash vazirligi tomonidan beriladi hamda bu toifalar "Ayollar daftari" ga ham tegishlidir. "Ayollar dafari" 30 yoshdan oshgan xotin-qizlarimizni qamrab olinadi. Qo'llab-quvvatlash asosan (moddiy tomonlama, natura shaklida, dori-darmon bilan ta'minlash, jarroxlik amaliyoti uchun mablag'lar bilan qo'llab-quvvatlash) ni o'z ichiga oladi. OTM uchun 4 % kvotani olishi mumkin[2].

Hozirda yangilanangan bosh qomusimiz hisoblangan Konstitutsiyamizning yangi tahririning 58-moddasida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin-qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek jamiyat va davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni bajarishda o'z so'z erkinligiga ega bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Aslida erkak va ayol rahbarlar muvaffaqiyatga erishishlarida ma'lum darajada tafovut yuzaga keladi. Taniqli Daniyalik olim F. Denmark katta hajmdagi tatqiqotlar natijasida shunday xulosaga keldiki: hususan insoniy munosabatlar, ko'ngilchanlik, boshqaruvda demokratik tamoyillarga suyanish ayollarda ko'proq uchraydi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar ma'lum ma'noda ijobiy omilni ifodalaydi. Mamlakatimizda 7 mln dan ortiq ishchi, hizmatchi, talabalarni o'zida mujassamlashtirgan 14 ta yirik kasaba uyushmalari a'zolarining yarmidan ko'pini ayollar tashkil etadi. Ko'rishimiz mumkinki, davlat boshqaruvi faoliyatida xotin-qizlarimizdan "Deputat", "Vazir", "Senator", "Vazir o'rinbosari", "Akademik", "Tadbirkor", "Direktor", lavozimlarda faoliyat olib borayotganlari gender tengligining yaqqol misolidir. 2030-yilga qadar tenglik strategiyasi orqali barcha uchun teng huquq va sifatli ta'limni ta'minlash, qizlarning oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lishi zo'ravonlikka yo'l qo'ymaslik kabi masalalarni qamrab olgan. 2023-o'quv yilidan boshlab, magistraturada o'qiyotgan barcha xotin-qizlarning (kontrakt) to'lov shartnoma pullarini to'liq budjetdan qoplab berish uchun har yili 200 mlrd so'm mablag' va doktoranturada ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishlari uchun xotin-qizlarga har yili kamida 300 tadan maqsadli kvota ajratilyapti. 2022- 2026-yillarga xotin-qizlar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturi qabul qilinishi ko'zda tutilmoqda. Har bir hududda o'z-o'zini boshqarish organlarida "Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reeystri" elektron tizimi tashkil etilgan. Mazkur tizimda har bir tumandagi MFY da istiqomad qiluvchi kam ta'minlangan oilalar, ishsiz xotin-qizlar, ijtimoiy yordamga muhtoj yolg'iz ayollar ro'yxati shakllantirilgan bo'ladi. Bu jarayon bilan mahallada xotin-qizlar faoli ehtiyojmand ayol qizlarimizni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ushbu yordam ijtimoiy psixologik, huquqiy, sog'lom turmush tarzini ta'minlash, tibbiy-ijtimoiy xizmatlar sifati shu kabi yoki yanada jiddiy muammolarini aniqlash va manzilli ko'mak berishni o'z vakolatiga oladi[3].

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, ta'lim olayotgan, mehnatda band bo'lgan xotin-qizlarimizning intilishlari va qobiliyatlarini inobatga olishimiz, ularni jamiyatda erkaklar bilan faoliyatini uzviy va uyg'un tarzda davom ettirish, imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish lozim. Ayollarimizning huquq va

manfaatlarini himoya qilishimiz va jamiyatimizda ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq strategiyadir. Zero, unutmaylik, “Kelajak tarbiyasi olimi ayollarimiz qo‘lidadir”.

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5-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI HAMDA IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.

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Annotatsiya: O‘zbekistonda ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida muhim rol o‘ynab kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ilmiy faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar, ularga berilayotgan imkoniyatlar, to‘siqlarning bartaraf etilishi hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanishlariga ko‘maklashish haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Qolaversa, mamlakatimizda Gender tengligini ta'minlagan holda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi izlanishlarini, ularga to‘siq bo‘la oladigan muammolarini hal etish bu maqolada o‘z aksini topgan.

Kirish so‘z: Ilm-fan va ta'lim, ta'lim dasturlarini rivojlantirish, innovatsion g‘oya, BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 2015-yil 22-dekabr 70-sessiyasi, gender tengligi, olimi ayollar.

Abstract: Women in Uzbekistan have been playing an important role in the field of science and education. This article discusses measures aimed at supporting women's scientific activities, the opportunities provided to them, the elimination of obstacles and assistance in their future development. In addition, this article reflects the efforts of women in science and education, solving problems that may hinder their research while ensuring gender equality in our country.

Introduction: Science and education, development of educational programs, innovative idea, 70th session of the UN General Assembly, December 22, 2015, gender equality, women scientists.

KIRISH QISM

Ilm-fan (ya'ni, ilmiy izlanishlar, tajribalar, nazariyalar) — bu dunyoni tushunishga, tabiat qonunlarini aniqlashga, jamiyat taraqqiyotiga sabab bo‘ladigan bilimlar tizimidir. Masalan, fizika, kimyo, biologiya, matematika, tarix — bularning barchasi ilm-fan sohalaridir. Ta'lim esa — bu shu ilm-fanni o‘rganish, o‘rgatish jarayoni. U maktab, kollej, universitet, yoki hayotiy tajriba orqali sodir bo‘ladi. Ta'lim odamni ongli, bilimli, mustaqil fikrlovchi inson qilib voyaga yetkazadi. Ya'ni, ilm-fan — bu bilimlar manbai bo‘lsa, ta'lim — o‘sha bilimlarni insonlarga yetkazuvchi vosita. Ikkalasi bo‘lmasa, taraqqiyot to‘xtab qoladi. Ilm-fan va ta'lim bir-biriga chambarchas bog‘liq.

Ilm-fan zamonaviy jamiyatning rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Biroq, bu sohada ayollarning ishtiroki hali ham yetarli darajada emas. Gender tengligiga erishish va ayollar uchun imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish faqat jamiyatning rivojlanishini tezlashtiradi, balki innovatsiyalarni jadallashtirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Har qanday mamlakat taraqqiyoti, avvalo, uning ta'lim tizimi va ilm-fan salohiyatiga bog‘liq. Zero, ta'lim — bu jamiyat taraqqiyotining negizi, ilm-fan esa yangiliklar asosidir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi ham istiqbolga erishgan dastlabki kunlardan o‘tgan ta'lim va ilm-fanni milliy rivojlanish strategiyasining eng ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilagan. Bugungi kunda bu sohalarida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

ASOSIY QISM

Ilm-fan va texnologiya aksar global muammolarga javob beradi va uning roli inson hayotining farovonligi uchun xizmat qilmoqda. Ilm-fan texnologiya ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish va mustahkamlash vositasi sifatida qaralsa-da, lekin butun dunyoda ayollar fan va texnologiya sohalarida hal qiluvchi rolga ega emaslar. Bu muammoning sabablari, birinchidan, oila va ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini va faoliyati to'g'risidagi shaxsiy qarashlari, oiladagi vazifalari bo'lsa, ikkinchidan, jamiyatda ularning ishtirokini ta'minlash talabining pastligidir. O'zbekiston xotin-qizlari ham bundan mustasno emas. Butun dunyo bo'yicha yuqori ilmiy darajalarga yaqinlashganda, ayollar soni kamayadi. BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 2015-yil 22-dekabr 70-sessiyasida 11-fevral—"Ilm-fan sohasidagi ayollar va qizlar xalqaro kuni" sifatida e'lon qilingan bo'lib, ushbu sana mamlakatimizda keng nishonlanib kelinmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasida 2024-yil 19-yanvar kuni o'tkazilgan yig'ilishi 1-sonli bayonining "Ilmli ayol jamiyat ko'zgusi" mavzusida ilmiy-amaliy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy hamda xotin-qizlarning ilmiy salohiyatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tadbirlar haftaligini tashkil qilish hamda o'tkazish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi ko'rib chiqildi.

Ayollar ilm-fanga qo'shgan hissasi tarixi boy va qadrlidir. Marie Curie, Rosalind Franklin va boshqa ko'plab olim ayollar o'z zamonasida ulkan yutuqlarga erishgan. Ammo gender stereotiplari va ijtimoiy to'siqlar sababli ayollar ilmiy faoliyatda o'z potensialini to'liq namoyon qila olmayapti. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, xilma-xil guruhlar muammolari hal qilishda samaraliroq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ayollarning ishtirokini oshirish nafaqat adolat masalasi, balki ilmiy rivojlanish uchun strategik zaruratdir. Ayollarning ilm-fanga kirib kelishida bir nechta asosiy to'siqlar mavjud:

- Gender stereotiplari: "Ilm-fan erkaklar sohasi" degan noto'g'ri qarash ayollarning so'nggi tanloviga ta'sir qiladi. Bu stereotiplarni yengish uchun maktab darajasidan boshlab gender xabardorligini oshirish muhim.
- Qo'llab-quvvatlovning yetishmasligi: Ayol ilmiy kadrlarni rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlar va moliyaviy yordamlar yetarli emas. Maxsus grantlar va stipendiyalar ajratish bu to'siqlarni kamaytiradi.
- Ijtimoiy mas'uliyatlar: Oilaviy majburiyatlar ko'pincha ayollarni ilmiy faoliyatdan cheklaydi. Ish va shaxsiy hayot o'rtasida muvozanatni ta'minlovchi tizimlarni shakllantirish lozim. Ilm-fanda ayollarning ishtirokini oshirish va ularning o'rnini kuchaytirish uchun rivojlanish yo'nalishlari turli yo'nalishlarda amalga oshirilishi kerak.

O'zbekistonda ilm-fan va ta'lim rivoji. O'zbekiston — qadimdan ilm-fan beshigi bo'lib kelgan zamin. Bugungi kunda ham mamlakatimizda ilm-fan va ta'lim tizimining rivojiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Mustaqillikdan so'ng, O'zbekistonda ta'lim tizimi tubdan isloh qilindi. "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonun va "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" asosida bosqichma-bosqich yangilanishlar amalga oshirildi. So'nggi yillarda esa:

- Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari soni ortdi;
- Umumta'lim maktablaridagi darsliklar yangilandi;
- Oliy ta'limda kredit-modul tizimi joriy qilindi;
- Xorijiy universitetlar filiallari ochildi;
- Online ta'lim, masofaviy o'qitish imkoniyatlari kengaytirildi.

Ilm-fan sohasidagi yutuqlar.

O'zbekistonda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilayotgan akademiyalar, ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari faoliyat yuritmoqda. Yangi texnologiyalar, IT, muqobil energetika, biotexnologiya kabi sohalarda ilmiy ishlanmalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Yosh olimlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida:

- Prezident stipendiyalari
- Innovatsion grantlar
- Ilmiy loyihalarni moliyalashtirish dasturlari yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Ayollar va qizlar uchun ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasida yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar: O'zbekistonda gender tenglikni ta'minlash, ayollar va qizlarning ta'lim olishi hamda ilmiy faoliyatda ishtirokini kengaytirish

davlat siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan biridir. Ayniqsa, soʻnggi yillarda bu borada ijobiy oʻzgarishlar koʻzga tashlanmoqda.

- Ayollarni qoʻllab-quvvatlash va gender tenglikni taʼminlash toʻgʻrisida"gi qonunlar qabul qilindi.
- 2030-yilgacha moʻljallangan "Taʼlim strategiyasi"da ayollarning taʼlimga toʻliq kirishini taʼminlash koʻzda tutilgan.
- Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmonlari va qarorlari asosida qizlar uchun maxsus imtiyozlar belgilangan.
- Oliy oʻquv yurtlariga kirishda qizlar uchun alohida kvotalar ajratilmoqda (ayniqsa, chekka hududlardagi qizlar uchun).
- Ayrim universitetlarda "Qizlar uchun stipendiyalar", grantlar va oʻqish toʻlovlarini kamaytirish imkoniyatlari mavjud.
- Pedagogika, tibbiyot, texnika, IT kabi sohalarda oʻqiyotgan qizlar soni ortib bormoqda.

Ilm-fan sohasida ayollar faolligi:

- Ayollar Fanlar akademiyasiga aʼzo boʻlmoqda, doktorantura va ilmiy tadqiqotlarda ishtirok etmoqda.
- "Yil olimi ayoli" kabi mukofotlar joriy etilgan.
- Koʻplab yosh olimi-qizlar innovatsion loyihalarda qatnashib, xalqaro grantlarga ega boʻlmoqda.
- IT Park va startap markazlarida ham faol qizlar soni ortmoqda.

Maktabgacha va maktab taʼlimida

- Qiz bolalarning maktabgacha taʼlim bilan toʻliq qamrab olinishi uchun yangi bogʻchalar qurilmoqda.
- Qizlar uchun sport, sanʼat, fan olimpiadalari tashkil etilmoqda.
- "Qizlar jonajonim" kabi tarbiyaviy dasturlar orqali ularning maʼnaviy-axloqiy tarbiyasiga ham eʼtibor kuchaymoqda.

XULOSA

Bugungi kunda Oʻzbekistonda ayollar va qizlar uchun taʼlim olish, ilm-fan bilan shugʻullanish uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Ularning intellektual salohiyati jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim kuchiga aylanib bormoqda. Qizlarimiz — ertangi olimi, muhandis, shifokor, oʻqituvchi, ixtirochi boʻlish yoʻlida bemalol rivojlanayotganini koʻrib, faxrlanamiz.

Ilm-fan va taʼlim — har qanday jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosi. Oʻzbekistonda bu yoʻnalishdagi islohotlar kelajakda bilimli, tafakkurli, innovatsion fikrlaydigan avlodni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa mamlakatimiz ravnaqi va dunyo miqyosidagi nufuzini oshirishda muhim omil boʻladi. Bu sohada ayollarimiz ham oʻz imkoniyatlari doirasida betinim harakat qilishmoqda. Yangi Oʻzbekiston barchamizniki! Yurtimiz kelajagi uchun barchamiz birdek harakat qilmogʻimiz zarur.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI: TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni, tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlar sohasidagi o'zgarishlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqotda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi faoliyati va ularning oiladagi roli, shuningdek, ta'lim va tarbiyada o'zgarishlar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollarning ta'lim tizimidagi ishtiroki ijtimoiy rivojlanishning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi xotin-qizlarning oila va jamiyatdagi o'rnini oshirish, gender tengligini ta'minlash va oilaviy munosabatlarda islohotlarni amalga oshirishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdir.

Аннотация: Данное исследование посвящено изучению роли женщин в семье и обществе, изменениям в области воспитания, образования и семейных отношений. В работе анализируются участие женщин в общественной жизни, их роль в семье, а также изменения в образовании и воспитании. Результаты исследования показали, что участие женщин в образовательной системе стало неотъемлемой частью социального развития. Основной целью исследования является повышение роли женщин в семье и обществе, обеспечение гендерного равенства и разработка рекомендаций по проведению реформ в семейных отношениях.

Abstract: This research focuses on the role of women in the family and society, exploring changes in the areas of education, upbringing, and family relationships. The study examines the participation of women in social life, their role in the family, as well as changes in education and upbringing. The findings show that the participation of women in the educational system has become an integral part of social development. The main objective of the research is to increase the role of women in the family and society, ensure gender equality, and develop recommendations for reforms in family relationships.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, oila, jamiyat, ta'lim, tarbiya, gender tengligi, oilaviy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy rivojlanish, ayol, jamiyatdagi o'rin

Ключевые слова: женщины, семья, общество, образование, воспитание, гендерное равенство, семейные отношения, социальное развитие, роль женщины, место в обществе

Keywords: women, family, society, education, upbringing, gender equality, family relationships, social development, role of women, position in society

Oila – jamiyatning asosiy qadriyatlarini va ijtimoiy tuzilmasini shakllantiruvchi eng muhim institutdir. Ayollar oilada va jamiyatda ajralmas o'rin tutadi. Ularning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlar sohasidagi faoliyati nafaqat oila, balki jamiyatning mustahkamligi va rivojlanishida ham hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Ayolning oiladagi roli va jamiyatda tutgan o'rni, ayniqsa, tarbiya va ta'lim tizimida, davlat va iqtisodiy hayotda ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan keng ko'lamda o'rganilishi zarurdir.

Bugungi kunda gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning huquqlari davlat siyosatining asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari va huquqiy normativlar yaratilib, gender tengligini ta'minlashga oid turli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda [1]. Shuningdek, ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish, ta'limda ishtirokini kengaytirish bo'yicha xalqaro tashkilotlar – BMT, Unesco, UN Women kabi tashkilotlarning tavsiyalari ham diqqatga sazovordir [2].

Ayolning oila va jamiyatdagi o'rnini o'rganish nafaqat sotsiologik, balki psixologik va pedagogik jihatdan ham muhimdir. Ayol, ayniqsa, onalik, farzand tarbiyasi, ma'naviyatni shakllantirishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Shu bilan birga, tarixiy manbalarda ham ayollarning oiladagi roliga e'tibor qaratilgan. O'zbekistonning qadimiy madaniy merosida ayol siymosi, ularning ijtimoiy roli, oiladagi ta'siri alohida o'rganilgan [3].

Biroq, zamonaviy jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'zni haqida ko'plab muammolar mavjud. Gender tengligi va ayollarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi bo'yicha hali to'liq muammo hal qilinmagan. Oiladagi an'anaviy stereotiplar, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy to'siqlar, shuningdek, ta'limda ayollarning tengsiz imkoniyatlari ba'zan ularga qarshi turli xil to'siqlarni keltirib chiqaradi [4.5]. Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish va ayollarning jamiyatdagi haq-huquqlarini kengaytirish uchun ilmiy va amaliy ishlanmalar zarur. Shu bois, ushbu maqolada oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'zni, ayniqsa ularning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi o'zni tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi xotin-qizlarning oila va jamiyatdagi faolligini oshirish, gender tengligini ta'minlash va ular bilan bog'liq muammolarni aniqlashdir. Shuningdek, ayollarning jamiyatdagi roli, oilaviy munosabatlar va ta'lim sohasida duch kelayotgan muammolarni o'rganish orqali, bu sohalarda ijtimoiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishga oid tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Tadqiqotda ilmiy manbalar, statistik ma'lumotlar, hukumatning rasmiy qarorlari va xalqaro tashkilotlarning takliflari asosida xotin-qizlarning o'zni va imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu ishda O'zbekistonning mavjud qonun hujjatlari, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari hamda xalqaro me'yorlar va amaliyotlar ko'rib chiqiladi [6.7].

So'rovnoma: O'zbekistonning turli hududlarida yashovchi xotin-qizlar orasida o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma natijalari tahlil qilindi. Bu so'rovnoma ularning oilaviy munosabatlar, tarbiya va ta'limdagi ishtirokini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

Intervyular: Ta'lim sohasidagi pedagoglar va ijtimoiy ishchilar bilan intervyular o'tkazildi.

Statistik tahlil: O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga oid davlat dasturlarining samaradorligini aniqlash uchun statistik ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi [6].

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, xotin-qizlarning tarbiya va ta'lim tizimidagi ishtiroki jamiyatda ijtimoiy muvozanatni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hukumati tomonidan ayollarning ta'lim olishiga oid turli dasturlar va loyihalar ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa-da, amalda gender tengligi masalasida bir qator muammolar mavjud. Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki yildan yilga ortib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham ularning ayrim sohalarda, jumladan ilm-fan, siyosat, iqtisodiyotda faol ishtirokini oshirish zarur.

So'rovnoma natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, xotin-qizlarning oilaviy munosabatlar va tarbiya tizimida faol ishtirok etishi, jamiyatda barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, onalik roli, farzand tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Bu holat o'z navbatida oilaning ijtimoiy roli va yosh avlodning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Biroq, gender tengligi bo'yicha mavjud muammolarni aniqlashda, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotda o'z o'rnini topishidagi to'siqlar, shuningdek, oiladagi an'anaviy qarashlar va stereotiplar hali ham dolzarb muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Tadqiqotda xotin-qizlar uchun gender tengligini ta'minlashga oid davlat dasturlari, hukumat qarorlari va xalqaro normativlar ko'rib chiqildi [2.5].

Muhokama

Oila va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rnini ko'tarish va gender tengligini ta'minlash jarayonida bir qancha muammolar mavjud. Tadqiqotda ayollarni ijtimoiy faollikka jalb qilish, ta'lim sohasidagi imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish va oiladagi an'anaviy rollarni yangilash zarurati ta'kidlandi. O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan ko'plab normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar va dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa-da, ular hali ham to'liq amalga oshirilgan emas. Gender tengligi siyosatining samaradorligini oshirish uchun jamiyatda xotin-qizlarga nisbatan turli stereotiplarni bartaraf etish, ta'lim tizimida ularga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish, ish joylarida gender asosida ajratishni kamaytirish kerak.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, xotin-qizlar oilada va jamiyatda muhim ijtimoiy rolni o'ynashlari kerak. Bu, o'z navbatida, butun jamiyatni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Oila barqarorligi, ta'lim va tarbiya sohasida xotin-qizlarning ishtiroki oshishi, jamiyatning ma'naviy-axloqiy rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi. Shuningdek, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini kuchaytirish uchun nafaqat davlat siyosati, balki jamiyatdagi barcha qatlamlarning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari zarur [7.8].

1. Ta'lim tizimida gender tengligini ta'minlash: O'quv muassasalarida gender tengligi asosida dasturlarni kengaytirish, ayollarga ilmiy va ijtimoiy sohalarida teng imkoniyatlar yaratish.

2. Stereotiplarga qarshi kurash: Oila va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarga qarshi mavjud stereotiplarni bartaraf etish, xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish.

3. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy faoliyatda xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash: Ish joylarida gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini oshirish uchun chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish.

4. Oilaviy munosabatlarni rivojlantirish: Oilada o'zaro hurmat va hamkorlikni oshirish, xotin-qizlarga qarshi zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun huquqiy va ma'naviy ta'limni kuchaytirish.

Xulosa: Mazkur tadqiqotda xotin-qizlarning oila va jamiyatdagi o'rnini, tarbiya va ta'lim tizimidagi ishtirokini o'rganish orqali, ularning ijtimoiy rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishga bo'lgan qiziqishi yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda, lekin gender tengligi bo'yicha hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish maqsadida ko'plab davlat dasturlari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa-da, bu masalada to'liq tenglikka erishish uchun hali bir qancha ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va huquqiy chora-tadbirlar talab etiladi.

Oilada xotin-qizlar faqat farzand tarbiyasida emas, balki oila ijtimoiy hayotining boshqa sohalarida ham faol ishtirok etadilar. Ularning oiladagi roli o'zgarib bormoqda va bu o'zgarishlar jamiyatning ijtimoiy, ma'naviy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shunga qaramay, an'anaviy qarashlar va stereotiplar ba'zan xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy faolligi va ta'limdagi ishtirokini cheklaydi.

Tadqiqotda ta'kidlanganidek, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini oshirish uchun nafaqat hukumat tomonidan amalga oshirilgan siyosiy islohotlar, balki jamiyatning har bir a'zosi tomonidan o'zgarishlarga tayyorlik, gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlar zarur. Shuningdek, oilaviy munosabatlarni mustahkamlash, xotin-qizlarga nisbatan stereotiplarni kamaytirish, ta'lim va ish joylarida teng imkoniyatlarni yaratish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqotning yakuniy tavsiyalariga ko'ra, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini yanada mustahkamlash, oila ichidagi munosabatlarni sog'lomlashtirish va ta'lim tizimida gender tengligini ta'minlash uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar zarur:

Ta'lim tizimida xotin-qizlarning teng huquqlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash,
Xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy faoliyatga jalb etish va ular uchun iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar yaratish,
Oila ichidagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlash va an'anaviy stereotiplarga qarshi kurashish.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI. TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI.

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada jamiyatimizda oldingi davrga nisbatan hozirgi davrda ayollarning o'rni va haq-huquqlari, hamda ta'lim, tarbiya va oilaviy munosabatlarda ayollarimizning roli ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Shu bilan birgalikda yurtboshimiz tomonidan ayollarimizga berilayotgan imkoniyatlarni qay darajada ekanligi aytiladi. Ayol oila va jamiyat farishtasidir.

Аннотация: Эта статья о настоящем и прошлом в нашем обществе. В этот период показаны роль и права женщин, а также роль наших женщин в образовании, воспитании и семейных отношениях. При этом говорится о масштабах возможностей, предоставленных нашим женщинам главой государства. Женщина - ангел семьи и общества.

Abstract: This article is about the present versus the past in our society. During this period, the role and rights of our women in education, upbringing and family relations are shown. At the same time, the extent of the opportunities given to our women by the head of state is said. A woman is an angel of family and society.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, oila, jamiyat, Prezident, Konstitutsiya, Harakatlar strategiyasi, Abdurauf Fitrat.

Ключевые слова: Женщины, семья, общество, Президент, Конституция, Стратегия действий, Абдурауф Фитрат.

Key words: Women, family, society, President, Constitution, Action Strategy, Abdurauf Fitrat.

Mana shu davrga qadar xotin-qizlarimizga nisbatan ojiza, faqat uy yumushlari, farzand tarbiyasi, turmush o'rtog'i xizmati uchun yaralgan inson sifatida qaralardi. Qizlarni esa o'qitishga qarshilar yetarlicha edi. Ularni hali 18 yoshga kirar-kirmas oila nima ekanligini to'liq anglamasdan turmushga berish jaroyonlari ham kuzatilardi va shunga o'xshash holatlar ko'p edi. Hozirgi kunga kelib, biz eski fikrlardan asta-sekin uzoqlashyapmiz desak ham bo'ladi. Hozirda ayollarimizni ham oiladagi, ham jamiyatdagi o'rinlari alohidadir. Shu bilan birgalikda, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 46-moddasida xotin-qizlarning haq-huquqlari erkaklar bilan teng ekanligi tasdiqlanib, ularning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va boshqa sohalaridagi o'rni qonun bilan himoyalangandir. 2019-yil 23-avgustda esa O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari" to'g'risidagi Qonuni qabul qilindi. biz bunda ayollarimizga bo'lgan e'tiborning oshganligini va ayollarimiz erkaklar qatori mustaqil ish yurita olishi mumkinligini tushunib olsak bo'ladi. 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirish uchun tuzilgan Harakatlar strategiyasi va u asosida qabul qilingan farmonlar, qononlar, va boshqalarda ham buning natijasi o'z aksini topgan desak ham bo'ladi. Hozirda ayollarimizning haq-huquqlari, imkoniyatlari, gender tengligi, onalar va bolalarni himoya qilish, ayollarni tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirish, ishsiz qolgan ayollarni bo'sh ish o'rinlari bilan ta'minlash, qizlarimizni kasbga yo'naltirish, qiynalgan oilalarga moddiy yordam ko'rsatish, ularni yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash davlat siyosatining eng ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylangan. Shu imkoniyatlar tufayli yurtimizda ayol rahbarlar soni yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda, ya'ni hokimlar, bank va moliya raislari, tadbirkorlar, qurolli kuchlarda va yana boshqa sohalarida ayollarimiz o'z xizmatlarini ko'rsatmoqda. Shu jihatdan olganda, O'zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimov o'z so'zlarida shunday deb aytib o'tganlar: "Bugun ma'rifiy dunyoda xotin-qizlar manfaati degan alohida masala bor va uni o'rganish, yechimini topishga juda katta ahamiyat berilishi bejiz emas. Agar ayollarga yetarli e'tibor berilmasa, bunday jamiyatning kelajagi bo'lmaydi.". Hozirgi kundagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining Prezidenti Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev ham ayollarimiz uchun imkoniyatlarni oshirib bormoqda va o'z so'zlarida shunday deb aytganlar: "Yurtimizda xotin-qizlarning sifatli ta'lim va tarbiya olishiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Mutaakkir jadid bobimiz Abdurauf Fitrat ta'biri bilan aytganda "Onalar - butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir". Darhaqiqat, oilada bir nafar qiz o'qib, oliy ma'lumotga, zamonaviy kasb-hunarga ega bo'lsa, xonadondagi muhit butunlay o'zgaradi. Biz shu maqsadda xotin-qizlar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha muhim dasturni qabul qildik", "Xalqimiz azal-azaldan Ona siymosini, ayol zotini

Yaratganning ulug' ne'mati, tengsiz mo'jizasi, deb biladi, uni hamisha ardoqlab asrab yashaydi" - degan so'zlaridan ayollarimizni jamiyatdagi o'rnini qay darajada ekanligini bilib olsak ham bo'ladi. Shuningdek, prezidentimiz tashabbuslari bilan jamoatchilikda va yoshlarga ta'sir ko'rsata oladigan, obro'-e'tiborli ayollarni o'z safida birlashtirgan "Oqila ayollar" harakati tashkil topmoqda va barcha mehnat jamoalarida xotin-qizlarning muammolariga samarali yechim topish uchun "Ayollar kengashi" tuzilmoqda. Prezident yordamchisi Saida Mirziyoyeva ham o'z so'zlarida - "Ilmli o'g'il ota-onasiga tirgak bo'lsa, ilmli qiz butun millat tayanchidir" deb aytishlari ham bejiz emas. Shunday ekan, ayollarimiz har doim e'zozda, el ardog'ida, jamiyat himoyasida, o'z haq-huquqlari bilan hech qayerda kamsitilmaydi. Aksincha, ular doimo yuqori martabada turishadi.

Xulosa qilib aytish kerakki, nafaqat oilamizdagi balki jamiyatimizdagi har bir ayolning erkin va mustaqil bo'lishlariga haqqi bor. Ular bizning hoh onamiz, hoh opamiz, hoh singlimiz yoki begona bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar ularning o'zni beqiyosdir. Har biri oilamiz va jamiyatimiz farishtasidir. Shu sababli jamiyatimiz va oilamiz ayollariga doimo hurmatda bo'lib qadriga yetaylik.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNINI: TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR

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Annotatsiya (O'zbek tilida): Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning oiladagi tarbiyaviy o'rnini, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy faolligi, shuningdek, ta'lim jarayonidagi ishtiroki haqida so'z yuritiladi. "Ayollarning oila mustahkamligi va farzand tarbiyasidagi roli, ularni zamonaviy ta'lim va tarbiya orqali rivojlantirish muhimligi asoslab berilgan." Maqolada ijtimoiy barqarorlik va taraqqiyotda ayolning beqiyos o'rnini misollar va fikrlar bilan yoritiladi.

Annotation (In English): This article discusses the role of women in family upbringing, their social activity in society, and their participation in the educational process. "The importance of women's role in strengthening the family and raising children, as well as the need to develop them through modern education and upbringing, is substantiated." The article highlights the invaluable position of women in ensuring social stability and development, supported by examples and reflections

Kalit so'zlar: Xotin – qizlar, oila, tarbiya, ta'lim, ma'naviyat, ijtimoiy faollik, zamonaviy ayol, ayol va jamiyat barqarorligi, ilm va ma'rifat, farzand tarbiyasi, madaniyat, ma'rifatli ayol

Keywords: Women, family, upbringing, education, spirituality, social activity, modern woman, women and social stability, science and enlightenment, child upbringing, culture, enlightened woman.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ma'naviy barqarorlikning asosi bu mustahkam oila. Oila esa, eng avvalo, mehribon va bilimli ayol onaning bag'ridan boshlanadi. Tarbiya, ma'naviyat, madaniyat kabi yuksak qadriyatlarning avlodlar avlodga uzluksiz o'tishida xotin-qizlarning, ayniqsa onalarning beqiyos hissi bor.

Bugungi kunda dunyo miqyosida gender tenglik masalasi global muhokama markazida turibdi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan ilgari surilgan "Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari" (SDGs)da ham ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasidagi teng huquqlilik, ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari, mehnat bozorida ishtirok etish va oilaviy qarorlar qabul qilishdagi tenglik asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilangani bejiz emas.

O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomini mustahkamlash, ularning siyosiy va iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli islohotlar olib borilmoqda. 2021-yilda qabul qilingan "Gender tengligi to'g'risida"gi Qonun xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlash borasida muhim huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Shuningdek, "Ayollar daftari", "Yoshlar daftari", "Temir daftar"lar orqali ayollar bandligini ta'minlash, ularni ijtimoiy himoya qilish, ijtimoiy xizmatlar bilan qamrab olish keng yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Bobokalonimiz Abdulla Avloniy "Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot- yo mamot , yo najot- yo halokat, yo saodat- yo falokat masalasidir", degan edi. Aynan ana shu tarbiyaning markazida xotin-qizlar turadi. "Ayol – jamiyatni uyg'otuvchi kuch. Uning nigohida nur, so'zida ilhom, yurishida ishonch bo'lsa, millat ham o'sadi, yuksaladi." Ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar – jamiyatga qilingan eng oqilona sarmoyadir. Chunki ayol o'z imkoniyatlarini jamiyat ravnaqi yo'lida ko'paytirishni biladi. Bugungi zamonaviy oilaning poydevori – bu tarbiya, bilim, axloq va mehr-oqibatga asoslanadi. Bu omillar esa, avvalo, onaning shaxsiy salohiyati va ma'naviy dunyosi bilan bog'liq. Shu bois, ta'lim tizimida pedagog-ayollar sonining ortishi, ayniqsa maktabgacha ta'lim va boshlang'ich bosqichda ular tomonidan beriladigan bilim va tarbiya jamiyatning ma'naviy darajasiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Misol uchun, Finlyandiya, Yaponiyada ta'lim tizimi rivojlanishining asosiy omillaridan biri sifatida maktabgacha ta'limdagi tarbiyachilarning yuqori malakasi va tarbiyada ayollar ishtirokining yuqoriligi e'tirof etiladi. O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimida ham bu yo'nalishda ijobiy islohotlar olib borilmoqda – har yili minglab maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari ishga tushirilmoqda, va ularning 80% dan ortig'ida ayollar faoliyat yuritmoqda.

Bugungi kunda ayollar nafaqat tarbiyachi yoki ta'lim oluvchi, balki jamiyatda o'z so'zini aytadigan liderlarga aylanishmoqda. O'zbekistonda parlament deputatlarining 38% dan ortig'i xotin-qizlardir. Hududiy hokimiyatlarda ayollar rais o'rinbosari lavozimlarida faoliyat yuritmoqda, bu esa siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishda ularning ishtirokini kuchaytirgan. Jahon tajribasidan misol keltiradigan bo'lsak, Germaniya sobiq kansleri Angela Merkel, Yangi Zelandiyaning sobiq bosh vaziri Jacinda Ardern, hamda Estoniya Bosh vaziri Kaja Kallas kabi ayol siyosatchilar o'z liderlik fazilatlarini bilan butun dunyo e'tirofiga sazovor bo'lishgan. Bunday yutuqlarga erishishda, albatta, ta'lim, tarbiya, ijtimoiy madaniyat va gender tenglik tamoyillari asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Oila muhiti har bir insonning dastlabki maktabidir. Bu muhitda mehr, e'tibor, odob, sabr-toqat kabi xislatlar aynan onaning tarbiyasi orqali shakllanadi. Farzand tarbiyasida onaning roli, ayolning sabr-toqati va bag'rikengligi eng muhim omillardandir. Hadisi sharifda aytilishicha: "Jannat onalarning oyog'i ostidadir". Bu hadisda ayolning jamiyatdagi maqomi naqadar yuksak ekanligi yana bir bor tasdiqlanadi. Ayol bor joyda nizo o'rni totuvlik, befarqlik o'rni g'amxo'rlik egallaydi. Chunki, u har qanday muhitga hayotiy iliqlik olib kiradi.

Zamonaviy ayol bilimli, ziyoli va tashabbuskor bo'lishi kerak. Ayniqsa, u o'z oilasida tarbiyachi, jamiyatda esa faol ishtirokchi sifatida o'z o'rni topishi juda muhim. Ayolning o'qimishli bo'lishi - farzand tarbiyasining poydevoridir. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, hozirda O'zbekistonda 18 milliondan ortiq ayol istiqomat qilmoqda, ularning 60 foizdan ortig'i mehnat faoliyati bilan band. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talaba qizlar soni 500 mingdan oshgan bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Shuningdek, respublika bo'yicha 400 dan ortiq ayollar yetakchilik qilayotgan nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar faoliyat yuritmoqda. Shu o'rinda Alisher Navoiyning "Ilmning fazli bila odam odam bo'lur" degan hikmatli so'zini eslatish o'rindir. Bugun ayollar siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotda faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ular rahbar, olim, tadbirkor sifatida ham muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishmoqda. Ayol oilaning yuragi bo'lsa, jamiyatda ma'naviyat elchisidir. Zamonaviy jamiyatda raqamli texnologiyalar va axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalari ayollar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochmoqda. Onlayn ta'lim, masofaviy ish, elektron savdo kabi yo'nalishlarda minglab ayollar muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ayniqsa, pandemiya davrida ayollar IT sohasiga kirib borib, freelancing, SMM, grafik dizayn, onlayn konsalting kabi yo'nalishlarda o'zini ko'rsata boshladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi tomonidan e'lon qilingan statistikaga ko'ra, har uchinchi startap loyiha muallifi ayollar hisoblanadi. Bu esa, ayollarning innovatsion fikrlash, tadbirkorlik va texnologiyaga qiziqishi ortayotganidan dalolat beradi. Oilada esa o'zaro hurmat, sabr, mehr-oqibat muhitini shakllantirishda ayolning hissasi katta. Abu Nasr Forobiy shunday degan: "Eng go'zal jamiyat o'zaro mehr-oqibat ustiga qurilgan jamiyatdir". Oila esa bu mehrning eng birinchi manbaidir.

Xulosa o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, xotin-qizlarning oila, ta'lim va jamiyatdagi o'rni hech qachon inkor etib bo'lmaydigan haqiqatdir. Ayol jamiyatga hayot baxsh etuvchi, farzandga ma'naviyat beruvchi, o'z hayoti bilan o'rnak bo'luvchi zotdir. Ayol baxtli bo'lsa - oila mustahkam bo'ladi, oila mustahkam bo'lsa - jamiyat taraqqiy etadi. Demak, ayol baxti butun jamiyat faravonligining poydevoridir. Xotin-qizlarning oiladagi, jamiyatdagi va ta'lim sohasidagi faoliyati faqatgina o'z shaxsiy hayotlari emas, balki butun millat, jamiyat kelajagining taqdiri bilan bog'liqdir. Bugungi ayol – faqat ona emas, balki o'qituvchi, olim, lider, tadbirkor va ijodkor. Uning imkoniyatlarini to'laqonli ro'yobga chiqarish esa – ijtimoiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy o'sish va ma'naviy taraqqiyotning kafolatidir.

Shunday ekan, har bir xotin-qizning baxtli, bilimli va mustaqil bo'lishi uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlardan oqilona foydalanish, bu imkoniyatlarni farzand tarbiyasi, ilm, ma'rifat va jamiyat xizmatiga bag'ishlash – bugungi davrning dolzarb talabidir.

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5-ilova

**XOTIN-QIZLARNING OILAVIY VA IJTIMOY HAYOTDAGI O'RNI: TA'LIM, TARBIYA
TIZIMIDAGI AHAMIYATI.**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlarning oilaviy va ijtimoiy hayotdagi o'rni, ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi ishtiroki, shuningdek, oilaviy munosabatlarda tutgan mavqeyi yoritilgan. Xotin-qizlarning farzand tarbiyasi, ma'naviy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish, ta'lim sohasida faol ishtirok etishi, jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi muhim vazifalari asosli misollar va fikrlar bilan tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada ayollar faolligini oshirish, ularni ijtimoiy hayotga keng jalb etish borasidagi dolzarb masalalarga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Абстрактный: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в семье и обществе, их участие в воспитании и образовании, а также их положение в семейных отношениях. На обоснованных примерах и идеях анализируется важная роль женщин в воспитании детей, формировании духовных ценностей, активном участии в образовании и развитии общества. В статье также рассматриваются актуальные вопросы, связанные с повышением активности женщин и их широким вовлечением в общественную жизнь.

Abstract: This article discusses the role of women in the family and society, their participation in upbringing and education, as well as their position in family relations. The important tasks of women in raising children, forming spiritual values, active participation in education, and in the development of society are analyzed with substantiated examples and ideas. The article also focuses on current issues related to increasing women's activity and their broad involvement in social life.

Kalit soʻzlar: Xotin- qizlar, tarbiya, oila, jamiyat, ayolmavqeyi, ijtimoiy faollik, oilaviy munosabatlar, maʼnaviy tarbiya, gender tenglik.

Ключевые слова: женщины, воспитание, образование, семья, общество, положение женщин, общественная активность, семейные отношения, духовное воспитание, гендерное равенство.

Keywords: women, upbringing, education, family, society, women's status, social activism, family relations, spiritual upbringing, gender equality.

Insoniyat taraqqiyoti tarixida ayolning oʻrni beqiyos boʻlib kelgan. U hayotning har bir jabhasida – oilada mehr, jamiyatda esa baraka timsoli sifatida qaralgan. Ayniqsa, milliy qadriyatlarimizda ayol siymosi muqaddas timsollardan biri sifatida ulugʻlanadi.

Oʻzbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan soʻng xotin-qizlar masalasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishiga aylandi. Bugungi kunda esa ularning taʼlimdagi faolligi, ijtimoiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki va oilaviy munosabatlardagi mavqei kundan-kunga mustahkamlanib bormoqda.

Tarbiya, taʼlim va oilaviy munosabatlar – bu uch soha har bir jamiyatning asosiy ustunlaridan biridir. Ularning har birida xotin-qizlarning oʻrni nafaqat muhim, balki hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Bu borada fransuz mutafakkiri Napoleon Bonapartning “Farzand dunyoga kelmasdan oldin uni tarbiyalashni boshlash kerak, yaʼni onani tarbiyalash kerak”, degan mashhur iboralari eʼtiborimizni tortadi. Bu ibora ayolning tarbiyaviy vazifasini nechogʻli muhim ekani haqida chuqur falsafiy fikrni bildiradi. Ayol – bu avvalo ona. Bola hayotda ilk saboqlarni onasidan oladi. Mehr, muhabbat, sabr-toqat, halollik va vatanparvarlik kabi fazilatlar birinchi navbatda onaning yuragidan farzand qalbiga oʻtadi. Oʻzbek mutafakkiri Abdulla Avloniy oʻzining “Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq” asarida shunday yozadi: “Har bir millatning najoti – maʼrifatda, maʼrifat esa ayolning tarbiyasidan boshlanadi”[1].

Ona – oilaning yuragi, jamiyatning mehr manbai. U nafaqat farzandni, balki kelajak jamiyatini tarbiyalaydi. Shu sababli ham Oʻzbekistonning maʼnaviy siyosatida ayollarning tarbiya sohasidagi oʻrni yuksak baholanadi. Birinchi Prezidentimiz I.A. Karimov bu haqida quyidagicha yozgan: “Yaxshi ayol jamiyatni tarbiyalaydi. Chunki u farzandni dunyoga keltiribgina qolmay, uni inson qilib voyaga yetkazadi.”[2]

Bugungi kunda jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning oʻrni va huquqlari soʻnggi yillarda sezilarli darajada oʻzgargan. Oʻzbekiston hukumati, xalqaro tashkilotlar va fuqarolik jamiyati tomonidan koʻplab dasturlar, qonunlar va imtiyozlar ishlab chiqilgan, bu esa ayollarni qoʻllab-quvvatlash va ularga yanada keng imkoniyatlar yaratish maqsadida amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayollar uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar nafaqat ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishda, balki ularning huquqlarini himoya qilishda ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekistonda hukumati ayollarning ta'lim olishiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ayollarni ta'lim olishga rag'batlantirish, ularga barcha bosqichlarda bilim olish imkoniyatlarini yaratish maqsadida bir qator dasturlar va grantlar taqdim etilmoqda. Xususan, qishloqlarda yashovchi ayollar uchun texnik va kasb-hunar o'quv markazlari tashkil etilib, ularning malakasini oshirishga ko'mak berilmoqda.

Xususan, xotin- qizlarni xar tomonlama ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun oliy ta'lim muassasalariga o'qishga qabul qilishda qo'shimcha davlat granti va imtiyozli kreditlar:

Kam ta'minlangan oilalardagi xotin qizlar;

To'liqsiz oilada tarbiyalanayotgan yoxud ota – onasining ikkisi ham vafot etgan ijtimoiy himoya muhtoj qizlar;

Turmush o'rtog'i vafot etgan. Voyaga yetmagan farzandini yolg'iz tarbiyalayotgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar;

Nogironligi bo'lgan ehtiyojmand oilalardagi xotin – qizlar.

Shuningdek, ilmiy faoliyatda ayollarning ishtirokini oshirish uchun stipendiyalar va ilmiy grantlar ajratilgan. Bu esa, xotin-qizlarni nafaqat o'z bilimini oshirishga, balki jamiyatda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy faoliyatga faol qatnashishga undaydi.

Yuqoridagi ehtiyojmand toifalarga tavsiyanoma Mahalla va Nuroniylarni qo'llab – quvvatlash vazirligi tomonidan beriladi hamda bu toifalar "Ayollar daftari" ga ham tegishlidir. "Ayollar dafari" ga 30 yoshdan oshgan xotin va qizlarimizni qamrab oladi. Qo'llab – quvvatlash asosan (moddiy tomonlama, natura shaklida, dori- darmon bilan ta'minlash, jarroxlik amaliyoti uchun mablag'lar bilan qo'llab – quvvatlash) ni o'z ichiga oladi. OTM uchun 4 % kvotani olishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari 2020 – yil 18- fevraldagi PF– 5938 "Jamiyatda ijtimoiy- ma'naviy muhitni sog'lomlashtirish mahalla institutini yanada qo'llab – quvvatlash tizimini yangi darajaga olib chiqish chora – tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi farmoni qabul qilindi"[3]. Bu esa ayollarning jamiyatda, oilada umuman ta'lim sohasida ularning rolini oshirishga imkoniyateshigini ochmoqda.

Respublikamizda oliy o'quv yurtlarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar orasida xotin-qizlar ulushi yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Bu holat ayollar uchun ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari kengayganidan, davlat tomonidan yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar samarasidir. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev xotin-qizlar masalasiga doir chiqishlarida ta'kidlaganidek: "Ayollar bilimli bo'lsa, butun jamiyat saviyasi bo'ladi. Ular jamiyatning ilmiy va madaniy salohiyatini oshiradi"[4].

Bundan tashqari, ko'plab ayollar ta'lim tizimining o'zida ham faoliyat yuritmoqda: maktab, kollej va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida dars berayotgan o'qituvchi va professorlar safida xotin-qizlar salmoqli o'rin egallaydi. Ular yosh avlodni nafaqat ilm-fan bilan tanishtiradi, balki ularning ma'naviy kamolotida, vatanparvar va halol inson bo'lib voyaga yetishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda ham ayolning o'rni alohida e'tiborga loyiq. Oila – jamiyatning eng muhim ijtimoiy birligi bo'lib, undagi uyg'unlik, mehr-oqibat va totuvlikni ta'minlashda ayolning sabr-toqati, murosa va tushunish fazilatlarini muhim o'rin tutadi.

Sharq mutafakkiri Ibn Sino shunday degan: “Ayol o‘z oilasini so‘z bilan emas, yurak bilan boshqaradi.” Haqiqatdan ham ayollarning oiladagi roli beqiyosdir. O‘zbekistonda ayollarning huquqiy va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish borasida ko‘plab me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilingan. Jumladan, 2019-yilda “Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun, 2021-yilda esa “2030-yilga qadar O‘zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini tasdiqlash haqida Oliy Majlisi Senatining Qarori tasdiqlandi. Bularning barchasi ayollarning jamiyatdagi faoligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o‘rni faqatgina oilaviy doirada emas, balki davlat va jahon miqyosidagi ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ham tobora oshib bormoqda. Ayollar nafaqat oilada ona va turmush o‘rtog‘i sifatida, balki yetuk mutaxassis, rahbar, olim va yetakchi sifatida ham o‘z salohiyatini namoyon etmoqda. Bu esa inson kapitalining rivojlanishida ayol salohiyatidan to‘laqonli foydalanilayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

Bugungi real holat shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, xotin-qizlar teng imkoniyatlar asosida ta‘lim-tarbiya olib, o‘z iqtidorlarini namoyon etmoqda. Masalan, oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘qiyotgan talaba-qizlar soni yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda, bu esa kelajakda jamiyatda intellektual ayollar sinfini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, ayollarning davlat boshqaruvi, parlament va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlaridagi faolligi ularning jamiyatdagi teng huquqliligini mustahkamlab, demokratik tamoyillarni chuqurlashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ayol masalasiga davlat darajasida yondashuv – bu nafaqat inson huquqlari ta‘minoti, balki jamiyatning ma‘naviy-axloqiy yetukligining belgisi hamdir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekistonda xotin-qizlar uchun yaratib berilgan imtiyozlar nafaqat ularning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va faoliyatini yaxshilashga, balki umumiy ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ham katta hissa qo‘shmoqda. Bu imtiyozlar ta‘lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, iqtisodiy faoliyat va huquqiy himoya sohalarini qamrab olgan bo‘lib, xotin-qizlarga o‘z imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish va o‘zlarini yanada erkin his qilish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etmoqda. Ayollarning huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish, ularning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy jihatdan to‘liq rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O‘RNI- TARBIYA, TA‘LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqola shundan iboratki, bugungi kundagi ayollarimizning jamiyatdagi hamda siyosatdagi o'rnini haqida. Ayollarimizning bugungi va o'tmishdagi imkoniyatlari va erkinliklari haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, ayollarning farzandlariga berayotgan tarbiyasidagi roli, oila mustahkamligini ta'minlashdagi hisssasi haqida ta'kidlab o'tish joiz.

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена роли наших женщин в современном обществе и политике. В ней говорится о возможностях и свободах женщин в прошлом и настоящем. Также стоит отметить их роль в воспитании детей и вклад в укрепление семьи.

Abstract: This article is about the role of our women in today's society and politics. It discusses the opportunities and freedoms women had in the past and have today. It also highlights their role in raising children and their contribution to strengthening the family.

Kalit so'zlar: jamiyat, ayollar, xotin-qizlar madaniyati, tarbiya, ta'lim, globallashuv, IT, prezident, bugungi siyosat, oila, xalq, Gender tengligi

Ключевые слова: общество, женщины, культура женщин, воспитание, образование, глобализация, IT, президент, сегодняшняя политика, семья, народ, Гендерное равенство

Keywords: society, women, women's culture, upbringing, education, globalization, IT, president, today's politics, family, people, Gender equality

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida har bir jamiyatning taraqqiyoti, uning madaniyati va barqarorligi avvalo oiladan, xususan, undagi ayolning o'rnidan boshlanadi. Zero, ayol-jamiyatning yuragi, tarbiyaning bosh manbai, insoniyat kamolotining tayanchidir. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich ta'kidlaganidek, "A yo'lni e'zozlagan xalq hech qachon tanazzul ko'rmaydi." Aynan ayollar tarbiyasi, ularning ilm-fan, ta'lim-tarbiya va oilaviy munosabatlardagi faolligi kelajak avlodning qanday shakllanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Shu bois, bu mavzular har doim dolzarb bo'lib kelgan va bundan keyin ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydi.

"Bugungi kunda ayollarimiz nafaqat oilaning, balki jamiyatning ham tayanchi, iqtisodiyotning faol ishtirokchisi, siyosat, fan va madaniyat sohalarining yetakchi kuchiga aylanmoqda."

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Hozirgi kunda yaratilayotgan ko'plab imkoniyatlarning deyarli to'liq qismi ayollarimiz va xotin-qizlarimiz uchun. O'zbekistonda ayollarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylangan. So'nggi yillarda: "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonliklardan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilindi. "Gender tengligi to'g'risida"gi qonunni gapirib o'tadigan bo'lsak, bugungi kunda ayollar va erkaklarning teng huquqligi ya'ni ular uchun teng miqdorda qonunlarishlab chiqilgani hamda imkoniyat darajalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ayniqsa, yana har bir hududda "Ayollar daftari" yuritilib, yordamga muhtoj ayollar bilan individual ishlanmoqda.

Xotin-qizlar uchun esa ta'lim sohasida ham katta imkoniyatlar eshigi ochildi. Masalan: Oliy ta'lim muassalarida o'qiyotgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qizlar uchun davlat grantlari soni ko'paymoqda. Yana talaba xotin-qizlarimiz uchun foizsiz talaba kreditlari ajratilmoqda. Bu esa ayollarimiz uchun berilayotgan keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlardan biri. Ayollar uchun kasb-hunarga o'qitish markazlari tashkil qilinib, tikuvchilik, go'zallik, IT va boshqa zamonaviy sohalarda o'qish imkoniyatlari yaratilgan.

"Ayollar akademiyasi" loyihasi orqali ayollarning bilim saviyasi va malakasi oshirilmoqda. Moliyaviy tomondan ham ko'plab ayollar o'z bizneslarini ochib, hunarmandchilik, xizmat ko'rsatish va boshqa yo'nalishlarda faoliyat yuritmoqda. Siyosiy tomonlardan esa parlamentda, mahalliy kengashlarda, vazirlik va idoralarda ayollar soni kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Prezidentimiz farmoni asosida "Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi" faoliyati kengaytirildi, uning vakolatlari mustahkamlandi. Ayollarning oilaviy hayotini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ham ko'plab sharoitlar bor. Masalan: ko'p farzandli onalar uchun soliq imtiyozlari, uy-joy olishda ustuvorlik berilmoqda. Bolalar bog'chalari va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarining soni ko'paytirilib, ayollarning ishga qaytishi uchun sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Tibbiy xizmatlar sifati oshirilmoqda, xususan, onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha dastur amalga oshirilmoqda.

“Ayollarning ilmi, tafakkuri yuksak, irodali bo’lishi-jamiyatimiz taraqqiyotining, yosh avlod tarbiyasining asosi hisoblanadi.”

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Agar ayollarning o‘tmish davrlari va hozirgi davrlarini solishtirsak, imkoniyat va erkinlik darajalari tubdan farq qiladi. Chunki mustaqillikdan oldingi davrda ayollar asosan uy-ro‘zg‘or, bola tarbiyasi, dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullangan. Siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda ishtiroki anchagina cheklangan, faqatgina ular ko‘rsatma asosida ayrim lavozimlarga qo‘yilgan. Ayniqsa, ular o‘qish, yuqori lavozimlarga erishish imkonidan mahrum bo‘lgan. Oilaviy masalalarda qarorlar faqat erkaklar tomonidan qabul qilingan, ayolning fikri ko‘pincha e‘tiborga olinmagan. Hozirgi davrdagi bilan katta farq qilgan. Lekin o‘tmishda ayol faqatgina oilaning bekasi sifatida ko‘rilgan bo‘lsada, ammo bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston ayoli- ona, rahbar, pedagog, olim, tadbirkor, va yaxshi umr yo‘ldosh bo‘lib jamiyatda munosib o‘rin egallamoqda. Davlatimiz rahbari Shavkat Mirziyoyev ayollar masalasini milliy rivojlanish strategiyasining markaziga aylantirgani natijasida, ayollarimizning bugungi imkoniyatlari tarixda misli ko‘rilmagan darajaga yetmoqda. Davlatimiz siyosatida ayollarga berilayotgan e‘tibor ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirib, jamiyatda o‘z o‘rnini topishda muhim omil bo‘lmoqda. Shunday ekan, tarbiya va ta‘limda, avlodlar orasidagi bog‘liqlikda, oilaviy munosabatlarda ayol zoti betakror o‘rin egallaydi.

“Xotin- qizlarimiz zo‘ravonlik, zararli stereotiplar va kamsituvchi muomala obyekti bo‘lmasin. Ular tabiiy ravishda jamiyatning teng huquqli a‘zosi bo‘lsin.”

“Saida Mirziyoyeva”

Foydalanilgan Adabiyotlar:

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- “Gender tengligi to‘g‘risida”gi qonun (2019-yil)
- “Ayollarni tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilish to‘g‘risida”gi qonun(2019-yil)
- Komitet rasmiy saytlari va statistik axborotlari

5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O‘RNI – TARBIYA, TA‘LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o‘rni, tarbiya, ta‘lim va oilaviy munosabatlarda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ular farzandlar tarbiyasida asosiy figura bo‘lib, jamiyatni rivojlantirishda ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy faoliyatlarda ishtirok etish orqali o‘z ta‘sirini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu maqolada, xotin-qizlarning ta‘lim olishi, teng huquqlikni ta‘minlash va oila ichidagi ijobiy munosabatlar jamiyatning barqarorligini mustahkamlash borasidagi fikr-mulohazalar hamda bu borada yurtimizda olib borilayotgan chora-tadbirlar haqida yoritilgan.

Аннотация: Роль женщины в семье и обществе играет важную роль в воспитании, образовании и семейных отношениях. Они являются ключевыми фигурами в воспитании детей и оказывают влияние на развитие общества посредством своего участия в социальной и экономической деятельности. В статье рассматриваются взгляды на образование женщин, обеспечение равноправия и укрепление стабильности общества посредством позитивных отношений в семье, а также меры, принимаемые в нашей стране в этом направлении.

Abstract: The role of women in the family and society plays an important role in upbringing, education and family relations. They are the main figures in the upbringing of children and have an impact on the development of society through their participation in social and economic activities. This article discusses the views on women's education, ensuring equal rights and positive relations within the family to strengthen the stability of society, as well as the measures being taken in our country in this regard.

Kalit soʻzlar: Oila, xotin-qizlar, tarbiya, taʼlim, huquq, imkoniyat.

Ключевые слова: Семья, женщины, воспитание, образование, права, возможности.

Keywords: Family, women, upbringing, education, rights, opportunities.

Kirish. Oila va jamiyat ustuni, hayotimizning koʻrki boʻlgan xotin – qizlarga hurmat va ehtirom koʻrsatish xalqimiz uchun azal – azaldan buyuk qadriyat boʻlib kelgan. “ Oila - ijtimoiy, tabiiy omillar asosida shakllangan kichik jamoa sifatida, ikki jinsga mansub boʻlgan shaxslar oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarning birga hayot qurib, nasl qoldirish ehtiyojidan kelib chiqqan shaklidir. Nasl qoldirish faqat farzandlarni dunyoga keltirish emas, balki ularni maʼnaviy va jismoniy kamol toptirib, hayotga mustaqil qadam qoʻyishiga imkon yaratishdir.[1]. Abdurauf Fitrat “Oila” nomli asarida farzandlar tarbiyasi, qizlar ham ilm olish kerakligi va bu sohada ota-onaning vazifalari, uylanish va uylanmaslik, uylanishda qanday xotin tanlash lozim, boʻlajak er-xotin birinchi marta nimalarga eʼtibor berishi lozimligi, er-xotinning qanday yashamoqlari xususida oilaning maishati va idorasi, er xotinga xos sifat va fazilatlar toʻgʻrisida hayotiy maʼlumotlarga tayanib ilgʻor gʻoyalarni ilgari suradi. U “millat taqdiri mana shu millat vakillari yashagan oilaning holatiga bogʻliqdir, qaerda oila munosabati kuchli intizomga tayansa, mamlakat va millat ham shuncha kuchli va tartibli boʻladi” deb yozadi.[2]. Vatanimizning bugungi taraqqiyotida, oila va jamiyat hayotida xotin - qizlar muhim oʻrin va mavqeni egallashmoqda. Xususan, «Ayolga eʼtibor – kelajakka eʼtibor» naqillarimiz bejiz emas. Mustaqillik yillariga nazar tashlasak, datstlab xotin-qizlarning jamiyat hayotida ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga alohida eʼtibor berilgan. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev taʼkidlaganidek “ Oila va jamiyat ustuni, hayotimizning fayzi va koʻrki boʻlgan xotin-qizlarni eʼzozlash, ularga hurmat va ehtirom koʻrsatish xalqimiz uchun azal-azaldan buyuk qadriyat boʻlib kelgan va shunday boʻlib qoladi.”[3].

Oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning oʻrni, tarbiya, taʼlim va oilaviy munosabatlar masalasi bugungi kunda juda dolzarb hisoblanadi. Xotin-qizlarning roli jamiyatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishida beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Ular nafaqat oila farovonligini taʼminlaydi, balki yosh avlodning shakllanishi, axloqiy boʻgʻinidir. Maʼlumki, bu yorugʻ olamda hayot bor ekan, oila bor. Oila bor ekan, farzand deb atalmish bebaho neʼmat bor. Har qaysi ongli inson jondan aziz farzandining baxtini, kamolini oʻylab, hamisha ezgu orzu-intilishlar bilan yashaydi, oʻz zurriyotining har tomonlama sogʻlom va barkamol boʻlishini istaydi. Sogʻlom bola, sogʻlom avlod orzusi ajdodlarimizdan bizga oʻtib kelayotgan, qon qonimizga singib kegan azaliy intilishdir. Sogʻlom bola sogʻlom va ahil oilaning mevasi boʻlib, faqatgina qadriyatlarni oʻrgatishda ham asosiy oʻrin tutadi. Mustaqil Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasida keltirilishicha: “Oila jamiyatning asosiy sogʻlom onadan sogʻlom bola tugʻiladi.”[4]. Bu fikrlar jamiyatimiz

uchun eng zaruriy masalalardan biri bo'lgan sog'lom oilani shakllantirishda asosiy dastur hisoblanadi. Zero, oila farovonligi-milliy farovonlik asosidir.

*Jamiyat taraqqiyotining yana bir muhim omillaridan biri bu xotin-qizlarning ma'naviy va ma'rifiy faolligidir. Ayollarni ilm-fan, san'at, madaniyat va jamiyat hayotining turli jabhalariga faol jalb etish nafaqat ularning shaxsiy taraqqiyotiga, balki butun jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Bu borada oilaning roli nihoyatda katta bo'lib, u farzandlarning intellektual va axloqiy tarbiyasida asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Bu borada, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning tashabbusi bilan xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va ularni jamiyatda faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlash bo'yicha qator dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, **Prezidentining Farmoni (27.05.2024-yildagi PF-82-son)** bilan 2022-yil 18-iyuldagi PQ-323-sonli qarorga o'zgartirish kiritildi.[5]. Unga ko'ra, endilikda faqat **kunduzgi ta'lim shaklida o'qiyotgan xotin-qizlarga imtiyozli foizsiz ta'lim krediti** beriladi ya'ni oliy hamda o'rta maxsus va professional ta'limda tahsil oluvchi xotin-qizlarga 7 yilga 14 foizlik ta'lim kreditlari ajratiladi. Bunda foiz stavkalarini Moliya vazirligining jamg'armasi qoplab beradi. Xotin-qizlar esa asosiy qarzni o'qishni tamomlagach, 7 yil davomida to'laydi. Bundan tashqari, magistraturada tahsil olayotgan xotin-qizlarni qo'llab quvvatlash va uzliksiz bilim olishini ta'minlash maqsadida, davlat budjetidan qaytarish shartisiz to'lov kontrakt summasi qoplab berilishi, bu biz ayollar uchun berilgan katta imkoniyat eshiklaridan biri desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.*

Mamlakatimizda inson huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarini ta'minlashga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Natijada oilaga, ayol zotiga bo'lgan munosabatimiz tobora yuksalib, ularga hurmat-ehtirom ko'rsatish hayotimizning ma'no-mazmuniga, asosiy maqsadiga aylandi.

Bugun O'zbekiston ayollari barcha jabhalarda o'z o'rnini va munosib mavqeiga ega bo'lib bormoqda. Keyingi saylovlarda yurtimiz tarixida birinchi marta milliy parlament tarkibidagi xotin-qizlar soni dunyo miqyosida namunalik ko'rsatkichga ko'tarilgani ham bu fikrimizni yaqqol tasdiqlaydi.

Gap shundaki, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasiga saylangan 150 nafar deputatning 48 nafari yoki 32 foizini xotin-qizlar tashkil etdi. Senatda bu ko'rsatkich qariyb 25 foizga yetdi. Mahalliy Kengashlar deputatlarining 31 foizi ham jonkuyar, faol ayollardir. Ana shunday natijalar tufayli O'zbekiston tarixida ilk marotaba parlamentda xotin-qizlar soni BMT tomonidan belgilangan tavsiyalarga mos darajaga yetib, milliy parlamentimiz ayol deputatlar va senatorlar soni bo'yicha dunyodagi 190 ta milliy parlament o'rtasida 37-pog'onaga ko'tarildi. [6].

Shuningdek, boshqaruv lavozimidagi xotin-qizlar ulushi – 27 foizga, siyosiy partiyalarda – 44 foizga, oliy ta'lim tizimida – 40 foizga, tadbirkorlik sohasida esa 35 foizga yetdi. Bularning barchasi so'nggi yillarda gender tenglikni ta'minlash, ayollarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotdagi rolini oshirish borasidagi tizimli ishlarning samaralaridir. Ayni sohadagi ishlar, xususan:

- ayollar huquqlari to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish;
- ayollarni himoya qilishning institutsional asoslarini takomillashtirish;
- aholining gender tenglik va ayollar huquqlari to'g'risida xabardorligini oshirish;

• huquqni qo'llash amaliyotida ayollar huquqlari to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlariga rioya etilishini ta'minlash uchun mas'ul mansabdor shaxslarni tegishli huquqiy normalar asosida o'qitish kabi muhim yo'nalishlarda olib borilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda milliy qonunchiligimiz va xalqaro konvensiyalar orqali bu yo'nalishda zimmaga olingan majburiyatlarni bajarish yuzasidan amalga oshirilgan keng qamrovli ishlar natijasida yigirmadan ortiq normativ-huquqiy hujjat imzolandi. Xususan, "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi, "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonunlar, Prezidentimizning xotin-qizlar huquqlarini va gender tenglikni ta'minlash, ayollarni zo'ravonlik va zulmdan himoya qilish, ularning tadbirkorlik maqomini kuchaytirish to'g'risidagi farmon va qarorlari shular jumlasidandir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, hozirgi vaqtda xonadonlarimizning fayzu farishtasi bo'lgan, farzandlarimizni barkamol insonlar etib tarbiyalashga munosib hissa qo'shayotgan ayollarimiz barcha islohotlarimizda faol ishtirok etmoqdalar. Bu, o'z navbatida, hurmatli onalarimiz, opa-singillarimizga doimiy e'tibor va g'amxo'rlik ko'rsatish O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan davlat siyosatining uzviy qismi bo'lib kelayotganining yorqin dalolatidir. Jamiyatning demokratik o'zgarishlar yo'lidan nechog'lik ilgarilab ketgani – shu jamiyatning ayollarga munosabati, bu boradagi madaniy-ma'naviy saviyasi bilan belgilanadi. Zero, oqila, go'zal ayollar o'zlarining g'amxo'rligi, mehribonligi, qalbi daryoligi bilan oilalardagi, qolaversa, butun jamiyatdagi muvozanatni, poklik, halollik, samimiyat va adolat muhitini saqlab turadilar.

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5-ilova

XOTIN-QIZLARNING OILAVIY TARBIYA VA JAMIYATDAGI ROLI: AN'ANAVIY QADRIYATLAR VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlarning oiladagi tarbiyaviy roli, ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki hamda jamiyatdagi faolligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, an'anaviy qadriyatlar va zamonaviy talablar asosida oilaviy

munosabatlardagi o'zgarishlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy hayotdagi faol ishtirok orqali sog'lom avlodni voyaga yetkazishdagi o'rni yoritilgan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается женщин в воспитании в семье, их участие в сфере образования и активность в обществе. Также анализируются изменения в семейных отношениях на основе традиционных ценностей и современных требований. Подчеркивается значимость женщин в формировании здорового поколения.

Abstract: This article explores the role of women in family upbringing, their involvement in education, and their active participation in society. It also analyzes changes in family relationships based on traditional values and modern approaches. The importance of women in raising a healthy generation is highlighted.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, oila tarbiyasi, ta'lim tizimi, jamiyatdagi faollik, an'anaviy qadriyatlar, zamonaviy yondashuvlar, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy ishtirok, sog'lom avlod, oila munosabatlari.

Ключевые слова: Женщины, семейное воспитание, система образования, активность обществе, традиционные ценности, современные подходы, гендерное равенство, социальное участие, здоровое поколение, семейные отношения.

Keywords: Women, family upbringing, education system, social engagement, traditional values, modern approaches, gender equality, social participation, healthy generation, family relationships.

Xotin-qizlar har bir jamiyatda muhim ijtimoiy kuch hisoblanadi. Ularning oilasidagi tarbiyaviy roli, farzand tarbiyasidagi ishtiroki va ta'lim jarayonidagi faolligi jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosiy omillaridan biridir. An'anaviy oila modelida ayollar –mehr, sabr va tarbiyaning timsoli sifatida ko'riladi. Bugungi kunda esa xotin-qizlar ilm-fan, siyosat, iqtisodiyot kabi turli sohalarida ham faol ishtikor etmoqda.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda xotin-qizlarning psixologik va ma'naviy barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi roli beqiyosdir. Farzandlar tarbiyasida onaning mehribonligi, bilimli va ongli bo'lishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga zamonaviy ta'lim tizimi ham ayollar uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratib, ularning jamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlamoqda.

Shunday ekan, xotin-qizlarning oiladagi va jamiyatdagi faolligi o'zaro uyg'unlikda bo'lishi, an'anaviy qadriyatlar bilan zamonaviy yondashuvlarni birlashtira olishi dolzarb masala sanaladi.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI -TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlarning oiladagi, jamiyatdagi o'ri, ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi faol ishtiroki, shuningdek, sog'lom oilaviy munosabatlar qurilishidagi roli yoritilgan.

Shuningdek, ayollar faolligi, ijtimoiy hayotdagi ishtiroki hamda zamonaviy oilaning barqarorligini ta'minlashdagi hissasi tahlil qilinadi.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается роль женщин в семье и обществе, их активное участие в воспитании и образовании, а также значимость в построении здоровых семейных отношений. Рассматривается вклад женщин в устойчивость современной семьи и их участие в общественной жизни.

Abstract: This article explores the role of women in the family and society, their active involvement in education and upbringing, as well as their significance in building healthy family relationships. It also analyzes women's contributions to the stability of the modern family and their participation in social life.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayol, ona, kelin, qiz, jamiyat, millat, ma'naviyatli, ilmi, bilim, tarbiya, rahbar, ajdod, mamlakat, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, mahalla, OTM, magistratura, kvota, imtiyoz, gender tenglik, huquq, mukofotlar, san'at, sport, ta'lim, salohiyat, yurt, avlod.

Ключевые слова: Женщина, мать, невестка, девушка, общество, нация, духовный, образованный, знающий, воспитание, руководитель, предки, страна, социальный, экономический, махалля, ВУЗ, магистратура, квота, льгота, гендерное равенство, право, награды, искусство, спорт, образование, потенциал, родина, поколение.

Keywords: Woman, mother, daughter-in-law, girl, society, nation, spiritual, educated, knowledgeable, upbringing, leader, ancestors, country, social, economic, neighborhood, HEI, master's degree, quota, privilege, gender equality, right, awards, art, sport, education, potential, homeland, generation.

Ayol... ona... kelin... rafika... - bu insonlarning o'ri oilada qay darajada yuksak bo'lsa, jamiyatda ham xuddi shunday o'ringa ega bo'ladi, agar aksincha, xotin-qizlarni o'z oilasida o'ri va qadri yo'q bo'lsa, jamiyatda ham hech qanday mavqega ega bo'lmaydi.

O'tgan asrlarda jadidchi allomalarimizdan biri "O'qisun millat onalari" deya juda baland hayqiriqda ma'naviyatli avlodni o'stirish uchun, avvalo, onalarni ya'ni xotin-qizlarni ilmi qilish lozimligini aytib o'tgan, bir o'ylab ko'ring davlatni podshoh yoki valiahd shahzoda boshqarsa va uning tarbiyasi bilan onasi ko'proq mas'ul bo'lsa, demak onalarning o'ri nafaqat jamiyatda, balki butun bir davlatd boshqaruvida katta ahamiyatga ega ekan, chunki podshohni ona yaxshi tarbiya qilsa va iymonli qilsa bunday podshoh adolatli bo'ladi, agar podshoh yaxshi tarbiya topmasa, bunday davlat rahbari xalqni parokanda qiladi. Shunday ekan el-yurtning gullab-yashnashi, rivojlanishida xotin-qizlarning o'ri katta. Hamma davrda ayollarning yuksak bilimi rag'bat va e'tiboriga sazovor bo'lgan. Qadimgi, o'rta, yangi va hozirgi davrda ayollarga va ularning ziyoli bo'lishi uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilgan, axir aytishadi-ku: "Ilmi inson har yerda, har zamonda qadr topadi".

O'zbek ayollari o'rta asrlarda azaldan ham ilmi, oqila, hayoli, tarbiyali ekanligi bilan butun dunyoda ibrat bo'lgan. To'maris, Bibixonim, Uvaysiy, Nodira, Tamaraxonim, Zulfiya bu insonlar millat ravnaqiga o'zining ilmini fido qilgan ziyoli ajdodlarimizdan, biz ulardan faxrlanamiz.

Bugungi yurtboshimiz ham biz xotin-qizlarga yuksak e'tibor bermoqda. Jumladan, mamlakatda xotin-qizlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish, gender tenglikni ta'minlash borasida salmoqli va samarali islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xotin-qizlarning oiladagi o'rniga ham katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Aynan mahallalarda tashkil etilgan "Ayollar maslahati kengashi" xotin-qizlarning oila bilan bog'liq bo'lgan munosabatlarini hal etishda yaqindan yordam bermoqda. Mamlakatda ayollar huquqlarini muhofaza qilish uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilgan, aynan Xotin-qizlar Qo'mitasi jamiyatdagi ayollarning ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy, siyosiy hayotini himoya qilish bo'yicha eng yuqori tashkilot hisoblanadi

Bugungi kun ayollari ta'limda ham ancha ilg'or va bu yosh avlodni dunyoga keltirib, tarbiya qilishda juda zarur hisoblanadi, chunki yuqorida aytganimdek agar onalar bilimli bo'lsa, farzandlar ham jamiyatda bilimli bo'lib yetishadi.

O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishi uchun bir qancha imtiyozlar berilgan, Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, respublikadagi jami OTMda tahsil olayotgan talabalar milliondan oshiq va xotin-qiz talabalarining ulushi yuqoriroq.

1 million 312 ming talabaning 650 ming nafari erkaklar, 662 ming nafari esa xotin-qizlardir. Magistraturada tahsil olayotgan 24 ming talabaning 60% ini xotin-qizlar tashkil qiladi. Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi tomonidan 5 yillik staj ega, oliy ma'lumotli bo'lmagan xotin-qizlarga tavsiyanomalar berilmoqda, bu tavsiyanomani olgan xotin-qizlar hamma abituriyentlar kabi imtihon topshiradi, faqat ularning balli alohida kvota doirasida hisoblanadi.

Xotin-qizlarga berilgan imtiyozlardan yana biri bu - magistratura bosqichiga kirgan barcha xotin-qizlarning to'lov-kontrakt puli davlat tomonidan qoplab berilar. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyevich xotin-qizlar ta'limi uchun yangi soliq imtiyozi joriy etishni ma'lum qilgan edi, unga ko'ra, oliygohda xotin-qizlar kontrakt to'lovi "daromad" solig'idan ozod qilindi.

Xotin-qizlar tadbirkorlik subyekti sifatida ham ilg'or. Biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik bo'yicha ayollarga ko'plab imtiyozlar berilmoqda, jumladan O'zbekistonda 2025-yilda xotin-qizlar loyihalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun 200 mln AQSH dollari yo'naltirildi va ushbu qaror Prezidentimiz tomonidan imzolandi. O'zbekiston Prezidentining 2025-yil 7-martdagi "Xotin-qizlar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash"ga oid PQ-96 sonli qarori qabul qilindi.

O'z navbatida 2024-yilda gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi ishlab chiqildi.

Xotin-qizlarning tarbiyasi va sharoit sharm-hayosi eng e'tiborli va muhim hisoblanadi.

O'zbekona qarashlarda qadimdan qiz bola tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan, qizlarning yurish-turishi, gap-so'zi, o'zini tutishi, epcilligi va chaqqonligi, u ko'zga ko'ringan paytdan boshlab og'izga tushadi. Elimizda qiz bolaning chiroyidan ko'ra uning xulqi, chaqqonligi, pazanda-yu chevarligiga ko'proq ahamiyat beriladi, chunki qiz bola oilada tarbiyali bo'lsa jamiyatda yaxshi kelin, yaxshi ona, yaxshi rafiq bo'la oladi. Umuman olganda, qiz farzandimiz dunyoga kelgan kundan boshlab uni har tomonlama yetuk, komila etib tarbiyalashga va sog'lom bo'lib voyaga yetishiga jiddiy e'tibor qaratamiz, dunyo go'zallari

qaddi-qomati, tiniq yuzi va shunga o'xshagan diqqatni tortadigan tashqi chiroyi bilan latofatli sanalsada, bunday sifatlar ikkilamchi daraja hisoblanadi. Xotin-qizlar tarbiyasi bu bevosita oiladagi munosabatlarga ta'sir qiladi, qiz bola kun kelin bo'ladi va u qaynona, qaynota va turmush o'rtog'i bilan yaxshi munosabatda bo'lish uchun tarbiya ko'rgan va dunyo qarashi keng bo'lishi kerak, agar qiz bola yoshligidan ilmiy, qobiliyatli, tarbiyali, pazanda, shirinso'z va muloyim bo'lsa, bunday qiz kelin bo'lgandan so'ng qaynona bilan yaxshi munosabatda bo'ladi, eriga itoat etadi, aytishadi-ku "onasini ko'rib qizini ol" deb ya'ni "qush inida ko'rganini qiladi" buning uchun avvalo onalarimiz tarbiyali va soliha bo'lishi kerak va shundagina ular oqila qizni voyaga yetkazishadi.

Xotin-qizlar oilada o'zining mustahkam o'rniga ega bo'lishi uchun u nafaqat bilimli bo'lishi kerak, balki qaynona, qaynota va umr yo'ldoshi bilan bo'ladigan munosabatlarga har taraflama tayyor turishi kerak, farzandini tarbiya qilish uchun ham o'zida yuksak bilim, matonat, ko'nikma va oilaviy munosabatlarda sabrli va muloyim bo'lishi kerak, ana shundagina oilada bunday kelin hurmatga sazovor bo'ladi.

Ayol... kelin... qaynona... ona... kun kelib hammamiz bu maqomga ega bo'lamiz va o'zimiz qanday hayotni orzu qilsak ana o'sha hayotga ega bo'lamiz.

Bugungi kun xotin-qizlari jamiyatning eng baxtli avlodi hisoblanadi, sababi barcha eshiklar ochiq, imkoniyatlar cheksiz, qo'limizni qayerga uzatsak o'sha yerga yetadi, Prezidentimiz ilmiy va ziyoli xotin-qizlarga barcha sharoitlarni yaratib qo'ygan, bizdan esa faqat harakat va yurt ravnaqi uchun intilib yashash talab qilinadi xolos.

Jumladan Yurtboshimizning tashabbusi bilan jamiyatdagi ilg'or xotin-qizlarning mehnatini taqdirlash maqsadida ko'plab mukofotlar ta'sis etildi. Ayniqsa, hamma qiz havas qiladigan "Zulfiya" nomidagi davlat mukofoti, ushbu mukofot fan, san'at, sport, ta'lim, adabiyot yo'nalishida ijod qilgan ziyoli qizlarga har yili 8-mart kuni topshiriladi, "To'maris" ko'krak nishoni - ushbu mukofot jangovar qobiliyatga To'marisdek jasur qizlarga topshiriladi. "Nihol" mukofoti - bu san'at sohasida ijod qilgan hofiza xotin-qizlarga topshiriladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ilm har yerda qadrli va men ham ilmiy va salohiyatli qizlardanman deb bemalol ayta olaman, maqsadim bitta - bu ham bo'lsa ta'lim sohasida yurtim ravnaqiga o'z hissamni qo'shib yosh avlodni tarbiyalash.

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5-ilova

TA'LIM-TARBIYA TIZIMI RIVOJIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING FAOLLIGI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida xotin-qizlarning faolligi va ularning yosh avlod tarbiyasidagi o'rni yoritilgan. Ayol pedagoglarning mehribonligi, sabr-toqati va insoniy yondashuvi orqali ta'lim muhitida ijobiy o'zgarishlar kuzatilayotgani, davlat siyosatida ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan islohotlar samarasi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Shuningdek, pedagog ayollarning o'zaro tajriba almashuvi va hamkorligi ta'lim sifatiga qanday ta'sir qilishi tahlil qilinadi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается активность женщин в системе образования и воспитания, а также их значимая роль в формировании молодого поколения. Отмечается положительное влияние женской педагогической доброты и терпения на образовательную среду. Также обсуждаются государственные реформы, направленные на поддержку женщин, и анализируется значение взаимного обмена опытом среди педагогов.

Abstract: This article explores the role of women in the education and upbringing system, highlighting their contribution to the development of younger generations. It emphasizes the positive impact of female teachers' compassion and patience on the educational environment. The paper also discusses government reforms supporting women and analyzes how experience sharing among female educators improves education quality.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim-tarbiya, xotin-qizlar, pedagog ayol, ijtimoiy faollik, tajriba almashuvi, gender tenglik.

Ключевые слова: образование и воспитание, женщины, педагог-женщина, социальная активность, обмен опытом, гендерное равенство.

Keywords: education and upbringing, women, female teacher, social activity, experience sharing, gender equality.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston jamiyatida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, ularni ta'lim, fan, innovatsiya va boshqa sohalarga keng jalb etish dolzarb vazifalardan biriga aylangan. Zero, ayol – bu nafaqat oila poydevori, balki jamiyat hayotining faol ishtirokchisidir. Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida tutgan o'rni ulkan bo'lib, ular yosh avlodni barkamol inson qilib tarbiyalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Prezidentimiz tomonidan xotin-qizlar masalasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylangani bejiz emas. Jumladan, 2022-yil 7-martdagi PQ–81-sonli qarorda ham xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan aniq chora-tadbirlar belgilangan [1].

Xotin-qizlar tarixan oilaning tayanchi, jamiyatning ma'naviy mezoni sifatida qadrlanib kelgan. Ularning ta'lim-tarbiya tizimidagi ishtiroki – bu nafaqat kasbiy faoliyat, balki vijdon, mas'uliyat, mehr va g'amxo'rlikning uyg'unlashgan na'munasidir. Bugungi globallashuv va raqamli texnologiyalar davrida yoshlarning dunyoqarashi kengaymoqda. Shunday sharoitda pedagog ayollarning mehribon, tushunuvchan va e'tiborli yondashuvi bolalarda ijobiy hissiy muhitni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [2].

Ta'lim muassasalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan ayol pedagoglar o'z kasbiga mehr bilan yondashadilar. Ularning didi, estetik qarashlari, nazokatli muloqoti tarbiya jarayoniga samimiylik va iliqlik olib kiradi.

Ayniqsa, yosh o'qituvchi ayollar o'z zamonaviy bilimlari, kommunikativ yondashuvi bilan o'quvchilarning faolligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. "Gender tarbiya" o'quv-uslubiy majmuasida qayd etilishicha, ayolning jamiyatdagi faolligi uning ta'limga bo'lgan munosabati bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda umumta'lim muassasalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan o'qituvchilarning qariyb 74 foizini ayollar tashkil etadi, oliy ta'lim tizimida esa bu ko'rsatkich 43 foiz atrofida. Bu raqamlar ayol pedagoglarning ta'limdagi salmoqli hissasini ochib beradi. Men shunday muhitda tahsil olayotgan talaba sifatida ayol ustozlarning dars jarayoniga bo'lgan fidoyiligi, mehribonlik bilan ishlash uslubi va har bir o'quvchining holatiga individual yondashuvini qadrlayman. Ularning mehnati nafaqat bilim berish, balki hayot sabog'ini o'rgatishda ham beqiyos ahamiyatga ega [3].

Ayniqsa, so'nggi yillarda ayollarning ilm-fan va innovatsiyon faoliyatdagi o'rni sezilarli darajada kuchaymoqda. "Yangi O'zbekistonda ayollarning ilm-fan taraqqiyoti va innovatsion faoliyati" maqolasida ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar, grantlar va ilmiy loyihalar orqali ular zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'layotgani e'tirof etilgan [4]. Men shaxsiy guvohimanki, universitetdagi ko'plab qizlar ilmiy maqolalar yozish, konferensiyalarda qatnashish, startap loyihalarda ishtirok etish orqali o'z iqtidorini namoyon etmoqda.

Shuningdek, ayol pedagoglar o'zaro tajriba almashishlari, bir-birlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashlari ta'lim sifatiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Men dars jarayonida ko'p bor guvoh bo'lganman – ustozlar o'zlari tayyorlagan metodik ishlanmalarni boshqalar bilan bo'lishadilar, bir-biriga maslahat berishadi. Bu jarayon ta'lim muhitida ijobiy muvozanatni yaratadi. O'qituvchi ayollarning o'zaro hamkorlikdagi faoliyati ularning kasbiy o'sishini ta'minlaydi, zamonaviy metodik yondashuvlarni tezroq o'zlashtirishlariga yordam beradi. Shu bois ham xotin-qizlar ishtirokidagi hamkorlik shakllari – seminarlar, amaliy mashg'ulotlar, tajriba almashuvlar – ta'lim jarayonining ajralmas bo'lagiga aylanmoqda [5].

Yuqoridagi fikrlar asosida ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida xotin-qizlarning faolligi nafaqat ta'lim sifatini, balki butun jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatini belgilovchi muhim omil ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Ayol o'qituvchining mehribonligi, sabr-toqati va insoniy yondashuvi o'quvchida ijobiy xarakter shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, bugungi kunda gender tenglikni ta'minlash, xotin-qizlarni ilm-fan, pedagogika va boshqaruv tizimlariga jalb etish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Afsuski, ba'zi hududlarda hali-hanuz ayollarning ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligini cheklovchi stereotiplar, an'anaviy qarashlar saqlanib qolmoqda. Bu holat ularning imkoniyatlarini to'laqonli ro'yobga chiqarishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Shunday ekan, ta'lim tizimi vakillari – ayniqsa, pedagog ayollar jamiyatdagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarga ko'pri bo'lishi, yosh avlodga gender tenglik, teng huquqlilik va ijtimoiy faollik ruhida tarbiya berishlari zarur. Bu borada "Ayollarning huquqiy ongini oshirishda ta'limning roli" nomli maqolada ta'lim orqali ayollar o'z huquqlarini anglay boshlayotgani va bu esa ularning jamiyatdagi o'rini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilayotgani ta'kidlanadi [6]. Shu bois, jamiyatimizda ayol pedagoglarga hurmatni yanada oshirish, ularni moddiy va ma'naviy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning tashabbuslarini rag'batlantirish zarur. Zero, ayolga berilgan e'tibor – jamiyat taraqqiyotiga qaratilgan eng yuksak investitsiyadir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida xotin-qizlarning faolligi faqat kasbiy yutuqlar bilan emas, balki ma'naviy-axloqiy yuksalish bilan ham belgilanadi. Ular jamiyatda ijtimoiy muvozanatni ta'minlash, oilaviy va kasbiy barqarorlikni yaratishda asosiy omil sifatida ishtirok etmoqdalar.

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5-ilova

OILA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI.

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Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning oila, ta'lim, tarbiya va jamiyatdagi o'rni keng yoritilgan. Ayolning jamiyatdagi faoliyati, oilaviy barqarorlikdagi roli haqida so'z yuritiladi. Maqola orqali o'quvchi ayolning faqat oilaning yuragi emas, balki butun jamiyatning tayanchi ekanligini chuqur anglaydi.

Аннотация: В статье подробно рассматривается роль женщин в семье, образовании, воспитании и обществе. В статье обсуждается роль женщины в обществе и стабильности семьи. Благодаря статье читатель глубоко поймет, что женщина — это не только душа семьи, но и опора всего общества.

Abstract: The article examines in detail the role of women in the family, education, upbringing and society. The article discusses the role of women in society and family stability. Thanks to the article, the reader will deeply understand that a woman is not only the soul of the family, but also the support of the entire society.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lim, tarbiya, jamiyat, ayol, yosh avlod, oila, gender tengligi, ayol huquqlari, IT, YUNESKO, Women in Tech.

Ключевые слова: Образование, воспитание, общество, женщины, молодое поколение, семья, гендерное равенство, права женщин, IT, ЮНЕСКО, женщины в сфере технологий.

Keywords: Education, upbringing, society, women, young generation, family, gender equality, women's rights, IT, UNESCO, women in technology.

"Bir qo'li bilan beshikni, bir qo'li bilan esa dunyoni tebratadigan ayol — bu hayotning eng buyuk mo'jizasi." Ushbu so'zlar bejiz aytilmagan. Har bir inson dunyoga kelgan vaqtdan boshlab mehr, sabr va hayot saboqlarini oladi. Oila — muhabbat va tarbiyaning beshigi bo'lsa, ayol uning yuragidir. Har bir jamiyatda qanday qadriyatlar shakllanishi, qanday avlod ulg'ayishi, bularning barchasi avvalo, ayolga, uning bilimiga, tarbiyasiga va jamiyatdagi faolligiga bog'liq.

Bugungi kunda, globallashuv davrida, ayol nafaqat oilada, balki butun jamiyatda faol ishtirok etayotgan, o'z qobiliyatlarini ochib berayotgan shaxs sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.[1]

Dunyodagi birinchi ustoz — ona bo'ladi. Bilasizmi, ona qanday inson? Alloh tomonidan bizga berilgan ulkan tuhfadir. Farzandi uchun hamma narsaga tayyor bo'lgan ona, hattoki u onaning qadrlashiga arzimasa ham, mehrga to'la qalbi bilan farzandini tarbiyalaydi. Ona bag'ridan taralgan mehr, inson qalbiga yo'l topadigan eng kuchli tarbiya maktabidir. Ayol faqat oila a'zosi emas, u butun jamiyatning tarbiyachisidir. Tarbiyaning ildizi oilada, uning poydevori esa ona mehrida yotadi. Onaning har bir so'zi, har bir ko'z qarashi farzand ruhiyatiga muhr bo'lib o'yiladi. Shuning uchun ham ayol, xotin-qiz faqat oila a'zosi emas — u butun jamiyatning tarbiyachisidir.

XXI asr ilm, texnologiya va innovatsiyalar asri bo'lib, ayolning ta'limdagi o'rni nafaqat muhim, balki hal qiluvchi omilga aylangan. Bugungi kunda dunyoning eng nufuzli universitetlarida ilm olayotgan, fan va tibbiyot yo'nalishlarida ixtiro qilayotgan, startaplar asos solayotgan minglab xotin-qizlar mavjud. Ular nafaqat bilim olmoqda — ular bilim yaratmoqda. Ta'lim ayolni faqat o'rgatuvchi emas, balki jamiyatni yangilovchi kuchga aylantiradi.

YUNESKO ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ayollar ta'lim olgan jamiyatlarda sog'lom turmush va barqaror iqtisodiyot ustun bo'ladi. Ayol o'qigan joyda taraqqiyot bo'ladi. Hindistonda ayollar STEAM sohalariga kirib bormoqda, Nigeriyada qizlar uchun bepul kodlash maktablari ochilmoqda. O'zbekistonda esa IT-parklar, ayollar uchun grant dasturlari va "Women in Tech" loyihalari faoliyat yuritmoqda. Bu o'zgarishlarning markazida turgan xotin-qizlarning kuchidir. Ta'lim olgan ayol — faqat o'zini emas, oilasi, jamiyatini, xalqni ko'taradi. U savodsizlik devorlarini buzadi va eng muhimi yangi avlodga ongli hayot qonuniyatlarini o'rgatadi.[2]

"Jamiyatda ayollarga bo'lgan munosabat — bu bizning ma'naviyatimiz, madaniyatimiz, bugunimiz va kelajagimizning eng asosiy mezonidir", deb aytgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Buyuk ma'rifatparvar Abdulla Avloniy: "Qizlar bilim olishga hammadan ko'proq intilishi lozim. Zero, bu bilimlar bilan ular kelajak avlodni tarbiyalaydilar", deb bejiz aytmagan. Xotin-qizlarni yanada bilimli va ma'rifatli qilish, uchinchi Renessansga erishish yo'lida eng muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi mavqeini oshirish davlatimiz siyosatining eng muhim yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Shu bois, nozik jins vakillarining jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va roli oshirilishiga qaratilgan bir qator farmon va qarorlar qabul qilindi. Jumladan, 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Xotin-qizlar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturi tasdiqlandi.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoevning "Yer yuzidagi har bir jamiyatning madaniy darajasi uning ayollarga bo'lgan munosabati bilan belgilanadi... Sog'lom zurriyod, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashdagi ayollarning

o'zni va xizmati hech narsa bilan qiyoslanmasligi kerak. Sizlarning mehr, muhabbat, sadoqat va fidoyiligingiz tufayli hayotimiz yanada charog'on bo'ladi", [3] degan fikrlari aynan ayollarning jamiyatdagi ahamiyatini anglashda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Bugungi zamon oilasi faqatgina an'analarga tayanmaydi. U hamohanglik, tenglik va fikrlar uyg'unligiga asoslanadi. Xotin-qiz oilada faqat xizmat qiluvchi emas, balki qarorlar qabul qiluvchi shaxs sifatida qaraladi. Endilikda, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi o'zaro hurmat, muloqot va murosa oilaviy munosabatlarning poydevoriga aylangan.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoevning bu borada aytgan fikri juda muhim: "Sog'lom va mustahkam oila — baxtli jamiyatning poydevori. Ayol kishi oilaning yuragi sifatida shu poydevorning eng muhim ustunidir." [4]. Oila ichida xotin-qizning o'zini erkin his qilishi, fikriga quloq tutilishi, uning orzu va intilishlariga hurmat bilan qaralishi — barqaror va baxtli munosabatlarning asosi hisoblanadi. Zero, ayol mehr bergan oila mustahkam bo'ladi. Ayol baxtli bo'lgan uyda tinchlik, tarbiya va taraqqiyot bo'ladi.

Xotin qiz —bu hayotga ma'no, oilaga nur, jamiyatga baraka olib kiruvchi kuchdir. U ta'lim oladi—kelajakka yo'l ochadi. U farzand tarbiyalaydi millatni tarbiyalaydi. U oila quradi jamiyatni mustahkamlaydi.

Shuning uchun ham xotin-qizning o'rnini birgina soha bilan cheklab bo'lmaydi. Bugun biz ayolga shunchaki ehtirom ko'rsatish emas, balki uning fikri, mehnati, orzusi va intilishlarini qadrlash orqali rivojlanamiz. Ayolga imkon bersak —u jamiyatni o'zgartiradi. Ayolga ishonch bersak —u kelajakni yaratadi.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNINI: TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARNING AHAMIYATI

Jizzax viloyat Axborot - kutubxona markazi

Kataloglashtirish va axborot kutubxona

resurslariga ishlov berish xizmati rahbari

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3-bosqich talabasi

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Annotatsiya: Xotin-qizlar har qanday jamiyatning asosini tashkil etadi. Ular nafaqat oila, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy hayotning rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. O'zbekiston jamiyatida an'anaviy qadriyatlar bilan zamonaviy tendentsiyalar uyg'unlashgan holda, xotin-qizlarning o'rni va huquqlari tobora kengayib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada biz xotin-qizlarning oila va jamiyatdagi o'rnini, ularning tarbiyasi, ta'limi va oilaviy munosabatlardagi ahamiyatini chuqur tahlil qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: an'anaviy oila modeli, xotin-qizlar, oila budjeti, diskriminatsiya, Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va huquqlari, Mehr, sadoqat, mehnatsevarlik, STEM sohalari.

Аннотация: Женщины составляют основу любого общества. Они играют решающую роль в развитии не только семьи, но и социальной, культурной и экономической жизни. По мере гармоничного сочетания традиционных ценностей и современных тенденций в узбекском обществе роль и права женщин постепенно расширяются. В этой статье мы глубоко проанализируем место женщины в семье и обществе, ее воспитание, образование и значение в семейных отношениях.

Ключевые слова: традиционная модель семьи, женщины, семейный бюджет, дискриминация, место и права женщин в обществе, любовь, преданность, трудолюбие, области STEM.

Abstract: Women are the foundation of any society. They play a decisive role in the development of not only the family, but also social, cultural and economic life. In Uzbek society, where traditional values and modern trends are in harmony, the role and rights of women are gradually expanding. In this article, we will deeply analyze the place of women in the family and society, their importance in upbringing, education and family relationships.

Keywords: traditional family model, women, family budget, discrimination, Women's place and rights in society, Love, loyalty, hard work, STEM fields.

Kirish

"Rivojlangan jamiyat - bu ayollar va erkaklarning teng huquqli va teng imkoniyatli bo'lgan jamiyatdir."

Oila – jamiyatning muhim va bosh bo'g'ini. Vatan ostonadan, oiladan boshlanadi, degan ibratli so'zlar zamirida yurt ravnaqi bevosita oilalar tinchligi va mustahkamligiga bog'liq bo'lishi nazarda tutiladi. Yosh avlod oilada shakllanadi, voyaga yetadi, barkamol avlodni komil inson etib tarbiyalash ko'proq ayollar zimmasidagi vazifa hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni, ma'naviy yetuk bo'lishlari, bilim olishlariyu kasb-hunar egallashlariga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ularning faolligini qo'llab-quvvatlash, farzand tarbiyasi, oila, xotin-qizlar ma'naviyatini yuksaltirishda yoshlarga tarbiyaviy ta'sir o'tkaza oladigan obro'-e'tiborli, katta hayotiy tajribaga ega bo'lgan, faol, tashabbuskor ayollarning sa'y-harakatlarini birlashtirish ularga shart-sharoitlar yaratish maqsadida "Oqila ayollar" harakati tuzildi. Bu harakatdan ko'zda tutilgan maqsad – jamiyatda yangi ma'naviy makon yaratish, ezgu g'oyalar, milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, muqaddas an'analarni singdirishga qaratilgan targ'ibot ishlarini olib borishdan iborat bo'ldi. "Oqila ayollar" birlashib, yoshlar, ayniqsa bo'lajak oila bekalari qizlarni ezgu g'oya va milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odat va an'analimiz amal qilgan holda tarbiyalashni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ydi[1].

Oilada farzand tarbiyasida onalar bilimi va saviyasini oshirish, ularni boy tajribasini amalga tadbqiq etish maqsadida O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi tashabbuskorligida Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Toshkent shahri va barcha viloyat axborot-kutubxona markazlarida har oyning 17-sanasida "Kitobxon onalar kuni" ma'naviy – ma'rifiy tadbirlari o'tkazilib kelinmoqda. Tadbirlardan ko'zlangan maqsad oilada kitobga mehrni, kitobxonlikni yoshlikdan shakllantirish, ularni hozirgi axborot oqimi va imkoniyatlar juda keng bo'lgan zamonda to'g'ri foydalanib, ilm olishga qiziqtirishga qaratilgan.

Axborot texnologiyalari va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar asri bo'lgan bugungi kunda yuqoridagi omillar yoshlarni oilaga tayyorlash, bo'lajak onalarning farzand tarbiyasidagi o'rni va majburiyatlarini qizlarga tanishtirib borishga mahkam bel bog'ladi.

Mahallarda oilalarni mustahkamlash, farzand tarbiyasida ota va onaning mas'uliyati, ibratli ota va ona bo'lishning ahamiyati, jamiyatning kishilarning ma'rifatli bo'lishida onalarning rolini oshirish kabi maqsadlar ham ustuvor sanaladi. Tinch va totuv oilada voyaga yetgan farzand –eng baxtli farzanddir, ammo hayotda to'qnash keladigan, arziyas bir qiyinchiliklarni bahona qilib o'g'il-qizlarini ota yoki ona mehridan ayirayotgan kishilar oilaning qadr-qimmatini u qadar chuqur tushunib yetmaydilar. Oila qurish ostonasida turgan yoshlarga erkak va ayolning kattalar, qarindoshlar va bolalar oldidagi burchlarini urf-odatlarimizga mos ravishda tushuntirish piru - badavlat keksalarning nasihatlariga yo'g'rilsa nur ustiga a'lo nur bo'lar edi. Bu esa o'z navbatida oilalardagi ajrim sonlarini kamaytirishga olib keladi[3].

Bugun zamonaviy ayol iborasi tez-tez quloqqa chalinayapti. Xo'sh, zamonaviy ayol, deganda yoshlar qaysi fazilatlar bor xotin-qizlarni ko'z oldimizda qiyofalantiramiz. Zamonaviy ayol oiladagi va jamiyatdagi vazifalariga birdek mas'uliyat bilan qaraydi. Mehribon ayol, ona va oqila rahbar xodim vazifasini a'lo darajada bajara oladi. Ish bilan birga ayollarga xos pazandalik, sarishtalik, chevarlik, qarindosh-urug'lar bilan munosabatni ham to'g'ri yo'lga qo'ya oladi. Ayol uchun oila muqaddas ekanligini har doim va har on yodida saqlaydi. Shu fazilatlar bilan atrofidagilarga o'rnak bo'la oladi[4]. Zamonaviy ayol iqtisodni ham siyosatni ham yaxshi tushunadi, jarayonlarni to'g'ri tahlil qilib, xulosa chiqara oladi. Bularni quyida ko'rib chiqamiz:

1. Xotin-qizlarning oiladagi o'rni va ahamiyati

a) An'anaviy va zamonaviy oila tushunchalari

- **An'anaviy oila modeli:** Ko'pgina o'zbek oilalarida xotin uy bekasi va bola tarbiyachisi sifatida qaralgan.

- **Zamonaviy yondashuv:** Bugungi kunda xotin-qizlar oila budjetiga hissa qo'shuvchi, qarorlar qabul qilishda faol ishtirok etuvchi a'zolarga aylanmoqda.

b) Xotin-qizlarning tarbiyadagi roli

- **Birinchi o'qituvchi:** Bolalar shaxsining 70% gacha 7 yoshgacha shakllanadi, bu davrda ona tarbiyasining ahamiyati beqiyos.

- **Qadriyatlar tarqatuvchi:** Mehr, sadoqat, mehnatsevarlik kabi fazilatlar avloddan-avlodga ayollar orqali o'tadi.

2. Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishining jamiyat rivojiga ta'siri

a) O'zbekistonda ayollar ta'limi statistikasi

- 2023-yil ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, oliy ta'lim muassasalarining 48% talabalari qizlardir.
- Biroq, STEM sohalarida (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, matematika) qizlarning ulushi atigi 32% ni tashkil etadi.

b) Ta'limdagi to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari

- **Qadriyatlardagi o'zgarish:** Qiz bolalarni faqat turmush qurish va bola ko'rish uchun tayyorlash an'anasidan voz kechish.

- **Ijobiy misollar yaratish:** Ayol olimlar, muhandislar, dasturchilarning hayotiy tariqlarini keng targ'ib qilish.

3. Oilaviy munosabatlarda tenglik tamoyillari

a) Zamonaviy oila modeli

- **Qarorlar qabul qilishda sheriklik:** Moliyaviy, bolalar tarbiyasi va oilaviy masalalarda birgalikda fikrlash.

- **Vazifalarning teng taqsimlanishi:** Uy ishlari va bolalar tarbiyasida er-xotin teng javobgarlikni o'z zimmasiga olishi.

b) Iqtisodiy mustaqillikning ahamiyati

- **Tadbirkor ayollar:** 2024-yil holatiga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda 148 ming ayol tadbirkor faoliyat yuritmoqda.

- **Kashiy ta'lim:** Hunar egallagan ayollar oilada va jamiyatda ko'proq hurmatga sazovor bo'lishadi.

4. Jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning huquqlari himoyasi

a) Qonuniy islohotlar

- **Oila kodeksidagi o'zgarishlar:** Er-xotin mulkining teng taqsimlanishi, nikohdan oldingi shartnomalar.

- **Ish joyidagi tenglik:** Ayollarni ishga qabul qilishda diskriminatsiyaga qarshi choralar.

b) Ijtimoiy dasturlar va tashabbuslar

- **"Ayollar uchun ta'lim" loyihalari:** Qishloq joylaridagi qizlar uchun maxsus stipendiyalar va o'quv dasturlari.

- **Biznes inkubatorlar:** Ayol tadbirkorlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi tashkilotlar faolligi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash uchun:

1. **Oilaviy tarbiyada** gender tengligi g'oyalarini ilgari surish
2. **Ta'lim tizimida** qizlar uchun qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratish
3. **Qonunchilikda** ayollar huquqlarini yanada mustahkamlash
4. **Ommaviy axborot vositalarida** ayollarning muvaffaqiyatli namunalarini keng yoritish

O'zbekning oqila ayoli oilada ham, jamiyatda ham o'z burch va majburiyatlarini yaxshi biladi. Uyda oilaviy tadbirkorlik va kichik biznesni yo'lga qo'ya oladi, oilasini ish va moddiy mablag' bilan ta'minlab,

ko'plab muvaffaqiyatga erishib kelayotgan ko'plab tadbirkor ayollarimizni o'rnak qilib gapirishimiz mumkin.

Ularning faoliyatini o'rganib, yoshlarga hujjatli filmlar, kitoblar orqali o'rnak qilib ko'rsatib bersak, yoshlar orasida oqila ayollar soni ko'payib, ortib boraveradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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5-ilova

**OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI – TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA
OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI.**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning bugungi kunda jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish, oilasida qadrli inson bo'lishi uchun davlat tomonidan yaratilayotgan sharoitlar haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, ta'lim, tarbiyada qo'shayotgan hissassi va erishayotgan natijalari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются условия, созданные государством для повышения роли женщин в современном обществе и превращения их в полноценных членов своих семей. Также предоставляется информация о вкладе, который они вносят в образование и воспитание, и о достигнутых ими результатах.

Annotation: This article discusses the conditions created by the state to enhance the role of women in society today and to make them valuable members of their families. It also provides information on their contribution to education and upbringing and the results they are achieving.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, jamiyat, oila, tarbiya, ta'lim, pedagogika, tashabbus, kasb-hunar, qadriyat, nikoh.

Ключевые слова: женщины, общество, семья, воспитание, образование, педагогика, инициатива, профессия, ценность, брак.

Keywords: women, society, family, upbringing, education, pedagogy, initiative, profession, value, marriage.

Hozirgi tezkor rivojlanayotgan davrda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishga, salohiyatini yuksaltirishga bo'lgan harakati kun sayin oshib bormoqda. Xotin-qizlar har bir jamiyatning tayanchi, har bir oilaning bunyodkori hisoblanadi. Ularning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi o'rni nafaqat bugungi kun, balki kelajak avlodlarning shakllanishi va jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Shu bois, har bir zamonaviy davlatda xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy va oilaviy hayotdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash, ularning salohiyatini yuzaga chiqarish muhim vazifalardan biri sifatida qaraladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 2-fevraldagi "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari" to'g'risida PF-5325- sonli Farmoni e'lon qilindi[6]. Buyuk ma'rifatparvar Abdurauf Fitrat: "Farzandlarimizni yaxshi xulq egalari qilib tarbiyalashimiz uchun avvalo, millat onalari tarbiya va ilm olishlari lozim" deb yozgan edi. "Biz uchinchi Renessans poydevorini qurish, jamiyatda yangi ma'naviy makon yaratish haqida gapirar ekanmiz, bu ishlar otalar, onalar, ustozlar ma'naviyati bilan uzviy amalga oshirishimiz zarur" [1].

Ayol – avvalo, ona. U farzand tarbiyasining birinchi va eng muhim ustunidir. Farzandga ta'lim va tarbiya berishda ayollarimizning roli erkaklarga nisbatan ustun. Bola dunyoni avvalo ona ko'zi, ona yuragi, ona tilidan tanib boradi. Boisi, bola dunyoga kelibq voyaga yetguniga qadar jamiyatdagi dastlabki ijtimoiy munosabatlar va jamiyatdagi me'yorlarni onasi orqali anglab yetadi[3]. Onaning mehribonligi, sabr-toqati va donoligi farzandning kamolotiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Shu bois, sog'lom va barkamol jamiyatni barpo etish uchun, birinchi navbatda, sog'lom onalarni tarbiyalash zarur. Bu borada ayollarning o'zlari ham yetarli bilim, sabr, iymon va mehr-muhabbat egasi bo'lishlari muhim. Abdulla Avloniy ta'kidlashicha, bolaning sog'lom va zehnliligi tarbiyalanishida dastlab oila va ota-onalar asosiy tarbiya kuchi hisoblanishadi. Zero, xalqimizda "Qush uyasida ko'rganini qiladi", degan maqol bejizga aytilmagan. "Inson javhari qobildir, agar yaxshi tarbiya topib, buzuk xulqlardan saqlanib, go'zal xulqlarga odatlanib katta bo'lsa, har kim qoshida maqbul, baxtiyor bir inson bo'lib chiqar...". Demak, olim bola tarbiyasida oilaning rolini birlamchi darajaga qo'yadi. "Tarbiyani kim qilur? Qanday qilinur?" degan savol keladi. Bu savolga birinchi uy tarbiyasi ona vazifasidir [4]. Ayollarda faqat oilani emas, ba'zi erkaklar ham eplay olmaydigan, mamlakatni idora qila oladigan quvvat ham borki, buni juda ko'p allomalarimiz tan olib, ayolning nafaqat oiladagi, hatto jamiyatda o'z o'rnini borligini alohida ta'kidlashgan va "Oqila ayol - oilaning asosi, bolalarni o'z zamonasi uchungina emas, kelajak uchun tarbiyalay oladi" [5], deganlar.

Ta'lim va ma'naviyatda ayolning o'rnini beqiyos. Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollar nafaqat oilada, balki ta'lim, fan, madaniyat va boshqa sohalarda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Xotin-qizlarning bilimli, tafakkurli va tashabbuskor bo'lishi – oila va jamiyat rivojida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ayniqsa, pedagogika, sog'liqni saqlash, san'at va ijtimoiy sohalarda ayollarning mehnati beqiyosdir. Ular yosh avlodga nafaqat bilim, balki axloqiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarni ham singdiradi. Bugungi kunda davlatimiz tomonidan xotin-qizlarning o'qishga kirish uchun qator imkoniyatlar eshigi ochildi,

jumladan, kam ta'minlangan oilalardagi xotin-qizlar; to'liqsiz oilada tarbiyalanayotgan yoki otanasining ikkisi vafot etishi natijasida ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayol-qizlar; farzandini yolg'iz tarbiyalayotgan yoki turmush o'rtog'i vafot etishi bilan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qizlar; nogironligi bo'lgan ehtiyojmand oilalardagi ayol-qizlar ham Mahalla va Nuroniylarni qo'llab – quvvatlash vazirligi tomonidan tavsiyanoma beriladi. 2020 – yil 18-fevraldagi PF-5938 “Jamiyatda ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni sog'lomlashtirish mahalla institutini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda oila va xotin-qizlar bilan ishlash tizimini yangi darajaga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'rsida”gi farmoni qabul qilindi [2]. “Ayollar daftari”ga kiritilgan ayollar OTM uchun 4% kvotani olishlari mumkin. 2021 - yilda ayollar tadbirkorligi dasturi doirasida mingdan ziyod xotin -qizlarga oilaviy tadbirkorligi doirasida 200 mingdan ziyod loyihalarga 2 trillion kredit va subsidiya ajratilgan bo'lib, 320 ming xotin - qizlar doimiy ish o'rinlariga ega bo'ldi. 2021 -yilda 190 ming nafar ayollar kasb – hunarga o'qitildi. Bundan tashqari, 4 mingdan ziyod xotin -qizlarga uy -joy to'lovining boshlang'ich badaliga mablag' ajratilmoqda. 2020- yil 1 - iyuldan o'zini - o'zi band qilgan shaxslar ro'yxati shakllantirildi. Bunda xotin - qizlarimizni hamshiralik ishi o'zini o'zi band qilish faoliyati turi hisoblanadi.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda ayolning o'rni muhim sanaladi. Oila – jamiyatning birinchi bo'g'ini. Oila mustahkam bo'lsa, jamiyat barqaror bo'ladi. Oila muhitida ayol – muvozanat, tinchlik va mehr manbai sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Turmush o'rtoqlari o'rtasidagi hurmat, sabr, o'zaro tushunish va mehr – farovon oilaning poydevoridir. Shu jihatdan ayolning aqlli, sabrli va bag'rikeng bo'lishi – oilaviy munosabatlarni barqarorlashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Fitratning “Oila yoki oila boshqarish tartiblari” asarida shunday fikrlar bor: [7] “Ayollarning huquqlari, albatta, din va milliy qadriyatlar bilan ham bog'liqdir. Islom dini kirib kelgunga qadar qizlar tug'iliboq tiriklayin o'ldirilgani ko'pchilikka ma'lum. Muqaddas Islom dini hamisha ayollarni e'zozlashga buyuradi. “Jannat onalar oyog'i ostidadir” degan naql asrlar osha o'z mavqeyini yo'qotganmagan. Islom ta'limoti ayollarni ilm olish, mehnat qilish, meros huquqi, jamiyat taraqqiyotida faol qatnashishda erkaklar bilan teng huquqli qildi. Hadislarda “ilm olish har bir muslim va muslimaga xosdir”, deyilgan. Islomda oila, nikoh, meros masalalarida ayolga ko'proq yon beriladi, nikohsiz yashashga ruxsat berilmay, shu tariqa ayolning huquqi ta'minlanadi. Nikoh shartlaridan bo'lmish mahr ham aynan ayollarning foydasi uchun joriy etilgan”. O'zbekistonning mustaqillik yillarida xotin-qizlarga e'tibor davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Oila kodeksida turmushda, oilaviy munosabatlarda ayollarning erkaklar bilan teng huquqli ekani, oila davlat tomonidan muhofaza etilishi o'z aksini topgan.

Xulosa. Xotin-qizlarning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi o'rni – jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosi hisoblanadi. Ayol – mehr, donolik va sabr timsoli sifatida oilani uyg'unlikda saqlaydi, jamiyatga ma'naviyat olib kiradi. Shu bois, ularning har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlanishi, hurmat qilinishi va salohiyatining yuzaga chiqarilishi har bir xalqning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri bo'lishi kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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5-ilova

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY: UPBRINGING, EDUCATION AND FAMILY RELATIONS

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Аннотация: Maqolada ayollarning oiladagi va jamiyatdagi o'rnini, ularning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlarga qo'shgan hissasi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, gender rollari, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayol, oila, tarbiya, ta'lim, gender, jamiyat

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в семье и обществе, их вклад в воспитание, образование и семейные отношения. Также обсуждаются вопросы гендерных ролей, поддержки женщин и социальные изменения в обществе.

Ключевые слова: женщина, семья, воспитание, образование, гендер, общество

Abstract: The article examines the role of women in the family and society, focusing on their contributions to upbringing, education, and family relations. It also discusses gender roles, women's support, and social changes in society.

Keywords: woman, family, upbringing, education, gender, society

Women and Upbringing: The Foundation of Future Generations. Women have traditionally played a central role in child upbringing. As primary caregivers, they are often the first educators, instilling values, norms, and behavior in children from an early age. The emotional bond between mother and child provides a secure foundation for psychological development and socialization. In contemporary society, the role of women in upbringing has expanded beyond the domestic sphere. Women are not only nurturing figures but also active participants in their children's formal education, extracurricular development, and moral formation. Research indicates that children raised in supportive and engaged maternal environments tend to perform better academically and socially. Nevertheless, this responsibility can be overwhelming, especially when combined with professional

obligations. Many working mothers face the "double burden" of managing household responsibilities while maintaining careers. Thus, modern society must recognize and support the vital role women play in upbringing through accessible childcare services, parental leave policies, and cultural appreciation of maternal work.

Women and Education: Agents of Change
Education is both a right and a powerful tool for women's empowerment. Historically, women were denied access to education, which limited their social mobility and participation in public life. Today, the situation has significantly improved, yet disparities remain in some regions due to socio-economic, cultural, or political factors.

Educated women contribute not only to the workforce but also to the intellectual and moral development of society. They are more likely to make informed decisions about health, family planning, and civic engagement. Moreover, they serve as role models for the younger generation, particularly for girls, promoting the idea that education leads to independence and success. Women's role as educators is also evident in professional settings. Female teachers, lecturers, and mentors shape future professionals and leaders, often emphasizing empathy, collaboration, and social responsibility. Therefore, investment in women's education yields wide-reaching benefits, from poverty reduction to improved health outcomes and stronger democratic institutions.¹⁷

Women and Family Relations: Balancing Tradition and Progress
Family remains a key unit of society and women play a crucial role in maintaining its structure and emotional stability. As wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters, women often act as mediators, caretakers, and organizers within the household. They nurture relationships, resolve conflicts, and provide emotional support to family members.

In recent decades, family dynamics have evolved. Many women now contribute to the family income or are the primary breadwinners. Shared parenting, equal partnership in household duties, and mutual respect between spouses are becoming more common in modern families. However, in some cultures, traditional gender expectations persist, placing disproportionate pressure on women. To promote healthy family relations, it is essential to foster equality and mutual understanding. Men and women should be encouraged to share responsibilities and support each other in personal and professional growth. Educational programs that address gender roles and family values can help reshape outdated attitudes and create more inclusive family models. The role of women in family and society is indispensable and multi-dimensional. Whether through the upbringing of children, active participation in education, or the nurturing of family relationships, women serve as the backbone of both private and public life. As societies progress, it is crucial to recognize and support women's contributions by ensuring equal opportunities, challenging stereotypes, and promoting

¹⁷ World Bank. (2018). Missed Opportunities: The High Cost of Not Educating Girls. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org>

gender-sensitive policies.

Empowering women is not merely a matter of justice—it is a strategic imperative for sustainable development. A society that values its women is one that fosters stronger families, more inclusive education, and a more equitable future.¹⁸

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5-ilova

MILLIY VA UMUMINSONIY QADRIYATLAR OILADA FARZAND TARBIYASINING ASOSI SIFATIDA

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Annotasiya: Istiqlol yillarida oila qadriyatlari va qon-qarindoshlik munosabatlarining qayta tiklanishi har bir oilaning iqtisodiy, madaniy va kasb jihatidan erkin bo'lish imkoniyatini yaratdi. An'ana va urf-odatlar insoniyat hayotida qadriyatga aylanishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: qadriyat, oila, an'analar, farzand tarbiyasi.

Mustaqillik urf-odat va an'analarimizning jamiyatni birlashtiruvchi imkoniyatlaridan to'liqroq foydalanish uchun yo'l ochdi. Jamiyat hayotidagi ulkan o'zgarishlar, televideniye, radio va matbuotning mavqeyi kun sayin ortib borayotgani, bir qarashda urf-odat va an'analarni o'rganish masalalarini

¹⁸ UN Women. (2022). *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org>

zamonaviylashish jarayonlari kamayib qolayotgandek tuyulsa-da, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi, shaxs ma'naviyati va mafkurasining shakllanishidagi ahamiyati kamayayotgani yo'q. Albatta, urf-odat va an'analar hamda marosimlar o'z vazifasini to'g'ri o'tashi uchun ular bevosita xalq tomonidan to'la e'tirof etilishi, kundalik turmush tarzining ajralmas qismiga aylangan bo'lishi kerak. Shu sababli har bir jamiyat urf-odatlarining xalq orasiga yaxshi singib ketishidan manfaaddordir. An'ana va urf-odatlar tarixiy mazmunga ega, ya'ni moddiy turmush sharoiti ta'sirida yuzaga keladi, vaqt o'tgan sari ular barqarorlasha borib, ajdodlardan avlodlarga me'ros bo'lib qoladi. Buning uchun ular insoniyat hayotida qadriyatga aylanishi kerak.

Zero, urf-odat, an'analar va marosimlar inson uchun qadriyatga aylanganda, uning hayotini boyitadi. Shu bois har qanday jamiyat, har qanday ijtimoiy tuzum ularga ehtiyoj sezadi, ular yordamida odamlar orasida o'zaro munosabatlar keng tus oladi, ahloqning muayyan qoida va mezonlari vujudga keladi. Kishilarni an'ana, marosim va urf-odatlarga jalb etishda eng avvalo oilaning, mahalla, qishloq oqsoqollari va ulug'larining o'rni kattadir. O'zbekistonda kechayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayon xalqning ma'naviyatiga ta'sir etib, bu juda ko'p urf-odat va rasm-rusmlarda o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'lib, yangi udum va marosimlar shakllanishida o'z ifodasini topmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillari davomida davlat va mamlakat miqyosida 9 ta rasmiy umumxalq bayramlari qaror topdi. Ular xalq va mamlakat tarixi, milliy mentalitet va ma'naviyat, shuningdek, umumjahon tajribasini hisobga olib, puxta o'ylab joriy etilgan. Ushbu bayramlarni nishonlash yosh avlod tarbiyasida ona Vatanga bo'lgan mehrni mustahkamlaydi. Asrlar mobaynida shakllangan, avloddan avlodga bebaho myeros sifatida o'tib kelayotgan urf-odat, marosim va bayramlar milliy mafkuraning asosiy g'oyalarini singdirishda muhim omil bo'ladi. Xususan, Mustaqillik, Navro'z, O'qituvchilar va murabbiylar, Xotira va qadrlash kuni kabi bayram va marosimlarimizdan jamiyat hayotiga zamonaviy mazmun baxsh etish yo'lida oqilona foydalanish zarur.

Kattalarga hurmat, o'zaro hamkorlik, farzandlarning taqdiri va kelajagi uchun qayg'urish, ularga g'amxo'rlik qilish hamisha oilaviy qadriyatlarning va udumlarning asosiy qoidalari bo'lib kelgan. Afsuski, o'tgan totalitar tuzum davrida bu qadriyatlarga jiddiy putur yetdi. Shajaralar unut bo'ldi, oilaviy hunarmandchilik va kasb-korni avlodddan-avlodga uzatish, oilaviy kasbiy ko'nikmalar unut bo'lishi uchun barcha choralar ko'rildi. Qarindosh-urug'ning bir xil kasbga ixlos qo'yishi "qarindosh-urug'chilik" tamg'asi ostida qoralandi. Shu tarzda jamiyatda oilalar va urug'larning an'anaviy kasbiy va iqtisodiy "o'rni" batamom yo'qolib ketishiga sal qoldi. Uning o'rniga urug'-aymoqchilik va oshna-og'aynigarchilikning ijtimoiy buzuvchi shakllari yuzaga kela boshladi. Shu bilan birga, qarindoshlarning o'zaro yordami ba'zi hollarda jamiyat taraqqiyotini sekinlashtirib qo'yadigan tayyorga ayyorlikka va tanish-bilishchilikka aylanib ketdi.

Istiqlol yillarida oila qadriyatlari va qon-qarindoshlik munosabatlarining qayta tiklanishi har bir oilaning iqtisodiy, madaniy va kasb jihatidan erkin bo'lish imkoniyatini yaratdi. Ya'ni, istiqlolning har bir oilaning mustaqil mamlakat ichidagi mustaqil "jamiyat, davlat" sifatida erkin faoliyati, oilaviy biznesni rivojlantirish, o'z a'zolarining barcha fazilatlarini yaqqolroq namoyon bo'lishiga ochgan cheksiz

imkoniyatlari tufayli o'zbek xalqining turli faoliyat sohaslaridagi istye'dodi o'sdi, uning tadbirkorlik va kirishimlilik, bir necha chet tillarni tez o'rganib olish kabi noyob fazilatlarini to'la-to'kis ro'yobga chiqarib boshladi. Buni yurtimizga mehmon bo'lib kelayotgan xorijlik turistlar, rasmiy arboblarning e'tirofi etishlari bo'is milliy mehmonnavozlik va sahovat an'analari yanada rivojlandi. O'zbekning qaddi rosmiyan tiklandi, milliy g'urur o'sdi.

O'z asriy qadriyatlarining egasi bo'lgan xalqimiz mustaqillik yillarida sharqona demokratiyaning o'z mentalitetiga mos shaklini qaror toptirishda tashabbusni tobora o'z qo'lga olmoqdaki, bunda aholining bilimdonligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Faqat bilimli, ma'rifatli jamiyatgina demokratik taraqqiyotning barcha afzalliklarini qadrlay olishini va aksincha, bilimi kam, o'z odamlar avtoritarizmi va totalitar tuzumi ma'qul ko'rinishini hayotning o'zi ishonarli tarzda isbotlamogda, bu haqiqatga xalq o'z zakovati va fahm-farosati bilan yetib bormogda.

Milliy an'analarni o'rganish, targ'ib etish bilan bir qatorda to'y-ma'rakalarni, odat va udumlarni ixchamlashtirish, bu borada isrofgarchilik va dabdababozlikka yo'l qo'ymaslikka alohida e'tibor qaratish darkor. Bunda oila hamda mahalla institutlarining keng imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish zarur. Bu borada amalga oshirayotgan ishlarimiz oxir oqibat naqfahat mamlakat manfaatiga, balki har bir oilaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy manfaatiga xizmat qilishi muqarrar. Mamlakatimizdagi ijtimoiy-demografik ahvolding yana bir muhim xususiyati – jamiyatning asosi bo'lgan kuchli oila tizimidir. O'zbekistonda nikohdan o'tish darajasi yuqori va eng muhimi, oilalarning buzilishi dunyo bo'yicha eng past darajada. Oila bizning xalqimiz uchun millatning ko'p asrlik an'analari va ruhiyatiga mos bo'lgan g'oyat muhim hayotiy qadriyatlardan biridir. Respublikada mavjud oilalar soni bugungi kunda 5 milliondan ziyod bo'lib, ularning aksariyati bo'linmagan, ko'p avlodli, turli avlod vakillari birga yashaydigan va birga xo'jalik yuritadigan xonadonlardir. Oilaning bunday o'zimizga xos bo'lgan shakli bolalarni tarbiyalash, ularni umuminsoniy ma'naviy qadriyatlardan, an'analardan bahramand qilish, shu bilan birga milliy an'analarning saqlanishi, bilim darajasini oshirish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratdi. Xuddi ana shunday oilalarda odamlar bolalik chog'laridanoq mehnatsevarlikni, kattalarga hurmatni, bilim egallashga intilishni, tug'ilib o'sgan yurti, qishlog'i, shahri, yaxlit Vatanini sevrishni o'rganadilar.

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5-ilova

SAID AHMADNING "JIMJITLIK" ROMANINING BADIHIY, G'OYAVIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi

Jizzax Davlat Pedagogika

Universitetining O'zbek tili va adabiyoti fakulteti

1-kurs talabasi Ma'mirova Farangiz

ANNOTATSIYA: Said Ahmadning "Jimjitlik" romanida Tolibjonning jimjitlik qidirishi tasvirlangan. Aslida bu asarda nima demoqchi? Inson bu hayotda tirik ekan, aslo sokinlikka, jimjitlikka erisha olmaydi. Chunki, bu dunyo yaxshi va yomon odamlarga to'la. Inson o'lgandan keyingina sokinlikka, sukunatga erishishi mumkin. Bu romanning bosh qahramon bo'lmish Tolibjon ham asar so'ngida vafot etib, mangu

jimjitlikka erishadi. Ushbu maqola hayot g'avg'olaridan, nohaqliklardan charchagan, har bir burchakka tinchlik, sokinlik istab bosh qo'yadigan, lekin to tirik ekan halovatga erishib bo'lmashligini bilgan inson haqida.

Kalit so'zlar: Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik" romani, yovuzlik, ezgulik, xalq, mansab, Azizbek, Tolibjon, Mirvali, nafs, insoniylik, razillik

KIRISH:

O'zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi Said Ahmad qalamiga mansub bo'lgan durdona asarlardan biri bu "Jimjitlik" romanidir. Shoirning bu romanida yovuzlik va ezgulikning abadiy kurashishi va qachondir ezgulik yovuzlikni yengib chiqishi juda chiroyli tasvirlangan. Ushbu asar 1986-1987-yillarda "Sharq yulduzi" jurnalida davomli e'lon qilingan. 1989-yilda esa, G'afur G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti asarni 150000 nusxada bosib chiqardi. Bu romanda 80-yillarning birinchi yarmidagi hayot tasvirlangan. Yozuvchi yuzaki olib qaraganda bir me'yorda, sokinlik va jimjitlik bilan o'z yo'lidan beozor taraqqiy etib borayotgandek tuyiluvchi hayotimizdagi har xil illatlarni, keskin ziddiyatlarni, alg'ov-dalg'ovliklarni dalillar bilan yaqqol ko'rsatib bergan.

ASOSIY QISM:

"Jimjitlik" romanida muallif sovet tuzumi hukmronlik qilgan turg'unlik davrining chirkin haqiqatlarini butun borlig'i bilan ochib beradi. Asar voqealari orqali o'quvchi o'z davrining og'riqli manzaralariga guvoh bo'ladi: zulm va tazyiq ostida yashashga majbur bo'lgan oddiy xalq, yolg'on va munofiqlik ustiga qurilgan rahbarlar hayoti, boylik va mansab yo'lida insoniy qadrni oyoq osti qilgan shaxslarning fojiali taqdiri go'yo hayotiy bir sahnada jonlanadi. Asarda bosh qahramonlardan biri uzoq yillar mustamlakachi sovet rahbarlari buyrug'ida Afrikada yashashga majbur bo'lgan, oilasidan ayrilgan, yurakdagi og'riqlarini ichiga yutgan Tolibjon timsolida o'zligini izlagan. Yurtga qaytgach ham osoyishtalik topa olmagan bir insonning ichki iztirobi gavdalanadi. Uning butkul aksi bo'lmish, o'z nafsining quliga aylangan, har qanday razillikka tayyor, xotinboz, badnafs rais Mirvali obrazi orqali tuzum o'z rahbarlarini qanday tarbiyalaganini ko'rish mumkin. Uning qo'li bilan taqdir yo'li toygan, otasi qatl etilib, onasi tortib olingan yetim Azizbek obrazi esa asarda eng fojiali qisimatlarining boshida turadi. Muallif asarda go'yoki sokin, osoyishta ko'ringan sovet davri manzaralarining ichki dramatizmini, qudratli tuzumning chiriyoqan ildizlarini, zo'ravonlik ustiga qurilgan jamiyatning yemirilayotgan poydevorini nozik, lekin dadil ruhda tasvirlaydi. Har bir sahifa, har bir obraz o'z zamonasining og'riqli, qonli, qayg'uli sahifalarini o'zida mujassam etadi. Asardagi deyarli barcha asosiy qahramonlarning fojiaiy qismati orqali muallif o'quvchini nafaqat tarix bilan yuzlashtiradi, balki insoniylik, adolat, or-nomus kabi abadiy qadriyatlar ustidan qayta qayta mushohada yuritishga undaydi. Roman o'zining o'tkir, ba'zan qo'pol, ammo yurakka bevosita ta'sir etuvchi uslubda bitilganligi bilan ham o'quvchini hayratlantiradi. Har bir satrda ichki isyon, yurak nidosi, haqiqatga bo'lgan intilish yaqqol sezilib turadi. "Jimjitlik" nafaqat bir davrning ifodasidir, u-butun bir jamiyatning ichki faryodidir. Mirvali obrazi esa inson ruhining eng tuban qatlamlarini ochib beradi. U shunchaki bir lavozim egasi emas – u kuchga, boylikka, shahvatga bo'lgan cheksiz ehtiros ramzidir. Uning fe'l-atvori orqali muallif sovet tuzumi qanday qilib o'ziga kerakli kimsalarni yaratganini, bu yetishtirilgan rahbarlar qanday qilib xalqning qoni, ko'z yoshi evaziga yashaganini fosh etadi. Azizbekning fojiaiy taqdiri esa tomoshabinlikdan chiqib, kitobxoni bevosita daxldor etadi. Onasi tortib olingan, otasi yo'q qilingan bu yigitning ko'nglida porlab turgan haqiqat ishtiyoqi-bu asarning eng yorqin, eng umidvor chizgilaridan biridir. U kuchsiz, ammo vijdonli avlod vakilidir. Uning mavjudligi hatto zulm ichida ham haqiqat yashab qolishini anglatadi. Roman davomida muallif jimjitlik deb atalgan soxta osoyishtalik ortida aslida qanday ichki baqiriq, fig'on, hayqiriq yotganini ochib beradi. Bu jimjitlik – xalqning og'ziga solingan jimgina, yurakda to'plangan alam, aytilmagan haqiqatlar yig'indisidir. Asarning har bir bobida bu jimjitlik biroz-biroz yorilib, o'quvchining yuragiga faryoddek uriladi. Tolibjon obrazida vijdonli, lekin tizimga tobe bo'lgan odamning botiniy kechinmalari tasvirlangan. U uzoq yillar sovet mafkurasi xizmatida yurgan bo'lsa-da, oxir-oqibat bu xizmatning badali sifatida o'z shaxsiy hayotidan ayriladi. Uning yurak bag'rini yorgan fojiasi – bu faqat shaxsiy dard emas, bu butun jamiyatni yutib yuborgan g'am, ezilgan ruhlar faryodi, adolat yo'qolgan zamonning faryodidir.

XULOSA:

"Jimjitlik" romanida muallif shunchaki voqealarni emas, balki bir butun davrning ichki ruhiyatini, ijtimoiy va axloqiy tanazzulini mohirlik bilan qalamga oladi. Asar qahramonlari orqali u faqatgina shaxsiy fojialarni emas, balki minglab begunoh insonlarning boshidan o'tgan dardli taqdirnlarni umumlashtiradi. Har bir obraz o'zida bir jamiyatning parchalanayotgan ma'naviy tuzilmasini, haqiqatdan yuz o'g'irgan hukmron tizimning iflos, g'arazli siyosatini ochib beradi.

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5-ilova

SHUXRATNING "OLTIN ZANGLAMAS " ASARIDAGI KONFLIKTLAR.

Dots. Musayev Abduvali.

Abdug'aniyeva Pokiza Toxir qizi

1-bosqich talabasi

Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Jizzax Davlat Pedagogika

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada "Oltin zanglamas " romanidagi qarama-qarshiliklar yoritiladi, xususan, Mirsalim va Sodiq obrazidagi ichki va tashqi konfliktlar va romanning g'oyaviy- badiiy xususiyatlari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Oltin zanglamas, Mirsalim ,Sodiq, Faxriddin Shukurov, Jannat, Musharraf, O'qituvchi, Odamiylik, urush, Dilavorxo'ja.

Kirish: " Oltin zanglamas" - O'zbekiston Xalq yozuvchisi Shuxrat tomonidan 1963-1965-yillarda yozilgan roman. Ilk marotaba 1967-yilda nashr etilgan. Ushbu romanda urushdan oldingi va keyingi davrda muthish qatago'nlarga duchor etilgan. Halol, imonli-e'tiqodli kishilarning fojiali qismati badiiy tasvirlangan. Shuxrat bu asar haqida : " Men bu hayotning atrofida emas naq ichida bo'lganman. Bu mavzuda biror narsa yaratmasam ko'nglim joyiga tushmas edi",- deb yozgan edi. Chunki, Shuxrat 1951-yilda Maqsud Shayxzoda, Shukrullo Yusupov, Said Ahmad bilan birga „millatchilik faoliyati uchun“ hibsga olinib, 25 yilga ozodlikdan mahrum etildi. Qozog'istondagi lagerlarda edi. 1955-yilda u reabilitatsiya qilindi.Roman adibning quyidagi so'zlari bilan boshlanadi: „Mehribon onam, sevikli muallimim, qadrdon do'stim, aziz farzandlarimga bag'ishlayman ".

Asar bosh qahramoni Sodiq imonli-e'tiqodli halol o'qituvchi bo'ladi. U o'z kasbini jon dildan sevar edi. U har jihatdan mukammal inson edi, lekin farzandsiz bo'ladi. Uning kasbiga bo'lgan muhabbatni maktab bilan xayrlashayotganida ko'rishimiz mumkin. U o'zi rahbarlik qilgan maktabdan ketayotganda qo'lostidagi barcha bilan samimiy xayrlashdi. Hatto ishi bo'lmasa ham oldidan chiqqan bir o'quvchidan nechanchi sinfda o'qishi so'raydi va ota-onasini surishtiradi va unga yaxshi o'qishini tayinlaydi. U uchun o'z maktabi bilan xayrlashish oson emas edi. Bunga bir jihatdan Qodirning o'qishi sabab bo'lsa, asosiy sababi esa Jannatni shahardagi dong'i ketgan mashhur doktorlarga boqtirishi edi. Lekin bunga Jannat ha deganda ro'yxushlik beravermadi. U nima uchun ko'ngli g'ash bo'layotganini ham bilmas edi. Haqiqatdan ham shaharda Jannatni baxtsizlik kutardi.

Sevgan maktabining kelajakda ham mavqei tushib ketmasligi uchun qo'lidan kelgan butun maslahatlarni berdi. O'qituvchilarga qisqa-qisqa ta'rif ham berib chiqdi, "ba'zi sir"largacha o'rtoqlashdi. Bir kekxa o'qituvchi:

Ko'nglimizni chirog'i olib chiqib ketilgan uyday qilib ketyapsiz, Sodiqjon,-dedi. Yoritib turgan men emas, sizlarsiz, sizlarning o'zingiz,- deb kuldi Sodiq. Qorovuldan tortib, yangi direktorgacha hamma bilan qo'l olib xayrlashdi. Lekin maktabdan chiqib ketishi yengil bo'lmadi, yuragining allaqayeri uzilib qolayotgandek achishib ketdi. Nimadir esidan chiqib qolgandek orqasiga bir-ikki qarab qo'ydi, ammo rangining sal oqarinqiraganidan bexabar edi. Eshik oldida maktabga kirib kelayotgan bolani to'xtatib, ishi bo'lmasa ham ismini so'radi, sinfini surishtirdi, uning javob berishidan zavq

olayotgandek kulib turdi, keyin bag'riga bosib, lo'ppi yuzlaridan cho'lp-cho'lp o'pdi: Yaxshi o'qi, xo'pmi? - bola hayron edi. Sodiqlik nariroq borib, bolaga qarab, qo'l silkidi. **[1.15-bet]**.

Sodiq Maorif bo'limida birinchi uchratgan kishisi Mirsalim bo'ldi. Mirsalim shunday odam edi: u birov bilan ko'rishayotganida ham keyinchalik kerak bo'lib qolar deb o'z manfaatini o'ylar edi. Iloji bo'lsa uni choyxona yoki oshxonaga boshlar, epini topsa unga pul to'lab "otqizib" qo'yishini xohlardi. Agar boshiga biror ish tushsa darrov shu o'tirishni pisanda qilar, yozgan dasturxonini esga solardi va vaziyatdan chiqib ketardi.

Odatda, notanish yerga kirib kelayotganingda ilk uchragan odamdan, ayniqsa, u ochiq yuz bilan senga boqsa, ko'ngling suv ichgandek bo'ladi, o'zingdan unga yaqinlik sezasan. Sodiq ham xuddi shunday bo'ldi, undan maorif mudirining xonasini so'radi. Keyinchalik o'qituvchi Mirsalim ekanligi ma'lum bo'lgan bu odam ko'rinib turgan eshikni "huv ana!" deb qo'ya qolmasdan avval yumshoq kuldi, keyin Sodiqning oldiga tushib boshlab ketdi. Uch eshik o'tgandan so'ng qora dermantin qoplangan qo'sh qanot eshikni sal qiya ochib:

— Marhamat! Mudirning o'zlari ham shu yerdalar! — dedi. Bunga ham qanoat qilmay, uning ketidan mushukdek silliq kirib, shaftoli qoqidek kamgo'sht kotiba ayolga tushuntirdi. — Bu

kishiga mudirimiz kerak ekan. **[1.19-bet]**.

Xuddi shunday, Sodiq bilan ham tezda inoqlashdi. Axir qo'lidan bir ish kelmasa, bir narsasiga ishonmasa, qishloqdan shunday shahri azimga keladimi? Albatta, bir narsasi bor. Harakati bardam, boqishlari tetik. Maorif mudirining oldida turishini qara, "istasang ish ber, bo'lmasa o'zim topib olaman!" degandek viqor bilan turibdi. Hurmat yuzasidan tishining oqini ko'rsatmadi-ya! Buning, albatta, bir balosi bor. Hali ko'tarilishi ham mumkin. Bugun o'qituvchi, ertaga direktor bo'lmaydi deb kim aytadi. Bu rejasining debochasi sifatida yo'l osti uyiga kirib, qazili osh buyurib qo'ydi. Undan chiqib asosiy ishga kirishdi: ijara masalasida mahalla qo'mitasiga uchrashdi. Ishning bunchalik tez bitganidan xursand Mirsalim: "Ko'r, sening uchun qanchalik kuyib-pishyapman" degandek, Sodiq qo'lidan kirishi bilan katta dastro'molini olib, yuzi va bo'yin terlarini artdi. **[1.23-24-betlar]**.

Bu — axloqiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlar bilan, g'arblashgan, o'zligini yo'qotgan ayollik timsollari o'rtasidagi ziddiyat. Musharraf Jannatni "orqada qolgan" deb hisoblaydi, lekin roman davomida o'quvchi Jannatning chinakam baxtga munosib ekanini anglaydi.

Xulosa: Jannatning hayoti sadoqat, poklik va sabr bilan to'la, Musharrafning hayoti esa g'urbat, yolg'izlik va ma'naviy inqiroz bilan yakun topadi. Yozuvchi bu orqali ma'naviyatni qadrlash, sharqona ayollik timsolini asrash zaruratini ta'kidlaydi.

Uning maktab ishlariga ham unchalik xushi yoq edi. Maktab uchun yozda qo'lini sovuq suvga ham urgisi kelmas edi. Bolalarga bilimga qarab emas, otasiga qarab baho qo'yadi. Mirsalim dars o'tmas sinfni boshiga ko'tarib daftar muqovasidagi suratlar orasidan siyoyatga qarshi yoki belgilar qidirtirar edi. Bu bilan o'zicha xurofotga qarshi kurashar edi.

— Darsi qalay? — dedi Sodiq suhbatni Mirsalimning ishiga burmoqchi bo'lib. — Darsi kam, sifati miyona. Lekin qachon ko'rsang, ilm do'lana emas, o'zi gullab, o'zi pishsa, u — anjir, parvarish talab qiladi, deb yuradi. Bolalarga baho qo'yishda juda serhimmat. Lekin afsus, baho bilimning mezoni deb tushunmaydiganlardan. Siz kelmasdan sal ilgari ikki bolaning o'ziga emas, otasiga qarab baho qo'yibdi. **[1.106-bet]**.

Bular Sodiq va Mirsalim orasidagi tashqi konfliktlar hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari Sodiqning o'z ichida ham o'z bilan kechgan ziddiyat ko'zga tashlanadi. U aynan Musharraf ko'ngliga yoqib Jannat bilan ajrashayotganida ko'zga tashlanadi.

Bu ikki obraz o'rtasidagi ziddiyat — axloqiy va dunyoqarash ziddiyati. Sodiq el-yurt manfaati uchun kurashsa, Mirsalim o'z shaxsiy manfaatini hamma narsadan ustun qo'yadi. Bu orqali yozuvchi jamiyatda vijdonli ziyolilar va ko'zbo'yamachilik bilan yashovchi "rahbarlar" o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilikni fosh etadi.

Xulosa: Sodiqning obrazida halollik, haqiqatparastlik, ichki tozalik g'alaba qiladi, Mirsalim esa ramziy ma'noda "zanglaydigan oltin" — ya'ni yaltiroq, biroq soxta qadriyatlar timsolidir.

Asarda yana bir obrazlardan biri Jannatdir. Jannat vafodor mehribon oqila ayoldir. U Sodiq bn shuncha yil farzandsiz yashasa ham biron marta nolimaydi, taqdiriga ko'nib yashaydi. Yozuvchi obrazlarga nom qo'yishga alohida e'tibor beradi. Aynan Jannat ismini oladigan bolsak Jannat haqiqiy jannat edi. Buni Musharraf kelgandan so'ng Sodiq yana ham aniqroq biladi. Chunki, Musharraf juda bachkana yengiltak ayol edi. Musharrafning ko'ngli g'o'ra tusagan kundan boshlab Sodiqning tizgini xotiniga o'tib qolgan edi. G'o'radan boshlangan erkalik qo'sh, oltin bilaguzuk buyurtirishga, marvarid xarid qilishga, ketma-ket ko'ylak tiktirishga, paltoning sonini uchtaga yetkazishga borib yetdi. Oyoq kiyimining-ku soni yo'q. Boshlab "figuramni saqlayman", deb baland poshna oldirdi, keyin "doktorlar aytdi, baland poshna bo'Imas ekan", deb past poshna tikirdi, "yozlik", "qishlik", "uylik", "kishilik", deb yana injiqlik qildi, bu orada "tug'ganimda kiyaman", deb baland poshnali satang amirkon etik ham tikirib qo'ydi. Tish doktorining "hozir sizning tishingizni arralab bo'lmaydi, bo'shalganingizdan keyin o'zim yaxshilab qo'yib qo'yaman", deb yolverishiga ko'nmasdan, bitta so'yloq tishini bahona qilib yana to'rttasiga tilla qoplatdi. U bir hafta amirkon tufisini g'archillatib tanish-bilishlarinikida ko'z-ko'z qilib yurdi. Olma urug'ini ivitib, uning shirasi bilan chekkasidagi kelinlik gajagini qarmoq nusxa qilib yelimpladi... Oy-kuni yaqinlashgan sari uning fe'li-atvorida shu vaqtgacha yashirinib yotgan nuqsonlari ko'zga tashlana boshladi. Bu nuqsonning har biri bir injiqlik, bir ko'ngilsizlik yoki bir ortiqcha xarajat boshlab kelardi. Sodiq aytganiga quloq solmasa, avvaliga "ha, bilib qo'ying, bolangizning qulog'i chinqoq bo'lib qolsa mendan emas, o'zingiz men aytgan narsamni olib bermayapsiz", deb erkalana, "xotin homiladorligida siqilsa, kam-ko'stlik tortsa nuqsoni bolaga uradi", deb eshitgan Sodiq qarshilik qilmas, u boshlagan ko'chaga yurib, u ochgan eshikdan magazinga kirdi. Ko'ngli tusagan narsani yedirdi, havas qilgan libosni kiydirdi. Avvaliga havas va zarurat bilan boshlangan bu ishlar keyinchalik zug'umga, dag'dag'aga aylandi. Bunday paytda Musharraf yer tepinar, hali tug'ilmagan bolani ming baloga giriftor qilar, karavotga o'zini otib soatlab yig'lar edi.

Bu — axloqiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlar bilan, g'arblashgan, o'zligini yo'qotgan ayollik timsollari o'rtasidagi ziddiyat. Musharraf Jannatni "orqada qolgan" deb hisoblaydi, lekin roman davomida o'quvchi Jannatning chinakam baxtga munosib ekanini anglaydi.

Xulosa: Jannatning hayoti sadoqat, poklik va sabr bilan to'la, Musharrafning hayoti esa g'urbat, yolg'izlik va ma'naviy inqiroz bilan yakun topadi. Yozuvchi bu orqali ma'naviyatni qadrlash, sharqona ayollik timsolini asrash zaruratini ta'kidlaydi.

Shuhratning "Oltin zanglamas" romanidagi konfliktlar sodiq va Mirsalim hamda Jannat va Musharraf obrazlari o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlar orqali asarning ijtimoiy, axloqiy va ma'naviy qatlamlarini ochib beradi.

Umumiy xulosa:

"Oltin zanglamas" romanidagi ushbu konfliktlar orqali Shuhrat hayotda chinakam qadriyatlar — halollik, vijdon, sadoqat va ma'naviyat abadiy ekanini, yolg'on, manfaatchilik va ma'naviy tubanlik esa vaqtinchalik "yaltiroq" bo'lishi mumkinligini, biroq oxir-oqibat "zanglaydigan" soxtalik ekanini ochib beradi. Roman g'oyasi — "haqiqat abadiydir, sadoqat unutilmaydi" degan fikr atrofida shakllanadi.

Foydanilgan adabiyotlar.

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РОЛЬ ЖЕНЩИН В ОБЩЕСТВЕ И СЕМЬЕ: ВОСПИТАНИЕ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в современном обществе и семье, анализируется их влияние на воспитание детей, образование и передачу семейных ценностей. Исследуются социальные, культурные и исторические аспекты, определяющие положение женщины в различных сферах жизни. Особое внимание уделено трансформации гендерных ролей в условиях глобализации и цифровизации, а также сохранению традиционных ценностей в семье.

Ключевые слова: женщина, семья, воспитание, образование, семейные ценности, гендерные роли, социум.

Annotatsiya: maqolada ayollarning zamonaviy jamiyat va oiladagi o'rni ko'rib chiqiladi, ularning bolalarni tarbiyalash, ta'lim olish va oilaviy qadriyatlarni uzatishga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Ayolning hayotning turli sohalaridagi mavqeini belgilaydigan ijtimoiy, madaniy va tarixiy jihatlar o'rganiladi. Globallashuv va raqamlashtirish sharoitida gender rollarini o'zgartirishga, shuningdek, oilada an'anaviy qadriyatlarni saqlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ayol, oila, tarbiya, ta'lim, oilaviy qadriyatlar, gender rollari, jamiyat.

Женщина во все времена играла ключевую роль в развитии человеческой цивилизации. Традиционно воспринимаемая как мать и хранительница домашнего очага, она издавна была основой семейной жизни. Однако её вклад значительно шире и глубже. В современном мире, несмотря на изменения гендерных стереотипов и расширение социальных ролей, женщина по-прежнему остаётся главным носителем и передатчиком моральных и культурных ценностей — как в семье, так и в обществе. Настоящая статья посвящена анализу исторической и современной роли женщин в воспитании, образовании, сохранении традиций и развитии социума.

На протяжении истории в большинстве культур женщина ассоциировалась прежде всего с семейными обязанностями. В ранних патриархальных обществах её деятельность ограничивалась домом и детьми. Однако влияние женщин на общественные процессы нельзя недооценивать, и с течением времени их статус и функции постепенно менялись.

В Древней Греции, особенно в Афинах, женщина считалась частью *ойкоса* — семейно-хозяйственной ячейки — и находилась под властью отца или мужа. Её главные обязанности заключались в ведении хозяйства, воспитании детей до семи лет и участии в религиозных обрядах. В то же время, существовали и исключения: так называемые гетеры, образованные и независимые

женщины, могли участвовать в философских беседах и культурной жизни (примером служит Аспазия, спутница Перикла). Поэтесса Сапфо прославилась своими лирическими произведениями, а в Спарте женщины имели больше свободы: занимались спортом и активно участвовали в воспитании будущих воинов.

В Древнем Риме женщина, называемая *матрона*, изначально находилась под *patria potestas* — властью отца или мужа. Однако со временем её правовой и социальный статус улучшился: римлянки получили возможность владеть имуществом, наследовать, а также разводиться. В эпоху Империи женщины из аристократических кругов, такие как Ливия, жена императора Августа, играли значимую роль в общественной жизни. Тем не менее, политическая сфера оставалась мужской.

В средневековой Европе, где господствовало христианское мировоззрение, социальное положение женщин определялось учением Церкви. Крестьянки трудились наравне с мужчинами, городские женщины участвовали в ремесленном производстве и торговле, а знатные дамы могли управлять поместьями или основать монастыри (например, Элеонора Аквитанская или Хильдегарда Бингенская). Несмотря на это, церковное учение, основанное на идее женщины как "сосуда греха", ограничивало её права и общественное влияние.

Только с XVI по XIX век положение женщин стало существенно меняться. В эпоху Просвещения женщины начали отстаивать своё право на образование — одна из первых феминисток, Мэри Уолстонкрафт, открыто заявляла об этом. В XIX веке появилось суфражистское движение, направленное на завоевание избирательных прав. В России примером женского лидерства стала императрица Екатерина II, однако для большинства женщин возможность самостоятельной жизни по-прежнему была недоступна. Несмотря на ограничения, женщины всегда оказывали влияние на общество через институт семьи, культурные традиции и, постепенно, через участие в политике.

Во многих культурах, особенно восточных, до сих пор сохраняется глубокое уважение к женщине как к матери и воспитательнице. Именно она передаёт детям моральные ориентиры, духовные ценности и семейные традиции, формируя основу будущего поколения.

Современные исследования подтверждают, что материнское воспитание оказывает наиболее глубокое влияние на формирование личности ребёнка. Женщины закладывают базовые социальные навыки, формируют моральные установки и во многом определяют образовательные и профессиональные ориентации детей. Помимо роли в семье, женщины активно участвуют в сфере профессионального образования — большинство педагогов и преподавателей составляют именно они. Это подчёркивает их важную функцию не только в семейном, но и в общественном воспитании.

Передача семейных ценностей из поколения в поколение во многом осуществляется через женщин. Уважение к старшим, коллективное воспитание, соблюдение религиозных и культурных традиций — всё это формирует устойчивую моральную основу, которую женщины адаптируют к вызовам современного мира, включая глобализацию и цифровизацию.

Сегодня женщинам приходится совмещать профессиональные обязанности с семейной жизнью. Это вызывает необходимость пересмотра традиционных гендерных ролей и приводит к росту равноправного участия обоих родителей в воспитании детей. Развиваются программы государственной поддержки работающих матерей, однако вопрос баланса между карьерой и семьёй остаётся актуальным и требует системных решений в социальной политике.

В заключение, несмотря на трансформацию социальных условий, женщина по-прежнему остаётся фундаментальной фигурой в семье и обществе. Её роль в воспитании, образовании и передаче ценностей неизменно важна. Общество должно создавать условия, при которых женщина сможет реализовать себя профессионально, не теряя при этом своей ключевой миссии — быть источником культурной и нравственной преемственности. Сегодня особенно важно не только признавать вклад женщин, но и создавать для них устойчивую среду, где они могут реализовывать себя как в семейной, так и в профессиональной сфере. Это требует системной государственной поддержки, изменения общественных установок и укрепления роли семьи как основы здорового и стабильного общества. В условиях глобальных вызовов и перемен женщина становится символом устойчивости, культурной преемственности и нравственной опоры. Поддержка её роли — это не только вопрос равенства, но и стратегический приоритет для развития гармоничного и сбалансированного социума будущего.

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BILIMLI AYOL — BU KUCHLI JAMIYAT ASOSIDIR

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Jizzax politexnika instituti**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada har bir ayolning jamiyatdagi roli, o'zni va mavqei ayniqsa, ilmiy va keng dunyoqarashli bo'lishi mustahkam kelajak poydevorini yaratishga zamin bo'la olishi haqida so'z yuritiladi.
Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются роль, место и статус каждой женщины в обществе, особенно то, как образованность и широкий кругозор могут заложить основу для сильного будущего.

Abstract: This article examines the role, place and status of every woman in society, especially how education and broad outlook can lay the foundation for a strong future.

Kalit so'zlar: olima ayol, jamiyat, texnologiya, tibbiyot, muhandislik, tadbirkorlik, kelajak.

Ключевые слова: женщина-ученый, общество, технологии, медицина, инженерия, предпринимательство, будущее.

Keywords: female scientist, society, technology, medicine, engineering, entrepreneurship, future.

Insoniyat taraqqiyoti tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, har bir yuksalgan sivilizatsiyaning markazida ilm-fan va ma'rifat turganini ko'ramiz. Ammo shuni unutmasligimiz kerakki, bu taraqqiyotga faqat erkaklar emas, ayollar ham o'zining bebaho hissasini qo'shib kelgan. Zamonlar o'tishi bilan ayolning jamiyatdagi roli kengayib, u ilmiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarda faol ishtirok eta boshladi.

Ayol faqat oila a'zosi sifatidagina emas, balki mustaqil fikrga ega shaxs, rahbar, mutaxassis va kelajak avlodni tarbiyalovchi ustoz sifatida ham qaralishi kerak. Buning eng muhim sharti — ayolning bilimli bo'lishi.

Bilimli ayol — bu kuchli jamiyat asosidir. U o'z huquqlarini biladi, oilasini ongli ravishda boshqaradi, farzandlariga ilm va tarbiyani uyg'un holda bera oladi. Ayolning ta'lim olishi nafaqat uning o'z hayotini yaxshilaydi, balki jamiyatdagi tenglik, adolat va taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi.

Bugungi kunda, ayniqsa O'zbekistonda, ayollar uchun ilm olish, rivojlanish va jamiyat hayotida faol bo'lish uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Qiz bolalarga maktabda, kollejda va oliy o'quv yurtlarida ta'lim berish, ularni zamonaviy kasb-hunarlariga o'rgatish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Ayniqsa, texnologiya, tibbiyot, muhandislik, tadbirkorlik kabi sohalarda ham ayollarimizning soni va ta'siri ortib bormoqda.

Shu nuqtada bir muhim jihatni ta'kidlashni istardim: jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar faqat tashqi siyosat yoki iqtisodiy islohotlar orqali emas, balki ongli, bilimli, fidokor insonlar — ayollar va erkaklar orqali ro'yobga chiqadi. Agar biz qiz bolalarga ilm, imkoniyat va ishonch bersak, ular faqatgina oilasi uchun emas, butun xalq uchun barakali mehnat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, ayolning bilim olishi — bu uning o'z hayotini boshqarish huquqini qo'lga kiritishidir. U o'z kelajagini o'zi belgilaydi, tanlov qilishda mustaqil bo'ladi, jamiyatdagi har qanday nohaqlikka qarshi o'z fikrini bildiradi.

Biz yosh avlodni, ayniqsa qizlarimizni, qo'llab-quvvatlashimiz, ularni o'ziga ishongan, bilimli, salohiyatli shaxs sifatida shakllantirishimiz zarur. Biz ularning qanotini emas, parvoz qilish imkoniyatini keskin emas, balki kuchaytirishimiz kerak.

Agar biz jamiyatimizni chindan ham kuchli, barqaror va taraqqiy topgan holatda tasavvur qilmoqchi bo'lsak, ilmiy ayollarni ko'proq yetishtirishga e'tibor qaratishimiz zarur. Ayolning yuksalishi — bu jamiyatning yuksalishidir. Ayolga e'tibor — bu kelajak avlodga, Vatanga va insoniyatga bo'lgan e'tibordir.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning ilmiy va ijtimoiy roli tobora ortib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, olim ayollar o'zining bilim va tajribalari bilan nafaqat o'z sohasida, balki jamiyatning umumiy rivojlanishida ham beqiyos hissa qo'shib kelmoqdalar. Ularning ilmiy faoliyati va kashfiyotlari kelajak avlod uchun katta ta'sir o'tkazmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, olim ayollarni jamiyatimizda va kelajakda qanday ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida batafsilroq so'z yuritamiz.

Olim ayollar ilm-fan sohasida yuzaga kelgan muammolarga yangi yondashuvlar taklif qilish orqali ko'plab kashfiyotlar va ixtirolar qilishadi. Bu kashfiyotlar o'z-o'zidan kelajak avlod uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni, yangi dori vositalarini va innovatsion yechimlarni yaratish imkoniyatini beradi. Misol tariqasida, ayollar tibbiyot sohasida yangi dori vositalari, biologik tadqiqotlar, yoki genomika kabi sohalarda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar orqali o'zlarining ilmiy hissalarini qo'shmoqda.

Olim ayollar nafaqat ilm-fanda, balki ta'lim tizimida ham katta rol o'ynaydi. Ular yosh avlodga bilim berish, tarbiya qilishda o'z o'rnini va mas'uliyatini his qiladilar. Ayol o'qituvchilar va olimlar o'z tajribalari orqali kelajak avlodning intellektual va ma'naviy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi. Shu bilan birga, ayollarning o'qitish metodologiyasi va pedagogik yondashuvlari ko'pincha yangi, ijodiy va samarasiz bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ular inson psixologiyasiga chuqur kirib, ta'limning eng samarali usullarini ishlab chiqadilar.

Ayollar jamiyatda nafaqat ilm-fan va texnologiya sohaslarida faol bo'lib, balki ularning ijtimoiy va madaniy roli ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ayollar o'z farzandlariga nafaqat ilm berishadi, balki ularni insoniy qadriyatlar, o'ziga ishonch, tenglik va mehnatga muhabbat bilan tarbiyalaydilar. Ular kelajak avlodni faqat oliy ta'lim olishga, bilim olishga emas, balki jamiyatga foydali va faol fuqaro bo'lishga ham o'rgatadilar.

Olim ayollarning ilm-fanda, texnologiyada va boshqa sohalarda ko'proq faoliyat yuritishi gender tengligini targ'ib qilishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ayollar erkaklar bilan bir qatorda ilmiy faoliyatni olib borib, jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplarini buzishga yordam beradilar. Bu esa o'z navbatida kelajakda ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasidagi tenglikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Ayollarning ilm-fanga bo'lgan qiziqishi va ularning bu sohadagi muvaffaqiyatlari kelajak avlod uchun ijobiy namuna bo'ladi.

Olim ayollarning jamiyatdagi faoliyati faqat ilmiy ishlarga cheklanib qolmaydi. Ularning jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishi va ijtimoiy sohalarda ishtirok etishi kelajak avlodning o'zgarishlarga ochiq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Ayollarni bilimga, ijodkorlikka va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatga chaqirish orqali biz jamiyatda barqaror rivojlanishni qo'llab-quvvatlaymiz. Ularning fikrlari va ishlari nafaqat zamonamizni, balki kelajakni ham shakllantiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, olim ayollar jamiyatning rivojlanishida beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Ularning bilim, ijodkorlik va mas'uliyat hissi kelajak avlod uchun yorqin va muvaffaqiyatli istiqbol yaratadi. Ayollarning ilm-fan, ta'lim, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va gender tengligi yo'lidagi hissalar nafaqat bugungi, balki kelajakdagi jamiyatning mustahkam poydevorini tashkil etadi. Biz har bir ayolning ilmiy va ijtimoiy faoliyatini qadrlash, ularga ko'proq imkoniyatlar yaratish orqali kelajak avlodni eng yuqori darajada tarbiyalaymiz va yuksaltiramiz.

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5-ilova

XOTIN – QIZLARNING JAMIYATDAGI ROLI VA ULARNING IJTIMOIIY FAOLLIGI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada jamiyatning madaniy darajasi va ma’naviy barkamolligini tavsiflaydigan ayollarga bo‘lgan e’tibor va munosabat haqida so‘z boradi. Shuningdek, jamiyatimizda ayollarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy jabhalarda yetakchi o‘rinlarni egallashiga qaratilgan tizimli islohotlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Jamiyat, gender tenglik, xotin-qizlar, ayollarga e’tibor, ta’lim, bandlik, kasb – hunar.

Annotation: This article discusses the attention and attitude towards women, which characterizes the cultural level and spiritual perfection of society. It also highlights the systematic reforms aimed at ensuring that women occupy leading positions in social and political spheres in our society.

Keywords: Society, gender equality, women, attention to women, education, employment, profession.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается внимание и отношение к женщинам, характеризующее культурный уровень и духовное совершенство общества. Также освещаются системные реформы, направленные на то, чтобы женщины занимали ведущие позиции в социальной и политической сферах нашего общества.

Ключевые слова: Общество, гендерное равенство, женщины, внимание к женщинам, образование, занятость, профессия.

Milliy Uyg‘onish davri va uyg‘onish adabiyotining buyuk vakili Abdurauf Fitrat: “Farzandlarimizni yaxshi xulq egalari qilib tarbiyalashimiz uchun avvalo, millat onalari tarbiya va ilm olishlari lozim”, deb yozgan edi.

Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoev “Biz uchun muqaddas bo‘lgan oila asoslarini yanada mustahkamlash, xonadonlarda tinchlik-xotirjamlik, ahillik va o‘zaro hurmat muhitini yaratish, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarni aniq mazmun bilan to‘ldirishdan iborat bo‘lmog‘i zarur”, deb alohida ta’kidlagan.

Biz Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini qurish, jamiyatda yangi ma’naviy makon yaratish haqida gapirar ekanmiz, bu ishlarni otalar, onalar, ustozlar ma’naviyati bilan uzviy amalga oshirishimiz zarur. Bugun biz ochiq jamiyatda yashayapmiz. Bu imkoniyatdan to‘g‘ri foydalanib, ilg‘or g‘oyalarni o‘zlashtirishimiz kerakligini tobora globallashib borayotgan dunyoda o‘z o‘rnimizni topishimiz lozim.

Lekin, milliy qiyofamizga putur yetkazadigan illatlardan ehtiyot bo'lishimiz, o'zligimizni yo'qotmasligimiz shart.

Oila va jamiyat ustuni, hayotimizning ko'rki bo'lgan xotin-qizlarga hurmat va ehtirom ko'rsatish xalqimiz uchun azal – azaldan buyuk qadriyat bo'lib kelgan. Vatanimizning bugungi taraqqiyotida, oila va jamiyat hayotida xotin –qizlar muhim o'rin va mavqeni egallashmoqda. Xususan, “Ayollga e'tibor – kelajakka e'tibor” naqlarimiz bejizga aytilmagan. Hozirda aksariyat xotin-qizlar yuqori intellekt, nufuzli dunyoviy bilim va malakaga ega ijtimoiy faol qatlam sifatida jamiyat farovonligi yo'lida xizmat qilishmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillariga nazar tashlasak, datstlab xotin-qizlarning jamiyat hayotida ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Hozirgi davrda ayollarga munosabat masalasida talab qilinayotgan qoidalar Islom dinining ezgu g'oyalari bilan sug'orilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Darhaqiqat, diniy tomonlama e'tibor bersak, Islom qonunchiligida ham ayollarning huquqlari himoya qilingan. Islom dini ayolga mehnatni ma'n etmaydi, balki ayolni o'z tabiatiga munosib, shaxsiyatiga to'g'ri keladigan mehnat bilan shug'ullanishini targ'ib qiladi.

Ayni vaqtda jamiyatimizda ayollar katta ijtimoiy kuchga aylanmoqda. Mamlakatimizda o'tkazilayotgan barcha tadbirlar bugun ayollarimizning ishtirokisuz o'tmaydi. Ayniqsa, fan, ta'lim, madaniyat sohasida minglab olim ayollar mehnat qilmoqdaki, ular jamiyat taraqqiyotida o'z mavqeyi va munosib ish o'rinlariga egadirlar.

Shu jihatdan olganda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidentimiz I. A Karimov xotin-qizlar masalasiga alohida to'xtalib “Bugun ma'rifiy dunyoda xotin- qizlar manfaati degan alohida masala bor va uni o'rganish, yechimini topishga juda katta ahamiyat berilishi bejiz emas. Agar ayollarga yetarli e'tibor berilmasa, bunday jamiyatning kelajagi bo'lmaydi” deb ta'kidlagan.

Ushbu jumalarning izohi sifatida xotin-qizlarimizni ta'limga jalb qilishimiz, oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lishiga imkoniyatlar bugun yetarlicha ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Oliy ma'lumotga ega qilishimizdan asosiy maqsad barkamol yosh avlodni har tomonlama salohiyatli, keng dunyoqarash, intellektual qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda onalarimizda yetarli bilim va salohiyat bo'lsagina farzandiga tarbiya va ta'limni uyg'un tarzda olib borishi mumkin.

Farzandga ta'lim va tarbiya berishda ayollarimizning roli erkaklarga isbatan alohida mas'uliyatli ekanligini bugungi kunda tobora his qilib bormoqdamiz. Shu sababli ham ayni paytda nafaqat qizlarimizni ta'limga jalb qilish, balkida oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan xotin-qizlarimizni davlat budjetidan imtiyozlar ko'rinishida ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirish, yokida maxsus “Monomarkaz” larda kasb – hunarning barcha turlariga o'qitishni ko'zda tutadi.

Ayollarimiz oilada bugun oilaviy budjetga ham o'z hissalarini qo'shmoqda. Bu albatta yaxshi holat. Ammo biz ta'kidlab o'tishimiz kerakki, ba'zi hollarda ayollar o'z oilasining asosiy boquvchisiga aylanib qolayotganligi sir emas. Bu esa, o'z navbatida oilada bir qancha sotsial muammolarni yuzga kelishida omil bo'lmoqda.

Jamiyatimizda ayollarning ham turli ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand toifalari mavjud. Yurtboshimiz Sh.M. Mirziyoyev tomonidan ijtimoiy jihatdan yordamga muhtoj xotin-qizlarimizni bugun faol qilib, qiyin vaziyatida ularni o'qitib, kasb – hunarli qilib, muammolarini o'zlari yengishga asosiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonamizni o'tmish tarix bilan taqqoslasak, xotin-qizlarimizning bugungidek erkinligi, huquq va imkoniyat jihatidan tengligi taqsimga sazovordir.

Shu o'rinda bugungi kunda xotin-qizlarimiz uchun shunday imtiyozlar berilmoqdaki, ular jamiyatimiz gultoji bo'lgan ayollarning jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishiga yordam berishi shak-shubhasiz. Mana shunday imtiyozlardan ba'zi birlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

- ✓ Xotin-qizlarning o'qishga kirishida qo'shimcha davlat granti va imtiyozli kreditlar;
- ✓ Kam ta'minlangan oilalardagi xotin qizlar;
- ✓ To'liqsiz oilada tarbiyalanayotgan yoxud ota – onasining ikkisi ham vafot etgan ijtimoiy himoya muhtoj qizlar;
- ✓ Turmush o'rtog'i vafot etgan. Voyaga yetmagan farzandini yolg'iz tarbiyalayotgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar;
- ✓ Nogironligi bo'lgan ehtiyojmand oilalardagi xotin - qizlar.

Yuqoridagi ehtiyojmand toifalarga tavsiyanoma “Mahalla va Nuroniylarni qo'llab - quvvatlash” vazirligi tomonidan beriladi hamda bu toifalar “Ayollar daftari” ga ham tegishlidir. “Ayollar dafari” 30 yoshdan oshgan xotin va qizlarimizni qamrab oladi. Qo'llab – quvvatlash asosan (moddiy tomonlama, natura shaklida, dori-darmon bilan ta'minlash, jarrohlik amaliyoti uchun mablag'lar bilan qo'llab – quvvatlash) ni o'z ichiga oladi. OTM uchun 4 % kvotani olishi mumkin.

Aytishimiz joizki, 2019 yil 2- sentabrda “Xotin qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari” to'g'risidagi qonun mavjud bo'lib, 5- moddasida jins bo'yicha kamsitishga yo'l qo'ymaslik, ya'ni har bir faoliyat turida ayollarimiz erkaklar kabi istgan kasbida ishlashi va o'z karyerasini tashkil qilishi mumkin.

Bugung kunda yangilangan Konstitutsiyamizning yangi tahririning 58- moddasida “Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin - qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek jamiyat va davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi” deb yozib qo'yilgan.

2023-2024 o'quv yilidan boshlab, magistraturada o'qiyotgan barcha xotin- qizlarning kontrakt pullarini to'liq budjetdan qoplab berish uchun har yili 200 mlrd so'm mablag' va doktoranturada ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishlari uchun xotin- qizlarga har yili kamida 300 tadan maqsadli kvota ajratilyapti.

Xulosa o'rnida aytishimiz mumkinki, har bir sohada ta'lim olayotgan, mehnatda band bo'lgan xotin-qizlarimizning intilishlari va qobiliyatlarini inobatga olishimiz, ularni jamiyatda erkaklar bilan faoliyatini uzviy va uyg'un tarzda davom ettirish, imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish lozim. Ayollarimizning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilishimiz va jamiyatimizda ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq strategiyadir.

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5-ilova

HAYO, IBO HAMROH BO'LSIN, QIZLARIM

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Annotatsiya: Yangi asr kishilari, ayniqsa yoshlar har tomonlama yetuk, barkamol, intiluvchan va izlanuvchan bo'lishlari lozim. Ularda Ona yurti, shu yurt xalqining shon-sharafini asrab-avaylash, vatan taqdiri bilan o'z taqdirini chambarchas bog'lash hissi hamisha yuqori bo'lmog'i kerak. Ma'lumki, oila hayotning abadiyligini ta'minlaydigan, vorislar ota-ona boshlagan ishni davom ettiruvchi muqaddas dargoh. Bu dargoh millatning urf-odatlarini saqlashga ko'maklashuvchi, kelajakda farzandlar qanday inson bo'lib yetishishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan tarbiya o'chog'idir.

Maqolada asosan hayot abadiyligini ta'minlashda yoshlarning roli to'g'risidagi masala ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: voris, mutafakkir, oila, urf-odat, barkamol, kelajak avlod, axloq, tarbiya

Аннотация: Люди нового века, особенно молодые, должны быть зрелыми, всесторонне развитыми, целеустремленными и любознательными во всех отношениях. В них всегда должно быть высоко чувство сохранения чести Родины, народа этой страны, связи своей судьбы с судьбой Родины. Известно, что семья – священный институт, обеспечивающий вечность жизни. Эта школа является образовательным центром, который помогает сохранять традиции нации и влиять на то, как вырастут дети и какими станут людьми в будущем.

Ключевые слова: наследник, мыслитель, семья, традиция, совершенство, будущее поколение, этика, воспитание.

Go'zallik. Bu so'zni tilga olgan har bir insonning dilida yaxshi bir kayfiyat paydo bo'ladi, yuzida tabassum balqiydi. Go'zallik bu tabiatning eng yaxshi ne'matlaridan biridir. Qarang, bahor kezlari gulga ko'milgan daraxtlar, yashil maysalari selkillab turgan yaylovlar, g'o'zalari, bug'doylari, meva va sabzavotlari barq urgan bepoyon dalalar... Beixtiyor bizni o'ziga shaydo qilgan bu go'zallik tabiatdagi go'zallikdir. Bugun biz inson go'zalligi, uning hayosi, ibosi haqida gapirmoqchimiz.

Atrofga bir nazar tashlang. Yaratgan hayotda istaganicha baxt, erkinlik, imkoniyatlar ato etgan o'g'il-qizlarga ko'zingiz tushadi. Ro'parangizda 17-18 yoshli qomatlari kelishgan, qoshlari qalam, ko'zlari xumor, lablari g'uncha, boringki, yaratgan o'zining bor mahoratini, san'atini ishga solgan qiz kelayotgan bo'ladi. Har qancha harakat qilsangiz ham unga qaramay o'ta olmaysiz.

O'ylab ko'ring, bir qarashi jon oluvchi bu jononning go'zalligi faqat tashqi go'zallikmi?

Yana bir misol, ro'parangizda yana bir "go'zal" paydo bo'ldi. Yuz-ko'zlarini, qoshu-kipriklarini turli xil bo'yoqlar bilan bo'yab olgan, sochlarini ming maqomga solgan, pardoz-andozidan yoshi nechada ekanligini ham aniqlab bo'lmaydigan, tashqi qiyofasi, oxirgi modada kiyinishi ko'pchilikning e'tiborini o'ziga tortadigan "go'zal"ni ko'rib, kulishingizni ham, kuyishingizni ham bilmaysiz. Nazarimda, qiz bolaning husniga husn qo'shadigan, nomini pok, bedog' saqlaydigan narsa – bu yuzga surtilgan bo'yoqlar, bachkana kiyimlar, turli xil zebu ziynatlar emas, aslo. Unga chiroyni, go'zallikni, ahloq, odob, go'zal madaniyat, yaxshi fazilat, o'z xalqining urf-odatlariga xos va mos kiyinish, boy ma'naviyat beradi. Inson farzandi xoh u yigit bo'lsin, xoh qiz bo'lsin insoniy go'zallik sari intilishi darkor. Hayo, ibo, andisha qiz bolaning husnidir. Uni ana shu fazilatlarsiz tasavvur qilib ko'ring-a? Kelajagini o'zi barbod qilishi mumkin bo'lgan, kalta fikrlaydigan, ilmdan yiroq yoshlar ko'z o'ngingizda namoyon bo'ladi. Odobli qiz vijdonli bo'ladi, vijdonli insonda esa albatta andisha bo'ladi. So'z mulkining sultoni, benzir shoir Alisher Navoiy yozganidek:

Hayosizda vafo yo'q, vafosizda hayo yo'q.

Hayo, ibo – bu qiz bola, ayol, umuman, inson zoti uchun eng yaxshi fazilat. Hayoli, iboli qizlar tortinchoq bo'lib, baland ovozda gapirmaydilar. Bizda sharqona hayo, o'zbekona ibo degan gaplar ham bor. Chunki, o'tmish avlodlarimiz hayotiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, ko'z o'ngimizda To'maris, Saroymulkxonim, Qorasochoyim, Tekinaxotun, Qutlug'nigorxonim, Gavharshodbegim, Zebiniso, Uvaysiy, Nodira, Mahzuna yana yuzlab nomlarini keltirish mumkin bo'lgan ayollarimiz borki, ularning shiddatkorligi, oqilaligi, sabr-toqatliligi bilan birga ibo, hayosi ham bo'lgan.

Qiz bolaga, seni tarbiyalagan ota-onangga, ustozlaringga ming rahmat, degan so'zlarni keltiruvchi fazilat ham hayo, ibodir. Buni qizlar kimdan o'rganishi, qayerdan olishi zarur. Shu so'zlarning teskarisi "behayo", "ibosiz" iboralaridan yiroqlashish uchun nima qilish kerak?

Shirin, lobar, go'zal qizlarim! Qulog'ingizni menga tuting, yuqoridagi Sizni o'ylantiradigan savollarga men o'qituvchi, pedagog sifatida baholi qudrat javob beray.

Ona qizim! Agar Siz iboni ko'ngilda tutay desangiz, birinchi galda kattalar oldida o'zingizni tuta biling. Ular yo'lini kesib o'tmang, boshingizni bir oz yerga egib, salom berishni unutmang. Qiz bolaning tabiiy ko'rinishi, kiyinishi, yurishi, turishi uning ichki olamini ham yuzaga chiqarib turishini esda tuting. Kattalar bilan bir dasturxon atrofida o'tirganda o'z o'rningizni bilib o'tiring, onangiz yuqorida o'tirgan bo'lsa, yoniga borib o'tirmang. Yoshi ulug'lardan oldin dasturxonga qo'l cho'zmang. Iloji boricha, ularning suhbatiga aralashmang. Bu sizning tarbiyasi, iboli qiz ekanligingizdan dalolatdir. Tabiat Sizga 16-18-yosh degan shunday go'zal bir sifat berganki, bunga Siz shukurlar qiling. Sizning shu yoshingizning o'zi go'zal. Shu go'zallikka ortiqcha bo'yoq, ortiqcha pardoz-andozning keragi bormikin?

Siz go'zal bo'lishni istasangiz, mayin muomalani kasb eting, andisha hamrohingiz bo'lsin, hayo, ibo jismingizni qamrab olsin. Mag'rur bo'ling, qadringiz baland bo'ladi. O'zingizga turmush o'rtoq qidirmang, ular sizni qidirsin. Bir og'iz so'zingizga oylab mushtoq bo'lsin, bir marta qarashingiz bilan bir umrga sehlansin.

Qizim, Siz o'zingizni oltinga qiyoslang. Oltin tog'lar qa'rida, tuproqlar ichida bo'ladi. Lekin u noyob, qimmatbaho metall bo'lganligi uchun ham uni qanchalik ko'p mehnat talab qilmasin, qazib olishadi. Men bu misolni shuning uchun aytyapmanki, Siz so'nggi modada kiyinib, o'zingizga yarashmagan taqinchoqlarni taqib, borishingiz mumkin bo'lganu, bo'lmagan "Tug'ilgan kun", "Kecha"lar, to'yu marakalarga bormasdan, yuqorida aytganimizdek, o'zbekona, sharqona odob, axloq egasi bo'lsangiz, sizga havas qilganlar, har qanday qiyinchilik bo'lsa ham, sizni topib olishadi. Yaxshi qiz, albatta o'rni topadi.

Ona qizim, bu gapni faqat o'zingizga sekin aytay. Hozir shu kunlarda, qizlar yigitlarga (yigitlar, ularni istaydimi-yo'qmi) bekorchilikdan "telefon qilish" odatini kasb qilib olgan. Bu odat sizni nechog'lik qadringizni yerga urishini bilsangiz edi. Siz go'shakni bir tomonini tutib turasiz. Biroq go'shakning ikkinchi tomonida sizni gaplaringizga masqaraomuz, aymoqi-jaymoqi so'zlar bilan javob berayotgan yigitning gaplarini toqat bilan eshitib turishni o'zi achinarli hol. Siz sog'lom fikrli, yuksak ma'naviyatli,

g'ururli bo'lib, mag'rurlikni boy berishni istamasangiz, bu yomon odatdan yiroq yuring. Jamoatchilik orasida, bozor, do'kon, transportda qandaydir bachkana qiliqlar, saqich chaynash kabi illat ko'zga tashlanishiga harakat qilmang, aksincha, ko'zlardan yiroq bo'ling. Siz izlagan ko'z sizni bir zumda emas, yillab qidirsin. Qo'l yetmas cho'qqi bo'ling, sizga yetishni orzu qilganlar qiynalib, intilib yetsin.

Ana shunda eng e'zozli, eng hurmatli, eng qadrlı qiz siz bo'lasiz. Ishontirib aytamanki, yuqorida biz keltirgan eng yaxshi fazilatlar sizga hamroh bo'lsa, hayot eng yaxshi o'rnini Sizga beradi.

Men tasavvurimdagi go'zal qizlarning ta'rifini quyidagi misralarga joyladim va uni GO'ZAL deb nomladim. O'qib ko'ring-chi, ona qizlarim, sizlarga ham yoqarmikan.

Go'zal

Qarashlar jon oladi,
Kulishlarga taraf yo'q.
Kipriklar nayzasimon,
Yuragingga otar o'q.

Nozik qo'llar hinoli,
Tovlanadi lola rang.
Atlas ko'ylak yarashgan,
Qomatiga bir qarang.

Yurishlar tovuş misol,
Nozlanishi o'zgacha.
Ko'zlar yulduz, yuzlar ol,
Muncha shirin kulgichi.

Qaldirg'och qanotidan,
Qoshlari nusxa olgan.
Bunday qiz qarshisida,
Musavvir ham lol qolgan.

Qaro sochlar qirq o'rim,
To'lqinlanar, sollanar.
Bo'ynida marjonlari ,
Yeti rangda tovlanar.

Hayo, ibo unda jam,
Yerga boqqan ko'zlari.
Orzulari bir jahon,
Xo'b, purma'no so'zlari.

Ularga tahsin aytib,
Bitilmish ko'p g'azallar.
Yurtimizga yarashar,
Eli sevgan go'zallar.

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI - TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada oila va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni, tarixiy taraqqiyoti, zamonaviy muammolari va davlat siyosatidagi islohotlar yoritilgan. Ayollarning ta'lim, tadbirkorlik, rahbarlikdagi faol ishtiroki, huquqiy va ijtimoiy himoyasi masalalari chuqur tahlil etilgan. Gender tengligi, milliy qadriyatlar va ayolning tarbiyadagi roli ham dolzarb mavzulardan biri sifatida ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayol, oila, jamiyat, ta'lim, gender tengligi, huquqiy himoya, qadriyat, davlat siyosati, ayollar huquqi, bandlik.

Ayol - tabiatning buyuk mo'jizasi. Oilasiz jamiyat, davlat bo'lmagani kabi, ayolsiz oilani ham tasavvur etish qiyin. Ayol - oila charog'boni, farzandlarimiz ho miysi, farovon, go'zal hayotimiz garovi, xonadonimiz fayzidir. O'zbek oilasi, o'zbek ayolining shakllanish tarixi xalqimizning ko'hna tarixi bilan uyqashdir. Sharq ayollari, jumladan, o'zbek ayolining shakl-u shamoyili, siy rati, ma'naviy olamining shakllanishida, ayniqsa, Islom aqidalarining ta'siri beqiyos. O'tmishda oila boshlig'i bo'lgan erkakka hurmat, sharm-xayo, andisha o'zbek ayolining muhim xislati sanalgan. Bunday xislatli ayollar yashagan oilalarda totuvlik, hamjihatlik vaziyati qaror topib, farzandlar ajoyib insonlar bo'lib voyaga yetishgan. Birok o'lkamizni chor mustamlakachilari istilo qilganidan keyingi davrda, ayniqsa, shuro tuzumi yillarida xotin-qizlarni ozodlikka chiqarish (xotin-qizlar emansipatsiyasi), ularni ijtimoiy foydali mehnatga jalb etish shiori ostida utgan harakatda oila va ayol masalasida ko'pgina milliy qadriyatlar oyoq osti qilindi, ayolga tabiat ato etgan eng buyuk vazifa - onalik vazifasi qandaydir ikkinchi darajali ishga aylantirildi. Jamiyatda turmush tashvishlari ezib tashlagan, na uy-ro'zgor yumushlarining, na davlat tashkilotidagi vazifasining uddasidan chiqq olmay, ikki dunyo ovarasi bo'lgan ayollar ko'paydi. Bu ahvol oilalarni parokanda qilib, farzandlar tarbiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, jamiyat oldida yangi muammolarni yuzaga keltira boshladi. Lekin shuni iftixor bilan qayd etish kerakki, O'zbekistan mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy-ma'rifiy jabhalarda tub islohotlarni amalga oshirish jarayonida oila masalasiga ham katta e'tibor berila boshlandi. Ayol qadr-qimmatini yanada ko'tarish, oila farovonligini ta'minlash dolzarb vazifalardan biriga aylandi. Respublikamiz Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimovning tashabbusi bilan 1998 yil - «Oila Yili», 1999 yil - «Ayollar Yili», 2000 yil - «Sog'lom avlod Yili», 2001 yil - «Ona va bola Yili», deb e'lon qilinib, bu borada katta ijtimoiy-siyosiy tadbirlar amalga oshirildi. Oila, onalik va bolalik ijtimoiy muhofaza etilib, bu boradagi milliy kadriyatlarni tiklash, oila mustaxkamligini ta'minlash mamlakatimiz siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Islom Karimov ayollarni nihoyatda ulug'lash va e'zozlashga chaqirib shunday deganlar: «...Avvalo, onalarimiz, opa-singillarimiz, umr yo'ldoshlarimiz, qizlarimizning jamiyatdagi o'rni va mavqei yanada oshirish, izzat-ikromini joyi ga qo'yish, ularning og'irini yengil qilish - davlatimizning, hukumatimizning, joylardagi hokimliklarning, keng jamoatchilikning asosiy vazifasi bo'lmog'i lozim». [1] 2023-yi 21 dekabrda «Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasining faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi Prezident farmoniga ko'ra, Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasining bo'ysunuvi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligidan Vazirlar Mahkamasiga o'tkazildi. Farmon bilan yurtimizdagi har bir ayol dardi bilan yonish, ularning yillar davomida o'z yechimini topolmayotgan muammolariyu og'riqlarini bartaraf etish, shuningdek, oilasi hamda jamiyatda kerakli ekanliklarini his etib yashashi uchun ularni ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy hamda huquqiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash ustuvor vazifa etib belgilandi. 2024 yildan boshlab xotin-qizlarimizni tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirish, kasanachilik hamda hunarmandchilik yo'nalishlarida ularni o'qitish, tajribaga ega bo'lib, o'z tadbirkorligini yo'lga qo'ymoqchi

bo'lgan xotin-qizlarimizni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ular uchun bepul o'quv kurslarini takomillashtirish tizimli yo'lga qo'yilishi ta'kidlab o'tildi. Shuningdek, "xotin-qizlar.uz" platformasi doirasida "Band bo'lmagan xotin-qizlar" modulining yaratilishi esa eng olis qishloqlar-u ovullarimizda yashayotgan, biror kasb va yoki hunar bilan band bo'lmagan xotin-qizlarimizni ro'yxatga kiritish hamda ularga amaliy yordam ko'rsatish, bandligini ta'minlash ham asosiy vazifalardan etib belgilandi. Xalqimizda oila muqaddas qo'rg'on hisoblanadi. Shu sabab ham ushbu farmonda yoshlarni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash, oilaviy nizolarning oldini olish, "urf"ga aylanib borayotgan zo'ravonliklarni butunlay bartaraf etishga, oilaviy ajrimlarning oldini olish, shuningdek, er-xotin o'rtasidagi munosabatlar chindan ziddiyatlarga hamda katta ko'ngilsizliklarga olib keladigan bo'lsa, sud tomonidan ajrimlarni soddalashtirgan holda tezlashtirishni, majburiy yashash oqibatida kelib chiqayotgan zo'ravonliklarni yo'q qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish kerakligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Hech kimga sir emas, qon-qonimizga singib ketgan urf-odatlar, qadriyatlar, odob-axloq mezonlari bevosita oilada shakllanadi. Ulg'ayib kelayotgan har bir yosh, avvalo, ota-onasidan, bobo-buvisidan mana shu mezonlar asosida ta'lim-tarbiya oladi. Xalqimizda "Qush uyasida ko'rganini qiladi", degan naql bor. O'z navbatida oilada shakllanib kelayotgan har bir inson jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini ekanligi, u ertaga kelajak poydevori bo'lishi lozimligi, albatta, oilada singdirilib, uqtirib boriladi. Bugun davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilayotgan oila mezonlari – jamiyat mezonlari ekanligi yana bir bor isbotlanmoqda. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, oilani mustahkam ushlab turish, kelajak avlodni benuqson tarbiyalash bevosita onalarimiz, ayollarimiz, xotin-qizlarimizga bog'liq ekanligi barchamizga ayon. Shunday ekan, biz avvalo, ma'nan yetuk, aqlan sog'lom, fikrati-yu siyratida dadillik ufurib turadigan, qat'iyat va sabr-matonatli qizlarimizni tarbiya qilmog'imiz, ularni turli to'fonlardan gul kabi asrab-avaylamog'imiz lozim. Milliy qadriyatlar asosida kamol topayotgan qizlarimizni bevosita ilmiy qilish, ularni turli sohalarida o'qitish, kasb-hunar egallashi, avvalo, o'zi, oilasi uchun poydevor bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan jamiyatda sog'lom fikrlovchi shaxslarning ko'payishiga sabab bo'ladi. O'z aytar so'ziga ega bo'lgan, bugun oilasi, mahallasiyu jamiyatda o'rnini topib kelayotgan rahbar kadrlarning yuzaga kelishiga asosdir. Oilada ham, jamiyatda ham har doim erkak kishi yetakchi ekanligini anglagan holda gender tenglik tamoyili asosida yetishib chiqayotgan kadrlarimizning ko'payishi davlat rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki biz o'z g'ururiyu sha'nini himoya qilolgan To'marislarda, aql-zakovatda tengsiz bo'lib, dunyo boshqaruvida barchani bo'ysundira olgan Temuriylar saltanatining asosiy tirligi, maslahatgo'yi bo'lgan Bibixonim, o'z vafosiy sadoqati bilan dunyoni lol qoldirgan Nodira-yu Uvaysiylar avlodimiz. Ayni vaqtda jamiyatimizda ayollar katta ijtimoiy kuchga aylanmoqda. Mamlakatimizda o'tkazilayotgan barcha tadbirlar bugun ayollarimizning ishtirokisiz o'tmaydi. Ayniqsa, fan, ta'lim, madaniyat sohasida minglab olimay-yu, fozila ayollar mehnat qilmoqdaki, ular jamiyat taraqqiyotida o'z mavqeyi va munosib ish o'rinlariga egadirlar. Shu jihatdan olganda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidenti I. A. Karimov xotin – qizlar masalasiga alohida to'xtalib "Bugun ma'rifiy dunyoda xotin – qizlar manfaati degan alohida masala bor va uni o'rganish, yechimini topishga juda katta ahamiyat berilishi bejiz emas. Agar ayollarga yetarli e'tibor berilmasa, bunday jamiyatning kelajagi bo'lmaydi" deb ta'kidlagan [2]. Ushbu jumalarning izohi sifatida xotin – qizlarimizni ta'limga jalb qilishimiz, oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lishiga imkoniyatlar bugun yetarlicha. Oliy ma'lumotga ega qilishimizdan asosiy maqsad barkamol yosh avlodni har tomonlama salohiyatli, keng dunyoqarash, intellektual qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda onalarimizda yetarli bilim va salohiyat bo'lsagina farzandiga tarbiya va ta'limni uyg'un tarzda olib borishi mumkin. Farzandga ta'lim va tarbiya berishda ayollarimizning roli erkaklarga nisbatan ustunroqdir. Boisi shundaki, farzand dunyoga kelibon to'yoqga yetgunga qadar ilk ijtimoiy munosabat va jamiyatdagi mavjud me'yorlarni onasi orqali anglaydi. Zamonaviy ayolga shunchaki o'qish, yozish, hisobni bilish yetarli emas, uning oldida ta'lim sifati muammosi paydo bo'lib, doimo mustaqil tarzda o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlab, o'z bilimni orttirib, chuqurlashtirib borishni talab etadi. Shu sababli ham ayni paytda nafaqat qizlarimizni ta'limga jalb qilish, balki oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan xotin – qizlarimizni davlat budjetidan imtiyozlar ko'rinishida ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirish, yoki maxsus "Monomarkaz"larda kasb – hunarning barcha turlariga o'qitishni ko'zda tutadi. Ayollarimiz oilada bugun oilaviy budjetga ham o'z hissalarini

qo'shmoqda. Bu, albatta, yaxshi holat. Ammo biz ta'kidlab o'tishimiz kerakki, ba'zi hollarda ayollar o'z oilasining asosiy boquvchisiga aylanib qolayotganligi sir emas. Oilada ayolning regulyatorlik funksiyasini oshishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bu ham oilada bir qancha sotsial muammolarni yuzga kelishida omil bo'la oladi. Zamonamizni o'tmish tarix bilan taqqoslasak, xotin – qizlarimizning bugungidek erkinligi, huquq va imkoniyat jihatidan tengligi taqsimga sazovordir. Bugun xotin – qizlarimiz uchun mavjud imtiyozlarni ko'rib chiqamiz. Xotin- qizlar o'qishga kirishida qo'shimcha davlat granti va imtiyozli kreditlar.- Kam ta'minlangan oilalardagi xotin qizlar; - To'liqsiz oilada tarbiyalanayotgan yoxud ota – onasining ikkisi ham vafot etgan ijtimoiy himoya muhtoj qizlar; - Turmush o'rtog'i vafot etgan. Voyaga yetmagan farzandini yolg'iz tarbiyalayotgan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar; - Nogironligi bo'lgan ehtiyojmand oilalardagi xotin – qizlar. Yuqoridagi ehtiyojmand toifalarga tavsiyanoma Mahalla va Nuroniylarni qo'llab – quvvatlash vazirligi tomonidan beriladi hamda bu toifalar “Ayollar daftari” ga ham tegishlidir. “Ayollar dafari” ga 30 yoshdan oshgan xotin va qizlarimizni qamrab oladi. Qo'llab – quvvatlash asosan (moddiy tomonlama, natura shaklida, dori- darmon bilan ta'minlash, jarroxlik amaliyoti uchun mablag'lar bilan qo'llab – quvvatlash) ni o'z ichiga oladi. OTM uchun 4 % kvotani olishi mumkin. Aytishimiz joizki, 2019– yil 2- sentabrda “Xotin qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari” to'g'risidagi qonun mavjud bo'lib, 5- moddasida jins bo'yicha kamsitishga yo'l qo'ymaslik, ya'ni har bir faoliyat turida ayollarimiz erkaklar kabi istgan kasbida ishlashi va o'z karyerasini tashkil qilishi mumkin. Konstitutsiyamizning yangi tahririning 58- moddasida – xotin –qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin – qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek jamiyat va davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi [3]. Xo'sh, aslida erkak va ayol rahbarlar muvaffaqiyatga erishishlarida ma'lum darajada tafovut mavjud .Taniqli daniyalik olim F. Denmark katta hajmdagi tatqiqotlar natijasida shunday xulosaga keldiki, xususan insoniy munosabatlar, ko'ngilchanlik, boshqaruvda demokratik tamoyillarga suyanish ayollarda ko'proq uchraydi. Va bu ko'rsatkichlar ma'lum ma'noda ijobiy omilni ifodalaydi. Mamlakatimizda 7 mln dan ortiq ishchi, xizmatchi, talabalarni o'zida mujassamlashtirgan 14 ta yirik kasaba uyushmalari a'zolarining yarmidan ko'pini ayollar tashkil etadi. Ko'rishimiz mumkinki, davlat boshqaruvi faoliyatida xotin – qizlarimizdan “Deputat”, “Vazir”, “Senator”, “Vazir o'rinbosari”, “Akademik”, “Tadbirkor”, “Direktor”, lavozimlarda faoliyat olib borayotganlari gender tengligining yaqqol misolidir . 2023 – o'quv yilidan boshlab, magistraturada o'qiyotgan barcha xotin- qizlarning kontrakt pullarini to'liq budjetdan qoplab berish uchun har yili 200 mlrd so'm mablag' va doktoranturada ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishlari uchun xotin – qizlarga har yili kamida 300 tadan maqsadli kvota ajratilyapti. Har bir hududda o'z – o'zini boshqarish organlarida “Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reeystri” elektron tizimi tashkil etilgan. Mazkur tizimda har bir tumandagi MFY da istiqomat qiluvchi kam ta'minlangan oilalar, ishsiz xotin – qizlar, ijtimoiy yordamga muhtoj yolg'iz ayollar ro'yxati shakllantirilgan bo'ladi. Bu jarayon bilan mahallada xotin qizlar faoli ehtiyojmand ayol qizlarimizni har tomonlama qo'lab – quvvatlaydi. Ushbu yordam ijtimoiy psixologik, huquqiy,sog'lom turmush tarzini ta'minlash, tibbiy – ijtimoiy xizmatlar sifati shu kabi yoki yanada jiddiy muammolarini aniqlash va manzilli ko'mak berishni o'z vakolatiga oladi. Xulosa o'rnida aytishimiz mumkinki, ta'lim olayotgan, mehnatda band bo'lgan xotin – qizlarimizning intilishlari va qobiliyatlarini inobatga olishimiz, ularni jamiyatda erkaklar bilan faoliyatini uzviy va uyg'un tarzda davom ettirish, imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish lozim. Ayollarimizning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilishimiz va jamiyatimizda ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq strategiyadir. Zero, unutmaylik, “Kelajak tarbiyasi olimayollarimiz qo'lidadir” !!!.

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AYOLNING OILADAGI VA JAMIYATDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayolning oiladagi va jamiyatdagi o'rni, unga ko'rsatilayotgan hurmat-e'tibor, davlat siyosatidagi o'zgarishlar fonida ayollarning tutgan mavqei hamda ularning ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligi yoritilgan. Maqolada shuningdek, ayollarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ilm-fan, madaniyat va siyosatdagi o'rni haqida ham so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayol, oila, jamiyat, hurmat, davlat siyosati, tarbiya, qadriyat, ma'naviyat

Annotation: This article discusses the role of women in the family and society, the respect and support shown to them, and their status in the context of ongoing reforms in state policy. It also highlights women's roles in science, culture, and politics, and the importance of supporting them in all aspects.

Keywords: woman, family, society, respect, state policy, upbringing, values, spirituality

Muborak hadisi sharifda aytilganidek: "Jannat onalar oyog'i ostidadir" va "Avval onangga, yana onangga, va yana onangga, so'ngra otangga yaxshilik qil", degan so'zlar ayollarga, ayniqsa, onalarga nisbatan cheksiz hurmat-ehtiromni ifodalaydi. O'zbekistonda ayollarning jamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlash bo'yicha keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Tarixdan ma'lumki, har bir jamiyatning madaniy darajasi va ma'naviy barkamolligi, avvalo, ayollarga bo'lgan munosabat orqali belgilanadi. Ayolni e'zozlash va ularga ehtirom ko'rsatish sharq xalqlariga xos qadriyatlardandir. Ayollar oilada tinchlik, totuvlik, mehr-oqibat asoschisi, jamiyatda esa barqarorlik, taraqqiyot va yuksalish kafolatidir. Ular bilimli, tadbirkor, vatanparvar farzandlar tarbiyasida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Shu bois, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ularni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan.

Ayol – avvalo onadir. Oilaning mustahkamligi, farzandlar tarbiyasi, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi muvozanat ayolga bog'liq. Ma'naviy barkamol, sabrli, mehribon ayol har qanday vaziyatda ham o'z o'rnini topadi. U turmush tashvishlarini sabr bilan yengadi, yaqinlarining ko'nglini topadi. Ayollarimizda mavjud bunday sifatlar – kamtarlik, sabr-toqat, insof, isrofgarchilikka yo'l qo'ymaslik, mehnatsevarlik – oila barqarorligining negizidir. Bugun davlat va jamiyat qurilishida, ishlab chiqarishda, ilm-fan, madaniyat va tibbiyot sohasida, qo'yinki barcha jabhada, ayniqsa, farzanlarimizni barkamol insonlar etib tarbiyalashda ayollarimizning xizmatlari biqiyos ekanligini yaxshi bilamiz. Darhaqiqat, Mustaqillik ayollarimizning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini yanada oshirdi. Ularni kelajagi buyuk davlat qurishdagi ustivor maqsadlarimiz sari ruhlantirmoqda.

Xotin-qizlarimizning nufuzi beqiyos darajada ortish bilan birga ularning manfaatini himoya qilish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Respublikamizda xotin-qizlar qo'mitalari tomonidan o'tkazilayotgan har bir anjuman va tadbirlarning zamirida ham asosan inson manfaati, yurt farovonligi, tinchligi masalasi asosiy o'rin olgan. Iqtisodiy islohatlarni amalga oshirishda xotin-qizlarning olib borayotgan ishlari beqiyosdir.

Bugungi kunda ayollarimiz faqat oila doirasida emas, balki siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ilmiy va madaniy hayotda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ustoz, muallima, shifokor, tadbirkor, fermer, harbiy kabi turli sohalarida fidokor ayollar faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ayollarning jamiyatdagi faolligini oshirish, ularni siyosiy-ijtimoiy hayotga keng jalb qilish, huquqiy savodxonligini oshirish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishiga aylangan. Buning uchun turli dasturlar, qonunlar, imtiyozlar va ijtimoiy loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning "Inson qadri ulug', avvalo, azizu mukarrama ayollarimizni ulug'lashdan boshlanadi" degan so'zlari bugungi siyosatning ayollarga nisbatan e'tiborini yaqqol ko'rsatadi.

Davlatimiz tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar – ayollarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ijtimoiy hayotdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, fan, madaniyat, sport sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan ayollarga keng yo'l ochib berilayotgani bunga misoldir.

Ayol – ma'naviyat va go'zallik timsoli. U oilada mehr va muhabbat, jamiyatda esa poklik va halollik muhitini yaratadi. Ayol qalbining tozaligi jamiyatdagi muhitga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayol bolasiga mehr berar ekan, unda or-nomus, vatanparvarlik, mehnatsevarlik, halollik tuyg'ularini singdiradi.

Millat kelajagi – ayollar qo'lida. Zero, onaning allasi millat madhiyasidir. Unda vatanparvarlik, oriyat, mas'uliyat mujassam. Onaning tunlari bedor o'tib, bolasiga mehr berib o'stirishi, uni har tomonlama barkamol qilib tarbiyalashi, farzand orqali butun jamiyatga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida ayollarning ilm-fan, ta'lim-tarbiya, iqtisodiyot, ekologiya, tadbirkorlik va boshqa sohalarida faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha aniq chora-tadbirlar belgilangan. Bugungi kunda minglab ayollar zamonaviy texnologiyalarni egallab, o'z startaplarini yo'lga qo'ymoqda.

Xotin-qizlarning tadbirkorlikda, IT yo'nalishida, raqamli iqtisodiyotda o'z o'rnini topayotgani zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning nufuzi ortib borayotganini ko'rsatmoqda. Shuningdek, ayollar o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish, tibbiy ko'riklar, psixologik yordam va ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko'lamini kengaytirish orqali ularni yanada qo'llab-quvvatlashga erishilmoqda.

Ayollar – jamiyat tayanchi, ma'naviyat asoschisi, oilaning ruhi, kelajak avlod tarbiyachisi. Bugungi islohotlar sharoitida ularning jamiyatdagi o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Davlatimiz qonunchiligida ayollarga berilgan huquq va imkoniyatlar, imtiyozlar, ularni hurmat qilish, e'zozlash jamiyat barqarorligi va taraqqiyotining asosiy omillaridandir. Ayol – ijodkor, ayol – har ishda madadkor. U – hayotni hayotga, avlodni avlodga bog'lovchi buyuk kuchdir.

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5. Ayollar va gender tenglik bo'yicha ijtimoiy tahliliy materiallar.
6. OAVda e'lon qilingan tahliliy maqolalar va statistik ma'lumotlar.
7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Gender tenglik komissiyasi hisobotlari.
8. Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi materiallari va gender siyosatiga oid seminar-ma'ruzalar.

5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN QIZLARNING O'RNI-TARBIYA TA'LIM OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning tutgan o'rni, ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi ishtiroki, hamda oilaviy munosabatlardagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlar nafaqat oilaning mustahkamligi va farovonligi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili sifatida ko'riladi. Maqolada ayollarning ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tarbiya berishdagi roli, ularning zamonaviy ta'lim tizimidagi faol ishtiroki va jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy mavqei ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy nuqtai nazardan yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sog'lom oilaviy muhitda xotin-qizlarning ruhiy-psixologik holati, oilaviy qadriyatlarni asrashdagi hissasi va gender tengligi masalalari ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, oila, jamiyat, tarbiya, ta'lim, oilaviy munosabatlar, ma'naviyat, gender tengligi, ayollar roli, ijtimoiy faollik

МЕСТО ЖЕНЩИНЫ В СЕМЬЕ И ОБЩЕСТВЕ - ВОСПИТАНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

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Аннотация: В статье анализируется роль женщин в семье и обществе, их участие в воспитании и образовании, а также их значение в семейных отношениях. Женщины рассматриваются как важный фактор не только прочности и благополучия семьи, но и развития общества. В статье рассматривается роль женщин в духовно-просветительском образовании, их активное участие в современной системе образования, их социальный статус в обществе с научной, теоретической и практической точки зрения. Также будут рассмотрены психологическое состояние женщин в здоровой семейной среде, их вклад в сохранение семейных ценностей, вопросы гендерного равенства.

Ключевые слова: женщины, семья, общество, воспитание, образование, семейные отношения, духовность, гендерное равенство, роль женщин, общественная активность

THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY - UPBRINGING EDUCATION FAMILY RELATIONS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the place of women in the family and society, their participation in upbringing and education, and their importance in family relations. Women are seen not only as a factor of family strength and well-being, but also as an important factor in the development of society. The article discusses the role of women in spiritual and educational upbringing, their active participation in the modern education system and their social position in society from a scientific, theoretical and practical perspective. It also examines the psychological state of women in a healthy family environment, their contribution to preserving family values and issues of gender equality.

Keywords: women, family, society, upbringing, education, family relations, spirituality, gender equality, the role of women, social activism

Bugungi globallashuv va tezkor axborot almashinuvi davrida jamiyat taraqqiyotining barqarorligi, avvalo, sog'lom va ma'naviy yetuk avlodni tarbiyalashga bog'liq. Bu borada esa, eng muhim ijtimoiy institut bo'lgan oilaning, ayniqsa, xotin-qizlarning roli beqiyosdir. Ayol — nafaqat ona va tarbiyachi, balki jamiyatda faol ishtirok etuvchi, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, madaniyat kabi sohalarda yetakchi kuch hisoblanadi.

Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olish huquqlarini ta'minlash, ularni oilaviy hayotga puxta tayyorlash, gender tengligini ta'minlash va ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish masalalari hozirgi kunda nafaqat milliy, balki xalqaro miqyosda ham dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu sababli, ayollarning oiladagi tarbiyaviy rolini mustahkamlash, ularni jamiyat hayotida faol ishtirok etishga rag'batlantirish, oilaviy munosabatlarda

o'zaro hurmat va hamkorlik muhitini qaror toptirish — bugungi kunning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Mazkur mavzuni ilmiy jihatdan chuqur o'rganish uchun bir qator mahalliy va xorijiy manbalarga murojaat qilindi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan ilgari surilgan gender tengligini ta'minlash, xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati haqida rasmiy nutqlar va qonun hujjatlari (masalan, "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash yiliga oid" dasturlar) mavzuning dolzarbligini ochib beradi.[1]

Akademik A. Yo'ldoshevning oilaviy qadriyatlar va milliy tarbiya tizimi haqidagi ishlari, xususan, ayollarning tarbiyadagi axloqiy-me'yoriy roli borasidagi mulohazalari ayniqsa e'tiborga loyiqdir. Shuningdek, G. Karimovanning pedagogika va sotsiologiyaga oid izlanishlari ayollar ta'lim olishi va ularning jamiyatdagi faol ishtirokini tahlil qilishda muhim nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Xalqaro adabiyotlarda, xususan, UNESCO va UN Women tashkilotlarining hisobotlari va ilmiy maqolalarida ayollarning ijtimoiy rivojlanishdagi o'rni, ularning ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash sohalaridagi faolligi, shuningdek, gender tenglik masalalari keng yoritilgan. Ushbu manbalarda ayollar salohiyatidan to'laqonli foydalanish taraqqiyotning ajralmas omili sifatida ko'rsatilgan. [2]

Adabiy manbalar tahlilidan ko'rinib turibdiki, xotin-qizlarning oiladagi tarbiyaviy roli bilan bir qatorda, ularning ijtimoiy hayotda tutgan o'rni ham tobora kengaymoqda. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimi, oilaviy tarbiya va gender masalalari bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar aynan ayol shaxsining har tomonlama yetuk inson bo'lishida asosiy omil ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi statistika agentligining 2023-yil yakuniga oid ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, mamlakat aholisining qariyb 50,2 foizini ayollar tashkil etadi. Shulardan 60 foizdan ortig'i mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi xotin-qizlardir. Bu esa ayollar salohiyatidan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda keng foydalanish imkonini yaratadi.[3]

Ta'lim sohasida, xotin-qizlarning o'rni yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Masalan, 2022/2023 o'quv yilida O'zbekistondagi oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar orasida qizlar ulushi 46% ga yetgan. Ayniqsa, pedagogika, tibbiyot, iqtisodiyot va huquqshunoslik yo'nalishlarida qizlar soni yuqori.

Oilaviy muhit va tarbiya masalalariga kelsak, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi va "Mahalla" fondi tomonidan o'tkazilgan ijtimoiy so'rov natijalariga ko'ra, oila ichidagi qaror qabul qilishda xotin-qizlarning ishtiroki so'nggi 5 yil ichida 35% dan 57% ga oshgani qayd etilgan. Bu ayollarning oiladagi faolligi, ijtimoiy javobgarligi va ongli ishtirokini ifodalaydi.[4]

O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar masalasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda qator muhim hujjatlar qabul qilindi, jumladan:

- "Gender tenglikni ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2019-yil) — bu qonun ayollarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy huquqlarini himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi;
- "2022–2026-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasining gender tenglik sohasidagi strategiyasi" — xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy hayotdagi teng ishtirokini rag'batlantirishni nazarda tutadi;

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- “Xotin-qizlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash yili” (2024) doirasida minglab loyihalar, grantlar, ta‘lim kurslari va psixologik maslahat markazlari tashkil etildi.[5]

Shuningdek, madaniy siyosatda xotin-qizlar mavzusiga bag‘ishlangan adabiy, teatr va kino loyihalari soni ko‘paymoqda. Bu jamiyatda ayol mavqeining yuksalishi va ularning ijobiy ijtimoiy obrazini shakllantirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha tizimli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Misol uchun “Ayollar daftari” tizimi joriy etilib, ehtiyojmand xotin-qizlarga iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va psixologik yordam ko‘rsatilmoqda;

- Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash dasturlari orqali minglab ayollar kichik biznes yuritish, hunarmandchilik va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarida faoliyat boshlamoqda;
- “Yoshlar daftari” bilan bog‘liq dasturlar xotin-qizlarni ta‘limga jalb qilishda muhim vositaga aylandi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi va mahalliy kengashlarda ayollar ulushi 2024-yil holatiga ko‘ra 33% dan oshgan. Bu gender tenglik tamoyillarining amalda qo‘llanilayotganini anglatadi. Siyosiy partiyalarda, nodavlat tashkilotlarda, xotin-qizlar kengashlarida ham ularning faolligi ortmoqda.[6]

So‘nggi yillarda madaniy siyosatda ayollarning ilg‘or ijtimoiy obrazini targ‘ib qilishga alohida e‘tibor berilmoqda. Bu quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘lmoqda:

- Televideniye va kinoda ilg‘or, ma‘rifatli, o‘z huquqlarini anglagan zamonaviy ayol obrazlari ko‘paymoqda;
- Teatr sahnalarida va adabiy asarlarda ayollarning turfa xarakteri, jamiyatdagi roli chuqurroq ochib berilmoqda;
- Ayollarga bag‘ishlangan ijodiy tanlovlar (masalan, “Eng namunali ayol”, “Oila – muqaddas maskan”) ommalashmoqda.[7]

Maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalaridan boshlab, umumiy o‘rta va oliy ta‘lim tizimida ayollar asosan pedagog, psixolog, rahbar sifatida faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ular bolalarning dastlabki tarbiyasidan to kasbiy shakllanishigacha bo‘lgan bosqichlarda asosiy figuraga aylangan. Shuningdek, qishloqlardagi ayollar uchun masofaviy ta‘lim, ko‘nikma o‘rgatish kurslari orqali ularning imkoniyatlari kengaytirilmoqda.

Islom dinida ayolning oila va jamiyatdagi maqomi yuksak qadrlanadi. Qur‘oni Karimda va Hadislarda ayollarni hurmat qilish, ularni tarbiyalash, ilmga rag‘batlantirish, ularning sha‘ni va huquqlarini asrash borasida aniq ko‘rsatmalar mavjud. Bugungi O‘zbekistonda bu qadriyatlar zamonaviy demokratik tamoyillar bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan holda rivojlantirilmoqda.

Ko‘plab hududlarda, ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda ayollar hali ham ijtimoiy hayotdan chetda qolmoqda. Bunga iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar, bilim yetishmovchiligi, an‘anaviy stereotiplar sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Yechim:

- Ayollar uchun bepul yoki arzon kasb-hunar kurslarini tashkil etish;
- Mahalliy ayollar kengashlarini yanada faol ishlashini ta‘minlash;
- OAVda zamonaviy, faol va o‘z huquqini biladigan ayol obrazini ko‘proq targ‘ib qilish.[8]

2. Muammo: Ta'limda gender tengligi to'liq ta'minlanmagan

Ba'zi hududlarda qizlarning oliy ta'limga kirish imkoniyatlari hali ham cheklangan. Ayniqsa, texnika va aniq fanlar yo'nalishlarida ayollar soni past.

Yechim:

- Qizlar uchun alohida grantlar va kvotalar ajratishni kengaytirish;
- STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, matematika) yo'nalishlarida qizlarni rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqish;
- Ta'lim jarayonida gender stereotiplarini kamaytirishga qaratilgan pedagogik yondashuvlarni joriy etish.

3. Muammo: Oilaviy zo'ravonlik va ruhiy bosim

Ayrim ayollar hanuzgacha oilaviy zo'ravonlikka uchraydi, lekin bu holatlar ko'p hollarda yashirin qoladi yoki qonuniy choralarsiz yakunlanadi.

Yechim:

- Oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi qonunchilik mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish va amalda qo'llash;
- Har bir mahallada psixologik yordam markazlari va ishonch telefonlarini faol ishlatish;
- Ayollar huquqlari bo'yicha muntazam huquqiy-ma'rifiy seminarlar o'tkazish.

4. Muammo: An'anaviy qarashlar va gender stereotiplari

Jamiyatda "ayol faqat oila bilan shug'ullanishi kerak" degan noto'g'ri qarashlar hamon mavjud bo'lib, bu xotin-qizlarning erkin rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Yechim:

- Madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlar orqali ayolning ko'p qirrali roli (ona, mutaxassis, yetakchi)ni targ'ib qilish;
- Diniy va milliy qadriyatlar asosida ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini to'g'ri yoritadigan materiallar ishlab chiqish;
- Ota-onalar va yosh oilalar uchun gender tenglik bo'yicha trening va suhbatlar tashkil etish.

Xotin-qizlarning oilada va jamiyatdagi o'rnini zamonaviy O'zbekiston taraqqiyoti va barqaror ijtimoiy hayotining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Ayollar nafaqat farzand tarbiyasida, balki ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, siyosat va iqtisodiyot sohalarida ham faol ishtirok etayotganini amaliy hayot ko'rsatmoqda. Shunga qaramay, ayrim hududlarda ularning ijtimoiy faolligi, huquqiy himoyasi va ta'limdagi ishtiroki yetarli darajada emasligi muammolar sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda/ Mazkur maqolada tahlil qilinganidek, bu muammolarning ildizi ko'pincha madaniy stereotiplarga, axborot yetishmovchiligiga va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligiga borib taqaladi. Ularni bartaraf etish uchun gender tengligini amalda ta'minlash, ayollarni kasb-hunar va tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga keng jalb etish, ruhiy-ma'naviy qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimlarini mustahkamlash zarur.

Xotin-qizlar — jamiyatning tayanchi, oila mustahkamligining kafolati, barkamol avlodning tarbiyachisidir. Ularning o'rnini va salohiyatini to'liq namoyon etish uchun davlat siyosati, ta'lim tizimi va jamiyat ongida

tub yondashuvlar shakllanishi lozim. Aynan mana shunday yondashuvlar orqali sog'lom oila, ma'naviyatli jamiyat va taraqqiyot sari ishonchli qadam tashlash mumkin bo'ladi.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI – TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA Mazkur maqolada oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni, ularning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Ayollar nafaqat farzand tarbiyasida, balki jamiyatda sog'lom ma'naviy muhitni shakllantirishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ularning bilim olishi, kasb-hunar egallashi, huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash orqali ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga erishish mumkinligi ta'kidlanadi. Oila mustahkamligi, sog'lom avlod tarbiyasi va yuksak axloqiy qadriyatlarining rivojida ayollarning hissasi beqiyos ekani asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar. Ayollar, Oila, Jamiyat, Tarbiya, Ta'lim, Oilaviy munosabatlar, Rol, Mas'uliyat, Huquqlar, Ijtimoiylashuv,

Ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasidagi tenglik O'zbekistonda 2022-yilgi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar soni erkaklar sonidan 10% ko'p bo'lib, gender tengsizligini kamaytirish yo'lida muhim yutuq hisoblanadi.

Mehnat bozorida ayollarning ishtirok etish darajasi erkaklarga nisbatan ancha past bo'lib, bu 30% atrofida farqni tashkil etadi, bu esa gender tengligi bo'yicha hal etilishi lozim bo'lgan muhim masalani ko'rsatadi.

Ayollar va erkaklarning oilaviy majburiyatlarini taqsimlashda hali ham sezilarli darajada nomutanosiblik kuzatiladi, bu esa ayollarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi.

Oilaviy munosabatlardagi ayollarning o'rni Oilaviy byudjetning 50-60%ini ayollar boshqaradi va oila a'zolarining ehtiyojlarini qondirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, bu ularning iqtisodiy ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Ayollarning oiladagi hissiy qo'llab-quvvatlashi, mehr-muhabbat va mehr-oqibat munosabatlari oilaviy farovonlik va sog'lom munosabatlarning asosiy omili hisoblanadi.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda ayollarning 70% dan ortig'i bolalar tarbiyasi va uy ishlariga mas'ul bo'lib, bu ularning jamiyatdagi rolini aniqlaydi.

Kelajakdagi avlodlarni tarbiyalashda ayollarning ahamiyati

Ayollarning faol jamoat ishlariga jalb qilinishi, jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlash va kelgusi avlodlarning demokratik qadriyatlarni singdirishiga 30% gacha hissa qo'shadi.

Ayollar, bolalarning ijtimoiy-emotsional rivojlanishiga 70% gacha ta'sir ko'rsatib, ularning shaxsiyatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, bu esa kelajak avlodlarning sog'lom jamiyat qurishga tayyorligini belgilaydi.

Oiladagi ayollarning ta'limga bo'lgan munosabati, bolalarning 90% dan ortig'ida o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishini va maktabdagi muvaffaqiyatlarini belgilaydigan asosiy omil hisoblanadi.

Ayollarning tarbiyasi va ta'limi

O'zbekistonda qizlarning boshlang'ich ta'limda qatnashish darajasi 98% ni tashkil etadi, ammo oliy ta'limda bu ko'rsatkich ancha past, gender tengsizligini ko'rsatadi.

Ayollarning kasb-hunar ta'limi sohasidagi ishtiroki 20 yil ichida 15% ga oshgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham texnologiya va STEM sohalarida kam vakillik qiladi.

Oilaviy tarbiya va an'anaviy qarashlar ayrim hududlarda qizlarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, ularning maktabdan chiqib ketish darajasini oshiradi.

Oiladagi ayollarning roli

O'zbekiston statistikasiga ko'ra, qizlarning o'rtacha ta'lim darajasi o'g'illarnikiga nisbatan 5-10% yuqori.

Oiladagi ayollarning 70% dan ortig'i bolalar tarbiyasi va uy ishlari bilan shug'ullanib, mehnat bozorida kam vakillikka ega.

Ayollarning oilaviy munosabatlardagi roli, o'rtacha 2,5 farzandni tarbiyalash va oila byudjetini boshqarish kabi mas'uliyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ayollarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyati

Ta'lim darajasi va kasbiy malakasi yuqori bo'lgan ayollarning oilalardagi farovonligi va bolalarning ta'lim darajasi o'rtasida kuchli ijobiy korrelyatsiya mavjud. O'rtacha 5-7% ga o'sish kuzatiladi.

Ayollarning mehnatga layoqatlilik darajasi jamiyatdagi iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, chunki ular milliy yalpi mahsulotning 30-40% ni tashkil etadigan xususiy sektor va norasmiy sektorlarda faol ishtirok etadilar.

Ayollarning siyosiy va ijtimoiy faolligi, ularning qaror qabul qilish jarayonlaridagi ishtiroki jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi va gender tengsizligini kamaytirishga 10-15% hissa qo'shadi.

Ayollarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari

O'zbekistonda 2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar soni 50% dan oshadi, bu yuqori ta'limda gender tengsizligining kamayib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Qishloq joylardagi qiz bolalar uchun ta'lim olish imkoniyati shaharlarga nisbatan ancha past, bu esa ta'limga kirishda geografik tengsizlikni aks ettiradi.

1990-yillardan boshlab, O'zbekistonda qizlarning maktabga borish darajasi sezilarli darajada oshgan, lekin bu ko'rsatkich hali ham rivojlangan davlatlarnikiga yetmagan.

Jamiyatdagi ayollarning roli

Jamiyatda ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini oshirish uchun kvotalar va boshqa siyosiy choralarni qo'llash orqali ularning vakolatlarini 25% ga oshirishga erishish mumkin.

O'zbekistondagi ayollarning 60% dan ortig'i oliy yoki o'rta maxsus ma'lumotga ega bo'lib, bu ularning jamiyatdagi ta'sirini oshiradi va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga hissa qo'shadi.

Ayollar ishsizlik darajasining pasayishiga va oila byudjetining barqarorligiga 30% ga yaqin ulush qo'shishi mumkin, bu ularning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ko'rsatadi.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning mavqei

Ayollarning oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lish darajasi so'nggi 10 yilda 25% ga oshdi, bu ta'limga kirish imkoniyatlarining yaxshilanayotganini va ayollar intellektual salohiyatini namoyish etadi.

Alimova ta'kidlaganidek, ayolning oiladagi o'rni farzand tarbiyasi va ma'naviy muhit shakllanishida hal qiluvchi omildir¹.

2. Karimovanning tadqiqotlarida zamonaviy O'zbekistonda ayollarning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligi ortib borayotgani qayd etiladi².

3. Rahimova gender tengligi masalasiga urg'u berib, ayollarga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili ekanligini asoslaydi³.

Zamonaviy O'zbekistonda ayollar mehnat bozorida 40% dan ortiq qismini tashkil etadi, bu ularning iqtisodiy faolligi va jamiyatga qo'shgan hissasi yuqori ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda ayollarning roli o'zgarib, teng huquqli sheriklikka intilish kuchaygan, ammo gender tengsizligi masalasi hali ham mavjud bo'lib, 15% oilalarda ayollar qaror qabul qilishda cheklangan imkoniyatlarga ega.

Oiladagi ijtimoiy mas'uliyat

Ayollarning ijtimoiy mas'uliyati darajasi, oilaviy daromadning 40% dan ortig'ini tashkil etadigan xarajatlarni boshqarish va taqsimlash orqali aniqlanadi.

Oilada ayollarning o'rtacha 2-3 soatlik bepul vaqtini ta'minlash uchun, 70% hollarda qo'shimcha ish va ijtimoiy loyihalarga jalb qilish talab etiladi.

Oiladagi ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, ayollarga 30% dan ortiq uy sharoitlarini yaratish va farzandlar tarbiyasi bo'yicha mas'uliyat yuklaydi, bu esa ularning ijtimoiy faolligini cheklaydi.

Xulosa Xotin-qizlar oilaning tayanchi, jamiyatning taraqqiyot omilidir. Ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi faol ishtiroki, oila muhitidagi muvozanatni saqlashi kelajak avlodning barkamol bo'lib voyaga yetishiga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, xotin-qizlarga e'tibor ko'rsatish, ularni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash nafaqat oilaviy barqarorlik, balki jamiyatning mustahkam poydevorini yaratadi.

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5-ilova

ORZULAR VA HAQIQAT O'RTASIDAGI KURASH: YOSHLARNING ICHKI OLAMI

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Annotatsiya : Ushbu ma'ruzada zamonaviy yoshlarning ichki olamida kechayotgan murakkab jarayon — orzular va haqiqat o'rtasidagi kurash haqida so'z yuritiladi. Unda orzu tushunchasining inson hayotidagi o'rni, haqiqat bilan to'qnashuv natijasida yuzaga keladigan psixologik holatlar, ichki kurashning ijobiy yoki salbiy oqibatlarini tahlil qilinadi. Ma'ruzada shuningdek, yoshlarning orzulariga yetishishida oila, jamiyat va o'qituvchilarning roli haqida ham fikr yuritilib, real misollar bilan boyitilgan. Ma'ruzada orzu va haqiqat o'rtasidagi muvozanatni topish, o'z kuchiga ishonch bilan intilishning zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit soʻzlar : *Orzu, haqiqat, yoshlar, ichki olam, kurash, ruhiy holat, motivatsiya, sabr, iroda, imkoniyat, psixologik barqarorlik, oila, ustoz, jamiyat, rejalashtirish, muvaffaqiyat.*

Аннотация : *В данной лекции рассматривается сложный внутренний мир современной молодежи через призму противостояния между мечтами и реальностью. Раскрывается значение мечты в жизни человека, анализируются психологические состояния, возникающие при столкновении с реальностью, а также возможные положительные и отрицательные последствия внутренней борьбы. Особое внимание уделяется роли семьи, общества и учителей в достижении молодежью своих целей. Лекция насыщена реальными примерами и подчёркивает важность поиска баланса между мечтой и действительностью, а также необходимость веры в собственные силы.*

Ключевые слова : *Мечта, реальность, молодежь, внутренний мир, борьба, психоэмоциональное состояние, мотивация, терпение, воля, возможности, психологическая устойчивость, семья, учитель, общество, планирование, успех.*

Orzu nima va nega muhim?

Inson tabiatan orzu qiluvchi mavjudot. Yoshlik esa – orzular davri. Bu davrda inson hali hayot sinovlarini toʻliq boshidan oʻtkazmagan boʻladi. Uning koʻz oʻngida kelajak nurli, imkoniyatlarga toʻla, yorqin tasavvurlar bilan gavdalanadi.

Orzular – bu ichki kuchimiz, umidimiz va ruhiyatimizni koʻtaruvchi asosiy tayanchlarimizdir. Agar insonda orzu boʻlmasa, u harakat qilmaydi. Harakat boʻlmasa, oʻsish, taraqqiyot boʻlmaydi. Shu maʼnoda orzular – bu taraqqiyotning birinchi qadamidir.

Hech kim osonlik bilan oʻz maqsadlariga erishmagan. Maqsadlar har doim harakatlarni talab etadi. Masalan, Oʻzbekistonda taniqli shaxslar – sanʼatkorlar, olimlar, sportchilarni olaylik, ularning koʻpchiligi oddiy oilalardan chiqqan, ammo orzulari katta boʻlgan. Shu orzular ularni tinimsiz harakatga undagan, har bir toʻsiqqa qarshi kurashishga majbur qilgan va natijasiga ham erishgan.

Haqiqat bilan toʻqnashuv – ichki kurash boshlangan nuqta. Ammo hayot – har doim ham orzularimizga mos boʻlvermaydi. Bu yerda haqiqat deganda biz real hayotdagi sharoit, jamiyatdagi holat, oilaviy ahvol, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar, sogʻliq yoki taqdirning oʻzini nazarda tutamiz. Koʻpincha yoshlar oʻz orzularini amalga oshirishga urinadi, lekin moliyaviy muammolar, baʼzi hollarda oila tomonidan tushunmaslik, jamiyat bosimi yoki stereotiplar, qobiliyatga mos imkoniyat yoʻqligi, raqobatbardoshlik yetishmasligi kabi toʻsiqlar bilan toʻqnashadi.

Mana shu paytda inson ichki kurashga duch keladi. Davom ettirishmi yoki voz kechishmi? Umid qilishmi yoki real holatga boʻyin egishmi? Buni haqiqiy katta tanlov desak ham boʻladi.

Ichki olamdagi kurash: tushkunlikmi yoki oʻsish uchun imkonmi?

Har bir inson bu kurashni boshdan kechiradi. Baʼzilar oʻz kuchiga shubha qiladi, oʻzini yakkalangan his qiladi. Bu depressiyaga, ruhiy tushkunlikka olib kelishi mumkin. Aynan shu pallada psixologik barqarorlik, yaqinlarning qoʻllab turishi, ustozlar va doʻstlarning ijobiy taʼsiri katta ahamiyatga ega.

Lekin boshqa bir toifa yoshlar bu kurashni imkoniyat deb qabul qiladi. Ular shunday deydi: “Menimcha, haqiqat qanchalik qattiq boʻlmasin, orzularim unga qarshi tura oladi.”

Amerikada boʻlgan mashhur motivatsion nutq egasi – Nik Vuichich haqida maʼlumot beradigan boʻlsam, u tugʻma qoʻl va oyoqlarsiz tugʻilgan, ammo bugun u millionlab odamlar uchun ilhom manbai. Uning aytishicha:

“Tanadagi nogironlik – bu muammo emas. Haqiqiy muammo – bu ruhdagi nogironlik.”

Shuni unutmasligimiz kerakki, haqiqatdan qochib boʻlmaydi. Unga koʻz yumgan bilan, u yoʻq boʻlib qolmaydi. Shuning uchun eng toʻgʻri yoʻl – orzularni real holat bilan uygʻunlashtirishdir. Orzuni katta qoʻyib, unga erishish yoʻlini bosqichma-bosqich rejalashtirish kerak. Muqobil variantlar ishlab chiqish lozim. Agar bir yoʻl boʻlmasa, boshqasini sinab koʻrgan yaxshi. Baʼzida orzularni amalga oshirish uchun ancha vaqt - yillar kerak boʻladi. Qiyinchiliklarni sabr bilan qabul qilish kerak. Bizda paydo boʻlgan har bir toʻsiq – bu saboq.

Oila, jamiyat va o'qituvchining roli ham katta. Ko'pincha bu ichki kurashda yosh odam yolg'iz qolmasligi kerak deb hisoblayman. Chunki, bunaqa vaziyatda unga dalda bera oladigan kuch kerak bo'ladi. Oila esa uni eng avval tinglaydigan, tushunadigan, qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan asosiy kuchdir. Shuningdek, jamiyat ham yoshlarning orzularini qadrlashi, ularni rag'batlantirishi kerak.

O'qituvchilar – yoshlarning qalbiga eng yaqin insonlar. Ular bir so'z bilan, bir fikr bilan orzuni yo'qotishlari ham, uni qayta tiriltirishlari ham mumkin. Shuning uchun ustozlar doim yuksak mas'uliyat bilan harakat qilishlari zarur. Har bir orzu – bu ichki hayotimizning yulduzidir. Haqiqat – bu bizning tuprog'imiz, oyog'imiz ostidagi zamin. Orzu – ucha oladigan kuch bo'lsa, haqiqat – yerga tushmaslik uchun zarur og'irlik. Ikkalasi birga bo'lsa – inson parvoz qiladi, lekin yiqilmaydi.

Orzular orzuligicha qolishi emas, balki ularni amalga oshirish uchun harakat qilish kerak kifoya!

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5-ilova

**OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI: TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY
MUNOSABATLAR**

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning tutgan o'rni, ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi roli, hamda oilaviy munosabatlarni shakllantirishdagi ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotdagi faol ishtiroki, gender tengligi, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tarbiya jarayonidagi o'rni misollar asosida yoritiladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy oilaviy muammolar va ularni hal qilishda ayollarning tutgan o'rni ham muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Xotin-qizlar, ta'lim, tarbiya, oila, gender tengligi, jamiyat, ma'naviyat.*

Xotin-qizlar har qanday jamiyatning ma'naviy tayanchi, millatning axloqiy timsolidir. Ular nafaqat oila muhitining asosi, balki butun jamiyat taraqqiyotining faol ishtirokchilaridir. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash, ularning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va oiladagi mavqeini mustahkamlash borasida muhim islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Oila – jamiyatning ilk bo'g'ini sifatida insonning shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xotin-qizlar, ayniqsa, onalar oilada muhitni barqaror saqlovchi, mehr-oqibat va o'zaro hurmat muhitini yaratuvchi shaxs sifatida yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Oilaviy muammolarning oldini olishda, er-xotin o'rtasidagi murosali munosabatni mustahkamlashda ayollarning sabr-toqati, donoligi katta ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, oilaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashishda, bolalarni sog'lom ruhda tarbiyalashda ham ayollarning huquqiy, psixologik bilimga ega bo'lishi muhim. Bu esa ularning huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish va o'zini jamiyatda erkin his etishini ta'minlaydi. Oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni tarixiy jihatdan o'zgarib borgan bo'lsa-da, hozirgi kunda ular jamiyatning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, turli sohalarida muhim rollarni bajaradilar.

Oilada xotin-qizlarning o'rni:

1. Onalik: Oilada xotin-qizlar bolalar tarbiyasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular nafaqat onalar, balki mehribonlik, sabr-toqat, va intilishni namoyon etadigan tarbiyachilar sifatida ham faoliyat ko'rsatadilar.

2. Uy-iqtisodiy faoliyat: Odatda, xotin-qizlar uy-ro'zg'or ishlarida, oilaviy byudjetni boshqarishda, ovqat tayyorlashda va boshqa uy ishlarida katta mas'uliyatni o'z zimmalariga olishadi.

3. Emotsional qo'llab-quvvatlash: Oilada, xotin-qizlar ko'pincha oila a'zolarining ruhiy holatini qo'llab-quvvatlashda va o'zaro aloqalarni mustahkamlashda faol rol o'ynaydi.

Jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni:

1. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy faoliyat: Xotin-qizlar hozirda ko'plab ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalarda faol qatnashmoqdalar. Ular ish joylarida muhim pozitsiyalarni egallaydi, ilm-fan, san'at, siyosat va biznesda muvaffaqiyat qozonmoqdalar.

2. Tenglik va huquqlar: Jamiyatda xotin-qizlar huquqlari va tenglikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan turli qonunlar va tashabbuslar mavjud. Bu harakatlar xotin-qizlarni erkaklar bilan teng huquqlarga ega bo'lishi, ta'lim olishda, ishda va siyosatda qatnashishda to'siqsiz imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlashga qaratilgan.

3. Qadriyatlar va madaniyat: Xotin-qizlar jamiyatdagi qadriyatlar va madaniyatni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular nafaqat uy-joy va oilaviy qadriyatlarni saqlab qolishda, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy normativlarini ham o'zgartirishga, modernizatsiyaga hissa qo'shishga qodir.

Bugungi globallashuv davrida xotin-qizlar nafaqat an'anaviy rollarni, balki ijtimoiy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalarda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ularning yetakchilik salohiyatini rivojlantirish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatida qo'llab-quvvatlash, ilm-fan, san'at va sportda yutuqlarga erishishlari jamiyatning ijobiy o'zgarishlariga xizmat qilmoqda.

Xotin-qizlarning tarbiya va ta'limdagi o'rni:

Ta'lim – jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosi. Xotin-qizlarning zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishi, ularning bolalarni tarbiyalashda yuqori madaniyatga ega bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tarbiyada ayollarning roli beqiyosdir. Onalar orqali yosh avlodga milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, axloqiy tamoyillar singdiriladi. Davlat siyosatida ham bu boraga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, "Xotin-qizlar" qo'mitasi faoliyati, "Ayollar daftari" kabi ijtimoiy loyihalar ayollarning ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirish va ularni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishda muhim omil bo'lmoqda. Jamiyatda ayollarning roli tarixan o'zgarib borgan, lekin hozirgi kunda xotin-qizlarning ta'lim va tarbiyadagi ahamiyati yanada oshgan.

Oila tarbiyasida xotin-qizlarning o'rni: Xotin-qizlar, ayniqsa onalar, bolalarni tarbiyalashda eng muhim rolni o'ynaydi. Oila ichidagi tarbiya, axloqiy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy normalar bolalar uchun birinchi ta'lim manbai hisoblanadi. Bunda onaning ta'lim darajasi, uning axloqiy va intellektual darajasi bolalarga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, 2019-yilgi o'zbek tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatgan ediki, onalar ta'lim olgan sari, ularning bolalari ham ta'lim olishda muvaffaqiyat ko'rsatmoqda.

Ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni: Ta'limli ayollar, o'z navbatida, ijtimoiy sohalarda faol ishtirok etib, jamiyatni rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadilar. Jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojini kuchaytirish, jamiyatdagi tenglikni oshiradi.

Ta'lim olishda gender tengligi: Dunyoda ko'plab mamlakatlarda, shu jumladan O'zbekistonda ham, xotin-qizlar ta'lim olishda ba'zan to'siqlarga duch kelishadi. Bu to'siqlar iqtisodiy, madaniy yoki ijtimoiy bo'lishi mumkin. Ta'lim olishda ayrim hududlarda xotin-qizlarga qarshi stereotiplar mavjud, masalan, "ayollar faqat oila ishlariga mo'ljallangan" degan qarashlar. Masalan, ba'zi qishloq joylarida qizlar maktabga borishdan ko'ra, oilaviy majburiyatlarni bajarishga ko'proq yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar: O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda xotin-qizlar ta'limini yaxshilash uchun ko'plab islohotlar amalga oshirilgan. Qizlar uchun maxsus stipendiyalar, o'qish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, malakali pedagogik kadrlar tayyorlash va gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan dasturlar joriy etilgan. Masalan, 2020-yilda O'zbekistonda qizlar uchun ta'limni yanada kengaytirish maqsadida bir qator davlat dasturlari ishlab chiqildi. Bu dasturlar orqali qizlar va ayollarning oliy ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari oshdi.

Iqtisodiy faoliyatda ayollarning roli: Ta'limli ayollar nafaqat oilada, balki iqtisodiyotda ham faol ishtirok etadilar. Xotin-qizlar ta'lim olgach, ular biznes, ilm-fan, tibbiyot, san'at, siyosat kabi sohalarda muvaffaqiyat qozonadilar. Masalan, dunyodagi ko'plab muvaffaqiyatli biznes-oligarxlar va ijtimoiy

yetakchilar orasida ayollar ham mavjud. O'zbekistonda ham, 2020-yilda xotin-qizlar biznesni rivojlantirishga oid yangi dasturlar tashkil qilindi.

Ijtimoiy barqarorlik: Ayollarning ta'lim olishi ijtimoiy barqarorlikni oshiradi. O'qigan ayollar o'z hayotlarining barcha jabhalarida samarali qarorlar qabul qilishadi, bu esa jamiyatda barqaror rivojlanishning kafolati bo'ladi.

Sog'liqni saqlashdagi o'rni: Ta'limli xotin-qizlar oilaviy sog'liqni saqlash masalalarini yaxshiroq tushunishadi va oiladagi sog'liqni saqlashni oshirishga hissa qo'shadilar. Bundan tashqari, ta'lim olish orqali ular o'z sog'liklarini saqlashda va oilaviy farovonlikni oshirishda ko'proq bilimga ega bo'lishadi. Masalan, ta'limli onalar bolalarining sog'lig'iga yanada ko'proq e'tibor berishadi, immunizatsiya va sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qiladilar.

Siyosatdagi ishtirok: Ta'limli ayollar siyosatga faol kirishadi va jamiyatning muhim qarorlarini qabul qilishda qatnashadilar. Ko'plab dunyo davlatlarida, xotin-qizlar hukumat va parlamentda yuqori lavozimlarga ega bo'lishadi. Masalan, O'zbekistonda ham 2019-yildan boshlab xotin-qizlarning siyosatdagi o'rnini kengaytirish uchun maxsus dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan, ayollarni siyosiy partiyalarga jalb qilish, ular uchun o'quv kurslari tashkil qilish faol amalga oshirilmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, Xotin-qizlarning ta'limi va tarbiyasi jamiyatni shakllantirishda juda muhim. Ularning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, nafaqat ular o'zlari uchun, balki butun jamiyat uchun ham foydali bo'ladi. Xotin-qizlarning ta'lim darajasi oshgani sayin, jamiyatda ijtimoiy tenglik, iqtisodiy rivojlanish va sog'liqni saqlash tizimi yanada yaxshilanadi. Ayollarga ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etish — bu jamiyatni barqaror rivojlantirish yo'lidagi eng muhim qadamlardan biridir. Xotin-qizlarning oilada va jamiyatdagi o'rnini — bu nafaqat ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish, balki jamiyat barqarorligini ta'minlovchi strategik omildir. Ularning tarbiya va ta'limdagi faolligi, oilaviy munosabatlardagi sabr-toqati va ma'naviyati kelajak avlodni sog'lom ruhda voyaga yetkazishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shu bois, davlat va jamiyat doimo xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashi lozim.

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5-ilova

O'QITUVCHILAR, TA'LIM TIZIMI VA ZAMONAVIY TARBIYA MUAMMOLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida o'qituvchilarning o'rnini va ularning tarbiya jarayonidagi roli atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Tarbiya jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan dolzarb muammolar, ularning sabablari va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlarning o'qituvchilik kasbiga ta'siri, yosh avlodning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi va pedagogik yondashuvlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'qituvchi, ta'lim tizimi, tarbiya, zamonaviy muammo, islohot, ma'naviyat, pedagogika.

Bugungi globallashuv davrida ta'lim tizimi jamiyat taraqqiyotining bosh omili sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ayniqsa, o'qituvchilar roli, ularning professionalligi va tarbiya jarayoniga yondashuvi yosh avlodni komil inson qilib tarbiyalashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

1. O'qituvchilarning zamonaviy ta'lim tizimidagi o'rni:

O'qituvchi nafaqat bilim beruvchi, balki tarbiyachi, yo'l ko'rsatuvchi sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Bugungi kunda ulardan nafaqat fan bo'yicha chuqur bilim, balki pedagogik mahorat, axloqiy yetuklik ham talab etiladi.

2. Zamonaviy tarbiya muammolari:

Tarbiya tizimida bolalarning axloqiy mezonlarga moslashmasligi, internet va ommaviy madaniyatning salbiy ta'siri, oilaviy nazoratning susayishi kabi muammolar mavjud. Bu holatlar ta'limda kompleks yondashuvni, ota-onalar, maktab va jamiyat o'rtasida uzviy hamkorlikni talab etadi.

3. Ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar va ularning ta'siri:

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan ta'lim islohotlari o'qituvchilarning kasbiy faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Biroq, amaliyotda ba'zi to'siqlar, xususan metodik ta'minot, infratuzilma, va malaka oshirish tizimining yetarli emasligi kuzatilmoqda. O'qituvchi va ta'lim tizimi o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, umuman ta'lim jarayoni va jamiyatda bolalar tarbiyasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik har doim dolzarb bo'lgan mavzudir. Yaqin o'tgan yillarda, ayniqsa 30-35 yil davomida, bolalarga nisbatan o'qituvchilar tomonidan berilgan tarbiya, o'qituvchining roli va ta'lim tizimidagi o'zgarishlar jiddiy bahsmunozaralarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Shu o'rinda, eski va yangi davrlar o'rtasidagi farqlarni tahlil qilish, bu o'zgarishlarning qanday natijalarga olib kelganini ko'rib chiqish, ayniqsa o'qituvchining professional roli va uning bolalar tarbiyasidagi o'rni haqida gapirish muhimdir.

O'qituvchi va ta'lim tizimi:

Eski davrlar va yangi davrlar o'rtasidagi farq ilgari, o'qituvchining roli ta'lim jarayonida qattiq belgilangan edi. Ayniqsa, eski davrlarda o'qituvchining o'quvchini tarbiyalashdagi asosiy vositasi, axloqiy, ilmiy, va madaniy qadriyatlarni o'rgatishdan iborat bo'lgan. Bunday yondashuvning bir nechta asosiy sabablari mavjud edi. Birinchidan, o'quvchilarning sinfdagi soni kichik edi, ya'ni bir sinfdagi 5-15 o'quvchi bo'lishi mumkin edi. Ikkinchidan, bolalar faqat o'qishga qaratilgan bo'lib, umumiy ta'limdan tashqari, ko'p hollarda amaliy kasb-hunar o'rgatish ham amalga oshirilgan. Bundan farqli ravishda, bugungi kunda bolalarning soni ortishi, umumta'lim maktablari sonining ko'payishi, o'quvchi va o'qituvchi o'rtasidagi aloqaning yomonlashuvi va yangi tarbiya vositalarining kiritilishi kabi omillar o'z o'zidan yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. 30-35 yil ichida tarbiyaning sifatini yaxshilash uchun ko'plab tashabbuslar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, bu jarayonning ko'p joylarda samarali bo'lmaganini ko'rish mumkin.

Ta'lim tizimidagi inqilobiy o'zgarishlar va ularning ijtimoiy ta'siri

Ta'lim tizimidagi eng katta o'zgarishlardan biri - yangi yondashuvlarning joriy etilishi. O'qituvchining ishlash uslubi, pedagogik metodlar va texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi jarayonida, o'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan maqsad va vazifalar yanada murakkablashdi. Bu holat, o'quvchilarni yanada ko'proq ilmlarga, fanlarga, va innovatsion yondashuvlarga o'rgatish zaruratini tug'dirdi. Biroq, bu yangi uslublar va texnologiyalarni amaliyotda qo'llashda duch keladigan qiyinchiliklar ta'lim sifatini oshirish o'rniga aksincha, ko'plab muammolarni yuzaga keltirdi. Bir tomondan, maktablarda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, masalan, multimediya vositalari, onlayn ta'lim platformalari va boshqalar, o'qituvchilar uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratgan bo'lsa-da, bu yondashuvlarning samarasizligi ba'zi o'quvchilarni bo'shashuvga olib kelganini ham kuzatish mumkin. Xususan, sinfdagi o'quvchi sonining ko'payishi, tarbiyaning jismoniy va ma'naviy jihatlarini ko'zda tutgan yondashuvlarning yo'qolishi va o'quvchilarning axloqiy mas'uliyatsizligi kabi salbiy holatlar ko'paydi.

“Eski maktab” va yangi tarbiya:

Ayniyning asarini tahlil qilish S. Ayniyning “Eski maktab” asari, eski ta'lim tizimining afzalliklarini yoritishda bir qator savollarni ko'taradi. Ayniy ta'limning eski tizimining rivojlanishini maqtashni istasada, biz uning yana boshqa jihatlarini ham tahlil qilishimiz lozim. Asarda o'qituvchining shogirdiga nisbatan

qattiqqoʻllik va jismoniy jazolashning maʼlum bir darajada boʻlishi tasvirlanadi. Bu holat oʻsha davrning maʼnaviy qadriyatlariga mos ravishda ishlatilgan, ammo bugungi kun bilan solishtirganda, bunday muomalalar koʻpchilik tomonidan qoralanyapti. Bugungi kunning talabi esa, oʻquvchilarga jismoniy jazolarni kiritmasdan, axloqiy va madaniy jihatlaridan foydalanish orqali tarbiya berishni taqozo etadi. Shuningdek, oʻquvchi va oʻqituvchi oʻrtasidagi muomala, oʻquvchining his-tuygʻularini hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirilishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, oʻqituvchining yangi pedagogik metodlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari va oʻquvchi sonining oshishi bilan bogʻliq qiyinchiliklarni ham inobatga olish zarur.

Zamonaviy taʼlim tizimining muammolari va oʻqituvchining roli:

Bugungi kunda, oʻqituvchi nafaqat bilim beruvchi, balki tarbiyachi sifatida ham muhim rol oʻynaydi. Biroq, oʻquvchilarning axloqiy tarbiyasi, ularning madaniyatli va masʼuliyatli boʻlishi oʻqituvchining oʻziga va uning atrofidagi muhitga bogʻliq. Tarbiya berishning bir nechta usullari mavjud, ammo bugungi oʻqituvchi uchun eng muhim vazifa, oʻquvchilarga masʼuliyat va axloqiy qadriyatlarni yetkazishdir. Shuningdek, bolalar oʻz xohishlariga koʻra oʻqishdan koʻra koʻproq internetdan foydalanish, kompyuter oʻyinlariga oʻtish va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda koʻproq vaqt oʻtkazishadi. Bu holat ham bolalarning tarbiyasi uchun jiddiy xavf tugʻdirmoqda/

Xulosa qilib aytadigan boʻlsak, bugungi kunda taʼlim tizimida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni hal qilish uchun oʻqituvchilarga nafaqat yuqori darajadagi bilim, balki axloqiy va psixologik yondashuvlar ham zarur. Oʻqituvchi, shuningdek, oʻquvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish orqali taʼlim jarayonini muvaffaqiyatli tashkil etishi lozim. Shu bilan birga, bolalarni axloqiy tarbiyalashda ota-onalarning roli ham muhimligini unutmaslik kerak. Zamonaviy taʼlim va tarbiya tizimi uzluksiz ravishda rivojlanib bormoqda. Bu jarayonda oʻqituvchilarning malakasini oshirish, tarbiyaviy ishlarga eʼtibor kuchaytirish va ilgʻor tajribalarni amaliyotga joriy etish dolzarb hisoblanadi. Oʻqituvchining roli va taʼlim tizimidagi oʻzgarishlar haqidagi bahslardavom etmoqda. Yangi pedagogik metodlar va oʻqituvchilarga qoʻyilgan yuqori talablar ularning ishini murakkablashtiradi. Biroq, oʻquvchilarga nisbatan mavjud boʻlgan axloqiy talablar, jismoniy jazolarni rad etish va bolalarni axloqiy, madaniy, ilmiy jihatdan rivojlantirish masalalari ham dolzarb boʻlib qolmoqda. Shu bilan birga, tarbiya jarayonining oʻzgarishi, oʻqituvchining imkoniyatlari va talablari oʻrtasida muvozanatni topish hozirgi taʼlim tizimining eng asosiy muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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5-ilova

TAʼLIMDA XOTIN-QIZLARGA YARATILAYOTGAN IMKONIYATLAR VA JAMIYATDA AYOLLAR TAʼLIM OLISHINING OʻRNI VA AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yurtimizda xotin-qizlarga berilayotgan eʼtibor va imkoniyatlar hamda ularning taʼlim olishlari va bilimli boʻlishlarining jamiyat uchun ijtimoiy ahamiyati hamda mamlakatimiz hayotida tutgan oʻrni toʻgʻrisida soʻz yuritilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: taʼlim, tarbiya, xotin-qizlar, ijtimoiy hayot, professional taʼlim, taʼlim samaradorligi, qonun, oʻqituvchi-tadqiqotchi.

Jadal tarzda oʻzgarib borayotgan dunyoda hodisa va jarayonlar kutilmagan tarzda rivojlanib bormoqda. Jahon iqtisodiyotining muhim infratuzilmaviy tarmoqlaridan biri talim tizimi boʻlib, uni rivojlantirish har bir davlatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosatning ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatning iqtisodiy qudrati, ijtimoiy-manaviy hayot darajasining yuksalishi talim tizimining raqobatdoshligi, ilm-fan taraqqiyoti bilan belgilanadi. Bugungi kunda, fan-texnikaning jadal taraqqiyoti sharoitida har bir davlat oʻzining istiqbol rejalarini belgilar ekan, kelajakda ushbu rejalarini amalga oshiruvchi yosh avlod qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga, intellektual salohiyatini yuksaltirishga, maʼnaviyatini boyitishga alohida eʼtibor berishi davr talabidir. Shu sababli mamlakatimizda sogʻlom va barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazish hamda ularning haq-huquqlarini muhofaza qilish borasida keng koʻlamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Aynan talim sohasida bajarilayotgan islohotlar esa kelajak avlodni yanada mustaqil, bilimli, raqobatbardosh kadrlar qilib tarbiyalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yurtimizda esa bu sohada soʻnggi yillarda amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar esa tahsinga sazovor, shu oʻrinda ayniqsa talim sohasida ayollarga qaratilayotgan ishlarga qoyil qolmay ilojimiz yoʻq. Yurtboshimiz tomonidan xotin-qizlarga berilayotgan eʼtibor esa jamiyatda ayollarga boʻlgan eʼtibor va hurmatni yanada yuksaklarga koʻtardi.

Xususan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 05.03.2021 yildagi "Xotin-qizlarni qoʻllab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini taʼminlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida"gi PQ-5020-son qarori, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining **07.03.2022 yildagi "Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qoʻllab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida"gi PF-87-son farmoni** asosida jamiyatimizda xotin-qizlarni oʻz oʻrinlarini topishlarida koʻmaklashmoqda. Hattoki, ushbu farmon asosida "2022 — 2026-yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish boʻyicha Milliy dastur" xam ishlab chiqildi. Bu dasturning asosiy maqsadi esa, xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish tizimini yanada kuchaytirish, ularning salomatligini mustahkamlash, qizlarning taʼlim-tarbiya olishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, iqtidorli va bilimli qizlarni tarbiyalash hamda ularning ilmiy salohiyatini yuksaltirish, xotin-qizlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishning huquqiy asoslarini takomillashtirish, ayollarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish, jamiyatda, xususan, davlat boshqaruvida ularning rolini mustahkamlash hamda gender tenglikni taʼminlashdan iborat.

Yuqoridagi qaror va farmonlar asosida, birgina taʼlim soxasini oladigan boʻlsak, 2022 yil 1 sentyabrdan byudjet tashkilotlaridan boshqa barcha yuridik shaxslarda oxirgi 6 oyda uzluksiz ish staji boʻlgan ayollarga har oy uchun minimal isteʼmol xarajatlari miqdoridan kelib chiqib byudjet hisobidan homiladorlik va tugʻish nafaqasi toʻlanishi;

- OTM, texnikum va kollejlarda, sirtqi va kechki taʼlimda oʻqiyotgan xotin-qizlar kontraktlarini toʻlash uchun 7 yilga foizsiz kredit berish uchun banklarga byudjetdan har yili 1,8 trillion soʻm yoʻnaltiriladi;

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- davlat OTM larida magistraturada o'qiyotgan barcha xotin-qizlarning kontrakt to'lovlari qoplab beriladi va bunga har yili kamida 200 milliard so'm ajratiladi;
 - xorijiy OTM larga bakalavriat uchun – 50 nafar, magistratura uchun – 10 nafar xotin-qizlarga har yili "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi orqali qo'shimcha grantlar ajratiladi;
 - har yili 2 100 nafar ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand oila vakillari, yetim yoki ota-onasining qaramog'idan mahrum bo'lgan talaba xotin-qizlarning ta'lim kontraktlari mahalliy byudjetdan to'lab beriladi;
 - mutaxassisligi bo'yicha kamida 5 yil mehnat stajiga ega, lekin oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan 500 nafar xotin-qizlar har yili Oila va xotin-qizlar davlat qo'mitasi tavsiyanomalariga asosan davlat OTMlariga umumiy kvotadan tashqari alohida test sinovlari natijalariga muvofiq kontrakt asosida o'qishga qabul qilinadi;
 - davlat ilmiy tashkilotlari yoki OTM doktoranturasiga xotin-qizlar uchun har yili kamida 300 tadan maqsadli kvota ajratib boriladi,¹⁹ deb belgilab qo'yilgan.

Yuqoridagi malumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, jamiyatimizda ayollarga bo'lgan etibor bugun tubdan o'zgardi, yanikim har bir xotin-qizlarni bunday yuksak darajada qo'llab quvvatlanishi kelajak avlod tarbiyasiga bo'lgan etiborning yuksak ko'rinishidir.

Shunday qilib, Yangi O'zbekiston zaminida xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishi, kasbiy kamoloti va jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishi uchun beqiyos imkoniyatlar eshigi ochilmoqda. Ilm-ma'rifat nuridan bahramand bo'lgan talaba-qizlar soni kun sayin ortmoqda, ular bilim va izlanish maydonida yangi cho'qqilarni zabt etmoqda. Ilm-fan, innovatsiya va tadqiqot olamida ayollar ovozi bardavom yangrab, ular yuksak marralarga eltuvchi yo'llarda sobitqadam qadam tashlamoqda.

Zero, yoshlar bugungi niyatlarimizni ertaga ro'yobga chiqaradigan, mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotini ta'minlaydigan, har bir sohada o'z iqtidori va iste'dodini to'la-to'kis namoyon eta oladigan avlod sifatida shakllanishi zarur. Buning uchun esa, mamlakatimizda Buyuk ajdodlarimiz qadimdan "Bebaho boylik bo'lmish ilm-u ma'rifat, ta'lim va tarbiyani inson kamoloti va millat ravnaqining eng asosiy sharti va garovi" – degan fikrga tayangan holda ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida xotin-qizlarga berilayotgan imkoniyatlarni yanada kuchaytirish orqali barkamol farzandlarni tarbiyalab voyaga yetkaziladi.

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1.¹⁹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 07.03.2022 yildagi "Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-87-son farmoni <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5899498>

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5-ilova

AYOL OILADA KITOBXONLIK MADANIYATI TARG'IBOTCHISI

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Annotatsiya: Kitobxonlik – bu nafaqat bilim olish vositasi, balki inson ruhini boyitadigan, fikrlash qobiliyatini oshiradigan va ma'naviy dunyoni kengaytiradigan muhim madaniy odatdir. Oilada esa bu madaniyatni targ'ib qilish va uni kundalik hayotning ajralmas qismiga aylantirishda ayollar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqola ayolning oilada kitobxonlik madaniyati targ'ibotchisi sifatidagi o'rni, bu boradagi mas'uliyati va amaliy tavsiyalarga bag'ishlanadi.

Аннотация: Чтение – это не только средство получения знаний, но и важная культурная привычка, которая обогащает душу человека, развивает его мышление и расширяет духовный мир. В семье женщины играют ключевую роль в популяризации этой культуры и превращении её в неотъемлемую часть повседневной жизни. Эта статья посвящена роли женщины как пропагандиста культуры чтения в семье, её ответственности в этом деле и практическим рекомендациям.

Abstract: Reading is not only a means of acquiring knowledge but also an important cultural habit that enriches the human soul, enhances thinking abilities, and broadens the spiritual world. In the family, women play a key role in promoting this culture and making it an integral part of daily life. This article is dedicated to the role of women as advocates of the reading culture in the family, their responsibilities in this regard, and practical recommendations.

Kalit so'zlar: xonim, tarbiyachi, oila yetakchisi, o'qish, bilim olish, kitob bilan do'stlashish, o'qish odati, ma'naviy boylik, ruhiy rivojlanish, an'ana, qadriyatlar, rag'batlantirish. ilhomlantirish, targ'ib qilish, o'rnatish, oilaviy muhit, tarbiya.

Ключевые слова: дама, воспитатель, лидер семьи, чтение, получение знаний, дружба с книгой, привычка к чтению, духовное богатство, духовное развитие, традиция, ценности, поощрение, вдохновение, пропаганда, быть примером, семейная среда, воспитание.

Key words: lady, educator, family leader, reading, acquiring knowledge, befriending books, reading habit, spiritual wealth, spiritual development, tradition, values, encouragement, inspiration, promotion, being a role model, family environment, upbringing.

O'zbek xalqining qadimiy an'analarida xotin-qizlar har doim oila va jamiyatning yuragi sifatida e'tirof etilgan. Ular nafaqat farzand tarbiyasi va oila farovonligi uchun mas'ul bo'lib, balki jamiyatning ma'naviy va madaniy rivojlanishida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xotin-qizlarning tarbiya, ta'lim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi o'zni zamonaviy dunyoda tobora kengayib, ularning jamiyatdagi faolligi va ta'siri ortib bormoqda.

Oila o'zbek jamiyatida muqaddas tushuncha hisoblanadi va xotin-qizlar bu muassasaning asosiy tayanchi hisoblanadi. Ona sifatida ular farzandlarning birinchi tarbiyachisi bo'lib, ularga axloqiy qadriyatlar, mehr-oqibat va vatanparvarlik tuyg'usini singdiradilar. O'zbek oilasida ayollar ko'pincha oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlash, tinchlik va farovonlikni ta'minlash vazifasini o'z zimmlariga oladilar.

Ayollarning oiladagi roli nafaqat uy ishlarini yuritish bilan chegaralanmaydi. Ular oilaviy qarorlar qabul qilishda, moliyaviy masalalarni boshqarishda va farzandlarning kelajagini rejalashtirishda ham muhim hissa qo'shadi. Zamonaviy o'zbek oilalarida ayollar o'zlarining mustaqil fikrlovchi va faol shaxs sifatidagi o'rnini tobora mustahkamlab bormoqda [3].

Ayol oilada nafaqat uy bekaligi yoki tarbiyachi roli bilan cheklanmaydi, balki ma'naviy va madaniy rivojlanishning muhim ilhomchisidir. Oilada kitobxonlik madaniyatini targ'ib qilishda ayolning o'zni quyidagi jihatlarida namoyon bo'ladi:

1-jadval

Kitobxonlik madaniyatini targ'ib qilishdagi jihatlar

1.	O'rnak bo'lish	Ayol o'zi kitob o'qib, farzandlariga va oila a'zolariga ijobiy o'rnak ko'rsatadi. Farzandlar ko'pincha onasining odatlarini kuzatib, ularni takrorlaydi. Agar ona kitob o'qishni kundalik odat sifatida ko'rsatsa, bu bolalarda ham kitobga qiziqish uyg'otadi.
2.	Bolalarda kitobga muhabbat uyg'otish	Ayollar, ayniqsa, onalar kichkintoylarga kitob o'qib berish orqali ularda o'qishga qiziqishni erta yoshda uyg'otadi. Bu jarayon bolaning tasavvur qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi va kitob bilan do'stlashishga yordam beradi.
3.	Oilaviy kitobxonlik an'alarini yaratish	Ayol oilada kitobxonlik bilan bog'liq an'analarni joriy qilishi mumkin. Masalan, oila a'zolari bilan birga kitob o'qish kechalarini tashkil qilish, muhokama klublarini yaratish yoki kitoblar to'plami tuzish kabi tashabbuslar oilada kitobxonlik madaniyatini mustahkamlaydi.
4.	Ma'naviy va axloqiy tarbiya vositasi	Kitoblar orqali ayol farzandlariga axloqiy qadriyatlar, insonparvarlik va o'zaro hurmat kabi muhim

		tushunchalarni o'rgatadi. Bu esa oiladagi ma'naviy muhitni boyitadi.

Xotin-qizlarning farzand tarbiyasidagi o'rni beqiyos. O'zbek an'alarida ona bolaning birinchi ustoz sifatida qadrlanadi. Ular bolalarga mehr, sabr-toqat va odob-axloqni o'rgatib, ularning shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Zamonaviy dunyoda esa bu rol yanada kengaydi: ayollar nafaqat axloqiy tarbiya bilan shug'ulansa, balki farzandlarning ta'lim olishi, ularning qiziqishlarini rivojlantirish va zamonaviy bilimlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlashda faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ko'plab o'zbek ayollari farzandlarini maktabdan tashqari mashg'ulotlarga jalb qilish, ularning o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish va sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi [4]. Bu jarayonda ayollar o'zlarining tashabbuskorligi va ijodkorligini namoyon etadilar. Shu bilan birga ayol oilada farzand tarbiyasida juda katta rolo'ynaydi, farzand kelajagi ham onalarning qo'lida bo'ladi. Ularga to'g'ri yo'nalish berish, nafaqat ilmda balki tarbiyada, qadriyatdar ham. Kitob esa farzandlarimizni tarbiyasi. Va qadriyatini rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi tabiiydir.

Ayollar oilada kitobxonlik madaniyatini targ'ib qilish uchun quyidagi amaliy tavsiyalardan foydalanishlari mumkin:

- **Erta yoshdan boshlash:** Bolalarga kitob o'qishni erta yoshda boshlash lozim. Rang-barang suratli kitoblar, ertaklar va she'rlar bolalarning e'tiborini jalb qiladi.

- **Kitoblarni qulay joylashtirish:** Uyda kitoblar ko'zga tashlanadigan joyda, masalan, mehmonxona yoki bolalar xonasida saqlanishi kerak. Bu kitoblarga oson yetib borish imkonini beradi.

- **Oilaviy o'qish vaqtlari:** Har kuni muayyan vaqtni oila bilan kitob o'qishga ajratish muhim. Masalan, kechki paytda 20-30 daqiqa kitob o'qish oila a'zolarini yaqinlashtiradi.

- **Kutubxonaga tashrif buyurish:** Ayol oila a'zolarini kutubxonaga olib borib, ularni yangi kitoblar bilan tanishtirishi mumkin. Bu bolalarda kitobga qiziqishni oshiradi.

- **Muhokama va fikr almashish:** O'qilgan kitoblar haqida oila a'zolari bilan muhokama qilish kitobxonlikni yanada qiziqarli qiladi. Ayol bu jarayonda moderator rolini o'ynashi mumkin [2].

Oilaviy munosabatlarda xotin-qizlar ko'pincha sevgi, mehr va o'zaro hurmat asosida mustahkam aloqalar o'rnatadi. O'zbek jamiyatida ayollar oilada tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim vositachi hisoblanadi. Ular er va xotin o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlash, kelishmovchiliklarni hal qilish va oila a'zolarini birlashtirishda katta mas'uliyatni o'z zimmlariga oladilar.

Zamonaviy dunyoda ayollar oilaviy munosabatlarda teng huquqli sherik sifatida ishtirok etmoqda. Erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik va o'zaro hurmat oilaning mustahkamligini ta'minlaydi. Shu bilan birga, ayollar o'zlarining shaxsiy rivojlanishi va oilaviy majburiyatlari o'rtasida muvozanat topishga intilmoqda [1].

Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi faolligi tobora ortib bormoqda. Ular nafaqat oilada, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy va siyosiy hayotda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ayollar nodavlat tashkilotlarda, xayriya loyihalarida va mahalliy jamoalarda muhim tashabbuslarni amalga oshirib, jamiyatning ijtimoiy muammolarini hal qilishga hissa qo'shmoqda.

O'zbekistonda ayollarning huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan islohotlar ularning jamiyatdagi rolini yanada mustahkamladi. Xotin-qizlar endilikda qonunchilik, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va boshqa sohalarda rahbarlik lavozimlarida faol ishtirok etmoqda.

Xotin-qizlar o'zbek jamiyatining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ularning oilada, tarbiyada va ta'lim sohasidagi o'rni beqiyos. Ular oila o'chog'ini saqlab, farzandlarni tarbiyalab, jamiyatning ma'naviy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shmoqda. Zamonaviy dunyoda ayollarning roli yanada kengayib, ular o'zlarining bilimlari, qobiliyatlari va tashabbuskorligi bilan jamiyatni yaxshi tomonga o'zgartirmoqda.

Ayol oilada kitobxonlik madaniyatining asosiy targ'ibotchisi sifatida muhim vazifani bajarib, nafaqat o'z farzandlari, balki butun oilaning ma'naviy va intellektual rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. O'zining o'rnagi, mehri va tashabbuskorligi bilan ayol kitobxonlikni oilaviy qadriyatga aylantirib, kelajak avlod uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi. Shu sababli, har bir ayol o'z oilasida kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishga intilishi kerak, chunki bu nafaqat bilim, balki oilaviy uyg'unlik va ma'naviy boylik manbaidir.

FOYDALANGAN ADABIYOTLAR

5. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar» dasturi to'g'risida Qarori 2017-yil, 13-sentyabr - (O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2017-y., 38-son, 1029-modda)

6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбекистон Республикаси аҳолисига ахборот-кутубхона хизмати кўрсатишни янада такомиллаштириш тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4354-сонли қарори.- 2019 йил 7 июнь.

7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 2-fevraldagi "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila instilashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5325- sonli Farmoni.

8. 2019-yil 7-martdagi "Xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari kafolatlarini yanada kuchaytirish va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlashga oid chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori.

5-ilova

OLIMA AYOLLARNING OILA VA JAMIYATDA TUTGAN O'RNI.

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Annotatsiya: Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarni ilmiy faoliyatga keng jalb etish, ularning dasturiy ishlanmalari, innovatsion g'oyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. So'nggi besh yilning o'zida xotin-qizlarning huquqiy mavqeini yuksaltirish, oila institutini himoya qilishga qaratilgan ko'plab qonunlar, Prezident farmon va qarorlari qabul qilindi hamda amalda izchil tatbiq etilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Jamiyat, olim ayol, fan, ilm, madaniyat, , xalqaro tadbirlar, ta'lim va tarbiya, jamiyat, rivojlantirish, barqarorlik, millat kelajagi

Ayol va uning jamiyat hayotidagi o'rnini hamisha muhim mezon bo'lib kelgan. Sir emaski, yangi uyg'onish davri, avvalo, ilm-fanning taraqqiyotiga, milliy ma'naviyatning mustahkamligiga bog'liqdir. Mazkur o'tkir haqiqatni chuqur his qilgan holda xotin-qizlarning ta'limi va ilm-fan bilan shug'ullanishlari uchun davlatimiz tomonidan yangi imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Jamiyatda ayollarni ilm-fanga ruhlantirish maqsadida yangi mexanizm – «Olima ayollar jamiyati» tuzilgani hamda uning faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va yanada rag'batlantirish uchun Davlat byudjetidan 50 milliard so'm ajratilgani barcha xotin-qizlarning ko'nglida jamiyatning eng faol qatlami – «olima ayol» bo'lishga intilishlarini yanada kuchaytirishi ayni haqiqat. Mazkur normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar quyidagi ijobiy jihatlari bilan alohida ahamiyatga ega: birinchidan, oila va xotin-qizlar bilan professional tarzda ishlashga ixtisoslashtirilgan yangi davlat organi – Oila va xotin-qizlar davlat qo'mitasi tashkil etildi; ikkinchidan, xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish sohasidagi yagona davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari belgilab berildi; uchinchidan, xotin-qizlar bilan ishlashning yangi mexanizmi – mahallalarda xotin-qizlar bilan maqsadli va manzilli tartibda ishlash amaliyoti belgilab berildi; to'rtinchidan, xotin-qizlar huquqlarini ta'minlash hamda ularni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish maqsadida yangi huquqiy mexanizmlar – prokuratura organlarining ushbu sohasidagi qonunchilik ijrosi ustidan nazorati joriy etildi; beshinchidan, xotin-qizlarga ta'lim olishlari, ilmiy-ijodiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishlari uchun davlatning yangi kafolatlar va imtiyozlar paketi joriy etildi; oltinchidan, xotin-qizlarning tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning munosib turmush kechirishlariga ko'maklashishni nazarda tutuvchi amaldagi mexanizmlar takomillashtirildi; yettinchidan, xotin-qizlarning sog'lig'ini saqlash, xotin-qizlarga xos bo'lgan kasalliklarni barvaqt aniqlash va oldini olish onalikni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan yangi tizim joriy etildi; sakkizinchidan, xotin-qizlar bilan muloqot qilishning yangi mexanizmlari joriy etilmoqda va muloqotning yangi, samarali platformalariga asos solindi. Har yili 11 fevralda ilm-fan sohasida xotin-qizlarning o'rnini va ahamiyatiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro tadbirlar o'tkazilishi zahirida muayyan ramziy ma'no bor. Gap shundaki, BMT Bosh Assambleyasi tomonidan qabul qilingan Taraqqiyot maqsadlari yo'lida fan, texnika va innovatsiyalar to'g'risidagi rezolyusiyada 11 fevral – Ilm-fanda xotin-qizlar ishtiroki xalqaro kuni, deb e'lon qilingan.

2015 yilda mazkur yangi xalqaro sananing belgilanishi Barqaror rivojlanish bo'yicha 2030 yilgacha mo'ljallangan kun tartibini amalga oshirishdagi navbatdagi muhim qadam bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda barqaror rivojlanishga erishishda ilm-fan va gender tengligi ulkan ahamiyatga egadir.

«Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Farmon bilan 2022–2026 yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish bo'yicha Milliy dastur hamda Milliy dasturni 2022–2023 yillarda amalga oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar rejasi tasdiqlandi. Shuningdek, Komissiyaga gender siyosati amalga oshirilishini ta'minlashga doir vaqtinchalik maxsus choralar ko'rish va ularni bekor qilish yuzasidan Vazirlar Mahkamasiga takliflar kiritish, davlatning rahbarlik lavozimlariga ilgari surish chog'ida jins bo'yicha kamsitishga yo'l qo'ymaslik prinsipini ta'minlashga ko'maklashish, davlat organlarining jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlarga erishishga qaratilgan faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish, teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash sohasidagi vaziyat monitoringini va tahlilini o'tkazish, jins bo'yicha bevosita yoki bilvosita kamsitish holatlarining oldini olish hamda ularni bartaraf etish yuzasidan

takliflar ishlab chiqish, bu sohada ta'limga oid, axborot-ma'rifiy tadbirlarni o'tkazish yuzasidan fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari va nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilish, ushbu yo'nalishdagi qonunchilik ijrosi ustidan nazorat olib borish, sohada ilmiy tadqiqotlarni tashkil etish kabi qator vakolatlar berilgan.. Xususan, 6 ta asosiy yo'nalish va 112 ta banddan iborat bo'lgan chora-tadbirlar rejasida mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan, ilgari jahon mamlakatlari amaliyotida kuzatilmagan Yangi O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos tajribasiga asos bo'ladigan quyidagi yangiliklar o'z aksini topdi: Birinchi yo'nalish – xotin-qizlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish maqsadida: qonunchilikda «xotin-qizlarni ta'qib etish» tushunchasining huquqiy ta'rifini ishlab chiqish; o'quvchi-yoshlarga nisbatan jismoniy tazyiq o'tkazganlik, zo'ravonlik sodir etganlik uchun ma'muriy javobgarlik belgilash; uzoq muddatga chet davlatlarga chiqib ketayotgan ota-onalar tomonidan farzandiga vasiy yoki homiy tayinlashning majburiy tartibini belgilash; «Bolalarga aliment undirish va oilani ta'minlashning boshqa shakllarining xalqaro tartibi to'g'risida»gi Gaaga Konvensiyasiga qo'shilish xotin-qizlarning mehnat huquqlari ta'minlanganlik holatini o'rganish; xo'jalik hisobidagi korxona va tashkilotlarda rasmiy ishlovchi ayollarga homiladorlik va tug'ish nafaqasi to'lash tizimini yaratish; jazoni ijro etish muassasalaridan ozod etiladigan xotin-qizlarning oilalaridagi ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni shakllantirishga ko'maklashish; «Xotin-qizlarni kamsitishning barcha shakllariga barham berish to'g'risida»gi, «Onalikni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida»gi va «Bola huquqlari to'g'risida»gi konvensiyalar asosida qabul qilingan qonunchilik hujjatlari ijrosini o'rganish va boshqa masalalar belgilangan. Ikkinchi yo'nalish – xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish maqsadida: 2022 yilda – 140 ming, 2023 yilda – 150 ming nafar xotin-qizni ishga joylashtirish choralari ko'rish; 2022 yilda – 66 ming, 2023 yilda – 74 ming nafar xotin-qizni haq to'lanadigan jamoat ishlariga jalb qilish orqali ularning bandligiga ko'maklashish; 2022 yilda 17 ming 62 nafar, 2023 yilda 19 ming 20 nafar xotin-qizga subsidiyalar ajratish; respublika va hududlarda «Yetakchi ayollar muloqoti» platformasini tashkil etish; Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiasining magistraturasiga nomzodlarni tavsiya etishda xotin-qizlarning sonini magistraturada o'qishga tavsiya etilgan nomzodlar umumiy sonining 30 foizigacha yetkazish; «Bir million dasturchi» loyihasida ishtirok etadigan xotin-qizlar sonini 30 foizga yetkazish kabi muhim masalalar o'z ifodasini topgan. Uchinchi yo'nalish – ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida: 14 ming nafar xotin-qizga turarjoy ijara to'lovi bo'yicha kompensatsiyalar to'lash, 12 ming nafar xotin-qizni ijtimoiy ijara shartlari asosida ijtimoiy uy-joylarga joylashtirish; uy-joyga muhtoj noturar joylarda yashaydigan «Ayollar daftari»ga kiritilgan 6 ming nafar xotin-qizga bir martalik moddiy yordam ko'rsatish; «Ayollar daftari»ga kiritilgan yolg'iz ehtiyojmand xotin-qizlarga kamida 100 ming nafar xotin-qizga bir martalik moddiy yordam ko'rsatish; 30 ming nafar xotin-qizga ularning ta'mirlab uy-joylarini ta'mirlash uchun qurilish materiallari olib berish va ta'mirlash ishlarini amalga oshirish; 84 ming 333 nafar onaxonlarni bepul chuqurlashtirilgan tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazish; 12 ming 919 nafar onaxonlarning tashkilotlar va kasaba uyushmalari sanatoriylarida davolanishlarini tashkil etish; «Ayollar daftari» tizimi orqali ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ishsiz 300 ming nafar xotin-qizning bandligini ta'minlash kabi ustuvor vazifalar belgilandi. To'rtinchi yo'nalish– oila institutini mustahkamlash maqsadida: har yili reja-jadval asosida mingta notinch va kam ta'minlangan oilalarni ichki turistik sayohatga imtiyozli yuborish; oilaviy ajralishlarning oldini olishda mediatorlik institutining rolini kuchaytirish; O'zbekistonning 2030 yilgacha mo'ljallangan demografik barqarorlik

Konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish; Beshinchi yoʻnalish – xotin-qizlar orasida jinoyatchilik hamda huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish maqsadida: xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilish borasida fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari rolini oshirish; voyaga yetmagan qizlar bilan ishlashda «Oila – mahalla – taʼlim muassasasi» hamkorlik mexanizmi samaradorligini oshirish; Oltinchi yoʻnalishda esa Chora-tadbirlar rejasida nazarda tutilgan yuqoridagi ustuvor vazifalarni samarali amalga oshirish, ularning izchilligini taʼminlash va bu borada kuchli monitoring yuritishning tashkiliy mexanizmlari belgilandi. Mazkur holat xotin-qizlarning chinakam baxtli hayot kechirishlari, saodatli ayol sifatida oila va jamiyatda mustahkam oʻrin egallashlari uchun yangi imkoniyatlarning yaratilishiga xizmat qilishi, shubhasiz. Ijtimoiy himoya tizimida mutlaqo yangi yoʻnalish – xotin-qizlar muammolarini oʻrganib, hal etish uchun «Ayollar daftari», «Yoshlar daftari» va «Temir daftar» joriy etildi. «Ayollar daftari» asosida soʻnggi 3 yil davomida 400 ming nafarga yaqin xotin-qizning bandligi taʼminlandi. Ehtiyojmandlarining uy-joy taʼminoti, yashash va mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash, daromadlarini oshirish boʻyicha tizimli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayollar salomatligiga davlatimiz tomonidan alohida eʼtibor qaratilmoqda. Chunki jamiyatning sogʻlomligi, avvalo, xotin-qizlarning qanchalik sogʻlom ekani bilan tavsiflanadi. Prezidentimiz taʼkidlaganidek, «...ona va bola sogʻligʻiga eʼtibor – jamiyatga, kelajakka eʼtibordir». Muxtasar aytganda, jamiyatda ayol qadri-qimmatini, uning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilish borasida davlat bosh islohotchi sifatida namoyon boʻlmoqda. Zotan, jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini ifoda etish, davlat va jamiyat munosabatlarida ayollarning oʻrni va rolini yanada oshirish, ularning siyosiy, huquqiy, ijtimoiy sohalarida manfaatlarini himoya qilish masalasi Yangi Oʻzbekistonda Uchinchi Renessans avlodini shakllantirishning asosiy shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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5-ilova

MARIFATPARVAR AYOL-MARIFATPARVAR FARZAND KAMOLGA YETISHTIRAJAK.

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"Ayolni e'zozlash, ayolga ehtirom ko'rsatish xalqimizga xos olijanob qadriyat hisoblanadi"

Sh.Mirziyoev.

Annotatsiya: Yurtimizda ayollarni har jabhada koʻtarish, yuqori darajada eʼtibor berish koʻzga tashlanadi. Dunyoda shunday bir zot borki, uni har kuni eʼzozlasak ham, dillarini hushnud qilishga urunsak ham uning haqqini ado eta olmaymiz. Marifatparvar va buyuk allomalarni yetishtirgan yurtimiz tarixidagi duogoʻy va fidokor onalarning

farzand tarbiyalashdagi roli beqiyosdir. Ona, ayol- mehribonlik timsoli. Unga yaxshilik qilish esa dunyoda baxt, oxiratda saodatga erishish sabablaridandir.

Kalit so'zlar. Ayol, oila, allomalar, hadis, go'dak, Qur'oni Karim, marifatparvar, duo, go'zal xulq, islom, Nodira, Uvaysiy, Anbar otin, Bibixonim

Oila deb atalmish muqaddas qo'rg'onning ziyosi bo'lgan ayollar azaldan vafoli yor, mehribon ona, oila boshlig'ining asosiy maslahatchisi sifatida ezozlanib kelganlar. Onalik naqadar mas'uliyatli va sharaflı maqom ekanini ayniqsa sharqning fidoyi onalari timsolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Jahonni qalam bilan tebratgan Alisher Navoiydaek, vatanimiz dong'ini etti iqlimga taratgan Imom Buxoriydek, dunyoga tibbiyot qonunini taqdim etgan Ibn Sinodek buyuk allomalarimizning onalari qanday fidoyi bo'lishgan ekan? Ular farzandlarini har tong qanday so'zlar bilan uyg'otib, har tun qanday allalar bilan uxlatgan ekan? Farzandlariga ilk muallima bo'lgan bu onalar qo'llariga omonat o'laroq tuxfa etilgan farzandlari haqqiga qanday duolar qilgan ekanlar?

Ma'lumki dunyo yuzini ko'rgan go'dak eng avval onasining qaynoq taftini his qiladi. Ko'zlari har lahza onasini axtaradi, quloqlari onasining shirin ovozinı, burni esa onasining iforini hidlaydi. Bola ulg'ayib borar ekan o'rganishi kerak bo'lgan nimaiki bo'lsa onasi yordamida o'rganadi. Onasining xatti-harakatlarini diqqat bilan kuzatadi. Onaning to'g'ri degani to'g'ri, noto'g'ri degani bola nazdida ham noto'g'ri bo'ladi. Qarangki, agar ona botilni haq, haqni botil deyayotgan bo'lsachi?! Alloh saqlasin... demak farzand tarbiyasining go'zalligi, farzandning muvaffaqiyati uning ilk muallimi bergan tarbiya bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Agar onalar dunyoyu din ilmini mukammal o'zlashtirgan, uning amalini jismiga jo aylagan ilmu ma'rifat sohibasi bo'lsa u jamiyatga nafaqat shu jamiyat uchun balki butun bir millat uchun manfaatli bo'lgan zuriyodlarni taqdim etadi.

Shu o'rinda biz buyuklarga ona bo'lishdek baxtga muyassar bo'lgan onalarimiz va ularning go'zal tarbiya usullari haqida so'z yuritamiz.

Dunyo tan olgan, hadis ilmida amiyul-mo'minin maqomiga sazovor bo'lgan zot Imom Buxoriy hazratlari yoshliklaridanoq otalaridan etim qolganlar. U zotining onalarining ismi biror manbada uchramaydi. Duosi maqbul, ibodatda qoim ayol ekanliklari ma'lum va mashhurdir. Bandaning duolari qachon maqbul bo'ladi? U duolari qabul bo'ladigan darajaga etishishi uchun gunoh va ma'siyatlarni tark etgan, Allohga muqarrab bandalar qatoridan joy olgan bo'lishi lozim. Ma'lumki Imom Buxoriyning ko'zlari yoshligida ojiz bo'lib qoladi. Onalari Allohga to'xtovsiz iltijo qilib yolvoradilar. Bir kuni tushida hazrati Ibrohim alayhissalomni ko'radi. Ibrohim alayhissalom unga: «Ey xonim, Alloh o'g'lingning ko'zlariga sening to'kkan ko'z yoshlaring va Allohga duo qilganing hurmati uchun qayta nur baxsh etdi», – deydi. «Agar duo-iltijolaringiz bo'lmasa, Robbim sizlarga hech qiymat bermas.» («Furqon» surasi, 77-oyat).

Tushida “duolaring ijobat bo'ldi” deya xushxabar bergan Ibrohim alayhi salomni ko'rishdek maqomga sazovor bo'lgan ona qanchalik taqvo va tarbiya sohibasi bo'lgan ekanlar...

Imom Buxoriy 16 yoshga kirganida onalari u zotni va akalarini olib Makkaga safar qiladilar. Safar so'ngida ilm talabidagi Imom Buxoriyni u erda qolidirib qaytib keladilar. Farzandi ilm olishi uchun undan olisda bo'lishga, farzandiga bo'lgan sog'inchga yillar davomida chidab yashashga onani ko'niktirgan narsa nima bo'lishi mumkin. Albatta ilmga muhabbat, tarbiya va go'zal axloq.

Ma'rifatparvar bobomiz Abdulla Avloniy "Tarbiya beruvchining o'zi avvalo tarbiyalangan bo'lishi kerak" deya naqadar haq so'zni aytganlar. Demak ayolning tarbiyasi, ma'rifati va fidoyiligi jamiyatga asrlar osha millat nomini aziz qiladigan farzandlar taqdim qilishda asosiy omil vazifasini o'taydi.

Islom dinida ayollar masalasiga alohida e'tibor berilgan bo'lib, ularning oilada, jamiyatda va umuman, hayotda munosib o'ringa ega ekanlari bayon qilingan. Ushbu yuksak e'tiborni Qur'oni Karimdagi bir nechta suraning ayollarga bag'ishlangani, ularda ayollar masalasi ko'tarilgani, ayollarning nomi bilan nomlanganida ham ko'ramiz.

Ayollar Islomda ona, opa-singil, jufti halol va qiz sifatida hurmatlanib, ayol kishiga latofatli xilqat, ibo va xayo timsoli sifatida qaralib, uni ximoya qilish, asrab avaylash lozim ekanligi uqtiriladi va bu vazifa erkaklarning zimmasiga yuklanadi. Qiz ota kaftida, ayol er bag'rida va onalar farzandlar boshi uzra ko'tarilib, qadrlanishi buyurilgan. Payg'ambarimiz (sollallohu alayhi va sallam) vidolashuv xajida xutba qilib, unda o'ta muhim masalalarni bayon qildilar. Jumladan, erkaklarni o'z ayollariga nisbatan yaxshi muomalada bo'lishga buyurdilar. Hadislarning birida esa: "Mo'minlarning eng imoni komili go'zal xuqlisidur. Sizlining eng yaxshingiz ayoliga yaxshi muomalada bo'lganingizdir". deganlar.

Islom dini erkaklar bilan bir qatorda ayollarni xam ilmu ma'rifatli bo'lishga targ'ib etadi. Qur'oni Karimning umumiy ma'noda kelgan oyatlari erkakga va ayollarga birdek taalluqli bo'lgani jixatidan: "Ey Robbim! Menga ilmni ziyoda et!" (Toxo, 114) oyatidan ayollar xam ilmlarini oshirish yo'lida sa'y-xarakat qilmoqlari lozim ekani kelib chiqadi. Zotan, Payg'ambarimiz (alayxissalom) ilm talab qilish xar bir musulmon erkak va ayolga farz ekanini ta'kidlab o'tganlar.

O'z yurtimiz tarixiga ham nazar solsak, Nodira, Uvaysiy, Anbar otin, Bibixonim kabi ham dunyoviy, ham diniy ilmlarda ilg'or bo'lgan ayollarning nomlarini sanab o'tish mumkin.

Yoki samarqandlik olima Fotima binti Muhammad Samarqandiyni olaylik. U ayol faqihalardan biri bo'lgan. Buyuk faqih Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abu Ahmad Alouddin Samarqandiyning qizi, "ulamolar podshosi" deb laqab olgan Alouddin Kosoniyning turmush o'rtog'i edi. Olima Turkistonda, Shoshning orqa tomonidagi Koson shahrida tavallud topgan. U otasidan hadis va fiqhdan ta'lim olgan. Otasining mashhur "Tuhfatul fuqaho" ("Faqihlar tuhfas") asarini yoddan bilgan.

Islom dini ayol kishini ilimli, ma'rifatli bo'lishga buyuradi. Tarixdan ma'lum, ayollar ham Islom rahnamoligida ilm va madaniyatning eng yuqori darajasiga ko'tarilganlar. Ayollardan mashhur tabiblar yetishib chiqqan. Misol uchun turli ko'z kasalliklarini aniqlab, davosini topgan Zaynab va Qozi Abu Ja'far Tofjoliyning qizi Ummul Husno arab dunyosining mashhur tabibalaridan hisoblangan. Yana Karima Utruziya, Sayyida Nafıysa bintu Muhammad kabi ayol muhaddislar ham bo'lgan.

Hozirda ayollar faqat uyda o'tirishlari kerak, ilm olmasalar ham bo'ladi, uy yumushlarini qilib, farzand tarbiyasi bilan mashg'ul bo'lsin, deyidiganlarga qarata Islom mo'minu mo'minalarga barobar ravishda ilm olishni targ'ib qiladi, deb

baralla ayta olamiz. Chunki Payg'ambarimiz Muhammad sollallohu alayhi vasallam: *"Ilm olish mo'min va mo'minaga farzdir"*, deb marhamat qilganlar.

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5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI-TARBIYA, TA'LIM, VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI.

Keldiyarova Gulmira Abdulla qizi
Jizzax Abu Ali ibn Sino nomli
Jamoat salomatligi texnikumi talabasi

Hozirgi kunda jamiyatimizning turli bo'g'inlarida ayollar ham erkaklar singari o'z faoliyatlarini olib bormoqdalar. Bunday faoliyat erkinligining asosiy sababi xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlari davlat tomonidan himoyalaniib kelinyotganidir. Jamiyatimizda ayollar va qizlar o'rni, ularning sha'ni masalasi, huquqlari alohida ahamiyatga ega. Mustaqillikka erishganimizdan to shu kungacha davlatimiz tomonidan ayollar va qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni mustahkamlanib kelmoqda. Chunki har bitta ayol bu - Ona. U bir oilaning mayog'i, ma'nosidir. Shuning uchun ham jamiyat ayollarni har doim qadrlaydi. Oila – jamiyat ichra bir kichik jamiyatdir. Mustahkam davlat barpo etish uchun mustahkam jamiyat qurish kerak bo'lgani kabi mustahkam jamiyat qurish uchun mustahkam va mustaqil oilalarni barpo etish kerak bo'ladi. Mustaqil va mustahkam oilani yaratish uchun xonadonimizda ulg'ayayotgan qiz farzandlarimizni yaxshi tarbiya qilishimiz darkor. Sababi, qizimiz avvalo, farzandimiz. Uning baxti, kamoli, nomi bizning yuzimiz. Bundan tashqari, U bo'lajak kelin, bo'lajak ona, umr yo'ldosh, yangi va go'zal oilaning bekasidir. Hozirgi kunda jamiyatimizda ko'plab ajrimlar bo'layotgani yoki noto'liq Oilalarning ko'payib boryotgani hech birimizga sir emas. Bunday holat holatlar tufayli qanchadan-qancha bolalar tirik yetim bo'lib qolyotgani sababli jamiyatda yanada ko'proq ruhiy nosog'lom oilalar tuzilishiga olib kelyotgani jamiyatimizni halokatga yetaklamoqda. Bu halokatni yuzaga keltirayotgan asosiy omil esa ba'zi ayollarimizning hali ham o'z huquq va erkinliklarini aniq bilmasliklari, mustaqil fikrlari, kasb - hunarlari yo'qligi, ruhiy – psixologik bilim va ko'nikmalarining kamligidir. Shunday ekan biz qizlarimizni to'g'ri tarbiya qilshimiz, unga huquq va majburiyatlarini to'g'ri anglatishimiz, uni yot ta'sir va befoyda sarguzashtlardan asrab-avaylashimiz kerak. Yosh qizlarni avvalo katta hayotga tarbiyalashimiz, axloqli, bilimli, kasbu-korli, irodali, mustaqil, mas'uliyatli qilib ulg'aytirishimiz zarur. Ayniqsa, qizlarimiz dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga, uning ruhiyatini anglashga harakat qilish kerak. Mustaqil fikrli, ruhan kuchli qizlar kelajakda mustahkam oilaning bekasi bo'la oladilar. Agar ayol bilimli bo'lsa, farzandlariga bilim berishda qiynalmaydi. Mustaqil kasbiga ega bo'lsa, o'zining moddiy ehtiyojlarini, oila, farzandlari ehtiyojlarini ta'minlash uchun turmush o'rtog'iga tayanib qolmaydi. Hozirgi kunda oilani moddiy jihatdan ta'minlash, farzandlar ehtiyojini qondirish erkak kishining o'ziga qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin. Bunda unga ayoli yordamchi sifatida faoliyat olib borishi ajabladigan holat emas. Demak, biz qiz farzandlarimizni nafaqat mustaqil fikrlovchi, balki o'zini iqtisodiy jihatdan ta'minlay oladigan inson sifatida tarbiya qilishimiz lozim ekan. Eng avvalo, qizlarimizni ham jismonan ham ruhan har tomonlama sog'lom qilib ulg'aytirishga harakat qilishimiz darkor. Chunki sog'lom onagina sog'lom bolani dunyoga keltiradi va tarbiyalaydi. Kun kelib bu ona tarbiyalagan farzand jamiyatda o'zining mustaqil o'rniga ega bo'ladi va U ham mustahkam oilani barpo eta oladi. Har bitta mustahkam oila jamiyatning mustahkamligiga hissa qo'shadi. Demak, Jamiyatni mustahkamlash uchun oilalarni mustahkamlash,

oilalarni mustahkamlash uchun shu oiladagi ayolning o'rnini, huquq va manfaatlarini, shu bilan birgalikda majburiyatlarini to'g'ri baholash lozim. Bu xuddi kasallikning oldini olishdagi profilaktika chora-tadbirlarini to'g'ri qo'llashga o'xshaydi. Endi o'zingiz o'ylab ko'ringchi? - Kasallikni davolash osonmi? Yoki kasallikni yuzaga kelmasidan avvalroq uning oldini olish yaxshiroqmi?

5-ilova

AYOLNING KUCHI — ILMDA, TARBIYADA VA SABRDA

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Annotatsiya. Insoniyat tarixida ayol siymosi doimo go'zallik, nafosat, mehr-oqibat va matonat timsoli bo'lib kelgan. Ammo o'zbek ayoli bu qadriyatlarni yanada yuksak bosqichga olib chiqqan. U nafaqat oila bekasi, balki ma'rifat tarqatuvchisi, farzand tarbiyachisi, jamiyatning hal qiluvchi ustunlaridan biridir. Aynan ilmi, tarbiyali va sabrli ayollar orqali jamiyat taraqqiyot sari harakatlanadi. Bugun biz o'zbek ayolining kuchi, ayniqsa ilmga chanqoqligi, tarbiya berishdagi o'rni va hayotdagi sabru matonatini kengroq yoritmoqchimiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayol, ona, jamiyat, oila, mehnat, ilm, tarbiya, sabr, sinov, tayanch, avlod, kuch, taraqqiyot

Ilm — bu jamiyatni taraqqiyot sari yetaklaydigan eng asosiy kuch. Bu yo'lda ayollar, ayniqsa o'zbek ayollari, tarix davomida murakkab sinovlarga duch kelsalar-da, hech qachon orqaga chekinmaganlar. Ibn Sino, Beruniy kabi buyuk allomalar zamonida ham ayollar ilmga intilgan, lekin ko'plab to'siqlar tufayli o'z salohiyatini to'liq namoyon eta olmagan. Bugungi kunda esa o'zbek ayollari uchun ilm olish yo'li ochiq, imkoniyatlar keng.

Ilmi ayol — bu faqat darslikni o'qigan ayol emas. Bu — ongli, fikrlovchi, voqelikka real baho bera oladigan, o'z hayoti va jamiyatda tutgan o'rni haqida chuqur mulohaza yurita oladigan ayoldir. O'zbekiston Respublikasida so'nggi yillarda ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan sharoitlar – grantlar, ilmiy loyihalarga qo'shilish imkoniyati, ayollar uchun maxsus dasturlar – bularning barchasi ayolning ilmga bo'lgan intilishini rag'batlantirmoqda.

Ko'plab fan doktori ayollar, akademiklar, oliy o'quv yurtlarida dars berayotgan ustozlar bugungi O'zbekiston ilm-fanining tayanchlaridandir. Masalan, professor Saida Mirziyoyeva, professor Gulchehra Rikhsieva kabi ayollar bugungi avlod uchun chinakam ilhom manbaidir.

"Onani ulug'la, chunki jannat uning oyoqlari ostidadir" – degan hadis ayolning tarbiyaviy rolini yaqqol ifodalaydi. Ayol — bu avvalo tarbiya manbai. Har qanday buyuk insonning orqasida, albatta, mehribon va dono ona turgani bejiz emas. Ayol bolasiga faqat ovqat berib, uni katta qilmaydi — u ong beradi, axloq beradi, ma'naviyat beradi. Bugungi kunda ayol o'z farzandini faqat yaxshi inson emas, balki bilimli, zamonaviy, raqobatbardosh qilib tarbiyalashi kerak. Bu juda katta mas'uliyatdir. Ayolning bu boradagi o'rni jamiyatdagi har qanday boshqa sohalardan muhimroqdir. U bolaga ona sifatida mehr beradi, muallim sifatida ilm beradi, yurakdan gapiradigan do'st sifatida hayotga tayyorlaydi. Aynan o'zbek ayolining tarbiyadagi o'rni haqida so'z yuritganda, ko'nglimizda

onalarimizning, buvilarimizning sabrli, kamtarin, ammo dono siymolari namoyon bo'ladi. Ular bizni so'zsiz mehr bilan, sabr bilan, nonushta qilib darsga kuzatib, kechqurun yana ilmimizni so'rab kutib olganlar. Ularning hayotdagi o'rni – hech narsa bilan o'lchanmaydigan qadriyatdir.

Sabr — bu ayol tabiatining eng kuchli jihatlaridan biridir. O'zbek ayoli – bu sinovlarga dosh beruvchi, jismoniy va ruhiy og'irliklarga chidamli, oilasi uchun hamma narsaga tayyor bo'lgan zotdir. U oilani asraydi, bolani parvarishlaydi, turmush o'rtog'ining yonida yelkadosh bo'ladi. Shunga qaramay, o'zining ichki dunyosini, orzu-umidlarini unutmaydi. Ko'plab o'zbek ayollari og'ir hayot sharoitida ham sabr bilan, matonat bilan farzandlarini o'qitdi, kasb egasi qildi, jamiyatga foydali shaxs qilib yetishtirdi. Bu sabr — aynan ayolga xos kuch. U og'riqni ichga yutadi, lekin mehrini atrofida qilarga tarqatishda davom etadi. Uning sabri ko'plab oilalarni, jamiyatni, hatto millatni saqlab qoladi.

Tarixda ham, bugungi kunda ham sabrli ayollar — millatning tayanchi bo'lib kelmoqda. Ular kam ko'rinadi, ammo har bir muvaffaqiyat ortida aynan mana shunday ayollarning ko'zga ko'rinmas, ammo bebaho mehnati yotadi. Zamonaviy o'zbek ayoli — bu faqatgina oila a'zosi emas, balki jamiyatda faol ishtirok etuvchi shaxsdir. U ilmi, tarbiyali, sabrli va shu bilan birga tashabbuskor, zamonaviy fikrlovchi ayoldir. Bugungi kunda ayollar pedagogika, tibbiyot, san'at, sport, siyosat, biznes kabi sohalarda muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritmoqdalar. Ular ilm-fan rivojiga o'z hissasini qo'shmoqdalar, yosh avlodga ibrat bo'lib xizmat qilmoqdalar.

Ko'plab yosh qizlar bugungi ayollarni ko'rib, hayotga boshqacha qarashni o'rganmoqda. Ayol o'z kuchini tan olgani sayin, u jamiyatga yanada katta ta'sir ko'rsata boshlaydi. Ayniqsa, ilmi, sabrli va tarbiyali ayollar kelajak avlod uchun ideal namuna bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ayolning kuchi — bu jismoniy kuch emas, balki ichki kuchdir. U ilmga bo'lgan ishtiyoqda, mehr bilan tarbiyalashda, sinovlarga dosh berishdagi sabrda namoyon bo'ladi. Ayniqsa o'zbek ayoli – bu chinakam matonat, fidoyilik va ma'naviyat timsolidir. Bugun biz, ushbu yurt farzandlari, ilmi ayollarning qadriyatini yuksak tutmog'imiz kerak. Ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash, e'tirof etish — bu nafaqat hurmat, balki kelajak taraqqiyoti uchun zaruratdir.

Agar jamiyatda ilmi, sabrli, tarbiyali ayollar ko'paysa — bu jamiyat hech qachon orqaga chekinmaydi. Chunki ayol – hayot tayanchi, taraqqiyot quvvati, millat or-nomusi timsolidir.

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5-ilova

LUQMON BO'RISON ASARLARIDA ZAMONAVIYLIK VA MILLIYLIK UG'UNLIGINING AKS ETISHI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada Luqmon Bo‘rixon ijodida zamonaviylik va milliylik ruhining obrazlar xarakterida hamda asar muhitida qanday aks etgani ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, Luqmon Bo‘rixon asarlarining qahramonlari bugungi kun o‘quvchisi uchun yaqin va tanish bo‘lgan fazilatlar, muammolar va hayotiy qarashlarga ega ekani tahlil qilinadi. Muallif obrazlari orqali jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar, insoniy munosabatlar va milliy qadriyatlarning badiiy talqini o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: zamonaviylik, milliylik, obraz harakteri, asar muhiti, milliy qadriyatlar, zamonaviy qahramon, ijtimoiy muammo.

ANNOTATION: In this article, explores how modernity and national identity are reflected in the character portrayals and the atmosphere of Luqmon Bo‘rixon’s literary works. It also analyzes how the protagonists in his writings embody qualities, challenges, and life views that resonate with contemporary readers. Through the depiction of his characters, the artistic interpretation of social changes, human relationships, and national values in society is examined.

Keywords: modernity, national identity, character portrayal, literary atmosphere, national values, contemporary hero, social issues.

Kirish: Adabiyot – bu xalq qalbining, zamon ruhining va milliy ongning badiiy aksidir. Har bir davr o‘zining o‘tkir muammolari, ruhiy izlanishlari va ijtimoiy hayoti bilan yozuvchini ilhomlantiradi. Shu bois, yozuvchi nafaqat ijodkor, balki davr va xalq vakili sifatida maydonga chiqadi. Mustaqillikdan keyingi davr o‘zbek adabiyotida milliy g‘urur, tarixiy xotira va zamonaviy hayotga badiiy nigoh kuchayib bordi. Ayniqsa, bugungi kun yoshlarining ruhiy olami, orzu-intilishlari va ijtimoiy muammolari badiiy asarlarda keng yoritila boshladi. Luqmon Bo‘rixon ana shunday dolzarb mavzularni o‘z ijodida yoritayotgan zamonaviy yozuvchilardan biridir. Uning "Sirli muallim" asari zamonaviylik va milliylikni o‘zida uyg‘unlashtirgan, obrazlar orqali bugungi jamiyatning muayyan jihatlarini yoritishga harakat qilgan asardir. Asarda o‘qituvchi shaxsining ichki dunyosi, uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va yosh avlodga ta’siri zamonaviy hayot kontekstida ochib beriladi. Shu bilan birga, asarda milliy qadriyatlar, ustoz-shogird an’anasi, insoniylik kabi g‘oyalar chuqur ifodalangan. Ushbu maqolada "Sirli muallim" asari misolida Luqmon Bo‘rixon ijodidagi zamonaviylik va milliylik unsurlarining obrazlar xakteri va asar muhitidagi badiiy aksiga e’tibor qaratiladi.

Asosiy qism: Luqmon Bo‘rixon ijodining asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri – zamonaviy hayotni milliy ruh bilan uyg‘un holda tasvirlashdir. Uning “Sirli muallim” asarida ham ushbu yo‘nalish yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Asar markazida turgan obraz – muallim timsoli nafaqat o‘quvchilarga ta’lim beruvchi shaxs, balki ruhiy murabbiy, milliy qadriyatlar targ‘ibotchisi sifatida gavdalanadi. Muallim obrazining sirli va biroz ramziy xarakterga ega bo‘lishi o‘quvchini mulohaza yuritishga undaydi. U oddiy kishidek tasvirlansa-da, undagi ma’naviy kuch, sabr-toqat va mehr orqali o‘qituvchilik kasbining nechog‘li muqaddas ekani ko‘rsatiladi.

Bu orqali muallif aslida yosh avlod tarbiyasi, ma'naviy qadriyatlarning asrab-avaylanishi va zamonaviylikka yo'g'rilgan insoniylik haqida fikr yuritadi.

"Muallim haqida so'zim ushbudir:

Muallim kamolot ichra ko'zgudir". (Abdulla Oripov)

Ushbu epigraf asardagi muallim obrazining mohiyatini aniq ifodalaydi. Muallim — faqat bilim beruvchi emas, balki jamiyat kamolotining, yosh avlodning shakllanishidagi ko'zgudir. Asarda muallim obrazida milliylik va zamonaviylik tamoyillari uyg'unlashib, yoshlarni tarbiyalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Abdulla Avloniy "Madaniyat to'lqunlari" maqolasida millat taraqqiyoti uchun ilm-fan va madaniyatning ahamiyatini ta'kidlab, zamonaviylik va milliylik uyg'unligini quyidagicha ifodalaydi: "Yoshlarimizdan madaniyatga loyiq ravishda o'qub, diniy va madaniy kishilar hozirlansa... zamonag'a muvofiq ravishda ish yuritilsa... haqiqiy madaniyat bo'stonig'a yuzlang'on hamda madaniyat to'lqunlaridan qutulub, sohili salomatg'a chiqq'on bo'lur eduk".[1] Bu iqtibos milliy qadriyatlar bilan zamonaviylikning uyg'unligini ko'rsatib, jamiyat taraqqiyotida ularning o'rni muhim ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. "Sirli muallim" asarida ham bu uyg'unlik muallim va uning shogirdlari hayoti, ruhiyati orqali yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Najot G'aybullab kabi qahramonlar o'z milliy ildizlariga sodiq qolgan holda, zamon talablariga moslashadi va yangi davr madaniyatining shakllanishida faol ishtirok etadi. Asar muhitida milliylik va zamonaviylik o'rtasidagi uyg'unlik, shuningdek, qahramonlarning ichki ruhiyati va ijtimoiy holatida ko'zga tashlanadi. Bu Luqmon Bo'rixon ijodining zamonaviylik va milliylik tamoyillarini qanday badiiy ifoda etishini yaqqol ko'rsatadi. Muallim tasviridagi ushbu uyg'unlik yoshlarni o'z tarixiy ildizlari va zamonaviy hayotga moslashish imkoniyatlari haqida chuqur o'ylashga undaydi. Shunday qilib, "Sirli muallim" asari zamonaviylik va milliylikni uyg'unlashtirish orqali nafaqat shaxslarning, balki butun jamiyatning ma'naviy taraqqiyotini yoritadi.

XULOSA: Xulosa qilib aytganda, Luqmon Bo'rixon ijodi, xususan, "Sirli muallim" asarida Najot G'aybullab qahramoni orqali zamonaviylik va milliylik uyg'unligi yorqin ifodalanadi. Najot G'aybullab — nafaqat zamon bilan hamnafas, balki o'z milliy qadriyatlariga sodiq inson sifatida tasvirlanadi. Uning hayoti va faoliyati orqali muallif yosh avlodga o'zligini anglash, milliy qadriyatlarni asrash va rivojlantirish yo'lida chuqur fikrlar beradi. Asar milliylik va zamonaviylik tamoyillarini uyg'unlashtirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, badiiy tasvirlar orqali o'quvchini o'zlikni qadrlashga chorlaydi. Shunday qilib, Najot G'aybullab obrazidagi zamonaviylik va milliylik uyg'unligi Luqmon Bo'rixon ijodining g'oyaviy asosini tashkil etadi va o'zbek adabiyotida yangi ruhni ifodalaydi.

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3. Abdulla Oripov. "Muallim" she'ri.

5-ilova

OILADA VA JAMIYATDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING O'RNI- TARBIYA, TA'LIM VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Mazkur maqolada oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning tutgan oʻrni, ularning tarbiya jarayonidagi roli, taʼlim olish huquqi va imkoniyatlari hamda oilaviy munosabatlardagi ishtiroki yoritilgan. Xotin-qizlar jamiyatda madaniy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning muhim omili sifatida qaraladi. Shu bilan birga, ularning tarbiyasi oilaning asosiy ustuni boʻlib, kelajak avlodning shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqolada ayollarning taʼlim olishdagi ishtiroki, ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish yoʻllari, gender tengligi va oiladagi masʼuliyati haqida tahliliy fikrlar bayon etiladi. Shuningdek, oilaviy munosabatlarda oʻzaro hurmat, ishonch va ayolning ruhiy-maʼnaviy holati muhim omil sifatida koʻrib chiqiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: xotin-qizlar, oila, tarbiya, taʼlim, jamiyat, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy faollik, oilaviy munosabatlar, ayol huquqlari, maʼnaviy qadriyatlar.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY - UPBRINGING, EDUCATION AND FAMILY RELATIONS

ANNOTATION This article discusses the role of women in the family and society, their role in the upbringing process, their rights and opportunities for education, and their participation in family relations. Women are considered an important factor in cultural, social, and economic development in society. At the same time, their education is the main pillar of the family and plays an important role in the formation of the future generation. The article presents analytical views on the participation of women in education, ways to increase their social activity, gender equality, and responsibility in the family. Also, mutual respect, trust, and the spiritual state of women in family relations are considered important factors.

Key words: women, family, upbringing, education, society, gender equality, social activism, family relations, women's rights, spiritual values.

KIRISH

Xotin-qizlar har qanday jamiyatda asosiy tayanch, maʼnaviy tarbiya beruvchi, avlodlar orasida bogʻlovchi kuch sifatida alohida oʻrin tutadi. Oila — bu jamiyatning kichik modeli boʻlib, unda ayolning roli nafaqat farzand tarbiyasida, balki oilaning maʼnaviy, ruhiy muhitini shakllantirishda ham beqiyosdir. Ayol oʻz tabiati, sabr-toqati, mehribonligi, hushyorligi bilan jamiyatdagi koʻplab ijtimoiy jarayonlarga taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Shu sababli xotin-qizlarning tarbiya, taʼlim va oilaviy munosabatlardagi oʻrni doimo dolzarb masala boʻlib kelmoqda.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda gender tengligini taʼminlash, ayollarni ilm-fan, taʼlim, sogʻliqni saqlash, iqtisodiyot, madaniyat va boshqaruv tizimlariga keng jalb etish boʻyicha qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayollarning jamiyatda faolligini oshirish, ularni ijtimoiy va oilaviy hayotda faol ishtirokchi sifatida koʻrish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan biridir. Shunday ekan, xotin-qizlarning oila va

jamiyatdagi o'zni, ularning ta'lim va tarbiyadagi vazifalari, hamda oilaviy munosabatlardagi roli atroflicha o'rganilishi lozim bo'lgan muhim mavzulardandir.[1]

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

O'zbekiston yangi rivojlanish bosqichiga qadam qo'yar ekan, xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlarga faol jalb etish dolzarb ehtiyojga aylandi. Bugungi kunda jamiyatdagi muammolarni hal etish, kelajagi buyuk davlat barpo etish vazifasi ham ayollarsiz amalga oshishi qiyin. Kelajak avlodni tarbiyalash esa, eng avvalo, to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilgan oilaviy tarbiyaga tayanadi. Farzandning qanday inson bo'lib voyaga yetishi ko'proq onaning mas'uliyatiga bog'liq. Shu boisdan ham, davlatimiz xotin-qizlarga alohida e'tibor qaratib, ularning turli sohalarda faol ishtirok etishi uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratmoqda.[2]

Ayollar, ayniqsa, jamiyatda ma'rifatni yoyishda beqiyos rol o'ynaydi, zero ular millat tarbiyachisidir. Har qanday xalqning taraqqiyoti esa ta'lim va tarbiyaga borib taqaladi. O'zbek xalqida esa qizlarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish, ularni ardoqlash qadimdan ustuvor qadriyat sanaladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan fan arbobi, professor X.O. Shayxova o'z tadqiqotlarida ayollarning jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvidagi o'zni, zamonaviy va milliy fazilatlarini masalalarini markaziy o'ringa qo'yadi. Unga ko'ra, ayollar tengligini ta'minlash, ularning fikrlash madaniyatini rivojlantirish, jamiyatdagi mavqeini oshirish va ularga xos qadriyatlarni chuqurroq rivojlantirish mustaqil davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Xotin-qizlarning madaniy, axloqiy va intellektual salohiyatini oshirish, ularning onalik vazifasiga jiddiy qarashga o'rgatish mustaqillikning asosiy tamoyillaridan hisoblanadi.

O'zbek oilasida qizlarning go'zal xulqli bo'lishi doimiy talab sifatida qo'yilgan. Axloq-odob nafaqat nazariy bilim, balki kundalik hayotda qo'llanishi bilan ahamiyatli bo'ladi. Bu esa ota-onaning mas'uliyatiga bog'liq. Ayniqsa, qizlar tarbiyasida asosiy rol onalarga to'g'ri keladi. Tarixan ota oilaning moddiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish bilan shug'ullansa, onalar bolalarga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. "Sut bilan kirgan, jon bilan chiqadi" degan xalq naqli bejiz aytilmagan.

So'nggi yillarda ba'zi oilalarda farzand tarbiyasida salbiy holatlar kuzatilmoqda. Bu holat otalarning e'tiborsizligi, beparvoligi natijasida yuzaga kelmoqda. Ko'p hollarda ota-onalar farzandining xatti-harakatidan norozilik bildiradilar. Ayrim hollarda esa, farzandlar "Mehribonlik uylari"ga topshirilmoqda. Bu esa milliy qadriyatlarimizga zid holat sanaladi.

Xususan, qizlar tarbiyasining izdan chiqishi jamiyatga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Agar bilim, tajriba va qadriyatlar qizlarga yetkazilmasa, bu oila va jamiyatning inqirozga yuz tutishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun onalarning tarbiyaviy roli muhim sanaladi. Agar qizlar yoshligidan ijtimoiy faol, ongli shaxs sifatida shakllansa, ular kelajakda barkamol onalarga aylanishadi. Xulosa shuki, har bir jamiyatning taraqqiyoti ijtimoiy faol qizlarning tarbiyasiga chambarchas bog'liqdir.[3]

Qizlar tarbiyasining etnopedagogik jihatlarini tabaqalashtirib o'rganish, masalaning turli qirralarini yoritishga imkon beradi. Uzoq vaqt davomida pedagogika milliy ildizlardan uzilgan holda neytral tusda bo'lib qoldi. Bu esa ta'lim-tarbiya sifatining pasayishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Talaba xotin-qizlarda ijtimoiy faol shaxs sifatlarini shakllantirish qadim zamonlardan psixologik-pedagogik muammo sifatida qaralgan. Tarixda odatda o'g'il bolalar tarbiyasiga katta e'tibor qaratilgan. Qizlarga esa tikuvchilik, kashta tikish kabi an'anaviy hunarlar o'rgatilgan. Ammo tarixiy manbalar qizlar faqat bu bilan cheklanmaganini ko'rsatadi.

Islom dini ham yosh avlod tarbiyasiga katta urg'u beradi. Payg'ambarimiz Muhammad (s.a.v.) "Farzandni go'zal odob bilan tarbiyalash ko'p sadaqadan afzal" deganlar. Shuningdek, farzandlarga foydali kasblarni o'rgatish ham buyurilgan.[4]

Ijodiy va ijtimoiy faollik bo'yicha tarixda Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur va uning avlodlari namunadir. Bobur va uning farzandlari adabiyot, tarix, san'atga chuqur qiziqish bildirgan. Jumladan, Gulbadan begim "Humoyunnoma" asarini yozgan. Boburiylar davrida ta'lim va tarbiya masalalariga katta e'tibor qaratilgan.

Sharq allomalari Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Forobiy, Ibn Sino, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Alisher Navoiy va boshqalar o'z asarlarida ta'lim-tarbiya masalalariga chuqur yondashib, ijtimoiy tarbiya asoslarini belgilab berganlar. Jadid pedagoglari – Behbudiy, Munavvarqori, Avloniy, Hamza Hakimzoda singari ma'rifatchilar esa o'sib kelayotgan avlodni jamiyat hayotiga tayyorlashni ta'kidlaganlar.

Zamonaviy olimlar ham bu boradagi tadqiqotlarni davom ettirmoqda. Masalan, psixolog V.M. Karimova o'zbek yoshlarining oila haqidagi tasavvurlarini o'rgangan. Pedagog A.Q. Munavvarov oilaning ijtimoiy tarbiyada tutgan o'rnini tahlil qilgan. O.Musurmonova esa oilada ma'naviy madaniyatni shakllantirishga e'tibor qaratadi. U oilaviy tarbiyani nihol parvarishiga o'xshatib, undagi tarbiya turlari – axloq, vatanparvarlik, estetik, jismoniy tarbiya kabi jihatlarning oilada shakllanishini ta'kidlaydi.[5]

Shuningdek, M.Inomova, Sh.Atadjanova, Sh.Shodmonova kabi olimlar bolalarni ijtimoiy hayotga tayyorlash masalasini yosh davrlari asosida tadqiq etganlar. Oila nafaqat dam olish joyi, balki tarbiyaning muhim manbai sifatida qaraladi.

Xotin-qizlarning oiladagi va jamiyatdagi o'rnini tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etib borayotgan ijtimoiy-psixologik jarayonlardan biridir. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ayol nafaqat farzand tarbiyachisi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining faol ishtirokchisidir. Ayollar oiladagi axloqiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirishda, yosh avlodga milliy an'analar, odob-axloq me'yorlarini singdirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Oila muhitining sog'lomligi bevosita onaning ma'naviy va ruhiy yetukligiga bog'liq.[6]

So'nggi yillarda o'tkazilgan ijtimoiy so'rovlar natijasiga ko'ra, xotin-qizlar o'zining ijtimoiy faolligi, ta'lim olishga bo'lgan intilishi va jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqi bilan ajralib turmoqda. Jumladan, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qiyotgan talabalarning katta qismini ayollar tashkil etmoqda, bu esa ularning kelajakda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarda yetakchi bo'lib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Oilaviy munosabatlarda esa ayolning mehr-oqibatli, fidokor va bag'rikeng bo'lishi oilaning mustahkamligini ta'minlovchi asosiy omillardan biri sifatida qaraladi. Ayol — oila tayanchi, uning mustahkamligi, tinchligi va barqarorligining kafolati. Erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi o'zaro hurmat va mas'uliyatli munosabat oilaviy muhitga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi natijalarga erishildi:[7]

- O'zbek oilasida ayolning axloqiy-ruhiy ta'siri yuqori baholandi;
- Ta'lim olayotgan xotin-qizlarning aksariyati o'z kasbiy va ijtimoiy o'rnini anglab yetgan;
- Oilaviy qadriyatlar va farzand tarbiyasida ayolning roli barqarorlik va ma'naviyatni ta'minlaydi;
- Ayollarning ijtimoiy faoliyatga jalb etilishi ularning oilaviy ahvoriga salbiy emas, aksincha, ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgani aniqlandi.

XULOSA

Xotin-qizlarning oilada va jamiyatdagi o'rnini tobora kuchayib borayotgan bugungi globallashuv davrida ularning ta'lim, tarbiya va oilaviy munosabatlardagi ishtiroki o'ta muhim ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida qaralmoqda. Ayolning farzand tarbiyasidagi mas'uliyati, jamiyatdagi faol pozitsiyasi, ma'naviyati va intellektual salohiyati oilaning barqarorligi va jamiyatning ma'naviy yuksalishida hal qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, ayollar faqatgina oilaviy doirada emas, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy sohalarda ham faol ishtirok etayotganlari jamiyat taraqqiyotiga bevosita ta'sir qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, ta'lim olgan, kasb-hunar egallagan, o'z huquq va majburiyatlarini yaxshi anglagan xotin-qizlar sog'lom avlodni tarbiyalashda, sog'lom muhitni shakllantirishda katta hissa qo'shmoqda.

Shuningdek, oilaviy munosabatlarda ayollarning mehribonlik, sabr-toqat va bag'rikenglik fazilatlari orqali oilaviy barqarorlik, totuvlik va o'zaro hurmatga asoslangan munosabatlar qaror topayotgani aniqlandi. Bu esa farzandlarning sog'lom ruhiy rivojlanishi, jamiyatda barkamol inson sifatida shakllanishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

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5-ilova

QIZ BOLALAR TARBIYASIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLAR VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR

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ANNOTAYSIYA: Mazkur maqolada qiz bolalarni tarbiyalash jarayonida milliy qadriyatlarining tarbiyaviy, ma'naviy va estetik ahamiyati hamda zamonaviy yondashuvlar bilan uyg'unlashuvi har tomonlama tahlil etiladi. Ayniqsa, oila muhitida onaning tutgan o'rni, qadimiy urf-odatlar, axloqiy mezonlar, an'anaviy madaniyat va zamonaviy psixopedagogik tamoyillarning o'zaro uzviy bog'liqligi ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. Maqolada shuningdek, qiz bolalarning intellektual va ijtimoiy rivojlanishida innovatsion ta'lim uslublari, gender tenglik tamoyillari, huquqiy asoslar va globallashtirish sharoitidagi ijtimoiy chaqiriqlarga mos tarbiya strategiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot asosida milliylik va zamonaviylik uyg'unligini ta'minlovchi samarali tarbiya modelini shakllantirish bo'yicha muhim ilmiy-amaliy xulosalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qiz bola tarbiyasi, milliy qadriyat, zamonaviylik, oila, ona, gender tenglik, tarbiya, ta'lim.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье всесторонне анализируется воспитательное, нравственное и эстетическое значение национальных ценностей в процессе воспитания девочек, а также их интеграция с современными педагогическими подходами. Особое внимание уделяется роли матери в семейной среде, взаимосвязи между традиционными обычаями, моральными нормами, культурным наследием и современными психолого-педагогическими принципами. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы интеллектуального и социального развития девочек с использованием инновационных методов обучения, принципов гендерного равенства, правовых основ и стратегий воспитания, адаптированных к вызовам глобализации. На основе проведенного исследования предлагаются важные научно-практические выводы по формированию эффективной модели воспитания, обеспечивающей гармонию национальной идентичности и современности.

Ключевые слова: воспитание девочек, национальные ценности, современность, семья, мать, гендерное равенство, воспитание, образование.

ANNOTATION: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the educational, moral, and aesthetic significance of national values in the upbringing of girls, as well as their integration with modern approaches. Special attention is given to the role of mothers in the family environment, the interconnection of traditional customs, moral standards, cultural heritage, and contemporary psycho-pedagogical principles. The article also explores the intellectual and social development of girls through innovative educational methods, principles of gender equality, legal foundations, and educational strategies that respond to modern societal challenges under globalization. Based on the research findings, the article presents important scientific and practical conclusions for shaping an effective upbringing model that harmonizes national and modern values.

Keywords: upbringing of girls, national values, modernity, family, mother, gender equality, education, teaching.

Tarbiya xalqning ma'naviy-axloqiy asosidir. Ayniqsa, qiz bolalar tarbiyasi jamiyat madaniyatining, axloqining, kelajak avlod dunyoqarashining ko'zgusidir. O'zbek xalqida qiz bola "uy bekasi", "kelajak ona", "millat tarbiyachisi" sifatida e'zozlanadi. Shu sababli uni tarbiyalashda milliy qadriyatlar asosiy o'rin tutadi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy globallashtirish davrida innovatsion yondashuvlar va gender tenglik kabi yangi talablar ham ushbu jaraonga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda [6].

Milliy qadriyatlar – bu har bir millatning tarixiy xotirasi, hayot falsafasi va ma'naviy ustunidir. Ayniqsa, o'zbek oilasida qiz bola tarbiyasi har doim e'tibor markazida bo'lib kelgan. Qiz bola – ertangi ona, jamiyatga kamolga yetgan shaxsni taqdim etuvchi zamin. Shu sababli, uni tarbiyalashda ham an'anaviy qadriyatlar, ham zamonaviy yondashuvlar uyg'unlashtirilishi lozim [1].

Milliy qadriyat – bu avloddan avlodga o'tgan tarixiy xotira, ijtimoiy me'yor, axloqiy-ruhiy yo'riqnoma. O'zbek xalqining milliy qadriyatlari qatoriga hayo, ibo, or-nomus, oila sha'nini muqaddas bilish, ota-onani hurmat qilish, pazandalik, mehmondo'stlik, qanoat, ibodatgo'ylik, Vatanga sadoqat, saranjomlik kabi fazilatlar kiradi [2].

Masalan, xalq orasida “Qiz bola — elning or-nomusi”, “Qizni erkalat, u qadr topadi”, “Uyda qiz bo'lsa, fayz bo'ladi” kabi maqolalar bejiz emas. Bu gaplar orqali milliy qadriyatlar bilan tarbiya asosidagi qarashlar ifodalanaadi.

Qiz bola axloqiy tarbiya orqali nafaqat o'zini, balki kelajakdagi farzandlarini ham tarbiyalaydi. Shuning uchun ham xalq orasida “Onaning o'rgatgani – umr yo'liga yo'ldiroq” deb aytiladi [1].

Ona – tarbiyaning birinchi murabbiyidir. Ayniqsa, qiz bola tarbiyasida onaning har bir harakati, so'zi, ko'z qarashi axloqiy namunadir. Qiz bola ona orqali qadriyatlarni amalda ko'radi, anglaydi, va hayotga tatbiq qiladi [3].

Masalan, “Oila” o'yini orqali 3–6 yoshli qiz bolaga mehr, muloyimlik, oila muhitidagi o'zaro hurmat va g'amxo'rlik fazilatlarini singdiriladi. Onaning pazandalikda qiziga yordam berishi ham urf-odatlar, mehnat madaniyati va samarali muloqotni shakllantiradi [12].

Milliy qadriyatlar – bu xalqning axloqiy, estetik, ijtimoiy va ma'naviy qarashlarini mujassam etgan tushunchalar tizimidir. Ota-bobolarimiz qiz bolaga “uy bekasi”, “kelajak onasi”, “ibrat namunasi” sifatida munosabatda bo'lganlar. Shu boisdan qizlarga ibo, hayo, or-nomus, pazandalik, tozalikka rioya qilish kabi fazilatlar bolalikdan o'rgatilgan [2].

Bugungi globallashuv, raqamli dunyo va gender tenglik masalalari qiz bola tarbiyasiga zamonaviy yondashuvlarni talab qilmoqda. Bu yondashuvlar quyidagilardir:

- STEAM ta'limi (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, san'at, matematika);
- Media savodxonlik;
- Psixologik barqarorlikni rivojlantirish;
- Kasbiy yo'naltirish tarbiyasini ўz ichiga oladi [5][8].

Misol: “InnoGirls” dasturi orqali kўplab qizlar dasturlash, robototexnika, grafik dizayn kabi sohalarda etuk mалакаларни egallashmoqda.

Bugungi globallashuv davrida faqat urf-odatlar bilan cheklanib qolish yetarli emas. Qiz bolalar maktabgacha ta'limdan boshlab media savodxonlik, muloqot madaniyati, kasb tanlash, psixologik barqarorlik kabi zamonaviy bilimlarga ega bo'lishlari lozim [4]. Interfaol metodlar, STEAM yondashuvi, texnologik kompetensiyalar orqali qizlar nafaqat madaniyatli, balki raqobatbardosh bo'lib voyaga yetadi [5].

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning “Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi”da ta'kidlanganidek: “Biz kuchli iqtisodiyot bilan bir qatorda kuchli ma'naviyatga tayanamiz. Bu ma'naviyat ajdodlarimizning qadriyatlariga suyanadi” [6].

2019-yildan boshlab qizlar uchun nikoh yoshi 18 yosh etib belgilangani, “Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar to'g'risida”gi qonunning qabul qilinishi – qizlar tarbiyasiga zamonaviy yondashuvning huquqiy asosidir [3][7].

Qiz bolalarning ta'lim olish huquqi, shaxsiy rivojlanish va jamiyatda erkin ishtirok etish imkoniyatlari bugun davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylangan. Bu esa tarbiya jarayonida faqat “urushib” emas, balki o'z imkoniyatiga ishonishga undovchi ijobiy psixologik muhit yaratishni talab qiladi [8].

Milliy qadriyatlar bilan bir qatorda umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni ham tarbiyaga qo'shish muhim: inson huquqlari, tinchliksevarlik, ekologik madaniyat, sog'lom turmush tarzi, hamjihatlik. Bu qadriyatlar nafaqat diniy, balki ilmiy asoslangan yondashuvlar bilan uyg'un holda qiz bolalarning tafakkurini shakllantiradi [9].

Qiz bola tarbiyasi – bu oddiy ma’naviy-tarbiyaviy vazifa emas, balki xalqning kelajagini yaratish demakdir. Milliy qadriyatlar orqali tarbiyalangan qizlar – yurtning kelajak fidoyilari, zamonaviy tafakkurga ega, barkamol onalar, ta’sirchan liderlar, ma’rifatparvar jamoatchilar bo’lib voyaga yetadi.

Bugun qiz bola tarbiyasida an’anaviy qadriyatlarni asrab qolgan holda, ularni quyidagi kreativ yondashuvlar bilan uyg’unlashtirish zarur:

✔ **1. “Qadriyatlar haftaligi” loyihasi:**

Maktab va mahallalarda har oyda “milliy qadriyatlar haftaligi” tashkil qilinib, qizlar pazandalik, to’qimachilik, ibo va hayo odoblari, xalq o’yinlari, milliy libos dizayni kabi qadriyatlarni amalda namoyish qiladilar.

✔ **2. “Qizlar klubi: Ibo+Innovatsiya” dasturi:**

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali faol qizlar ishtirokida qadriyatlar asosida raqamli video-loyihalar, podkastlar, TikTok ijtimoiy loyihalari, “axloqiy challenge”lar o’tkazish — milliy qadriyatlarni yoshlar orasida zamonaviy formatda targ’ib qilishga xizmat qiladi.

✔ **3. “Ayollar madaniy merosi” mobil ilovasi:**

Qizlar uchun interaktiv mobil dastur orqali qadimgi udumlar, o’zbek ayollarining tarixdagi o’rni, xalq og’zaki ijodi, oilaviy maslahatlar, psixologik tavsiyalar beriladigan platforma yaratish foydali bo’ladi.

✔ **4. “Qizlar uchun ibrat maktablari”:**

Har bir tumanda ibratli, o’qimishli, faol onalar boshchiligida qizlar uchun tarbiyaviy uchrashuvlar, seminarlar va hayotiy maslahatlar maktabini yo’lga qo’yish samarali natija beradi.

✔ **5. “Milliy qadriyatlar laboratoriyasi”:**

Ta’lim muassasalarida milliy tarbiyani sinf darslariga integratsiya qilish bo’yicha ustozlar ishtirokida yaratmalar, kreativ dars ishlanmalari, simulyatsiya o’yinlari ishlab chiqiladi.

Milliy qadriyatlar – bu muzeyda saqlanadigan tarixiy eksponat emas, balki har bir yurakda yashaydigan tirik tamoyildir. Uni zamon bilan uyg’unlashtirish esa bizning tarixiy mas’uliyatimiz. Bugungi qizlarga o’z millatiga sadoqatli, lekin fikrlashda zamonaviy, axloqda esa bebaho qadriyatlar bilan bezangan inson sifatida qarash – bizning eng muhim tarbiyaviy strategiyamiz bo’lishi kerak.

Qiz bola tarbiyasi – bu jamiyatning ertangi qiyofasidir. Milliy qadriyatlar negizida tarbiyalangan, lekin zamonaviy fikrlaydigan, bilimli, ijtimoiy faolligi kuchli qizlar – Yangi O’zbekiston taraqqiyotining tayanchi bo’ladi. Shu bois, tarbiyada milliy va zamonaviy yondashuvlarning uyg’unligi asosida uzviy model yaratish bugunning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biridir.

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5-ilova

***MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TIZIMIDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA
ULARDAN FOYDALANISH***

Yuldasheva Manzura Umarovna
Jizzax viloyati Paxtakor tumani 1-son politexnikumi
Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti uslubchisi mutaxassisligi
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Ta'lim yangi bosqichga ko'tarilmoqda, o'quvchilar fikr darajasi kengaymoqda, axborot olish osonlashmoqda, bunday o'sish jarayonida o'qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanmaslik darsning samaradorligini pasaytirib yuboradi.

Davlatimiz rahbari Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Mustaqil fikrlaydigan, yuksak intellektual va ma'naviy salohiyatga ega bo'lib, dunyo miqyosida o'z tengdoshlariga hech qaysi sohada bo'sh kelmaydigan insonlar bo'lib kamol topishi, baxtli bo'lishi uchun davlatimiz va jamiyatimizning bor kuch va imkoniyatlarini safarbar etamiz".

Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishdagi asosiy tamoyillardan biri ta'lim tuzilishini va mazmunini isloh qilishdir. Buning uchun yuqori malakali, raqobatbardosh mutaxassislar tayyorlash, ta'lim bo'yicha kadrlarning faoliyatini uyg'unlashtirish, ta'lim innovatsiyalari, ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni ta'lim jarayoniga joriy etish asosiy vazifamizdir. Barchamizga ma'lum, innovatsion texnologiyalar o'z-o'zidan ta'lim tizimiga kirib kelmaydi. Bu jarayonda ta'lim beruvchi va ta'lim oluvchining yangilikka intilishi, ularning o'ziga xos ijodiy tafakkurga ega ekanligi, o'zaro uzviylik va uzluksizlik aloqasi ta'lim tizimini innovatsiyalashtirishga muhim asos bo'ladi.

Maktabgacha ta'limda dastlab tarbiyachi faoliyatini o'zgartirmay turib, ta'limda bir qadam ham oldinga siljib bo'lmaydi. Chunki o'quvchiga birinchi bo'lib boshlang'ich bilimlar birinchi o'qituvchisi tomonidan beriladi. Tarbiyachi qachonki, mas'uliyatli, ijodkor va faolligini oshirmas ekan, u ta'lim berayotgan kelajak avlod intellektual salohiyatga ega bo'la olmaydi. Shuning uchun maktabgacha ta'limni rivojlantirishda bo'lajak mutaxassislar faoliyati va yangilikka intilish motivatsiyasini, bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantirib, belgilangan maqsadga yo'naltirishimiz lozim

Maktabgacha ta'limda innovatsion jarayonlarni amalga oshirish, bu tizimga yangiliklar kiritish, o'quv jarayonlarining tuzilishini yangilash, avvaldan mavjud bo'lgan holatdan o'zgargan, farq qiluvchi ta'limni takomillashtirishda innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash, yaxshi natija beradigan mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish va ulardan foydalanish kerak. Tajribadan o'tgan, ketma-ketlikda qo'llanadigan innovatsion texnologiyalar kafolatlangan natijani beradi. Bunday innovatsiyalar o'qitishning muayyan vazifalarini hal

qilish uchun tayyor texnologik xarita vositasini bajaradi. Avvaldan loyihalashtirilgan har bir innovatsiya ma'lum prinspga ega bo'lib, u ta'lim oluvchida bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarning sifatli shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Maktabgacha ta'limni rivojlantirish, zaruriy darajada-gi natijani olish uchun ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish, bajarayotgan funksiyasini ijobiy tomonga yo'naltirish, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish kerak.

Maktabgacha ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanilganda tarbiyachining mahorati va ta'lim oluvchining mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmasi shakllanib boradi. Innovatsion texnologiyalardan tarbiyachi ta'limda eng ko'p qo'llanilayotganlari multimedia va videodarslar hisoblanadi. Ta'lim tizimida multimedia texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ta'lim oluvchilarda shaxsiy individual xususiyatlari, o'quv jarayonlarida faolligi, har bir mavzuga ijodiy yondashuvi va axborot bilan ishlash kompetensiyalarining rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Ta'lim jarayonida multimedia vositalarini ishlatish haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan tarbiyachi ta'lim sifatining pasayishiga sababchi bo'lib qoladi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda yangidan tashkil qilingan ta'lim tizimida innovatsion texnologiyalar, multimedia vositalari va videodars loyihalari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, xalqaro tajribalar imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanilmoqda.

Maktabgacha ta'limda multimedia texnologiyalari, 5-6 yosh bolalarning videodarslar multfilmlar tarbiyaviy jarayonning samaradorligini oshiradi. Zamonaviy ta'lim. Nazariy tomondan o'rganilgan bilimlarni amaliyotda bajarishga olib keladi.

Videodars, multfilm har xil bolajonlar uchun mo'ljallangan o'yinlar loyihasida tarbiyachi mahorati alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bunda ta'lim oluvchilarning individualligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ularning shaxsiy intellektual va amaliy sohalarini qamrab oladi. Bog'cha Maktab o'quvchilari uchun televideniya orqali berilayotgan videodarslarni tayyorlash va uni tasvirga olish bo'yicha soha xodimlaridan iborat tashkiliy-ijodiy guruh ish faoliyatini amalga oshirmoqda. Bolajonlar ota-onalar bilan hamkorlikda telefon yoki internet texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda har o'yinlar, multfilmlardan ham bilim olishlari uchun tavsiyalar topishlari mumkin. Xulosa qilib aytganda, innovatsion texnologiya- bu ilmiy izlanishlar, ishlanmalar yaratish, tajriba-sinov ishlari olib borish fan-texnika yutuqlaridan foydalangan holda bolajonlarga yangi bilim berishdan iboratdir. Ta'lim oluvchilarni bilimli, intellektual salohiyatli qilib tarbiyalash va axborot bilan ishlash kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish uchun bugun biz tarbiyachilar doimo oldinga qarab intilishimiz, maktabgacha ta'limni rivojlantirish yo'lida yaratilayotgan innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishimiz va har tomonlama o'z kasbimizga sadoqat bilan xizmat qilishimiz kerak.

5-ilova

KO'NGIL OFTOBI

*Axborot -kutubxona markazi
abonement va foydalanuvchilarga
xizmat ko'rsatish xizmati rahbari S.Safarbekova*

Bitta qizni o'qitsak, butun oilaga ta'lim bergan bo'lamiz. Agar oila bilimli, ma'rifatli bo'lsa, jamiyatning ongi, madaniy darajasi ham yuksaladi. Ayollari o'qimishli va kasb-hunarli bo'lgan yurtda tinchlik va taraqqiyot bo'ladi. Ayollari ma'rifatli bo'lgan xalq albatta baxtli bo'ladi.

Sh. Mirziyoyev

Otasi o'qiganning biri o'qiydi,

Onasi o'qiganning bari o'qiydi.

M. Behbudiy

Farzand tarbiyasi avvalo oilada boshlangandek, ularda kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda ham oilaning o'rni nihoyatda kattadir. Ayniqsa, bolani ma'naviyatli, ilmga va kitobga tashna qilib tarbiyalash onalar zimmasidagi vazifalar sirasiga kiradi.

Shu boisdan, yurtimizda har oyning 17-sanasi "Kitobxon onalar" kuni hisoblanadi.

Xususan, G'allaorol tuman axborot-kutubxona markazi tomonidan har oyda "Kitobxon onalar" kuni tumandagi o'qituvchi, xodim onalar, ayollar va o'quvchi qizlar ishtirokida o'tkazildi.

Ko'ngil oftobi

Axborot -kutubxona markazi abonement va foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish xizmati rahbari S.Safarbekova

Har daqiqa donishmandlarning bilim xazinasi bilan oshna eta oladi.

Inson hayotida kitobning o'rni beqiyosdir.

Kitob o'qish nafaqat so'z boyligini ko'paytiradi, balki umumiy savodxonlikni ham oshiradi. Muxtaram Prezidentimiz 2019 yil 7 -iyunda qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Aholisiga Axborot - kutubxona xizmat ko'rsatishni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risidagi qarorga asosan bizning G'allaorol tumanimizda ham 2019 yil dekabr oyida Axborot- kutubxona markazi tashkil qilindi va o'z ish faoliyatini boshladi. Markazimizning kitob fondi 15127 donani tashkil qilib 7260 mingdan ziyod kitobxonlarga xizmat qilmoqda. Tumanimizning chekka hududlari aholi zinch qatorlarida ko'chma kutubxonalar tashkil qilingan. Qisqa vaqt davomida Axborot- kutubxona markazi xodimlari kitobxonlikni targ'ib qilish bo'yicha bir qancha ishlarni amalga oshirib kelishmoqda. Bunda tashqari xodimlarimiz reja asosida imkoniyati cheklangan fuqorolar va keksa kitobxonlarni uylariga borib kitob elitib xizmatini ko'rsatib ko'pchilik kitobxonlarni olqishiga sazovor bo'lmoqdalar. Kutubxonamiz yangi adabiyotlar bilan boyitilgan. Kitob javonimizdan jahon adabiyoti durdonalari, o'zbek va qardosh xalq yozuvchilarning asarlari, shu jumladan bolalar adabiyoti o'rin olgan. Bu yaratilgan sharoitlar kitobxonlarga yanada quvonch bag'ishlab kitob o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yanada oshiradi degan umiddamiz.

Kitobdan yaxshi do'st bo'lmas .

Kitob shunday do'stki , uni o'qisangiz ,
bilimingiz oshadi.

Kitob shunday do'stki , bilmagan narsangizni bildiradi.

Kitob shunday do'stki , yolg'iz qolganingizda sizga hamroh bo'ladi.

Kitob shunday do'stki , qancha siz asroringiz bo'lsa nihon tutadi.

Kitob shunday bebaho ne'matki , dunyoviy fanlarni o'qib o'rgansangiz , bilimingiz ziyoda bo'lib , el yurtga , vatanga taraqqiyoting ulkan hissalar qo'shish imkonini beradi.

Badiiy kitoblarni o'qisangiz bilimingiz , odobingiz yuksaladi.

Diniy ma'rifiy kitoblarni o'qisangiz , dunyoda izzat hurmatli oxiratda aziz bo'lishingizga sabab bo'ladi.

Kitobdan yaxshi yor bo'lmas.

Ma'lumki, ayni paytda yurtimizda kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Xususan, Hukumatimizning 2020-yil 14-dekabrda 787-sonli qarori bilan 2020-2025 yillarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish va qo'llab quvvatlash Milliy dasturi tasdiqlandi. Dasturga asosan, "Kitobsevar millat" shiori ostida yil davomida qator tadbirlar o'tkazilmoqda.

Kutubxonaga sayohat ,Kitoblar ko'rgazmasi, asar taqdimoti, "Tafakkur charxi" kabi o'yinlari ham tashkil etilgan . Joriy yilda yurtimizda jadidchilik milliy ma'rifatparvarlik harakatining namoyondasi M.Behbudiyning 150 yilligi ham keng nishonlanmoqda.

"Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy-millat otasi, Turon dahosi" shiori ostida targ'ibot tadbirlari olib borilmoqda allomaning hayoti, ijodi va faoliyati haqida ma'lumotlar tayyorlanmoqda

Jaholat va tarbiyasizlikka qarshi ma'rifat ulug'langan, ilm-ma'rifatning qadr- qiymati zo'r mahorat bilan bayon qilingan "Padarkush" dramasi yuzasidan bahs-munozaralar o'tkazilib kelmoqda.

Kitob barcha bunyodkorlik, yaratuvchanlik va aql-idrokning, ilm-u donishning asosidir, hayotni o'rgatuvchi murabbiydir. A.Temur.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 7-iyundagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisiga axborot-kutubxona xizmati ko'rsatishni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ 4354-sonli qarori ijrosini ta'minlash yuzasidan G'allaorol tuman axborot -kutubxona markazi tomonidan "Ko'chma kutubxonalar", "Mahalla

kutubxonalari" faoliyatini takomillashtirish, hududlarda rejali ravishda "Kitob o'qish soatlari"ni tashkil qilish, kitobxonlar sonini oshirish, fuqarolarni kitobxonlikka targ'ib qilish maqsadida ko'chma kutubxona tashkil etilgan.

5-ilova

АЁЛ-ОИЛА НУРИДИР,АЁЛ-ЖАМИЯТ РУХИДИР.

Azimova Gulhayo Abduholiqovna

Sh.Rashidov tumani 30-umumiy orta ta'lim maktabi

АННОТАЦИЯ:Ушбу маколада аёлларнинг оиладаги ва жамиятдаги ижтимоий ва психологик урни,уларнинг тарбия,таълим,оилавий мувозанат ҳамда ижтимоий фаолликдаги рули хақида фикр юритилади.

Аёллар таълим-тарбия оркали жамият тараққиётига қандай ҳисса қўшаётгани,ютуқлари,мавжуд муаммолари ва уни бартараф этиш усуллари ёритилади.

Шунингдек,муаммоларнинг бошланғич таълим тизимидаги шахсий тажрибаси асосида аёлларни қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилган давлат сиёсатининг амалий натижалари ҳам қўрсатиб утилади.Маколада гендер тенглик ,ижтимоий адолат ,педагогик ёндашув ва манавий қадриятлар уйғунлиги хақида фикр юритилади.

КАЛИТ СУЗЛАР:Хотин-қизлар,таълим,оила,тарбия,аёл,укитувчи,ижтимоий фаоллик,имкониятлар,гендер тенглик,шахсий тажриба.

Аёл-инсоният манавиятининг оила ва жамият тараққиётининг асосий таянчи сифатида қадрланади.Тарихий ва замонавий тажрибалар шуни қўрсатадики,аёлга берилган этибор-қўллаш авлодга,жамият руҳиятига,ижтимоий тараққиётга қўйилган сармоядир.Президентимиз Ш.Мирзиёев бу борада қўйидаги фикрларни таъкидлаганлар:"Агар уғилни ўқитсанг битта одамни ўқитган бу ласан,агар қизни ўқитсанг-бутун миллатни ўқитган бўласан"

Ушбу нутқи оркали юртбошимиз аёлнинг ўқимишлилиги,манавий юксаклиги ва фаолияти,оила барқарорлиги ва жамият уйғунлигининг бош мезони эканлигига ишора қиладди.

АЁЛЛАРНИНГ ЮТУҚЛАРИ:ОИЛА ВА ТАЛИМ СОҲАСИДАБугунги кунда Ўзбекистон Республикасида аёлларнинг 60%дан ортиги таълим,соғлиқни сақлаш ва ижтимоий соҳаларда фаолият юритмоқда.Айниқса умумий ўрта таълим тизимида педагогларнинг қарийб 80% аёллардир.Бу нафакат рақам балки меҳр ва масъулият уйғунлигининг исботидир.Ўқувчининг дастлабки қадамлари айнан аёл ўқитувчининг сабр фидойилик ва билимига таянади.Бир суз билан айтганда ўқитувчи жамиятимиздаги мавжуд барча қасбларнинг шаклланишига пойдевор яратади.Шунингдек кейинги йилларда илмий тадқиқот институтлари,олий таълим муассасаларида фаолият юритаётган аёл олималарнинг сони ҳам ортиб бормоқда.2024 йилда 3000 нафардан ортиқ аёл

доктарантурада тахсил олди.Бу эса илм-фан соҳасида аёл салоҳиятини ушиб бораётганлигини кўрсатади

МУАММОЛАР ВА МАВЖУД ТУСИКЛАР.

Шунга қарамай айрим ҳудудларда аёллар, айниқса киз болалар ҳали-ҳануз эрта никоҳ, ананавий қарашлар ёки иқтисодий сабабларга қура талим олиш ҳуқуқидан четда қолмоқда. Базан оилавий масулият туфайли аёллар уз салоҳиятини тулик шакллантира олмапти. Аёлларнинг базиларида у зига ишончнинг пастлиги, психалогик тусиклар ҳам жамиятдаги аёл рулини тулик қурсата олмаётганига сабаб бўлиб қолмоқда.

ИМКОНИАТЛАР ВА ДАВЛАТ СИЁСАТИ.

Сунги йилларда мамлакатимизда аёлларни қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилган тизимли ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. "Аёллар дафтари", "Оила ва хотин кизлар комитаси" фаолияти аёлларнинг ҳуқуқий, иқтисодий, манавий ва психалогик жихатдан қўллаб-қувватлашга хизмат қилмоқда. Аёллар учун ажратилган имтиёзли кредитлар, қасб-хунар ургатувчи қўрсалар ва масофавий таълим дастурлари уларнинг иқтисодий мустақиллигини таъминламоқда.

Бундан ташқари кизлар учун олий таълимга киришга берилаётган алоҳида квоталар ҳам уларнинг илм олишга бўлган иштиёқини оширмоқда. Статистик маълумотларга қура 2023 йилда олий укув юртиларига қабул қилинган талабалар орасида аёллар улуши 48%га етган.

ШАХСИЙ ТАЖРИБА: ТАЛИМДА АЁЛ УРНИНИ АНГЛАШ.

Бошланғич синф уқитувчиси сифатида мен ҳар бир укувчининг тарбиясида онанинг қандай муҳим рул уйнашини амалда қуриб қелмоқдаман. Оилада онаси этиборли фаол ва билимли, фарзандининг уқиши ва тарбиясига бефарқ бўлмаган укувчилар синфда ижобий натижалар қўрсатиб қелмоқда. Бу ҳолатга қура биз уқитувчилар оналар билан узвий ҳамкорликни таълимнинг ажрамас қисми сифатида қабул қиламиз. Ҳатто, ота-онаси ажрашган моддий етишмовчиликда яшовчи лекин, онаси қатиятли бўлган укувчиларда ҳам рухий барқарорлик, мақсадлилиқ ва қатият қўзатиқмоқда. Бу эса шуни англатадики: аёл қучли бўлса жамият бардавом бўлади.

ҲУЛОСА ВА ТАҚЛИФЛАР.

Аёлларни фақатгина оила доирасида эмас балки талим сиёсат иқтисод ва бошқа фан соҳаларида етакчи сифатида қура олиш жамиятининг ривожланганлик мезонидир.

Аёллар учун яратилаётган имкониятларни янада қенгайтириш, психалогик ёрдам ва қасбий йуналтириш хизматларини ривожлантириш зарур.

Шунингдек, ёш кизларга урناق бўладиган аёл етакчилар, устозлар ва менторлар фаолиятини қучайтириш тавсия этилади.

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**KELAJAKNI TARBIYALAYOTGANLAR:
QIZLARNING OLIY TA'LIMDAGI O'RNI VA IMKONIYATLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni, ularga yaratilgan imkoniyatlar hamda mavjud to'siqlar tahlil qilinadi. So'nggi yillarda davlat tomonidan qabul qilingan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar va dasturlar qizlarning oliy ta'limga kirishi va ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etilishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada moliyaviy yordam, foizsiz kreditlar, grantlar, STEAM sohalaridagi kvotalar kabi rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, an'anaviy stereotiplar, hududiy tafovutlar va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar qizlarning ta'limdagi o'rnini cheklovchi asosiy omillar sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Kelajakda gender tengligini mustahkamlash, ijtimoiy himoyani takomillashtirish va ta'limdagi imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar taqdim etiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida qizlarning ta'lim va ilm-fandagi o'rnini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qizlar, oliy ta'lim, imkoniyatlar, rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar, gender tengligi, to'siqlar, O'zbekiston, ilm-fan, ta'lim siyosati, ijtimoiy himoya.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida demokratik islohotlar va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish jarayonida ayollarning, xususan, qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va ularga yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasidagi ishtirokini kengaytirish bo'yicha qator normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, davlat dasturlari va institutsional mexanizmlar joriy etildi. Oliy ta'lim tizimida qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish, zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalar bilan ta'minlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda huquqiy davlat asosida qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni, ularga yaratilgan imkoniyatlar va mavjud huquqiy asoslar tahlil qilinadi.

Qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni: huquqiy va amaliy asoslar

O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosatida ayollarning, xususan, qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish va ularning huquqiy himoyasini ta'minlash ustuvor vazifa sifatida belgilangan. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarning ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasidagi imkoniyatlarini oshirishga qaratilgan ko'plab normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, davlat dasturlari va loyihalar qabul qilindi.²⁰ Ushbu hujjatlar qizlarning oliy ta'limga kirishida imtiyozli shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ularning ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatga jalb etilishini rag'batlantirishga yo'naltirilgan.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2025-yil holatiga ko'ra, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar orasida qizlarning ulushi sezilarli darajada oshgan. Jumladan, bakalavriat bosqichida qizlar ulushi 52,4 foizni, magistraturada esa 62,3 foizni tashkil etmoqda. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida jami 813 ming nafar xotin-qiz tahsil olmoqda, bu esa ularning ta'lim tizimidagi faolligini yaqqol ko'rsatadi.²¹ Hududiy jihatdan qaraganda, Navoiy, Sirdaryo va Surxondaryo viloyatlarida qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi ulushi 55 foizdan

²⁰ *O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati. (2024). 2030-yilga qadar O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini 2024-yilda amalga oshirish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturida belgilangan vazifalarning ijrosi hamda 2025-yilda amalga oshirish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturini tasdiqlash to'g'risida Qaror (2024-yil 27-may, №PK-684-VII). O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi. <https://lex.uz/docs/-7482932>*

²¹ *Yuz.uz (2021). Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan talabalarning necha foizi qizlar? Davlat statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlariga asoslangan maqola. <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/oliy-talim-muassasalarida-tahsil-olayotgan-talabalarning-necha-foizi-qizlar>*

yuqori bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkichlar ularning ta'limga bo'lgan qiziqishini va davlat siyosatining samaradorligini tasdiqlaydi.²²

Davlat tomonidan qizlar uchun yaratilgan imtiyozlar qatorida kontrakt to'lovlarining davlat budjeti tomonidan qoplab berilishi, foizsiz kreditlar ajratilishi, "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi orqali xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qish uchun grantlar taqdim etilishi muhim o'rin tutadi. Bundan tashqari, STEAM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, san'at va matematika) yo'nalishlarida qizlar uchun maxsus kvotalar ajratilishi, ularni kasbiy tayyorgarlik va ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etish bo'yicha loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda. "PhD sari qadam" kabi loyihalar yosh olimlar ayollarining ilmiy-innovatsion faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi.

Huquqiy asoslar sifatida 2022-yil 7-martdagi PF-87-son Prezident farmoni "Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" hamda 2025-yil 18-martdagi SQ-102-V-son qarori "2030-yilga qadar O'zbekiston Respublikasida gender tengligini ta'minlash strategiyasi" kabi hujjatlar qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi ishtirokini kengaytirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu hujjatlar orqali qizlar uchun davlat granti asosida ajratiladigan qabul parametrlarining kamida 50 foizi aniq va tabiiy fanlar, texnika va tibbiyot yo'nalishlari orasida taqsimlanishi belgilangan.

Shuningdek, davlat tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Olimlar ayollar jamiyati" va boshqa ijtimoiy dasturlar qizlarning ilmiy faoliyatga jalb etilishini kuchaytirib, ularning kasbiy rivojlanishiga ko'maklashmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida, mamlakatda ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlar va tahlillar asosida aytish mumkinki, O'zbekistonda qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni nafaqat son jihatdan oshib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, ularning sifatli ta'lim olishlari, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatda faol ishtirok etishlari uchun ham keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, mavjud huquqiy va amaliy asoslar qizlarning ta'limdagi o'rnini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mavjud imkoniyatlar va rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar

O'zbekistonda qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida davlat tomonidan keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlar va rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar joriy etilgan. Bu mexanizmlar huquqiy asoslar bilan mustahkamlangan bo'lib, amaliy natijalar orqali samaradorligi tasdiqlanmoqda.

Birinchidan, ta'lim kontrakt to'lovlarini qoplash tizimi qizlar uchun katta imtiyoz yaratadi. 2023-yildan boshlab magistraturada o'qiyotgan qizlarning kontrakt to'lovlari to'liq davlat budjeti tomonidan qoplanmoqda, bu esa 23 ming nafar qizga ta'lim olish imkonini berdi. Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim, texnikum va kollej darajasida o'qiyotgan qizlar uchun 7 yil muddatga foizsiz kreditlar ajratilishi joriy etildi. Bu kreditlar orqali ta'lim xarajatlarini moliyalashtirishdagi to'siqlar sezilarli darajada kamaymoqda.²³

Ikkinchidan, ehtiyojmand oilalardan chiqqan, yetim yoki ota-onasini yo'qotgan qizlar uchun mahalliy byudjetdan ta'lim kontraktlari to'lanadi. Har yili 2 100 nafar bunday qizlar uchun ta'lim xarajatlari qoplanishi ta'minlanmoqda. Bu yordam ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qizlarning oliy ta'limga kirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.²⁴

²² **Kun.uz.** (2020). *O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar ochiqlandi* (16-iyun, 2020). <https://kun.uz/news/2020/06/16/ozbekiston-oliy-talim-tizimi-boyicha-statistik-malumotlar-ochiqlandi>

²³ **Yuz.uz.** (2022). *Xotin-qizlar uchun ulkan imkoniyatlar belgilandi* (30-iyun, 2022). O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti raisligida o'tkazilgan yig'ilish tafsilotlari. <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/xotin-qizlar-uchun-ulkan-imkoniyatlar-belgilandi>

²⁴ **Kun.uz.** (2021). *Xotin-qizlar uchun ta'limdagi yangi imtiyozlar e'lon qilindi: magistratura, kontrakt, tavsiyanomalar va boshqa imkoniyatlar* (2-oktyabr, 2021). <https://kun.uz/98308208>

Uchinchidan, “El-yurt umidi” jamg’armasi orqali har yili 50 nafar qiz bakalavriat, 10 nafari magistratura bosqichida xorijiy oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o’qish uchun grantlar oladi. Bu esa yosh olimlarning xalqaro ilmiy va ta’lim muhitida o’zini sinab ko’rishiga, zamonaviy bilim va tajriba olishiga imkon yaratadi.²⁵

To’rtinchidan, STEAM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, san’at va matematika) yo’nalishlarida qizlar uchun maxsus kvotalar ajratilib, ularni zamonaviy kasb va texnologiyalar sohasida tayyorlashga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. 2023-yilda 50 ming nafar qiz axborot texnologiyalari bo’yicha o’qitildi, bu sohada qizlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.²⁶

Beshinchidan, doktorantura bosqichida har yili kamida 300 ta maqsadli kvota qizlar uchun ajratilgan. “PhD sari qadam” loyihasi doirasida yosh olimlarning ilmiy-innovatsion faoliyatga keng jalb qilish va ularni xorijiy davlatlarda ilmiy amaliyotga yuborish mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan. Bu loyiha ilmiy salohiyatni oshirish va yangi tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, mutaxassisligi bo’yicha kamida besh yil mehnat stajiga ega bo’lgan, ehtiyojmand oilalardan chiqqan qizlar uchun alohida qabul kvotalari mavjud. Bu imkoniyatlar ishchi-xodimlar orasidan oliy ta’limga qayta kirishni rag’batlantiradi va kasbiy rivojlanishni qo’llab-quvvatlaydi.

Yuqoridagi imkoniyatlar va rag’batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar qizlarning oliy ta’limga kirishidagi moliyaviy, ijtimoiy va ilmiy to’siqlarni kamaytirishga, ularning ta’lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, bu chora-tadbirlar davlatning gender tengligini ta’minlash va ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan siyosatining muhim qismi hisoblanadi.

- Ta’lim kreditlari va grantlar tizimining samaradorligini o’rganish uchun statistik tahlil va so’rovnoma o’tkazish.
- Imtiyozli qabul kvotalari va rag’batlantiruvchi dasturlarning amaliy natijalarini huquqiy hujjatlar asosida tahlil qilish.
- Ilmiy loyihalar va startaplarda qizlarning ishtirokini baholash uchun ekspert intervyularini tashkil etish.
- Hududiy tafovutlar va ijtimoiy to’siqlarni aniqlash uchun maydon tadqiqotlari o’tkazish.

Bu metodlar yordamida qizlarning oliy ta’limdagi imkoniyatlari va rag’batlantiruvchi mexanizmlarning samaradorligi yanada chuqurroq o’rganilishi mumkin. Natijada, mavjud siyosatni takomillashtirish va yangi istiqbollarni belgilash uchun ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

To’siqlar va muammolar

O’zbekiston Respublikasida qizlarning oliy ta’limdagi ishtirokini kengaytirishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati va yaratilgan imkoniyatlarga qaramay, ularning ta’lim jarayonida duch kelayotgan to’siqlar va muammolar mavjudligini inkor etib bo’lmaydi.

Birinchidan, an’anaviy ijtimoiy stereotiplar va gender rollarga oid qadriyatlar qizlarning ilm-fan va texnika sohalarida faol ishtirok etishiga to’siq bo’lib qolmoqda.²⁷ Bu stereotiplar, ayniqsa, chekka

²⁵ O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati. (2024). *2030-yilga qadar O’zbekiston Respublikasida gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasini 2024-yilda amalga oshirish bo’yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturida belgilangan vazifalarning ijrosi hamda 2025-yilda amalga oshirish bo’yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturini tasdiqlash to’g’risida Qaror* (2024-yil 27-may, № IIK-684-VII). Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi – Lex.uz. <https://lex.uz/docs/-7482932>

²⁶ O’zbekiston Respublikasi Rasmiy Hukumat Portali (gov.uz). (2024). *Xotin-qizlarning oliy ta’lim va ilm-fandagi ishtiroki tobora kengaymoqda* (28-mart, 2024). O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi xabariga asosan. <https://gov.uz/oz/edu/news/view/39147>

²⁷ O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF-87-son farmoni “Oila va xotin-qizlarni tizimli qo’llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlarni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”, 2022-yil 7-mart.

hududlarda kuchli bo'lib, qizlarning oliy ta'limga kirishida va kasbiy rivojlanishida salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.²⁸

Ikkinchidan, hududlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tafovutlar ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarining tengsizligiga olib kelmoqda. Masalan, qishloq joylarda yashovchi qizlar uchun oliy ta'limga kirish, moddiy yordam olish va zamonaviy ta'lim muassasalariga yetib borish qiyin bo'lmoqda.

Uchinchi muammo sifatida, oilaviy sharoitlar va iqtisodiy holat ko'plab qizlarning ta'lim olishida to'siq bo'lib xizmat qiladi⁵. Ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj oilalardan chiqqan qizlar uchun davlat tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan yordamlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, bu yordamlarning yetarli emasligi va ayrim hollarda ma'lumot yetishmovchiligi sababli ularni to'liq qamrab olish qiyin kechmoqda.

To'rtinchidan, ilm-fan va texnologiya sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan qizlar mansabda ko'tarilish, rahbarlik lavozimlariga erishish jarayonida noxolis munosabatlar, homiladorlik va oilaviy majburiyatlar tufayli yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda.²⁹

Bu holatlar ularning ilmiy faoliyatda davom etishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, ta'lim muassasalarida va ish joylarida gender tengligini ta'minlash borasida mavjud qonun va siyosatlarining amaliyotda to'liq amalga oshirilmasligi ham muammolarni kuchaytiradi. Natijada, yuqori malakali va iqtidorli qizlar orasida ilm-fan va texnologiya sohalaridan chetlanish holatlari uchraydi. Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun ijtimoiy ongni oshirish, hududlararo imkoniyatlarni tenglashtirish, ijtimoiy himoya tizimini takomillashtirish va gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha amaliy chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish zarur.

Shuningdek, ta'lim muassasalari va ish joylarida ayollarga nisbatan noxolis munosabatlarga qarshi qat'iy chora ko'rish, homiladorlik va oilaviy majburiyatlarni hisobga olgan moslashuvchan siyosatni joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu yo'nalishlarda olib boriladigan ilmiy tadqiqotlar va amaliy ishlar qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kelajak istiqbollari va takliflar

Kelajakda O'zbekiston Respublikasida qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'lib qoladi. "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi doirasida xotin-qizlarning ta'lim, ilm-fan va ijtimoiy sohalaridagi faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu strategiya doirasida boshqaruv lavozimlarida, partiya faoliyatida, tadbirkorlik va oliy ta'limda ayollarning ulushi sezilarli darajada oshirilmoqda. Ta'lim sohasida xotin-qizlarning bandligi yuqori bo'lishiga qaramay, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlarida kamligi muammo sifatida qolmoqda. Shu bois, kelajakda ta'lim muassasalarida qizlarning huquqiy ongini oshirish, ularni ilmiy faoliyatga keng jalb etish va ularning ijtimoiy himoyasini mustahkamlashga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Davlat tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan imtiyozlar va rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar, jumladan, kontrakt to'lovlarini qoplash, foizsiz kreditlar, xorijiy OTMlarda o'qish uchun grantlar, STEAM sohalarida maxsus kvotalar, doktorantura uchun maqsadli kvotalar va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qizlarga ko'rsatilayotgan yordamlar kelajakda ham davom ettiriladi va yanada kengaytiriladi. Bu esa qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi ishtirokini oshirish, ularning ilmiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish va mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shish imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, gender tengligini ta'minlash va ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar doirasida ta'lim muassasalarida, ish joylarida va jamiyatda gender stereotiplarini bartaraf etish, ijtimoiy ongni oshirish va ayollarga nisbatan noxolis munosabatlarga qarshi kurashish istiqbolli yo'nalishlar sifatida belgilangan. Bu borada ilmiy tadqiqotlar, ijtimoiy kampaniyalar va qonunchilikni takomillashtirish orqali samarali natijalarga erishish ko'zda tutilmoqda.

Kelajakda qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini yanada oshirish uchun hududlararo imkoniyatlarni tenglashtirish, ijtimoiy himoya tizimini takomillashtirish, zamonaviy kasb va texnologiyalar

²⁸ Gender tengligini ta'minlash strategiyasi, SQ-297-IV-son, 2021-yil 28-may.

²⁹ Ayollar ilm-fan sohasida duch kelayotgan gender to'siqlari, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi, 2024.

bo'yicha ta'limni kengaytirish hamda ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatga jalb etishni kuchaytirish zarur. Bu esa mamlakatda ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida gender tengligini ta'minlash, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishni jadallashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "2030-yilgacha bo'lgan gender tengligi strategiyasi" va boshqa davlat dasturlari qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash, ularning ilmiy va kasbiy salohiyatini oshirish bo'yicha aniq yo'nalishlarni belgilab berdi. Ushbu yo'nalishlar doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar va yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar kelajakda qizlarning ta'lim, ilm-fan va ijtimoiy hayotdagi o'rnini yanada kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi, bu esa mamlakatning barqaror taraqqiyotiga muhim hissa qo'shadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda qabul qilingan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, jumladan Prezident farmonlari va gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan strategiyalar, qizlarning ta'lim olishidagi moliyaviy, ijtimoiy va ilmiy to'siqlarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Kontrakt to'lovlarini qoplash, foizsiz kreditlar, xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qish uchun grantlar, STEAM sohalarida maxsus kvotalar va doktorantura uchun maqsadli kvotalar kabi rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlar qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynamoqda.

Shu bilan birga, an'anaviy stereotiplar, hududlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tafovutlar, oilaviy va iqtisodiy holatlar, shuningdek, ilmiy faoliyatda ayollarga nisbatan yuzaga kelayotgan to'siqlar qizlarning ta'limdagi o'rnini yanada oshirishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun ijtimoiy ongni oshirish, hududlararo imkoniyatlarni tenglashtirish, gender tengligini mustahkamlash va ijtimoiy himoya tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha amaliy chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish zarur.

Kelajakda qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini yanada oshirish uchun davlat siyosati doirasida yaratilgan imkoniyatlar kengaytiriladi, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatga jalb etish kuchaytiriladi hamda gender tengligini ta'minlash borasidagi ishlar davom ettiriladi. Bu esa mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida ayollarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shunday qilib, qizlarning oliy ta'limdagi o'rni va imkoniyatlarini oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar mamlakatda barqaror taraqqiyot va ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlashda muhim omil bo'lib qoladi.

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SECTION 6: WOMEN AND ECOLOGY - THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

УДК-316

6-ilova

ГЕНДЕРНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЕТ ПРАВОВУЮ ЗАЩИТУ

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АННОТАЦИЯ В статье автор представил различную информацию по достижению гендерного равенства женщин в нашей стране и повышению их статуса в общественно-политической сфере. Автор надеется, что накопленный им опыт будет полезен должностным лицам и специалистам в этой области.

Ключевые слова - гендерное равенство, женский регистр, малообеспеченные девушки и одинокие женщины без кормильцев, женское предпринимательство, судебная система

ANNOTATION In the article, the author presented various information on achieving gender equality for women in our country and improving their status in the socio-political sphere. The author hopes that the experience accumulated by him will be useful for officials and specialists in the field.

Keywords - gender equality, women's register, low-income girls and single women without breadwinners, women's entrepreneurship, judicial system.

Сегодня в нашей стране вопрос гендерного равенства поднялся на уровень государственной политики. В этом направлении принято 25 законодательных документов, в целях оказания социально-экономической поддержки женщинам и индивидуальной работы с ними введена система «Женская тетрадь», ежегодно из государственного бюджета выделяется не менее 300 миллиардов сумов средств на решение разных проблем женщин. В частности, введена система покрытия платы за обучение девушек из малообеспеченных семей, в два раза для них увеличено количество гранта при поступлении в высшие учебные заведения. В целях развития женского предпринимательства льготные кредиты на сумму 6,9 трлн сумов были выделены более чем 224 тысячам женщин. В настоящее время Узбекистан входит в список 27 стран, осуществивших существенные реформы в сфере защиты прав женщин и обеспечения гендерного равенства. Проблема равенства мужчин и женщинами была актуальна на протяжении тысячелетий. В эпоху, в которой мы живём, данный вопрос всё ещё остаётся открытым. То есть, по-прежнему имеет место большое количество семейных споров, случаев непризнания прав женщин мужчинами. Естественно, семейные отношения и традиции быстро меняются, общество развивается, и люди стараются идти в ногу со временем. Поэтому современные законы не вмешиваются в семейные отношения, не принуждают

кого-либо к чему-либо и не ограничивают существующие права. Ведь только предоставив сторонам новые права и возможности, можно будет сбалансировать их отношения. К примеру, если отец и мать согласны, то они могут по очереди присматривать за ребёнком. Это прекрасная возможность, например, для студенток или женщин-учёных, которым приходится ехать на стажировку за границу, а также для специалистов, которые могут потерять квалификацию в результате длительного перерыва в работе. Если супруги принимают такое решение по обоюдному согласию, закон поддерживает его и предоставляет возможность реализовать данное право. Закон борется с различными пороками в семье и обществе, с притеснением слабого пола под прикрытием традиций.[1]

Мы-нация, уважающая свои традиции, но если мы хотим прогрессировать, нам нужно начать жить по современным законам. Традиции ценны не просто тем, что они являются традициями, но и тем, что прославляют человеческое достоинство, делают жизнь комфортной, гармонизируют отношения между женщинами и мужчинами. Нам кажется, что в настоящее время образ «продвинутой женщины» в нашем обществе становится все более размытым. Во всей стране нет ни одной женщины-хокима, только в одном вузе есть женщина-ректор, женщин-министров и заместителей министров пересчитать по пальцам. У нас вообще нет женщин-послов, даже Афганистан, вышедший из войны, имеет 5 женщин-послов за границей. Именно для решения таких проблем 2 сентября 2019 года в нашей стране был принят закон, направленный на обеспечение равных прав и возможностей мужчин и женщин. Когда поднимается тема гендерного равенства, часто упоминается и обсуждается понятие «позитивная дискриминация». А что это означает? Позитивная дискриминация означает предоставление особых возможностей и квот отдельной группе или классу населения. Это метод особенно эффективен для достижения гендерного равенства в сферах бизнеса, образования и науки. Например, в нашей республике относительно мало женщин-учёных, инженеров, программистов, хирургов[2].

В таких обстоятельствах обучение девушек путём более активного вовлечения их в эти области и создания для них особых условий является позитивной дискриминацией. Сегодня закон временно вводит систему квот для сотрудников одного пола в целях реализации гендерной политики на государственной службе. То есть временные гендерные квоты устанавливаются до тех пор, пока не будет обеспечено равное представительство женщин и мужчин на каждом государственном предприятии и организации. Как только баланс будет достигнут, квоты могут быть отменены. Кто-то может сказать, зачем нам такое «неполное равенство», «гибридная дискриминация». Некоторые приводят в качестве примера действия Трампа против позитивной дискриминации. Не знаем, как в других обществах, но в традиционном узбекском обществе существует большая потребность в позитивной дискриминации. Потому что есть необходимость поощрять образование, науку и общественную активность наших женщин. Сегодня обеспечение женской занятости является одним из приоритетных направлений социально-экономического развития, важным условием повышения уровня и качества жизни народа. В данном направлении, за

счёт ремонта и эксплуатации пустующих зданий было создано более 2700 малых мастерских, обеспечено трудоустройство около 18 тысяч женщин. В целях привлечения женщин к предпринимательству и развития семейного предпринимательства в последние годы значительно увеличилось выделение кредитов[3].

Женщины имеют равные права и возможности для проявления собственных способностей в сфере политики. Становится всё более очевидным, что гендерное равенство имеет актуальное значение в урегулировании социальных отношениях, которые важны для развития всего общества.

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6-ilova

AYOLLARNING ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISHDAGI ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan ekologiya sohasida xotin-qizlarimizning rolini oshirish va ekologik madaniyatni yuksaltirish bo'yicha bir qancha ma'lumotlar haqida takliflar bildirildi. Muallif ishonadiki ushbu ma'lumotlar soha mutahassislari va mutasaddilari uchun dasturuul amal vazifasini bajaradi.

Kalit so'zi: atrof-muhit, iqlim o'zgarishi, ekologik ta'lim, biologic hilma-xillik, kelajak avlodlar uchun ekologiyani asrash.

Аннотация: В данной статье автор представляет ряд предложений по информации о повышении роли наших женщин в сфере экологии и повышении экологической культуры. Автор считает, что данная информация послужит практическим руководством для специалистов и должностных лиц в этой области.

Ключевые слова: окружающая среда, изменение климата, экологическое образование, биологическое разнообразие, сохранение экологии для будущих поколений.

Abstract: In this article, the author presents a number of proposals for information on increasing the role of our women in the field of ecology and improving environmental culture. The author believes that this information will serve as a practical guide for specialists and officials in the field.

Keywords: environment, climate change, environmental education, biological diversity, preserving ecology for future generations.

Har bir millatning buyukligi jahon tamadduniga qo'shgan hissasi, qurgan inshoatlari, qoldirgan bebaho asarlari bilan birgalikda ana o'sha mamlakatning rivoji yo'lida o'z oromidan kechib tunu-kun ishlayotgan tanti insonlari bilan ham belgilanadi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Bugun jamiyatimizni rivojlantirish har sohada uning ildamligini ta'minlash yo'lida nafaqat erkaklar balki, ayollar ham o'z jonbozliklarini ko'rsatmoqdalar. Bugungi kunda atrof muhitni saqlash masalasida ayollar ham teran fikr, amalda o'z tasdig'ini topishda yordam beruvchi loyiha hamda amaliy takliflarini bermoqdalar. Atrof-muhitni saqlash masalasi dunyo miqyosidagi global muammolardan biridir. Ekologik kasalliklar, iqlim o'zgarishi, turli, kasalliklarni boshqarish, suv resurslarining kamishi va boshqa himoyalangan zararlar, faqat jamiyatning ma'lum himoyasi emas, balki dunyo uchun xavfli muammolardandir. Ayollarning atrof-muhitni saqlab qolishdagi roli esa, yashash muhitiga bo'lgan yaqinligi, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy muhiti hamda yashash tarzimidagi bir qancha muammolarni hal qilish yo'lidagi zarur choralardan biriga aylanib ulgurmoqda[1].

1-rasm

Ayollar ekologik tashkilotda o'ziga xos ta'sirga ega, chunki ular ko'pincha uy xo'jaligi, qishloq xo'jaligi, suv va boshqa tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish jarayonida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ishtirok etadilar. Shuning uchun ayollarni tozalash faollik ko'rsatishi, xavfsizlik hayot tarzini yaxshilashda qabul qilinayotgan qarorlar va amaliyotlarda muhim rol o'ynashlarini alohida ta'kidlamog'imiz lozimdir. Ayollar ko'pincha qishloq xo'jaligi va-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan bog'liq masalalarda muhim rol o'ynaydilar. Ular ko'p zamonaviy qishloq xo'jaligi ishlari, ekin ekish, suvni ta'minlash va tabiiy resurslardan yuksalishda ma'lum bilim va tajribaga ega ekanliklari bilan ajiralib turadilar. Ayollar qishloq joylarida yashagan, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlagan holda o'z oilalarining yashash sharoitlariga moslashishga ham yaqindan yordam beradilar. Ayniqsa energiyani tejash, energiya manbalarini ishlab chiqarish va yashil texnologiyani qo'llashda faol ishtirok etish. Ayollarning bu boradagi tashabbuslari, xavfsizlik muhitini yaxshilash va ekologik ta'sirni yangilanish jarayoni kabi o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Ko'pincha o'z oilalarini va jamiyatni sog'lom saqlashga intilishadi. Ularni boshqarish, suvni saqlash, qayta ishlash va boshqa ekologik narsalarni olib yashash tarzini kuzatishlar, xavfsiz resurslarni asrashda yordam bilan boshqarish va undan samarali foydalanish uchun o'z ma'lumotlarini ta'minlashga intiladilar. Dunyoning turli burchaklarida ayollar atrof-muhitni saqlashlarida ko'plab tashabbuslarni amalga oshiradi. Ular bilan bog'liq muammolarni yaxshilash, yangi ekologik choralarni ko'rish va tabiiy resurslarni boshqarishga yordam beradilar.[2].

Buni isboti tariqasida ba'zi misollarni ko'rib chiqsak albatta maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi:

-Ayollar bilan bog'liq muammolar: Ayollar tomonidan boshqarilayotgan ekologik muammolar va himoya vositalari, global miqyodagi ekologik muammolarga qarshi kurashda katta xavfsizlikka ega. Misol uchun, Greta Thunberg kabi yosh ekologlar iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashda jahonni uyg'otgan ayollarning faol vakillaridan biridir.

-Mahalliy darajadagi tashabbuslar: Kichik jamiyatlarda, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ayollar resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish atrof-muhitni himoya qilish bo'yicha ko'plab vositalarni ishga

tushirishga ulgurgan. Ayollar e'tiborini rivojlantirish, barqaror qishloq xo'jaligi metodlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'zgartirishni qo'llab-quvvatlashni yaxshilash uchun yangi tashabbuslarni amalga oshirish bo'yicha provard natijalarga ham erishishga ulgurmoqdalar[3].

Ayollar ekologik ta'lim va saqlashni tuzatishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular atrof-muhitni himoya qilish bo'yicha yangi avlodni tarbiyalash va ekologik siyosatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga yordam beradi. Ayollarning ekologik masalalarda faol ishtiroki, ayniqsa, ekologik muammolarni ta'minlashda juda yaxshi. Shu boisdan ham ekologiklik- bu resurslarni hozirgi va kelajak avlodlar uchun mustahkam rejim, iqlim o'zgarishini yaxshilash va biologik xilma-xillikni saqlashni ta'minlash lozimligini anglatadi. Ayollarning atrof-muhitni saqlab qolishdagi roli jamiyatda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ekologik muammolarni ta'minlashda muhimdir. Ayniqsa kata-katta korxonalarni boshqarishda va ularni ekologik boshqaruvni yaxshilash, resurslarni tejashda tabiiy muhitni himoya qilishga yordam beradi. , xavfsizlik omillarni saqlash va amalga oshirishda faol ishtirok etishadi, bu esa kelajak avlodlar uchun xavfsiz va toza atrof-muhitni ta'minlashda katta yordam beradi.

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6-ilova

MILLIY LIBOS - MILLAT KO'RKI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada milliy liboslarning xalqimiz madaniyatidagi o'rni, ularning estetik va ma'naviy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, milliy liboslar dizaynini asrash, yoshlar orasida targ'ib qilish va zamonaviy modaga uyg'unlashtirish masalalari ham ko'rib chiqilgan. "Milliy libos - millat ko'rki" g'oyasi asosida milliy o'zlikni anglash va uni ulug'lashga qaratilgan fikrlar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy dastur, Prezident farmonlari, milliy libos, ma'naviyat, qadriyat, an'ana

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается роль национальной одежды в культуре народа, подчеркивается её эстетическое и духовное значение. Также рассматриваются вопросы сохранения национальной одежды, её популяризации среди молодежи и адаптации к современной моде. На основе идеи «Национальная одежда — украшение нации» выдвигаются мысли, направленные на осознание и прославление национальной идентичности.

Ключевые слова: национальная программа, указы Президента, национальная одежда, духовность, ценности, традиции

Annotation: This article highlights the role of national clothing in the culture of the people, emphasizing its aesthetic and spiritual significance. It also addresses the preservation of national attire, its promotion among the youth, and its adaptation to modern fashion. Based on the idea "National dress is the beauty of the nation," the article promotes the understanding and celebration of national identity.

Keywords: national program, Presidential decrees, national dress, spirituality, values, tradition

Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirish, sog'lig'ini saqlash, kasbga o'qitish va bandligini ta'minlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shuningdek, tadbirkorlikka keng jalb etish, ehtiyojmand xotin-qizlarni

ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, gender tenglikni ta'minlash borasida olib borilayotgan islohotlarni tizimli davom ettirish maqsadida qator qaror va farmonlar ijrosi ta'minlanmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Global kun tartibining Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini izchil amalga oshirish maqsadida 2022 — 2026-yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish bo'yicha Milliy dastur hamda ushbu Milliy dasturni 2022-2023-yillarda amalga oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar rejasi tasdiqlandi. Farmonga [1] muvofiq, Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi, Ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi, "O'zto'qimachilik sanoat" uyushmasi va "O'zbekiston paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari" uyushmasining, asosan xotin-qizlarga dizayn, to'qimachilik, axborot texnologiyalari, tarmoqlar iqtisodiyoti, marketing va talab yuqori bo'lgan boshqa ta'lim yo'nalishlari bo'yicha ta'lim beradigan alohida Universitetni va ushbu universitet huzurida paxta-to'qimachilik va pillachilik klasterlari ishtirokida bosqichma-bosqich hududiy texnikumlarni tashkil etish to'g'risidagi takliflari men tahsil olayotgan soha rivoji xususida ekanligi men va mening sohadoshlarim uchun ulkan imkoniyatlar eshigini ochadi desam mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Azal-azaldan o'zbek xotin-qizlarining kiyim javonini Xon Atlas, Adraslarsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Uning betakror ko'rinishi, ranglari va naqshlari ko'rgan ko'zni quvnatib, har qanday faslda ham bahoriy kayfiyatni baxsh etadi. Ayniqsa, xon atlas, adras va beqasam matolaridan betakror did bilan tikilgan liboslar latofatli ayollarimiz egnida yanada chiroy ochish bilan birga necha asrlik milliy va ma'naviy an'analarimizni ham yodga soladi. Atlas va adras kabi ko'zni quvnatadigan, yorqin ranglari, takrorlanmas naqshlari bilan kishiga xush kayfiyat bag'ishlaydigan milliy liboslarimizda xalqimizning ming asrlik o'tmishi, qadimiy urf-odat va an'analari, estetik qarashlari shuningdek, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mujassam.

Farmonda [1] ko'zda tutilgan vazifalarning ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida viloyatimiz miqyosida ham bir qator tadbirlar o'tkazilib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, joriy yilning 10-yanvar kuni Jizzax politexnika institutida "Milliy libos - ayol ko'rki" mavzusida tadbir o'tkazildi va tadbirda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi raisi Z.Maxkamova, Jizzax viloyati Oila va xotin-qizlar boshqarmasi boshlig'i G.Normurodova, Yoshlar masalalari va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar bo'yicha birinchi prorektori S.Eshbekova, Yoshlar bilan ishlash, ma'naviyat va ma'rifat bo'limi boshlig'i M.Xolbekova, fakultetlarning xotin-qizlar masalalari bo'yicha dekan maslahatchilari, professor-o'qituvchilar hamda talaba-qizlar ishtirok etdi. Tadbirda bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar, ayniqsa, xotin-qizlarga yaratilayotgan qulayliklar, imkoniyatlar va berilayotgan imtiyozlar haqida gapirdi. Yurtimizda xotin-qizlar uchun ham ishlash, tadbirkorlik qilish, o'qish istagidagi har bir insonga yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlarga havas qilarli ekanligi, mazkur imkoniyatlarning qadriga yetish va ulardan unumli foydalanish zarurligini haqida alohida ta'kidladi. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ayollarning mamlakat ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida to'laqonli ishtirok etishiga erishish, gender tenglik va reproduktiv salomatlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha olib borilayotgan davlat siyosati, bu borada qo'lga kiritayotgan yutuqlarimiz haqida alohida to'xtaldi [3].



1-rasm. O‘zbekning “bek”ligida do‘ppining alohida o‘rni bor.

“Qadriyatlaring boqiy bo‘lsin, Navro‘z!” shiori ostida tashkil etilgan tadbirlar doirasida milliy qadriyat va urf-odatlar namoyish etildi. Bayram shukhi san‘at va madaniyat jilosi ila yanada yorqin bo‘ldi. Tadbir davomida milliy qadriyatlarimizni aks ettiruvchi ko‘rgazmali chiqishlar, betakror badiiy sahna ko‘rinishlari namoyish etildi. Ushbu jozibador tomoshalar barchaga unutilmas taassurot ulashib, Navro‘z bayramining iliq va mehrga to‘la muhitini yanada boyitdi. Milliy an‘analari va qadriyatlarning qadrlanishi hamda yosh avlodga yetkazilishi borasida muhim qadam bo‘ldi.

Bundan tashqari, shu yilning 27-mart kuni Jizzax viloyat Oila va xotin-qizlar boshqarmasi hamda Yoshlar ittifoqi bilan hamkorlikda dizaynerlar tomonidan yaratilgan milliy liboslar ishtirokida “Fashion-shou” modalar namoyishi bo‘lib o‘tdi.

28-mart kuni esa Jizzax shahrida “Milliy libos – millat qiyofasi” nomli bayram dasturi doirasida milliy liboslar ko‘rgazmasi bo‘lib o‘tdi. Tadbir milliy an‘analari, madaniyat va san‘at uyg‘unligini targ‘ib qilish, milliy liboslarga bo‘lgan qiziqishni oshirish hamda yosh avlodni milliy urf-odatlarga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalash maqsadida tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, tadbir davomida mehmonlar o‘zbek milliy musiqasi va kuy-qo‘shiqlaridan bahramand bo‘lishdi. Shuningdek, milliy liboslar namoyishi va turli madaniy markazlarning chiqishlari tadbirga o‘ziga xos tarovat bag‘ishladi. Ko‘rgazma davomida milliy san‘at va an‘analarni aks ettiruvchi ijodiy chiqishlar xalqimizning boy madaniy merosini namoyon etdi. Milliy an‘analarga bag‘ishlangan ushbu tadbirda yurtimizning madaniy boyliklari, milliy liboslar tarixi va hunarmandchilik an‘analari yana bir bor keng namoyish qilindi. Tadbir ishtirokchilari milliy kiyimlarning nafisligi va ulardagi betakror bezaklar haqida batafsil ma‘lumotga ega bo‘ldilar. Bunday tadbirlar milliy o‘zligimizni anglash va milliy merosimizni kelgusi avlodlarga yetkazishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [3].

Milliy qadriyatlar - faxrimiz! Haftaning har juma kuni mamlakatimizning barcha hududlarida “Milliy liboslar kuni” o‘tkazilayotgani hamda ushbu kunda barcha xodimlar milliy liboslarda ishga kelib, ajdodlarimizdan meros bo‘lgan qadriyatlarimizni faxr bilan namoyon etayotganligi ko‘rgan ko‘zini quvontirmoqda desam mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi, menimcha. Bahor nafasi kezib yurgan ushbu kunlarda mamlakatimizning barcha hududlarida, tashkilot va muassasalarida milliy liboslar targ‘iboti juda chiroyli ketmoqda va milliy qadriyatlarimizni hurmat qilish va e‘zozlash maqsadida ushbu kunda ish faoliyatlarini milliy liboslarda boshlashmoqda. Xodimlarning milliy liboslarda ishga kelishi nafaqat mehnat jamoasida o‘ziga xos bayramona kayfiyat yaratadi, balki milliy o‘zlikni anglash, urf-odat va an‘analimizni qadrlash borasida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Milliylik, milliy liboslar nafaqat, har bir xodimda iftixor va

g'urur tuyg'usini uyg'otadi, balki ichki ruhda ham birlikni, milliy o'zlikni targ'ib etadi. Bu kabi keng qamrovli tadbirlar Jizzax politexnika institutida ham o'tkazilib kelinmoqda [3].

Jizzax viloyat hokimligi hamda Ma'naviyat va ma'rifat markazi viloyat bo'limi xalqimizning tarixi, qadriyatlari, an'ana va urf-odatlarini o'zida mujassam etishga yo'naltirilgan "O'zbekligim – o'zligim" shiori ostida "Milliy libos – millat ko'rki" videoroliklar tanlovi ham bu borada qilinayotgan ishlar hali davom etayotganligini bildiradi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish jjoizki, milliy liboslar har bir xalqning tarixiy xotirasi, ma'naviy merosi va madaniy boyligining yorqin ifodasidir. O'zbek milliy liboslari esa xalqimizning nozik didi, betakror estetik qarashlari va an'anaviy qadriyatlaridan dalolat beradi. Bugungi kunda milliy liboslarni asrab-avaylash, ularni zamonaviy modaga uyg'unlashtirish, ayniqsa, yoshlar orasida targ'ib qilish dolzarb vazifalardan biridir. Prezident farmonlari asosida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, milliy dasturlar, ta'lim va madaniyat sohasidagi yutuqlar ushbu maqsadlarga xizmat qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, "Milliy libos – millat ko'rki" g'oyasi asosida o'tkazilayotgan tadbirlar, ko'rgazmalar, modalar namoyishlari orqali milliy liboslarning nufuzi oshib, xalqimiz orasida faxr tuyg'usi kuchaymoqda. Bunday sa'y-harakatlar milliy o'zlikni anglash, qadriyatlarimizni hurmat qilish va ulug'lashda beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bois, milliy liboslarni asrash va rivojlantirish borasidagi ishlar bardavom bo'lishi zarur va bu borada har bir fuqaroning mas'uliyati muhim o'rin tutadi.

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6-ilova

INSON, OILA EKOLOGIYASINI ASRASHDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING AHAMIYATI

Mamatkulova Iroda Ergashevna

O'zMuJF Xotin qizlar masalalari bo'ticha direktor maslahatchisi

Annotatsiya. Ayollar atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishda katta rol o'ynaydi, chunki ular ko'pincha oilaviy, jamoaviy va ijtimoiy hayotda markaziy o'rinda turadilar. Ushbu maqolada xotin qizlarni oilaning har bir a'zosini ekologik muhitini ya'ni sog'lig'iga javobgar ekanligi haqida, zero har bir insonning o'zi kichik bir ekologiyadir.

Kalit so'zlar:oila ekologiyasi, tartrazin, bisfenol A, sirka limon kislotasi, **konservantlar**, kaliy sorbat, natriy benzoat

Kirish. Hozirli globallashtirish davrida insoniyatni o'rtasida paydo bo'layotgan turli muommolar, kasalliklar, stress va boshqa salbiy oqibatlar ekologik vaziyatlarga ham borib taqaladi. Har qanday global muommoni keltirib chiqaruvchi manba aslida uning asosida yotgan kichik muommolardir. Shu

muommolarning echimlaridan bira xotin qizlarimizni qo'lida desam, adashmayman. Ayollar ko'pincha kundalik hayotda – suv, oziq-ovqat, energiya kabi resurslardan foydalanishda bevosita ishtirok etadilar. Bu ularga atrof-muhitdagi o'zgarishlarni tezroq sezish va muammolarga yechim topishda faol bo'lish imkonini beradi. Ayollar, ayniqsa onalar, bolalarni ekologik tarbiya qilishda asosiy rol o'ynaydilar. Ular farzandlariga tabiatga ehtiyotkor munosabatni o'rgatish orqali kelajak avlodning ekologik ongini shakllantiradilar. Ko'plab davlatlarda ayollar ekologik harakatlarning oldingi safida turadilar. Masalan, ekologik toza energiya manbalarini targ'ib qilish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish, daraxt ekish kabi tashabbuslarda ular faol ishtirok etadilar. Ayollar, ayniqsa qishloq joylarda, mahalliy darajadagi ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydilar – masalan, toza ichimlik suvi ta'minoti, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash, bog'dorchilik, agroekologik texnologiyalardan foydalanish va h.k. Dunyoda ko'plab mashhur ekologik faollar ayollardir. Masalan, Greta Thunberg, Vangari Maathai (Keniyalik Nobel mukofoti sovrindori) kabi shaxslar ekologik adolat uchun kurash olib boradilar.

Asosiysi bu ham emas, aslida ayollar nafaqat oiladagi vazifalari, balki jamiyatdagi ta'siri bilan ham bog'liq bo'lgan muhim masalalarga aloqadordirlar. Ayniqsa onalar oila a'zolarining ovqatlanish tartibi, gigiyena va sog'liqni saqlashga alohida e'tibor qaratadilar, sog'lom ovqat, toza suv, tabiiy gigiyena vositalaridan foydalanishga ahamiyat beradilar, farzandlarining emlash, tibbiy ko'riklardan o'tishini nazorat qiladilar. Bundan tashqari ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga harakat qiladilar, yani: uy-ro'zg'or ishlarida kimyoviy moddalardan ehtiyotkorlik bilan foydalanadilar, atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaydigan usullarni (masalan, chiqindilarni ajratish, qayta ishlash) qo'llash orqali inson sog'lig'ini muhofaza qiladilar, sog'lom avlod tarbiyasida rol o'ynaydilar, ayniqsa homiladorlik davrida, o'z salomatligi orqali kelajak avlod salomatligiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Ularning ovqatlanishi, ekologik xavfsiz muhitda yashashi bola rivojlanishiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi[1,2].

Asosiy qism: Ayolning ro'zg'orda sinchkov, bilimli va ehtiyotkor bo'lishi shu oilaning har bir a'zosini sog'lom bo'lishini, bu esa jamiyatni sog'lom bo'lishni ta'minlaydi. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan ro'zg'orda ishlatiladigan vositalar yani yuvish vositalari, yarim tayyor mahsulotlar, oziq ovqatlar tarkibidagi sun'iy moddalar, ishlatayotgan plastik idishlarimiz tarkibida juda kam miqdori inson sog'ligiga ta'sir qilmaydigan kimyoviy moddalar bor. Ammo ularning to'planib borishi, toksinlarni tanadagi miqdorini oshiradi va o'pka tizimi, yurak qon tomir tizimi, miya faoliyati, reproduktiv tizim, gormonlar faoliyati, saraton, ko'z va teri kasalliklari hamda semizlik kabi inson salomatligiga ta'sir etuvchi holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ulardan biri: BPA (Bisfenol A) moddasi— bu kimyoviy estrogen birikma bo'lib garmon tizimini buzadi. Uni quyidagi madsadlarda ishlatamiz: BPA polikarbonat – plastikka yuqori mustahkamlik, shaffoflik va qattqlik beradi. BPA, konservalar ichidagi metallni oziq-ovqat yoki ichimliklar bilan bevosita aloqa qilishdan himoya qilish uchun ishlatiladigan epoksi qoplamalariga qo'shiladi. Bundan tashqari qog'oz yoki kartonni qoplash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin, masalan, pishiriq qutilari yoki oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini saqlash qutilari[2].

Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan oziq-ovqat qo'shimchalari sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin. E100 - E199 (Rang beruvchilar).Turli rangli ichimliklar, konfet, muzqaymoqlar tarkibida E102 (Tartrazin) mavzud.Uning miqdori ko'paysa, ayniqsa yosh bolalarda allergik reaksiya chaqirishi mumkin

E200 - E299 (Konservantlar). Oziq-ovqat, dori-darmon yoki boshqa mahsulotlarga qo'shiladigan maxsus moddalar bo'lib, ularning uzoq saqlanishi uchun ishlatiladi. Ular mahsulotni chirish, mog'orlanish, achish yoki bakteriyalar ko'payishidan saqlaydi. Non, kolbasa, yogurt, sharbat, konservalangan mahsulotlar – bularning barchasida konservantlar bo'lishi mumkin.Konservantlarni quyidagi turlari bor: Tabiiy konservantlar (Tuz, sirka limon kislotasi va shakar) hamda sun'iy (kimyoviy) konservantlar (E200 – E299) oralig'idagi moddalarga kiradi).Eng ko'p ishlatiladiganlari:E202 (kaliy sorbat), E211 (natriy benzoat), Nitratlar va nitritlar (E249, E250). Bu moddalar gazli ichimliklar, sous, kolbasa, dudlangan go'sht, tuzlangan mahsulotlarda uchraydi.

E300 - E399 (Antioksidantlar)– bu moddalr organizmimizdagi erkin radikallar deb ataladigan zararli molekulalarning ta'sirini neytrallashtiradigan moddalar. Ya'ni, ular tanamizni zarardan himoya qiladi. Erkin radikallar esa– bu tanamizda kislorod bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, lekin barqaror bo'lmagan molekulalar. Ular yosh o'tishi, stress, iflos havo, noto'g'ri ovqatlanish, ultrabinafsha nurlar (quyosh) va chekish natijasida ko'payadi va hujayralarga hujum qilib, qarish, yurak kasalliklari, saraton va boshqa kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.Antioksidantlar – bu "tanadagi himoyachi"kabi ishlab,erkin radikallarning zararlanishini kamaytiradi, hujayralarni himoya qiladi, qarish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi, immunitetni kuchaytiradi. Tabiiy antioksidantlar: A, C, E vitaminlari, Selen, rux (Zn) elementlari, meva va sabzavotlar: uzum, qulpnay, ko'k choy, brokkoli, pomidor, sabzi va tarkibida flavonoidlar saqllovchi choy, achchiq shokolad, ko'k meva mahsulot kabilarda bo'ladi. Sun'iy antioksidantlar oziq-ovqat sanoatida qo'shiladigan E300 (vitamin C), E306-E309 (vitamin E turkumidagi moddalar), BHA (Butillangan gidroksianizol, E320) va BHT (E321).Ular non, kolbasa, sharbatlar

E400- E499 -Qalinlashtiruvchi va barqarorlovchilar bo'lib, mahsulotni uzoq vaqt saqlash uchun qo'llaniladi. Bu moddalar ichida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan E412 (Guar saqich) souslar, yogurt, muzqaymoqlarga qo'shiladi.

Inson salomatligiga yana jiddiy havf soluvchi moddalardan biri **ftalatlar** bo'lib, ular plastmassalarni egiluvchan va yumshoq qilish uchun qo'shiladi. Ular plastik bilan kimyoviy bog'lanmaydi, shu sababli osonlik bilan ajralib chiqishi yoki yog'li oziq-ovqat bilan reaksiyaga kirishi mumkin natijada inson hujayralarida to'planib, saraton, gormonal buzilishlar va reproduktiv muommolar keltirib chiqaradi. Shuning uchun oshxonada plastik idishlar (plastikni issiqlikdan uzoq tuting), yopishmaydigan qatlam qoplangan, alumin tava va qozonlarni ishlatishdan,sintetik matolardan, rangli va kuchli hidli kimyoviy moddalarni tozalashda ishlatishdan, alyuminiy folga, pergament qog'oz, plastik o'ramalardan foydalanishda extiyot bo'lsalar,ayni muddao bo'lar edi.

Ayollar kosmetikasi tarkibida **parabenlar** (metilparaben, propilparaben) - mahsulotni buzulmasligi uchun ishlatiladi. Parabenlar gormonlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. 2012-yilgi Britaniyalik olimlarning tadqiqotida ko'krak o'simtasi hujayralarida paraben izlari aniqlangan[3].

Xulosa: Ayollar – sogʻlom jamiyatning tayanchi. Ular nafaqat oʻz sogʻligʻi, balki oilasi, jamoasi va kelajak avlodning sogʻligʻini asrashda asosiy rolni oʻynaydilar. Inson ekologiyasi — bu inson va uning yashash muhiti oʻrtasidagi muvozanat boʻlib, bu muvozanatni saqlashda ayollarning oʻrni juda beqiyos. Xotin qizlarimiz oshxonada oziqa qoʻshimchalariga, tozalash vositalariga hamda kosmetika mahsulotlarining tarkibidagi moddalarga eʼtiborli boʻlishsa, butun oilaning salomatligini, bu orqali esa jamiyat salomatligini asrashga hissa qoʻshgan boʻladilar.

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6-ilova

ЖЕНЩИНЫ В СФЕРЕ ИТ: РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВА

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Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются существующие проблемы гендерного равенства в сфере ИТ. В работе исследуются вопросы, касающиеся разработки направлений расширения возможностей женщин в ИТ с целью достижения развития гендерного равенства в практической деятельности, также связанной с программированием. Проанализирован опыт женщин зарубежных стран по развитию гендерного равенства, приведены примеры и пути решения данной проблемы, раскрыты перспективы женщины в сфере ИТ.

Ключевые слова: сфера ИТ, ИТ-образование, гендерное равенство, девушки, молодежь, человеческий потенциал.

IT SOHASIDAGI AYOLLAR: HAQIQAT, MUAMMOLAR, ISTIQBOLLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada axborot texnologiyalari sohasida gender tenglikka oid mavjud muammolar tahlil qilingan. Ishda axborot texnologiyalari taʼlimida ayollarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish yoʻnalishlarini ishlab chiqish va amaliy faoliyatda hamda dasturlashga oid gender tengligini taʼminlashga qaratilgan muamollar tadqiq qilingan. boshqa davlatlardagi ayollarning gender tenligini rivojlantirish boʻyicha tajribasi tahlil qilingan, muammoni hal qilish yoʻllari va misollar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, ayollar uchun IT sohasidagi istibolli tomonlar ochib berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: IT sohasi, IT taʼlimi, gender tenligi, qizlar, yoshlar, insoniy potentsial.

В цифровую эпоху сегодняшнего мира невозможно представить без информационных технологий. Мы видим, как во всем мире развивается такая сфера, как ИТ. В связи с такой

тенденцией возрастает и необходимость в высококвалифицированных кадрах, которые владеют всеми новейшими технологиями. Женщины не должны оставаться в тени всех перемен, и поэтому необходимо ломать существующие в мире стереотипы о женском уделе, и учиться жить «по-новому».

Сфера информационных технологий (ИТ) сегодня — это одна из наиболее динамично развивающихся отраслей современной экономики. Однако гендерный дисбаланс в ИТ остается устойчивым явлением: по разным оценкам, женщины составляют лишь 20–30% работников этой области, и ещё меньшая доля занимает руководящие и технические должности [1]. Вопросы равного доступа женщин к цифровым профессиям приобретают всё большую актуальность в контексте устойчивого развития, цифровизации и борьбы с дискриминацией. Целью данной статьи является анализ текущего положения женщин в ИТ, выявление основных проблем и рассмотрение перспективных направлений для повышения их участия в отрасли [2].

Исследование основывается на анализе вторичных данных: статистики международных организаций (UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat), научных публикаций, а также отчетов крупных технологических компаний (Microsoft, Google, IBM). Применялись методы контент-анализа, сравнительного анализа и интерпретации социологических данных. Особое внимание уделялось российскому и мировому контексту.

Проведенный нами анализ показал следующие недостатки и тенденции:

- 1. Недостаток представительства.** Женщины составляют около 28% работников в ИТ-сфере в Европе, в России — около 20%. В технических и инженерных направлениях доля женщин ещё ниже — 10–15%.
- 2. Гендерные стереотипы.** Уже на этапе школьного образования девочки чаще избегают математических и технических дисциплин из-за культурных стереотипов о «мужских» и «женских» профессиях.
- 3. Мировой барьер карьерного роста.** Женщины реже получают менторство, сталкиваются с «стеклянным потолком», а также трудностями в совмещении карьеры и семьи.
- 4. Позитивные тенденции и перспективы.** Увеличивается количество инициатив по поддержке женщин в STEM (наука, технология, инженерия, математика), например, программы Girls Who Code, Women Techmakers и другие.

Мы предполагаем, что многие не знают о том, что профессией программиста мы обязаны именно женщинам. В истории науки известно множество моментов, связанных с компьютером, которые стали для нас действительно поворотными потому, что именно женщина играла главную роль. Также было замечено, что в течении некоторого времени количество женщин, изучающих информатику, росло быстрее, чем количество мужчин.

Гендерный дисбаланс в ИТ — это не только социальная, но и экономическая проблема. Многочисленные научные исследования в сфере гендерного равенства показывают, что разнообразные команды принимают более инновационные решения, повышают эффективность компаний и стимулируют экономический рост. Основные причины низкого участия женщин — это сочетание культурных, образовательных и институциональных факторов [3].

В странах, где проводится активная государственная политика по поддержке женщин в ИТ, наблюдается устойчивый рост их присутствия в отрасли. Например, в Узбекистане доля женщин среди разработчиков и ИТ-менеджеров заметно выросла, что связано в первую очередь с предоставляемыми женщинам возможностями в стране, поддержки главы государства и другими немаловажными факторами. В Скандинавии показатель женщин среди разработчиков и ИТ-менеджеров превышает 35%, что связано с инклюзивным подходом в образовании, доступом к детским садам и корпоративной этикой равенства.

Особо стоит отметить, что в Узбекистане для девушек и женщин, которые хотят обучаться ИТ-профессиям и начинающих специалистов существует ряд льгот. Так, например, если у молодых

людей проблемы с оплатой обучения, то они могут обратиться в центр развития IT-знаний IT Bilim. Специально для этого создана платформа bilgi.uz. На электронной площадке представлена база образовательных учреждений и курсов по IT-направлениям. Среди других возможностей - быстрая регистрация кандидатов на обучение, оперативная проверка платежеспособности кандидата (скоринг) и одобрения заявки, контроль своевременной оплаты за обучение и прочее [4].

Несмотря на эти вызовы, будущее женщин в IT-сфере представляется светлым. Ведущие мировые компании и государства продолжают разрабатывать и внедрять программы, направленные на решение проблемы гендерного неравенства. Прогнозируется, что в ближайшие годы доля женщин в высокотехнологичных профессиях будет увеличиваться.

Технологии и инновации. Женщины активно вносят свой вклад в инновационные проекты. Например, в области искусственного интеллекта и машинного обучения, где есть огромное пространство для новых идей и творческого подхода.

Социальные изменения. С каждым годом больше женщин становятся примерами для новых поколений девушек, которые видят их как пример для подражания и начинают верить в свои силы. Успешные истории женщин, таких как Мариса Майер (бывший CEO Yahoo!), Шерил Сандберг (COO Facebook) и многих других, вдохновляют молодых девушек на карьеру в IT.

Развитие предпринимательства. Сегодня женщины во всем мире активно создают стартапы в сфере технологий, что способствует формированию нового поколения лидеров и предпринимателей в области IT.

Таким образом, устранение гендерного неравенства в IT требует системного подхода, включающего реформы в образовании, корпоративную политику равных возможностей, а также законодательную поддержку. Только совместные усилия государства, бизнеса и общества способны создать благоприятные условия для вовлечения женщин в цифровую экономику. Это не только вопрос справедливости, но и стратегическая необходимость для устойчивого развития и инновационного будущего.

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6-ilova

AYOLLAR VA EKOLOGIYA – AYOLLARNING ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA

QILISHDAGI ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishda ayollarning tutgan roli, farzandlariga beradigan ekotarbivasi, O'zbekistonda ko'zga ko'ringan ayol ekoblogerlar, "Ekolog" jamoat birlashmasi, ekojurnalistika va jamiyatda ekologiyani asrashga harakat qilayotgan ayollar haqida so'z boradi.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в охране окружающей среды, а также их вклад в экологическое воспитание детей. Также уделяется внимание известным женщинам-экоблогерам Узбекистана, деятельности общественного объединения "Эколог", развитию экожурналистики, а также усилиям женщин, направленным на сохранение экологии в обществе.

Annotation: This article explores the role of women in environmental protection, highlighting their contributions to eco-education for children. It also discusses prominent women eco-bloggers in Uzbekistan, the activities of the "Ecologist" public association, the development of eco-journalism, and the efforts of women working towards the preservation of ecology in society.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologiya, ekojurnalistika, ekobloger, "Ekolog" jamiyati, ekotarbivasi, ekomuammolar, atrof-muhit muhofazasi, Qizil kitob, ekologik ong.

Ключевые слова: Экология, экожурналистика, экоблогеры, общественная организация "Эколог", экообразование, экологические проблемы, охрана окружающей среды, Красная книга, экологическое сознание.

Keywords: Ecology, eco-journalism, eco-bloggers, "Ecologist" society, eco-education, environmental issues, environmental protection, Red Book, environmental consciousness.

Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda ayollar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ularning tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, mahalliy ekologik tashabbuslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirishdagi faolligi jamiyatda barqaror rivojlanishga zamin yaratadi. Ayollar, ayniqsa qishloq hududlarida, suv, yer va o'rmon resurslaridan foydalanish va ularni asrashda bevosita ishtirok etadi. Shu bilan birga, ular bolalarga ekologik qadriyatlarni singdirish orqali kelajak avlodni atrof-muhitga ehtiyotkor munosabatda bo'lishga o'rgatadi.

Bugungi kunda global miqyosda ayollar ekologik siyosat va qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlarida faolroq ishtirok etmoqda. BMT(1), Yevropa Ittifoqining Markaziy Osiyo mintaqaviy ekologik loyihalari(2) va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan ayollarni ekologik boshqaruvda qo'llab-quvvatlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda ham ayollar ekologik harakatlarda, yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish borasidagi loyihalarda faol qatnashmoqda. Ularning ishtiroki ekologik barqarorlikka erishishda beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shunday ayollardan biri O'zbekistonda ekologik jurnalistika va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasida taniqli mutaxassis, olim va jamoat faoli Nargis Qosimovadir. U filologiya fanlari doktori, professor bo'lish barobarida, ekologik xabardorlikni oshirish va media savodxonlikni rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shmoqda.(3)

Nargis Qosimovanning ekologik faoliyati "Ekolog" jamoat birlashmasi faoliyati misolida ko'rib chiqiladi. Ushbu nodavlat notijorat tashkilot Nargiz Qosimova tashabbusi bilan tashkil etilgan bo'lib,

hozirda mazkur birlashmaning direktori sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Tashkilot ekologik xabardorlikni oshirish, media savodxonligini rivojlantirish va atrof-muhit muhofazasiga oid loyihalarni amalga oshirish bilan shug'ullanadi. Jumladan, birlashma a'zolari bilan birgalikda boshpanasiz jonivorlarga g'amxo'rlik qilish, atrof-muhitni chiqindilardan tozalash, Qizil kitobga kiritilgan o'simliklar va jonivorlar haqida aholining xabardorligini oshirish kalilar.

Nargiz Qosimova 15 yildan ortiq vaqt davomida ekologik jurnalistika bilan shug'ullanib, bu sohada ko'plab maqolalar va tadqiqotlar muallifi hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimida ekajurnalistika kurslarini joriy etishda muhim rol o'ynagan. Uning tashabbusi bilan O'zbekiston jurnalistika va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar universitetida ekajurnalistika mustaqil fan sifatida talabalarga o'rgatib kelinmoqda.

2017-yilda aholining ekologik muammolar haqida xabardorligini oshirish maqsadida Nargiz Qosimova tomonidan "Ekologuz" telegram kanali ochiladi. Kanal orqali fuqarolardan kelgan murojaatlar asosida ekologik muammolarni aniqlash va hal etish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar ko'riladi.(4)

Nargiz Qosimova ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi fidokorona mehnati uchun 2023-yilda "Tabiat himoyachisi" ko'krak nishoni bilan taqdirlanadi. Shuningdek, "Xalq ta'limi a'lochisi" (2011), "Inson huquqlari himoyachisi" (2019) kabi ko'plab milliy va xalqaro mukofotlarga sazovor bo'lgan.

Nargiz Qosimova faoliyati davomida bolalar bog'chalari va maktablarda ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish, suvni tejash va atrof-muhitga ehtiyotkor munosabatni shakllantirish bo'yicha tashabbuslar ilgari surilmoqda. U "Iqlim va jurnalistikaning global o'zgarishi" nomli o'quv qo'llanma muallifi bo'lib, ekologik muammolarni yoritish bo'yicha treninglar o'tkazib kelmoqda.(5)

Yosh xotin-qizlar orasida ham atrof-muhitga e'tiborli, faoliyatini ekologiyani asrash bilan bog'laganlar talaygina. Jumladan, Mo'tabar Xushvaqтова ismli ekobloger o'z faoliyatini "O'rik Guli" taxallusi ostida olib boradi. O'zbekistonda ekologik muammolarni yoritib, atrof-muhitni asrashga oid keng auditoriya bilan aloqada bo'ladigan taniqli ekobloger va jamoat faoli hisoblanadi. Uning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi faoliyati ayniqsa ekologik xabardorlikni oshirishga, havoning ifloslanishi, chiqindilarni boshqarish va iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu yo'nalishdagi faoliyati Mo'tabar Xushvaqtovaning farzandli bo'lishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, yosh ona farzandiga nima qoldirishi, ifloslangan havodan nafas olishi haqida o'ylay boshlaydi. Kelajak avlod uchun toza va sog'lom muhit yaratish zaruratini his qilib, ekologiya va atrof-muhit muhofazasiga oid masalalarga jiddiy yondasha boshlaydi.

O'rik Guli nomi ostida faoliyat yurituvchi blog va Instagram sahifasida o'zbek tilida ekologik ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi. O'zbekistonda ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish va ekologik xabardorlikni oshirish uchun "O'rik Guli" jamoasi samarali platforma sifatida ishlanadi.(6) Bunday platformalar orqali Mo'tabar Xushvaqтова tomonidan havoning ifloslanishi, chiqindilarni kamaytirish, ekologik tozalash ishlari va boshqa dolzarb ekologik muammolar haqida foydalanuvchilar ogoh etiladi.

Shuningdek, ekologik ma'lumotlar keng ommaga yetkazish uchun Mo'tabar tomonidan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda maxsus postlar, videolar va hikoyalar joylashtiriladi.(7) U ekologiya bo'yicha ta'lim olishni

niyat qilgan va hozirda Yevropada ekologiya sohasida magistratura bosqichida o'qishini davom ettirishni rejalashtirmoqda, bu esa unga o'zbekistonlik yoshlar uchun ekologik bilimlar tayyorlashda yordam berish imkoniyatini kengaytiradi.

M.Xushvaqтова nafaqat internetda, balki ommaviy tadbirlarda ham faol ishtirok etadi. U bilan O'zbekistondagi universitetlar va ta'lim muassasalarida ekologiya bo'yicha uchrashuvlar o'tkaziladi. Shu bilan birga, u o'z faoliyatida mahalliy va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilib, kengaytirilgan ekologik harakatlarga qo'shiladi.

Uning ishlari ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi va O'zbekistondagi yoshlarni ekologik ongini shakllantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Atrof-muhitni asrashda, farzandlariga toza havo qoldirishni niyat qilgan yana bir ayol haqida so'z yuritamiz. Barno Odilova Qozon federal universiteti Jizzax filialida ikkinchi boshqich talabasi. Besh nafar farzandi va sakkiz nafar nabirasi bor. Band bo'lishiga qaramay, xonadonini gulzor qilishga vaqt topa olgan. Har yil bahorda qo'ni-qo'shni, qarindosh-urug', hatto begonalarga ham gul ko'chatlari ulashadi. U bu ishni beminnat, yer yuzini gulzorga aylantirish, ko'proq kislorodga ega bo'lish uchunгина bajaradi.

Har bir ayol Nargis Qosimova, Mo'tabar Xushvaqтова va Barno Odilova kabi tabiatni sevsa, farzandlariga toza havo qoldirishni niyat qilib harakat qilsa, har bir inson o'zini dahldor deb his etsa, bu farzandlarga ham andoza bo'ladi. Tabiatni asrab-avaylaydigan avlod shakllanadi. Natijada esa, ko'pgina ekologik muammolar yechim topadi.

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6-ilova

O'ZBEKISTONDA IQLIM O'ZGARISHINING TA'SIRI: QURG'OQCHILIK, SUV TANQISLIGI, EKOTIZIMLARGA ZARAR.

Jizzax Politehnika Instituti
Ekologiya va atrof-muhit muhofazasi
yo'nalishi talabalari

Dangalova Mehriniso, Egamberdiyeva Mashhura

Annotatsiya : Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda iqlim o'zgarishining ekologik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlarini tahlil qilinadi. Jumladan, qurg'oqchilik kuchayishi, suv tanqisligi, yerlarning degradatsiyasi, ekotizimlarga zarar va biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi kabi holatlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashishda amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar, milliy strategiyalar va

mintaqaviy hamkorlik yo'nalishlari yoritiladi. Maqola yakunida muammo yechimiga qaratilgan takliflar bildiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: iqlim o'zgarishi, qurg'oqchilik, suv tanqisligi, ekotizim, biologik xilma-xillik, yer degradatsiyasi, Orolbo'yi, ekologik xavfsizlik, yashil energiya

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются экологические и социально-экономические последствия изменения климата в Узбекистане. Анализируются такие проблемы, как усиление засух, дефицит водных ресурсов, деградация земель, ущерб экосистемам и утрата биологического разнообразия. Также освещаются меры, предпринимаемые в стране для борьбы с изменением климата, национальные стратегии и региональное сотрудничество. В завершение статьи представлены предложения по смягчению климатических угроз.

Ключевые слова: изменение климата, засуха, нехватка воды, экосистемы, биологическое разнообразие, деградация земель, Приаралье, экологическая безопасность, зелёная энергия

Annotation: This article analyzes the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change in Uzbekistan. It examines key issues such as increasing droughts, water scarcity, land degradation, damage to ecosystems, and loss of biodiversity. The study also highlights national strategies, ongoing mitigation efforts, and regional cooperation initiatives aimed at addressing climate-related challenges. The article concludes with recommendations for enhancing climate resilience in the country.

Keywords: climate change, drought, water scarcity, ecosystems, biodiversity, land degradation, Aral Sea region, environmental security, green energy

So'nggi yillarda global miqyosda kechayotgan iqlim o'zgarishlari O'zbekiston uchun ham muhim ekologik va iqtisodiy tahdidga aylangan. Mintaqada harorat darajasining yildan-yilga oshib borayotgani, yog'ingarchilik miqdorining kamayishi va noaniq ob-havo holatlari qurg'oqchilik xavfini kuchaytirmoqda. Qurg'oqchilik esa, eng avvalo, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga bog'liq bo'lgan milliy iqtisodiyotga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Quruq iqlimga ega bo'lgan Qoraqalpog'iston, Buxoro va Navoiy viloyatlarida yerlarning degradatsiyasi, ya'ni cho'llanish jarayoni tezlashib, unumdor yerlar tobora kamaymoqda. Iqlim o'zgarishining yana bir jiddiy ko'rinishi – bu suv tanqisligi muammosidir. O'zbekiston suv resurslarining asosiy qismini Amudaryo va Sirdaryo daryolaridan oladi. Ushbu suv manbalari esa boshqa davlatlardan – Tojikiston, Qirg'iziston kabi tog'li hududlardan boshlanadi. Iqlim o'zgarishi sababli muzliklarning erishi va suv oqimlarining pasayishi natijasida daryolardagi suv sathi kamaymoqda. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, mavjud irigatsiya (sug'orish) tizimlarining eskirganligi va samarasiz ishlashi natijasida suv yo'qotishlari juda yuqori darajada. Oqibatda, nafaqat ekin maydonlarini sug'orish, balki aholini toza ichimlik suvi bilan ta'minlash ham jiddiy muammoga aylanmoqda. Ekotizimlarga ko'rsatilayotgan bosim esa iqlim o'zgarishining eng chuqur va uzoq muddatli oqibatlaridan biridir. Havo haroratining ko'tarilishi, yog'ingarchilikning kamayishi va shamollar kuchayishi natijasida o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi zarar ko'rmoqda. Ba'zi hayvonlar o'z yashash joylarini tark etishga majbur bo'lmoqda, ayrim o'simlik turlari esa butunlay yo'qolish xavfi ostida qolmoqda. Shu bilan birga, Orolbo'yi hududining ekologik holati og'irlashmoqda.³⁰

Orol dengizining qurishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan tuzli va changli bo'ronlar atrof-muhit va inson salomatligiga tahdid solmoqda. Hududdagi o'simliklar ildiz otolmayapti, tuproq eroziyaga uchramoqda, havoda zararli moddalarning miqdori ortmoqda. Iqlim o'zgarishining iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta'siri ham katta. Suv tanqisligi va yerlar unumdorligining pasayishi natijasida hosildorlik kamaymoqda, bu esa oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga bevosita tahdid soladi. Aholining ekologik holati og'ir hududlardan boshqa joylarga ko'chishi, ya'ni ekologik migratsiya holatlari ortmoqda. Sog'liqni saqlash tizimi esa yangi muammolar – issiqlik to'liqlari, changli shamollar, havo ifloslanishi bilan bog'liq kasalliklar bilan kurashishga majbur bo'lmoqda. Bularning barchasi davlat darajasida kompleks choralarni amalga oshirish zarurligini

³⁰ 1. Hidrometeorologiya xizmati markazi. O'zbekistonda iqlim o'zgarishi va uning oqibatlari. Toshkent, 2022.

ko'rsatadi. Ijroiy jihatida shundaki, O'zbekiston hukumati bu xavflarni anglab, bir qator muhim tashabbuslarni ilgari surmoqda. Jumladan, "Iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi" ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, unda issiqxona gazlarini kamaytirish, suvdan tejab foydalanish, ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash kabi asosiy yo'nalishlar belgilangan. Yashil energiyadan foydalanish – quyosh va shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish orqali atmosferaga zararli moddalar chiqarilishini kamaytirish maqsad qilingan. Orolbo'yi hududida millionlab saksovullar ekilmoqda, bu chang bo'ronlarini kamaytirishga va yerning degradatsiyasini sekinlashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Iqlim o'zgarishining ko'lamli va murakkab ta'siri shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekistonda barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash uchun ekologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalar o'rtasida uzviy aloqani ta'minlaydigan tizimli yondashuv zarur.

Eng avvalo, suv resurslaridan foydalanish tizimini takomillashtirish, suvni tejovchi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, zamonaviy tomchilatib sug'orish usullarini kengaytirish dolzarb vazifa bo'lib qolmoqda. Qishloq xo'jaligida iqlimga mos va chidamli navlarni yaratish, dehqonlarni ekologik xavfsiz usullar bilan ishlashga o'rgatish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, aholining ekologik ongini oshirish, iqlim o'zgarishining oqibatlarini tushuntirish va unga qarshi kurashishda har bir fuqaroning ishtirokini rag'batlantirish zarur. Bundan tashqari, mintaqaviy va xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, xususan, transchegaraviy suv resurslaridan adolatli foydalanish mexanizmlarini yaratish muhimdir. Amudaryo va Sirdaryo havzalarida joylashgan mamlakatlar o'rtasida suvni boshqarish, saqlash va taqsimlash borasidagi kelishuvlar iqlim tahdidlariga qarshi kurashishda asosiy vositalardan biridir. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro tashkilotlar ko'magida moliyaviy va texnik yordamlarni jalb qilish, ekologik loyiha va grantlar orqali O'zbekistonning ekologik salohiyatini mustahkamlash imkoniyatlari mavjud. Xulosa qilib aytganda, iqlim o'zgarishi O'zbekiston uchun nafaqat ekologik muammo, balki iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ham tahdiddir. Bu holatga qarshi kurashish uchun kompleks, ilmiy asoslangan, uzoq muddatli strategiyalar zarur. Har bir fuqaroning ekologik ongini shakllantirish, davlat siyosatini amalga oshirishdagi faol ishtiroki va texnologik innovatsiyalar bu yo'ldagi muhim vositalardandir.

³¹O'zbekiston bu borada muayyan qadamlarni tashlamoqda, ammo iqlim o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun yanada keng qamrovli va jadal chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish zarur. Zero, bu nafaqat hozirgi avlod, balki kelajak avlodlar uchun ham toza va sog'lom atrof-muhitni ta'minlash yo'lidagi mas'uliyatdir. Iqlim o'zgarishining inson salomatligiga ta'siri orasida jarohatlar va odamlarning halok bo'lishiga olib keladigan ekstremal ob-havoning bevosita ta'siri[1], shuningdek, hosilning yetishmasligi yoki toza ichimlik suvidan foydalanishning etishmasligi kabi bilvosita ta'sirlar kiradi[2]. Iqlim o'zgarishi aholi salomatligi uchun keng ko'lamli xavflarni keltirib chiqaradi[3]. Sog'liq uchun xavflarning uchta asosiy toifasiga quyidagilar kiradi: (1)to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir qiluvchi ta'sirlar (masalan, issiqlik to'lqinlari, ekstremal ob-havo ofatlari tufayli), (2)ekologik tizimlar va munosabatlardagi iqlim bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar (masalan, ekinlar hosildorligi, chivin ekologiyasi) orqali yuzaga keladigan ta'sirlar., dengiz mahsuldorligi) va (3)qashshoqlik, ko'chish va ruhiy salomatlik muammolari bilan bog'liq ko'proq tarqalgan (bilvosita) oqibatlar. Issiqlik to'lqinlarining kuchayishi iqlim o'zgarishining inson salomatligiga ta'sir qiladigan ta'siridir: Harorat taqsimoti xaritasi orqali shahar issiqlik ta'sirining tasviri: qizil issiq joylarni, oq juda issiq hududlarni ko'rsatadi. Aniqroq aytganda, salomatlik va issiqlik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik (global haroratning oshishi) quyidagi jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi[4]: zaif aholining issiqlik to'lqinlariga ta'siri, issiqlik bilan bog'liq o'lim, jismoniy faollik va mehnat qobiliyatiga va ruhiy salomatlikka ta'siri. Ba'zi hududlarda ko'payishi mumkin bo'lgan bir qator iqlimga sezgir yuqumli kasalliklar mavjud, masalan, chivinli kasalliklar, vibrion patogenlar kasalliklari, vabo va ba'zi suv bilan yuqadigan kasalliklar³²

Sog'liqqa, shuningdek, o'rmon yong'inlari paytida jarohatlar, kasalliklar va havoning ifloslanishi orqali ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari (suv toshqini, bo'ronlar, qurg'oqchilik, o'rmon yong'inlari) jiddiy ta'sir

³¹ 2. UNDP Uzbekistan. Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan. United Nations Development Programme, 2021.

³² 3. Karabaev A. Orolbo'yi ekologik muammolari va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari. Toshkent: Ekosan, 2020.

ko'rsatadi. Iqlim o'zgarishining sog'liq uchun boshqa ta'sirlari orasida dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi tufayli migratsiya va ko'chish kiradi; oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va kam ovqatlanish[4], ichimlik suvining kamayishi, okeanlar va ko'llarda zararli suv o'tlari gullashining ko'payishi va issiqlik to'lqinlari paytida qo'shimcha havo ifloslantiruvchisi sifatida ozon darajasining oshishi[5]. Iqlim o'zgarishining ilon chaqishi epidemiologiyasiga ta'siri bo'yicha mavjud dalillar cheklangan, ammo ilon chaqishi xavfining geografik o'zgarishi kutilmoqda: Shimoliy Amerikada shimolga, Janubiy Amerika, Mozambikda va Shri-Lankadajanubga chaqish holatlari ko'payadi[6]. Iqlim o'zgarishining sog'liqqa ta'siri butun dunyo bo'ylab seziladi, ammo nomutanosib ravishda kam ta'minlangan aholiga ta'sir qiladi, bu ularning iqlim o'zgarishiga zaifligini, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda yomonlashtiradi[4][7]. Yosh bolalar oziq-ovqat tanqisligiga va keksa odamlar bilan birga haddan tashqari issiqlikka eng zaifdir[8]. Iqlim o'zgarishining sog'liqqa ta'siri xalqaro sog'liqni saqlash siyosati hamjamiyatini tobora ko'proq tashvishga solmoqda. 2009-yilda taniqli umumiy tibbiy jurnalda nashr etilgan Lancet : "Iqlim o'zgarishi 21-asrdagi eng katta global sog'liq tahdididir"[9]. Bu 2015-yilda Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti bayonotida yana takrorlangan[3]. 2019-yilda Avstraliya tibbiyot assotsiatsiyasi iqlim o'zgarishini sog'liq uchun favqulodda holat deb e'lon qildi[10]. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, iqlim o'zgarishi bo'yicha muloqot atrof-muhit muammosi sifatida emas, balki sog'liq muammosi sifatida belgilansa, jamoatchilikni jalb qilish ehtimoli ko'proq. Salomatlik iqlim o'zgarishi odamlarga qanday ta'sir qilishining bir qismi bo'lib, ko'chish va migratsiya, xavfsizlik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlar kabi jihatlaridir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Gidrometeoro³³logiya xizmati markazi. (2022).

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6-ilova

AYOLLAR VA EKOLOGIYA: ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISHDA

AYOLLARNING ROLI

Kadirova Dilnoza Alikulovna

Jizzax viloyat ko'zi ojizlar
mahsus kutubxonasi kutubxonachisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi roli, ularning ekologik harakatlardagi faolligi va O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan tashabbuslar haqida to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в защите окружающей среды, их участие в экологических движениях и инициативах, реализуемых в Узбекистане.

Abstract: This article discusses the role of women in environmental protection, their involvement in environmental movements, and initiatives being implemented in Uzbekistan.

Kalit soʻzlar: tabiiy resurslar, ekologik barqarorlik, suv, oʻtin, oziq-ovqat, daraxtlar kesilishi, qurgʻoqchilik.

Ключевые слова: природные ресурсы, экологическая устойчивость, вода, дрова, продовольствие, вырубка лесов, засуха.

Keywords: natural resources, ecological sustainability, water, firewood, food, deforestation, drought.

Zamonamizda atrof-muhit muammolari insoniyat uchun katta tahsil boʻlib qolmoqda. Iqlim oʻzgarishi, suv tanqisligi, tuproqning qurishi, havoning ifloslanishi va biologik xilma-xillikning yoʻqolishi kabi global muammolar har bir mamlakatni qaygʻuga solmoqda. Barcha insonlar uchun yashash muhitini yaxshilash va tabiatni muhofaza qilish dolzarb vazifaga aylangan shu paytda, ayollarning bu sohadagi roli ayniqsa muhim hisoblanadi.

Tarixiy jihatdan ayollar oila va jamiyatda tabiiy resurslardan (suv, oʻtin, oziq-ovqat) oqilona foydalanish va ularni saqlab qolish borasida asosiy masʼuliyatni yelkashgan. Ular kundalik hayotda tabiat bilan bevosita aloqada boʻlib, uning ahamiyatini yaxshi tushunadilar. Shu sababli, ekologik barqarorlikni taʼminlash, chiqindilarni kamaytirish, qayta ishlash va energiya tejash kabi sohalarda ayollarning ishtiroki ajoyib natijalarga olib kelmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, ayollar bolalarga tabiatni muhofaza qilish va unga hurmat koʻrsatish haqida tarbiya berish orqali kelajak avlodning ekologik ongini shakllantirishda yetakchi rol oʻynaydi. Dunyo boʻyicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, ayollar ishtirokidagi ekologik loyihalar koʻproq samarali boʻlib, uzoq muddatli barqaror yechimlarni taʼminlaydi.

Ayollar, ayniqsa qishloq joylarda, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishning asosiy vakillari hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki:

Suv resurslarini boshqarish: Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida ayollar sugʻorish tizimlarini samarali boshqarish, anʼanaviy suv tejash usullarini qoʻllash orqali qurgʻoqchilik taʼsirini kamaytirishda muhim rol oʻynaydi.

Oʻrmon xoʻjaligi: Nepal va Hindistonda ayollar daraxtlar kesilishining oldini olish va yangi daraxtlar ekish boʻyicha faol ishtirok etmoqda. Oʻzbekistonda ham Fargʻona vodiysida ayollar tomonidan yiliga 10 mingga yaqin meva daraxtlari ekilmoqda.

Zamonaviy qishloq xoʻjaligida ayollarning roli ortib bormoqda:

Kimyo moddalarisiz dehqonchilik: Andijon viloyatida ayollar fermer xoʻjaliklarida pestitsidlarsiz, organik usullarda meva-sabzavot yetishtirishni yoʻlga qoʻygan.

Urugʻlik banklari: Qoraqalpogʻistonda ayollar mahalliy ekinlarning genofondini saqlab qolish uchun anʼanaviy urugʻliklarni toʻplash loyihalarini amalga oshirmoqda.

Shahar va qishloqlarda ayollar chiqindilarni kamaytirish sohasida faol:

Kompostlash loyihalari: Toshkent va Samarqand shaharlarida ayollar uy xo'jalik chiqindilarini kompost qilish bo'yicha o'quv dasturlarini tashkil qilmoqda.

Qayta ishlash tashabbuslari: Namangan viloyatida ayollar kooperativlari plastik va qog'oz chiqindilarini qayta ishlash sexlarini tashkil etgan.

Ayollar ekologik ongni oshirishda muhim vazifani bajaradi:

Maktab dasturlari: Buxoro viloyatida o'qituvchi ayollar har oy ekologik darslar o'tib, bolalarga tabiatni muhofaza qilishni o'rgatmoqda.

Mahalliy kampaniyalar: Surxondaryo viloyatida ayollar "Toza suv - sog'lom hayot" kampaniyasi doirasida suvni tejash haqida mahalliy aholini o'qitmoqda.

Ayollar ekologik jihatdan toza biznes modellaridan **tabiiy kosmetika** va **eko-turizm** rivojlantirmoqda. Shuningdek, Chimyon va Nurota tog'larida ayollar tomonidan boshqariladigan ekologik mehmonxonalar faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Toshkentda ayollar xushbo'y hidlar va tabiiy kosmetika mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishga ixtisoslashgan korxonalarni yuritmoqda.

O'zbekistonda ayollar ekologik harakatlarning yetakchiligini qilmoqda:

Yashil ayollar tarmog'i: Mamlakat bo'ylab 5000 dan ortiq a'zosi bo'lgan ushbu tashkilot ekologik loyihalarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Huquqiy himoya: Ekolog-advokat ayollar sanoat korxonalarining atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazishiga qarshi sud jarayonlarida ishtirok etmoqda.

Xalqaro miqyosdagi muvaffaqiyatli tajribalar o'tkazildi. **Keniyada** Wangari Maathai boshchiligidagi "Yashil kamar" harakati - 30 milliondan ortiq daraxt ekilgan, **Hindistonda esa** "Chipko harakati" nomli harakatda ayollar o'rmonlarni kesishga qarshi kurashda daraxtlarga quchoq ochib turishgan. **Isroilda** Ayollar tomonidan qurg'oqchilikka chidamli ekinlar yetishtirish bo'yicha loyihalar ishlab chiqildi.

O'zbekiston uchun taklif etilayotgan quyidagicha dasturlar mavjud:

- "Yashil ona" milliy dasturi - qishloq ayollariga ekologik texnologiyalarni o'rgatish
- Ayollar uchun ekologik grantlar - atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish loyihalarini moliyalashtirish
- Gender tengligini hisobga olgan ekologik siyosatlar ishlab chiqish

2024-yil 5-oktabrda Xalqaro qishloq ayollari kuni munosabati bilan BMTning Cho'llanishga qarshi kurash to'g'risidagi konvensiyasi (UNCCD) BMTning Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkiloti (FAO) bilan birgalikda qurg'oqchilikka qarshi kurashda ayollarning roli to'g'risida yangi hisobot taqdim etdi.

"Ayollarning qurg'oqchilikka chidamlilik borasidagi yechimlari" nomli [hisobot](#) ayollarning zaif jamoalarni qurg'oqchilikning halokatli oqibatlaridan himoya qilish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlarini yaxshiroq tan olish va qo'llab-quvvatlashga chaqiradi. Shuningdek, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga erishishda ayollarning yerga bo'lgan huquqlari muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.

Hisobotda Afrika, Osiyo va Lotin Amerikasidan qurg'oqchilikka chidamlilikni bartaraf etishda ayollar yetakchiligini ko'rsatadigan 35 ta amaliy tadqiqotlar keltirilgan. Suvni tejash usullaridan tortib, iqlimga

mos dehqonchilik amaliyotlarigacha bo'lgan misollar ayollarning taraqqiyot va qurg'oqchilikka chidamliligini qanday ko'rsatayotganini isbotlaydi.

“Ayollar qadimdan qurg'oqchilikka eng zaif deb hisoblangan, ammo bu hisobot shuni ko'rsatadiki, ular ayni paytda dunyodagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biriga yechim topishda yetakchilik qilishmoqda. Butun dunyoda qurg'oqchilikka qarshi kurashayotgan ayollarning zukkoligi va topqirligi cheksizdir. Afrikaning Sahel mintaqasida, Keniya shimolida, Eronda, Peruda yoki Marokashda ayollar o'zlarining chidamliligi va oilalari farovonligini ta'minlash uchun eng qiyin sharoitlarni yengib o'ta olishlarini isbotladilar” — deydi UNCCD ijrochi kotibi Ibrohim Tiav.

Hujjatga ko'ra:

— Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda oziq-ovqatning 80 foizini ayollar ishlab chiqaradi, ammo dunyo yerlarining 20 foizdan kamrog'iga egalik qiladi. Bu tengsizlik ularning kredit va ta'lim kabi resurslarga kirishini cheklaydi, shuningdek, qurg'oqchilikka tayyorgarlik ko'rish va qurg'oqchilikdan xalos bo'lish qobiliyatini, iqlim o'zgarishiga nisbatan zaifligini kuchaytiradi;

— qurg'oqchilik butun dunyo bo'ylab tabiiy ofatlar bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarning 15 foizini tashkil qiladi va chorva mollari o'limining 85,8 foiziga sabab bo'ladi. Yomg'irga boy qishloq xo'jaligi hududlarida qurg'oqchilik qishloq xo'jaligi ishchilarining katta qismini tashkil etuvchi ayollarning turmush tarziga tahdid soladi;

— dunyo yerlarining 40 foizigacha degradatsiyaga uchragan, bu 3,2 milliarddan ortiq insonga ta'sir qiladi. Yerning tanazzulga uchrashi va qurg'oqchilik natijasida ko'plab ayollar toza suv va oilasiga o'tin terish uchun uzoq masofalarni bosib o'tishga majbur bo'lmoqda;

— ayollarning yerga bo'lgan huquqlarini ta'minlash uy xo'jaliklarining oziq-ovqatga bo'lgan ehtiyojini ta'minlash sifatini oshiradi, bolalar ta'limiga sarflanadigan xarajatlarni oshiradi va umumiy iqtisodiy sharoitlarni yaxshilaydi.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra 2023- yilda Ekologiya qo'mitasi ma'lumotiga kora O'zbekistonda ekologik loyihalarda ayollar ishtiroki 35% ni tashkil etishi, **Sohibqorlik tadqiqotlarida** ayollar ishtirokidagi suv tejash loyihalari samaradorligi 40% yuqori ekanligi, **so'rov natijalarida** ayollarning 68% ekologik muammolarni oilaviy darajada hal qilishga intilishi qayd etildi

Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, ayollarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi roli nafaqat an'anaviy oilaviy funktsiyalar bilan chegaralanmaydi, balki ular jamiyatda ekologik ongni oshirish va barqaror loyihalarni amalga oshirishda yetakchi kuch hisoblanadi.

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6-ilova

ATMOSFERANI IFLOSLANISH SABABLARI.

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ANNOTATSIYA. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda insonlarni oldida yuzaga kelgan dunyodagi global ekologik muammolari va ularning kelib chiqish sabablari, shuningdek, bu muammolarni yechimi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Bu yechimlarni oldini olish chora tadbirlari ham o'z qo'limizdadir.

Kalit so'zlar: Ozon qatlami, issiqxona effekti, Issiqxona samarasi, Atmosfera.

KIRISH.

Hozirgi kunda dunyoda sanoat va fan-texnika inqilobi davrida insoniyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi tubdan o'zgarib ketdi. Bu tezkor o'zgarishlar natijasida dunyoda ya'ni insoniyatning oldida bir-qancha ekologik muammolar yuzaga keldi. Bunday ekologik muammolarni global deylinishiga sabab, bu ekologik muammolar sayyoramizda sodir bo'layotgan barcha jarayonlarga va tirik organizmlarning yashash sharoitiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishidir. Global ekologik muammolardan biri ozon qatlamining yemirilishidir. Ozon qatlami quyoshdan kelayotgan ultrabinafsha nurlarni tutib qoluvchi yer yuzasining qalqoni hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki ultrabinafsha nurlar yer yuzasidagi tirik organizmlarga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Insonlarda nurlanish oqibatida teri kuyishi va teri raki kabi kasalliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Donli ekinlar hosildorligiga jiddiy zarar yetkazadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda Freon gazlaridan keng foydalanish, aviatsiya gazlari hamda atom bombalarini portlatilishi natijasida atmosferaga ko'p miqdorda zararli moddalar va tutunlar chiqarilmoqda. Bu esa ozon qatlamini to'planishiga imkon bermayapti. Aviatsiya va raketa uchirilishi natijasida atmosferaga ko'p miqdorda alyuminiy oksidi chiqarilmoqda. Chiqarilgan alyuminiy oksidi oq kukun ko'rinishida bo'lib quyosh nurlarini yer yuzasiga tushushiga to'sqinlik qiladi va oqibatda quyosh nurlari qaytishi kuzatiladi. Raketalar atmosferani ifloslab qolmay ko'p miqdorda kislorod sarflaydi va ozon qatlamiga ham ta'sir etadi

"Issiqxona samarasi" Keyingi yillarda atmosfera tarkibida karbonat angidrid gazlarining ortishi natijasida issiqxona samarasi vujudga keldi. Bunga sabab sanoat korxonalarida yoqilg'i mahsulotlari ayniqsa, toshko'mirdan keng ishlatilishi, transport vositalarida yoqilg'ilardan foydalanilishi, o'rmonlarning kesilishi, o'rmon yong'inlaridir. Bular issiqxona samarasini jadallashuviga olib keldi. Ahvol shu tariqa davom etsa XXI asrga kelib yer yuzasi harorati 1,5-4,5 gradusga ortishi mumkin. Buning oqibatida iqlimning o'zgarishi, ayniqsa cho'llashish jarayoni kuchayadi. Tabiat zonalarini siljiydi, okean va dengizlar sathi ortadi. Muzliklar erishi va hajmi kamayishi kabi hodisalar ro'y beradi.

Issiqxona effekti — ekologik hodisa bo'lib, quyoshdan kelgan nurlarning bir qismi Yer yuziga singib, natijada o'rtacha sirt harorati ko'tariladi. Bu esa hayot mavjud bo'lishiga imkon beradi. Quyoshdan kelayotgan nurlarning yer atmosferasida dimlanib, jamlanib qolish hodisasiga issiqxona effekti deyiladi. Tabiiy issiqxona effekti hayotga imkon berdi. Biroq, inson faoliyati bu jarayonni tezlashtirdi,

kuchaytirdi. Yer atmosferasiga turli xil zararli sanoat gazlari chiqishi va u yerda to'planib qolishi sababli ushbu hodisa kuzatiladi. Ya'ni, yer quyoshdan kelgan nurning ma'lum qismini yana koinotga qaytaradi. Biroq, ushbu hodisada atmosferada to'planib qolgan notabiiy gazlar (yoqilg'i sanoati natijasida hosil bo'lgan gazlar) quyosh nurlarini o'ziga yutadi. Natijada iqlimga ta'sir etadigan issiqxona qatlami hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu muammo yuzaga kelishining asosiy sababi o'rmonlarning kesilishi va qazilma yoqilg'ilardan keng miqyosda foydalanilayotganidir. Quyosh nurlarining koinotga qaytib chiqib ketmasligi oqibatida Yer yuzi me'yorida ortiq qiziydi. Ushbu hodisa oqibatida sutkalik eng yuqori va eng past harorat orasidagi farq kichik bo'ladi. Bu esa yer yuzida issiqlikning keskin oshishiga olib keladi. Yer yuzida o'rtacha haroratning ortishi oqibatida qutb muzlari eriydi, bu esa dengiz sathining ko'tarilishiga olib keladi. Natijada bir qancha orollar suv ostida qoladi. Quruqlikda esa cho'llashish hodisasi kuzatiladi. Atmosferada issiqxona effektini keltirib chiqaruvchi gaz miqdorining ortishi sayyoradagi tabiiy issiqlik muvozanatini buzadi. Flora va fauna dunyosining keskin issiqlik o'zgarishiga tez moslasha olmasligi sababli tabiatga yirik miqyosda zarar yetadi. Shuningdek aholi zich joylashgan shaharlarda aksariyat qariyalar va surunkali kasali bor qatlam jaziram issiqda aziyat chekadi. Aholi sog'ligiga issiqlikning keskin oshishi salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kelajakda issiqxona effektidan zarar ko'rmaslik uchun tavsiyalar:

Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga o'tish;

Qazib olinadigan yoqilg'idan kamroq foydalanish;

Sohalarda energiya tejovchi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish;

Energiya samaradorligini oshirish

Tabiiy yashilliklarni ko'paytirish, o'rmon yong'inlarini oldini olish;

Ekologik toza qishloq xo'jaligini joriy qilish;

Tuproq tarkibidagi organik moddalarni saqlash;

Tejamkor transport vositalaridan foydalanish.

XULOSA

Yuqorida keltirilgan ekologik muammolarning bari antropogen ya'ni inson omili bilan bog'liq. Albatta inson tabiatni ifloslash bilan chegaralanib qolayotganligi yo'q. Uni bartaraf etish chora-tadbirlarini ham amalga oshirmoqda. Ko'pgina davlatlarda ekologik siyosat olib borilmoqda. Bizning davlatimizda ham atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi mustahkam yaxlit qonunchilik bazasi yaratilgan. Darhaqiqat, o'zimiz yashab turgan ona yerni asrab, tabiat in'om etgan ne'matlardan oqilona foydalanish, nafas olayotgan atmosfera havosini musaffo saqlash har birimizning burchimizdir.

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6-ilova

AYOLLARNING ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISHDAGI ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ayollarning ekologik muhofazadagi o'rni, ularning ekologik ongini shakllantirish, ijtimoiy faolligi va xalqaro ekologik harakatlardagi ishtiroki yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar, ekologik ong, ekologik harakat, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologik tarbiya

Annotation: The article explores the role of women in environmental protection, their ecological awareness, social activity, and participation in global environmental movements.

Keywords: women, ecological awareness, environmental activity, sustainability, environmental education

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в охране окружающей среды, их экологическое сознание, социальная активность и участие в международных экологических движениях.

Ключевые слова: женщины, экологическое сознание, экологическая активность, устойчивое развитие, экологическое воспитание

Atrof-muhit muhofazasi zamonaviy dunyoning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib, ushbu jarayonda barcha jamiyat qatlamlarining faolligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, ayollar — ona, tarbiyachi, uy bekasi va jamiyat a'zosi sifatida — ekologik muammolarni hal etishda beqiyos o'ringa ega. Ayollarning ekologik ongini shakllantirish, ularni ekologik harakatlarga jalb etish va ularning tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishdagi tajribasi orqali katta natijalarga erishish mumkin.

Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ekologiya sohasidagi faolligi, ularning ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi o'rni, turmush tarzida ekologik qadriyatlarga amal qilishi, shuningdek, davlat siyosatida va fuqarolik jamiyatida ayollar ishtiroki tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekistondagi ijobiy o'zgarishlar misolida ayollar ekologiyasining yutuqlari ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ayollar va ekologik ong: tarixiy va ijtimoiy nuqtai nazar

Ayollar tabiatga nisbatan doimo mehr-shafqat va ehtiyotkorlik bilan qaragan. Tarixiy jihatdan olganda, ayollar asrlar davomida oilaning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, tozaligi va sog'lom hayot tarzini ta'minlovchi asosiy kuch bo'lib kelgan. Tabiat bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lgan ayollar, ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda ekologik resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni, tabiat qonunlariga mos yashashni amaliyotda namoyon etib kelishmoqda.

Ayollar ekologik muammolarga nisbatan erkaklarga qaraganda ko'proq sezgir va mas'uliyatli yondashadi. Bu ijtimoiy tadqiqotlarda ham tasdiqlangan. Ularning atrof-muhit ifloslanishiga, suv va havo sifatiga, chiqindilarni kamaytirishga nisbatan faolligi yuqori. Ayollar ekologik ong va madaniyatni nafaqat o'zlari uchun, balki bolalar orqali kelajak avlodga ham yetkazishda muhim vositachidir.

Uyda va jamiyatda ekologik turmush tarzini shakllantirishdagi ayollar roli

Ekologik madaniyat oiladan boshlanadi, va bu borada ayollarning roli beqiyosdir. Ular bolalarni kichik yoshligidan toza muhitda yashash, chiqindilarni ajratish, suv va elektr energiyasidan oqilona foydalanish, yashil hududlarga e'tiborli bo'lish kabi odatlarga o'rgatadilar. Bu orqali ekologik mas'uliyatli avlod shakllanadi.

Shuningdek, ayollar jamiyatda turli ekologik tadbirlar, ko'kalamzorlashtirish aksiyalari, chiqindi tozalash kampaniyalarida faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. Masalan, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari va maktablarda ishlovchi ayol pedagoglar o'quvchilarda ekologik ongni shakllantirishda katta hissa qo'shadi. Hududlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan "Ekofaollar klubi" kabi tashkilotlarda ham ko'plab ayollar yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Ayollar ishtirokidagi ekologik tashabbuslar va ijtimoiy harakatlar

Oxirgi yillarda ayollar ekologik sohada ko'plab tashabbuslarni ilgari surib, ijtimoiy harakatlar yetakchisiga aylanmoqda. Ular tomonidan tashkillashtirilgan daraxt ekish aksiyalari, plastik chiqindilarga qarshi kurashish kampaniyalari, mahallalarda ekologik tozalikni targ'ib qilish kabi faoliyatlar butun jamiyatga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Jahon miqyosida ayollar ekologik huquq va adolatni targ'ib qiluvchi harakatlarda yetakchilik qilmoqda. Masalan, Hindistondagi Chipko harakati — daraxtlarni kesilishdan himoya qilishga qaratilgan

ayollar ishtirokidagi ekologik harakat — ekologik faollikning yorqin namunasidir. O'zbekiston sharoitida esa "Yashil Makon", "Ekohayot", "Tabiat — bizning uyimiz" kabi dasturlarda ayollar faol ishtirok etmoqda.

Shuningdek, turli NNT (nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar) va jamoat birlashmalarida ekologik mavzuda seminar, trening, ko'rgazma va targ'ibot tadbirlarini tashkil etish orqali ayollar ekologik tarbiya va ongni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ayollar va qishloq xo'jaligi: ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda tutgan o'rni

Qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollar asosan dehqonchilik va chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanadilar. Bu sohalar bevosita tabiiy resurslardan — suv, yer, havo — foydalanishni talab qilgani bois, ekologik barqarorlikni saqlashda ayollar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular tuproq unumdorligini saqlash, suvdan tejimli foydalanish, tabiiy o'g'itlardan foydalanish orqali qishloq xo'jaligi tizimining barqarorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ayniqsa, ekologik toza mahsulot yetishtirishga intilish, zararli kimyoviy vositalardan voz kechish, biologik xilma-xillikni saqlab qolish bo'yicha ayollar faollik bilan ishlamoqda. Ba'zi hollarda, ayollar boshchiligidagi fermer xo'jaliklari ekologik jihatdan barqarorroq va innovatsion yondashuvlarga asoslangan bo'ladi. Bu esa ekologik xavfsizlikni oshirish bilan birga, sog'lom ovqatlanish va barqaror iqtisodiyot uchun ham xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekistonda ayollarning ekologik faolligini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi siyosatlar

O'zbekistonda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Bu borada ayollarni jalb etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, "Yashil Makon" umumxalq loyihasi doirasida ayollar ishtirokini rag'batlantirish, maktab va bog'chalarda ayol pedagoglar orqali ekologik tarbiyani kuchaytirish, mahallalarda ekologik targ'ibot ishlarini olib borishda ayollar faolligini oshirish maqsad qilingan.

Ayollar qo'mitasi, Ekologiya vazirligi va boshqa tashkilotlar tomonidan ayollarning ekologik loyihalarda ishtirokini kuchaytirish, ularni ekologik tadbirlar tashkilotchisi sifatida tayyorlash yo'lida turli grantlar, seminar-treninglar, o'quv dasturlari tashkil etilmoqda. Shuningdek, OAV (ommaviy axborot vositalari) orqali ekologik masalalarda ayollar ovozigacha keng o'rin berilishi ayollarning bu sohadagi faolligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Yana bir muhim jihat — O'zbekistonda ayollar ekologik qonunchilikni shakllantirishda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Parlament va mahalliy Kengashlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan ayol deputatlar ekologik masalalarni kun tartibiga olib chiqib, amaliy chora-tadbirlarni ilgari surmoqda.

Xalqaro tajriba: dunyo ayollari va ekologik himoya

Dunyo miqyosida ayollar ekologik muhofazada muhim rol o'ynaydi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Jahon Banki, UN Women kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar ayollarni ekologik sohalariga keng jalb etishni rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlarni amalga oshirmoqda. Masalan, "Gender va Iqlim o'zgarishi" loyihalari doirasida ayollarning iqlim o'zgarishiga moslashuvchanligini oshirish, yashil iqtisodiyotda ishtirokini kengaytirish yo'nalishlarida ko'plab amaliy ishlar qilinmoqda.

Norvegiya, Shvetsiya, Germaniya kabi davlatlarda ekologik harakatlarda ayollarning yetakchi bo'lishi ularning ekologik sohada qaror qabul qilish darajasini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu mamlakatlarda ayollar ekologik ta'lim, energiya samaradorligi, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va "yashil biznes"ni rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin egallaydi.

Ushbu tajribalarni O'zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirish orqali ayollarni ekologik muhofaza sohasida yanada faol va samarali ishtirokchi etib shakllantirish mumkin.

Muammolar va istiqbollari: ayollar ishtirokini yanada kuchaytirish yo'llari

Ayollarning ekologik muhofazada faol ishtiroki salmoqli bo'lishiga qaramasdan, hali ham ba'zi muammolar mavjud. Jumladan:

Ma'lumot yetishmasligi — ko'plab ayollar ekologik qonunchilik, chiqindilarni boshqarish yoki energiya tejamlorligi borasida yetarli bilimga ega emas.

Moliyaviy imkoniyatlar cheklanganligi — ekologik tashabbuslarni amalga oshirish uchun zarur texnika va mablag'larning yo'qligi.

Ijtimoiy stereotiplar — ayrim hududlarda ayollarning tashabbus ko'rsatishi yoki yetakchi bo'lishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi an'anaviy qarashlar mavjud.

Bularni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ish olib borish zarur:

- Ayollar uchun maxsus ekologik ta'lim dasturlarini joriy etish;
- Mahalliy darajadagi ekologik tashabbuslarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash;
- Ayollar yetakchiligidagi ekologik NNT va guruhlarini rag'batlantirish;
- Ommaviy axborot vositalarida ayollarning ekologik yutuqlarini targ'ib qilish.

8. Xulosa va tavsiyalar

Ayollar — atrof-muhitni asrashda muhim kuch. Ular oilada, jamiyatda va davlat miqyosida ekologik barqarorlikka bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tabiatga ehtiyotkor munosabat, ekologik tarbiya, ekologik iqtisodiy faoliyatlar va muammolarning echimida ayollar faolligini oshirish orqali global ekologik inqirozga qarshi kurashda katta natijalarga erishish mumkin.

Ayollar ekologik muhofaza jarayonlarining ajralmas qismidir. Ularning ongli harakatlari, tarbiyaviy yondashuvlari, jamiyatdagi tashabbuskorligi ekologik muammolarni yengishda muhim omildir. Ayollarni ekologik qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlariga keng jalb etish orqali barqaror va yashil kelajak sari muhim qadamlar qo'yiladi.

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6-ilova

AYOLLARNING ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISHDAGI ROLI

Jizzax shahar 19-maktab biologiya fani o'qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi beqiyos o'rni va ularning ekologik barqarorlikka qo'shayotgan hissasi yoritilgan. Ayollar oila, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, mahalla,

fuqarolik jamiyati va tadbirkorlik kabi sohalarida ekologik ong va madaniyatni shakllantirishda yetakchi kuch sifatida namoyon bo'lishmoqda. Maqolada xalqaro tajriba, jumladan BMT tashabbuslari, Hindistondagi "Chipko harakati" kabi misollar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekistondagi "Yashil maktab", "Eko-onalar" kabi loyihalar tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarning ekologik qarorlar qabul qilishdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish – barqaror rivojlanishning muhim omili sifatida talqin etiladi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается неопценимая роль женщин в охране окружающей среды и их вклад в экологическую устойчивость. Женщины выступают в качестве ведущей силы в формировании экологического сознания и культуры в таких сферах, как семья, образование, здравоохранение, махалля, гражданское общество и предпринимательство. В статье приводятся примеры международного опыта, включая инициативы ООН и движение Чипко в Индии. Также будут проанализированы такие проекты в Узбекистане, как "Зеленая школа," "Эко-матери." Расширение участия женщин в принятии экологических решений интерпретируется как важный фактор устойчивого развития.

Abstract: This article highlights the invaluable role of women in environmental protection and their contribution to environmental sustainability. Women are a leading force in the formation of environmental awareness and culture in such areas as family, education, healthcare, mahalla, civil society, and entrepreneurship. The article cites international experience, including UN initiatives and the "Chipko Movement" in India. Projects such as "Green School" and "Eco-Mothers" in Uzbekistan will also be analyzed. Expanding women's participation in environmental decision-making is interpreted as an important factor in sustainable development.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar roli, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, ekologik barqarorlik, ekologik ong, fuqarolik jamiyati, yashil tashabbuslar, ekologik ta'lim, barqaror rivojlanish.

Ключевые слова: Роль женщин, охрана окружающей среды, экологическая устойчивость, экологическое сознание, гражданское общество, зеленые инициативы, экологическое образование, устойчивое развитие.

Keywords: The role of women, environmental protection, environmental sustainability, environmental awareness, civil society, green initiatives, environmental education, sustainable development.

Zamonaviy ekologik muammolar insoniyat rivojlanishi uchun eng muhim va dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylangan. Iqlimning o'zgarishi, tabiiy boyliklarning kamayib borishi, havoning, suv manbalarning va yer resurslarining ifloslanishi global darajadagi ekologik xavf-xatarlarni kuchaytirmoqda. Bunday muammolarga yechim topishda jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari, ayniqsa, ayollarning faol ishtiroki tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayollar nafaqat oila va ijtimoiy hayotda muhim vazifalarni bajaradilar, balki tabiatga mehr bilan qarash, atrof-muhitni himoya qilish va ekologik ongni shakllantirishda ham asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuch sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Ayollar tabiat bilan ichki uyg'unlikda yashovchi ijtimoiy qatlamlardan biri sanaladi. Ularning farzand voyaga yetkazish, oila a'zolarining sog'lig'ini saqlash, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash va uy xo'jaligini boshqarishdagi vazifalari ko'plab hollarda ekologik muhit bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ayollar,

odatda, ehtiyotkorlik, tejamkorlik, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va ekologik javobgarlik bilan ajralib turadilar. (1) Shu sababli ham, ekologik tafakkurni shakllantirish va mustahkamlashda ayollarning imkoniyatlari katta ahamiyatga ega. Dunyo amaliyoti shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ko'plab ekologik tashabbuslar, ijtimoiy loyihalar hamda "yashil" texnologiyalarni hayotga tadbqiq etishda aynan ayollar yetakchi rol o'ynagan. Masalan, Hindistonda amalga oshirilgan "Chipko harakati" davomida ayollar daraxtlarni quchib, o'rmonlarning kesilishiga qat'iy qarshi chiqqanlar. (3) Bunday tarixiy voqealar ayollarning tabiatni asrashga bo'lgan sadoqat va fidoyiligini ochiq-oydin namoyon etadi.

Hozirgi kunda ayollar ko'plab ekologik tashabbus va harakatlarning faol ishtirokchilari sifatida ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Jumladan:

1. Mahalliy darajada – ayollar mahalla miqyosida chiqindilarni yig'ish, ajratish, qayta ishlash ishlarini tashkil etishda tashabbus ko'rsatishmoqda. Ular farzandlari sog'lom va pok muhitda yashashi uchun harakat qilmoqdalar. Masalan, Toshkent shahridagi "Yashil muhit – sog'lom avlod" nomli mahalliy loyiha.
2. Ta'lim va tarbiya orqali – pedagog-ayollar ekologik dunyoqarashni yosh avlod ongiga singdirishda asosiy o'rin tutadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari va umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida ekologiyaga oid to'garaklar, mashg'ulotlar, targ'ibot tadbirlarini o'tkazish orqali bolalarda tabiatga mehr va e'tibor uyg'otmoqda. Masalan, Namangan viloyatidagi 18-sonli maktabda biologiya o'qituvchisi tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Ekomaktab" to'garagi.
3. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va ommaviy axborot vositalarida – ayollar ekologik muammolarni yoritish, tahlil qilish va keng jamoatchilikni ogoh qilishda faol qatnashmoqda. Blog postlari, video chiqishlar hamda onlayn tashviqot kampaniyalari orqali "ekoblogger" ayollar ayniqsa yoshlarda ekologik muammolarga nisbatan ongli munosabat shakllanishiga xizmat qilmoqda. Masalan, Instagram va Telegramda faoliyat yuritayotgan "@ekoona" nomli sahifa muallifi ayol blogger.
4. Tadbirkorlik sohasida – ayollar tomonidan yo'lga qo'yilgan ko'plab "yashil" loyihalar mavjud bo'lib, ular ekologik toza mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, ekologik qadoqlash, tabiiy asosdagi kosmetika vositalari tayyorlash, shuningdek, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga asoslangan innovatsion ishlanmalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday faoliyatlar ekologik muvozanat va barqarorlikni ta'minlashga sezilarli hissa qo'shmoqda. Masalan, Qashqadaryo viloyatida yashovchi ayol tadbirkor tomonidan tashkil etilgan "BioYashil" korxonasi tabiiy o'g'itlar va pestitsidsiz meva-sabzavot yetishtirish bilan shug'ullanadi.

Ekologik strategiya va siyosatda ayollarning ishtirokini kengaytirish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayollar davlat boshqaruvi darajasida, fuqarolik jamiyatining turli tuzilmalarida hamda xalqaro miqyosdagi tashkilotlarda ekologik masalalarga oid qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonida faol qatnashishlari lozim. Dunyo miqyosida BMT hamda boshqa nufuzli ekologik institutlar ayollarning ushbu yo'nalishdagi faolligini kuchaytirishga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Xususan, BMT tomonidan qabul qilingan "Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va barqaror rivojlanishda ayollarning o'rni" rezolyutsiyasi bu yo'nalishda muhim normativ hujjatlardan biri hisoblanadi. (5)

O'zbekistonda ham ayollar ekologik yo'nalishdagi faoliyatda samarali ishtirok etmoqda. Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi, ekologik harakatlar, mahalla yetakchilari hamda nodavlat-notijorat tashkilotlari orqali

ayollar turli ekologik loyihalarda faol qatnashib kelishmoqda. Maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari hamda oliy o'quv yurtlarida ayollar tomonidan tabiatni muhofaza qilishga doir turli tadbir va targ'ibot ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda. (2) Masalan, umumta'lim muassasalarida "Tabiat – bizning maskanimiz", "Toza havo – sog'lom turmush garovi" kabi shiorlar ostida turli axborot-targ'ibot tadbirlari o'tkazilmoqda. Shuningdek, ayollar ishtirokidagi "Yashil maktab", "Eko-onalar" kabi dastur va tashabbuslar amaliyotga joriy etilmoqda. (4)

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, ayollar atrof-muhitni asrash borasida yetakchi kuchlardan biri sifatida jamiyatda benazir o'rin tutadi. Ularning ekologik ongga asoslangan faoliyatlari nafaqat oila doirasida, balki butun jamiyat miqyosida ekologik muvozanatni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, ayollarning ekologik jarayonlardagi ishtirokini kengaytirish, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish barqaror ekologik rivojlanishga erishishda muhim omillardan biridir. Kelajak avlod uchun sog'lom, musaffo va yashil hayot muhiti yaratish har birimizning vazifamizdir. Bu yo'lda ayollar imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish zarur bo'lib, ular ekologik taraqqiyotning barqaror poydevorini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydilar.

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SECTION 7: WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION - WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PROCESSES.

7-ilova

SH.SEYTOV PROZASINDA OBRAZ DÓRETIW SHEBERLIGI

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Tayanch so'zlar: Sh.Seytov, proza, roman, syujet, kompozitsiya, liro-psixologizm, xarakter.

Ключевые слова: Ш. Сейтов, проза, роман, сюжет, композиция, лирико-психологизм, характер.

Keywords: Sh. Seytov, prose, novel, plot, composition, lyrical-psychologism, character.

Kirisiw. Qaraqalpaq ádebiyatında óziniń jarqın, sónbés shıǵarmaları menen úlken orınǵa iye Shawdırbay Seytov shıǵarmlarında óz aldına tawsılmas bir dúnya ekeni bǵrshemizge málım.

Ǵárezsizlik jılları jazılǵan romanlardıń ishinde Sh.Seytovtıń «Jaman shıǵanaqtaǵı Aqtuba», K.Allambergenovtıń «Dárya tartılǵan jıllar», A.Sadiqovtıń «Tasta da gúlleydi», S.Ismaylovtıń «Júrek galaktıkası», Q.Matmuratovtıń «Terbenbes» romanları haqqında unamlı pikir bildiriwge boladı [1]. Ásirese, Sh.Seytovtıń «Jaman shıǵanaqtaǵı Aqtuba» romanında dáwirdiń ashshı haqıyqatlıǵı sheber ashıp beriledi. Ámirxan buzaqlıq, hiylekerlik, jawızlıqtı ózinde jámlegen obraz. Ol óz maqseti, bayıw, hámel tekshesine kóteriliw jolında hesh qanday jerkenishli háreketten tayınbaydı. Onıń ushin basqa adamlardıń táǵdiri bir pul. Al, K.Allambergenov hám A.Sadiqovlardıń romanlarındaǵı Jalǵas hám Jumabaylar dáwir teńsizlikleri, nızamsızlıqları menen gúresiwge, bunda hár qaysısı ózinshe jol tańlawǵa bel baylaǵan qaharmanlar.

Tiykargı bólim. «Jaman shıǵanaqtaǵı Aqtuba» romanı jariqqa shıǵıwdan-aq jámiyetshilikte úlken shawqım kóterildi. Geyparalar bul dóretpesi ushin jazıwshını ayıplasa, al ayrımları romandı 90-jıllar qaraqalpaq prozasınıń ájayıp tabısı sıpatında kórsetedi. Roman haqqında bunday pikirlerdiń júzege keliwi tábiyiy nársese. Tubalawshılıq jıllarındaǵı adamzattıń qorlanǵan, namısı ayaq astı etilgen turmısı barınsha ashıp taslanadı. Bul shıǵarmaǵa deyin qaraqalpaq prozasında bunday taqılettegi shıǵarmalar dóretilmegen edi.

Roman negizinen Nókistegi Qızketken kanalı boyında jaylasqan Aqtuba elatındaǵı waqıyalar súwretlenedi. Aqtuba elatı ádewir tolısıp, xalıqtıń kóbeyiwine qaramastan, hár kim hár jaqtan jıynalǵanlıqtan jaylar plansız salınıp, onlı basshılıq etetuǵın húkimeti de joq. Barı-joǵı bir univermag, voenkomattıń eski imaratı jaylasqan bul elattıń eń bardamlı, awqatlı adamı Ámirxan usı univermagtıń baslıǵı. Ol perzentsizligi sebepli dáslepki hayalınan ajırasıp, qıysıq kóshege kirip ketedi. Aqshanıń puwına másirip, shalqıydı. Obal-sawap, ar-namıs degendi umıtıp, hayal-qızlardıń ar-namısın ayaq astı etedi. Sulıw qız-jawanlardı satıwshı etip, solardıń arqasında sawdasın júrgizip otıradı. Romannıń kórkemlik qunı da Ámirxan xarakteriniń jaratılıwı menen baylanıslı.

Jalǵan siyasat húkim súrgen social ortalıq xalıqtı milliy isenimnen ayırıp, ne bir hámelparaz, jawız, jalataylardı «tárbiyalap» shıǵaradı. Romanda olardıń tipik obrazı jaratılǵan. Bul - Ámirxan obrazı. Trest baslıq Ların, qálegen «jarılqan» adamın tiyisli jerine sózin ótkerip jumıstan ózgerte aladı. Kewlindegisin mashaqatsız, aqsha kúshi menen iske asıradı. Aybórektiń ar-namısın xorlaǵanda sol Ámirxan. Bul ushin Aybórek kúyewi ekewi onnan ósh alıw waqtın kútip jasadı. Ámirxannıń esiginde qulı boladı. Barlıq iplashlıqlarına, xorlıqlarına shıdap jasadı. Sońında bul islerin Ámirxannıń ózine qaytarıp isleydi. Dúkan órtenip, jumıssız qalǵan Jerdash hayalı Aybórektiń arqasında minzavodqa jumısqa kiredi. Ámirxannan ozıw ushin hayalınıń iplashlıqlarında keshiredi. Barlıǵına kónedi. Tek onnan óshin alsa boldı. Jas biygúna qız Biybirabanıń táǵdirin básekege tigip, jalǵız balasın ózi menen «baja» bolıwǵa kóndiredi. Biybirabanı aldap kól boyına alıp barǵanda Berdashtıń ózin qız balta menen shawıp óltiredi. Ámirxan bul básekede jeńilip hám balasınan, hám dúnyasınan ayırıladı. Jerdash betine hesh kim jel bolıp tiymegen Ámirxannıń bar pulın reketirlardıń járdeminde aladı.

Romanda oraydan basqarıwdaǵı jiberilgen qátelikler, adamlarǵa haywanlarsha qaraw, mámleket mülkin tonawshılıq, paraxorlıq, urlıq, zorlıq-zombılıq, jalataylıq, menmenlik, bassınıwshılıq hawıj alsa,

ekinshi jaǵınan usı iplashıqlarǵa eti ólip ketken, máńǵúrlik, sadalıq, soqır sezim bir-birine qarsı qoyıp súwretlengen.

Romanda qatnasatuǵın úsh bala tiykarǵı qaharmanlar bolıp esaplanadı. Usı obrazlar arqalı povestiń alǵa qoyǵan ideyası, avtordıń niyeti ashıp barıladı. Olardıń háreketleri, minezleri biri-birine uqsamaydı. Romanda taǵı bir tiykarǵı orında turatuǵın obrazlar Qurban mama, Álisher bajban obrazları. Qurban mama obraı Jalǵız baslı kempir, onıń eri urısta ǵayıp bolǵan. Qurban mama balalarǵa kóp aqıl násiyat beredi. Olardıń tárbiyasınıń durıs bolıwına, xızmet etedi. Sonıń menen birge, Qurban mama tábiyattıń joq bolıp ketiwine qarsı. Ol tınnan jer ashıwshılarǵa qarsı turadı, onıń bul háreketleri arqalı qaysar analardıń obrazın kóz aldımızǵa keltiriwge boladı.

Álisher kásibi bajbanlıq etiw bolǵanlıqtan toǵaydı qorǵawdı ádiwli wazıypası dep biledi. Sonıń menen birge, ol qattı qol, ádil adam sıpatında da kózge taslanadı. Romanda adamnıń oyında qalatuǵın jáne bir obrazlar Ábdimurat jurnalist hám buldozershi obrazları. Ábdimurat toǵaydıń qurtılıwına janı ashıp onı keń jámiyetshilikke jetkeriwdi óz wazıypası dep biledi. Atawdı qorǵap qalıw ushın qolınan kelgen járdemin ayamaydı. Romannıń syujeti júdá ótkir hám tásirli shıqqan. Waqıya kishi bir awılda bolıp ótedi.

«Isine tirkelip tigilsin» povesti de «Jaman shıǵanaqtaǵı Aqtuba» romanı menen tematikası jaǵınan únles. Onda miliciya xızmetkerleriniń turmısındaǵı tubalawshılıq dáwirindegi unamsız háreketler swwretlenedi. Povestiń bas personajı Ábilqasım Maxmudov. Ol jaslayınan ákesinen jetim qalǵan soń, onı Jomartqan «ǵamxorlıqqa» aladı. Onı mektepte oqıp atır dep dizimnen ótkizedi de óziniń malların baqtırıp qoyadı. Jomartqan bunıń menen turmay jas balaa «domalaq arza» jazdırıp, adamlardı jumıstan shıǵaradı. Ózi usınday jol menen mektep direktorı boladı. Mektep partasında otırmaǵan Ábilqasımǵa attestat ákelip beredi. Endi oǵan diplom kerek. Jomartqan buǵan da járdem beredi. Ábilqasımdı Nókistegi ot-jem skladınıń baslıǵı Qalıyge beredi. Qalıy onı awıl xojalıq texnikumına kirgizedi, endi oǵan jallanba miynet etiwge tuwra keledi. Ol Qalıydıń urlap alǵan ot-jemlerin bazarda satadı. Qılmıs ustine onı Nazar uslaydı. Qalıy ápiwayı adamlardan emes, joqarıda aǵaları bar. Haq niyetli miliciya xızmetkeri Nazardı «mıń manat para aldı» dep jala jawıp qamatıp jiberedi. Oǵan bul ótirik tilxattı Ábilqasım beredi. Ishki Isler Ministrliginiń ministri Ábilqasımdı «jaqsı kadr» ekenligin bilip, tekniukum pitkeriwden onı jumısqa aladı. Ol jumısqa kiriwden Jańa tapsırma - tiriyeke satıwshılardı tutıp beriw wazıypasın aladı. Bul tapsırmanı orınlawda ólgen adamlardıń altın tisin qoparıp, sonıń esabınan bayıp otırǵanlardı da, tiryek satıwshılardı da tutadı, biraq bul adamlardıń IIM xızmetkerleri menen baylanıslı ekenligin, olardıń payda sherigi ekenligin bilmeydi. Nátiyjede ózi haq niyetli Nazardı qalay qamatıp jibergen bolsa, ózi de tap sonday metod penen qamalıp ketedi. Povest Ábilqasımın kúndeligi formasında beriledi. Jazıwshı kúndeliktiń jazılıw stilin, tilin, qaharmannıń oyların ózine tán muqamda asha bilgen.

Juwmaqlaw. Juwmaqlap aytqanda, jazıwshı Sh.Seytov insan ruwxınıń quramalı tábiyatın – onıń umtılsın, sezim tuyǵısın, quwanış hám qayǵısın, kóterińki hám túsıńki keypiyatın beriwde tek realizmniń súwretlew principleri menen sheklenip qalmastan, modernizm ádebiyatınıń, sonday-aq, dúnyaǵa degen mifologiyalıq, mistikalıq, iláhiy kóz-qaraslardıń múmkinshiliklerinen de paydalana alǵan.

REZYUME. Tezisda Sh.Seytovning roman yozishdagi obraz yaratishdagi mahorati haqida fikr yuritiladi. Xususan, obrazlar psixologik jihatlariga etibor qaratilgan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье обсуждается Ш. Мастерство Сейтова в создании образов в своих романах. Особое внимание уделяется психологическим аспектам образов.

SUMMARY. The thesis discusses Sh. Seitov's skill in creating images in his novels. In particular, attention is paid to the psychological aspects of images.

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7-ilova

ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН ОЛИМА АЁЛЛАРИНИНГ ТАРИХ ФАНИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШГА ҚЎШГАН ҲИССАСИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада хотин-қизларнинг жамиятдаги ўрни, улар учун яратилган шароитлар, уларнинг илм-фан соҳасидаги меҳнатлари, Қорақалпоғистон олима аёлларининг илмий фаолияти соҳалари, шунингдек олима аёлларнинг илмий тадқиқот ишлари билан биргаликда ўқув фанлари бўйича ўқув-услубий ишлари сўз этилади.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль женщин в обществе, созданные для них условия, их труд в области науки, сферы научной деятельности женщин-ученых Каракалпакстана, а также учебно-методическая работа женщин-ученых по учебным дисциплинам наряду с их научно-исследовательской работой.

Abstract. This article discusses the role of women in society, the conditions created for them, their work in the field of science, the fields of scientific activity of women scientists of Karakalpakstan, as well as the educational and methodological work of women scientists in academic disciplines in conjunction with their research

Калит сўзлар: илм-фан, олима аёл, илмий мақола, тезис, тарих фани, хотин-қизлар, илмий тадқиқот, ўқув-услубий фаолият, оила.

Ключевые слова: наука, женщина-учёный, научная статья, тезис, история, женщины, научное исследование, учебно-методическая деятельность, семья.

Keywords: science, female scientist, scientific article, thesis, historical science, women, scientific research, educational and methodological activity, family.

Илм билан шуғулланиш машаққатли иш бўлиб, илм-фан орқали халқ хўжалигининг барча соҳаларида ривожланишга эришилади, илмий янгиликларнинг амалиётга жорий қилиниши

натижасида халқнинг оғири енгил, ҳаёти обод бўлади. Шундай машаққатли ишни амалга оширишда эрлар билан тенгма-тенг туриб, илм-фан йўлида хизмат қиладиган инсонлар - бу олима аёллар ҳисобланади. Мамлакатимизда олима аёлларнинг илмий фаолиятлари мамлакат томонидан рағбатлантирилиб, уларнинг ўз касби билан шуғулланиши учун барча имкониятлар яратилган.

Мустақиллик йилларида Ўзбекистонда хотин-қизларнинг жамиятдаги ўрнини кучайтиришга қонуний асос яратилди. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг «Илм-фан билан шуғулланиш, илмий янгилик яратиш — бу игна билан қудуқ қазишга баробар. Мен ўзим шу соҳадан чиққанам учун бу ишнинг нақадар қийин ва мураккаб эканини яхши биламан. Шунинг учун ҳам оила ташвишлари ва фарзанд тарбиясини илмий тадқиқот билан бирга олиб бораётган, бу борада амалий ютуқ ва натижаларга эришяётган олима аёлларни шахсан мен чинакам матонат ва жасорат соҳибалари деб биламан ва юксак қадрлайман» (1) деган сўзлари ҳозирги кунда ҳар битта олима аёл-қиз учун катта кўтаринкилик бағишлаб, ўз илмий фаолиятларини самарали олиб боришига хизмат қилмоқда.

Ана шундай илм-фаннинг ривожланишига ҳисса қўшган олима аёллардан бири “Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган ёшлар устози, тарих фанлари доктори, профессор Равшан Жангабаевна Уразбаева ҳисобланади. У ўз тадқиқотларида кўп миллатли халқни таълим тизимига қамраб олиш жараёни, таълим тизимининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихини ёритиб берди (2).

Р. Дж. Уразбаеванинг изланишлари натижаси сифатида 150 дан ортиқ илмий-методик, республика ва Россия, Америка, Германия, Ҳиндистон, Польша, Қирғизистон, Қозоғистон мамлакатларининг халқаро журналларида илмий мақолаларини ва тезисларини эълон қилди ва монографиялари босмадан чиқди. Халқаро тадқиқотчилар “Илмий ҳамкорлик” маркази 2011 йили чоп этилган ўқув-методик, дарслик ва илмий адабиётларнинг 2012 йил декабр ойида ўтказилган I Халқаро конкурсида “История образования в Каракалпакстане (последняя четверть XIX - начало XXI вв.)” монографияси билан қатнашиб “Золотой корифей” конкурси дипломанти бўлди. 2015 йил “Закон “Об образовании” и Национальная программа по подготовке кадров” в Республике Каракалпакстан” монографияси Германиянинг Lambert Academic Publishing босмаҳонасида босмадан чиқди. 2020 йил Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Аттестация Комиссияси томонидан Профессор илмий унвони тасдиқланди.

Қорақалпоғистон тарихчи олималари ўз тадқиқотларида тарих фанининг долзарб муаммоларини ёритиб тарих фанининг ривожланишига ҳисса қўшиб келмоқда. Орол бўйи ҳудудида экологик инқироз натижасида келиб чиққан вазият, унинг минтақа халқларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаётига таъсири, ҳудуд халқларининг табиатдан дастурий фойдаланиш хусусиятлари профессор Р.Баллиеванинг тадқиқотларида (3), Қорақалпоғистон хотин-қизларининг XIX аср охири ва XX асрдаги ижтимоий-сиёсий аҳволи, уларнинг жамият ривожланишидаги ўрни Я. Абдуллаеванинг «Қорақалпоғистон хотин-қизлари: кеча ва бугун» (XIX асрнинг охири ва XX аср) китобида (4), «Женский вопрос в Каракалпакстане в конце XIX – XX вв» мавзусидаги докторлик

диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистоннинг иккинчи жаҳон уруши йилларидаги тарихи Қ.Тангирбергенова диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида 1960-1980-йилларда Қорақалпоғистоннинг турор жой қурилиши сиёсати Г.Туреевнинг диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистонда аграр тарихнинг долзарб муаммолари Г.Караманова диссертациясида, мустақиллик йилларида Қорақалпоғистон хотин-қизларининг жамият ривожланишидаги тутган ўрни ва роли З.Қаллибекованинг диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистонда миллий маданият тарихи Л.Уразованинг диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида илмий даврий нашриётнинг шаклланиши ва ривожланиш тарихи Э.Алейникова диссертациясида, мустақиллик йилларида Нукус шаҳри тарихи З.Есназарова диссертациясида, қорақалпоқларнинг анъанавий турор жой тарихи Н.Тлеубергенова диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистонда этнография фанининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши З.Курбанова диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистон шаҳарларининг кундалик турмуш тарихи Г.Сейдаметова диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистон Республикасининг иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожланишида хорижий ҳамкорликнинг ўрни И.Жоллыбекова диссертациясида, мустақиллик йилларида Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида миллатлараро муносабатларнинг ривожланиши Н.Сейтимбетова диссертациясида, Қорақалпоғистонда илм-фан ва маданият тарихи Ж.Айтмуратова диссертациясида сўз этилади (5).

Олима аёллар илмий тадқиқот ишлари билан биргаликда ўқув фанлари бўйича дарслик, ўқув қўлланма, ўқув-услубий қўлланмалар яратиб талабаларнинг фанлар бўйича адабиётлар билан таъминланишига, дарсларда янги педагогик, инновацион технологияларни қўллаб талабаларнинг сифатли билим олишига имконият яратиб келмоқда.

Аёл фақатгина оиласидан, оиласидаги тинчликдан, осойишталикдан кўнгли тўлсагина илмий ишларга қўл уриши мумкин. Сўнгги вақтларда хотин-қизларга бағишланган мамлакатимизнинг қарорлари, шулар асосида яратилаётган имкониятлар натижасида аёлларнинг ишчанлиги, илм-фанга бўлган иштиёқи, янгиликлар очишга бўлган интилишлари ортиб, уларнинг янги ютуқларни қўлга киритишига замин яратмоқда.

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7-ilova

**ZAMONAVIY JAMIYATDA AYOL RAHBARLARNING FAOLIYAT OLIB BORISHLARIDA
IJTIMOIY MUHITNING SALBIY TA'SIRI VA UNI YENGISHDAGI YANGI FIKRIY
YONDASHUVLAR**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda ayol rahbarlarning faoliyat olib borishlarida duch kelayotgan ijtimoiy stereotiplar va salbiy munosabatlar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada ushbu holatlarning ayollar faoliyatiga salbiy ta'siri yoritilib, muqobil fikrlar asosida ularni yengish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ayol rahbarlar uchun ijobiy ijtimoiy muhit yaratishning innovatsion usullari va xalqaro tajribalar ham tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayol rahbar, ijtimoiy stereotip, salbiy muhit, gender tengligi, yangi yondashuvlar, jamiyat, rahbarlik.

Abstract: This article analyzes the social stereotypes and negative attitudes faced by female leaders in modern society. It explores the adverse effects of these challenges on women's professional activities and discusses alternative approaches to overcoming them. The paper also examines innovative strategies for creating a positive social environment for female leadership, including references to international experiences.

Keywords: female leadership, social stereotypes, negative environment, gender equality, new approaches, society, leadership.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются социальные стереотипы и негативное отношение, с которыми сталкиваются женщины-руководители в современном обществе. Рассматривается их влияние на профессиональную деятельность женщин, а также предлагаются альтернативные подходы к преодолению этих препятствий. Также рассматриваются инновационные методы создания благоприятной социальной среды для женщин-лидеров на основе международного опыта.

Ключевые слова: женщина-руководитель, социальные стереотипы, негативная среда, гендерное равенство, новые подходы, общество, лидерство.

XXI asrda jamiyat taraqqiyotining barqarorligi va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillarini amalga oshirishda gender tengligiga erishish global masalaga aylangan. Ayollarni ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotga jalb etish, ularning rahbarlik salohiyatini to'liq ochish har qanday demokratik davlat taraqqiyotining ajralmas qismidir. Bugungi O'zbekiston ham ushbu yo'nalishda muhim qadamlarni qo'yimoqda.

So'nggi yillarda Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev rahbarligida olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni, ularga bo'lgan munosabat tubdan o'zgarib bormoqda. Jumladan, davlat boshqaruvi, parlament, iqtisodiyot, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash kabi sohalarda ayol rahbarlar sonining ortayotgani quvonarli hol. Shu bilan birga, ularning faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi bir qator ijtimoiy omillar, stereotiplar va psixologik bosimlar hali-hanuz mavjud. Muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.M. Mirziyoyev 2022-yilgi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida bu haqda shunday degan edi: "Ayollar hayotimizning har bir jabhasida faollik ko'rsatmoqda. Biroq biz ular duch kelayotgan to'siqlarni inkor etolmaymiz. Ularni yengish uchun amaliy chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirishimiz zarur [2]."

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda ayol rahbarlarning ijtimoiy muhitda duch kelayotgan muammolari, salbiy stereotiplar, gender tengsizligi ko'rinishlari va ularni yengishda qo'llanilayotgan hamda taklif qilinayotgan yangi fikriy yondashuvlar keng tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba va mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan gender siyosati asosida ijobiy o'zgarishlarga erishish yo'llari yoritiladi.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayol rahbarlar faolligining oshib borayotgani quvonarli hol bo'lsa-da, bu jarayonda ularning faoliyatiga ta'sir qiluvchi turli ijtimoiy va madaniy to'siqlarni inkor etib bo'lmaydi. Stereotiplar, genderga asoslangan qarashlar va salbiy ijtimoiy muhit — bu omillar ayolning rahbar sifatida o'zini to'liq namoyon qilishi yo'lida jiddiy to'siqlardir.

O'zbekiston Prezidenti tomonidan olib borilayotgan gender siyosati, qonunchilikda yaratilayotgan huquqiy asoslar, davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar hamkorligida amalga oshirilayotgan dasturlar – bularning barchasi ayollarning jamiyatda teng huquqli va faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga qaratilgan muhim choradir. Biroq, faqat qonunchilik yoki institutlar darajasida emas, balki keng jamoatchilik ongida o'zgarishlar qilish zarur. Chunki atrofimizda ayollar hali-hanuz "uy ishlariga mas'ul", "rahbarlikka mos emas" degan eskicha

qarashlar ostida baholanmoqda. Bu stereotiplar nafaqat ayollarning lavozimga ko'tarilishiga, balki jamoa ichidagi munosabatlarga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gender tengligi yuqori bo'lgan jamiyatlarda iqtisodiy rivojlanish va boshqaruv samaradorligi yuqoridir [5]

Ko'plab ayol rahbarlar o'z faoliyati davomida ishonchsizlik, baholovchi qarashlar, ikki baravar ko'proq mehnat qilish zarurati kabi bosimlar ostida ishlashadi. Bu esa ularda charchash, o'z-o'ziga ishonchsizlik va faoliyatdan voz kechish holatlarini keltirib chiqaradi. Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2019-yilda imzolangan "Gender tenglikni ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi Qonun (O'RQ-561) va 2022-yilgi "Ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va gender tenglikni ta'minlash milliy dasturi" bu borada o'zgarish uchun muhim huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Shu nuqtayi nazardan, quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalar dolzarb hisoblanadi:

1. Ta'lim tizimida gender masalalarini erta bosqichdanoq yoritish, ayniqsa ijtimoiy fanlar va tarbiya sohalarida, ya'ni gender tengligi tushunchasi bolalik davridan shakllanishi kerak. Afsuski, bugungi kundagi ko'plab stereotiplar aynan maktabgacha va maktab ta'limida shakllangan qarashlar natijasidir. O'quv dasturlarida ayollar rahbar sifatida namoyon bo'lgan tarixiy shaxslar, zamonaviy ayol yetakchilar haqidagi materiallar yetarli emas. Shu sababli:

- Boshlang'ich sinf darsliklariga teng huquqlilik, hamkorlik va jamoaviy qaror qabul qilish mavzulari kiritilishi zarur.
- Ijtimoiy fanlarda ayollar yetakchiligi tarixi, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy rollar haqida muhokamalar tashkil etilishi lozim.
- O'qituvchilarni qayta tayyorlash kurslarida gender pedagogikasi alohida modul sifatida joriy qilinishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Bunday chora-tadbirlar yosh avlodda ayollarga nisbatan hurmat, tenglik va ishonch ruhida tarbiya beradi.

2. Ko'plab ayollar o'z rahbarlik salohiyatiga ega bo'lsalar-da, ishonchsizlik, qo'llab-quvvatlovning yetishmasligi, tajriba almashish imkoniyatining yo'qligi sababli bu salohiyatdan foydalanolishmayapti. Shu bois, tajriba almashish platformalari yaratish, ya'ni yuqori lavozimdagi ayollar bilan yosh rahbar ayollarni bog'lovchi "mentor-menti" tizimini yo'lga qo'yish, ayollar uchun yetakchilik akademiyalari tashkil etish, bunda kommunikatsiya, boshqaruv, stressni boshqarish, omma oldida chiqish bo'yicha maxsus treninglar berish, hududiy coaching markazlari orqali har bir viloyatda iqtidorli ayollar bilan individual ishlashni yo'lga qo'yish samarali natija beradi.

Bu tajriba hozirda BMT va Yevropa Ittifoqining O'zbekistonda amalga oshirayotgan "Women Empowerment" dasturlarida muvaffaqiyatli sinovdan o'tgan.

3. Axborot vositalari jamoatchilik ongini shakllantirishda kuchli vosita hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda ko'plab ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ayollarning rahbarlikdagi yutuqlari haqida kam xabar qilinadi yoki bu mavzular siyosiy darajada emas, maishiy kontekstdagina yoritiladi. Shu sababli OAV va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ayollar rahbar sifatida ko'rsatgan muvaffaqiyatlarini targ'ib qilish, ijobiy namunalarni

ommalashtirish zarur. Ijobiy media namunalari orqali nafaqat boshqa ayollarni ilhomlantirish, balki erkaklar ongida ham ayol rahbarlarga nisbatan hurmat va ishonch shakllantirish mumkin.

4. Bugungi globallashtirish dunyoda ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish va moslashtirish muhim strategik qadamdir. Jahon tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, gender tengligiga erishgan jamiyatlarda ijtimoiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy o'sish va innovatsiyalar darajasi yuqoriroq bo'ladi. Shu munosabat bilan mahalliy va xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganib, innovatsion gender yondashuvlarini amaliyotga joriy etish erkaklar ongida ayollarning jamiyatda ham o'z o'rnini bor ekanligini yana bir bor isbotlashga yordam beradi.

Ayol rahbarlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularga munosib sharoit yaratish – bu nafaqat inson huquqlari masalasi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim mezoni hisoblanadi. Shunday ekan, har birimiz ushbu yo'nalishda o'z hissamizni qo'shmog'imiz kerak. Zero, davlatimiz rahbari "Jamiyatimizda ayollar rahbar bo'lishi kerak. Ularning fikri, salohiyati boshqaruv darajasida o'z aksini topishi kerak. Bu — taraqqiyotimizning asosi", - deb bejizga ta'kidlamagan edi o'z nutqida [2].

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7-ilova

OILA VA GENDER: YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA OILA STRUKTURASI VA GENDER TENGLIK ISLOHOTLARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida oila institutining tutgan o'rnini, amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, tarixiy-madaniy va ijtimoiy-pedagogik qarashlar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, oilaning mustahkamligi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan dolzarb masalalar, ularning zamonaviy yechimlari va istiqbollari ilmiy-nazariy asosda yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: oila instituti, ijtimoiy islohotlar, oila qadriyatlari, Yangi O'zbekiston, gender tenglik, tarbiya.

Oila — jamiyatning tayanch ustuni, millatning davomchisi, barkamol avlodning tarbiyagohi sifatida tarixiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muqaddas qadriyatdir. Har qanday jamiyatning mustahkamligi, barqarorligi va taraqqiyoti avvalo oilalarning sog'lom va baxtli bo'lishiga bevosita bog'liqdir. Shu bois, Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida oila institutini rivojlantirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy islohotlar zahirida ham sog'lom oila, barkamol avlod va mustahkam jamiyat g'oyalari mujassam. Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek: **“Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etishda eng asosiy tayanchimiz bu — sog'lom, ahil va baxtli oila bo'lishi kerak. Oila – bu qadriyatlar, mehr-oqibat, sabr-toqat maktabidir.”** Ushbu fikrlar oila institutiga bo'lgan e'tiborning davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilganidan dalolat beradi.

Oila har doim jamiyatning tayanch ijtimoiy instituti sifatida e'tirof etilgan. Abu Nasr Forobiy oila haqida quyidagicha fikr bildiradi: *“Jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun zarur bo'lgan birinchi muhim birlik bu — oila”*. Ibn Sino esa oilani “inson ruhiyatining ilk maktabi” deb baholaydi.

Konfutsiy ta'limotida esa oila va jamiyat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik quyidagicha ifodalanadi: *“Jamiyatdagi tartib oila tartibidan boshlanadi”*. Bu qarashlar oilaning ijtimoiy strukturadagi asosiy funksiyalarini, xususan, tarbiya, axloq va madaniyatni uzluksiz uzatishdagi rolini ko'rsatadi.

Oila tushunchasi tarixan va hozirgi zamonda turlicha talqin etilgan. Ma'rifatparvar olim Abdulla Avloniy oila haqida shunday deydi: *“Oila — bu millatning kichik bir nusxasi. Oila qanday bo'lsa, jamiyat ham shunday bo'ladi.”* Bu fikr zahirida har bir inson tarbiyasining asosiy manbai oila ekanligi, jamiyatdagi axloqiy-ruhiy muhitning sifati oilalarga bog'liqligi yaqqol ko'rinadi.

Sotsiolog olim Komiljon Karimov oila muammolarini ijtimoiy barqarorlik mezonlari sifatida ko'radi: **“Jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy muammolarning ko'pchiligi oiladagi muvozanatning buzilishi bilan bog'liq,”** deya ta'kidlaydi u. Bu borada, ayniqsa, yoshlar va ayollar bilan ishlash, ularni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash, oilaviy nizolarni bartaraf etish borasida tizimli yondashuv zarurligi mavjud.

Pedagogika fanlari doktori Oybachin Sodikova esa oila institutining ta'limiy-tarbiyaviy jihatlari yoritgan: **“Oilada farzandga berilayotgan tarbiya milliy g'oyalar asosida shakllantirilsa, u barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.”** Shu jihatdan qaralganda, oila institutining mustahkamligi nafaqat ma'naviy qadriyatlar, balki zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar bilan ham boyitilishi lozim.

Psixologiya sohasining mashhur vakili A. Maslowning ehtiyojlar ierarxiyasi nazariyasida ham oila markaziy o'rinda turadi. Unga ko'ra, inson o'zini xavfsiz, mehr va e'tiborga loyiq deb his qilish uchun avvalo oilaviy qo'llab-quvvatlovga muhtoj. **“Insonning ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini qondirishdagi asosiy zamin bu — oila,”** deydi olim.

Bugungi kunda Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida oila institutini yanada mustahkamlashga qaratilgan bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, “Oila va xotin-qizlar” qo'mitalari faoliyatining kengaytirilishi, ijtimoiy va huquqiy himoya tizimining takomillashtirilishi, gender tengligi va oiladagi mas'uliyatli ota-onalik madaniyatini shakllantirish borasida qabul qilingan dasturlar buning yaqqol dalilidir.

Jamiyatda **oilaning barqarorligi** va uning **demografik** hamda **ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy** ko'rsatkichlari jamiyatning rivojlanishi va farovonlik darajasining asosiy mezonlaridan biri bo'lib, statistik ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2025-yil 1 yanvar holatiga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasida doimiy aholi **37,5 mln.** kishini tashkil etib, 2021-yilga nisbatan **8,6 foizga** o'sgan, 2024-yilda mamlakatda **oilalar soni 10 053,9 mingtani** tashkil etib, bu ko'rsatkich 2020-yilga nisbatan **1 342,6 mingga** ko'paygan. Shuningdek, tug'ilishning yuqori darajada saqlanib qolayotganligi o'z navbatida oilalar sonining ko'payishiga sabab bo'lmoqda xususan, 2024-yil davomida mamlakatimizda **926,4 mingta** tug'ilish qayd etilgan bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich 2020-yilga nisbatan **10,1 foizga** ortgan.

O'zbekistonda oilalarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan so'nggi 9 yilda (2016–2025) jamiyatimizning asosiy bo'g'ini bo'lgan oilalarni mustahkamlash bo'yicha, qator yangi qonun hujjatlari va islohotlar amalga oshirildi jumladan, 2016-yildan boshlab O'zbekiston Respublikasida **“Sog'lom ona va**

bola yili” Davlat dasturi e’lon qilinishi, shuningdek, “Fuqarolarning reproduktiv salomatligini muhofaza qilish to’g’risida”, “Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo’ravonliklardan himoya qilish to’g’risida”, “Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlarning kafolatlari to’g’risida”gi Qonunlar, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 21-dekabrda PF-208-son Farmoni bilan Oila va xotin-qizlar qo’mitasining faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar va PQ-401-sonli Qarori oilalarni mustahkamlash va xotin-qizlarning faoilligini oshirishga qaratilgan muhim hujjatlar hisoblanadi.

Ushbu qarorga muvofiq 2030-yillarga mo’ljallangan batafsil **“Yo’l xaritasi”** ishlab chiqildi. Yo’l xaritasida oilani mustahkamlash, xotin-qizlarning huquq va manfaatlarini ta’minlash, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faoilligini va bandligini oshirish, oilaviy ajralishlarning oldini olish, yoshlarni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash kabi yuzlab amaliy bandlar belgilandi. Mazkur strategik hujjat “Yangi O’zbekiston” sharoitida 2030-yilgacha oilalar barqarorligini ta’minlash bo’yicha kompleks yondashuvni nazarda tutadi. Shu bilan birga O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 14 martdagi **“Oila va xotin-qizlarni qo’llab-quvvatlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”**gi 103-sonli qarori yana ham yuqori bosqichga ko’targan amaliy va huquqiy asos bo’ldi.

Mazkur normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar farovon oilalarni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo’lib, oilaning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlash, oila a’zolarining jismoniy, aqliy va ma’naviy-axloqiy rivojlanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga xizmat qiladi. So’nggi yillarda qabul qilingan konsepsiya, qonun va qarorlar zahirida oilalarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish, ularga huquqiy, iqtisodiy va ma’naviy yordam ko’rsatish hamda oilaviy qadriyatlarni yangi davr talablariga mos ravishda asrab-avaylash ustuvor vazifa ekani ko’rinadi.

O’zbek sotsiologi Dilorom Tadjibayeva fikricha, oila institutining kuchi jamiyatning barqarorligi va axloqiy me’yorlarining uzluksiz uzatilishida namoyon bo’ladi. U ajrimlar sonining ortishi va oilaviy qadriyatlarning zaiflashuvi ijtimoiy muammolarning manbai sifatida ko’rilishini ta’kidlaydi [2]. Bu fikrlar Yangi O’zbekistonda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda oilaviy tarbiyani mustahkamlash zarurligini ko’rsatadi.

Mashhur ingliz sotsiologi Anthony Giddens zamonaviy oilani “transformatsiyalangan yaqinlik” deb ataydi. Unga ko’ra, oila tuzilmasi endilikda shaxsiy ehtiyojlar, tenglik va emotsional qoniqish asosida shakllanmoqda. Bu esa an’anaviy gender rollarining zaiflashuviga olib kelmoqda. Judith Stacey esa oilaning turli shakllari (masalan, yolg’iz ona, fuqarolik nikohi, gender tenglikka asoslangan oila) mavjudligini tan olib, jamiyat bu xilma-xillikni qabul qilishi lozimligini bildiradi.

Psixolog N. Shodmonova tadqiqotlariga ko’ra, shaxsning ruhiy salomatligi va ijtimoiy moslashuvchanligi bevosita oiladagi psixologik muhitga bog’liqdir. U ota-onalarning psixologik savodxonligini oshirishni oila instituti barqarorligining muhim omillaridan biri sifatida e’tirof etadi. Bu holat Yangi O’zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan “Psixologik salomatlik – sog’lom oila” kabi dasturlar bilan bog’liqdir.

Amerikalik olim Stephanie Coontz oilaning tarixiy evolyutsiyasini tahlil qilib, zamonaviy davrda oila instituti sotsial konstruktsiya sifatida ijtimoiy sharoitlarga moslashayotganini ko’rsatadi. Bu yondashuv oilaning har bir jamiyatda o’ziga xos rivojlanish yo’li borligini tasdiqlaydi.

Yangi O’zbekiston — bu yangi tafakkur, yangi qadriyatlar va yangicha ijtimoiy munosabatlar davri. Shu jarayonda oila institutining mustahkamlanishi nafaqat demografik barqarorlik, balki ma’naviy yuksalish, madaniyat va ma’rifat taraqqiyotining ham negizi hisoblanadi. Oila — bu nafaqat jamiyatning bir bo’lagi, balki uning yuragi va kelajagidir. Shuningdek, Yangi O’zbekiston sharoitida oila institutining islohoti nafaqat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi, balki yangi avlodning intellektual va ma’naviy yetukligi uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi. Ilmiy-nazariy asoslangan yondashuvlar, huquqiy mexanizmlar va amaliy chora-tadbirlar orqali oilaviy qadriyatlar mustahkamlanib bormoqda.

O’zbekistonda oila strukturasidagi o’zgarishlar va gender tenglik islohotlari so’nggi yillarda jamiyatni yaxshilashda, adolat va tenglikni ta’minlashda muhim rol o’ynamoqda. Oila jamiyatning poydevori sifatida, uning ichki tuzilmasi va gender rollari jamiyatdagi umumiy taraqqiyotga ta’sir

ko'rsatadi. Yangi oila siyosati, oila institutining mustahkamlanishi va gender tengligi prinsiplarining amalga oshirilishi o'zgarayotgan jamiyatimiz uchun zaruriy o'zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirmoqda.

O'zbekistonda gender tenglik islohotlari nafaqat ayollarni ijtimoiy hayotga jalb qilish, balki erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi tenglikni ta'minlash orqali oilada va jamiyatda adolatni yaratishga yordam bermoqda. Ayniqsa, ayollarni iqtisodiy mustahkamlash, ularning o'qish va kasbiy faoliyatda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi, oila ichidagi qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlarida teng ishtirok etish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga yo'l ochmoqda.

Biroq, gender tenglikni ta'minlashda hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan masalalar ham mavjud. Traditsiyalar, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va o'zgarishlarga qarshi turadigan kuchlar oila strukturasi va gender tenglikka to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Shuning uchun islohotlar davomida ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarni inobatga olish, gender tenglikni nafaqat qonun bilan, balki jamiyatning turli qatlamlarida tarbiyaviy va ma'rifiy ishlar bilan mustahkamlash lozim.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda oila strukturasi va gender tenglik sohasidagi islohotlar ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, adolat va tenglikni yaratish uchun muhim qadamlardir. Kelajakda, ushbu islohotlarning samarasini ko'rish uchun jamiyatning barcha qatlamlarida, xususan, ta'lim, madaniyat va huquq sohalarida faol ish olib borish zarur. Gender tenglikni ta'minlash, oila institutini yanada mustahkamlash va oilaviy qadriyatlarni hurmat qilish orqali O'zbekiston jamiyatining barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shish mumkin.

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7-ilova

ИЛМЛИ АЁЛ-ЖАМИЯТ КЎЗГУСИ!

**Маъмура Юсупова, Ҳамид Олимжон ва
Зулфия номидаги ижод мактаби
директор ўринбосари, эркин тадқиқодчи**

Мамлакатни қудратли, миллатни буюк қиладиган куч бу-илм-фан, таълим ва тарбиядир.

Ш.Мирзиёев

Аннотация Ушбу мақолада аёлларнинг жамиятда тутган ўрни, Шарқ аёлининг тимсоли Зулфия ва унинг мақолаларида аёллар мавзуси ҳақида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар: Жамият, аёл, соҳа, фаол, муҳаррир, йўлбошчи, илмли

Абстрактный В статье рассматривается роль женщины в обществе, символ восточной женщины — Зулфия, а также женская тема в ее статьях.

Ключевые слова: Общество, женщина, соха, активист, редактор, гид, ученый

Abstract This article discusses the role of women in society, the symbol of the Eastern woman Zulfiya, and the theme of women in her articles.

Keywords: Society, woman, field, activist, editor, leader, scholar

Аёл-жамият гули, унинг оҳанграбосидир! У бор экан, кичик ватан ҳисобланмиш оила тинч, фарзандлар бахтли ва шодон, рўзгор баракали ва хонадонлар файзлидир. Замонавий аёл деганда кўз ўнгимизга нафақат либоси, ҳатти-ҳаракати балки илми, тафаккури замонавий, маърифатли, зиёли ва олдидаги тўсиқларни сабот билан босиб ўтган нозик хилқатни тушунамиз. Илм ва таълим соҳасида айна пайтда жамиятимизнинг ҳар қандай аъзоси учун етарлича шарт-шароитлар яратиб келинмоқда.

Айтиш мумкинки, бу каби соҳаларга халқни, хотин-қизларни кизиқтириш, уларнинг оддий уй бекасида кўра жамиятнинг фаол аъзосига айлантириш масаласи муҳим мустақиллик йилларигача ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Айнан мана шундай эзгу ишларга йўлбошчи сифатида шоира, жамоат арбоби Зулфияни мисол келтира оламиз. Узоқ йиллар ҳозирги “Саодат” (авваллари “Ўзбекистон хотин-қизлари” деб номланган) журналида бош муҳаррир сифатида фаолият юритган Зулфия умрининг кўп қисмини айнан аёлларни илмли қилиш, уларнинг саломатлиги, меҳнатқашлиги каби фазилатларини бошқаларга ибрат сифатида кўрсатишда жонбозлик кўрсатди.

1958 йилги журнал саҳифаларида “Гўзал ва ғолиб” мақоласида у шундай ёзади: Ўзбек хотин-қизлари ўтмишда қанчалик бешафқат эзилган бўлсалар, шунчалик журъат билан курашга уйғондилар. Бу каттга ҳаёт йўли – аёлларимизни саводсизликни битириш курсларига ва клубларга, завод ва фабрикаларга, бепоён далаларга олиб чиқди, аста-секин маърифат уйлари-университет ва академияларга олиб кирди. Уларга ҳамма ерда рус эгачи сингиллари кўмаклашишди...

... Аёл қаерда бўлмасин, қайси касб ва ҳунарнинг оддий ёки қаҳрамон кишиси бўлмасин, у ҳамма вақт она! Онанинг юраги жаҳондаги энг эзгу ҳис-туйғулар билан, оналик меҳри билан лиммо-лим. Онанинг қалби тинчлик ва хотиржамликда фарзандни вояга етказиш, фарзандга сиҳатлик ва унда ҳаётга қобилият ҳамда муҳаббат тарбиялашга бўлган эзгу орзу билан тўла. [1.25]

Зулфия бошчилик қилган журналда жамиятнинг актуал масалалари, хотин-қизларни илмга интилишини ошириш, саҳоват, меҳнатсеварлик, маърифатпарварлик каби мавзулар устувор аҳамиятга эга бўлган. Хусусан,

Озод Шарафиддиновнинг “Китоб-инсоннинг чин дўсти” мақоласида инсонларни китоб ўқиш маданиятини шакллантириш, китобхонликни кунлик одатга айлантириш ҳақида сўз боради. Шунингдек, журнал саҳифаларида Жуманиёз Жабборовнинг “Ўқитувчи”, Қодир Матчоновнинг “Ифтихор”, Зулфиянинг “Янги марралар сари”, Саид Аҳмаднинг “Яша бола” каби мақолаларида давр муаммолари, инсонларни илм фан, ихтиро, янгиликлар қилишга ундаш каби мақолалар ёритилган.

Шоира “Хажар”, “Нишондор қиз”, “Сени севардим” ва “Студентка” каби шеърларида киз-жувонларнинг жамият ва оилага янгича муносабатларини, фикр ва туйғуларини, меҳнатсеварликларини акс эттирди. Муаллиф “Хажар” шеърида шу номдаги бир етим қизнинг фабрик-завоб мактабида таълим олиб, илғор тўқувчи бўлишини кўрсатмоқчи бўлган:

Уйга кирса уй “ютар” уни

Тўрт томондан сиқар танасин

Босинқарар уйқусиз туни

Тўрт томондан сўрар онасин.

Шоира икки давр аёлларининг кечмишларига гувоҳ бўлган. Мустақиллик йилларидаги янгиланишлар унинг ижодий баркамоллигига замин яратди.

1999 йил Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Фармонида кўра таъсис этилган Зулфия номидаги давлат мукофоти кўплаб соҳаларда фаоллик кўрсатаётган иқтидорли қизларга топширилмоқда. Ёзувчи Улугбек Ҳамдам ушбу мукофот учун нега айнан Зулфия танланганига билдирган фикри ўринлидир:

“Нега мукофот учун айнан Зулфия танланди?” деган саволни қайта ва қайта ўзимизга бераверамиз. Адабиётимизда ундан кўпроқ ва ҳўпроқ ижод қилган бошқа аёл ижодкорлар йўқмиди? Бориди. Нодира, Увайсийлар бориди. Замондошлардан Саида Зуннунова бориди. Ууларнинг бари

номларига мукофот ташкил этишга минг карра муносиб. Бироқ барибир Зулфия танланган. Нега? Чунки унинг ҳаёт йўлида аёлу қизларимизга ўрнагу намуна бўладиган шахсий фожиа бўртиб турадики, айнан шу жиҳатига урғу берилган, дея мушоҳада қиламан ўзимча. Турмуш ўртоғи кимсан – машҳур шоир Ҳ. Олимжон вафотидан кейин шўрлик аёлнинг бошидан ва юрагидан нималар кечгани ёлғиз ўзигаю Яратганга аён. Унинг шеърларида акс этган изтироб ўша шафқатсиз кечинмаларнинг бир қисми, холос. Зулфия ҳижронни бошига тож қилиб кийди:

Соғинганда излаб бир нишон,
Қабринг томон олар эдим йўл.
Келтирардинг менга бир замон,
Энди ҳар чоғ мен элтаман гул.

Ижодкорлар бор, фақат ижоди, ёзган шеърлари, романлари эсланади, алқанади. Ижодкорлар бор, уларнинг шахсияти ҳақида яхши гаплар қолади. Яна шундай ижодкорлар борки, уларнинг асарлари билан бирга, шахсиятлари улуғланади, кадр топади. Зулфия, аввало, босиб ўтган ҳаёт йўли билан ёдларимизда қолди. Бугун Зулфия ҳаёти ва ижодини намуна қилиб қизларимизга кўрсатаётган эканмиз, сабаби шу – унинг шахсияти, босиб ўтган ҳаёт йўли, турмуш ўртоғига садоқати, адабиётга хизмати, эл аро кўрсатган ибратидир.[2]

Жамиятимизга Зулфия янглиғ илмли, оқила, матонатли ва илғор аёллар сафи кенгайишини истаймиз. Зеро илмли аёл жамият кўзгусидир! Бу каби инсон ҳаётда қоқилмайди, матонат машъаласини ёқиб зулматларни ёриб НУР томон чиқаверади....

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O'ZBEKISTONDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING IQTISODIY MUSTAQILLIGIGA ERISHISH

YO'LLARI

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Аnotatsiya: Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi va ayollar tadbirkorligi masalalari hozirgi kunda nafaqat O'zbekistonda, balki butun dunyoda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ayollarni moliyaviy savodxonlikka o'rgatish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularni iqtisodiy jihatdan mustahkamlash uchun ilmiy tadqiqotlar davom etmoqda. O'zbek olimlarining bu sohadagi ishlarida O'zbekiston sharoitida ayollarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan aniq tavsiyalar va amaliy yondoshuvlar mavjud.

Аннотация: Вопросы экономической независимости женщин и женского предпринимательства в настоящее время имеют большое значение не только в Узбекистане, но и во всем мире. Продолжаются исследования с целью обучения женщин финансовой грамотности, поддержки предпринимательства и расширения их экономических прав и возможностей. Труды узбекских ученых в этой области содержат конкретные рекомендации и практические подходы, направленные на повышение экономической активности женщин в условиях Узбекистана.

Abstract: The issues of women's economic independence and women's entrepreneurship are currently of great importance not only in Uzbekistan, but also throughout the world. Scientific research is ongoing to educate women in financial literacy, support entrepreneurial activity and strengthen them economically.

The work of Uzbek scientists in this area contains specific recommendations and practical approaches aimed at increasing women's economic activity in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy mustaqillik, o'zbek olimlari, ayollarning moliyaviy resurslari, daromad olish, tejash va investitsiya, kichik bizneslar, ta'lim va tarbiya, ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari, gender tenglik, xotin-qizlarining hukumatdagi ishtiroki.

Ключевые слова: экономическая независимость, узбекские ученые, финансовые ресурсы женщин, формирование доходов, сбережения и инвестиции, малый бизнес, образование и воспитание, образовательные возможности, гендерное равенство, участие женщин в правительстве.

Keywords: economic independence, Uzbek scholars, women's financial resources, income generation, savings and investment, small businesses, education and upbringing, educational opportunities, gender equality, women's participation in government.

Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi - bu ayollarni o'z moliyaviy resurslarini boshqarish, mustaqil daromad olish, iqtisodiy faoliyatda ishtirok etish va o'z kelajagini rejalashtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishlarini anglatadi. Bu nafaqat ayollarning shaxsiy manfaatlariga, balki jamiyat va iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayollarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi quyidagi jihatlarda o'z ifodasini topadi:

1. Moliyaviy mustaqillik: Ayollarni moliyaviy mustaqillikka erishish uchun ular o'z daromadlarini mustahkamlashlari, boshqarishlari va tejashni o'rganishlari kerak. Moliyaviy mustaqillik ayollarga o'z hayotlarini boshqarish va qarorlar qabul qilishda erkinlik beradi. Bu o'zgarishlar jamiyatda ayollarning ijtimoiy statusini ham oshiradi.
2. Daromad olishda ayollar uchun turli sohalarda ish o'rinlarini yaratish va ularga ishlash imkoniyatlarini taqdim etish mumkin.
3. Tejash va investitsiyada ayollarga moliyaviy rejalashtirish, tejash va investitsiyalarni boshqarishni o'rgatish muhim. Bu ularni kelajakda o'z iqtisodiy mustaqilliklarini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Tadbirkorlik va biznes imkoniyatlarini ham o'rgatish ayollarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish iqtisodiy mustaqillikning muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Ayollar kichik va o'rta bizneslarni boshlashda katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishmoqda. Ayollar uchun biznes imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, ularga turli sohalarda tadbirkorlik qilish imkoniyatini yaratish iqtisodiy mustaqillikni ta'minlaydi. Kichik bizneslar ayollar uchun kichik biznes boshlash va uni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini yaratish. Bu, o'z navbatida, ko'plab yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratadi. Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda ayollarga tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ta'lim, treninglar va maslahat xizmatlari taqdim etish va ularni yangi texnologiyalar va innovatsion yechimlar bilan tanishtirish lozim. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish ayollarni ta'lim olish va kasb-hunar o'rganish imkoniyatlari bilan ta'minlash ularning iqtisodiy mustaqillik yo'lidagi asosiy qadamidir. Ayollarga zamonaviy kasblar bo'yicha o'qish, malaka oshirish va yangi ko'nikmalarni egallash imkoniyatlarini yaratish jamiyatning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Malaka oshirish esa ayollarga biznes boshqaruvi, moliyaviy savodxonlik, texnologiya va raqamli marketing kabi sohalardagi ta'lim berish ayollarga iqtisodiy mustaqillik berar. Ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari bo'yicha ayollar uchun malakali ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini yaratish, ularning

eng zamonaviy va talab qilingan kasblar bo'yicha tayyorlash muhim hisoblanadi. Jamiyatda gender tenglikni ta'minlash uchun xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi gender tengligini ta'minlashga olib keladi. Bu jamiyatdagi ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasidagi tenglikni kuchaytiradi va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshiradi. Ayollarni iqtisodiy hayotga faol jalb qilish jamiyatni yanada barqaror qiladi. Gender tengligi ayollarga iqtisodiy faoliyatda teng imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularni iqtisodiy resurslar va moliyaviy resurslar bilan ta'minlanishi zarur. Ijtimoiy farovonlik xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi jamiyatda barqarorlik va farovonlikni ta'minlaydi. Bu, o'z navbatida, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmatlar sohalaridagi o'sishlariga olib keladi. Ayollarning hukumat va siyosatdagi ishtirokda iqtisodiy mustaqillik davlat siyosatida ham o'z aksini topishi kerak. Ayollarning tadbirkorlik, biznes va boshqa iqtisodiy faoliyatlarda qo'llab-quvvatlanishi uchun hukumatning siyosatlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ayollarga to'g'ri qonunlar, iqtisodiy grantlar va moliyaviy resurslarni taqdim etish zarur. Qonun va siyosat ayollarni iqtisodiy faoliyatga jalb qilish va ularga hukumat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlarini yaratish. Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi nafaqat ayollarning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga yordam beradi, balki butun jamiyat va iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga ham hissa qo'shadi. Ayollarni ta'lim, moliyaviy savodxonlik, tadbirkorlik va gender tenglikni ta'minlash orqali ularning iqtisodiy mustaqillik yo'lida qo'llab-quvvatlash zarur. Bu nafaqat ayollarga, balki jamiyatning barcha qatlamlariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayollar tadbirkorligi bu ayollarning o'z biznesini boshlash, rivojlantirish va boshqarish faoliyatidir. Ayollar tadbirkorligi iqtisodiy mustaqillikni ta'minlash, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish, jamiyatni rivojlantirish va gender tengligini kuchaytirishga hissa qo'shadi. Ayollar tadbirkorligi bugungi kunda butun dunyoda tobora ommalashib bormoqda va ko'plab muvaffaqiyatli ayol tadbirkorlar iqtisodiy o'sish va ijtimoiy farovonlikka hissa qo'shmoqdalar. Ayollar tadbirkorligining ahamiyatini quyidagi omillarda ko'rishimiz mumkin:

1. Iqtisodiy o'sishda - Ayollar o'z bizneslarini boshlash orqali yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratadi va iqtisodiy o'sishga hissa qo'shadi. Ular kichik va o'rta bizneslarni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.
2. Gender tengligi esa: Ayollarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish gender tengligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Bu, ayollar va erkaklar o'rtasidagi imkoniyatlar tengligini oshiradi va jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy muvozanatni yaxshilaydi.
3. Ijtimoiy farovonlik - Ayollar o'z bizneslari orqali oilalarini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va jamiyatda ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Tadbirkor ayollar, shuningdek, ijtimoiy masalalar, ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash sohalariga ham hissa qo'shishi mumkin. Ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirishning asosiy jihatlari esa:
 1. Moliyaviy resurslar:- Ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirishda eng katta to'siqlardan biri bu moliyaviy resurslarga kirishning cheklanganligidir. Ayollar ko'pincha kredit olishda yoki investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar.
 2. Kreditlar va grantlar: Ayollarni moliyaviy resurslar bilan ta'minlash, ularning bizneslarini boshlash va kengaytirish uchun zarur. Shuningdek, davlat va xususiy sektordan ayollar uchun maxsus grantlar va kreditlar taqdim etish muhim.

3. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish: Ayollarni tadbirkorlik, biznes boshqaruvi va moliyaviy savodxonlik bo'yicha ta'lim va treninglar bilan ta'minlash zarur. Bu ularga biznesni muvaffaqiyatli yuritish uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim va ko'nikmalarni beradi.

4. Mentorlik: Ayollar uchun tajribali tadbirkorlardan mentorlik va qo'llab-quvvatlash muhimdir. Ular uchun biznes tarmog'ini yaratish va ularga boshqaruv, marketing, moliya va boshqa sohalarda maslahatlar berish foydali bo'ladi.

5. Ijtimoiy va madaniy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish: Ayollarga o'z biznesini boshlashda ko'pincha jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy va madaniy to'siqlar, shuningdek, erkaklar ustunligi bilan bog'liq muammolarga duch keladilar.

6. Tadbirkorlik infratuzilmasi: Ayollarni tadbirkorlikni boshlash va rivojlantirish uchun kerakli infratuzilma, jumladan, ofislar, biznes inkubatori, maslahatchilar va boshqa qo'llab-quvvatlash xizmatlarini taqdim etish kerak. Ayollar uchun o'zaro tajriba almashish, biznesni rivojlantirish va yangi imkoniyatlar yaratish uchun tarmoq tuzish zarur. Ayollarning muvaffaqiyatli tadbirkorligiga misollar keltiramiz:

1. Go'zallik va salomatlik sohalari: Ko'plab ayollar kosmetika, go'zallik saloni va fitnes sohalarida muvaffaqiyatli bizneslar yaratadilar.

2. Texnologiya va IT sohalari: Ayollar IT va texnologiya sohalarida ham o'z bizneslarini rivojlantirmoqda. Masalan, ayollar dasturiy ta'minot ishlab chiqish, onlayn platformalar yaratish va boshqa texnologik sohalarda faoliyat yuritishmoqda.

3. Qishloq xo'jaligi sohalari: Ayollar qishloq xo'jaligi va organik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish sohasida muvaffaqiyatga erishmoqda. Ular uchun kichik fermalar, bog'dorchilik va organik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish ajoyib biznes imkoniyatlari yaratadi zarur.

4. Modalar va dizayn sohalarida: Ayollar o'z modalar brendlarini yaratish, kiyim dizayni va aksessuarlar ishlab chiqarish orqali global bozorlarda muvaffaqiyatga erishmoqda.

Ayollar tadbirkorligi nafaqat ayollarni iqtisodiy mustaqillikka erishishga, balki jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Ayollarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish uchun moliyaviy resurslar, ta'lim va infratuzilma yaratish, shuningdek, gender tengligini ta'minlash zarur. Bu jamiyatni rivojlantirish va yangi iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni yaratish yo'lida katta ahamiyatga ega. Ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligi - bu ayollarning o'z moliyaviy resurslarini boshqarish, shaxsiy moliya rejalashtirish, tejash, investitsiya qilish, qarzlarni boshqarish va moliyaviy qarorlar qabul qilishdagi bilim va ko'nikmalarini ifodalaydi. Moliyaviy savodxonlik ayollarga o'z iqtisodiy mustaqilliklarini ta'minlash, oilaviy moliya boshqaruvi va uzoq muddatli moliyaviy barqarorlikni yaratish uchun zarur bo'lgan asoslardir. Ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligi nafaqat ularning shaxsiy manfaatlariga, balki jamiyat va iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishiga ham hissa qo'shadi. Buning uchun ayollarga moliyaviy bilimlarni berish va ularni iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul qilishda mustahkamlash kerak. Ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishning ahamiyati:

1. Iqtisodiy mustaqillik: Moliyaviy savodxonlik ayollarga o'z moliyaviy resurslarini boshqarishda erkinlik beradi, ularni qarz va yirik xarajatlardan himoya qiladi.

2. Shaxsiy moliya boshqaruvi: Ayollar o'z daromadlarini rejalashtirish, tejash va investitsiya qilish orqali uzoq muddatli moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlaydilar.

3. Oila moliyasi: Ayollar ko'pincha oila moliyasini boshqaradilar, shuning uchun ular uchun moliyaviy savodxonlikning rivojlanishi oilaning umumiy farovonligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

4. Kichik bizneslarni rivojlantirish: Ayollar tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga kirishganda, moliyaviy savodxonlik ularga biznesni muvaffaqiyatli boshqarish va foyda olish uchun zarur ko'nikmalarni taqdim etadi.

foydalanishni o'rgatish muhim. Ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishda yuzaga keladigan to'siqlar ham mavjud: Ayollar ko'pincha kredit olishda yoki biznes boshlashda moliyaviy resurslarga kirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar. Ularning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish uchun maxsus moliyaviy vositalar va imkoniyatlar taqdim etish zarur. Ko'pincha jamiyatda ayollarni moliyaviy qarorlar qabul qilishda pastroq deb hisoblashadi. Bu stereotiplar ayollarning moliyaviy o'zini ifoda etishga va iqtisodiy mustaqillikka erishishga to'sqinlik qiladi. Ayollarni moliyaviy savodxonlik bo'yicha ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlariga jalb etish uchun keng ko'lamli treninglar, kurslar va resurslar zarur.

Bu to'siqlarni xotin-qizlarning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishga qaratish zarur deb bilaman. Ayollarga moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish uchun maxsus dasturlar, kurslar va treninglar tashkil etish kerak. Ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligi ularning iqtisodiy mustaqilliklarini ta'minlash, oilaviy va shaxsiy moliya boshqaruvini yaxshilash, va o'z bizneslarini muvaffaqiyatli yuritish uchun juda muhimdir. Ayollarga moliyaviy ta'lim berish, moliyaviy resurslar va imkoniyatlar taqdim etish orqali jamiyatda iqtisodiy tenglikni kuchaytirish va farovonlikni oshirish mumkin. Bu ayollarga o'z bizneslarini boshlash, rivojlantirish va boshqarish uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar va sharoitlar yig'indisidir. Ayollarni ishbilarmonlikka jalb qilish va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash, nafaqat ularning shaxsiy iqtisodiy mustaqilliklarini ta'minlaydi, balki jamiyat va iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga ham hissa qo'shadi. Ishbilarmonlik imkoniyatlarini yaratishda hukumatlar, xususiy sektor, notijorat tashkilotlar va ijtimoiy tarmoq muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ayollarni ishbilarmonlikka jalb qilishda moliyaviy resurslarga kirish

Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi jamiyatning rivojlanishi uchun juda muhim omildir. Bu borada ayollar tadbirkorligi, moliyaviy savodxonlik va ishbilarmonlik imkoniyatlari ayniqsa katta ahamiyatga ega. Keling, bu masalalarni batafsil ko'rib chiqaylik:

Xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi. Ayollarni tadbirkorlikka, moliyaviy savodxonlikka va ishbilarmonlik imkoniyatlariga ega qilish uchun huquqiy, moliyaviy va ta'lim resurslarini taqdim etish zarur. Bu, o'z navbatida, faqat ayollar uchun emas, balki butun jamiyat uchun iqtisodiy o'sish va barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligiga erishish masalasi jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi va gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'lidagi muhim qadamlardan biridir. Ayollarni iqtisodiy mustahkamlash, ular uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish va ularni iqtisodiy faoliyatga jalb qilish uchun bir qancha yo'llar mavjud. Quyida O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligiga erishish uchun amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan asosiy yo'llar keltirilgan:

O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy mustaqilligiga erishish uchun ayollarga to'liq imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularni tadbirkorlik, moliyaviy savodxonlik va ishbilarmonlik sohalarida o'qitish va qo'llab-quvvatlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu yo'llar nafaqat ayollarni iqtisodiy mustahkamlashga yordam beradi, balki jamiyatda gender tengligini ta'minlashga, iqtisodiy o'sishni qo'llab-quvvatlashga va barqaror rivojlanishga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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AYOLLAR YETAKCHILIGI VA SIYOSIY ISHTIROKI – AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI.

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Anotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning siyosiy rahbarlikdagi ishtiroki, ularning yetakchilik salohiyati va siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlaridagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Ayollar rahbarligining ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy barqarorlikka ta'siri, shuningdek, ularning siyosiy faoliyatga kirishishida uchraydigan to'siqlar va ularni yengib o'tish strategiyalari yoritilgan. O'zbekiston misolida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ham ko'rib chiqilgan.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается участие женщин в политическом лидерстве, их потенциал руководства и роль в процессе принятия политических решений. Анализируется влияние женского лидерства на социальную, экономическую и политическую устойчивость. Также освещены препятствия на пути женщин в политику и стратегии их преодоления. Приведён опыт Узбекистана в продвижении женщин в политической сфере.

Abstract: This article examines women's participation in political leadership, their leadership potential, and their role in political decision-making processes. The study highlights the impact of female leadership on social, economic, and political stability. Barriers to women's political engagement and strategies to overcome them are also discussed. The reforms implemented in Uzbekistan are reviewed as a case study.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar yetakchiligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, siyosiy qarorlar, O'zbekiston tajribasi.

Ключевые слова: женское лидерство, политическое участие, гендерное равенство, политические решения, опыт Узбекистана.

Keywords: women's leadership, political participation, gender equality, political decision-making, Uzbekistan's experience.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda jamiyatning demokratik tamoyillari tobora rivojlanib, ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki masalasi global miqyosda dolzarb mavzuga aylandi. Jahon siyosiy sahnasida

ayollarning roli asta-sekin kuchayib, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlariga intilishi nafaqat gender tengligini targ'ib qilmoqda, balki siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonida muvozanatni ta'minlashga ham xizmat qilmoqda [1]. Ayollar rahbarligining kuchayishi ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rnini qayta ko'rib chiqishga zamin yaratdi.

Biroq, shunga qaramay, dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda ayollar hali-hanuz siyosiy maydonda erkaklar bilan teng sharoitda ishtirok eta olmayapti. Siyosiy partiyalar, qonunchilik organlari, ijroiya hokimiyati kabi muhim institutlarda ayollar sonining yetarli emasligi bu sohadagi gender tafovutlarining mavjudligini isbotlaydi [2]. Masalan, BMT ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2023-yilda dunyo bo'yicha parlament a'zolari orasida ayollar ulushi o'rtacha 26,5 foizni tashkil etgan [3].

Ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar orasida ijtimoiy stereotiplar, genderga asoslangan diskriminatsiya, ta'limga kirish imkoniyatining cheklanganligi, iqtisodiy mustaqillikning pastligi va oilaviy majburiyatlar ustuvorligi alohida o'rin tutadi [4]. Meryl Kenny va Fiona McMillan ayollarning siyosiy rahbarlikda o'z o'rnini topishi uchun siyosiy partiyalar va davlat institutlari tomonidan maxsus gender-kvotalar joriy etilishi zarurligini ta'kidlaydi [5]. Shuningdek, Pamela Paxton va Melanie Hughes o'z tadqiqotlarida ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini kuchaytirish uchun madaniy, huquqiy va iqtisodiy infratuzilmalarni rivojlantirish lozimligini ko'rsatgan [6].

Yetakchi ayollar ko'plab mamlakatlarda ijtimoiy adolat, sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, ekologiya va gender tengligi kabi sohalarda ijobiy o'zgarishlarga erishgan. Misol uchun, Yangi Zelandiyaning sobiq bosh vaziri Jacinda Ardern pandemiya davridagi hal qiluvchi qarorlar orqali butun dunyo e'tiborini qozongan edi [7]. Ayollarning rahbarlik sifatleri – empatiya, muloqotga ochiqlik, inqirozlarda tezkor harakat qilish – siyosiy tizimlarga barqarorlik va ijtimoiy ishonch keltirishi mumkin [8].

Afsuski, ayrim hollarda ayollar siyosiy jarayonlarda "ramziy" ishtirokchi sifatida ko'riladi, ularning haqiqiy ta'siri esa cheklangan bo'ladi [9]. Dorothy McBride bu holatni "siyosiy dekoratsiya" deb ataydi, ya'ni ayollarni faqat tashqi ko'rinish uchun rahbarlikka qo'yish hollari haqida ogohlantiradi [10]. Bu esa ayollar uchun chinakam siyosiy vakillik emas, balki ko'zbo'yamachilikka olib keladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikdagi real ishtirokini, ularga to'sqinlik qilayotgan omillarni, shuningdek, ayollarning rahbarlik faoliyatida qanday ijobiy natijalarga erishayotganini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, global tajriba asosida siyosiy tizimda gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi. Ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini chuqur tahlil qilish orqali nafaqat gender masalasini yoritish, balki jamiyatda adolatli va inklyuziv siyosiy muhitni shakllantirish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi [11].

Ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar

Ayollar siyosiy maydonga kirishida bir necha omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ulardan birinchisi — ijtimoiy va madaniy stereotiplardir. Ko'plab jamiyatlarda siyosat "erkaklarga xos" soha sifatida qabul qilingan. Bu esa ayollarni siyosiy faoliyatdan chetda qolishlariga olib keladi [1][4]. Ayollarga nisbatan "yumshoq", "emosional", "oilaparvar" kabi stereotiplar ularning rahbar sifatida tan olinmasligiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Ikkinchi omil — ta'lim va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligi. Ta'lim olish va iqtisodiy mustaqillikka ega bo'lgan ayollar siyosiy faoliyatga kirishishda ancha faol bo'ladi [5]. Biroq, ko'plab davlatlarda ayollarning iqtisodiy erkinligi erkaklarnikiga nisbatan past bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu esa ularning siyosiy kompaniyalarda ishtirok etish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi [2].

Uchinchi omil — huquqiy va institutsional cheklovlar. Siyosiy partiyalarning ichki siyosati, saylov tizimlarining genderga nisbatan neytral emasligi, ayollarga nisbatan tajovuz va tahdidlar ularning faoliyatini murakkablashtiradi [6]. Ayollar partiyaviy ro'yxatlarga joylashtirilishda ham ko'pincha "dekorativ" o'rinlarga qo'yiladi [10].

Ayollar rahbarligining afzalliklari va ijtimoiy ta'siri

Ayollar rahbarligi jamiyatda ko'plab ijobiy o'zgarishlarni olib kelishi mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar boshchiligidagi hukumatlar ijtimoiy adolat, sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim va gender tengligi

sohalariga ko'proq e'tibor qaratadi [7][8]. Misol uchun, Jacinda Ardern boshchiligida Yangi Zelandiya pandemiyaga qarshi samarali siyosat yuritib, global miqyosda tan olingan [7].

Shuningdek, ayol rahbarlar muammolarni hal qilishda inklyuzivlik, empatiya, uzoqni ko'ra bilish, mojarolarga bo'lgan moslashuvchanlik kabi fazilatlariga ega ekanliklari bilan ajralib turadi [8]. Bu jihatlar zamonaviy siyosat uchun muhim omillar hisoblanadi, chunki bu qarorlar qabul qilishda aholining keng qatlamlari manfaatini hisobga olish imkonini beradi.

Siyosiy ishtirokni oshirishga qaratilgan strategiyalar

Ayollarni siyosiy faoliyatga jalb etishda bir nechta amaliy strategiyalar samarali bo'lishi mumkin. Birinchidan, gender kvotalarini joriy etish ayollarning parlament va hukumat organlarida ishtirokini oshiradi [5]. Masalan, Ruanda davlatida parlamentda ayollar ulushi 60 foizdan oshgan bo'lib, bu kvota tizimining muvaffaqiyatli namunasi hisoblanadi [3].

Ikkinchidan, siyosiy partiyalar va NNTlar tomonidan yetakchi ayollarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan o'quv dasturlari joriy qilinishi lozim. Bunday dasturlar siyosiy savodxonlikni oshiradi, ayollarga o'z salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishga yordam beradi [6].

Uchinchidan, OAV orqali ayollar rahbarligining ijobiy namunalarini targ'ib qilish, yosh avlod ongida gender tengligi haqida ijobiy qarashlarni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [9]. Bu orqali ayollarni faollikka undash va o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Milliy tajriba va O'zbekiston misolida

O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki sezilarli darajada ortmoqda. 2019-yilgi parlament saylovlarida ayollar ulushi 32 foizga yetdi. "Ayollar daftari", "Oila va xotin-qizlar" qo'mitalari, "Ayollar akademiyasi" kabi tashabbuslar orqali ayollarning huquqiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy faolligi oshirilmoqda [11]. Bu esa davlat siyosatida gender masalasining ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida qaralayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Xulosa

Ayollar yetakchiligi va ularning siyosiy ishtiroki har bir jamiyatning demokratik rivojlanishi va barqaror taraqqiyotida muhim omil hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayol rahbarlar ko'proq inklyuziv, ijtimoiy adolatga yo'naltirilgan va samarali boshqaruv uslublarini qo'llaydilar. Biroq, ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi faolligiga to'sqinlik qilayotgan madaniy stereotiplar, iqtisodiy va ta'limiy cheklovlar, shuningdek, institutsional to'siqlar hali-hanuz dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.

Bu muammolarni hal etish uchun gender tengligini ta'minlovchi huquqiy mexanizmlarni kuchaytirish, yetakchi ayollarni tayyorlash dasturlarini yo'lga qo'yish, ijtimoiy ongni o'zgartirishga qaratilgan targ'ibot ishlarini olib borish muhimdir. Ayniqsa, O'zbekiston tajribasida ko'rilganidek, ayollarni davlat boshqaruviga faol jalb etish orqali siyosiy jarayonlar sifatini yaxshilash va jamiyatning barcha qatlamlarini qamrab olish mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini qo'llab-quvvatlash nafaqat gender tengligini ta'minlaydi, balki ijtimoiy barqarorlik, taraqqiyot va adolatli boshqaruv uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi.

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WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PROCESSES.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollar yetakchiligi va siyosiy faolligining taraqqiyoti va muammolarini o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari gender tengligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan qonunchilik islohotlari, institutsional tashabbuslar va jamiyatning sa'y-harakatlari yoritilgan. Jamiyatimizda bu borada erishilgan yutuqlarga qaramay, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va tizimli cheklovlar kabi doimiy to'siqlar saqlanib qolmoqda. Tadqiqot har tomonlama gender tengligiga erishish uchun siyosiy sohalarda ayollarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha barqaror majburiyat muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются прогресс и проблемы женского лидерства и политического участия в Узбекистане. В ней освещаются законодательные реформы, институциональные инициативы и общественные усилия, направленные на содействие гендерному равенству. Несмотря на заметные достижения, сохраняются такие устойчивые барьеры, как общественные стереотипы и структурные ограничения. В исследовании подчеркивается важность постоянной приверженности расширению прав и возможностей женщин в политических сферах для достижения всеобъемлющего гендерного паритета.

Abstract: This article explores the progress and challenges of women's leadership and political participation in Uzbekistan. It highlights legislative reforms, institutional initiatives, and societal efforts aimed at promoting gender equality. Despite notable advancements, persistent barriers such as societal stereotypes and structural limitations remain. The study underscores the importance of sustained commitment to empowering women in political spheres to achieve comprehensive gender parity.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston, ayollar yetakchiligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, saylov islohotlari, Lider ayollar milliy komissiyasi, BMTTD.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, женское лидерство, политическое участие, гендерное равенство, избирательные реформы, Национальная фракция женщин-лидеров, ПРООН.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, women's leadership, political participation, gender equality, electoral reforms, National Women Leaders Caucus, UNDP

In recent years, Uzbekistan has embarked on a transformative journey to enhance women's roles in political and leadership positions. Recognizing the pivotal role of women in governance, the nation has implemented a series of reforms and initiatives to foster an inclusive political environment.

A cornerstone of Uzbekistan's commitment to gender equality is the amendment to its Electoral Code, mandating that political parties ensure at least 40% of their parliamentary candidates are women. This significant increase from the previous 30% quota aims to bolster women's representation in legislative processes. Complementing this, the National Gender Equality Strategy

outlines comprehensive measures to eliminate gender disparities across various sectors. The strategy emphasizes creating equal opportunities for women and men in political, economic, and social spheres.

The establishment of the National Women Leaders Caucus serves as a platform to unite women leaders across regions, fostering collaboration and advocacy for gender-sensitive policies. This initiative, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aims to enhance leadership skills and prepare young women for future roles in governance .

Furthermore, targeted training programs have been launched to equip women with essential skills for political engagement. These programs focus on areas such as public speaking, policy analysis, and campaign management, ensuring that women are well-prepared to navigate the political landscape .

The concerted efforts have yielded measurable outcomes. Between 2018 and 2022, the proportion of women in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis increased from 12.6% to 38%, while the Senate saw a rise from 20% to 25% . These figures reflect a positive trend towards achieving gender parity in political representation.

Additionally, Uzbekistan's ranking in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's "Women in Politics" report improved, placing it 45th among 190 national parliaments as of January 2023 . Such recognition underscores the nation's progress on the global stage concerning women's political empowerment.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain. A baseline assessment conducted by UNDP identified persistent barriers hindering women's full participation in political life. These include entrenched societal stereotypes, limited access to financial resources, and a lack of supportive networks.

Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach, encompassing legal reforms, public awareness campaigns, and the establishment of mentorship programs to support aspiring women leaders.

Uzbekistan's journey towards enhancing women's leadership and political participation is marked by significant strides and ongoing challenges. The nation's commitment, reflected in legislative reforms and institutional support, lays a strong foundation for continued progress. Sustained efforts, coupled with societal engagement, are essential to overcome existing barriers and achieve comprehensive gender equality in the political arena.

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АЁЛЛАРНИ ЖАМИЯТДА ГЕНДЕР-ХУҚУҚИЙ ЭРКИНЛИГИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада аёлларнинг жамиятдаги гендер-хуқуқий эркинлиги мавзуси муҳокама қилинган. Муаллиф аёлларнинг ижтимоий мавқеи, зўравонликка қарши кураш, сиёсий ва раҳбарлик лавозимларидаги иштирокини таҳлил қилади. Мақолада менталитет ва стереотипларни ўзгартириш, хуқуқий саводхонликни ошириш ҳамда ёш авлодни тенглик руҳида тарбиялаш каби масалаларга алоҳида эътибор қаратилган.

Калит сўзи: гендер тенглиги, аёллар хуқуқлари, зўравонлик, хуқуқий ҳимоя, ижтимоий мавқе, сиёсий иштирок, таълим, стереотиплар

Annotation: In this article explores the issue of gender-legal freedom for women in Uzbek society. It highlights the social, legal, and cultural barriers women face, particularly in domestic violence cases, political representation, and leadership roles. The article emphasizes the need for systemic changes in mentality and education to ensure genuine gender equality.

Key words: gender equality, women's rights, violence, legal protection, social status, political participation, education, stereotypes

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема гендерно-правовой свободы женщин в узбекском обществе. Автор анализирует социальные, культурные и правовые барьеры, с которыми сталкиваются женщины, особенно в вопросах домашнего насилия, политического участия и лидерства. Особое внимание уделяется необходимости изменения менталитета, повышения правовой грамотности и воспитания детей в духе гендерного равенства. Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, права женщин, насилие, правовая защита, социальный статус, политическое участие, образование, стереотипы

Барчаси аёлнинг ижтимоий мавқеи, унинг идрок даражаси, умумий хуқуқий ва сиёсий маданиятига боғлиқ. Уй бекаси дунёни ўз қаричи билан ўлчайди, ўқимишли аёл эса ўз аҳамиятини ҳаётда ўрнини топиш, мустақкам позицияга эга бўлишда кўради ва ҳоказо. Аёлнинг биргина портрети ҳақида гапириш ноўрин бўлар эди. Аввало, унинг репродуктив функциясига, сўнгра бошқа томонларига аҳамият берилади. Бу бир кунда ечиш мумкин эмас. Биз буни инкор қилмаслигимиз, бизни бу ҳолатга кўникишимизни билдирмайди. Менталитетни, стереотипларни ўзгартириш учун вақт керак. Ҳар қандай халқнинг менталитетини ўзгартириш учун уч авлод ўзгариши керак. Томчи тошни тешади, ҳозирги тараққийпарвар аёллар ҳамжамияти биздан кейинги авлодга аёллар хуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш масалаларида янада маданиятли жамиятни қолдириши учун барча имкониятларни ишга солмоқда.

Оиладаги зўравонликка нафақат тажовуз, балки мажбурий жинсий алоқа, доимий ҳақорат ва руҳий босим ҳам қиради. Бу каби зўравонлик негизида аёлнинг турмуш ўғтоғида қайсидир бир муаммони ечиш истаги эмас, аксинча оила аъзосини камситиш ва бошқариш истаги ётади. Калтак

ва таҳқирлашларга қарамай, оиладаги зўравонлик қурбонлари муҳаббат, қасос қўрқуви, жамиятдаги қарашлар ёки ҳар қандай йўл билан бўлмасин ўз оилаларини сақлаб қолиш истаги туфайли кўпинча ёрдам сўрамайдилар. Баъзан бу фожиага олиб келади. Баъзи аёллар зўравонликка кўп йиллар давомида дош беришга тайёр, аммо охир-оқибат жабрланувчи ортиқ тоқат қилолмайдиган ҳақиқат вақти келади. Сўнгги йилларда, айниқса, мамлакат ҳудудларида оиладаги зўравонлик ҳолатларининг кўпайиши сабаблари — авваламбор, ишсизлик ва иқтисодий аҳволнинг ёмонлашувидир. Ишсиз қолган эркак қўрқув, хавотир, стрессни ҳис қилади. У аламини кимдан олади? Албатта, уйдагиларидан. Ҳуқуқий саводхонликнинг паст даражаси туфайли аёллар ўз турмуш агар жиноий жавобгарликка тортилса, ягона боқувчисини йўқотиб қўйишларидан қўрқиб, ёрдам сўрамайдилар. «Хотин-қизларни тазйиқ ва зўравонликдан ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида»ги қонунга биноан бизда ҳимоя ордерлари берилади. Уларнинг вазифаси — такрор зўравонлик ҳолатларидан ҳимоя қилишдир. Жабрланувчининг аризасига кўра, агар таҳдид бартараф этилмаган бўлса, ҳимоя ордерининг муддати 30 кунга узайтирилади. Ордер бериш орқали давлат шафқатсиз муносабат қурбонига ғамхўрлик қилади, шунинг учун доимий назорат зарур.

Собиқ ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш ходими сифатида шунини таъкидлашни истардимки, илгари бундай расмий институт бўлмаган, аммо маҳаллаларда кекса авлод вакиллари орасидан ҳурматга сазовор одамлар бўлган, улар муаммоли оилаларни яраштирган ва ҳар қандай келишмовчиликлар юз берганда ёрдам беришган. Оилани сақлаб қолишга ҳаракат қилиш керакми? Албатта келажакда муносабатлар яхшиланади ва ҳеч ким зарар кўрмайди деган қафолат бўлса, албатта сақлаб қолиш керак. Европанинг айрим мамлакатларида ажрашиш тақиқланган давр бўлган. Бироқ, бу ҳаракат оилаларни сақлаб қололмади. Шунинг учун, ҳаёлий қасамёдлар зўравонлик қурбонига айланишга сабаб бўлолмайди. Чидашнинг асло кераги йўқ. Биз ҳаммамиз турли хилмиз ва ҳар биримиз илгари эшитган, кўрган нарсаларимизни ўзимизга асос қилиб оламиз. Эҳтимол, оила қуришнинг баъзи умумий тамойиллари ва ундаги муносабатлар зарурдир. Ўзаро муносабатларда ўз ота-оналарининг модулини қабул қилишни истамайдиган кўплаб одамлар бор. Қулоғимизга тез-тез: «Мен ҳеч қачон фарзандларимни ота-онамнинг услуби билан тарбияламайман!» деган гаплар эшитилиб туради. Ушбу ибора билан ҳар қандай нарсани изоҳлаш мумкин.

Ишончим комил, **оммавий таълим олиш ёки ота-оналарга фарзандларини тарбиялашда ёрдам кўрсатишга зарурий эҳтиёжimiz мавжуд.** Ўзаро муносабатларни ўрнатиш ва болага соғлом тарбия бериш учун кўп нарсаларни билиш зарур. Ёш ота-оналар, бола туғилишидан олдин келажакдаги турмушнинг барча қийинчиликлари ва олдиларида турган вазифаларнинг барча нозик жихатларидан хабардор бўлиб, инсоният тўплаган билимлардан унумли фойдалана олсалар, ҳамма нарса қанчалик ўзгаришини тасаввур қилинг. Ҳуқуқий нуқтаи назардан қараганда, Ўзбекистонда гендер камситишлар мавжуд эмас. Мамлакатимизда асосий қонун, Конституция билан бошланиб, бошқа қонун ҳужжатларига қадар бу масалада ҳамма қонун меъёрлари мукамалдир. Аёллар ҳуқуқларини 100 дан ортиқ қонунлар ҳимоя қилади.

Бироқ, **бизда гендер камситишлар йўқ дейиш, аслида ўз-ўзимизни алдашдир.** «Тенг ҳуқуқлар ва тенг имкониятлар тўғрисида»ги қонунни қабул қилиш заруриятининг ўзи, юмшоқ қилиб айтганда, вазият у қадар яхши эмаслигидан далолат беради. Барча етакчи лавозимларни эркаклар эгаллаб тургани бугунги кунда инкор этиб бўлмайдиган ҳақиқатдир. Барчамизга маълумки, аёллар таълим каби анъанавий соҳаларнинг энг яхши вакиллари дилар. Ижро этувчи даражадаги вакил сифатида Халқ таълими вазирлиги тизимидаги хотин-қизларнинг намоён бўлишлари қуйидагича: бошланғич мактаб даражасида аёл ўқитувчиларнинг улуши 89,5 фоизни, ўрта мактаб даражасида эса бу кўрсаткич 64,4 фоизни ташкил этади. Халқ таълими муассасалари фаолиятини методик таъминлаш ва ташкил этиш бўйича туман (шаҳар) бўлимларида раҳбар

аёлларнинг улуши 14,4 фоизни, ўрта мактаб директорлари даражасида эса 34,4 фоизини ташкил этади. Рақамларнинг ўзи гапирмоқда.

Баъзилар гендер — бу аёлларнинг ҳокимиятга бўлган интилишлари деб ҳисоблашади. Ҳақиқатда эса, бу эркалар ва аёллар масалалари билан боғлиқ кенг ва долзарб муаммо — ҳар икки жинснинг тенглиги деб айтиш мумкин. Шубҳасиз, аёлларнинг жамиятда муаммолари кўпроқ, шунинг учун аёлларга кўпроқ эътибор қаратилган. Бугунги кунда дунё билан алоқалар, таълим, фан, маданият, ижтимоий сиёсат тизимидаги гендер нуқтаи назари янги қараш прототиби, жамоатчилик билан алоқалар ва ўзаро муносабатларнинг янги модули сифатида қабул қилинмоқда. Ўнлаб йиллар давомида аёллар томонидан турли лавозимларнинг номинал эгалланиши, давлат ҳокимияти тузилмаларида, худди ўша вилоят, шаҳар ва туман ҳокимликларида ва умуман, ҳукуматда аёлларнинг бўлиши зарур эмас ёки керак эмас деган стереотипга олиб келди. Сайланган ва тайинланган маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти органларида аёллар сони 17,1 фоизни ташкил этади. Ҳукумат таркибида деярли аёллар йўқ. Вазирлар орасида битта аёл, бир нечта вазир ўринбосарлари бор, ҳозирда ҳоким ўринбосарлари йўқ, фақат битта аёл ОТМректори бор, аёлларнинг проректор даражасидаги улуши аҳамиятсиз рақамни ташкил қилади, аёлларнинг халқаро майдонда намоён бўлишлари — Ўзбекистон элчилари ва хорижий мамлакатларда дипломатик вакиллари умумий сонининг атиги 3 фоизига етади. Ўзбекистон тарихида биринчи марта Сенат раиси лавозими аёл кишига ишониб топширилгани ва 2019 йил август ойида «Хотин-қизлар ва эркалар учун тенг ҳуқуқ ва имкониятлар тўғрисида»ги қонун қабул қилингандан сўнг, ҳоким аёлларнинг пайдо бўлгани қувонарли рости. Буларнинг барчаси умид борлигидан далолат беради, аммо президентнинг сиёсий иродаси туфайли қарорларни қабул қилиш даражасида аёлларнинг иштироки ортади.

«Аёл ва сиёсат» ибораси кўпчиликнинг, айниқса эркаларнинг салбий реакциясига сабаб бўлади. Ахир, кўпчиликнинг миёсида аёлнинг ўрни фақат уйда деган фикр мустаҳкам ўрнашган. Яқин ўтмишда ҳатто ривожланган Германияда ҳам, агар эсингизда бўлса, идеал аёлнинг немис жамиятидаги ўрни ва ролини белгилайдиган учта «К» (kinder, küche и kirche — «болалар, ошхона ва черков») тамойили мавжуд эди. Бироқ замонавий жамиятда аёлларнинг ўрни доимий равишда ошиб бормоқда ва бугунги кунда Германияда ҳам, бошқа Европа мамлакатларида ҳам квоталар орқали жуда яхши натижаларга эришилмоқда. Скандинавия давлатлари ҳукумат ва парламентдаги аёллар сони бўйича умуман бутун сайёрадан олдинда. Назаримда, бизнинг барча дардларимиз жоҳилликдан келиб чиқади. Доимий равишда ўқитиш ва ўрганиш керак. Бироқ, сиёсатдаги баъзи донишмандларимиз тасаввур қиладиган тарзда эмас, улар фақат қизларни тарбиялаш, уларни оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлаш ҳақида гапиришади. Мамлакатимизда кўпинча қизлардан устунлик руҳида тарбияланадиган ўғил болалар ҳам ўқитилиши керак. Мактабларда аёлчилар, одатда қизлар, ўғил болалар эса ўртача кўрсаткичларга эга. Бундан келиб чиқадики, ҳаётда кечаги «иккичи» ёки уч баҳога ўқиган бола ўзининг ҳаёлий устунлиги туфайли етакчига, раҳбарга айланади. Бу, албатта, бемаънилик. Аммо бу ҳақиқат. Шунинг учун болаларга ёшлигиданок замонавий гендер ёндашувлар талабларига жавоб берадиган тўғри муносабатларни сингдириш жуда муҳимдир. Болалар боғчасидан, мактабдан бошлаб, ўғил ва қиз болаларга гендер тенглик тушунчасини сингдириш, агар кимдир устун бўлса, унда жинси асосида эмас, балки ҳар бир шахснинг шахсий фазилатлари ва устунликлари туфайли ютуққа эришиш мумкинлигини ўқитиш лозим.

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WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

“IN POLITICS, IF YOU WANT ANYTHING SAID, ASK A MAN. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING DONE, ASK A WOMAN.”

MARGARET THATCHER, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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ABSTRACT This article is about what a woman should be like, her personality, and how she will be in politics. The participation of women in leadership and politics is a fundamental element of democratic development and social progress. Historically marginalized women across the globe have faced numerous barriers in accessing political power. Yet in recent decades, there has been a significant shift, with more women assuming roles as lawmakers, heads of state, activists, and community leaders. Despite this progress, challenges remain. To achieve true equality, it is vital to understand the importance of women's leadership, the obstacles they face, and the pathways to inclusive participation. This article will explain how much of a woman's role is in this society, how much is in politics, and how this country will progress if she has a role

The Importance of Women in Leadership

“A poet compares a woman to a flower.”

Is it because a woman should be as soft as a flower?

or

Is it because a woman should be fragrant like the fragrance of a flower?

No, how does a flower destroy itself and produce another fruit, extending its generation? Similarly, a woman gives life to another in this world by hurting herself. If a woman with this quality is in politics, she will not worry about herself but will live only for others, for the progress of others, and to create a history in the future. Leadership is not only about holding power but about representing voices and bringing change. When women lead, they often bring different priorities and perspectives, especially regarding issues like education, healthcare, childcare, and gender-based violence. Numerous studies show that gender-diverse leadership leads to better decision-making, more inclusive policies, and stronger democratic outcomes. Moreover, women leaders serve as role models, inspiring future generations to challenge stereotypes and

push for equity. The presence of women in leadership roles signals a shift toward more balanced societies, where talent and capability matter more than gender.

Global Trends in Women's Political Participation

Women's participation in politics has increased globally, but disparities remain.

As of the early 2020s, women made up approximately 26% of national parliamentarians worldwide—a notable improvement but far from gender parity. A few countries, like Rwanda, Sweden, and New Zealand, have made significant progress in female representation, often due to gender quotas, strong civil societies, and political will.

In many regions, especially parts of Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia, traditional norms and patriarchal systems continue to hinder women's political ambitions. Nevertheless, there have been landmark moments: the rise of female heads of state like Jacinda Ardern (New Zealand), Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia), and others highlight what inclusive politics can look like.

In Uzbekistan, women's leadership and political participation have seen notable advancements in recent years, driven by legislative reforms, institutional initiatives, and the efforts of prominent female leaders.

Inspiring Women Leaders

1. Jacinda Ardern – Prime Minister of New Zealand

Ardern's leadership during the COVID-19 pandemic and after the Christchurch mosque shootings showed the power of empathy, transparency, and decisive action. Her tenure highlighted how leadership can combine strength with compassion.

2. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf – Former President of Liberia

As the first elected female head of state in Africa, Sirleaf played a crucial role in Liberia's post-conflict recovery, focusing on rebuilding institutions, promoting women's rights, and stabilizing the economy.

3. Sanna Marin – Former Prime Minister of Finland

One of the world's youngest leaders, Marin's administration was composed largely of women, emphasizing gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability.

The Role of Women at Local Levels

While national leadership gains more attention, local governance is where many women begin their political journeys. Women in community councils, school boards, and local NGOs often act as change agents,



addressing grassroots issues that directly impact daily life. Encouraging women to engage at local levels helps build experience, networks, and influence, forming a pipeline for future national leadership.

Why Women's Leadership is Good

1. **Diverse Perspectives**
 - Women bring different life experiences, priorities, and problem-solving styles.
 - This leads to **better decisions** because more viewpoints are considered.
2. **Focus on Social Issues**
 - Women leaders often prioritize **healthcare, education, children's welfare, and community development**—areas that improve quality of life for everyone.
3. **Collaborative Leadership Style**
 - Women tend to use a **more inclusive and cooperative approach**, which encourages teamwork and reduces conflict.
4. **Role Models for the Future**
 - When girls and young women see female leaders, they are inspired to dream big and pursue leadership roles themselves.
5. **Improves Equality**
 - Women's leadership helps break down gender stereotypes and promotes **gender equality** in all areas of life.
6. **Proven Success**
 - Countries and companies with more women in leadership often perform better. For example:
 - Some countries led by women handled the COVID-19 crisis more effectively.
 - Companies with gender-diverse leadership tend to be more profitable and innovative

Balanced Governance

- Just as a family or team needs balance, so does leadership. Having both men and women in decision-making roles leads to **fairer, more balanced policies**.

Women are often described as multitaskers, and for good reason. In many cultures, women manage multiple roles at the same time: as professionals, caregivers, organizers, and community builders. These qualities don't just belong at home—they are powerful strengths in the world of politics.

Excellent Multitasking Skills

Women are skilled at handling many responsibilities at once. In politics, leaders must balance national issues, local needs, team management, crisis response, and public communication. Women are already used to switching roles throughout the day—this natural ability helps them stay organized, focused, and calm under pressure.

Example: A female leader might be running a meeting, managing a crisis, responding to media, and still caring for her family—all in one day.

Challenges

Despite advancements, women still face a complex array of challenges that limit their ability to participate equally in political life:



“Tanzila Narbaeva: Serving as the Chairperson of the Senate since 2019, Narbaeva is the first woman to hold this position in Uzbekistan. Her leadership has been instrumental in advancing gender equality initiatives within the country.”

conclusion

Women are multitalented leaders. Their ability to juggle many roles, connect with people, and make thoughtful decisions makes them **exceptional in politics**. When women lead, they bring not just power—but purpose, progress, and peace. *Finally, behind every man's success, there is a woman, and similarly, behind every woman's success, there is a man. Just as a rose's stem must be strong for it to spread its petals freely, so too must a man's contribution be strong for a woman to rise in this society and spread her wings.*

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7-ilova

JAMIYATDA AYOLLARNING O‘RNI HAMDA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqola jamiyatda ayollarning o‘rni oshirish va ulug‘lash hamda ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki: saylovlarda ovoz berish, siyosiy partiyalarda ishtirok etish, siyosiy lavozimlarga nomzod bo‘lish, siyosiy tashkilotlarda ishtirok etish haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: jamiyat, ayollar siyosiy jarayonlar, saylovlarda ovoz berish, siyosiy partiyalarda ishtirok etish, siyosiy lavozim siyosiy tashkilotlar.

Ayol — bu cheksiz mehr-muhabbatga munosibdir. Shu boisdan, yurtimizda ayollar azal-azaldan ulug‘lab kelingan. U kim bo‘lishidan, kasbi va irqidan qat’i nazar, avvalo, ona sifatida qadrlangan hamda e’zozlangan.

Mehr-oqibat va sadoqat timsoli bo‘lgan xotin-qizlarning og‘irini yengil qilish, huquq va manfaatlarini himoyalash, bandligini ta’minlash, opa-singillarimiz o‘rtasida ishbilarmonlik, tadbirkorlik

muhitini kuchaytirish so'nggi yillarda davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi desak, mubolag'a qilmagan bo'lamiz.

Davlatimiz rahbari ham ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va roliga alohida e'tibor berib, deyarli har bir ma'ruzasida xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularni talab yuqori bo'lgan kasblar va tadbirkorlikka o'qitish, biznesini yo'lga qo'yishida moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash lozimligini ta'kidlamoqda.(1)

Dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlari tajribasidan ham ma'lumki, xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy institut sifatida siyosiy ishtirokini oshirish, davlat boshqaruvidagi faoliyatini kengaytirish, siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishdagi ishtirokini ta'minlash, shuningdek, ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va mavqeyini yuksaltirish borasidagi qarashlar o'z samarasini bermoqda

Davlat boshqaruvidagi ayollarga bag'ishlangan birinchi simpozium 1976-yilda o'tkazilgan va uchta asosiy mavzuga bag'ishlangan: kamsitishlarni oldini olish, ayollarning kam vakilligi va davlat xizmatida kam foydalanish. Nima uchun kamsitish va kam foydalanish sharoitlari mavjudligini tahlil qilish, shuningdek, bu muammolarni bartaraf etish sharoitlari mavjudligini tahlil qilish 1976-yilgi simpoziumning asosiy mavzusi edi. Xalqaro miqyosda gender tengligi 2016-yilgi Iqtisodiy forumda kun tartibidagi ustuvor masala bo'lib, unda "dunyo holati" haqidagi munozarada qatnashganlarning atigi 18 foizi ayollar edi. Ayol huquqlari taraqqiyoti XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan hozirga qadar bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. Hozirgi vaqtgacha ayol huquqlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan 80 dan ortiq xalqaro konvensiya va rezolyutsiyalar qabul qilingan.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Barqaror Rivojlanish sohasining (SDG) beshinchi maqsadi "Gender tengligiga erishish va barcha ayollar va qizlarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishdir". SDG indikatorining mazkur ko'rsatkichi "tenglik va jinsga ko'ra kamsitmaslikni rag'batlantirish, ta'minlash va nazorat qilish uchun huquqiy asoslar mavjud yoki mavjuda emas"ligini baholashdan iborat. Ushbu ko'rsatkich mamlakatlarda to'rtta sohada gender tengligi uchun qonuniy asoslar mavjudligi darajasini o'lchaydi:

- umumiy qonunchilik asoslari va jamiyat hayoti;
- ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik;
- bandlik va iqtisodiy foyda; va
- nikoh va oila. (2)

Bundan ko'zlangan eng asosiy maqsad: 2030-yilga kelib ayollar va qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini tugatishdir. Bu esa barcha mamlakatlar uchun gender tengligini ta'minlash uchun qonunchilik bazasini ham talab qiladi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, siyosiy sohadagi gender muvozanati ishchi kuchida gender muvozanatiga yordam beradi, bu esa 2025-yilga kelib global yalpi ichki mahsulot o'sishini ikki baravar oshirishi mumkin. Yuqoridagi masalalarni hisobga olgan holda O'zbekistonda ilk bor "Xotin- qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida", Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonunlar qabul qilindi. Shuningdek, gender tenglikni ta'minlash xotin-qizlarning huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish O'zbekistonning 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda barqaror rivojlanish sohasidagi Milliy strategiya va vazifalarning biri sifatida belgilangani bejiz

emas. Open Data Watch tashkilotining so'nggi hisobotida O'zbekiston "Ochiq gender ma'lumotlari indeksi"da 69,7 ball to'plagan holda jahondagi eng yaxshi 20 ta mamlakat orasidan joy oldi. Gender ma'lumotlari indeksi butun dunyo bo'ylab gender ma'lumotlarining mavjudligi va ochiqqligini baholaydi.(5)

SDG indikatorining yana bir ko'rsatkichi – milliy parlamentlar va mahalliy hukumatlarda ayollar egallagan o'rinlar nisbatiga qaratilgan bo'lib, 2030-yilga kelib "siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotda qarorlar qabul qilishning barcha darajalarida ayollarning to'liq hamda samarali ishtirokini va yetakchilik qilish uchun teng imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash"ni maqsad qiladi.

Siyosiy ishtirok - bu fuqarolarning davlat qarorlarini ishlab chiqish, qabul qilish va amalga oshirishga, davlat organlariga vakillarni tanlashga ta'sir ko'rsatishga qaratilgan individual, guruhli yoki ommaviy harakatlaridir. Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy ishtirokini baholash- saylovlardagi faollik, siyosiy partiyalardagi ulush va qonunchilikdagi normalarga ham tayanadi. Shu sababli, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Saylov kodeksining 70-moddasida "Ayollarning soni siyosiy partiyadan ko'rsatilgan deputatlikka nomzodlar umumiy sonining kamida 30 foizini tashkil etishi kerak", deb belgilangan.

Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini oshirish uchun quyidagi choralarni ko'rish mumkin:

* Jinsiy kamsitishga qarshi kurashish: Ayollarga qarshi jinsiy kamsitishga qarshi qonunlarni qabul qilish va ularning bajarilishini ta'minlash.

* Siyosiy madaniyatni o'zgartirish: Ayollarni siyosiy hayotga jalb qilish va ularning siyosiy fikrlarini hurmat qilishga qaratilgan jamoatchilik kampaniyalarini o'tkazish.

* Moliyaviy resurslarni taqsimlash: Ayollarga siyosiy lavozimlarga nomzod bo'lish uchun moliyaviy resurslarni taqsimlashni osonlashtirish.

* Ayollarga siyosiy liderlikni o'rgatish: Ayollarga siyosiy liderlikni o'rgatish va ularni siyosiy jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etishga tayyorlash.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki jamiyatning rivojlanishi va barqarorligi uchun juda muhimdir. Ularning siyosiy hayotdagi roli jamiyatda tenglikni yaratish va demokratiyaning mustahkamlanishiga hissa qo'shishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

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7-ilova

KUTUBXONACHI - RAHBAR

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Respublikamizdagi yirik ma'naviyat maskani Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasining rahbari Teshabayeva Umida Alimdjanovnani axborot-kutubxona sohasidagi faoliyatlari yoritilgan.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается деятельность Тешабаевой Умиды Алимджановны, заведующей Национальной библиотекой Узбекистана имени Алишера Навои – крупного духовного центра нашей Республики, в сфере информационно-библиотечного обслуживания.

Abstract: This article covers the activities of Teshabayeva Umida Alimdzhanova, head of the Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan, a major spiritual center in our Republic, in the field of information and library services.

Kalit so'zi: axborot - kutubxona markazi, avtomatlashtirish, xalqaro, elektron resurslar.

Ключевые слова: информация - библиотечный центр, автоматизация, международный, электронные ресурсы.

Keywords: information - library center, automation, international, electronic resources.

Mamlakatimizning siyosiy hayotida, davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida, iqtisodiyotimizning barcha tarmoqlarida, madaniyat, ilmu - fan, xalq ta'limi, sog'liqni saqlash, sport kabi ijtimoiy sohalarida ayollarimizning o'rni va roli ortib borayotganligi ayniqsa e'tiborlidir.

Yurtimizda ayollarga alohida berilayotgan e'tiborni shunda ko'rish mumkinki, 1999 yil "Ayollar yili", 2000 yil "Sog'lom avlod" yili, 2001 yil "Onalar va bolalar" yili, 2005 yil "Sihat-salomatlik yili", 2012 yil "Mustahkam oila yili", 2013 yil "Obod turmush yili" va nihoyat amaldagi 2016 yil "Sog'lom ona va bola yili" deb e'lon qilinishida va shu munosabat bilan amalga oshirilayotgan ezgu ishlar, tadbirlar zahirida ham ayolga hurmat, ehtirom, jismoniy kamoloti xususida fikrlash, qayg'urish hissi borligi yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi.

Respublikamizda ayollar bilan bog'liq masalalar davlat va jamiyatning diqqat markazidir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 46 – moddasida "Xotin – qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar"[1] deb ta'kidlanishida, hamda bunga hayotning barcha jabhalarida amal qilinishi fikrimiz dalilidir.

"Yuksalish" umummilliy harakati ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, mamlakatda rahbar lavozimlarda ishlayotgan ayollar ulushi 35 foizga teng. Bugungi kunda 2 mingga yaqin davlat va jamoat tashkilotlariga ayollar rahbarlik qilmoqda.

Mana shunday rahbarlardan biri yurtimizdagi yirik ma'naviyat markazi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi rahbari Teshabayeva Umida Alimdjanovnani haqida so'z yuritir ekanmiz.

Umida Alimdjanovna yurtimizdagi yosh avlodni ma'naviy boy kamolotiga yetishishida katta hissalarini qo'shib kelayotgan ayol rahbarlar sirasiga kiradilar.

Umida Alimdjanovna kutubxonachilik sohasida qariyb 30 yil faoliyat olib borayotgan bo'lsalar, bu sohada hozirda katta o'zgarishlar yangiliklarni O'zbekistonga olib kirgan yetuk soha vakilasi hisoblanadilar.

1996 yil Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Toshkent davlat madaniyat institutini "kutubxonachi - bibliograf" yo'nalishini tugatib, shu yilning o'zida soha yo'nalishi bo'yicha Toshkent viloyat o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish instituti kutubxonasi kutubxonachisi, kutubxona mudiri lavozimida o'z faoliyatlarini boshlagan bo'lsa 2006 yildan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasida turli lavozimlarida davom ettirib, 2019 yilning 1 aprel sanasidan to hozirgi kungacha Milliy kutubxona rahbari lavozimida faoliyat yuritib kelmoqda.

Kutubxonachilik sohasidagi me'yoriy hujjatlardan 2011 yil 13 apreldagi 280-sonli "Axborot – kutubxona faoliyati to'g'risidagi" [2] O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonuni orqali axborot-kutubxona faoliyati sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solinishi, 2019 yil 7 iyundagi 4354-sonli «O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisiga axborot-kutubxona xizmati ko'rsatishni yanada takomillashtirish» to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori [3] asosida Respublikada ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohani isloh qilishning hozirgi sharoitida axborot-kutubxona faoliyatini rivojlantirishning maqsad va vazifalari mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan o'zgarishlarga va halqaro amaliyotga mos bo'lishini. Shu munosabat bilan fuqarolarning axborotdan erkin foydalanish bo'yicha konstitutsiyaviy huquqlarini, shu jumladan milliy qadriyatlar va jaxon madaniyati, amaliy va fundamental bilimlardan baxramand bo'lishini ta'minlaydigan aholiga axborot-kutubxona xizmatlari ko'rsatishning sifat jixatidan yangi tizimni yaratish, kutubxonalarda saqlanayotgan milliy madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va boyitish, axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish hisobiga axborot-kutubxona muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etishni takomillashtirish borasida 186 ta tuman,shahar axborot –kutubxona markazlari tashkil etilishi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasida axborot-kutubxona sohasini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi asosida ko'p yillik soha vakillari uchun "Axborot-kutubxona a'lochisi" ko'krak nishoni ta'sis etilishida va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020 yil 14 dekabrda "2020-2025 yillarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash milliy dasturini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 781-sonli qarori[4] asosida har yili aprel oyining birinchi haftaligi "Kitobxonlik haftaligi" deb belgilangan bo'lib, yangi davr shiddati jamiyat hayotida ezgu qadriyat va an'analarni qaror toptirishga, xususan, xalqimiz, ayniqsa, yosh avlodning ma'naviy-intellektual salohiyati, ongu tafakkuri va dunyoqarashini yuksaltirishda, ona Vatani va xalqiga muhabbat va sadoqat tuyg'usi bilan yashaydigan barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalashda kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirishdagi va bir qancha sohadagi qaror loyihalarga o'z hissalarini qo'shib kutubxonachilik sohasini ham jamiyat uchun kerakli kasblardan ekanligini amaliyotga tadbiq etishlari tahsinlarga sazovordir.

Hozirgi kunda internet, xususan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar turmush tarzimizning ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurgan. Shu holni inobatga olgan holda yurtimizdagi barcha axborot-kutubxona muassasalari o'zlarida

mavjud bo'lgan fondlarni elektron shakliga o'tkazish, shu orqali aholiga masofadan turib axborot – kutubxona xizmatlarini ko'rsatishni kengaytirishga katta e'tibor qaratib, innovasion yondashuv sifatida yuksak baholanib kelinmoqda.

Bugungi kunda elektron kutubxonalarni tashkil etish, ish jarayonlarini to'liq avtomatlashtirish, sohaga zamonaviy axborot – texnologiyalarini tatbiq etgan holda rivojlantirish ishlarini bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish, fondlarning elektron nusxalarini yaratish hamda foydalanuvchilarga elektron resurslarni masofadan yetkazib berish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Umida Alimdjanovnaning rahbarliklari ostida axborot kutubxona muassasalari ish faoliyatlarini avtomatlashtirish jarayonlari elektron kutubxonalar yaratish bo'yicha Milliy kutubxona tasarrufidagi 14 ta hududiy axborot-kutubxona markazlarida Milliy umumta'lim electron kutubxona loyixasi **UZNell**, Respublika yig'ma electron katalog markazi tomonidan **catalog.unicat.uz** hamda **KULTURA.PRO** dasturiy ta'minotlar va Germaniyada ishlab chiqarilgan texnologiyalar ya'ni skaner, komp'yuter jamlamalari orqali axborot-kutubxona markazlarining axborot –kutubxona resurslarini raqamlashtirish ishlari olib borilmoqda.

Bulardan tashqari O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi Kutubxona assotsiatsiyalari va muassasalarining xalqaro federatsiyasi (IFLA), Xalqaro standart kitob raqami (ISBN), Xalqaro standart seriya raqami (ISSN), Kutubxonalar uchun elektron axborot (EIFL), Yevroosiyo kutubxonalar Assambleyasi (BAE) xalqaro tashkilotlarga a'zoliklari yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'lib EIFL konsorsiumiga a'zolik doirasida Respublikadagi 90 ta tashkilotlarni EIFL xalqaro konsorsiumining litsenziyalik dasturi orqali elektron resurslardan imtiyozli foydalanish imkoniyati yaratildi. Jumladan, ACM Digital Library (<https://dl.acm.org/>), e-Duke Journals Scholarly Collection (<https://read.dukeupress.edu/>), Edward Elgar Publishing Development Studies & Environment e-books (<https://www.e-elgar.com/>), Edward Elgar Publishing Journals (<https://www.elgaronline.com/page/70/journals>), European Respiratory Journals (<https://erj.ersjournals.com/>), IWA (the international water association) (<https://www.iwapublishing.com/journals>), Mathematical Sciences Publishers Journals (<https://msp.org/publications/journals/>), Open Edition journals (<https://www.openedition.org/>), Royal Society Journals Collection (<https://royalsociety.org/journals/>), The Company of Biologists" journals (<https://www.biologists.com/>)[5].

Milliy kutubxona va hududiy 14 ta axborot-kutubxona markazlari, Fanlar akademiyasining 5 ta ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarini "Proquest Dissertations and Theses Global" xorijiy dissertatsiyalar bazasiga xar yili bir yillik muddatga onlayn obuna ishlari tashkil etilmoqda.

Milliy kutubxonada har yiliga yirik tadbirlar hamda xalqaro darajadagi anjumanlar ham o'tkazib kelinadi. Jumladan, har yili may oyining ikkinchi o'n kunligida "Central Asia – 202_: Fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va biznesda Internet va axborot-kutubxona resurslari" xalqaro konferensiya bo'lib o'tadi va ishbu konferensiyaga Armaniston, AQSh, Beloruss, Ozarbayjon, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Rossiya, Slovakiya, Tojikiston, Turkiya, Shvetsariya davlatlaridan soha mutaxassislari, yirik nashriyot vakillari ishtirok etishadi.

Umida Alimdjanovna xorijiy davlatlarning xalqaro darajadagi anjumanlari, seminarlarida ham faol ishtirok etib, bir qator davlatlarning elchixonalari bilan hamkorlik memorandumlari imzolani b kelinmoqda.

Hozirda yangi Toshkent loyixasi doirasida O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasining yangi binosi qurilishi ham kiritilgan.

Umida Alimdjanovnani mana shunday shijoat bilan kutubxonachilik sohasida qilayotgan mehnatlari natijasi o'laroq bir qancha davlat mukofotlari bilan taqdirlanib kelinmoqdalar. Jumladan; "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Mustaqilligining 20 yilligi" ko'krak nishoni, 2020-yil "Mehnat shuhrati" ordeni, 2021-yil Axborot-kutubxona a'lochisi" ko'krak nishoni, 2022-yil "Ma'naviyat Fidoyisi" ko'krak nishoni, 2022-yil "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 30 yilligi" ko'krak nishoni, "O'zbekiston prokuraturasi 30 yilga" esdalik nishonlari bilan.

Umida Alimdjanovna rahbarlik qilayotgan Milliy kutubxona xodimlari kutubxonachilik sohasidagi barcha tizimdagi soha vakillariga amaliy-uslubiy markaz sifatida faoliyat olib boradi.

Hozirgi kunda Umida Alimdjanovna Respublikaning turli joylarida kutubxona tizimida faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislari bilan O'zbekistondagi Islom sivilizatsiyasi markazida tashkil etiladigan kutubxona dizayni va intereri bo'yicha kutubxona nafaqat kitoblar to'plami, balki intellektual muhit, elektron tizimlar va zamonaviy qulayliklarni o'zida mujassam etgan ilmiy maskan bo'lishi uchun o'z xissalarini qo'shmoqdalar.

O'zbekistonda olimlarning 48 foizi ayollar. Tadbirkor xotin-qizlar soni 205 mingdan oshdi. 17 nafar ayol "O'zbekiston Qahramoni" degan oliy unvonga sazovor bo'lgan. Jahon bankining e'lon qilingan indeksida O'zbekiston gender tenglik sohasida dunyodagi eng tez rivojlanayotgan 5 ta mamlakat qatorida qayd etildi.

Yurtimiz xotin-qizlari ilm-fanda ham katta natijalarga erishmoqdalar. So'nggi yetti yilda 5 ming 247 nafar ayollar ilmiy darajalar olgan. "Bir million dasturchi" loyihasi doirasida ta'lim olgan yoshlarning 47 foizini qizlar tashkil etgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayol – ijodkor, ayol – har ishda madadkor. Hayotni hayotga, avlodni avlodga ulovchi ayol. Ayol – oilaning, jamiyatning ishonchi, tayanchidir.

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BEYOND THE GLASS CEILING: FOSTERING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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Abstract For too long, the “glass ceiling” has hindered the ascent of women to leadership positions within science and education. While progress has been made in increasing female participation in these fields, true equity demands a shift beyond mere representation towards genuine leadership opportunities. This article explores the multifaceted landscape of women's leadership in science and education, examining the persistent barriers, highlighting existing opportunities, and proposing actionable strategies for fostering future development and dismantling the invisible barriers that still impede women's full potential.

Keywords: Gender equity, glass ceiling, women leadership, STEM, higher education, mentorship, institutional reform.

Objectives

- To analyze the current state of women's leadership in science and education
- To identify key opportunities that support women in leadership roles
- To examine the persistent barriers hindering women's advancement
- To explore future strategies and actionable recommendations for fostering gender-equitable leadership
- To contribute to the academic discourse on gender inclusion and leadership development.

Introduction

Science and education are the twin engines driving societal progress and innovation. The diverse perspectives and talents of all individuals are crucial for their optimal functioning and impact. While the presence of women in scientific and educational roles has steadily increased over the past decades, their representation at leadership levels remains disproportionately low. This disparity not only deprives these fields of valuable insights and skills but also perpetuates systemic inequalities. The metaphor of the “glass ceiling” – an invisible barrier preventing women from rising beyond a certain level in their careers – aptly describes this persistent challenge (Eagly & Carli, 2007). Moving “beyond the glass ceiling” requires a comprehensive understanding of the obstacles women face and a proactive commitment to creating environments where their leadership potential can flourish. This article delves into the opportunities, barriers, and future development prospects for women seeking and holding leadership positions in science and education, advocating for systemic change and a more equitable future.

Literature Survey

The topic of women in leadership has been extensively studied across disciplines, particularly within gender studies, organizational behavior, and educational research.

Eagly and Carli (2007) introduced the concept of a labyrinth to describe the complex journey women face in leadership, replacing the linear metaphor of the glass ceiling.

Ibarra, Carter, and Silva (2010) pointed out the crucial role of sponsorship in women's career mobility, a mechanism often more accessible to men.

Ridgeway (2011) explored how gender beliefs and stereotypes continue to shape expectations and evaluations of female leaders, contributing to inequality in career advancement.

Elsevier (2020) provided a comprehensive analysis of gender differences in publication and career progression in their global report, noting persistent disparities.

García Muñoz, I. (2021) also identified systemic barriers and recommended best practices for institutions to support women in leadership, including mentorship, flexible policies, and inclusive culture.

Del Carmen Meza-Mejia et al. (2023) highlight that while women hold leadership positions in teaching, research, and management, their participation is uneven across these areas.

The Elsevier report (2024) indicates that although women now represent 41% of researchers globally, their presence drops to 27% in advanced career stages, emphasizing retention challenges.

These findings serve as a foundation for analyzing the barriers and interventions discussed in this article.

Opportunities for Women in Science and Education Leadership

Despite the challenges, significant opportunities exist and are emerging for women to assume leadership roles in science and education. These include:

- **Growing Recognition of the Need for Diversity:** There is increasing awareness within institutions and funding bodies about the importance of diverse leadership for enhanced creativity, problem-solving, and overall effectiveness. This recognition often translates into initiatives aimed at promoting women in leadership.
- **Mentorship and Sponsorship Programs:** Many organizations are implementing formal and informal mentorship and sponsorship programs specifically designed to support women's career advancement. These programs provide guidance, networking opportunities, and advocacy crucial for navigating career pathways.
- **Networking and Professional Organizations:** Numerous professional organizations dedicated to women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) and education offer valuable networking platforms, skill-building workshops, and leadership development programs.
- **Policy Initiatives and Gender Equity Frameworks:** Governments and educational institutions are increasingly adopting policies and frameworks aimed at promoting gender equity and inclusion, which can create pathways for women to assume leadership roles.
- **Increased Visibility of Successful Female Leaders:** The growing visibility of successful women in science and education leadership serves as inspiration and provides tangible examples of what is achievable, breaking down stereotypes and paving the way for others.
- **Focus on Inclusive Leadership Styles:** There is a growing appreciation for inclusive and collaborative leadership styles, often associated with women's leadership approaches, which can foster more supportive and productive work environments.

Persistent Barriers Hindering Women's Leadership:

Despite these opportunities, significant barriers continue to impede women's progress to leadership positions:

- **Gender Bias and Stereotypes:** Unconscious and conscious biases about women's capabilities and leadership styles persist. Women may be perceived as less competent, assertive, or committed than their male counterparts, leading to fewer opportunities for advancement. (Martin Buss et al., 2024)
- **The "Double Bind":** Women leaders often face a "double bind" where they are expected to be both competent and likeable. Exhibiting traditionally "masculine" leadership traits can lead to being perceived as aggressive, while adhering to stereotypical feminine traits can result in being seen as less capable.
- **Lack of Role Models and Mentors:** While the visibility of female leaders is increasing, a historical lack of representation means that fewer women have access to relatable role models and experienced mentors who understand the unique challenges they face.
- **Work-Life Integration Challenges:** Women often disproportionately bear the responsibility for childcare and family care, creating challenges in balancing work demands and career progression, particularly during critical leadership-building years.
- **The "Old Boys' Club" and Networking Gaps:** Informal networks and "old boys' clubs" can exclude women from crucial information, opportunities, and sponsorship, hindering their advancement.

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- **Imposter Syndrome:** Societal conditioning and underrepresentation can contribute to imposter syndrome in women, leading to self-doubt and hindering them from pursuing leadership opportunities or fully embracing their achievements.
 - **Lack of Institutional Support:** Insufficient institutional support in terms of flexible work arrangements, parental leave policies, and equitable evaluation processes can disproportionately impact women's career trajectories.
 - **Sexual Harassment and Hostile Work Environments:** Unfortunately, some women in science and education continue to face sexual harassment and hostile work environments, which can undermine their confidence, well-being, and career progression.

Future Development Prospects and Strategies for Change:

Moving beyond the glass ceiling requires a multi-pronged approach involving individual empowerment, institutional reform, and systemic change. Key strategies for fostering women's leadership in science and education include:

- **Challenging and Addressing Gender Bias:** Implementing mandatory unconscious bias training for all staff involved in hiring, promotion, and evaluation processes is crucial. Institutions should actively work to identify and mitigate bias in their policies and practices.
- **Investing in Mentorship and Sponsorship Programs:** Expanding and strengthening mentorship and sponsorship programs specifically targeting women can provide invaluable support, guidance, and advocacy. These programs should be designed to connect women with influential leaders who can champion their advancement.
- **Promoting Inclusive Leadership Development:** Leadership development programs should incorporate modules on inclusive leadership styles, gender dynamics, and strategies for creating equitable and supportive environments. Encouraging both men and women to participate in these programs is essential.
- **Creating Flexible and Supportive Work Environments:** Implementing flexible work arrangements, generous parental leave policies, and affordable childcare options can help women better manage work-life integration challenges and remain engaged in their careers.
- **Enhancing Networking Opportunities for Women:** Institutions and professional organizations should actively create and support networking opportunities specifically for women, fostering connections and collaborations that can lead to career advancement.
- **Addressing Imposter Syndrome:** Providing workshops and resources that help women recognize and overcome imposter syndrome can empower them to embrace their achievements and pursue leadership roles with greater confidence.
- **Strengthening Institutional Accountability:** Institutions should set clear targets for gender representation in leadership and track progress regularly. Accountability mechanisms should be in place to ensure that diversity and inclusion goals are prioritized.
- **Combating Sexual Harassment and Fostering Safe Environments:** Implementing robust policies and procedures for addressing sexual harassment and creating a culture of respect and inclusivity is paramount. Institutions must take all allegations seriously and provide support to those affected.
- **Promoting Visibility and Celebrating Success:** Actively highlighting the achievements and leadership of women in science and education through awards, public recognition, and media engagement can inspire future generations and challenge existing stereotypes.
- **Engaging Men as Allies:** Recognizing and actively engaging men as allies in the pursuit of gender equity is crucial. Their support and advocacy can significantly accelerate progress.

Conclusion

The persistent underrepresentation of women in leadership positions within science and education is a loss for these fields and for society as a whole. Moving "beyond the glass ceiling" requires a fundamental shift in attitudes, policies, and practices. By actively addressing the barriers women face, investing in their

development, and fostering inclusive environments, we can unlock their full leadership potential. Creating a future where women are equally represented and empowered at all levels of science and education will lead to greater innovation, more equitable outcomes, and a more vibrant and prosperous world for all. The time for incremental change is over; a concerted and transformative effort is needed to break through the glass ceiling and build a truly equitable future for women in science and education leadership.

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**“ZAMONAVIY AYOLLARNING OILA VA KARYERA O‘RTASIDAGI
MUVOZANATNI SAQLASH TAJRIBASI”**

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Annotatsiya: Maqola zamonaviy ayollarning oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash tajribasini psixologik nuqtai nazardan o'rganadi. Unda aybdorlik hissi, psixologik charchoq va ijtimoiy bosim kabi psixologik to'siqlar tahlil qilinadi. Emotsional intellekt, stressni boshqarish, o'z-o'zini parvarish qilish va oilaviy yordam kabi strategiyalar muhokama qilinadi. O'zbekiston kontekstida ayollarning an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatlar o'rtasida muvozanat topish tajribasi va iqtisodiy mustaqillikning psixologik ahamiyati alohida e'tiborga olinadi. Maqola ayollarning psixologik salomatligini mustahkamlash uchun jamiyatning qo'llab-quvvatlashi zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Аннотация: Статья исследует опыт современных женщин в поддержании баланса между семьей и карьерой с психологической точки зрения. В ней анализируются психологические барьеры, такие как чувство вины, психологическое истощение и социальное давление. Обсуждаются стратегии, включая развитие эмоционального интеллекта, управление стрессом, заботу о себе и семейную поддержку. В контексте Узбекистана особое внимание уделяется опыту женщин в нахождении баланса между традиционными и современными ценностями, а также психологической роли экономической независимости. Статья подчеркивает важность поддержки общества для укрепления психологического благополучия женщин.

Abstract: The article examines the experiences of modern women in balancing family and career from a psychological perspective. It analyzes psychological barriers such as guilt, emotional exhaustion, and social pressure. Strategies like developing emotional intelligence, stress management, self-care, and family support are discussed. In the context of Uzbekistan, the article highlights women's experiences in navigating traditional and modern values and the psychological significance of economic independence. It emphasizes the importance of societal support in strengthening women's psychological well-being.

Kalit so'zlar: Emotsional intellekt, psixologik barqarorlik, stressni boshqarish, o'z-o'zini parvarish, aybdorlik hissi, psixologik charchoq, ijtimoiy kutilmalar, oilaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch, psixologik resurslar

Ключевые слова: Эмоциональный интеллект, психологическая устойчивость, управление стрессом, забота о себе, чувство вины, психологическое истощение, социальные ожидания, семейная поддержка, уверенность в себе, психологические ресурсы

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, psychological resilience, stress management, self-care, guilt, psychological exhaustion, social expectations, family support, self-confidence, psychological resources

Hozirgi zamonaviy dunyoda ayollar hayotning turli sohalarda faol ishtirok etib, oila va karyera o'rtasida muvozanat topishga intilmoqda. Psixologik nuqtai nazardan, bu muvozanat nafaqat vaqtini boshqarish, balki emotsional intellekt, stressni boshqarish va o'z-o'zini anglash kabi muhim psixologik omillarni talab qiladi. Ushbu maqola ayollarning oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashda duch kelayotgan psixologik to'siqlarni, ularning emotsional holatini va muvaffaqiyatli psixologik strategiyalarni o'rganadi, O'zbekiston kontekstida alohida misollar keltiradi. Oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanat ayollar uchun nafaqat tashkiliy, balki chuqur psixologik jarayondir. Oila ayol uchun emotsional barqarorlik, sevgi va xavfsizlik manbai bo'lsa, karyera o'zini namoyon qilish, iqtisodiy mustaqillik va ijtimoiy e'tirof platformasidir. Biroq, bu ikki soha o'rtasidagi ziddiyat ko'pincha stress, aybdorlik hissi va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchning pasayishiga olib keladi. Psixologik jihatdan, ayollar ko'pincha "mukammallik sindromi"ga duch kelishadi, ya'ni har ikki sohada – oilada ham, ishda ham – eng yaxshi bo'lishga intilishadi. Bu esa doimiy psixologik bosim va charchoqqa sabab bo'ladi. O'zbekiston kabi an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatlar uyg'unlashgan jamiyatda ayollar ijtimoiy kutilmalar (masalan, "ideal ona" yoki "muvaffaqiyatli xodim" bo'lish) tufayli qo'shimcha psixologik yukni his qilishadi.

Zamonaviy ayollar oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashda chuqur psixologik qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi, bu esa ularning emotsional va ruhiy holatiga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ko'pincha ayollar o'zlarini doimiy aybdorlik hissi ichida topadilar, chunki ular oila va ish o'rtasidagi vaqtini

teng taqsimlay olmaydilar. Masalan, ish joyida ko'proq vaqt sarflagan ayol farzandlari bilan sifatli vaqt o'tkaza olmaganidan o'zini ayblashi mumkin, yoki aksincha, oilaga ko'proq e'tibor qaratgan ayol karyera imkoniyatlarini qo'ldan boy berayotganidan xavotirlanadi. Bu aybdorlik hissi psixologik stressni kuchaytiradi va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni pasaytiradi, chunki ayollar o'zlarini hech bir sohada "yetarli" deb his qilmaydilar. Bundan tashqari, ayollar ko'p rollarni bir vaqtda bajarishga majbur bo'lishadi – ona, xotin, xodim, uy bekasi – bu esa psixologik charchoqqa olib keladi. Doimiy ravishda turli mas'uliyatlar o'rtasida almashish ayollarning emotsional resurslarini tezda tugatadi, natijada burn-out deb ataladigan psixologik charchash holati yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bu holat o'zini doimiy charchoq, motivatsiya yo'qolishi va hatto depressiv alomatlar sifatida namoyon qiladi. O'zbekiston kabi jamiyatlarda, oilaviy mas'uliyatlar ko'pincha ayollarning yelkasiga yuklanadi, bu esa psixologik charchoqni yanada kuchaytiradi. Masalan, ko'p ayollar uy ishlarini yoki bolalar parvarishini yolg'iz o'zlari boshqarishga majbur bo'lishadi, bu ularning psixologik holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ijtimoiy bosim va stereotiplar ham ayollarning psixologik qiyinchiliklarini oshiradi. O'zbek jamiyatida ayollardan "hammasiga yetishish" kutiladi – ular bir vaqtda mukammal ona, sadoqatli xotin va muvaffaqiyatli professional bo'lishlari kerak. Bu ijtimoiy kutilmalar ayollarning o'zlariga bo'lgan talablarini oshiradi va ularni doimiy ravishda o'zlarini boshqalar bilan solishtirishga majbur qiladi. Masalan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda "muvaffaqiyatli ayollar"ning idealizatsiyalangan obrazlari ayollarni o'z hayotlarini "yetarli emas" deb his qilishga undaydi. Bu esa o'ziga bo'lgan hurmatning pasayishiga va psixologik noqulaylikka olib keladi. Ayollarning psixologik holatiga ta'sir qiluvchi yana bir muhim omil – bu ish joyidagi tengsizlik va kamsitish. Ba'zi hollarda, ayollar, ayniqsa homilador yoki yosh bolali ayollar, ish joyida adolatsiz munosabatga duch kelishadi. Masalan, ularning professional qobiliyatlari past baholanadi yoki ularga muhim loyihalar ishonib topshirilmaydi. Bu holat ayollarning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini pasaytiradi va ularni o'z karyera maqsadlaridan voz kechishga majbur qiladi. O'zbekistonda, garchi gender tengligi bo'yicha muhim qadamlar tashlanayotgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zi sohalarda ayollar hali ham tengsiz munosabatga duch kelishmoqda, bu esa ularning psixologik barqarorligiga putur yetkazadi. Nihoyat, ayollarning ichki ziddiyatlari va o'z-o'zini tanqid qilish odati psixologik qiyinchiliklarni yanada chuqurlashtiradi. Ko'p ayollar o'zlarini doimiy ravishda tanqid qiladilar, o'z muvaffaqiyatlarini kamsitadilar va xatolariga ortiqcha e'tibor beradilar. Bu esa o'z-o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchsizlikni oshiradi va psixologik resurslarni kamaytiradi. O'zbekiston kontekstida, ayollar ko'pincha oilaviy va ijtimoiy kutilmalar tufayli o'z shaxsiy ehtiyojlarini ikkinchi o'ringa qo'yishadi, bu esa ularning psixologik salomatligiga zarar yetkazadi. Masalan, o'ziga vaqt ajratish yoki sevimli mashg'ulotlarga e'tibor berish ko'pincha "xudbinlik" sifatida qabul qilinadi, bu ayollarni o'z ehtiyojlarini e'tiborsiz qoldirishga undaydi.

Psixolog sifatida ayollarning oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashda quyidagi strategiyalarni qo'llash muhim deb hisoblayman:

Emotsional intellektni rivojlantirish: Emotsional intellekt (EI) ayollarga o'z his-tuyg'ularini boshqarish va boshqalar bilan samarali munosabat qurishda yordam beradi. EIning asosiy komponentlari – o'zini anglash, o'zini boshqarish, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar va empatiya – muvozanatni saqlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Masalan: **O'zini anglash:** Ayollar o'zlarining psixologik chegaralarini tushunib, qachon dam olish yoki yordam so'rash kerakligini bilishlari kerak. **Empatiya:** Oiladagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlash va ish joyida hamkasblar bilan samarali hamkorlik qilish uchun empatiya muhimdir. O'zbekistonda ayollar EI ni rivojlantirish uchun psixologik treninglar yoki workshoplardan foydalanishlari mumkin. Masalan, mahalliy universitetlar yoki nodavlat tashkilotlar tomonidan tashkil etiladigan kurslar ayollarning emotsional barqarorligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Stressni boshqarish texnikalari: Stress oila va karyera muvozanatidagi eng katta to'siqlardan biridir. Quyidagi texnikalar ayollarga psixologik barqarorlikni saqlashga yordam beradi: **Meditatsiya va mindfulness:** Har kuni 10-15 daqiqa mindfulness mashqlarini bajarish stressni kamaytiradi va diqqatni jamlashga yordam beradi. **Nafas olish mashqlari:** Chuqur nafas olish stressli vaziyatlarda tezkor yengillik

beradi. **Kundalik yuritish:** O'z his-tuyg'ularini yozish ayollarga emotsional yukdan xalos bo'lishga yordam beradi.

O'zbekistonda psixologik markazlar orqali stressni boshqarish bo'yicha mashg'ulotlar mavjud. Masalan, Jizzax davlat Pedagogika universitetida Psixologik diagnostika va psixologik xizmat markazi ichida "Ayollar klubi" tashkil etilgan. Bu markazda olib boriladigan psixologik xizmatlar orqali oilali talabalarning va xotin-qizlarning psixologik holati yaxshilanishiga erishilmoqda. O'z-o'zini parvarish qilish ayollarning psixologik salomatligini saqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu nafaqat jismoniy, balki emotsional va ruhiy salomatlikni ham qamrab oladi. 1) **Sevimli mashg'ulotlar:** Musiqa, rasm chizish yoki kitob o'qish kabi faoliyatlar psixologik charchoqni kamaytiradi. 2) **Ijtimoiy aloqalar:** Do'stlar yoki oila a'zolari bilan sifatli vaqt o'tkazish emotsional barqarorlikni oshiradi. 3) **Psixologik yordam:** Agar kerak bo'lsa, psixolog bilan maslahatlashish aybdorlik hissi yoki stressni engishga yordam beradi.

Oila a'zolarining psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlashi ayollarning muvozanatni saqlashida katta rol o'ynaydi. O'zbek jamiyatida oilaviy qadriyatlar muhim o'rin tutadi, shuning uchun er-xotin o'rtasidagi ochiq muloqot va vazifalarni teng taqsimlash stressni kamaytiradi. Masalan: 1) **Ochiq suhbatlar:** Ayollar o'zlarining psixologik ehtiyojlari va chegaralarini oila a'zolariga tushuntirishlari kerak. 2) **Vazifalarni taqsimlash:** Uy ishlarini yoki bolalar parvarishini oila a'zolari o'rtasida bo'lishish ayollarning psixologik yukini yengillashtiradi.

Iqtisodiy mustaqillik ayollarning psixologik barqarorligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Moliyaviy savodxonlik va kredit dasturlaridan foydalanish ayollarga o'z karyeralarini rivojlantirish va oilaviy xarajatlarni boshqarishda ko'proq erkinlik beradi. Masalan, O'zbekistonda ayollar tadbirkorligini qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari (masalan, mikromoliyalashtirish loyihalari) ayollarga o'z bizneslarini boshlash imkonini beradi, bu esa ularning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini oshiradi. IT sohasida ayollarning faolligi ham psixologik jihatdan muhim. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va innovatsion yechimlar ayollarga moslashuvchan ish sharoitlarini taqdim etadi, bu esa stressni kamaytiradi va oila bilan ko'proq vaqt o'tkazish imkonini beradi.

O'zbekistonda ayollar oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashda o'ziga xos psixologik tajribaga ega. An'anaviy jamiyatda ayollar ko'pincha oilaviy mas'uliyatlarni birinchi o'ringa qo'yishga majbur bo'lishadi, bu esa psixologik stressni oshiradi. Biroq, so'nggi yillarda gender tengligi va ayollar tadbirkorligini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha davlat dasturlari ayollarning psixologik barqarorligini mustahkamlashga yordam bermoqda. Masalan, O'zbekistonda ayollar uchun tashkil etiladigan moliyaviy savodxonlik kurslari ularning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini oshiradi, bu esa o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch va psixologik barqarorlikni mustahkamlaydi. Shu bilan birga, IT sohasida ayollarning faolligi o'smoqda, bu ularga moslashuvchan ish sharoitlari va karyera rivojlanishi uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda zamonaviy ayollarning oila va karyera o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash tajribasi psixologik jihatdan murakkab jarayon bo'lib, emotsional intellekt, stressni boshqarish va o'z-o'zini parvarish qilish kabi omillarni talab qiladi. O'zbekistonda ayollar an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatlar o'rtasida muvozanat topishga muvaffaq bo'lmoqda, ammo bu yo'lda psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlash va jamiyatning faol ishtiroki zarur. Iqtisodiy mustaqillik, gender tengligi va innovatsion yechimlar ayollarning psixologik barqarorligini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Psixolog sifatida ta'kidlaymanki, ayollarning o'z psixologik salomatligiga e'tibor qaratishi va oila-ijtimoiy tizimlarning qo'llab-quvvatlashi muvozanatni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o'zbek oilalarida farzand tarbiyasining mazmun-mohiyati, farzand tarbiyasidagi boshqaruv uslublari, yondashuvlar, metodlar xususida fikr yuritiladi, hamda yosh otalarga farzand tarbiyasi borasida eng zarur va foydali tavsiyalar berib o'tiladi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается сущность воспитания детей в узбекских семьях, стили управления, подходы, методы в воспитании детей, а также даются наиболее необходимые и полезные рекомендации молодым родителям по воспитанию детей.

Annotation: This article will focus on the content and essence of child education in Uzbek families, management methods, approaches, methods in child education, and give young parents the most necessary and useful recommendations regarding child education.

Kalit so'zlar: tarbiya, oila, farzand, farzand tarbiyasi, ota-ona, o'smir, xarakter, xulq-atvor, axloq, munosabat, ishonch, jamiyat, ijtimoiylashuv, munosabat, mustaqil fikrlash, erkin shaxs.

Ключевые слова: воспитание, семья, ребенок, воспитание детей, подросток, характер, поведение, мораль, отношение, доверие, общество, социализация, отношение, независимое мышление, свободная личность.

Keywords: upbringing, family, child, child upbringing, parent, adolescent, character, behavior, morality, attitude, Trust, Society, socialization, attitude, independent thinking, free personality.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti istiqbolini belgilash, jahon hamjamiyati mamlakatlari safidan munosib o'rin egallashga intilish yo'lidagi keng ko'lamlı ishlarnı amalga oshirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Jahonning rivojlangan mamlakatlari tajribalarini o'rganish, mahalliy shart-sharoit, iqtisodiy va intellektual resurslarni inobatga olgan holda, jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida tub islohotlarning amalga oshirilayotganligi yangidan yangi yutuqlarga erishishni ta'minlamoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev o'zining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida "...intellektual va madaniy salohiyatning qanday noyob boylik ekani, nodir talant egalarini tarbiyalab kamolga yetkazish hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanini unutilishga haqqimiz yo'q"[1], – deya ta'kidlagan edi. Zero, ta'lim tizimini ilg'or tajribalar, zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida samarali tashkil etish orqali yoshlarni mustaqil fikrlovchi, tafakkuri keng, zukko, bilimli qilib tarbiyalash imkonoyati kengayadi.

Zamonaviy pedagogikani rivojlanish jarayonida oiladagi bola tarbiyasi juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Oilada bolaning taraqqiyoti, o'qishga qiziqishi, ijodiy qobiliyatlari va ijtimoiy tushunchalari oila tarbiyasiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bola tarbiyasi davlatning, oilaning va madaniyatning o'zaro ta'siriga bog'liqdir.

Oila tarbiyasi – bu oilada ota-ona, vasiy yoki katta kishilar tomonidan bolalarni tarbiyalashdir. Yosh avlodning har tomonlama rivojlanishida oila tarbiyasi muhim o'rin tutadi. Oila tarbiyasida doimiy tarbiyaviy ta'sirchan kuch sifatida quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratilishi lozim: oilada ruhiy xotirjamlik, samimiy munosabat, ota-ona obro'sining yuqori bo'lishi, bolalarga talab qo'yishda oila kattalari o'rtasidagi birlikning saqlanishi, bola shaxsini mehnatga tarbiyalashga alohida e'tibor berish, bolani sevis va izzatini joyiga qo'yish, oilada qat'iy rejim va kun tartibini o'rnatish, bolaning yosh va shaxsiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, boladagi o'zgarishlarni kuzatib borish, undagi mustaqillikka intilish va tashabbuskorlik sifatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash.

Oila tarbiyasida obyektiv va subyektiv omillar mavjud bo'lib, farzand tarbiyasida ushbu omillarni hisob olish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Obyektiv omillarga oilaning moddiy ta'minoti va farovonlik (maishiy turmush) darajasi, oila budjetining mavjud holati, undan oqilona foydalanish borasidagi tajriba, sog'lom ruhiy muhitning barqarorligi va hokazolarni kiritish mumkin. Subyektiv omillarga oiladagi shaxslararo munosabatlar mazmuni, oila a'zolarining fiziologik, psixologik, madaniy jihatdan komillik hamda ma'lumot darajasi, ularning qiziqish va ehtiyojlari o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik, oilaviy hayotni tartibga solish borasidagi o'zaro yordam, hamkorlik, birlik tamoyillariga tayanish kabilar kiradi.

Oilalarda bolalarga tarbiya berishda ota-onaning namunasi, ularning mehnatsevarligi, oilaviy ishlarga javobgarligi, ish yuritishi, o'g'il bolalarga nisbatan otaning, qizlarga esa onaning ustozlik, rahnamolik ishlari asosiy o'rinni egallaydi.

“Bolaning xatti-harakati, muomalasiga qarab, uning qanday oila muhitida ulg‘ayganini osongina bilib olishimiz mumkin. Chunki bolaning xatti-harakatlari oila a‘zolarining unga qilgan muomalasi va yondashuvi, munosabatiga ko‘ra shakllanadi” [7]. Oilada farzand tarbiyasidagi boshqaruv uslublariga quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

- ❖ **Avtoritar uslub;**
- ❖ **Lebiral uslub;**
- ❖ **Gepper himoya uslubi;**
- ❖ **Butkul befarqlik uslubi;**
- ❖ **Demokratik uslub.**

Avtoritar tarbiya uslubida ota-onalar bolaning tashabbusini bo‘g‘ish, uning harakatlarini qat‘iy boshqarish va nazorat qilishga harakat qiladilar. Natijada bola o‘tib-ulg‘aygan sari avtoritar ota-onaga toqat qila olmay qoladi. O‘smirlik davrida tez-tez to‘qnashuvlar, nizolar, boshqalarga dushmanlik bilan munosabatda bo‘lish kabi holatlar yuzaga keladi. Ota-onalar har doim bolaning o‘rniga qaror qabul qiladilar bu esa farzandda mas‘uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olishdan qochishga olib keladi. O‘smirlik davrida bolada agrissivlik, tajovuzkorlik, qarshiliklar yuzaga keladi, hattoki uydan qochishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Lebiral tarbiya uslubida barcha narsaga ruxsat berish va past intizom tamoyiliga asoslanadi, farzandning faoliyatiga aralashmaslik, chetdan turib kuzatish pozitsiyasi yuqori bo‘ladi. Bola “imkonsiz” so‘zini tushunmaydi, kattalarning ko‘rsatmalari va talablariga rioya qilmaydi. Natijasda bola xudbin, ziddiyatli, doimo atrofdagi odamlardan norozi bo‘lib ulg‘ayadi, bu esa unga normal ijtimoiy munosabatlarga kirishish va odamlar bilan kuchli hissiy aloqalar o‘rnatish imkoniyatini bermaydi. Bu o‘z navbatida, o‘z-o‘zini hurmat qilish va o‘zini-o‘zi qadrlashning yetarli darajada shakllanmasligiga olib keladi.

Gepper himoya (haddan tashqari himoyalangan) tarbiya uslubida ota-onalar bolani jismoniy, aqliy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishda mustaqillikdan mahrum qiladilar. Ular doimo farzandlarining yonida bo‘ladilar, uning muammolarini u uchun hal qiladilar. Ular farzandlariga haddan tashqari g‘amxo‘rlik qiladilar, sog‘lig‘idan tashvishlanadilar. Natijada bola ojiz, o‘ziga ishonchsiz, xavotirlanadigan holda o‘sadi. Keyinchalik u ijtimoiylashuvda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Bolalar o‘zlariga, o‘zlarining imkoniyatlariga ishonchsiz bo‘lib, doim xato qilishdan qo‘rqadilar.

Butkul befarqlik uslubida ota-onalar farzandning shaxsiyatiga butkul befarqligi namoyon bo‘ladi. Ota-onalar bolani “sezmaydilar”, uning rivojlanishi, ruhiy ichki dunyosi bilan qiziqmaydilar, uni o‘zlaridan uzoq tutadilar. Bunday uslub asosan nosog‘lom oilalarda va farzand tarbiyasini vasiyga qoldirib krtgan migrant ota-onalarda uchrashi mumkin. Bu uslub natijasida bola yolg‘iz, ishonchsiz bo‘lib qoladi. U muloqot qilish istagini yo‘qotadi, kommunikativ qobiliyati yaxshi rivojlanmaydi, odamlarga nisbatan tajovuzkorlik shakllanishi mumkin.

Demokratik uslubda ota-onalar bolaning har qanday tashabbusini, mustaqilligini rag‘batlantiradi, bolaning ehtiyoj, qiziqish va imkoniyatlarini hisobga oladilar. Bolaga mehrini sezdiradi, bola bilan birga vaqt o‘tkazishdan xursand bo‘ladilar. Ota-onalar bolaga oilaviy muammolarni muhokama qilishda ishtirok

etishlari va qaror qabul qilishda ularning fikrini hisobga olishga e'tibor beradilar. Shu bilan birgalikda farzand tarbiyasida intizomga rioya etishlarini qat'iylik va izchillikni qo'llab-quvvatlaydilar. Natijada bola faol, izlanuvchan, mustaqil, o'zlari va yaqinlari uchun qadr-qimmat va mas'uliyat hissi rivojlangan shaxslar bo'lib yetishadilar. Bolalar maktabda yaxshi o'qiydilar, tengdoshlarining salbiy ta'siriga kamroq moyil bo'ladilar va atrofdagilar bilan ijobiy, faol munosabatga kirisha oladilar. Bola mas'uliyatli, mustaqil, malakali, o'ziga ishongan, o'z xohish-istaklarini nazorat qila oladigan shaxs bo'lib shakllanadilar.

Mazkur uslublarning har qaysisi ma'lum bir oilalarda kuzatilishi mumkin. Eng to'g'ri tanlov bugungi kun talabi bo'lgan demokratik uslubda farzand tarbiyalashdir, chunki bu uslubda yuqoridagi barcha uslub elementlari me'yor darajada olingan bo'lib, maqsadga qaratilgan tarbiyani amalga oshirishga yordam beradi.

Ota-onalarning farzandni tarbiyalashda ba'zi bir qiyinchilik va xatolari kuzatiladi, ular quyidagilar:

1. Ota-onalarning farzand bilan muomalasining yetishmasligi. 2. Tarbiya uslubining to'g'ri tanlanmaganligi. 3. Farzandlarni mehnat jarayonlariga jalb etish orqali ularning mehnat tarbiyasini tashkil qilolmaslik. 4. Ota-onalar turmushida salbiy misollarning mavjudligi o'quv muassasasining pedagogik kuch-g'ayratini yo'qqa chiqaradi. 5. Ota-onalar tarbiyaviy ta'sirining izchil emasligi. 6. Oilaviy tarbiyaning asosi sifatida taqiqlashlar tizimi. 7. Harakatlarning maktab bilan muvofiqlashtirilmaganligi yoki u bilan kelishmovchilik. 8. Ayrim ota-onalarning shaxslar ulg'ayib borishi bilan tarbiyaviy faollikni susaytirib yuborishlari. 9. Qarorlar qabul qilishda kechikish.

Jamiyatimizda tarbiya borasidagi eng katta muammo – bu yosh ota-onalarning farzand tarbiyasi borasida tajribalarining yetishmasligi hamda bu sohada bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga harakat qilmasligidir. Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan kamchilik va xatolarga yo'l qo'ymasliklari uchun pedagogik tajriba, ilmiy, uslubiy adabiyatlar tahlillaridan kelib chiqib, yosh ota-onalarga farzand tarbiyasi borasida bir qator tavsiyalarni berishni istadik.

Ota-onalarga farzand tarbiyasi borasida tavsiyalar:

- Farzandingiz olloh bergan ne'mat, uni boricha qabul qiling.
- Uni hech kim bilan solishtirmang.
- Farzandingizni eshiting.
- Farzandingizga ishonch bildiring.
- Urushmang, xatosini tuzatishga yechim bering.
- Farzandingizni mehnatga o'rgating.
- Farzandingizga alohida vaqt ajrating.
- Va'da bergach, so'zingiz ustidan chiqing.
- Farzandingizni hamma istagini ham amalga oshiravermang.
- Farzandingiz savollariga javob qaytaring.
- Boshqalarning yonida tanbeh bermang, tanqid qilmang.
- Farzandingizni taning.
- Ular bilan o'rtangizga devor qo'ymang, ko'priq quring

➤ Farzand tarbiyasi borasida o'zingizni doimiy rivojlantiring!

Yuqoridagi farzand tarbiyasi borasidagi tavsiyalarimizning har biri alohida mavzu bo'la oladigan darajada muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ota-onalar ushbu tavsiyalarga amal qilsalar, baholiqukrat farzand tarbiyasida to'g'ri yo'nalishni topib, o'zlari orzu qilgan mustaqil, erkin fikrlovchi, maqsad sari harakat qiluvchi, yuksak darajadagi axloqiy fazilatlarga ega bo'lgan, jamiyatda munosib o'rin topa oladigan, intellectual salohiyatli, yetuk tarbiyali shaxsni kamol toptirishga erishishlari mumkin, deb hisoblaymiz.

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**WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION – WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN
LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PROCESSES**

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Annotation This article explores women's leadership and political participation, emphasizing the importance of gender equality in governance. It highlights how increasing women's involvement in decision-making processes leads to more inclusive, transparent, and effective policies. Despite progress, women remain underrepresented globally due to structural barriers, cultural norms, and limited access to resources. Empowering women in politics is essential for achieving sustainable development and democratic integrity.

Key words: women's leadership, gender equality, women's involvement, democratic integrity, effective policies, women in politics

Annotatsiya Ushbu maqola ayollarning yetakchiligi va siyosiy ishtirokini o'rganib, boshqaruvda gender tengligi muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Unda ayollarning qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlaridagi ishtiroki qanchalik keng qamrovli, shaffof va samaraliroq siyosatga olib kelishi ta'kidlangan. Taraqqiyotga qaramay, tizimli to'siqlar, madaniy me'yorlar va resurslardan foydalanish cheklanganligi sababli ayollar global miqyosda kam vakillik darajasida qolmoqda. Ayollarning siyosatdagi imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish barqaror rivojlanish va demokratik yaxlitlikka erishish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit soʻzlar: ayollar yetakchiligi, gender tengligi, ayollarning ishtiroki, demokratik yaxlitlik, samarali siyosat, siyosatdagi ayollar

Аннотация В этой статье рассматривается женское лидерство и политическое участие, подчеркивая важность гендерного равенства в управлении. В ней подчеркивается, как увеличение участия женщин в процессах принятия решений приводит к более инклюзивной, прозрачной и эффективной политике. Несмотря на прогресс, женщины остаются не до представленными в мире из-за структурных барьеров, культурных норм и ограниченного доступа к ресурсам. Расширение прав и возможностей женщин в политике имеет важное значение для достижения устойчивого развития и демократической целостности.

Ключевые слова: женское лидерство, гендерное равенство, участие женщин, демократическая целостность, эффективная политика, женщины в политике.

Women's participation in leadership and political processes is a cornerstone of democratic societies and sustainable development. When women have equal opportunities to contribute to decision-making, communities benefit from more inclusive, equitable, and effective governance. While global efforts have made progress in recent decades, significant challenges remain in ensuring that women are adequately represented in leadership roles. This article explores the importance of women's political participation, the barriers they face, and strategies to foster greater inclusion.

The Importance of Women's Political Participation

Women's perspectives are essential in addressing a wide range of social, economic, and political issues. Their involvement in leadership roles brings diversity of thought, promotes equality, and often leads to policy outcomes that prioritize health, education, and social welfare. Studies show that countries with higher female political participation tend to have lower levels of corruption and stronger democratic institutions. In addition, empowering women politically contributes to broader gender equality. Representation matters not only symbolically but also substantively; when women see leaders who reflect their identities and experiences, it encourages more women to engage in civic life. Moreover, inclusive political processes are more likely to produce legislation that reflects the needs of the entire population.

In Uzbekistan, the participation of women in political and leadership fields has become an important social issue in recent years. Thanks to state policy, legislative reforms, and the work of civil society organizations,

there have been positive developments in this area. However, some obstacles still remain to ensure women's full participation in leadership positions.

Barriers to Women's Political Participation

Despite the recognized importance of gender-balanced leadership, women continue to face numerous obstacles. Cultural and societal norms often discourage women from entering politics, portraying leadership as a male domain. In many societies, deeply rooted gender stereotypes limit women's roles to the domestic sphere, marginalizing their voices in public decision-making. Structural barriers also impede women's participation. These include unequal access to education and resources, limited support networks, and discriminatory electoral systems. Violence against women in politics is another significant issue, ranging from verbal abuse to physical threats, which discourages many from pursuing leadership positions. Economic inequality further restricts women's political engagement. Political campaigns require financial resources, and women are less likely than men to have access to the funds and networks needed to run effective campaigns. Additionally, the demands of political life often conflict with family responsibilities, which are disproportionately borne by women.

Strategies to Enhance Women's Leadership

In recent years, the following positive developments have been observed:

- The **“Women's Register”** initiative helps provide support to socially vulnerable women.
- The **Women's Committee** has strengthened its role in empowering women in political and economic life.
- In higher education institutions and training programs, women are developing leadership skills.
- Programs like **“Women Leaders”** are preparing young women for political participation.

Addressing the underrepresentation of women in political leadership requires a multifaceted approach:

- ❖ **Legal Reforms:** Implementing gender quotas and electoral reforms can create more equitable opportunities for women to participate in politics. Ensuring legal protection against discrimination and political violence is also crucial.
- ❖ **Capacity Building:** Training and mentorship programs can empower women with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to succeed in political environments. Support networks can also provide a sense of solidarity and shared purpose.
- ❖ **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Challenging gender stereotypes through media and education can shift societal attitudes and normalize women's leadership. Role models and success stories play a key role in inspiring future leaders.

- ❖ **Economic Empowerment:** Enhancing women's access to financial resources, including public funding for campaigns, can level the playing field. Policies that support work-life balance, such as childcare and parental leave, also enable more women to engage in politics.
- ❖ **Engaging Men and Boys:** Promoting gender equality is not solely a women's issue. Involving men as allies in challenging discrimination and supporting women's leadership is essential for transformative change.

Future Directions

To increase women's political participation in Uzbekistan, the following actions are recommended:

- ✓ **Further development of legislation** – Gender quotas and special opportunities for women should be implemented.
- ✓ **Training programs for women** – Skill-building in leadership, public speaking, and management.
- ✓ **Creating positive role models through media** – Promoting successful women leaders and their experiences.
- ✓ **Involving men and the broader community** – Achieving gender equality requires participation from all segments of society.

Conclusion

Women's leadership and political participation are vital for the health of democratic societies and the achievement of sustainable development goals. Despite persistent challenges, progress is possible through deliberate policies, societal support, and global solidarity. Ensuring that women have equal access to leadership positions is not only a matter of justice but also a prerequisite for effective governance and inclusive development. By empowering women and breaking down the barriers they face, the world can move closer to achieving true equality and shared prosperity.

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7-ilova

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning bugungi kunda ta'lim, ilm-fan sohasidagi ishtiroki va ularga yaratilgan imkoniyatlar, to'siqlar haqida, shuningdek ayollarning ta'lim sohasidagi rivojlanishi istiqbollari o'z qo'llarida ekani keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ilm-fan, ta'lim, oliy ta'lim, oila, karyera, stereotiplar, gender tengligi.

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается современное участие женщин в образовании и науке, возможности и препятствия, созданные для них, а также тот факт, что перспективы развития женщин в сфере образования находятся в их собственных руках.

Ключевые слова: наука, образование, высшее образование, семья, карьера, стереотипы, гендерное равенство.

Abstract: This article discusses the current participation of women in education and science, the opportunities and obstacles created for them, and the fact that the prospects for women's development in education are in their own hands.

Keywords: science, education, higher education, family, career, stereotypes, gender equality.

-Men tengi qizlar dadamning maktabiga qatnaydi. Men bormayman, onamga ko'z-quloq bo'lib o'tiraman. Dadam ishdan kelib, oyimga qaraydi. Keyin patnisning orqasiga harf yozib, meni o'qitadi. – O'qi qizim, o'qi! – deydi tajang bo'lib.[1]

Bugungi kunda jamiyat taraqqiyoti ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasining rivoji bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Bunda ayollarning faol ishtiroki jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatini oshirishning muhim omilidir.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalaridagi o'rni sezilarli darajada oshdi. Davlatimiz tomonidan yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar, xususan O'zbekiston Respublikasining 03.09.2019 yildan kuchga kirgan "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi 562-son qonuni ayollarning barcha sohalarida, shu jumladan ilm-fan va ta'limda teng ishtirok etishini kafolatlaydi. Bunday qo'llab quvvatlash mexanizmlari va olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ko'plab iqtidorli ayol qizlarimiz o'z salohiyatini namoyon etmoqdalar, ular turli ilmiy tanlovlarda, loyihalarda faol ishtirok etib, ta'lim muassasalarida yetuk kadrlar sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqdalar desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Ta'lim tizimida olib borilayotgan islohotlar qizlarimizning sifatli ta'lim olishi, o'z qiziqishlari bo'yicha bilim olishlari uchun keng imkoniyatlarning yaratilganligi:

Prezident maktablari, ixtisoslashtirilgan maktablar, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 15.08.2022 yildagi 447-sonli qarori qabul qilindi.

Mazkur jihatlar hisobga olinib, yurtimizda 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Xotin-qizlar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash milliy dasturi qabul qilindi. Unga asosan, oliy ta'lim muassasalari, texnikum va kollejlarda, sirtqi va kechki ta'limda o'qiyotgan xotin-qizlarning shartnoma pullarini to'lash uchun 7 yilga foizsiz kredit berish, davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining magistratura bosqichida o'qiyotgan barcha xotin-qizlarning shartnoma to'lovlari Davlat byudjetidan to'liq qoplab berilishi tartibi joriy etildi.[2]

Ushbu imkoniyatlardan unumli foydalanish, o'z ustida ishlash va intilish orqali ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida katta yutuqlarga erishishlari mumkin. Buning uchun davlatimizning qo'llab-quvvatlashi biz uchun muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Agar ayollar bo'lmasa biz o'z hayotimizning dastlabki lahzalarida yordamdan, keyinroq lazzatlardan, eng so'ngida esa ovunchog'imizdan mahrum bo'lar edik, degan edi bir farang olimi. Menimcha, ayollarni haqiqatdan ham bundan oshirib maqtashning iloji yo'q.[3]

Islom dinida ayollar ko'plab ta'lim muassasalarining tashkil etilishida muhim rol o'ynagan, masalan Fotima al-Fihriy Al Karauin masjidiga asos slogan. Keyingi asrlarda bu masjid ta'lim muassasasiga aylantirilgan va qadimdan mavjud bo'lgan va doimiy faoliyat yuritadigan muassasa sifatida G'inniyaning rekordlar kitobiga kiritilgan.[4]

Biroq, tanga ikki tomoni bo'lganidek, ushbu sohalarida ayollar duch keladigan bir qator to'siqlar ham mavjud. Oilaviy majburiyatlar: ko'pincha ayollar oila va bolalar tarbiyasi bilan bog'liq katta mas'uliyatni o'z zimmlariga olishadi, karyera o'sishidagi cheklovlar: yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatadigan va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan tajribali mentorlarga yetarli darajada ega emasligi, stereotiplar: jamiyatda ilm-fan va texnika ko'proq erkaklarga xos soha degan noto'g'ri qarashlar, moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar: erkaklarga nisbatan ayol tadqiqotchilarning grantlar va moliyalashtirish manbalariga kamroq egaligi, ba'zi ish muhitlarida gender tengsizlik holatlari ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi rivojlanishida to'siq qilishi mumkin. Ayniqsa bunday holatlar yuqori lavozimlarda va rahbar ayollarimizda ko'proq kuzatiladi. Bunday to'siqlarni bartaraf etish va ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida to'liq ishtirokini ta'minlash uchun jamiyat, davlat va ta'lim muassasalari birgalikda harakat qilishlari zarur deb o'ylayman.

Afrikada hali ham ta'lim sohasida gender farqlar mavjud va bu farqlarga olib keladigan omillar juda ko'p. Gender tengligini tarbiyalashga to'siq qiluvchi omillarni taxminan iqtisodiy omillar, maktab bilan bog'liq omillar, ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarga bo'lish mumkin. Ammo ba'zi G'arb mamlakatlarida ayollar ta'limi erkaklar ta'limidan yuqori darajaga chiqqan. Masalan, AQSHda 2005-2006 yillarda ayollar

dotsentlarning 62%, bakalavriatning 58%, magistrnlarning 60% va doktorlik darajasini olganlarning 50% ni tashkil etgan.[4]

Kelajakda ayollarimizning ilm-fan, ta'lim sohasidagi ishtirokini kengaytirish uchun ta'limda gender tenglikni ta'minlash: qizlarni aniq fanlar va texnologiyalarni o'rganishga rag'batlantirish, ularning ilmiy qiziqishlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash; ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratish: ayol tadqiqotchilar uchun grantlar, stipendiyalar va boshqa moliyaviy ko'mak dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish; karyera o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlash: ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlariga ko'tarilishiga ko'maklashish va mentorlik dasturlarini tashkil etish; ish va oilani muvofiqlashtirish uchun sharoitlar yaratish: moslashuvchan ish jadvallari, bolalar parvarishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish; jamiyatimizdagi gender stereotiplarni bartaraf etish: ommaviy axborot vositalari va ta'lim orqali ayollarning ilm-fandagi yutuqlarini keng targ'ib qilib borish.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2022-yil 1-mart kuni xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimi hamda ularning jamiyatdagi mavqeini yanada mustahkamlash masalalari bo'yicha videoselektor yig'ilishida:

– Bugungi farovon hayotimiz ham, yorug' kelajagimiz ham ayollarga bog'liq. Agar xalqimiz bizdan rozi bo'lishini xohlasak, avvalo, mo'tabar onalarimiz, opa-singillarimiz uchun munosib turmush sharoitlari yaratishimiz kerak. Ona rozi bo'lsa, oila rozi bo'ladi, oila rozi bo'lsa, jamiyat rozi bo'ladi, – dedi Shavkat Mirziyoyev.[5]

Xalqimiz tarixida buyuk allomalarni dunyoga keltirib, voyaga yetkazib tarbiyalagan oqila ayollarimiz juda ko'p bo'lgan. Bugungi kunda ham xotin-qizlarimiz farzand tarbiyasida, mahallalarda, turli sohalarda o'zlarining mehnatlari bilan fidoyilik ko'rsatmoqdalar. So'nggi yillarda ayollarning huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash borasida bir qator qonunlar, farmon va qarorlar qabul qilindi. Avvalambor har bir ayolning oilasida tinchlik-xotirjamlik bo'lsa, u o'zini baxtli his qiladi. Ular jamiyatda o'z o'rinlarini topishi uchun yaxshi ta'lim olib, o'z kasbining yetuk ustasi bo'lsagina hayotda qoqilmaydi, orzulari yo'lida ildam qadam tashlaydi.

Bugun biz ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlarga har bir ayol, xotin-qizlarimiz labbay deya javob berishimiz kerak. Bugungi kun ayoli kuchli va mustaqil, o'ziga ishonadigan, maqsadlariga erishish uchun doimiy harakat qiladigan, dunyoqarashi keng, doim o'rganishga intiluvchi o'z bilimiga ega, o'z hayotini o'zi boshqara oladigan, insonlarga nisbatan mehrli, oilaparvar, hamdard va o'zgalaridan yordamini ayamaydigan, yangi g'oyalar yarata oladigan, mustaqil fikrga ega, fikrlarini aniq va ta'sirchan yetkaza oladigan, turli xil qarashlarga hurmat bilan yondasha oladigan, zimmasidagi vazifalarni vaqtida sifatli bajara oladigan, muntazam yangiliklardan xabardor, hayotning turli qiyinchiliklariga bardosh bera oladigan, mas'uliyatli, maqsadlari yo'lida sabr-toqatli bo'lishi kerak. Albatta, bunday xilatlarga ega bo'lsak

ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi faol ishtirokimiz bilan O'zbekistonning barqaror rivojiga, jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatini oshirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etishimiz mumkin. Har bir ayol o'ziga xos va noyobdir, shuning uchun bu xislatlarning har biri har bir ayolda turlicha namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Muhimi, ayol o'zining kuchli tomonlarini rivojlantirib, o'ziga ishonib yashashida.

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STEPS TOWARD GENDER EMPOWERMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: ADDRESSING GAPS AND BUILDING CHANGE THROUGH EDUCATION AND POLICY

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Abstract This article explores the evolving landscape of gender empowerment in Uzbekistan, focusing on key progress, ongoing challenges, and cultural transformations. Drawing from personal experience, empirical observations, and national data, the study identifies education and policy reform as foundational pillars in narrowing the gender gap. The article also highlights the transformative power of language learning, international exposure, and the voices of young women advocating for gender equality. It underscores the importance of societal change through community education and institutional reform to combat gender-based violence and foster inclusive development.

Keywords: Gender empowerment, Uzbekistan, gender-based violence, education, cultural norms, policy reform, women's rights

Annotatsiya Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda gender tengligini ta'minlash borasida yuz berayotgan jarayonlarni o'rganadi. Asosiy yutuqlar, mavjud muammolar hamda madaniy o'zgarishlarga e'tibor qaratilgan. Shaxsiy tajriba, empirik kuzatuvlar va milliy statistik ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda, tadqiqot gender tafovutini qisqartirishda ta'lim va siyosiy islohotlarni asosiy omillar sifatida ko'rsatadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, chet tillarni o'rganish, xalqaro tajriba va gender tengligini targ'ib qilayotgan yosh ayollarning ovozlari ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar uchun muhim vosita ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Jamoatchilikni o'qitish va institutsional islohotlar orqali gender zo'ravonligiga qarshi kurashish va inklyuziv rivojlanishni ta'minlash zarurligi alohida qayd etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender tengligi, O'zbekiston, gender zo'ravonligi, ta'lim, madaniy qadriyatlar, siyosiy islohot, ayollar huquqlari

Аннотация Данная статья исследует трансформацию гендерного равенства в Узбекистане, акцентируя внимание на достигнутом прогрессе, сохраняющихся проблемах и культурных изменениях. Основываясь на личном опыте, эмпирических наблюдениях и национальной статистике, авторы подчеркивают фундаментальную роль образования и политических реформ в сокращении гендерного разрыва. Также в статье подчеркивается трансформирующая сила изучения иностранных языков, международного опыта и активной позиции молодых женщин, выступающих за гендерное равенство. Важность общественного просвещения и институциональных реформ для борьбы с гендерным насилием и содействия инклюзивному развитию рассматривается как ключевой элемент устойчивых перемен.

Ключевые слова: Гендерное равенство, Узбекистан, гендерное насилие, образование, культурные нормы, политические реформы, права женщин.

I. Introduction

Gender equality has emerged as a critical goal in both global development agendas and national reforms. In Uzbekistan, significant strides have been made toward women's empowerment, with growing female representation in government, academia, and business. Yet, deep-rooted cultural norms and institutional barriers continue to hinder full realization of gender parity.³⁴ This article aims to critically assess the progress and persisting challenges surrounding gender empowerment in Uzbekistan, with particular focus on education, policy initiatives, and societal attitudes.

Studies have emphasized the role of education in enabling women's agency and access to socio-economic resources.³⁵ Empowerment is multifaceted, encompassing psychological, social, economic, and political dimensions.³⁶ In Uzbekistan, research has increasingly explored gender-based violence and the intersection of legal reform with cultural traditions. However, empirical data on violence prevalence and women's lived experiences remain scarce due to social stigma and underreporting.

II. Methodological Approach

This article adopts a qualitative and narrative-driven methodology. Personal experience as both a researcher and practitioner is complemented with publicly available statistics, national reports, and institutional updates. This method allows for an integrated view of formal progress and grassroots sentiments within Uzbek society.³⁷

III. Gender empowerment in Uzbekistan: Progress and realities

Significant steps have been taken in recent years:

- Women now occupy one-third of the seats in the national parliament.
- Sixteen women hold senior positions within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Women-owned businesses have risen to 38% as of 2021, up from 26% in 2018 (State Committee on Statistics, 2021).
- Female participation in higher education and postgraduate studies continues to rise (Ministry of Higher Education, 2023).

Despite these advancements, systemic challenges remain:

- Limited availability of shelters for victims of domestic violence.
- Cultural and familial pressure often silences women, discouraging them from reporting abuse.

³⁴ Abduraimova, D., & Turdiyev, B. S. (2024). Progress and challenges: Gender equality in contemporary Uzbekistan. *Asian Journal of Basic Science & Research*, 6(1), p. 50.

³⁵ Kabeer, N. (2005). Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis of the third Millennium Development Goal. *Gender & Development*, p. 17

³⁶ Cornwall, A., & Edwards, J. (2010). Introduction: Negotiating empowerment. *IDS Bulletin*, 41(2), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-5436.2010.00115.x>

³⁷ Kuzhabekova, A., Durrani, N., & Kataeva, Z. (Eds.). (2025). *Gender and education in Central Asia*. Palgrave Macmillan.

• Institutional environments often fail to foster critical thinking, silencing dissent and reinforcing hierarchical gender roles from early education to higher learning.³⁸

IV. Education as a catalyst for transformation

Language acquisition and international education were pivotal in the author's personal empowerment. Learning English provided access to global dialogues and reshaped self-perception. Education abroad, particularly in environments that encouraged critical thinking and agency, further expanded awareness of gender norms and potential.

As supported by previous research, education increases women's decision-making power and economic independence (World Bank, 2018). Community-level educational interventions—targeting parents and educators—are essential to shift discriminatory norms that begin in childhood.

V. Cultural resistance and the power of youth voices

Cultural norms continue to dictate differing expectations for boys and girls. While boys are raised to be leaders, girls are taught to be compliant and service-oriented. However, encouragingly, youth-led voices are rising. During a recent youth dialogue at the American Embassy, teenage girls voiced aspirations for financial independence and gender equality, defying traditional roles.

This shift signifies the emergence of a new generation of change agents who reject restrictive norms and advocate for their rights in public discourse.³⁹

VI. Policy developments: between law and practice

The adoption of landmark policies such as:

- *The Law on Protection from Harassment and Violence (2019)*
- *Law on Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2019)*

... marked a turning point in legal recognition of gender issues. Amendments in 2023 aim to enforce implementation mechanisms. However, widespread application remains limited due to resource constraints and weak institutional accountability.⁴⁰

VII. Recommendations and policy implications

Expand support systems - establish functional, well-funded shelters and counseling services.

Community education programs - engage families in gender-sensitization training.

Educational reform - foster critical and creative thinking from early schooling to challenge oppressive norms.⁴¹

Data collection and transparency - invest in research and data systems to better capture the scope of gender-based violence.

VII. Conclusion

Empowerment is both a personal and collective journey. While Uzbekistan has made commendable progress, structural inequalities and cultural resistance continue to obstruct women's full participation in public life. Education remains a powerful tool for transformation, particularly when paired with legal reform and societal mobilization.⁴² Future success depends on sustained commitment from institutions, communities, and empowered youth who dare to imagine—and enact—a more equal society.

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⁴⁰ Abduraimova & Turdiyev, 2024, p. 53

⁴¹ Kabeer, 2005, p. 18

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ГЕНДЕРНОЕ РАВЕНСТВО И ПРАВОВАЯ ЗАЩИТА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается вопрос гендерного равенства и правовой защиты женщин, историческое развитие гендерных прав в Узбекистане, практические меры правовой защиты женщин и их эффективность, улучшение возможности обучения женщин и девушек, социальные стереотипы и вызовы внедрения гендерного равенства, обеспечение прав и интересов женщин. Правовая защита в данном контексте служит основой для реализации этих прав, создавая

нормативно-правовую базу, направленную на борьбу с дискриминацией, насилием и несправедливостью.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gender tengligi va ayollarning huquqiy himoyasi masalasi, O'zbekistonda gender huquqlarining tarixiy rivojlanishi, ayollarni huquqiy himoya qilish bo'yicha amaliy choralar va ularning samaradorligi, ayollar va qizlar uchun ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini yaxshilash, ijtimoiy stereotiplar va gender tengligini joriy etishdagi qiyinchiliklar, shuningdek, ayollarning huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ushbu kontekstda huquqiy himoya mazkur huquqlarni amalga oshirishning asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi va kamsitish, zo'ravonlik hamda adolatsizlikka qarshi kurashga qaratilgan me'yoriy-huquqiy bazani shakllantiradi.

Abstract: This article explores the issue of gender equality and the legal protection of women, the historical development of gender rights in Uzbekistan, practical measures for the legal protection of women and their effectiveness, the improvement of educational opportunities for women and girls, social stereotypes, and the challenges of implementing gender equality, as well as the protection of women's rights and interests. Legal protection in this context serves as the foundation for the realization of these rights, creating a legal and regulatory framework aimed at combating discrimination, violence, and injustice.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, идеология, льготные кредиты, правовая защита, женское предпринимательство, практические меры, социальные стереотипы, свобода женщин, система образования.

Kalit so'zlar: gender tengligi, mafkura, imtiyozli kreditlar, huquqiy himoya, ayollar tadbirkorligi, amaliy chora-tadbirlar, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, ayollar erkinligi, ta'lim tizimi.

Keywords: gender equality, ideology, preferential loans, legal protection, women's entrepreneurship, practical measures, social stereotypes, women's freedom, education system.

В современном обществе вопрос гендерного равенства и правовой защиты женщин занимает важное место, отражая стремление государств к обеспечению равных возможностей для всех граждан независимо от пола. В Узбекистане эта тема приобретает особую актуальность, учитывая исторические, социальные и культурные особенности страны, а также международные обязательства, взятые на себя в рамках глобальных инициатив по правам человека. Что подразумевает слово «гендерное равенство»? Гендер – это социальный аспект отношений между женщинами и мужчинами, который проявляется во всех сферах общества, включая право, идеологию, культуру, экономику, образование и науку. Правовая защита в данном контексте служит основой для реализации этих прав, создавая нормативно-правовую базу, направленную на борьбу с дискриминацией, насилием и несправедливостью.

В древности и в средневековье гендерные роли зачастую определялись традиционными нормами и обычаями, которые варьировались в зависимости от региона и социального слоя. Однако с появлением более структурированных обществ и совершенствованием правовых систем начали формироваться основы для признания и защиты прав женщин. В советский период вопрос гендерного равенства приобрел особое значение в рамках

государственной политики. СССР провозглашал идею равных прав и возможностей для всех граждан, вне зависимости от пола, и активно внедрял соответствующие меры. В Узбекистане, входившем в состав Советского Союза, это выражалось в ликвидации традиционных стереотипов, расширении доступа женщин к образованию и работе, а также в создании условий для их участия в политической жизни. После обретения независимости в 1991 году страна начала формировать собственную правовую систему, акцентируя внимание на закреплении прав женщин в национальном законодательстве и гармонизации его с международными стандартами. В результате были приняты законы, такие как «Закон о гарантиях равных прав и возможностей мужчин и женщин», а также ратифицированы международные договоры, в том числе «Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин» (CEDAW). Одним из ключевых документов является «Закон о гарантиях равных прав и возможностей мужчин и женщин» принятый в 2008 году, который закрепляет принципы равенства в различных сферах, таких как образование, трудоустройство, участие в политической жизни и право на здоровье. Этот закон устанавливает конкретные механизмы защиты женщин от дискриминации, включая запрет на любые формы дискриминационных практик и меры по обеспечению равных условий для мужчин и женщин. Начиная с 2019 года до сегодняшнего дня, приняты более 50 законов, направленных на улучшение возможности обучения, прав и интересов женщин и девушек. В статье 58 Конституции Республики Узбекистан предусматривает равные права женщин и мужчин, государство обеспечивает равные права и возможности женщинам и мужчинам в управлении обществом и государственными делами. Согласно стратегии развития «Узбекистан-2030» осуществляется практические меры по повышению гендерного равенства. Благодаря гендерной стратегии Узбекистана до 2030 года, приняты законы «О гарантиях равных прав и возможностей для женщин и мужчин», «О защите от притеснения и насилия», создают барьеры для полноценного участия женщин в общественной и политической жизни. Как подчеркнул, Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев, «женщины и девушки способны добиться наивысших результатов, если им будут обеспечены соответствующие условия и возможности». В рамках выполнения международных обязательств, в стране созданы специальные институты, такие как Министерство поддержки и развития женского предпринимательства, которое занимается разработкой и внедрением программ по поддержке женщин, особенно в сфере предпринимательства и труда. Практическая реализация мер правовой защиты включает создание специализированных судов и консультационных центров, предоставляющих юридическую помощь женщинам, пострадавшим от домашнего насилия и дискриминационных практик. Будет выделено жильё 4000 женщин, оказавшимся в трудной жизненной ситуации. Более 2500 женщин, нуждающихся в сложных хирургических операциях, пройдут лечение за счёт средств государственного бюджета и международных финансовых институтов. Государство поощряет и полностью оплачивает контракты женщин и девушек обучающихся в магистратуре из государственного бюджета. Только через изменение общественного восприятия и распространение позитивных моделей поведения можно создать

условия для подлинного равноправия и защиты прав женщин. В этом контексте важную роль играет формирование новой культурной среды, которая ценит и поддерживает равные возможности для всех граждан независимо от пола, а также развитие правовой системы, способной эффективно бороться с дискриминацией и насилием. Комитет по вопросам женщин и гендерного равенства, занимается обеспечением прав женщин и искоренению всех форм дискриминации. И как справедливо подчеркнул Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев: «От женщин зависит и наша благополучная жизнь сегодня, и наше светлое будущее. Если мы хотим, чтобы наш народ был доволен, в первую очередь мы должны создать достойные условия жизни для наших матерей и сестер. Если довольна мать, то довольна семья, если довольна семья, то и общество довольно».

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7-ilova

AYOLLAR YETAKCHILIGI VA SIYOSIY ISHTIROKI: AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ayollarning siyosiy faoliyati, rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi o'rni, yetakchilik salohiyati va bu sohadagi ijobiy o'zgarishlar muhokama qilinadi. Ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga keng jalb etish orqali jamiyat taraqqiyotiga qanday hissa qo'shilayotgani, mavjud muammolar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Maqola zamonaviy islohotlar, xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhitiga asoslanib yozilgan.

Annotation: This article discusses the political participation of women, their role in leadership positions, leadership potential, and the positive changes emerging in this field. It analyzes how involving women in political processes contributes to societal development, as well as the existing challenges and ways to address them. The article is written within the framework of modern reforms, international experience, and the socio-political environment in Uzbekistan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается политическая активность женщин, их роль в руководящих должностях, лидерский потенциал и положительные изменения в этой области. Анализируется, как вовлечение женщин в политические процессы способствует развитию общества, а также выявляются существующие проблемы и пути их решения. Статья написана в контексте современных реформ, международного опыта и социально-политической ситуации в Узбекистане.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, siyosat, rahbarlik, yetakchilik, gender tengligi, jamiyat, ijtimoiy faollik, islohotlar, parlament, teng imkoniyatlar.

Keywords: Women, politics, leadership, gender equality, society, social activity, reforms, parliament, equal opportunities.

Ключевые слова: Женщины, политика, руководство, лидерство, гендерное равенство, общество, социальная активность, реформы, парламент, равные возможности.

Bugungi kunda jamiyat taraqqiyoti, fuqarolik jamiyati shakllanishi va demokratik tamoyillarning chuqurlashuvi ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokisiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Ayollar yillar davomida faqat oiladagi mas'uliyat, farzand tarbiyasi yoki oddiy mehnat bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa, hozirgi kunda ular jamiyatning turli jabhalarida, xususan, siyosiy sohada faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. O'zbekiston ham ushbu yo'nalishda katta siljishlarga erishmoqda.

Ayollar yetakchiligi – tabiiy salohiyatning namoyoni

Ayol yetakchi bo'lishi – bu jamiyatda insoniy qadriyatlarning, adolat va mehrning ustuvorligini ta'minlash demakdir. Ayollarning tabiiy mehribonligi, sabr-toqati, oqilonaligi ularga rahbar sifatida odamlarga yaqin bo'lish, muammolarni yumshoq, ammo samarali hal etish imkonini beradi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar rahbarlik qilgan jamiyatlarda sog'lom muhit, ijtimoiy tenglik va taraqqiyot darajasi yuqori bo'ladi.

O'zbekistonda ayollar siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha islohotlar

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki keskin oshdi. "Xotin-qizlar masalalari bo'yicha" maxsus farmonlar, "Gender tengligi to'g'risida"gi qonun, "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonunlar, "Ayollar daftari" va "Ayollar akademiyasi" kabi tashabbuslar buning yaqqol dalilidir.

Bugun ayollar Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi, Senat, mahalliy kengashlar, tuman va viloyat hokimliklari, vazirlik va idoralarda faol ishlamoqda. Ularga rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishlash uchun zarur sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda.

Yetakchi ayollar: Ilhom manbai

Saida Mirziyoyeva, Tanzila Norboyeva, Matluba Yusupova kabi ayollar bugungi kunda nafaqat o'z sohasining yetakchilari, balki yosh qizlar uchun ibrat manbaidir. Ular nafaqat rahbar, balki jamiyatga xizmat qilayotgan mas'uliyatli shaxslardir.

Ayollar faolligi siyosiy barqarorlikka, xalq bilan muloqot darajasining oshishiga, muammolarning teranroq tushunilishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

To'siqlar va stereotiplar

Shunga qaramay, ayollarning siyosiy faoliyatiga to'siq bo'layotgan omillar ham mavjud. Bular orasida jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplari, ayollar faolligiga nisbatan tanqidiy yondashuv, ba'zi hollarda oilaviy majburiyatlar bilan siyosiy faoliyatni birlashtirishdagi qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda bu muammo chuqurroq. Shu sababli ayollarni siyosatga tayyorlash, ularga psixologik, ijtimoiy va huquqiy ko'mak berish muhim hisoblanadi.

Xalqaro tajriba

Dunyodagi bir qator davlatlarda ayollar siyosiy yetakchilikda muhim o'rin tutmoqda. Masalan, Finlandiyada Sanna Marin bosh vazirlik qilgan, Yangi Zelandiyada Jacinda Ardern pandemiyaga qarshi kurashdagi yetakchiligi bilan butun dunyoga namuna bo'lgan. Hindistonda Indira Gandi, Germaniyada Angela Merkel kabi ayol rahbarlar tarixda chuqur iz qoldirgan.

Bu tajriba O'zbekiston uchun ham muhim saboq: agar ayollarga yetarlicha imkoniyat berilsa, ular jamiyatni ijobiy tomonga o'zgartira oladi.

Ayollarning siyosiy faolligi: global ko'rsatkichlar

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, jahondagi parlamentlarda ayollar o'rtacha 26,5% ulushni tashkil etmoqda (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2023). Bu so'nggi 20 yil ichida erishilgan yutuq bo'lsa-da, to'liq tenglikka erishilgan emas. Ayollarning siyosatda ishtirok etishi nafaqat ular uchun teng imkoniyat, balki jamiyat uchun ham manfaatlidir.

Ilg'or tajriba: Yetakchi ayollar va muvaffaqiyatli davlatlar

Norvegiya, Finlyandiya, Yangi Zelandiya kabi davlatlar siyosiy sahnada ayollarga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish borasida muvaffaqiyatga erishgan. Masalan:

Finlyandiya Sanna Marin bosh vazir sifatida global e'tirofga sazovor bo'lgan.

Yangi Zelandiyada Jasinda Ardern pandemiya boshqaruvidagi qat'iy va insonparvar yondashuvi bilan mashhur bo'ldi.

Bu kabi misollar ayollarning siyosiy yetakchi sifatida muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi mumkinligini amalda isbotlaydi.

To'siqlar va muammolar

Ayollarning siyosiy faolligiga to'sqinlik qilayotgan omillar quyidagilar:

Madaniy stereotiplar va genderga oid ijtimoiy qarashlar;

Moliyaviy imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligi;

Sifatli ta'lim va yetakchilik bo'yicha tayyorgarlik imkoniyatlarining yetishmasligi;

Qonunchilik va siyosiy partiyalar darajasidagi gender tengligiga oid mexanizmlarning sustligi.

Xalqaro tashabbuslar va kvota tizimi

Ayollarni siyosiy islohotlarga keng jalb qilish maqsadida bir qator mamlakatlarda kvota tizimi joriy etilgan.

Ruanda bunga yorqin misol bo'lib, parlamentda ayollar ulushi 61% ni tashkil etadi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining "UN Women" dasturi, Yevropa Ittifoqi, OSCE va boshqa tashkilotlar ham ayollarning yetakchilikka chiqishini rag'batlantiruvchi loyihalarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Xulosa:

Ayollarning siyosiy ishtiroki bu nafaqat gender tengligi masalasi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim mezonidir. Ayollar – jamiyatning yarim qismi emas, balki o'ziga xos kuchidir. Ularsiz siyosat to'liq va samarali bo'lishi qiyin. O'zbekiston ayollarining rahbarlik va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki ortib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, bu yo'ldagi ishlar davom ettirilmog'i lozim. Ayollar salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish orqali biz nafaqat teng jamiyat, balki barqaror, adolatli va rivojlangan jamiyat sari dadil qadam qo'yamiz.

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7-ilova

"SIYOSATDA AYOL O'RNI: HAQ, TENGLIK VA RAHBARLIKNING YANGI UFQLARI"

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola **siyosatda ayollarning oʻrni** va ularning rahbarlik salohiyati haqida tahliliy yondashuvni taklif etadi. Muhokamada ayollarning siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlariga qoʻshgan hissi, **tenglikka erishish** yoʻlida duch kelayotgan toʻsiqlar hamda milliy va global miqyosdagi muvaffaqiyatli amaliyotlar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ayollar yetakchiligini kuchaytirishga doir institutsional va madaniy strategiyalar koʻrib chiqiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: ayollar rahbarligi, siyosiy ishtirok, tenglik, qarorlar qabul qilish, gender tengligi, siyosiy kvotalar, ijtimoiy toʻsiqlar, huquqiy islohotlar, global tajriba.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена **роли женщин в политике** и анализирует их лидерский потенциал. Рассматриваются вклад женщин в процесс принятия политических решений, препятствия на пути к **равенству**, а также успешные практики на национальном и глобальном уровнях. Особое внимание уделяется институциональным и культурным стратегиям, укрепляющим женское лидерство.

Ключевые слова: женское лидерство, участие женщин в политике, равенство, принятие решений, гендерное равенство, гендерные квоты, социальные барьеры, правовые реформы, мировой опыт.

Abstract: This article explores the **role of women in politics** and assesses their leadership capacity. It discusses women's contributions to decision-making, the barriers they face on the path toward **equality**, and highlights best practices at both national and global levels. The paper also reviews institutional and cultural strategies aimed at strengthening women's leadership.

Keywords: women's leadership, women in politics, equality, decision-making, gender parity, gender quotas, social barriers, legal reforms, global experience.

XXI asrda siyosiy maydonni demokratlashtirish va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillarini hayotga tadbiiq etishda ayollar ishtiroki tobora dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda [1]. Dunyo parlamentlarida ayollar ulushi oʻrtacha 27 foizdan ortiq ekani taʼkidlanadi [2]. Ayollarning qarorlar qabul qilishdagi vakilligi nafaqat gender tengligi, balki hukumatlar legitimligi hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning muhim koʻrsatkichidir [3]. Biroq ayollar siyosatga dadil qadam qoʻyish jarayonida huquqiy-institutsional, iqtisodiy va madaniy toʻsiqlarga duch kelmoqda. “Shisha shift” sindromi va gender stereotiplari siyosiy martabada eng katta gʻovlardan biri boʻlib qolmoqda [4]. Moliyaviy resurslar va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi cheklangan imkoniyatlar ham ayollarni raqobatda ortda qoldiradi [5]. Shunga qaramay, koʻplab davlatlar kvotalar tizimi, liderlik dasturlari va inklyuziv siyosiy jarayonlarni qoʻllab-quvvatlash orqali bu toʻsiqlarni yengish chorasini koʻrmoqda [6]. Norvegiya, Ruanda va Meksika kabi mamlakatlar kvota siyosatini joriy etib, ayollar ulushini sezilarli oshirishga erishdi [7]. Maqola, avvalo, ayollar rahbarligining nazariy asoslarini hamda uning siyosiy vakillik va boshqaruv samaradorligiga taʼsirini tahlil qiladi. Keyin milliy va global miqyosda ayollar ishtirokini ragʻbatlantirgan muvaffaqiyatli tajribalar koʻrib chiqiladi. Yakunda Oʻzbekiston hamda boshqa davlatlar amaliyotidan kelib chiqib, ayollar siyosiy liderligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan huquqiy, institutsional va madaniy tavsiyalar taqdim etiladi.

Ayol yetakchilarning siyosiy institutlarda ko'pligi deskriptiv vakillikni ta'minlaydi, ammo ularning siyosiy kun tartibiga real ta'siri substantiv vakillik orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Empirik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayol rahbarlar ijtimoiy xizmatlar, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'limga ko'proq e'tibor qaratib, byudjet resurslarini aholining zaif qatlamlari foydasiga qayta taqsimlaydi. Shuningdek, ularning mulohaza va qarorlarni shakllantirishda kooperativ uslubni qo'llashi siyosiy jarayonlardagi keskinlikni pasaytiradi [4]. Erkaklar odatda ierarxik va raqobatdosh modelga moyil bo'lsa, ayollar ko'p hollarda konsensusga asoslangan, hamkorona yondashuvni afzal ko'rishadi [5]. Bu farq parlament munozaralarida murosa mexanizmlarini kuchaytiradi, natijada qonunlar qabul qilinish tezligi va ularning ijtimoiy qamrovi oshadi. 1994 yilgi inqirozdan so'ng parlamentda 61 % ayol deputatga erishgan Ruanda, kvota mexanizmlarining eng yorqin namunasidir [4]. Natijada mamlakatda oilani qo'llab-quvvatlash va mahalliy tadbirkor ayollarni rag'batlantirish bo'yicha progressiv qonunlar qabul qilindi. Norvegiya va Shvetsiyada partiya ichki kvotalari va mentorlik dasturlari kombinatsiyasi parlamentdagi ayollar ulushini barqaror 40 % atrofida ushlab turishga yordam berdi. Skandinaviya tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, kvotalarni kuchli institutlar va genderga sezgir siyosiy madaniyat bilan birlashtirish barqaror natija beradi [5].

O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda ayollar siyosiy vakilligini kengaytirish bo'yicha sezilarli siljishlar kuzatilmoqda. 2019-yilgi parlament saylovlarida xotin-qizlar ulushi 32 % ga yetib, mamlakat Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida yetakchi o'ringa chiqdi. Shunga qaramay, bir qator huquqiy, institutsional va madaniy to'siqlar hamon saqlanib qolmoqda. **Madaniy-an'anaviy omillar** – uy va mehnat yuklamasining asosan ayollar zimmasida bo'lishi, patriarxal gender stereotiplarining hanuz kuchli ekani – siyosatga kirish istagini cheklab qo'yadi. Biroq, bu to'siqlarga qaramay, mamlakatda bir nechta muhim imkoniyatlar shakllanmoqda:

1. **Mahallabay ishlash tizimi** rahbarlik salohiyatiga ega bo'lgan faol ayollarni aniqlash va ularni siyosiy zaxiraga kiritish imkonini bermoqda.
2. **Xotin-qizlar masalalari qo'mitasi** hamda **Ayollar gender kengashi** kabi institutlar siyosiy va ijtimoiy loyihalar uchun zarur metodik, moliyaviy va maslahat ko'magi ko'rsatmoqda.
3. Raqamli ta'lim va networkingni kengaytiruvchi **“Gender Hub Uzbekistan”** kabi onlayn platformalar ayol nomzodlarni PR, strategik muloqot va resurs topish ko'nikmalari bilan quvvatlayapti.

O'zbekiston ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini oshirishda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. Hozirda mamlakatda ayollarning parlamentdagi ulushi 32 % ni tashkil etadi, bu esa gender tengligi yo'lida amalga oshirilgan muhim qadamlardan biridir. Yana bir muhim yutuq — hukumat tomonidan ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga keng jalb qilishga qaratilgan huquqiy va institutsional islohotlarning amalga oshirilayotganidir. Gender tengligini ta'minlash, siyosiy kvotalar tizimi va xotin-qizlar uchun taqdim etilayotgan raqamli resurslar orqali yangi imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Bundan tashqari, ayol liderlarni tayyorlash va ularning siyosiy

faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun maxsus dasturlar va institutlar tashkil etildi, masalan, Ayol Liderlar Akademiyasi va turli davlat grantlari. Bu amaliyotlar orqali ayollarni siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda faol ishtirok etishga rag'batlantirishda katta yutuqlarga erishildi. Shuningdek, ayol siyosatchilarni rivojlantirish va ularga yordam berish uchun madaniy va axborot siyosati hamda media orqali ijobiy ayol liderlik obrazlari keng targ'ib qilinmoqda. Bu chora-tadbirlar, o'z navbatida, jamiyatda ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirishga, gender stereotiplarini yengishga va siyosiy jarayonlarda haqiqiy tenglikni ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, O'zbekistonning ayollar siyosatidagi yutuqlari nafaqat milliy, balki global miqyosda ham namuna bo'la oladi. Bularning barchasi ayollarni siyosatga faol ravishda jalb qilishga qaratilgan izchil va samarali harakatlarning natijasi sifatida e'tirof etilishi lozim.

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7-ilova

AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ayollarning O'zbekiston siyosiy tizimidagi rahbarlik va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlaridagi ishtiroki, uning dolzarbligi hamda rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Mamlakatda gender tengligini ta'minlash, ayollarni siyosiy hayotga keng jalb etish borasida olib borilayotgan davlat siyosati, qonunchilik asoslari, institutlar faoliyati va ularning amaliy natijalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется участие женщин в руководстве и процессах принятия решений в политической системе Узбекистана, его актуальность и перспективы развития. Будут рассмотрены государственная политика, законодательная база, деятельность институтов и их практические

результаты по обеспечению гендерного равенства и вовлечению женщин в политическую жизнь страны.

Abstract. This article analyzes the participation of women in leadership and decision-making processes in the political system of Uzbekistan, its relevance and development prospects. The state policy, legislative framework, activities of institutions and their practical results in ensuring gender equality and wide involvement of women in political life in the country are reviewed.

Kalit so'zlar: gender tenglik, raqamli texnologiyalar, stereotip, lider, loyiha, ekologik boshqaruv, patriarxal, mahalliy kengash, reyting, demokratiya, korrupsiya.

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, цифровые технологии, стереотип, лидер, проект, природопользование, патриархальный, местный совет, рейтинг, демократия, коррупция.

Keywords: gender equality, digital technologies, stereotype, leader, project, environmental management, patriarchal, local council, rating, democracy, corruption.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotda ko'plab muhim o'zgarishlar ro'y berayapti. Ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlarida va siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishida ishtirokini oshirish hozirgi davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Ayollarning siyosatda va ijtimoiy hayotda faol bo'lishi juda kerakli. O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasi va boshqa qonunlar ayollarning huquqlarini belgilaydi, bu esa gender tenglikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Patriarxal tuzumga ega bo'lgan O'zbekistonda, mustaqillik yillarida ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faoliyatini oshirish uchun ko'plab chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu nafaqat ayollarga ishtirok etish imkoniyatini yaratadi, balki ularning yetakchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirib, jamiyat taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shadi. O'zbekistondagi Prezident farmonlari va qarorlar ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga va ularning siyosiy va iqtisodiy hayotda faol ishtirokini rag'batlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. XXI asrda global siyosatdagi o'zgarishlar ham bu borada muhimdir.

Bugungi kunda dunyo siyosati joyida bir juda muhim o'zgarish bor: ayollar siyosiy jarayonlarda bunday faol ishtirok etayotganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ular rahbarlik rollariga ega bo'lishga intilmoqda va bu juda yaxshi. Agar biz biror demokratik jamiyatni rivojlantirishni istasak, unda ayollarning, hammasining, xususan, ayollarning ishtiroki juda zarur. Bu nafaqat gender tengligini yo'lga qo'yadi, balki qarorlar qabul qilishda turli fikrlarni birlashtirish imkonini beradi.

O'zbekiston ham bu global tendensiyadan chetda qolayotgani yo'q. Oxirgi yillarda ayollarni siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy hayotga jalb etishga qaratilgan bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Gender tengligi masalasi O'zbekiston davlat siyosatida muhim o'rin egallaydi. Masalan, 2019-yilda qabul qilingan "Gender tengligini ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi qonun ayollarning huquq va imkoniyatlarini ta'minlashda yangi bosqich ochdi. Bu hujjat orqali davlat siyosati ayollar uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishda qanchalik jiddiy ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Shu bilan birga, ayollar rahbarlik lavozimlarida, parlamentda, mahalliy kengashlarda va siyosiy partiyalarda ham ishtirokini oshirmoqda. Masalan, 2019-yilgi Oliy Majlis saylovlarida ayollarning ulushi 32 foizdan oshgan. Bu, albatta, ayollar uchun muhim bir yutuq, shuningdek, ularning siyosiy salohiyatiga bo'lgan ishonchni yanada kuchaytirdi.

Bundan tashqari, ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan dasturlar, masalan, "Ayollar daftari" va "Xotin-qizlar jamg'armasi" kabi tashabbuslar hamomadlardir. Bu markazlar ayollarning siyosiy va ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga yordam berishiga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu mexanizmlar ayollarning jamiyatda faol ro'l o'ynashiga va taraqqiy etishiga imkon yaratmoqda.

Biroq, garchi o'zgarishlar bo'layotgan bo'lsa-da, ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlarga to'liq va xolis ishtirokini yanada kuchaytirish uchun hali ko'p ishlar qilinishi zarur. Odamlarning fikrlarida ayollarning faqat oilaviy masalalar bilan cheklanishi ham muammodir. Bu, albatta, rahbarlik lavozimlariga ayol nomzodlarning ko'tarilishiga to'siq bo'lgan stereotiplar mavjud.

Ayollarning siyosiy va rahbarlikda ishtirokini kuchaytirish muhimligini bilishimiz muhim. Bu gender tengligini ta'minlashga orqali jamiyatimizning turli ehtiyojlarini qondirishga xizmat qiladi. Xalqaro

tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar siyosatda faol bo'lgan mamlakatlarda ijtimoiy barqarorlik va ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash tizimlarining rivojlanishi ko'zga tashlanadi.

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonning gender tenglik siyosati xalqaro standartlarga mos kelishi mamlakatimizni global reytinglarda yuqori o'rinda ushlab turadi va xorijiy investorlar bilan ishonchli hamkorlik o'rnatishga imkon beradi. Hozirgi kunda Jahon banki, BMT va boshqa tashkilotlar orqali gender masalalari O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy barqarorligini ta'minlash strategiyasining ajralmas qismi bo'lib qolmoqda.

O'zbekiston siyosiy tizimi oxirgi yillarda ayollarning rahbarlik va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini oshirishda muhim yutuqlarga erishdi. Bu, o'zgacha gender siyosatining davlat darajasida ahamiyat kasb etishi, qonunchilikni mustahkamlash va yangi amaliy mexanizmlarni joriy etish bilan bog'liq.

Birinchidan, "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash davlat qo'mitasi" ayollarning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalarida teng ishtirokini rag'batlantirmoqda. Qo'mita joylarda seminarlar, treninglar va yetakchilik kurslari o'tkazadi, bu ayollarni rahbarlik lavozimlariga tayyorlashda muhimdir. [1]

Siyosiy partiyalar va fuqarolik jamiyatida ayollarning ishtiroki oshmoqda. Hozirda parlamentda ayollarning ulushi 32 foizdan oshib, bu Markaziy Osiyo uchun yaxshi ko'rsatkich. Mahalliy kengashlar va hokimliklarda ham ayollar soni ortib boryapti, bu esa ularning siyosiy qarorlar olishda faol ishtirok etayotganini ko'rsatadi. Biroq, barchasi yaxshi emas. Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonda teng ishtirokini to'suvchi omillar bor. Aynan patriarxal qarashlar, "ayollar oilada qolishi kerak" degan fikr, moliyaviy mustaqillikning pastligi va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashning yetarli emasligi bu jarayonda qiyinchilik tug'diryapti. Shu sababli, muammolarni hal qilish, gender bo'yicha huquqiy savodxonlikni oshirish, siyosiy partiyalarda ayollarning faoliyatini rag'batlantirish va yosh qizlarni siyosatga jalb qilish orqali ularning rahbarlik imkoniyatlarini oshirish zarur. Hozirgi paytda ayollarning siyosiy hayotda ishtiroki bir nechta yo'nalishda o'smoqda. Birinchidan, qonunchilik tizimi kuchaymoqda. 2019-yilda qabul qilingan "Gender tengligi to'g'risida"gi qonun O'zbekistonda gender siyosatini qonuniy ravishda kuchaytirdi. Bu qonun gender tengligini buzganlik uchun jazoni belgilash va har bir insonga teng imkoniyat yaratishni nazarda tutadi. [1]

Ikkinchidan, ayollarning parlamentdagi ulushi oshib bormoqda. 2019-yilda bo'lib o'tgan Oliy Majlis saylovlarida ayollarning ulushi 32 foizdan oshdi, bu esa xalqaro standartlarga yaqinlashayotgan ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. Xalqaro tashkilotlar, xususan YXHT, BMT Taraqqiyot Dasturi (UNDP) bu jarayonni ijobiy baholab kelmoqda. Bundan tashqari, ayollar viloyat, tuman va shahar kengashlarida ham faol ishtirok etmoqda.[2]

Uchinchidan, davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvi tizimida ayollar yetakchiligini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tizimli yondashuv shakllanmoqda. Masalan, "Ayollar daftari" orqali ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj ayollar aniqlanib, ularga moliyaviy, psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatilmoqda. "Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi" va boshqa nodavlat tashkilotlar orqali ayollarni siyosiy hayotga tayyorlash, rahbarlik salohiyatini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

To'rtinchidan, ta'lim va trening dasturlari orqali ayollarni yetakchilikka tayyorlash bo'yicha samarali ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti, Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti qoshida ayollar uchun liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan maxsus dasturlar yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ushbu dasturlar orqali ayollar o'zlarining huquqiy bilimlarini oshirib, siyosiy faolligini kuchaytirishmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikda olib borilayotgan loyihalar ham ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikdagi rolini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. BMT ayollar agentligi, YUNESKO, USAID, UNDP va boshqa xalqaro institutlar ko'magida gender tenglik, ayollar huquqlari, siyosiy jarayonlarda ayollar ishtiroki bo'yicha treninglar, xalqaro seminarlar, forumlar tashkil etilmoqda. Bu esa O'zbekiston ayollarini dunyoqarashi keng, tajribali va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatli liderlar sifatida yetishtirishga zamin yaratmoqda.[3]

Hozirda O'zbekistonda siyosiy partiyalardagi ayollarning faolligi ortib bormoqda. Har bir katta partiya, masalan, O'zLiDeP, XDP, Ekopartiya, Milliy tiklanish va Adolat, o'z tuzilmasida ayollar bilan ishlovchi komissiyalarni tashkil qilgan. Bu komissiyalar partiyalar ichida ayollarning manfaatlarini himoya qilish va ularni yetakchilikka ko'tarish bo'yicha ish olib bormoqda. Shuni aytish joizki, ayollarning siyosat va rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishtiroki adolat va tenglik masalasi emas, balki barqaror rivojlanish va ijtimoiy birdamlikni mustahkamlash uchun ham muhim. O'zbekiston tajribasi ko'rsatadiki, ayollarga berilgan imkoniyat va ishonch ularning jamiyatdagi faoliyatini oshiribgina qolmay, balki mamlakat uchun muhim rahbarlarning paydo bo'lishiga ham yordam bermoqda.

Kelajakda ayollarni siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda yanada faolroq ko'rish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarga e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Ayollarni siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish bosqichlariga keng jalb etish.
2. Rahbarlik lavozimlarida gender kvotalarini qo'llashni davom ettirish.
3. Stereotip va ijtimoiy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish uchun ta'lim va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali ma'rifiy ishlarni kuchaytirish.
4. Ayollarni yoshligidan liderlik va siyosiy faollikka tayyorlash dasturlarini kengaytirish.
5. Xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni yanada mustahkamlash.

Yuqoridagi choralar orqali O'zbekiston siyosiy tizimida gender tenglik va ayollarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlash, ularni chinakam siyosiy yetakchilar sifatida shakllantirish imkoniyati yanada kengayadi. Bu esa nafaqat O'zbekistonning ichki siyosiy barqarorligini mustahkamlash, balki xalqaro maydonda ijobiy imidjini kuchaytirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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7-ilova

AYOLLARNING SIYOSIY YETAKCHILIGI VA ISHTIROKINI RIVOJLANTIRISH: GLOBAL YONDASHUVLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA RIVOJLANISH STRATEGIYALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning siyosiy yetakchiligi va ishtirokini rivojlantirishning dolzarbligi, mavjud global va mintaqaviy holati, hamda asosiy to'siqlar batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarning siyosiy vakilligi ijtimoiy tenglik va barqaror rivojlanishga xizmat qilishi ta'kidlanadi. Maqolada yetakchilikdagi gender tafovutlarini kamaytirish uchun gender kvotalari joriy etish, ijtimoiy stereotiplarni o'zgartirish,

ayollar uchun xavfsiz va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi siyosiy muhit yaratish, shuningdek liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish kabi strategik chora-tadbirlar tavsiya etiladi. Ilmiy ma'lumotlar, xalqaro tajriba va statistik raqamlar asosida ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi rolini kuchaytirishning amaliy yo'llari ko'rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar yetakchiligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, siyosiy kvotalar, ijtimoiy stereotiplar, siyosiy zo'ravonlik, ayollar huquqlari, demokratik rivojlanish, barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari

DEVELOPING WOMEN'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION: GLOBAL APPROACHES, OBSTACLES, AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Abstract: This article analyzes the relevance of enhancing women's political leadership and participation, examining the current global and regional situations, as well as key barriers. It emphasizes that women's political representation contributes to social equality and sustainable development. The article recommends strategic measures such as introducing gender quotas, transforming social stereotypes, creating a safe and supportive political environment for women, and developing leadership skills to reduce gender disparities in leadership. Based on scientific data, international experience, and statistical figures, the article presents practical ways to strengthen women's role in political life.

Keywords: women's leadership, political participation, gender equality, political quotas, social stereotypes, political violence, women's rights, democratic development, sustainable development goals.

РАЗВИТИЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ЛИДЕРСТВА И УЧАСТИЯ ЖЕНЩИН: ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ, ПРЕПЯТСТВИЯ И СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется актуальность развития политического лидерства и участия женщин, рассматривается современное глобальное и региональное положение, а также подробно изучаются основные препятствия. Подчеркивается, что политическое представительство женщин способствует социальной справедливости и устойчивому развитию. В статье предлагаются стратегические меры, такие как внедрение гендерных квот, изменение социальных стереотипов, создание безопасной и поддерживающей политической среды для женщин, а также развитие лидерских навыков, направленных на сокращение гендерного неравенства в руководстве. На основе научных данных, международного опыта и статистических показателей представлены практические пути укрепления роли женщин в политической жизни.

Ключевые слова: лидерство женщин, политическое участие, гендерное равенство, политические квоты, социальные стереотипы, политическое насилие, права женщин, демократическое развитие, цели устойчивого развития.

Ayollarning siyosiy yetakchiligi va unda ishtirokini ta'minlash – bu nafaqat jamiyatda gender tengligini qo'llab-quvvatlash, balki demokratiyani mustahkamlash va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotni jadallashtirishning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi [1]. 1995-yilda Pekin Platformasi asosida boshlangan global harakatlar bugun ham o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotgani yo'q. Xalqaro darajada ko'rilgan chora-tadbirlar va o'zgarishlarga qaramasdan, ayollar hanzgacha siyosiy qaror qabul qilishga kelganda to'liq va adolatli vakillikka erisha olmayaptilar [2].

BMT DESA, BMT Ayollar va boshqa nufuzli tashkilotlarning 2024-yil uchun taqdim etgan statistik ma'lumotlari ham bu holatni tasdiqlaydi: jahon parlamentlarida ayollar ulushi atigi 26,7 foizni tashkil etmoqda. Osiyo va Tinch okeani mintaqalarida esa bu ko'rsatkich 20 foizdan ham oshmayapti, bu esa global o'rtacha darajadan ham ancha past ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Ayni paytda, Sharqiy va Shimoliy-Sharqiy Osiyoda ayollar vakilligining nisbatan yuqoriligi quvonarli bo'lsa-da, o'sish sur'atlarining sekinligi hamon jiddiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Faqatgina Shimoliy va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqalarida 2030-yilgacha ayollar ulushini 30 foizga yetkazish imkoniyati mavjud. Biroq, mavjud dinamika saqlansa, siyosiy tenglikka erishish uchun yana 130 yil kerak bo'lishi mumkin, degan taxminlar umidsizlik uyg'otmay qolmaydi [3].

Bu esa siyosiy hayotda ayollar ishtirokini oshirish uchun yanada kuchli va maqsadli strategiyalar ishlab chiqishni, mavjud to'siqlarni bartaraf etishni va jamiyat ongini o'zgartirishni taqozo etadi.

Ayollarning siyosiy yetakchiligi jamiyatga ko'plab foyda keltiradi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar rahbarlik qiladigan davlatlarda daromadlar tengsizligi pastroq bo'ladi, sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, ijtimoiy himoya kabi sohalarga ko'proq e'tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, ayol liderlar odatda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda ham faolroq va qat'iyroq pozitsiyada turadilar.

Hindistonda o'tkazilgan tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, ayol rahbarlar boshchilik qilgan qishloqlarda qiz bolalar ta'limga ko'proq jalb qilingan va qizlar hamda o'g'il bolalar o'rtasidagi o'qish darajasidagi tafovut kamaygan [4].

Biroq, real voqelikda ayollarning siyosiy faolligiga jiddiy to'siqlar mavjud.

- Birinchidan, vaqt tanqisligi va haq to'lanmaydigan ishlari ayollarning siyosiy faoliyatda ishtirok etish imkoniyatini keskin cheklaydi. Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti (ILO) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Osiyo va Tinch okeani mintaqasida ayollar erkaklarga nisbatan to'rt barobar ko'proq vaqtni uy va parvarish ishlari bilan o'tkazishadi. Bu esa siyosiy faoliyat uchun zarur bo'lgan resurs va imkoniyatlarni kamaytiradi [5].
- Ikkinchidan, yetakchilik stereotiplari va ijtimoiy qarashlar hali hamon o'z kuchini yo'qotmagan. Jahon Qadriyatlar Tadqiqoti natijalariga ko'ra, dunyoning ko'plab hududlarida odamlar "erkaklar siyosiy yetakchilikda ayollardan ustundir" degan noto'g'ri fikrni saqlab qolganlar. Bu stereotiplar faqatgina ayollarning siyosiy faoliyatga kirishishiga to'siq bo'lmaydi, balki ularga nisbatan ishonchsizlik va tanqidning ortishiga ham olib keladi [6].
- Uchinchidan, siyosiy zo'ravonlik va tahdidlar – ayollarning siyosiy faoliyatdagi eng og'riqli muammolaridan biridir. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, siyosiy lavozimdagi ayollarning 82 foizi ruhiy zo'ravonlik, 44 foizi esa jismoniy tahdid va shantajlarga duch kelmoqda. Bunday tajovuzlar ayollarning siyosiy faolligini pasaytiradi, jamiyatda esa "ayollar siyosiy maydonga mos emas" degan noto'g'ri tasavvur mustahkamlanadi [7].

Dunyo tajribasida bu muammolarni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan samarali mexanizmlar mavjud.

Masalan, gender kvotalarining joriy etilishi ijobiy natijalar bermoqda. Gruziyada siyosiy partiyalar agar o'z ro'yxatlarida kamida 30 foiz ayollarni ta'minlasalar, qo'shimcha moliyaviy imtiyozlarga ega bo'ladilar.

Bundan tashqari, siyosiy va liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish dasturlari ham o'z natijasini bermoqda. Ayollar uchun maxsus treninglar, mentorlik dasturlari va siyosiy kampaniyalarni boshqarish bo'yicha o'quv kurslari ko'plab mamlakatlarda yo'lga qo'yilgan [8].

Jamiyatdagi stereotiplarni o'zgartirish ham dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Ommaviy axborot vositalarida ayol liderlarning faol va ijobiy obrazlarini ko'rsatish, yosh avlod ongiga gender tengligi g'oyasini singdirish kelajakdagi o'zgarishlarning asosiy kalitidir.

Fijida birinchi ayol Parlament Spikeri saylangach, mamlakatda ayollar vakilligi tarixiy darajada oshgani bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi [9].

Bularning barchasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, siyosiy tenglikka erishish uchun faqat kvotalar va qonuniy o'zgarishlarning o'zi yetarli emas. Bu uchun chuqur va keng qamrovli yondashuv talab etiladi: genderga sezgir siyosiy baholash tizimlarini joriy qilish, siyosiy madaniyatni o'zgartirish, zo'ravonlik va tahdidlarga qarshi qat'iy choralar ko'rish, va eng muhimi – jamiyatda ayollarga nisbatan hurmat va ishonch muhitini shakllantirish zarur [10].

Xulosa.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi faol ishtiroki – bu inson huquqlarining ajralmas qismi, adolatli va demokratik jamiyat qurishning asosiy shartidir. Bugungi zamon talablari shuni anglatadiki, har bir jamiyat ayollarsiz, ularning ovozi va yetakchilgisiz to'liq rivojlanishi mumkin emas. Ayollarning siyosiy maydondagi ishtiroki va yetakchiligi – bu faqat ayollar uchun emas, balki butun jamiyat uchun eng sarmoyali va barqaror investitsiyadir.

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«AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI PSIXOLOG
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Annotatsiya: So'nggi o'n yilliklarda boshqaruv va siyosiy sohalarida ayollarga nisbatan sezilarli o'zgarishlar kuzatilmoqda. Bu sohalarida ayollarning roli tobora ortib bormoqda va bu ham sotsiologlarda, ham psixologlarda katta qiziqish uyg'otmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning boshqaruv va siyosatda ishtirok etishining psixologik jihatlari, shuningdek, gender stereotiplarining ularning martaba o'sishi va kasbiy faoliyatiga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi.

Аннотация: В последние десятилетия наблюдается значительное изменение в отношении к женщинам в управленческой и политической сферах. Роль женщины в этих областях становится все более заметной, и это явление вызывает интерес как у социологов, так и у психологов. В данной статье рассматриваются психологические аспекты участия женщин в управлении и политике, а также влияние гендерных стереотипов на их карьерный рост и профессиональную деятельность.

Abstract: In recent decades, there has been a significant change in attitudes towards women in the managerial and political spheres. The role of women in these fields is becoming more prominent, and this phenomenon is of interest to both sociologists and psychologists. This article examines the psychological aspects of women's participation in governance and politics, as well as the impact of gender stereotypes on their career development and professional activities.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar yetakchiligi, gender stereotiplari, boshqaruv xulq-atvori, ayollarning siyosiy faolligi, psixologik jihatlari, hissiy intellekt, ijtimoiy o'ziga xoslik, ayollarning siyosatdagi roli, hokimiyat psixologiyasi, kommunikatsiya ko'nikmalari, biznesdagi ayollar, gender tenglik, stressga chidamlilik.

Ключевые слова: Женская лидерство, гендерные стереотипы, управленческое поведение, политическая активность женщин, психологические аспекты, эмоциональный интеллект, социальная идентичность, роль женщин в политике, психология власти, коммуникационные навыки, женщины в бизнесе, гендерное равенство, устойчивость к стрессу.

Keywords: Women's leadership, gender stereotypes, managerial behaviour, women's political engagement, psychological aspects, emotional intelligence, social identity, women's role in politics, psychology of power, communication skills, women in business, gender equality, resilience to stress.

Boshqaruv va siyosatning psixologik jihatlari

Gender stereotiplari

Gender stereotiplari boshqaruv va siyosatda ayollarni idrok etishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Erkaklar rahbarlik va qarorlar qabul qilish kabi sohalarda ko'proq vakolatli ekanligi haqida juda ko'p fikrlar mavjud. Bu stereotiplar ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlarini egallashiga va siyosiy hayotda ishtirok etishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin.

Yetakchilik fazilatlar

Psixologiya nuqtai nazaridan, muvaffaqiyatli yetakchilar ishonch, empatiya, muloqot va strategik fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar ko'pincha hissiy aql-idrokning yuqori darajasini ko'rsatishadi va bu ularni samarali etakchi qiladi. Empatiya va hamkorlik qobiliyati yanada uyg'un ish muhitini yaratish va jamoaviy dinamikani yaxshilashga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Resurslardan foydalanish va qo'llab-quvvatlash

Psixologik tadqiqotlar ayollar uchun boshqaruv va siyosatda qo'llab-quvvatlash va mentorlik muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Rol modellarining mavjudligi va professional tarmoqlardan foydalanish ayollarning muvaffaqiyat qozonish imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Hamkasblar va tashkilotlarning qo'llab-quvvatlashi gender kamsitish bilan bog'liq to'siqlarni bartaraf etishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Boshqaruvdagi ayollar

Ayollar yetakchiligining afzalliklari

Boshqaruvdagi ayollar muammolarni hal etishda o'ziga xos istiqbol va yondashuvlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, rahbariyatdagi xilma-xillik yanada innovatsion yechimlar va eng yaxshi biznes natijalarga xizmat qiladi. Ayollar, qoida tariqasida, yanada inklyuziv boshqaruv uslubiga moyil bo'lishadi, bu esa xodimlarning qoniqish darajasini oshiradi va kadrlar almashinuvini kamaytiradi.

Yetakchilik yo'lidagi to'siqlar

Ijobiy o'zgarishlarga qaramay, ayollar hali ham rahbarlik lavozimlariga chiqish yo'lida turli to'siqlarga duch kelishmoqda. Bu o'z kuchiga ishonchsizlik kabi ichki to'siqlarni ham, tashkilotlar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanmaslik va hamkasblar tomonidan tarfakashlikni ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Siyosatdagi ayollar

Ishtirok etish va vakillik qilish

Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki jamiyatning barcha qatlamlarining teng vakilligini ta'minlash va manfaatlarini hisobga olishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Psixologik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayol siyosatchilar ko'pincha ijtimoiy masalalar va tenglik masalalariga ko'proq sezgir bo'lib, bu yanada muvozanatli va adolatli qarorlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Muammolar va chaqiruvlar

Siyosatdagi ayollar ham jiddiy muammolarga duch kelishadi, jumladan seksizm, kamsitish va resurslar yetishmasligi. Bu omillar ularning o'z vazifalarini samarali bajarish qobiliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ayollarni psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlash va siyosatda xavfsiz muhit yaratish ularning ishtiroki va muvaffaqiyatini oshirish uchun zarurdir.

Xulosa

Xotin-qizning boshqaruv va siyosiy faoliyatdagi o'rni ko'p qirrali bo'lib, diqqat bilan o'rganishni talab etadi. Gender stereotiplari, yetakchilik fazilatlar va resurslardan foydalanish kabi psixologik jihatlar ushbu sohalarda ayollar uchun imkoniyatlarni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. To'siqlarni muvaffaqiyatli engib o'tish va ayollarni etakchilikka intilishda qo'llab-quvvatlash yanada inklyuziv va samarali boshqaruv va siyosatga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa, o'z navbatida, butun jamiyat rivojiga xizmat qiladi.

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7-ilova

AYOLLAR HAR SOHADA YETAKCHI.

Jizzax viloyati Do'stlik tumani

13-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi o'qituvchisi,

faol tadqiqotchi Rustamova O'g'iloy Shodiyevna

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning rahbarlik va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki, mamlakatning siyosiy hayotida xotin-qizlarning rolini oshirish bo'yicha amaldagi qonunchilikni o'rganish orqali amalga oshirilishi, siyosiy va jamiyat hayotining barcha bosqichlarida ayollarning to'liq ishtiroki hamda teng imkoniyatlarini ta'minlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilganligi borasidagi takliflar.

Kalit so'zi: Jamiyatni demokratlashtirish, diplomatiya, gender tenglik, oila institute

Ayol – ollohning betakror mo'jizasi u! Ayol azal azaldan mehr-shavqat va sadoqat timsoli bo'lib kelgan. Ayol deganda ko'z o'ngimizga birinchi navbatda “Ona” siymosi gavdalanadi. Anchadan beri “Ona” haqida yozishga urinaman. Biroq hech narsa chiqmayotganga o'xshaydi. Qoralamalarim qoralama holidagi qolib ketaveradi. O'ylasam, ayol haqida yozish juda qiyin ekan. Negaki, ayol alloh tomonidan berilgan

buyuk ne'mat bo'lib, u haqida har qancha yozsang ham yana qaysidir jihatlari qolib ketayotganday, tuyulaverarkan. Buyuk shoir so'z mulkingning sultoni Mir Alisher Navoiy bobomizning "Jannat onalarning oyog'i ostidadir" degan hikmatli so'zlarini yana bir bor eslaymiz va mehribon, muqaddas ona siymosi qarshisida barchamiz bosh egib ta'zim qilamiz. So'ngi yillarda mamlakatimizda gender tenglik, xotin-qizlarning huquq-manfaatlarini ta'minlash masalasida juda katta o'zgarishlar yuz berayapti. Xotin – qizlari e'zozlangan, qadrlangan yurtning buguni va ertasi farovon, chunki ayol mehnati bilan jamiyat to'laqonli rivojlanadi, taraqqiy etadi. Hozirgi kunda xotin-qizlar ham zimmalaridagi ma'suliyatni to'liq his etib, qaysi sohada bo'lmasin, samarali mehnat qilib, yurt ravnaqi, xalq farovonligiga o'zlarining munosib hissalarini qo'shib kelishmoqda.

Shunday bo'lsada har qanday ayol suyukli yor va mehribon ona, fayzli xonadon bekasi sifatida o'rni, e'zozini topgandagina o'zini chinnakam baxtli xis etadi. Donishmand xalqimiz esa azal azaldan hamisha ayollarni e'zozlab yashagan. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, xotin qizlar hamisha davlat e'tiborida, e'zozu ardog'ida. Chunki ayol o'zini baxtli his qilsa, jamiyat baxtli bo'ladi, oilada ma'naviy muhit barqarorligi ta'minlanadi.

Siyosatdagi gender tenglik barchaning xilma-xil va bir biriga mos keladigan ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda inqirozlarga yaxshiroq javob berishiga imkon beradi va shu bilan yanada samarali natijalarga erishiladi.

Tinchlik o'rnatish va diplomatiya nuqtai nazaridan ayollar yetakchiligi harakatlantiruvchi kuchdir. Chunki ayol delegatlar tominidan imzolangan shartnomalar mustahkam tinchlikka xizmat qiladi. Siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish nuqtai nazaridan ayol rahbarlar kamsitishlarga qarshi kurashish uchun qattiqroq choralar ko'rishi isbotlangan. Bu borada ularning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish uchun zarur shart sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy jamiyatni demokratlashtirish ayollarning mamlakat siyosiy hayotida faol ishtirok etishini taqozo etmoqda. Shiddatli va murakkab globallashuv jarayonlari davom etayotgan bir sharoitda inson huquqlarining ajralmas qismi sifatida xotin-qizlar huquqlarini ta'minlash masalasi dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimizda jamiyat negizi bo'lgan oila institutini ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni mustahkamlash bo'yicha ham e'tiborga loyiq ishlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan xonadonlardagi o'zaro kelishmovchilik va nizolarni bartaraf etish, oilaviy ajrimlar sonini kamaytirish bo'yicha davlat va jamiyat tashkilotlari tomonidan keng qamrovli ishlar bajarilmoqda. Ularni ijobiy baholagan holda, bu yutuqlar birinchi qadamlar ekanini hali bu sohada qiladigan ishlarimiz juda ham ko'pligini ta'kidlash lozim.

Xulosa: Gender tengligi uchun to'siqlar butun dunyoda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar siyosiy rahbarlik lavozimlarida hali ham kam ishtirok etishadi, garchi aynan shu so'rovlarda ularning siyosiy tashkilotlarning mansabdor shaxslarida samarali ishtirok etishi yaqqol ko'rinib turibdi. Bu yerda asosiy savol tug'iladi: demokratik institutlarda yetakchi ayollarning vakolatlarini kengaytirishga nima to'sqinlik qilmoqda? Yangi davrdagi shiddatli jarayonlar jahon hamjamiyati oldida o'z yechimini topishi lozim bo'lgan yangi vazifalarni qo'ydi. Fuqarolarning jamiyatdagi faol ishtiroki orqali o'z manfaatlari, orzu-

maqsadlarini ro'yobga chiqara oladigan demokratik jamiyat barpo etish ana shunday vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, xotin-qizlarning siyosiy hayotda to'liq ishtirokisiz ijtimoiy taraqqiyotni demokratlashtirishning imkoni yo'q. Xotin-qizlarning siyosat va saylov jarayonlaridagi ishtirokiga oid me'yoriy baza, birinchi navbatda, xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilab qo'yilgan. Masalan, Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasida ayollarning siyosiy va saylov jarayonlarida teng ishtirok etishi kamsitilmaslik va siyosiy huquqlardan teng foydalanish tamoyillari asosida belgilab qo'yilgan bo'lsa, Ayollarning siyosiy huquqlari to'g'risidagi konvensiya va boshqa bir qator Mintaqaviy konvensiyalarda bunday huquqlarning amalga oshirilishi jinsga qarab bo'linmasdan ta'minlanishi kerak. Shuningdek, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 2015-yil sentabrida Barqaror rivojlanish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan sammitida qabul qilingan 70-son rezolyutsiyasiga muvofiq, shuningdek, 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda BMT Global kun tartibining Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini izchil amalga oshirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlarni tashkil etish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda barqaror rivojlanish sohasidagi milliy maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" qarori qabul qildi.

Shu bilan birga, O'zbekiston Barqaror rivojlanishning Beshinchi maqsadini amalga oshirish doirasida "Gender tenglikni ta'minlash hamda barcha xotin-qizlarning huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish"ga oid to'qqizta vazifani ishlab chiqdi. Beshinchi maqsadning vazifalariga (Gender tenglik) muvofiq 2030-yilga kelib barcha xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishlarning har qanday shakliga barham berish, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotda qarorlar qabul qilishning barcha darajalarida ayollarning to'liq va samarali ishtirokini hamda yetakchilik qilish uchun teng imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash zarur. Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqsad davlatning turli darajalarida Davlat dasturlarini qabul qilish jarayonida gender tenglik tamoyillarini joriy qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirishda xotin-qizlarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu borada mening taklifim, hech kimga sir emas-ki olis hududlarning chekka qishloqlarida hozirgacha xotin-qizlarimiz uchun mustaqil yurtimizda yaratilgan imkoniyatlar chegaralangan. Maqsadim shu kabi ayollarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotini o'rganib, "Ayollar va erkaklarning teng huquq va imkoniyatlarining kafolatlari to'g'risida", "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida", "Fuqarolarning reproduktiv salomatligini muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi qonunlarni, taklif va mulohazalarimizni ularga yetkazaylik. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, O'zbekistonda ayollar siyosiy faolligi, liderligi, o'zbek gender tengligi qanday bo'lishi kerakligi borasida ilmiy asoslangan va zamonaviy model yaratish va natijada jahonda kuzatilayotgan siyosiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy jarayonlarni qabul qilish bilan birga, ularga o'z so'zimizni ham aytishimiz zarur, zero biz To'maris avlodlarimiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. "Milliy tiklanishdan milliy yuksalish sari" Shavkat Mirziyoyev
Toshkent "O'zbekiston" 2020 yil

2. “Tanlangan asarlar” Abdulla Avloniy Toshkent “Ma`naviyat” 2020 yil
3. “Ayolga qasida” jurnali
4. Davron.uz sayti.[3]

7-ilova

МИЛЛИЙ МЕНТАЛИТЕТИМИЗДА АЁЛ МЕХР ВА САХОВАТ СУБЪЕКТИ СИФАТИДА

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Жиззах вилояти бўлими раҳбари*

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада аёлнинг оилада ва фарзанд тарбиясидаги масъуллиги, жамиятимиз таракқиётида тутган ўрни, хотин-қизларнинг ижтимоий муаммолари ўрин олган.

Калит сўзлар: аёл, она, миллат, халқ, қадрият, фазилат, гендер, тенглик, зўравонлик, оилавий ажримлар.

Ўзбек оиласи, ўзбек аёлининг шаклланиш тарихи халқимизнинг кўҳна тарихи билан ҳамоҳангдир. Шарқ аёли, жумладан ўзбек аёлининг шаклу-шамойили, сийрати, маънавий оламнинг шаклланишида, айниқса Ислом ақидаларининг таъсири бекиёс. Ўтмишимиздан маълумки, оила бошлиғи бўлган эркакка ҳурмат, шарм-ҳаё, андиша ўзбек аёлининг муҳим ҳислатларидан бири бўлиб келган. Бундай ҳислатли аёллар яшаган оилаларда тотувлик, ҳамжихатлик вазияти қарор топиб, фарзандлар ҳам ажойиб, комил инсонлар бўлиб вояга етишган. Ҳозирги давр тақозосидан келиб чиқиб, табиатан зукко, теран фикрли, тадбиркор, мушоҳадали аёллар албатта, тезда вазиятга тушуниб, фаолиятини шунга мувофиқлаштириб, жамиятни ҳам, оиласини ҳам тўғри йўлга кирита оладилар. Зеро, рўзғор юритиш санъати, тежамкорлик, чуқур мулоҳаза, оиласи, фарзандларига чексиз муҳаббат, турмуш ўртоғига бўлган ҳурмат ва садоқати, андиша, ибо каби ҳислатлар билан аёлни табиатнинг ўзи сийлаган.

Авлодлари баркамол ўсган элнинг келажаги ёруғ. Бу баркамолликни тарбиялаш эса аёллар зиммасидадир. Киндик қонимиз тўкилган табаррук юртимизнинг барча моддий ва маънавий бойликларини кўз қорачиғидай асрайдиган, буюк аждодларимиз Имом Бухорий, Ибн Сино, Имом Мотурудий, Замахшарий, Боҳовуддин Нақшбанд, Алишер Навоий, Беруний ва Бобур Мирзоларга муносиб авлод бўлиб, мустақил юртнинг чин маънодаги ҳақиқий ҳимоячиси, чинаккам миллий ғурур эгаси бўлиб вояга етиб, тарбияланишида аёлнинг ўрни жуда катта.

Буюк аждодларимиз азалдан аёл зотини улуғлаб, унга бағишлаб бинолар, минораю мадрасалар қуришган. Соҳибқирон Амир Темур Самарқандда барпо этган Бибиҳоним мадрасаси, Бобурий Шохжаҳон Аграда қурдирган Тожмаҳал бугун ўз маҳобати, гўзаллиги билан дунёни ҳайратга солмоқда. Биз ана шу буюкларнинг фарзандлари, авлодларимиз.

Муқаддас Ислом динида фарзанд тарбиясига алоҳида эътибор қаратилади. Бу тарбия эса кўпроқ онага юклатилади. Она ўз фарзандини гўзал хулқли, одобли, маърифатли қилиб тарбиялар экан, улар камолотида ва келажагида ўз бахтини ҳис этади. Бундай ишлар эса, фақатгина ўзлари тарбия топган оналарнинг қўлидан келади.

Мавлоно Зулфиқор Соҳиб Нақшбандий: “Бир одамни ўғил ва қиз фарзандлари бўлса, иккисидан бирини ўқитишга қўрби етса, қизни ўқитиши керак бўлади, зеро, кимки бир йигитни тарбият этса, бир маърифатли инсон тарбия этибдур, кимки бир қиз фарзандни тарбият этса, бир хонадонни маърифатли этибдур” деганлар.

Бир неча асрлар илгари аёлларга заифа, ожиза деб қараб келинган. Бу сўзлар ҳозир ҳам онда-сонда учраб туради. Фикримча, ҳеч бир даврда аёл ожиза бўлган эмас ва ҳозир бундай эмас. Юқоридагиларни инобатга олсак, аёлга ҳурмат ва эҳтиром кўрсатиш, уни асраш ва

улуғлаш халқимизнинг кўп минг йиллик тарихи давомида шаклланган минталитетининг муҳим сифатларидан бири бўлиб, турмуш тарзимизнинг ўзига хос хусусияти сифатида сақланиб қолмоқда. Марказий Осиё халқларининг дунёга машҳур «Алпомиш», «Қирқ қиз» каби эпослари, ўзбек халқ эртакларида аёлларнинг мардлиги ва жасорати, уларнинг ақл-заковатда эркаклардан қолишмаслиги ёрқин ифодаланган.

Бир донишманд: *“Агарда буюк ва фазилятли одамларга эҳтиёжингиз бўлса, аёлларга буюклик ва фазилятни ўргатингиз”*, деб айтган экан. Ўзбек халқининг буюк аёллари бўлмиш Тўмарис, Бибихоним, Гулбаданбегим, Зебунисо, Нодира, Увайсий сингари ёрқин сиймолар ҳам шундай муҳитда етишиб чиққанлиги юқоридаги фикрларнинг ёрқин исботидир.

Аёл, она — буюк зот. Табиатнинг буюк мўжизаси У. Аёл – оила чароғони, фарзандалар ҳомийси, фаровон гўзал ҳаётимиз гарови, хонадонларимиз файзидир. У бутун дунёда мавжуд минглаб тилларда юксак қадрланган ва эъзозланган. “Жаннат оналар оёғи остидадир” дейилган ҳадисларда. *“Миллатнинг келажаги оналар қўлидадир”*, деб ёзган эди **француз адиби Оноре де Бальзак**. Ҳа, оналар ёруғ ҳаёт, бахт, тўкин-сочинлик, файзу барака, тинч-тотув ҳаёт рамзидир. “Она замин”, “Она Ватан”, “Она табиат” деб аталиши ҳам шу боисдандир. Тарихий манбаларда ҳам бу мунис зотларнинг баркамоллиги, афсонавий имкониятлари тўғрисида жуда кўп маълумотлар бор. Она, аёл ҳақида не-не шоиру-уламолар қалам тебратган, мўътабар аёл сиймоси битмас туганмас илҳом сарчашмаси бўлиб келган ва бундан кейин ҳам шундай бўлиб қолади.

Абдулла Қодирий: “Мозийга қайтиб иш кўрмоқ ҳайрлидир” - деган. Шу ўринда ўзбек халқининг урф-одатларига тўхталмоқчиман. **Урф—одат, анъана, қадриятлар нима?** Улар нечоғлик бир-барига яқин? Бугунги шиддат билан ривожланаётган жамиятда, оилавий муносабатларда уларнинг ўрни қай даражада муҳим?

Урф-бирор халқ ёки мамлакатдан кириб келган янгилик. Урф бўлган янгиликлар такрорланса **одатга** айланади. Урф одатга айланиб йиллар давомида сақланиб қолса **анъанага** айланади. Урф-одат ва анъаналар асрлар оша давом этиб, ҳозиргача сақланиб келаётган бўлса **қадриятлар** ҳисобланади. Давр ва вақт тақозоси билан айрим урф-одат ва анъаналар ўз-ўзидан йўқолиб кетади.

Шу ўринда савол туғилади, баъзи бир урф-одатларимиз ҳозирги кун талабларига жавоб берадими? Халқимиз орасида: **“Яхши хотинни эри урса, уйнинг тўрига қараб югуради, ёмон хотин кўчага қараб”**, деган гаплар юради (мақол деб бўлмайди). Мана шундай гап-сўзлар оқибатида кўпчилик ҳолатларда оиладаги зўравонлик оиладан ташқарига чиқмайди. Ўзбек оилаларида одатда кўп аъзолик, яъни нафақат эр ва хотин, балки уларнинг қариндошлари ҳам муносабатлар занжирида муҳим роль ўйнайди. Қайнона, қайнота ва бошқа қариндошларнинг оиладаги келинга зулм қилиниши, унинг сўзсиз бўйсунулини, ҳеч қандай имтиёзлар талаб қилмаслигини исташси, ёки ота – онанинг фарзандига яъни ўғлига келинни ёмонотлик қилиб кўрсатишиб босим ўтказиш каби ҳолатлар жуда кўп кузатилади. Шунингдек, **“Чиққан қиз чигириқдан нари”** деган мақол бор. Жуда кўп ҳолларда мазкур мақолга амал қилган ҳолда ота-оналар ва яқинлар узатилган қизнинг янги оиласига бориб аралашимайди. Унинг муаммосини ва дарду ҳасратини эшитиб ҳал қилиб беришда ўзларини чеккага олишади.

Одамлар бундай муаммоларни уйдан ташқарига олиб чиқмасликка ҳаракат қилишади, гўёки, **“тиш орасида ҳал қилинади”**. Аксарият ҳолатларда зўравонлик қурбони шармандалик ва турли гап-сўзлардан кўркиб жим юришга мажбур бўлади. Бундай вазиятда қолган аёллар ёки талаба келинларнинг индамаслигига бир неча сабаб бўлади. Кимлардир молиявий ёрдамсиз қолишдан кўркса, бошқалари фарзандлари ва ўз ҳаёти учун хафвсирайди. Зўравонлик қурбони бўлган аёл ҳар томонлама қийин ҳолатда қолади. Айниқса, ҳатто энг яқин инсонлари ҳам бу муаммони ҳал қилишдан ўзини олиб қочади. Охир – оқибат бу доимий кўркув, депрессия, ўз жонига қасд қилиш кабилар билан тугайди.

Анъналаримизга мувофик, **эркаклар оила устунни ҳамда оиланинг асосий таъминотчиси** деб қараб келинади. Шу ўринда **савол туғилади: “Бугунги кун эркаклари ҳақиқатда оиланинг устунни ва таъминотчиси бўла олишяптими?”** Кузатувлар ва статистика шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, фуқаролик ишлари бўйича судларга оилавий ажримлар бўйича мурожаат қилган фуқароларнинг деярли **80% эркакларни** ташкил этмоқда.

Оила – деворсиз қўрғон, шундай қўрғонки, унинг илоҳий ҳимояси бор. Шу сабабли ҳам унда “меники” деган тушунча бор: “менинг оилам”, “менинг турмуш ўртоғим”, “менинг фарзандим”, “менинг ота-онам”, “менинг синглим ёки опам”...

Юқорида қўрғон ва ҳимоя – ташқи девор ҳақида сўз юритдик. Шу ўринда, ички девор ҳақида ҳам тўхталсак. Ички девор нима? У – парда. Ҳовли ичидаги, оила аъзолари ўртасидаги муносабатларни қайсидир маънода чегаралаб туради. Хўш, бу чегара нима учун керак, оила аъзолари ўртасидаги бу парданинг қандай хусусиятлари ёки яхши томонлари бор? Халқимизда бир ота сўз бор: “Эркакнинг зардаси кетса, аёлнинг юз пардаси кетади” - деган. Эркак – оиланинг устунни, ғурури, шаъни. Қадим-қадимдан эркаклар халқимиз томонидан улуғланиб келинган. “Арслон изидан, йигит сўзидан”, “Етмиш яшар кампирдан, етти яшар йигитнинг дуоси улуғ” каби нақллар бежиз эмас. Аёл – оила маънавиятчисидир. “Оилада эр – подшоҳ бўлса, хотин – вазир”, дейишган. Агар оила бекаси фарзандларини: “Отангни юзига тик қарама”, “Отангни гапини бўлма”, “Отангга гап қайтарма”, “Отангни гапидан чиқма”, “Отангни юзини ерга қаратадиган иш қилма”, “Отангни ёнида овозингни баландлатиб гапирма”, “Отангдан берухсат кўчага чиқма”, “Отанг биби қолмасин”, “Ундай қилма, отанг ҳафа бўлади”, “Отанг билиб қолса, кунингни кўрсатади” каби огоҳлантирувчи танбеҳлардан фойдаланиб, отанинг шаксиз улуғ обрўсидан усталик билан фойдаланиб, болаларида эзгу маънавий сифатларни қарор топтиришга хизмат қилади. Шу ўринда эркак ҳам “Онангни ҳурмат қил”, “Онангдан бошқа энг яқин дўстинг бўлмайди”, “Онангини гапидан чиқма” деган панду-насихатлар билан ўстирса, эру-хотин бир-бирларига нисбатан ўзаро ҳурматда бўлса, бундай оилада тарбияланган фарзандлар албатта комилликка етишишади.

Франциялик файласуф Шарль де Монтескьё, машҳур «Қонунлар руҳи ҳақида» номли илмий-тадқиқий асарида: **“Ҳар қандай ҳокимият – манфаатларга хизмат қилсагина бардавомдир ва ҳар қандай ҳокимият ихтиёрий равишда тан олингандагина қудратлидир”** деб ёзади. Жамият ҳокимият орқали бошқарилар экан ва оила жамиятнинг энг кичик бўғини экан, ўз-ўзидан, бу оилани ҳам кимдир бошқариши керак, оиланинг ўз ҳокими бўлиши керак бўлади. Оилани ким бошқаради, бошлиғи-ҳокими ким? Эрми ёки хотин? Миллий минталитетимиз ва қадриятларимиздан келиб чиқиб, бир овоздан: “Эркак”, деб жавоб берамиз аксар ҳолларда. Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, ихтиёрий равишда тан олиними учун, оила аъзолари эркакни ҳақиқий оила бошлиғи, устунни деб тан олишлари учун у қандай критерийларга жавоб бериши керак? Жавоб жуда оддий - эркак, оила аъзоларининг моддий ва маънавий манфаатларига хизмат қилиши керак. Ана шундагина у, ихтиёрий равишда тан олинади, аёли ва фарзандлари олдида ҳурматга сазовор бўлади. Бундай оилаларда тинчлик, хотиржамлик, кут ва барака бўлиб, вояга етаётган фарзандлар баркамол бўлиб ўсади.

Ислом шариатида эркак ва аёл Аллоҳнинг олдида баробардир. Оила мустаҳкам бўлиши учун эр-хотин орасида муҳаббат, севги ва меҳр-шавқат алоқалари бўлиши лозим. Бу эса, ўз-ўзидан тенгликни талаб қилади.

Одам Ато ва Момо Ҳавводан мерос бўлиб келаётган оила масъулияти дунёнинг бошқа томонларига нисбатан бизда, Шарқда чуқур англаниб, никоҳга муқаддас тушунча сифатида қаралади.

“Никоҳ (турмуш қуриш) – менинг суннатимдир. Ким суннатимдан юз ўгирса, мендан эмасдир”, деб марҳамат қилган пайғамбаримз Муҳаммад соллаллоҳу алайҳи вассаллам. Шунингдек, “Уйланинглари, талоқ қилманглари, чунки талоқ сўзидан Раҳмоннинг Арши ҳам ларзага келади”, “Ҳалол нарсалар исиди Аллоҳга хуш келмайдигани бу - талоқдир”, деганлар.

Олимларнинг фикрича, одамлар ҳаётининг бирдан-бир тўғри йўли – оилавий ҳаётдир. Оила қўрғонининг пойдевори, унинг мустаҳкам қалъаси, эр-хотинни маҳкам боғловчи риштаси никоҳдир. Никоҳ инсонлар жамиятида энг муқаддас битим ҳисобланади ва шунинг учун ҳам манбаларда “саодат қўрғони” деб аталади. Бу қўрғонга дарз кетганда, оила бузилганида Арши аъло ларзага келишини юқоридаги ҳадисда келтириб ўтдик. Аршни ларзага солишга, титратишга ҳисса қўшиб келаётган йигитлар сонининг тобора кўпайиб бораётганлиги, орият, ҳамият, ор-номус, йигитлик шаъни ва ғурури деган қадриятларимизга оёқ босиб, молпараст, латтапараст “куёвчак”ларнинг орамизда юриши, биз билан бир ҳавода нафас олиб, тап тортмай, уялмай-нетмай ўзини эркак санаб, бирини қўйиб, бирига уйланиб, бир нечта қизларнинг бахтига чанг солиб, болаларининг тақдирига бефарқ қараб, ҳатто алимент тўлашдан бош тортиб келаётган “эркак”лар – миллат ичидаги иллатлардир, қадриятларимизни кемириб бораётган куртлардир.

Ажрашиш муаммоси ҳозирги замон кишилиқ жамиятининг энг муҳим ижтимоий муаммоларидан бири ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун чет элларда ҳам, мамлакатимизда ҳам ажрашиш муаммоасини ўрганишга кенг жамоатчилик эътибори қаратилиб келинмоқда. Чунки оилаларнинг бузилиши туфайли нафақат эр-хотин ва уларнинг фарзандлари, балки жамият ҳам катта зарар кўради. Ажрашишлар кўплаб нохуш ҳодисалар: нотўлиқ оилалар сонининг ортиши, болалар ва ўсмирлар ўртасида қонунбузарликларнинг кўпайиши, ота ёки она назоратсиз қолган болалар сонининг ортиши, зинонинг ёйилиши, ёлғизлик, ўзаро мол-мулк талашиш оқибатида қотилликларга сабаб бўлмоқда.

Аёлларни ҳурмат қилиш, эъзозлаш нафақат бизнинг миллий қадриятларимизда балки умуминсоний қадриятларда ҳам бор. Шундай экан, аёлни хўрлаш, таҳқирлаш, унга нисбатан зўравонликлар ишлатиш каби иллатлар қаердан пайдо бўлди? Оилавий ажримлар бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарилди. Чунки бир оиланинг барбод бўлиши, давлатга каттагина иқтисодий зарар келтиради, ижтимоий муаммолар сонини кўпайтиради. Аёлга эҳтиром, уни эъзозлаш, ҳурмат қилиш, силаи раҳм тушунчаларини аҳолига, айниқса ёшларга ёшлигидан синдириб борилса, жуда кўплаб ижтимоий муаммоларнинг олди олинади.

Бугунги кунда аёлларимизнинг жамиятдаги мавқеъини мустаҳкамлаш, родини ошириш борасида жуда кенг қўламли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Ижтимоий ҳаётда хотин-қизларнинг роли ва фаоллиги кун сайин ортиб бормоқда. Халқ хўжалигининг турли жабҳаларида жонбозлик кўрсатиб, ўз оилавий юмушларидан, фарзанд тарбиясидан ортиб, юртимиз равнақи йўлида фидокорона меҳнат қилиб келаётган минглаб аёлларимизнинг фаолияти таҳсинга лойиқ.

Аёлнинг ҳар қандай ишга масъулияти икки ҳисса кучли. Қаерда бўлмасин, таълим тизимими, соғлиқни сақлаш, транспорт соҳасими ва бошқа бўлишидан қатъий назар аёл ўз вазифасини ортиғи билан бажара олади ва ўз оиласини, фарзандларини биринчи даражага қўйиб, оила бахти, фарзандлар камоли учун бутун куч-ғайратини сафарбар этади.

“Миллат онага қараб қад ростлайди” дейди доно халқимиз. Зеро, Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этиш, юксак марраларни кўзлаб яшашда ҳам аёлларимиздан ўрнатилган арзиди. Агар хотин-қизларимизнинг вилоят соҳаларидаги улушига назар ташласак бунга янада кўпроқ ишонч ҳосил қиламиз.

Халқимизда, *“Аёл – бир қўлида бешикни, бир қўлида дунёни тератади”* деган нақл бор. Фарзанд тарбияси ва унинг келажаги учун аёлнинг-онанинг ўрни бекиёс эканлигини, бунинг учун ҳар бир она зукко ва билимли, тарбияли ва соғлом фикрловчи, замон билан ҳамнафас бўлмоғи лозимлигини давр тақозо этмоқда.

Шундай экан, ўсиб келаётган қизлар ҳам, бўлажак она-бўлажак оила бекаси сифати ҳар томонлама мукамал этиб тарбияланмоғи ва бу борада давлат ва жамият ҳам уларга ҳар томонлама қўмак бўлиб, том маънодаги ҳимоячисига айланмоғи даркор.

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7-ilova

ЖЕНСКОЕ ЛИДЕРСТВО И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ УЧАСТИЕ: НОВАЯ ПАРАДИГМА ПЕРЕМЕН

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Аннотация: Статья посвящена анализу роли женщин в современной политике и трансформации лидерских моделей в XXI веке. Рассматриваются изменения, происходящие от символического участия женщин к реальному структурному влиянию, а также значимость женского лидерства вне официальных институтов власти. Особое внимание уделяется культурным барьерам, препятствующим участию женщин в управлении, и подчеркивается необходимость переосмысления гендерных стереотипов. Автор предлагает взглянуть на лидерство не как на функцию пола, а как на проявление моральных и этических ценностей, необходимых в эпоху глобальных кризисов. Женщины представлены не как исключение в политике, а как инициаторы новой парадигмы — инклюзивной, ответственной и ориентированной на устойчивое развитие.

Ключевые слова: женское лидерство, политическое участие женщин, гендер и власть, инклюзивная политика, культурные барьеры, социальная трансформация, мягкая сила, горизонтальное лидерство, этика управления, устойчивое развитие, гендерные стереотипы, новые модели власти.

Annotation: This article analyzes the role of women in modern politics and the transformation of leadership models in the 21st century. It explores the shift from symbolic female participation to genuine structural influence, as well as the growing importance of women's leadership beyond formal political institutions. Particular attention is given to cultural barriers that hinder women's involvement in governance, highlighting the need to rethink entrenched gender stereotypes. The author proposes viewing leadership not as a function of gender, but as an embodiment of moral and ethical values that are crucial in times of global crises. Women are presented not as exceptions in politics, but as initiators of a new paradigm — one that is inclusive, responsible, and focused on sustainable development.

Key words: women's leadership; political participation of women; gender and power; inclusive politics; cultural barriers; social transformation; soft power; horizontal leadership; ethics of governance; sustainable development; gender stereotypes; new models of authority.

XXI век стал эпохой значительного усиления роли женщин в политике. Однако сегодня участие женщин в управлении государством выходит далеко за рамки обсуждений о равенстве и гендерных квотах. Женщины приходят во власть не просто как представители определённой социальной группы, а как проводники новой философии лидерства. Их поход основан на гуманизме, устойчивом развитии, открытости и способности учитывать не только краткосрочные интересы, но и стратегические, долгосрочные последствия принимаемых решений. Всё чаще женское лидерство ассоциируется с социальной ответственностью, экологической сознательностью, этическим мышлением и акцентом на качество жизни граждан. Это лидерство не стремится к доминированию, а к сотрудничеству и созданию инклюзивных моделей управления, в которых учитываются интересы уязвимых групп и будущих поколений.

От символического присутствия к реальному влиянию

Ещё совсем недавно участие женщин в политике носило преимущественно формальный характер. Хотя они занимали видимые позиции, их влияние на ключевые политические процессы оставалось ограниченным. Однако сегодня динамика меняется: женщины активно входят в структуру государственной власти не только как депутаты, но и как лидеры на высших постах — премьер-министры, президенты, главы министерств обороны, финансов и других стратегических ведомств. Причём важно не только их присутствие, а то, **какой стиль управления они привносят**.

Женское руководство нередко основывается на так называемой "мягкой силе" — способности вести содержательный диалог, стремиться к консенсусу и устойчивым решениям, а не к быстрой показной победе. По данным исследований, проведённых в странах Северной Европы, более активное участие женщин в политике коррелирует с понижением уровня коррупции и ростом доверия граждан к власти. Это говорит о том, что женщины не просто занимают посты — они трансформируют саму культуру управления.

Невидимый фронт: политическое участие вне коридоров власти

Современная политика давно вышла за рамки парламентов и правительственных кабинетов. Женщины всё активнее проявляют себя в сфере гражданского общества, на уровне местного самоуправления, а также в цифровом пространстве — через социальные сети, блоги и онлайн-инициативы. Особенно заметна их роль в странах с авторитарными режимами и глубоко укоренёнными патриархальными нормами, где женский голос становится не просто средством самовыражения, а формой гражданского сопротивления и способом трансформации общественного устройства «снизу вверх».

Сегодня женщины-волонтеры, правозащитницы, независимые журналистки и цифровые активистки зачастую оказывают большее влияние на формирование общественного мнения, чем формальные политические лидеры. Они представляют собой новую модель лидерства — **горизонтальную, сетевую и инклюзивную**, основанную не на власти как контроле, а на способности вдохновлять, объединять и мобилизовывать людей вокруг общих целей.

Культурные барьеры: внутренние битвы за внешние изменения

Одним из самых стойких препятствий для женского участия в политике остаются не юридические ограничения, а глубоко укоренившиеся культурные установки. Распространённые стереотипы — о чрезмерной эмоциональности женщин, их якобы неспособности принимать сложные решения или об их "природной" роли исключительно в семье — по-прежнему влияют на общественное

восприятие. Более того, эти установки нередко поддерживаются самими женщинами, воспитанными в тех же социальных рамках.

По данным социологических исследований, в ряде стран женщины действительно проявляют меньшую готовность голосовать за кандидаток своего пола, опасаясь, что те будут менее компетентны или недостаточно надёжны. Это подчёркивает необходимость **глубокой культурной трансформации**, которая должна начинаться с системы образования, охватывать сферу воспитания и активно поддерживаться средствами массовой информации. Без переосмысления гендерных ролей на уровне общественного сознания даже самые прогрессивные законы останутся поверхностными мерами.

Новая модель лидерства: не вопрос пола, а вопрос ценностей

Суть женского лидерства вовсе не сводится к биологическим различиям. Речь идёт не о том, кто — мужчина или женщина — занимает пост, а **о том, какие моральные и этические принципы лежат в основе управления**. Современное женское лидерство часто ассоциируется с эмпатией, стремлением к инклюзивности, ответственностью за коллективные решения и ориентацией на устойчивое будущее, а не на мгновенные политические дивиденды.

В эпоху глобальных вызовов — экологических, экономических, социальных — традиционная модель "жёсткой руки" теряет актуальность. Сегодня обществу нужны не авторитарные, а **мудрые лидеры**, способные слушать, объединять интересы разных групп и искать конструктивные пути решения проблем через диалог и сотрудничество. Женщины уже не раз продемонстрировали, что именно такой стиль руководства может быть не менее эффективным — а порой даже более устойчивым и результативным — чем традиционные, иерархические подходы.

Заключение

Будущее политики определяется не гендером, а ценностями, которые лежат в её основе. Вопрос уже не стоит в том, кто — мужчина или женщина — занимает высокие посты. Речь идёт о формировании новой этики власти, в центре которой — уважение, справедливость, диалог и коллективная ответственность. Женщины становятся не просто участниками этого процесса, а его катализаторами — не потому, что им уступили место, а потому, что они **проложили к нему дорогу сами**: голосом, действиями, постоянным участием на всех уровнях — от общественных инициатив до глобальных переговоров.

Их вклад незаметен в заголовках новостей, но ощутим в жизни миллионов людей — в изменённых подходах к социальной политике, образованию, здравоохранению, защите окружающей среды. Женщины не просто адаптируются к существующим правилам игры — они **переписывают эти правила**, предлагая альтернативу агрессивной политике доминирования. В этом и заключается суть настоящего прогресса: не в смене лиц, а в трансформации смыслов.

Политика будущего — это пространство, где важна не сила давления, а сила идей. И всё больше женщин становятся проводниками этой перемены.

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7-ilova

**AYOLLARNING ILM FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKIDA HAMDA,
IMKONIYATLAR TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.**

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***Yoshlar bilan ishlash.ma'naviy ma'rifiy ishlar
bo'yicha bo'lim uslubchisi***

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish, ta'lim va ilm-fan sohalaridagi ishtirokini kengaytirish borasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar tahlil etilgan. Ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir qabul qilingan qonunlar, Prezident farmonlari va xalqaro hujjatlar asosida mamlakatda mavjud imkoniyatlar yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, oliy ta'lim tizimidagi ayollarga yaratilgan sharoitlar, kontrakt to'lovlarining davlat tomonidan qoplab berilishi, foizsiz kredit tizimlari va ularning ilmiy salohiyatini oshirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar muhim o'rin egallaydi. Shuningdek, ayollarni tarbiyachi, o'qituvchi, tadqiqotchi va rahbar sifatida ta'lim tizimida faol ishtirok etayotgani, bu orqali jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ulkan hissa qo'shayotgani ilmiy-nazariy asosda yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik, ayollar salohiyati, tarbiya va ma'naviyat, huquq va erkinliklar
Women's participation in science and education and, opportunities obstacles and prospects for future development.

Annotation: This article analyzes the reforms being carried out to support women in every possible way, increase their socio-political activity, expand their participation in the fields of education and science. On the basis of laws adopted to support women, presidential decrees and international documents, the opportunities available in the country are covered. Especially important are the conditions created for women in the higher education system, the state reimbursement of contract payments, interest-free credit systems and measures implemented to increase their scientific potential. It is also covered on a scientific-theoretical basis that women, as educators, teachers, researchers and leaders, are actively involved in the educational system, making a huge contribution to the development of society.

Keywords: socio-political activism, women's potential, upbringing and spirituality, rights and freedoms

Участие женщин в науке и образовании, а также, возможности препятствия и перспективы дальнейшего развития.

В данной статье проводится анализ реформ, направленных на поддержку женщин, повышение их социальной и политической активности, а также расширение их участия в образовательной и научной сферах. В частности, анализируются условия, созданные для получения женщинами высшего образования, предоставления государственных стипендий, беспроцентных кредитов и меры по развитию их научного потенциала. Отмечается, что женщины активно участвуют в образовательной деятельности в качестве воспитателей, преподавателей, исследователей и лидеров, внося значительный вклад в развитие общества на основе научных и теоретических знаний.

Ключевые слова: Общественно-политическая активность, женский потенциал, воспитание и духовность, права и свободы

Bugungi kunda diyorimizda xotin-qizlarga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Jamiyatning turli sohalarida ularning faol ishtirok etishlari uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda ayolga bo'lgan munosabat o'z tarixiy ildizlariga ega, ajdodlarimiz doimo ayollarni qadrlashga, ularga nisbatan hurmat va izzatda bo'lishga da'vat etishgan.

Ilm-fan sohasida ayollar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ko'plab kashfiyot va yangiliklar butun jahon ilm jamiyati tomonidan e'tirof etilgan. Jahon miqyosida, masalan Mariya Kyuri radiatsiya bo'yicha olib borgan tadqiqotlari bilan ikki marta Nobel mukofotiga savozar bo'lgan birinchi ayol sifatida tarixga kirgan.

O'zbek adabiyoti tarixida she'riyatga o'zgacha nafas, mehr va kuy bag'ishlagan siymolar juda ko'p. Ularning orasida sevgi, vatan, ayol, hayot va inson taqdiri haqida ilhom bilan so'z ochgan, yuraklardan joy olgan yorqin iste'dodlardan biri -Zulfiyadir. U nafaqat shoir, balki yozuvchi, tarjimon va jamoat arbobi sifatida ham millat ma'naviyatiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan.

Respublikamiz BMTning "Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishlarning barcha shakllarini yo'q qilish haqida"gi konvensiyasi, Xalqaro mehnat tashkilotining "Onalikni muhofaza qilish to'g'risi"gi konvensiyalariga MDH davlatlari orasidan birinchilar qatorida qo'shildi. Bu hujjatlar xotin-qizlar manfaatlarini muhofaza qilish, ularning oila va umuman jamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan ma'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar kompleksining tarkibiy qismidir.

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev rahnomoligida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy siyosiy-faolligini oshirish, salomatligini muhofoza qilish, intilish va tashabbuslarin qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularga munosib mehnat va yashash sharoitlarini yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Resbulikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 2 feraldagi "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5325-sonli Farmoni qabul qilinganligi buning yarqin ifodasidir.

Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning mavqeini yanada yuksaltirish ijtimoiy siyosiy faolligini oshirish, yuritimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda ular faolligini ta'minlashning asosiy omili ta'lim va tarbiya uyg'unligi bo'lib, uning qo'yidagi bosqichlarini ko'rsatib o'tish mumkin.

Birinchidan, oilada ota-onalar tomonidan farzandlarga tarbiya berish jarayonida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar qatorida ijtimoiy, siyosiy qadriyatlar xususida tushunchalar berib borish;

Ikkinchidan, maktabgach ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyalanuvchilar mamlakat siyosiy hayotining bo'lajak ishtirokchilari ekanligi hisini o'yg'otuvchi uslublarning zamonaviy vositalaridan foydalanish;

Uchinchidan, umumiy o'rta ta'lim o'quvchilariga ijtimoiy-siyosiy bilimlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan fanlardan ta'lim berish;

To'rtinchidan, oliy ta'lim va undan keyingi bosqichlarda siyosiy va huquqiy madaniyatni tadqiq etishga oid ilmiy nazariy va amaliy faoliyatga rag'bat berish, bunda ta'lim muassasalari va davlat tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni keng yo'lga qo'yish;

Beshinchidan, yosh qo'larning ma'naviy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda madaniyat ob'ektlari, (kino, teatr, muzey va h.k) bilan cheklanib qolmasdan ijtimoiy siyosiy tadbirlarda ularning ishtirokini ta'minlash, ushbu yo'nalishlardagi munozara-debatlardagi faolligini oshirish;

Oltinchidan, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda xotin-qizlarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlash, yosh qizlarning jamiyatda sodir bo'layotgan voqea- hodisalarga daxldorlik tuyg'usini shakllantirish ham ushbu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan ishlarimizni asosini tashkil etadi;

Xotin-qizlarning huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlash va ijtimoiy siyosiy faolligini oshirishda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining ham roli katta. Chunki nodavlat xaraterdagi, turli guruhlar va qatlamlar manfaatlarini ifodalaydigan jamoat tashkilotlari bugungi kunda zamonaviy fuqarolik jamiyatining muhim instituti deb e'tirof etilgan. Bunday tashkilotlarga xotin-qizlarni keng jalb etish orqali ularning hukuk va erkinliklarini ta'minlashga erishiladi. Shu bilan birga davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida bevosita va bilvosita ishtiroki ta'minlanadi.

Bugungi kunda dunyo bo'ylab ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida ayollarning ishtiroki tobora ortib bormoqda.

Tarixan, turli madaniy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy omillar tufayli ayollar ush sohalarida yetarli darajada faollik ko'rsata olmagan bo'lsalar-da, so'nggi yillarda ilm fan va ta'lim sohasida ijobiy o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda.

O'zbekistonda ta'lim sohasida ayollarning ishtiroki va ularni qo'llab quvvatlash bo'yicha bir qator muhim ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu say-harakatlar ayollarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, ularning ilm-fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish va jamiyatdagi faolligini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan.

Davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining magistratura bosqichida tahsil olayotgan barcha xotin-qizlarning kontrakt to'lovlari davlat tomonidan qoplab berilmoqda. 2022 -2024 yillarda 15 mingdan ziyod magistrant qizlarning kontrakt to'lovlari to'lab berildi. Shuningdek, oliygoh, texnikum va kollejlarda kunduzgi ta'limda o'qiyotgan xotin-qizlar uchun 7 yilga foizsiz kredit berish tizimi joriy etildi, natijada 181 ming 500 nafadan ziyod talaba xotin-qizlarga 7 yil muddatga foizsiz talab kredit ajratildi.

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki va imkoniyatlarini oshirish maqsadida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu xarakatlar ayollarning ta'lim olishlari, ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishlari va jamiyatda faol ishtirok etishlari uchun mustahkam zamin yaratmoqda.

Ta'lim sohasida ayollar o'zining sabr-toqatli, mehribon va mas'uliyatli tabiati bilan ajralib turadi. Ular bolalar bog'chalaridan tortib oliy ta'lim muassasalarigacha bo'lgan baracha bosqichlarda faol ishtirok etmoqda.

Ayollar ta'lim tizimida nafaqat o'quvchi balki o'qituvchi, rahbar, tadqiqotchi va islohotchi sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ular maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyachi, maktablarda o'qituvchi, kollej va oliy o'quv yurtlarida professor-o'qituvchi, ilmiy markazlarda taqiqotchi, ta'limni boshqarish organlarida rahbar sifatida ishlamoqda. Yuqori malakali pedagoglar orasida ayollar soni yil sayin oshib borayotgani-ularning o'z sohasiga sadoqati, fidoyiligi va kasbga bo'lgan muhabbati natijasidir. Ular

nafaqat bilim bermoqda balki o'quvchilarning qalbiga ma'naviyat, qadriyat va yuksak insnparvarlik tuyg'ularini singdirmoqda.

Ayol o'qituvchilarning borligi ta'lim jarayoniga iliqlik, motivatsiya va yuqori e'tibor olib kiradi. Shuningdek, ayollar ta'limda nafaqat bilim beruvchilar, balki tarbiyachilar, ijtimoiy ko'makchilar sifatida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular yosh avlodni nafaqat bilimli, balki ma'naviy barkamol qilib tarbiyalashda asosiy kuch bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi faolligi jamiyat tarraqiyoti uchun beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Ularning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish teng huquqli shart-sharoitlar yaratish, rag'batlantirish-bu nafaqat gendr tenglik masalasi, balki ilm-fan va ta'limning kelajagi uchun ham muhim masaladir. Ayollarning bilimli, faol va yetakchi bo'lishi orqali jamiyat yanada barqaror, adolatli va taraqqiy etgan bo'ladi.

Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida ayollar ta'lim sohasida yangilanish jarayonlarining faol ishtirokchilariga aylanmoqda. Ularning tashabbuslari bilan innovatsion metodlar, zamonaviy o'qitish usullari, ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalar joriy etilmoqda. Shuningdek, ayollar ta'lim islohotlarida faol ishtirok etib, davlat siyosatini amalga oshirishda o'z salohiyatini namoyon etmoqda.

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7-ilova

OQILA VA MEHRIBON AYOL

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Ayol – ona, ayol- tarbiyachi, ayol-murabbiy. Ana shunday ezgu xislatlar mujassam ayol barkamol, komil insonni tarbiyalay oladi. Biz ta'riflamoqchi bo'lganimiz Ziyatoy opa Abduvaliyeva shunday fazilatli insonlardan biridir.

Mahmud Zamahshariy "kimki baxt-iqbolli, solih kishilarning etagiga yopishsa, u albatta murodu maqsadiga erishib, xayru baraka topadi", degan. Ziyatoy Abduvaliyeva saodatga erishgan yaxshi insonlar bilan hamfikir, hamnafas bo'lgan, ulardan iqbolga eltuvchi ilmlarni olgan va o'zi ham insonlarni yaxshilikka yetaklayotgan ayoldir. Ziyatoy opa bilan ilk tanishganim 1997-yildan to shu kunga qadar u kishidan faqat o'qituvchilik sohasidagina emas, balki insoniylik yuzasidan ham ko'p narsalarni o'rganmoqdaman. Ochiq

chehrali, doimo kulib turadigan bu insonda oqilalik fazilati birinchi o'rinda turadi. Har bir ishni sharqona tavoze'lik bilan, obdan o'ylab, har tomonlama mulohaza yuritib, shundan keyingina bajaradilar.

Pedagogda shaxsiy (mehribonlik, samimiylilik, insonparvarlik, nazokatilik) va kasbiy (bilimdonlik, zukkolik, fidokorlik, ijodkorlik) fazilatlar bo'lmog'i kerak. Bu fazilatlar Ziyatoy Abduvaliyevaning oddiy oqituvchi sifatida boshlagan faoliyatida ham, ayol sifatidagi kundalik hayotida ham namoyon bo'ladi. Universitetdagi sal kam 30 yillik faoliyatim davomida shunga amin bo'ldimki, Ziyatoy opaning insonlarga va talabalarga samimiyligi, har bir ishni nazokat bilan bajarishi, kasbiga fidokorlik, ijodkorlik umri davomida hamrohlik qilmoqda. Qolaversa, "jamoat yumushlarini uddalab, hurmat va ishonch qozonish hammaning ham qo'lidan kelavermaydi. Ayniqsa xotin-qizlar hayotiga doir muammolar yechimini axtarib topish juda katta mehnat va mas'uliyatni talab qiladi". Opa bu ishlarni-da sidqidildan uddalagan, qoyillatib bajargan ayoldir.

Ziyatoy Abduvaliyevadagi odamiylilik, yurish-turishdagi oddiylik, xushxulqlilik, xushmuomalalik, sof ko'ngillilik, to'g'ri so'zlik, mehribonlik kabi fazilatlar hamkasblari, shogirdlari, talabalari, do'stlari, farzandlari, yaqinlari uchun namuna vazifasini bajarib kelmoqda. Hayotning go'zalliklarini ko'ra olishi, undan lazzatlanishi, so'zga muhabbati, undan ta'sirlanishi, insonlarni seva olishi, o'zini o'zi nazorat qila olishi, og'zidan chiqayotgan har bir so'zni o'ylab gapirishi kabi fazilatlar insonni hayratlantiradi.

Oqila va mehribon ayol, yaxshi inson hamda yaxshi murabbiy bo'lgan Ziyatoy Abduvaliyevaning hammamiz uchun, ayniqsa, kelajak avlod ibrat olishi lozim bo'lgan yana bir fazilati- shon-shuhratga berilmaslik va ulkan yutuqlardan ham havolanmaslik. Bu fazilat esa har bir ayol uchun o'rnak bo'larlidir.

Alisher Navoiyning "iffatli, shirinso'z, xushmuomala, aqlli va go'zal xulqli ayollar hamisha qut-baraka, shirin hayot manbaidirlar..." degan ibratli gaplari bor, bu Ziyatoy Abduvaliyeva kabi ayollar haqida aytilgan. Chunki, "ayol donishmand bo'lgan joyda oila ham, farzand ham kamolot yo'lida bo'ladi. U o'z umr yo'ldoshi, oilasi va farzandining ravnaqi, kelajagi uchun nima qilish to'g'ri-yu, nimalardan o'zini tiyish lozim ekanligini yaxshi anglaydi va unga hamisha rioya qiladi. Bu o'rinda "erkak uchun dunyo – ayol, ayol uchun dunyo–uy» deyilgan so'zlar go'yo sharq ayollari uchun aytilgandek". Darhaqiqat, ayoli donishmand erkak hech qachon yo'ldan adashmaydi. Faylasuf olim V.Alimasov aytganidek, "Kun kelib barcha narsalar seni tashlab ketadi – mansab, davlat, unvon, shuhrat... Faqat bir inson o'yingni ham, uyingni ham doim bezaydi. U – ayoldir, ayolingdir!" Ziyatoy Abduvaliyeva turmush o'rtog'i Abdulhayit Abduvaliyevning yonlarida ko'p yillardan buyon ham o'yini, ham uyini bezab kelmoqda va birgalikda farzandlarini tarbiyalab, voyaga yetkazib, turli kasb egalari bo'lishlarida o'z ko'maklarini berdilar. Universitetda ham faoliyat yuritishar ekan, ularning kundalik hayotda ham, ishxonada ham bir-biriga maslakdosh, ko'makdosh, yelkadoshliklari oilaning mustahkamligidan, farzandlar komolot yo'lidaligidan dalolatdir.

" Vatanimiz fidoiy ayollarga, el-yurt ravnaqi uchun sidqidildan mehnat qilayotgan xotin-qizlarga boy". Ziyatoy Abduvaliyeva va u kishi singari go'zal fazilatli, insonlarni yaxshiliklarga yetaklovchi, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalovchi, hamisha ayollarning tashvishu quvonchlarida yashovchi, ularning yutuqlaridan suyunib, og'riqlaridan kuyunib yashovchi ayollarimiz ko'p bo'lsin va Vatanimiz ravnaqi yo'lida o'z hissalarini qo'shishdan tolmasinlar.

SIJOATLI, G'AYRATLI OLIMA

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Ayol – ona, ayol- tarbiyachi, ayol- ustoz va murabbiy. Ana shunday ezgu xislatlar mujassam ayol barkamol, komil insonni tarbiyalay oladi. Barkamol inson tarbiyalashdek vazifani zimmasiga olgan, Vatanimiz rivojlanishi uchun o'z hissalarini qo'shishdan tolmaydigan shunday insonlarimizdan biri g'ayratli inson filolodiya fanlari doktori Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna.

Нодира Soatova bilan ilk tanishganim 1997 yildan to shu kunga qadar u kishidan pedagoglik sohasidagina emas, olimlik va odamiylik bo'yicha ham ko'p narsalarni o'rganmoqdaman. Ochiq chehrali, doimo kulib turadigan bu inson go'zal fazilatlariga egaki, bu sifatlar har bir pedagog uchun zarurdir. Opaning shu kungacha bosib o'tgan hayot yo'liga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, har bir ishni sharqona tavoze'lik bilan, obdan o'ylab, har tomonlama mulohaza yuritib, shundan keyingina unga kirishishi bosib otgan hayoti davomida o'zining ijobiy natijasini ko'rsatdi.

Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna 1967- yil 22- aprelda Jizzax (hozirda Sharof Rashidov) tumanida tug'ilgan, millati o'zbek. 1988-yil A.Qodiriy nomidagi Jizzax davlat pedagogika instituti O'zbek tili va adabiyoti fakulteti (3B № 853843)ni imtiyozli tamomlagan. 1988-1994- yillar Jizzax shahridagi 14-18- o'rta umumta'lim maktablarda o'zbek tili va adabiyoti o'qituvchisi lavozimida faoliyat yuritgan. 1994-yildan JDPU o'zbek tili va adabiyoti kafedrasi katta laboranti, o'qituvchisi, katta o'qituvchisi, dotsenti, o'zbek tili va adabiyoti fakulteti ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar bo'yicha dekan o'rinbosari, hozirda professor lavozimlarida ishlamoqda.

“Bilimi bor joyning bolar olimi, olimi bor joyning bo'lar ta'limi , tartibi ham, odobi ham shundan bilinar, bulari yo'q joyning ko'pdir zolimi” degan gapni Qodir baxshi bejiz aytmagan. Olimlar qayerda ko'p bo'lsa, o'sha yerda samarali izlanishlar, ilmiy ijodiy yutuqlar paydo boladi. Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna ham ilm yo'liga dadil kirib kelgan olimalardan. U 2001- yilda 10.00.02 - Hozirgi milliy adabiyot (O'zbek adabiyoti), 10.01.03- Milliy adabiyot tarixi (O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi) ixtisosligi bo'yicha “*Abdulla Qodiriyning “O'tkan runlar” romanida epik tasvir ana'nalari*” mavzusidagi filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasini himoya qilgan va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi O'zFA Til va adabiyot institutidagi ixtisoslashgan Kengashning 31.01.2002-yil 84/1 bayonnomasi tavsiyasiga ko'ra *filologiya fanlari nomzodi* ilmiy darajasini olgan (01 № 006980) va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi 23.09.2004-yil 107/1 bayonnomasi tavsiyasiga ko'ra O'zbek adabiyoti ixtisosligi bo'yicha *dotsent* ilmiy unvoniga ega bo'lgan (03 № 004755).

Ilm va izlanishga bo'lgan intilish, yoshlarga sidqidildan dars berish, adabiyotshunoslik ilmi sirlaridan bahramand qilish mas'uliyati ustoz-olimning ta'lim-tarbiya va ilmiy faoliyatida nihoyatda ustivor. Bularning natijasi o'laroq, 2023- yil 10- yanvarda 10.00.02 – O'zbek adabiyoti ixtisosligi bo'yicha “*XX asr o'zbek adabiyoti taraqqiyotida Shuhrat ijodining o'rni*” mavzusidagi filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)

dissertatsiyasini himoya qilgan va 2023-yil 31-yanvar 332/1-sonli bayonnomasi bayonnomasi tavsiyasiga ko'ra, *filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)* ilmiy darajasi berilgan (04 № 007366).

Olimaning adabiyotning sir asrorlari va mohiyatini tushunishi hamda shogirdlarga mehribon ustoz va yetuk adabiyotshunos bo'lib shakllanishida ustozlari professor Saidbek Hasanov hamda akademik Naim Karimovlarning otalarcha g'amxo'rligi katta o'rin egallagan. Ularning bergan ilmlari, o'gitlari, nasihatlari tufayli Nodira Soatovanning bugungi kunda O'zbek adabiyotining yorqin siymolari ijodining muhim qirralariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari- *"Ayol bilan munavvar olam"*, *"Epik tasvir an'analari"*, *"O'zbek-qozoq lingvistik lug'ati"*, *"An'ana va vorislik"*, *"Epic Image Traditions in A. Kadiri"*, *"Furqat hayoti va ijodini muammoli ta'lim metodida o'rganish"*, *"Furqat hayoti va ijodini muammoli ta'lim metodida o'rganish"*, *"Shuhrat ijodining g'oyaviy-badiiy xususiyatlari"* kabi kitoblari nashr etilgan hamda 150 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalari chet el va Respublika ilmiy jurnallarida chop etilgan.

O'zbek adabiyoti sirlarini yaxshi bilgan olim professor-o'qituvchilarning ilmiy-tadqiqot dasturi ishtirokini yo'lga qo'yish maqsadida Respublikadagi OTMLari bilan o'zaro hamkorlik asosida turli ilmiy anjumanlarni o'tkazish va konferensiya materiallarini to'plam holida chop etilishini muntazam ta'minlab kelmoqda. Xususan, so'nggi yillar ichida *"Inson ma'naviy kamolotida kitobning o'rni va ahamiyati"* (2018), *"Milliy o'zlikni anglash va millatlararo do'stlik, qardoshlikni kuchaytirishda adabiyotning o'rni va ahamiyati"* (2019), *"Filologiyaning umumnazariy masalalari"* (2019, 2020, 2021), *"O'zbek tili uslubiyatining dolzarb masalalari"* (2021), *"O'zbek tili va adabiyoti tarixi, tadrijiy taraqqiyotining o'rganilishi: natijalar va muammolar"* (2021), *"O'zbek filologiyasining dolzarb masalalari va uni o'qitish metodikasi muammolari"* (2022), *"Biz salaflar izdoshlarimiz"*. (2023), *"O'zbek filologiyasining dolzarb masalalari va uni o'qitish metodikasi muammolari"* (2023, II an'aviy) kabi Respublika va Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalar o'tkazdi va ushbu konferensiya materiallari asosida to'plamni nashrga tayyorlovchi va muharrir bo'lgan.

Olima Nodira Soatovanning bu dunyoni tark etgan aziz ustozlarni xotirlash maqsadida qilgan sa'y harakatlari asosida *"Ilm-fan fidoiysi – zahmatkash olim"* (2020), *"Professor Olimjon Jo'rayev zamondoshlar xotirasida"* (2020), *"Xotira muqaddas – umr abadiy"* (2021), *"Nomingiz qalblarda yashaydi mangu"* (2022), *"Kafedra kecha, bugun va ertaga"* (2023), *"Abadiyatga daxldor ijodkor"* (2023) kabi xotira kitoblari nashr yuzini ko'rdi.

Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna yoshlarni barkamol avlod etib tarbiyalashda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni bevosita ilmiy faoliyat bilan chambarchas olib boradi. Xususan, "Ustoz-shogird" an'anasi asosida filologiya yo'nalishi talabalari Alisher Navoiy nomli davlat stipendiyasi sovrindorlari bo'lishgan. "Scientific Academy" ilm ma'rifat markazining 2023-yil 15-fevral kungi 3-sonli buyrug'iga asosan Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi (MDH) miqyosida tashkil etilgan "Ta'lim sohasidagi xizmatlari uchun" Xalqaro ko'rik tanlovida JDPU O'zbek tili va adabiyoti fakulteti tyutorlari, PhD shogirdlari Sarvinoz Alibekova va Maftuna Xidirova *"Ta'lim sohasidagi xizmatlari uchun"* esdalik nishoni va guvohnoma bilan taqdirlangan (2023-yil).

"Ustoz va murabbiyning doimo izlanuvchan, bilimi va tajribasini orttirib boruvchi bo'lishi ,

shogirdlarini chuqur tushunishi, ularning ichki dunyosini payqay olishi, o'sish va rivojlanish darajalarini nazorat qilib borish va zarur paytda so'z, ish yohud amaliy harakat bilan yordam bera olish qobiliyati ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlovchi omillardir"⁴³. Shu ma'noda shogirdlariga yo'lchi yulduz bo'la oladigan ustoz Nodira Soatovanning ilmiy rahbarligida hamkasb shogirdlari G'yrat Isroilov, Maftuna Xidirova, Sarvinoz Alibekova, Mohinur Doniyorovalar filologiya bo'yicha falsafa fanlari doktori(PhD) dissertatsiyalari ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib bormoqda.

Olimaning "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti" kafedrasida olib borayotgan pedagogik faoliyatiga nazar tashlasak, u har bir ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni yuqori ilmiy va metodik saviyada tashkil etadi. Mashg'ulotlarda zamonaviy axborot va pedagogik texnologiyalari, multimediali ta'lim resurslari: talabalarining ilmiy-nazariy bilimlarini mustahkamlash maqsadida www.ziyouz.com, www.ziyouz.net, www.gov.uz, www.lex.uz kabi elektron resurslardan keng foydalanadi. Talabalarni pedagogika fanlariga oid ma'lumotlarni puxta egallashlarini ta'minlash maqsadida elektron taqdimot, audio-video materiallar, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash asosida tayyorlangan tarqatma materiallardan unumli foydalanadi.

Buyuk mutafakkir, adib, yozuvchilar xotirasini qadrlash va tarixiy merosini talabalarga o'rgatish maqsadida so'z mulking sultoni Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, buyuk sarkarda Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, shoirlar Zulfiya, G'afur G'ulom, Shuhrat, E.Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Yusuf, Zulfiya tavallud ayyomlari munosabati bilan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tadbirlar Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna tashabusskorligida o'tkaziladi.

Soatova Nodira Isomitdinovna 2020-yildan hozirgacha JDPU huzuridagi PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 raqamli ilmiy seminar a'zosi, 2023- yildan hozirgacha JDPU huzuridagi PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 raqamli ilmiy Kengash a'zosi, *JDPUning 10.00.01 -o'zbek tili va 10.00.02 – o'zbek adabiyoti ixtisosliklari bo'yicha ilmiy ekspert seminar raisi*, "Academic Research in Educational Sciences" (www.ares.uz, ISSN 2181-1385) ba "International of Editorial board Member" ilmiy-metodik elektron jurnallariga tahririyat a'zosi, O'zbek tili va adabiyoti fakultetida jamoatchilik asosida o'quv-uslubiy kengashining *Ilmiy ishlar bo'yicha dekan o'rinbosari*, O'zbek tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida tashkil etilgan "Ilmiy markaz" rahbari,. Sharof Rashidov tumani Qahramon mahalla fuqarolar yig'inida *oilaviy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash komissiyasi a'zosi*, "Yilning eng faol olimi ayoli" nominatsiyasi bo'yicha "Yil ayoli" milliy tanlovining 2021- yil Respublika g'olibidir.

Nodira Soatova dadil, g'ayratli hamda aniq maqsadni ko'zlagan holda muvaffaqiyatga erishuvchan inson. Universitet professor-o'qituvchilari va talabalari orasida katta hurmatga ega. Oilada va mahallada o'z o'rniga ega shaxs. Nodira Soatova tabiatan har ishini pishiq va puxta qiladigan inson. Bu xususiyat u kishining oddiy oqituvchi sifatida boshlagan faoliyatida, qolaversa, oddiy inson sifatida kundalik hayotida ham namoyon bo'ladi. Universitetdagi 30 yillik faoliyatim davomida shunga amin bo'ldimki, olimaning ilm yo'lidagi g'ayrati, hayot go'zalliklarini ko'ra olishi, undan lazzatlanishi, so'zga muhabbati, undan

⁴³ Soatova D. Shogirdlarga fidoiy ustoz. Professor O. Jo'rayev zamondoshlar xotirasida, - Toshkent. 2020. 16-bet.

ta'sirlanishi, insonlarni seva olishi, o'zini o'zi nazorat qilishi, og'zidan chiqqan gapni o'ylab gapirishi kabi fazilatlari insonni hayratlantiradi. Odamiylik, adolatlilik, insofililik, yurish-turishdagi oddiylik, xushxulqlilik, xushmuomalalik, sof ko'ngillik, to'g'ri so'zlilik, mehribonlik, sahovatlilik kabi fazilatlari hamkasblari, shogirdlari, do'stlari, farzandlari, yaqinlari, talabalari uchun namuna vazifasini bajarib kelmoqda. U Jizzax viloyatining eng faol olimi ayolidir. "Vatanimiz fidoiy ayollarga, el-yurt ravnaqi uchun sidqididan mehnat qilayotgan xotin-qizlarga boy. Istiqloq ayollar uchun cheksiz imkoniyatlar eshigini ochdi, yaxshiliklar sari ilhomlantirib bir g'ayratiga o'n g'ayrat qo'shdi"⁴⁴. Shu ma'noda, Nodira Soatova Isomiddinovna singari g'ayratli, shijoatli, ilmiy olimi ayollarimiz soni yana ko'paysin va Vatanimizning rivoji, ravnaqi yo'lida tolmasinlar!

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Soatova D. Shogirdlarga fidoiy ustoz. Professor O. Jo'rayev zamondoshlar xotirasida, - Toshkent. 2020. 16-bet.
2. Толипова З. Илм фан равнақи учун ўз ҳиссасини қўшган ўзбекнинг олимаси. Toshkent. Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси нашриёт матбаа бирлашмаси. 146- bet

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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ВОСПИТАНИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕБЕНКА

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Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются понятие, виды, структура семьи, проблемы современной семьи. Представлена классификация видов семей. А также излагаются мнения о том, что каждая семья представляет социальный институт воспитания и обладает своими ресурсами в формировании личности ребенка. Базой семейного воспитания является особый эмоциональный микроклимат, за счет которого у детей формируется отношение к себе.

Ключевые слова: семья, виды семей, структура, классификация, формирование, социальный институт.

За историю человечества сложилось два направления воспитания будущего поколения: семейное и общественное. Каждое из этих направлений, представляет социальный институт воспитания и обладает своими ресурсами в формировании личности ребенка. Базой семейного воспитания является особый эмоциональный микроклимат, за счет которого у детей формируется отношение к себе. Признано, что собственный пример родителей, их личностные особенности в большей степени определяют эффективность воспитательной функции семьи.

⁴⁴ Толипова З. Илм фан равнақи учун ўз ҳиссасини қўшган ўзбекнинг олимаси. Toshkent. Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси нашриёт матбаа бирлашмаси. 146- bet

Семья – общность людей, связанных отношениями супружества, родительства, родства, совместного домохозяйства; она как основная ячейка общества выполняет важнейшие социальные функции, играет особо значимую роль как общественном развитии в целом, так и в жизни человека, его защите, формировании и удовлетворении духовных потребностей, обеспечении первичной социализации [1, с. 5]. В Словаре русского языка С.И. Ожегова под семьей понимается группа живущих вместе близких родственников или объединение людей, сплоченных общими интересами. При этом семьянином является человек, обладающий определенными качествами, необходимыми для семейной жизни.

Видный специалист в изучении семьи А.Г. Харчев определяет семью как исторически конкретную систему взаимоотношений между супругами, между родителями и детьми, как малой социальной группы, члены которой связаны брачными или родственными отношениями, общностью быта и взаимной моральной ответственностью, и социальной необходимостью, в которой обусловлена потребность общества в физическом и духовном воспроизводстве населения. Другие современные исследователи семьи понимают под семьей основанную на единой общесемейной деятельности общность людей, связанных узами супружества – родительства – родства, и тем самым осуществляющая воспроизводство населения и преемственность семейных поколений, а также социализацию детей и поддержание существования членов семьи.

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– смешанную семью – «перестроенная» семья, образовавшаяся вследствие брака разведенных людей. Включает неродных родителей и неродных детей, так как дети от предыдущего брака вливаются в новую единицу семьи;

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Но, семья – это самое главное и самое ценное в общественной жизни каждого государства. Строить семью, выполнять и ценить обязанности перед обществом является неопределимым долгом каждого человека.

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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ВОСПИТАНИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕБЕНКА

Абдувахобова Д. Э. - доцент

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Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются понятие, виды, структура семьи, проблемы современной семьи. Представлена классификация видов семей. А также излагаются мнения о том, что каждая семья представляет социальный институт воспитания и обладает своими ресурсами в формировании личности ребенка. Базой семейного воспитания является особый эмоциональный микроклимат, за счет которого у детей формируется отношение к себе.

Ключевые слова: семья, виды семей, структура, классификация, формирование, социальный институт.

За историю человечества сложилось два направления воспитания будущего поколения: семейное и общественное. Каждое из этих направлений, представляет социальный институт воспитания и обладает своими ресурсами в формировании личности ребенка. Базой семейного воспитания является особый эмоциональный микроклимат, за счет которого у детей формируется отношение к себе. Признанно, что собственный пример родителей, их личностные особенности в большей степени определяют эффективность воспитательной функции семьи.

Семья – общность людей, связанных отношениями супружества, родительства, родства, совместного домохозяйства; она как основная ячейка общества выполняет важнейшие социальные функции, играет особо значимую роль как общественном развитии в целом, так и в жизни человека, его защите, формировании и удовлетворении духовных потребностей, обеспечении первичной социализации [1, с. 5]. В Словаре русского языка С.И. Ожегова под семьей понимается группа живущих вместе близких родственников или объединение людей, сплоченных общими интересами. При этом семьянином является человек, обладающий определенными качествами, необходимыми для семейной жизни.

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4. Супружеские семьи (бездетные по разным причинам – возможно, это временный этап существования будущей семьи с детьми).

5. Расширенный тип семьи (многопоколенный). 1) Расширенная классического вида – три поколения проживают вместе и ведут общее хозяйство, а также совместно воспитывают детей. Как правило это происходит на территории родительской семьи жены. 2) Расширенный тип семьи как фактическая форма существования нуклеарной семьи – малодетная и многодетная нуклеарные семьи часто функционируют в условиях расширенной семьи в двух жилищах. 3) Семьи с матрилинейной родовой структурой. Семьи такого типа являются кризисными, так как с трудом справляются с воспитание детей. Как правило они образованы материнским родом, причем на некоторых уровнях «супружеские ядра» присутствуют, а на некоторых полностью отсутствуют. Данная классификация наиболее полно раскрывает состав современных российских семей, здесь учитываются параметры полноты семьи, числа детей, количества поколений и наличия внебрачных сожительств. Большинство семей откладывают надолго рождение детей, стараясь сначала достичь материального благополучия, карьерного роста. Хотя рождение ребенка в позднем возрасте матери грозит ему различными заболеваниями. Увеличивается рост внебрачных рождений детей.

Но, семья – это самое главное и самое ценное в общественной жизни каждого государства. Строить семью, выполнять и ценить обязанности перед обществом является неоценимым долгом каждого человека.

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7-ilova

ZAMONAVIY RAHBARLIKDA AYOLLAR ISHTIROKI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada boshqaruv faoliyatini amalga oshirishda kadrlarning gender, psixologik xususiyatlari, ularning namoyon bo'lish mexanizmlari, o'ziga xos jihatlari xususida fikr-mulohazalar

keltirilgan. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijalari boshqaruv ishida ko'zlangan maqsadlarga erishishda erkak va xotin-qiz rahbarlar o'rtasida jinsiy tafovutlar mavjud emasligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: jamoa, boshqaruv, xotin-qiz rahbar, qo'l ostidagi xodim, qiyofa, qobiliyat, mustaqil tafakkur.

Bugungi globalashuv va raqamli transformatsiya davrida boshqaruv va rahbarlik muammolari bilan shug'ullanuvchi barcha fanlar — xususan, psixologiya, sotsiologiya hamda menejment yo'nalishlarida boshqaruv tizimini jamiyat taraqqiyoti nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda. Korxona, tashkilot va muassasalarni samarali boshqarish, inson kapitaliga asoslangan yondashuvni shakllantirish, strategik fikrlaydigan va boshqaruv ko'nikmalariga ega rahbarlarni tayyorlash bugungi kunning asosiy talablaridan biridir.

Ayniqsa, boshqaruv tizimida ayollarning ishtiroki va ularning rahbarlik salohiyatini rivojlantirish masalasi rivojlangan demokratik jamiyatlar uchun strategik ustuvorlik sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Ma'lumki, gender tengligi va xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi faolligi kafolatlanmagan jamiyatlarda madaniy va institutsional rivojlanish sekin kechadi. Shuningdek, gender tengligi tamoyillariga rioya qilmagan mamlakatlarning global reytinglardagi o'rni ham past bo'lishi kuzatiladi. Masalan, Jahon Iqtisodiy Forumining 2023-yilgi "Gender tafovuti indeksi"da O'zbekiston 146 ta davlat orasida 96-o'rinda qayd etilgani bu boradagi muammolarning mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.

Mamlakatda gender siyosatini kuchaytirish borasida muhim tashabbuslar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 21-dekabrda "Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasining faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PF-208-sonli Farmoni xotin-qizlarning boshqaruvdagi ishtirokini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan tizimli choralarni belgilab berdi. [1]

Shu nuqtai nazardan, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni boshqaruv sohasiga faol jalb qilish, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlarida samarali faoliyat yuritishi uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlar yaratish davlat siyosatining muhim yo'nalishiga aylanmoqda. Bunda patriarxal va konservativ stereotiplardan voz kechish, jamoatchilik ongini o'zgartirish, ayollarning o'zlarini ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarning faol sub'ekti sifatida anglashlarini ta'minlash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bu boradagi yuksak e'tibor va siyosiy irodani O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2025-yil 7-mart kuni Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuniga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi quyidagi so'zlari yaqqol ifodalaydi: "Uy-ro'zg'or ishlari va farzand tarbiyasidan ortib, ta'lim olayotgan, mehnat qilayotgan va tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanayotgan xotin-qizlar zamonamizning haqiqiy qahramonlari, desak, to'g'ri bo'ladi. Yangi O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning og'irini yengil qilish, ular uchun barcha sohalarda zarur sharoitlarni yaratib berish doimo davlat siyosatining eng ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib qoladi". [2]

Yuqoridagi fikrlar nafaqat ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini yuksak baholaydi, balki ularning boshqaruvdagi faol ishtirokini rag'batlantirish davlat siyosatining ajralmas qismi ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

Jizzax viloyatida ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlarida faol ishtiroki so'nggi yillarda sezilarli darajada ortdi. Viloyatdagi davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlarda 2024-yil holatiga ko'ra rahbarlik lavozimlarining 28

foizini xotin-qizlar egallamoqda. Ayniqsa, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, madaniyat va tadbirkorlik sohalarida ayollar sonining ortib borayotgani kuzatilmoqda.

Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti, Jizzax politexnika instituti va boshqa oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayollar orasidan rahbar kadrlar tayyorlash bo'yicha alohida dasturlar yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bundan tashqari, viloyat xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi hamda "Ayollar daftari" orqali qator ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Masalan, 2023-yilda 1800 nafardan ortiq ayol tadbirkorlik uchun subsidiya yoki kredit asosida mablag' olgan va ularning 35 foizi o'z faoliyatini rahbar sifatida yo'lga qo'ygan.

Ayol rahbarlarning zamonaviy talablar asosida shakllanishi uchun quyidagi choralarni ko'rish maqsadga muvofiq:

- Kadrlar siyosatida gender muvozanatini nazarda tutgan holda nomzodlarni tanlash;
- Ayollar uchun mo'ljallangan maxsus rahbarlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiruvchi o'quv dasturlarini yaratish;
- Faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan sohalar bo'yicha ixtisoslashtirilgan malaka oshirish va qayta tayyorlash kurslarini tashkil etish;
- Ayol rahbarlarning mehnatini ilmiy asosda tashkil qilish, ularning samaradorligini baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish.

Tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, rahbar ayollarning ish unumdorligini oshirishda mehnat sharoitini optimallashtirish, sog'ligini muhofaza qilish, xizmat qiluvchi infratuzilmani yo'lga qo'yish kabi omillar hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Masalan, Finlandiya, Kanada va Yangi Zelandiyada genderni yo'naltirilgan boshqaruv strategiyalari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, bu mamlakatlar bugun ayollar boshchiligidagi hukumatlar samaradorligi bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinlarni egallab turibdi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanayotgan har qanday xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt faoliyatini to'g'ri tashkil etish va yuritish ko'proq samarali axborotlar bilan ta'minlanganlik darajasiga bog'liq. Bunday axborotlarni asosan ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini hisobga olish va tahlil qilish orqali olish mumkin. Bu esa o'z navbatida oqilona boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishga asos bo'ladi va xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektning faoliyatini yanada samarali boshqarish imkoniyatiga erishiladi.

Shuningdek, ayol rahbarlarning salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishda quyidagi omillarga e'tibor qaratish muhim:

- Ma'naviy-ahloqiy muhit, mehnat muhofazasi, psixofiziologik sharoit, mehnat gigienasi, estetik sharoit (rang, jihoz, mayin musiqa va boshqalar) bilan ta'minlash;
- Xotin-qiz rahbarlar mehnatini tashkil etishda ilg'or tajribalardan keng foydalanish, ularni tegishli bo'lmagan funksiyalardan ozod qilish, o'z shaxsiy ishini to'g'ri rejalashtirish, boshqaruv ishida zamonaviy usullardan foydalanishga o'rgatish;
- Boshqaruv muhitida gender stereotiplarni bartaraf etish, xotin-qizlar orasidan etuk rahbar kadrlarni tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish, kadrlar siyosatini to'g'ri amalga oshirish, ayol rahbarlar tayyorlash tizimining uzluksizligini ta'minlash;

- Rahbar xotin-qizlarning o'zi haqidagi ijobiy fikrlarini kengaytirish, ularda imidj va etakchilik sifatlarini shakllantirish bo'yicha maslahat markazlarini tashkil etish;
- Xotin-qiz rahbarlar mehnatini moddiy va ma'naviy rag'batlantirish, buning uchun rag'batlantirish usullarini zamonaviylashtirish va ulardan teng nisbatda foydalanish, mehnatga qarab haq to'lashning ilg'or tajribalarini joriy etish;
- Oilalarda sog'lom psixologik muhitni yaratish: oilaviy munosabatlar madaniyatini yuksaltirish, er-xotin munosabatlarini muvofiqlashtirish, tenglikni ta'minlash va boshqalar.

Demak, har qanday lavozimda faoliyat yuritayotgan rahbar ayolning mehnatini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish, ularning salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish orqali nafaqat individual muvaffaqiyat, balki butun jamiyat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiluvchi ijtimoiy kapital shakllanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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7-ilova

AYOLLAR VA ZAMONAVIY DUNYO: BARQAROR TARAQQIYOT YO'LIDA TENGLIK VA IMKONIYATLAR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning tutgan o'rni, ularning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, texnologik sohalaridagi ishtiroki, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligi keng yoritiladi. Ayollarning tadbirkorligi, moliyaviy savodxonligi, innovatsion salohiyati va ekologik ongini mustahkamlash orqali barqaror taraqqiyotga erishish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, gender tengligi, huquqiy himoya, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'lim tizimidagi ayollarga oid yondashuvlar ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada ayollarning yetakchilik salohiyati va ularning jamiyatdagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarga qo'shayotgan hissasi zamonaviy taraqqiyot kontekstida ilmiy asoslangan holda tahlil etilgan.

Annotation This article explores the role of women in modern society, focusing on their economic independence, participation in technological fields, and active involvement in political and social life. It

analyzes opportunities for achieving sustainable development through women's entrepreneurship, financial literacy, innovative potential, and environmental awareness. The study also examines gender equality, legal protection, healthcare, and educational approaches related to women. The article presents a scientifically grounded analysis of women's leadership potential and their contribution to positive societal changes within the context of modern development.

Kalit so'zlar: *Ayollar, barqaror taraqqiyot, gender tengligi, iqtisodiy mustaqillik, texnologiya, sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, ekologiya, siyosiy ishtirok, ayol yetakchiligi.*

KIRISH

Zamonaviy dunyo barqaror taraqqiyot sari intilar ekan, ayollarning har bir sohadagi faolligi va ishtiroki tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Endilikda ayol shunchaki ijtimoiy birlik a'zosi emas, balki jamiyat hayotining harakatlantiruvchi kuchi sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining (BMT) "2030 yilgacha barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari"da ham gender tengligi alohida yo'nalish sifatida belgilangan bo'lib, bu barcha sohalarda ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar yaratishni nazarda tutadi. Iqtisodiy sohada xotin-qizlarning mustaqil faoliyati ijobiy natijalar bermoqda. Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi (IFC) tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, ayollar boshchilik qilayotgan bizneslar daromadlilik darajasi bo'yicha ko'plab erkaklar rahbarlik qilayotgan korxonalardan qolishmaydi, hatto ba'zida ularni ortda qoldiradi. Bu esa ayollar tadbirkorligining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyatini yaqqol ko'rsatib beradi. O'zbekistonda ham ayollar ishtirokidagi kichik biznes va oilaviy tadbirkorlik soni yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. 2023 yil yakunlariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda ro'yxatdan o'tgan tadbirkor ayollar soni 200 mingdan oshdi.

Texnologiyalar asrida IT, muhandislik va ilm-fan sohalarida ayollarning ishtiroki masalasi dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. Afsuski, bu sohalarda gender nomutanosibligi hali ham mavjud. Xalqaro miqyosda STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) yo'nalishida ta'lim olayotgan talabalar orasida ayollarning ulushi 35% atrofida, bu esa ayollar salohiyatining to'liq ochilmasligiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Shunday bo'lsa-da, ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan O'zbekiston ham qizlarni raqamli savodxonlik va IT sohasiga jalb qilish bo'yicha maxsus dasturlarni yo'lga qo'ygan.

Sog'liqni saqlash sohasida esa ayollarga yo'naltirilgan innovatsion texnologiyalar tobora ommalashmoqda. Ayollar uchun maxsus telemeditsina xizmatlari, onalik va reproduktiv salomatlikni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan dasturlar genderga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvning namunasi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, sog'lom ona – sog'lom jamiyat kafolati bo'lib, bu yo'nalishga sarmoya kiritish milliy salomatlik darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, ayollar siyosiy ishtiroki va yetakchiligi masalasi ham zamonaviy davr muammolaridan biridir. Parlamentlarda ayollar vakilligi global miqyosda o'rtacha 26% ni tashkil etsa, ayrim mamlakatlarda bu ko'rsatkich 40–50% atrofida. O'zbekistonda esa 2019 yildagi parlament saylovlari natijasiga ko'ra, ayollar vakilligi 32% ga yetdi. Bu ijobiy o'zgarishlar bo'lsa-da, gender tengligiga to'liq erishish uchun hali ko'plab kompleks choralar zarur. Albatta, quyida siz so'ragan fikrni batafsil tahlil, dalillar, statistik ma'lumotlar va real holatlar asosida yozib beraman:

Zamonaviy dunyoda ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar va imkoniyatlar tobora kengayib bormoqda. Ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan O'zbekiston ham ayollarni iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayotda faol ishtirok etishga rag'batlantiruvchi davlat dasturlarini amalga oshirmoqda. Ayollar uchun maxsus grantlar, imtiyozli kreditlar, kasbiy tayyorgarlik kurslari, onlayn ta'lim platformalari orqali zamonaviy ko'nikmalar berilishi bu boradagi ijobiy natijalardandir. Masalan, O'zbekistonda "Ayollar daftari" orqali ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj xotin-qizlarga nafaqat moddiy yordam, balki ularning tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishi uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratib berilmoqda. 2022 yilda ushbu tizim orqali 500 mingdan ortiq ayolga amaliy yordam ko'rsatilgan. Bundan tashqari, "Ayollar maktabi" loyihasi orqali kasb-hunar va tadbirkorlik bo'yicha 100 minglab ayollar bepul o'qitildi. Ijtimoiy faollik masalasiga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, so'nggi yillarda ayollar nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi faolligi ortmoqda. Ayollar nafaqat oilaviy hayotda, balki ijtimoiy loyihalar, ommaviy

kampaniyalar, ekologik tashabbuslar va huquqiy savodxonlikni oshirish bo'yicha dasturlarda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Bu esa ularning jamiyatdagi nufuzini oshirib, o'z-o'zini anglash va rivojlantirishga zamin yaratmoqda. Biroq gender tengligiga erishish yo'lida hali hanuz muayyan to'siqlar mavjud. Eng asosiy muammolardan biri – mehnat bozorida ayollarga nisbatan mavjud bo'lgan noaniq yondashuv va ish haqidagi tafovutdir. Jahon Bankining 2023 yilgi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, dunyo bo'yicha ayollar erkaklarga nisbatan o'rtacha 20 foiz kam maosh oladilar. O'zbekistonda esa ba'zi tarmoqlarda bu tafovut 30 foizgacha yetadi.

Yana bir muhim masala — rahbarlik lavozimlarida ayollar sonining kamligi. Ko'plab jamiyatlarda patriarxal qarashlar tufayli ayollar salohiyati yetarli darajada qadrlanmaydi. ILO hisobotiga ko'ra, yuqori boshqaruv lavozimlarining atigi 28 foizi ayollarga tegishli. Bu esa ayollarni qaror qabul qilish jarayonlaridan chetda qoldiradi. Gender tengligiga to'siq bo'layotgan boshqa omillar qatoriga quyidagilarni ham kiritish mumkin: An'anaviy qarashlar va ijtimoiy stereotiplar;

Qonunchilikdagi ba'zi cheklovlar yoki ularning to'liq amalda qo'llanmasligi;

Ta'lim tizimida qizlarga berilayotgan yo'naltirish va motivatsiya yetishmasligi;

Oilaviy majburiyatlar bilan kasbiy o'sish orasidagi muvozanatni saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar. Ushbu to'siqlarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi yo'llar samarali bo'lishi mumkin:

1. Genderga sezgir siyosat yuritish va qonunchilik bazasini mustahkamlash;
2. Ayollar uchun yetakchilik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiruvchi dasturlar joriy etish;
3. Kasb-hunar va raqamli savodxonlikni oshirish;
4. OAV orqali gender tengligi va ayollar huquqlari borasida ommaviy targ'ibot olib borish;
5. Oilaviy va mehnat hayoti uyg'unligini ta'minlovchi mexanizmlarni yaratish (masalan, moslashuvchan ish vaqti, masofaviy ish imkoniyatlari, bolalar bog'chalari tarmog'ini kengaytirish). Umuman olganda, ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligi va jamiyatdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash — bu faqatgina gender tengligini ta'minlash emas, balki barqaror taraqqiyotga erishishning eng muhim shartidir.

TAKLIFLAR VA TAVSIYALAR

1. Ayollar uchun iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish: Ayollarni tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga jalb etish maqsadida imtiyozli kreditlar, grant dasturlari va soliq yengilliklarini kengaytirish zarur. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda yashovchi ayollar uchun ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatish yo'nalishlarida o'z biznesini yo'lga qo'yishga qulay muhit yaratish lozim.
2. Texnologik va raqamli savodxonlikni oshirish: Ayollar, ayniqsa yosh qizlar o'rtasida IT, STEM, sun'iy intellekt, raqamli marketing kabi zamonaviy yo'nalishlar bo'yicha bepul yoki subsidiyalangan o'quv kurslarini tashkil etish muhimdir. Bu ularning mehnat bozorida raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.
3. Ayollar salomatligini muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish: Ayollarga sifatli tibbiy xizmatlar ko'rsatish, onalik va reproduktiv salomatlik sohasidagi dasturlarni kengaytirish, shuningdek, tibbiy sug'urtalash tizimini rivojlantirish dolzarb vazifadir. Telemeditsina imkoniyatlari chekka hududlardagi ayollar uchun ayniqsa foydalidir.
4. Ta'lim va yetakchilik bo'yicha motivatsion dasturlarni kengaytirish: Qizlar orasida yuqori motivatsiyani shakllantirish uchun ularga mo'ljallangan stipendiyalar, tanlovlar va "mentorlik" dasturlarini yo'lga qo'yish tavsiya etiladi. Bu ularda o'ziga ishonch hissini oshirib, rahbarlikka intilishni kuchaytiradi.
5. Mehnat muhitida gender tengligini ta'minlash: Ish joylarida ayollarga nisbatan har qanday kamsitish holatlarining oldini olish, teng maosh va barqaror lavozimlarga erishish imkonini beruvchi qonunchilik mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish zarur. Shu bilan birga, ish va oilaviy hayotni muvofiqlashtirishga xizmat qiluvchi mexanizmlar — masofaviy ish, qisqa ish vaqti va bolalar uchun bog'chalar tarmog'ini kengaytirish zarur.
6. Gender stereotiplarini yengish bo'yicha OAV va targ'ibot kampaniyalarini kuchaytirish: Televizion ko'rsatuvlar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va matbuot orqali zamonaviy ayol obrazi, uning o'zni va imkoniyatlari keng yoritilishi kerak. Bu yosh avlod ongida tenglik g'oyalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

7. Ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga faol jalb etish: Saylov jarayonlarida, mahalliy va respublika darajasidagi qaror qabul qilish organlarida ayollar ulushini oshirish maqsadida kvotalar va yetakchilikka tayyorlov dasturlarini joriy qilish taklif etiladi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy dunyoda ayollar uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar ularning jamiyatdagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy faolligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ayollar iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, moliyaviy savodxonligi, raqamli ko'nikmalari va yetakchilik salohiyati orqali nafaqat o'z hayotini, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotini ham sezilarli darajada shakllantira oladi. Shunga qaramay, gender tengligi yo'lida hali hal qilinishi lozim bo'lgan muammolar – stereotiplar, ish haqidagi tafovutlar, rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi nomutanosiblik va ijtimoiy cheklovlar saqlanib qolmoqda.

Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, bu muammolarni samarali bartaraf etish uchun kompleks yondashuv – qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, ayollar salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqaruvchi ta'lim va iqtisodiy dasturlarni kengaytirish, genderga sezgir siyosat yuritish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ayollarning teng imkoniyatlar asosida rivojlanishi va faol ishtiroki – bu nafaqat ijtimoiy adolat, balki barqaror taraqqiyotning muhim mezonidir. Shu bois, har bir jamiyat ayollarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy faolligini rag'batlantirish orqali mustahkam, barqaror va inklyuziv kelajak sari dadil qadam tashlashi zarur.

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YUKLARNI QAYTA ISHLOVCHI TERMINALLAR VA OMBORXONA

KOMPLEKSLARINI MAHALLIYLASHTIRISH OMILLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada transport-logistik servisiida yuklarni qayta ishlovchi terminallar va omborxona komplekslarini mahalliyalashtirish omillari masalasi tahlil etilgan. Maqolada logistik markazlar kompleksidan iborat bo'lgan hududiy makrologistik tizimning koordinatsiyalovchi va integratsiyalovchi

potensialini ijroiya hokimiyati strukturalariga asoslanishi kerak va rivojlanishning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalarini hal etishga, transport-logistik xizmatlar tufayli iste'molchilarga xizmat ko'rsatishlar samaradorligini oshirishga, jahon standartlariga tobora yaqinlashishga, hududiy moddiy va unga doimiy yo'ldosh (hamroh) bo'lgan axborot va moliya oqimlarini boshqaruvning zamonaviy-logistik texnologiyalarni joriy etishga yo'nalgan bo'lishi kerakligi ko'rsatilib o'tilgan.

Аннотация: В статье анализируются вопросы локализации грузовых терминалов и складских комплексов в транспортно-логистической службе. В статье основное внимание уделяется координирующему и интегратсионному потенциалу регионального макрологического комплекса комплекса логистических центров, который должен основываться на структурах исполнительной власти и решат вопросы социально-экономического развития, повышают производительность потребительских услуг посредством транспортных и логистических услуг, и внедрение современных логистических технологий в управление информационными и финансовыми потоками следует отметить.

Abstract: The article analyzes the issues of localization of cargo terminals and warehouse complexes in the transport and logistics service. The article focuses on the coordinating and integration potential of the regional macrological complex of a complex of logistics centers, which should be based on executive structures and address socio-economic development, improve the performance of consumer services through transport and logistics services, and introduce modern logistics technologies in information management and financial flows should be noted.

Kalit so'zlar: tovarlar oqimi, makrologistik tizim, transport tugunlari, transport-logistik servisi, transport-ekspeditsiya xizmati, terminal, transport harakatlanuvchi qismi, omborxonalar.

Ключевые слова: товарные потоки, макроекономические системы, транспортные узлы, транспортные и логистические услуги, транспортные и экспедитсионные услуги, терминалы, переносные подвижные части, склады.

Key words: commodity flows, macrologistic systems, transportation hubs, transportation and logistics services, transportation and forwarding services, terminals, mobile moving parts, warehouses.

Kirish. Hududlar (regionlar) rivojlanishining eng asosiy masalalaridan biri tovarlar, mablag'lar, odamlar va axborotlarning erkin tarzda harakatlanib yurishlari yo'lidagi to'siqlarni bartaraf etishdan iborat. Geosiyosiy holat hamda Yevropa Ittifoqi bilan O'zbekistonning hamkorlik qilish integratsion jarayonlarining intensivlashuvini hisobga olinadigan bo'lsa, har ikkala tomon ham tovarlar oqimini tashkillashtirishdan manfaatdordirlar.

Shaharning, umuman olganda hududning rivojlanishida muhim shartlardan biri hududdagi logistik muhitning (transport, telekommunikatsiya, terminal, bojxona) Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari bilan mos bo'lishligidir. Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatimizning bozorlarida g'arbdagi tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar, transport, ekspeditorlik, telekommunikatsion va boshqa kompaniyalar uchun raqobatbardoshlik shart-sharoitlarini yaratishdan manfaatdor va bu holat O'zbekiston ishtirok etgan xalqaro loyihalar va dasturlarning maqsadli yo'nalishlarida o'z ifodasini topgan.

Barcha hududlar uchun makrologistik savdo, transport va axborot tizimlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish birinchi darajali ahamiyatga ega, chunki u Yevropa iqtisodiy va axborot tizimlari bilan integratsiyalashuvni tezlashtirishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Bu yo'nalishda ma'lum darajada ijobiy tajriba allaqachon mavjud. Jumladan, hududning barcha shaharlari hududiy transport-logistik va telekommunikatsion tizimlarni savdo va transportda logistik markazlar tarmog'ini yaratishga qaratilgan TCDIM, UNCTAD, TACIS kabi xalqaro loyihalarda faol ishtirok etmoqdalar. Makrologistik tizimning elementlari bo'lgan qator hududiy dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan va joriy etilmoqda.

Ko'p sonli transport, savdo, ekspeditorlik, yuklarni qayta ishlovchi korxonalar, ishlab chiqaruvchi firmalar va mahsulot yetkazib beruvchilar ishini boshqarish va koordinatsiya qilish, iste'molchilarga samarali xizmat ko'rsatish, o'zagi logistik markazlar kompleksidan iborat bo'lgan hududiy makrologistik tizimsiz umuman mumkin emas. Bu tizimning koordinatsiyalovchi va integratsiyalovchi potentsiali ijroiya hokimiyati strukturalariga asoslanishi kerak va rivojlanishning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalarini hal etishga, transport-logistik xizmatlar tufayli iste'molchilarga xizmat ko'rsatishlar samaradorligini oshirishga, jahon standartlariga tobora yaqinlashishga, hududiy moddiy va unga doimiy yo'ldosh (hamroh) bo'lgan axborot va moliya oqimlarini boshqaruvning zamonaviy-logistik texnologiyalarni joriy etishga yo'nalgan bo'lishi kerak.

Bu esa shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki shahar, hudud, mamlakat va xalqaro hamjamiyat manfaatlari masalalarini samarali hal etish uchun o'z tarkibiga transportning barcha turlarini, transport tugunlarini, terminal komplekslarini, yuklarni qayta ishlovchi korxonalarni, bojxonalar va hokazolarni oluvchi hududning transport-logistik tizimini bunyod etish zarur.

Xususan, transport-logistik servisining quyidagi kamchiliklarini aytib o'tish kerak bo'ladi:

- tashish hajmining kamayishi, tariflar darajasining yuqoriligi, chet el tashuvchilari bilan raqobatning kuchayishi hisobiga, transport, omborxona va boshqa ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan logistik xizmatlarga talabning pasayishi;
- kompleksning faoliyat ko'rsatishida marketing operatsiyalarining mavjud emasligi;
- logistik servis sifatining pastligi va jahon standartlariga javob bermasligi;
- ishlab-chiqarish-texnika bazasi, servis infrastrukturasini, transport-logistik jarayonini qo'llovchi axborot tizimi rivojlanish darajasining pastligi;
- yagona innovatsion va investitsion siyosatning yo'qligi;
- amalda mavjud bo'lgan hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish va bojxonalarda yuklarni hujjatlashtirish tartibining murakkabligi va mukammal emasligi;
- tashish jarayoni ishtirokchilari, terminallar, omborxonalar, bojxonalar, boshqa korxonalar va ular xizmatlarining iste'molchilari o'zaro aloqalar va axborot almashuv aloqalari darajasining pastligi;
- transport-logistika servisinga partnerlar qiziqishining bir-biridan anchagina farq qilishi;
- yagona normativ-huquq bazaning yo'qligi;

-zamonaviy transport-ekspeditsion faoliyat logistik texnologiyalarining mavjud emasligi.

Undan tashqari, bizning mamlakatimizning yuk tashuvchi, ekspeditsiya qiluvchi, yuklarni qayta ishlovchi va terminal komplekslari tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan transport-logistika servisining sifati yevropa va jahon standartlari talablariga javob bermaydi. Shuning uchun ham tranzit yuk oqimlarining 70-75%ini chet el firmalari egallab olishgan.

Ko'pincha kam quvvatli omborxonalar, yuklarni qayta ishlovchi korxonalar va bojxona terminallari nihoyatda ko'p bo'lishlariga qaramay, odatda, ular yuklarni qayta ishlashning zamonaviy texnologiyalariga ega emaslar, jihozlanganlik darajasi past bo'lib, xizmat ko'rsatish kompleksligi bo'yicha mamlakat va chet ellik mijozlarning talablariga javob bermaydilar. Tovarlar almashuvi, ekologiya, yuklarni qayta ishlashni, konsolidatsiya (jipslashuv, birlashish)ni, yuklarni sortirovka qilishni, mijozlarga servis xizmati ko'rsatishni ta'minlovchi zamonaviy va yuqori darajada mexanizatsiyalashgan, yetarlicha miqdordagi terminal komplekslarining yo'qligi, transport-taqsimlov tizimi faoliyati samaradorligining pastligi tufayli to'planib qolgan muammolar umumlashgan tarzda xo'jalik kompleksida salbiy aks etadi.

Yuklarni tashishga bo'lgan talabning doimiy tarzda ortib borishi, ishlab-chiqarish xo'jalik aloqalarining kengayib borishi, hudud iqtisodiyotidagi tarkibiy o'zgarishlar sharoitida, transport kompleksining vazifasi va ahamiyati, uning ishi samaradorligi va sifati muammolari dolzarbliki beto'xtov ortib boraveradi.

Hozirgi kunga kelib mamlakatning transport kompleksi rivojlanib borayotgan iqtisodiyotdan ancha orqada qolgan va u yuqori sifatli transport xizmati ko'rsatishga bo'lgan talabni to'liq qoniqtira olmaydi, tashkiliy, tarkibiy, texnologik, ilmiy-texnik, tijorat-huquqiy jihatdan takomillashishga ehtiyoj sezmoqda.

Yuklarni tashishning takomillashuvi transport tugunlari, saralash punktlari, yuk stansiyalari ishlarini yaxshilash, omborxonalar, port uskunalarini rekonstruksiya qilish, yangi tipdagi harakatlanuvchi qismlarni joriy qilish, transport-ekspeditsiya xizmati ko'rsatish bilan mijozlarni yanada kengroq qamrab olish, zamonaviy, yuqori darajada mexanizatsiyalashgan terminal komplekslarini (vujudga keltirish) yaratish, intermodal yuk tashuvni rivojlantirish, tashish jarayonini tashkil etishni takomillashtirish va boshqaruvning iqtisodiy uslublarini joriy etish zarurati bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Mijozlarni kafolatlangan transport-ekspeditsiya xizmati ko'rsatish, yuklarni qayta ishlash va yuklarning to'planishini ta'minlovchi, hamda zarur servis xizmatlari kompleksiga ega bo'lgan, zamonaviy va yuqori darajada mexanizatsiyalashgan terminal komplekslarining yo'qligi, shaharlararo va xalqaro yo'nalishlarda yuklarni tashish samaradorligini pasaytiradi, transport harakatlanuvchi qismidan foydalanishni yomonlashtiradi, avtotransportning, shu jumladan katta yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan avtomobillarning ko'chalarda, yo'llarning qatnov qismida notashkiliy tarzda turib qolishlariga, yuklarning yo'qolishi va ishdan chiqishiga, kriminogen holatning kuchayishiga, ekologiya keskin yomonlashuviga, harakat xavfsizligining pasayishiga va yo'l tarmoqlarining yomonlashuviga olib keladi.

Yuklarni jo'natishning jahon tajribasida qabul qilingan terminal texnologiyasiga asoslangan bir maromda ishlovchi transport-ekspeditsion xizmat ko'rsatish tizimining mavjud emasligi, tovarlar almashinuvi jarayonini qiyinlashtiradi, transportning harakatlanuvchi qismidan foydalanish

samaradorligini pasaytiradi, umuman olganda barcha xo'jalik kompleksining rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Katta miqdordagi omborxona maydonlari mavjud bo'lishiga qaramay, chet el importerlarini qoniqtira oladigan va bojxona rejimida ishlay oladigan, tegishli servis xizmatlari ko'rsata oladigan, yuqori darajada mexanizatsiyalashgan, ko'p funksiyali omborxona komplekslari va terminallari yetishmaydi.

Keyingi paytlarda transport ekspeditsion va bojxona ombor xizmatlari bozori intensiv shakllanib bormoqda. Bojxona omborlari, omborxona, tashish transport ekspeditsiya xizmatlari ko'rsatish bo'yicha qator o'rtaliq va tijorat tuzilmalari tarmoqlari ro'yxatga olingan va faoliyat ko'rsatmoqdalar.

Oxirgi sakkiz yil ichida ayniqsa, transport ekspeditsiya xizmatlari bozori intensiv tarzda rivojlandi.

Ma'lumki, hududiy iqtisodiyotda tovarlar harakatlanuvi kanallarini tarkiban qayta qurishning eng birinchi va zaururiy bosqichi – bu ko'tara savdo bozorlarining vujudga keltirishdir. Mamlakatimizning ba'zi bir yirik korxonalari evolyusion jarayonning boshlanishida bo'lishiga qaramay, yirik masshtabli ko'tara savdo-sotiqni tashkil etishda, mayda-ko'tara tovarlar taqsimoti va bozor tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishda boy tajriba to'plangan. Albatta, hozirchalik sivilizatsiyalashgan bozor talablariga to'liq javob bermasada, zamonaviy infrastruktura shakllanib bormoqda, bu tajribadan foydalanish mumkin va zarur.

Tovar omborlarining litsenziyalanmaydigan faoliyati ular ishini tashkil etishda nazoratsizlikka olib keldi. Bunday holatda yuklar oqimini koordinatsiyalash amaliy jihatdan umuman mumkin bo'lmay qoladi, masalan, yuklar bir punktda bojxona hujjatlashtiruvidan o'tkazilsa, uning saqlanishi, qayta ishlanishi va undan keyingi jo'natilishi boshqa omborxonalarda amalga oshiriladi.

Transport-ekspeditorlik va bojxona-omborxona tadbirkorligining bunchalik tez o'sishi, uning yuqori darajadagi kommersiya samaradorligidadir. Daromad keltirish darajasi bo'yicha bojxona-ombor biznesi, faqat reklama ishi va turizmdangina orqada qoladi.

Bojxona omborlari importerlarda katta qiziqish uyg'otadi. Bojxona omborlarining rejimi ularda tovarlarni uch yilgacha boj va soliqlar to'lamasdan saqlashga imkon beradi. Bunday omborxonalarda tovarlarni saqlash importerlarga davlat chegaralarini kesib o'tish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan boj to'lovlarini keyinroq muddatga cho'zishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Bu "bojxona tozalovi"ga mablag'i bo'lmagan firmalar uchun hamda tovarlarning butun partiyasini sotib oluvchi xaridorlar uchun ayniqsa muhim. Bojxona omborlarining rejimi tovar egasiga bojxona xodimlarining ruxsati bilan bojxona omborxonasining o'zida tovar partiyasini maydaroq qismlarga bo'lish, ularni saralash va upakovka qilishga imkoniyat beradi. Buning ustiga tovar egasi omborxonadan to'liq partiyani yoki realizatsiyaga qarab qismlarga bo'lingan tarzda olib chiqib ketishi mumkin.

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, muvofiq tarzda bojxona soliqlari ham qismlarga bo'lingan holda to'lanadi, bu esa yuk egasi uchun katta imtiyoz beradi. Omborxonalar biznesining jadallik bilan o'sib borayotganiga qaramay, amalda mavjud bo'lgan bojxona omborlari tizimi na sifat ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha, na ko'rsatiladigan servis xizmatlarining turlari va darajasi bo'yicha importerlarni qoniqtirmayapti. Bor-yo'g'i bir nechtagina bojxona omborlari xalqaro standartlarga javob beradi..Ayniqsa,

maxsuslashtirilgan omborxonalar yetishmasligi sezilib turadi, kompyuterlar, avtomobillar va ro'zg'orda ishlatiladigan texnikalarni saqlovchi omborlar bundan mustasno.

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**AYOLLARNING IJTIMOY-SIYOSIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH BORASIDA AMALGA
OSHIRILGAN ISHLAR VA KELGUSIDAGI VAZIFALAR**

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish borasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar va kelgusidagi vazifalar, xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyat qurilishidagi rolini yanada kuchaytirish, ularning siyosiy huquqlarini oshirish, qo'llab-quvvatlash, davlatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida ayollarning ishtirokiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy manfaatlarini tenglik prinsipi asosida hal qilinishi kabi masalalarga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Davlat, jamiyat, Taraqqiyot strategiyasi, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy madaniy, huquq, qonuniy, tenglik, gender.

Annotatsiya. V dannoy state vyavleno reshenie sotsialno-politicheskix, ekonomicheskix i kulturnyx interesov jennin na osnove principa ravenstva, chto eshe bolshe povыshaet rol jennin v stroitelstve gosudarstva i obщestva, rasshыraet ix politicheskie prava, podderjivaet ix, prepыatstvuet uchastiyu jennin v obщestvenno-politicheskoy jizni gosudarstva.

Klyuchevыe slova: Gosudarstvo, obщество, strategiya, politicheskaya, ekonomicheskaya, sotsialnaya, kulturnaya, pravo, pravovaya, ravenstvo, gender.

Annotation. The solution of the socio-political, economic and cultural interests of women on the basis of the principle of equality is revealed, which further increases the role of women in the construction of the state and society, expands their political rights, supports them, and hinders the participation of women in the socio-political life of the state.

Key words: action strategy, appeal, political, economic, socio-cultural, law, legal, equality, gender.

Xotin-qizlari e'zozlangan, qadrlangan yurtning buguni va ertasi farovon bo'ladi. Biror bir jamiyat ma'naviy imkoniyatlarini, odamlar ongida ma'naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirmay hamda mustahkamlamay turib o'z istiqbolini tasavvur eta olmaydi. Har qanday xalqning ma'naviy darajasini avvalo, shu yurt ayollarining ma'naviy saviyasi belgilaydi, deb bejiz aytilmagan. Zero, ayol mehnati bilan jamiyat to'laqonli rivojlanadi, taraqqiy etadi.

O'zbekistonda jamiyat hayotining boshqa sohalari qatori, xotin-qizlar institutini tiklash va rivojlantirish masalalari davlat siyosatining eng muhim, ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Bu borada xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida o'zgarishlar mavqeini va uning muttasil o'sish sur'atlarini belgilaydigan tub islohotlar va yangilanishlarni amalga oshirishga alohida ahamiyat qaratildi.

Qadimiy asarlardan bizlarga ma'lumki, sharq xalklarida, ayolning go'zalligi uning husnjamoli, latofatidagina iborat bo'lmay, balki aql-farosati, zukkoligi, donoligi bilan belgilanganligini o'qiganmiz. Sohibkiron Amur Temir bobomizning suyukli rafiqasi Saroy Mulk xonimga bo'lgan cheksiz xurmati va e'tibori bunga yorqin misol bo'la oladi. Xon kizi bo'lmish Bibixonim teran fikrli, zukko, juda oqila ayol bo'lgan. Dunyoni zabt etgan bobomizning davlatni boshqarish ishlarida ham unga o'zini ko'magini, yordamini berib kelganligi tarix zarvaraqlarida muhrlanib qolgan. Ota-bobolarimiz o'z eri, o'z mulki, o'z kasbu hunariga ega bo'lish, omilkorlik bilan ish yuritish, tadbirkor va ishbilarmon insonlarni qadrlaganlar. Shu o'rinda Sohibqiron Amir Temur bobomizning barchamizga yaxshi ma'lum bo'lgan "Azmi qatiy, tadbirkor, hushyor, mard va shijoatli bir kishi mingta tadbirsiz va loqayd kishidan afzaldir", deb aygagan chuqur ma'noli so'zlarini yana bir bor eslash lozim.

Xo'sh, hozirgi davr ayollari ichida ham Saroy Mulk Xonim kabi sharq go'zallari bormikan? Ushbu savolga javob izlar ekanman, birgina Jizzax shahrimiz miqyosida turli sohalarda el-yurt xizmatida, O'zbekistonning gullab-yashnashi yulida mehnat kilib kelayotgan fidoyi ayollar ko'z o'ngimda gavdalanadi.

Mustaqilligimizning dastlabki kunlaridanoq ayollar o'rtasida olib boriladigan ishlarning doirasini kengaytirish, ularning ilmiy va madaniy saviyasini ko'tarish ya'ni xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish davlatimizning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri deb e'tirof etilgan va xalqaro xuquq normalariga asosan amalga oshirila boshlangan. Jumladan: Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining "Inson xuquq erkinligi Deklaratsiyasi" (1948 yil), "Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan kamsitishlarning barcha shakllarini tugatish to'g'risida" (1979 yil, 18 dekabr,) "Bola xuquqlari xaqida" (1989 yil, 20 noyabr), "Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy xuquqlari to'g'risida"gi (1952 yil, 20 dekabr) konvensiyalari, "Boshqa mamlakatlarga bolalarni o'g'irlab ketishning fuqarolik jixatlari to'g'risidagi Gaaga konvensiyasi" (1980 yil, 25 oktyabr), "Bolalarning yashashini, himoyalaniishini va rivojlanishini ta'minlash to'g'risidagi umumjahon deklaratsiyasi" (1990 yil, 30 sentyabr) Xalqaro Mehnat tashkilotining "Onalikni muhofaza qilish to'g'risidagi 103-Konvensiyasi" (1952 yil, 23 iyun) va boshqa qator xalqaro hujjatlarning parlamentimiz tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinishi mustaqillik yillarida oila, onalik va bolalik manfaatlarini xalqaro huquq normalari asosida himoya etish sohasidagi ijobiy qadamlardir. Xotin-qizlar erkin fuqarolik jamiyatining teng huquqli a'zolari sifatida bugun davlat va jamiyat qurilishining barcha jabhalarida erkaklar bilan teppa-

teng mehnat qilib, o'zlarining fazilatlarini va iqtidorlarini har sohada namoyon etmoqdalar. Ayollarning jamiyatdagi mavqei, ijtimoiy hayotdagi faolligini oshirish borasida juda ko'p amaliy ishlar qilindi, maxsus tadbirlar ishlab chiqildi. Prezidentimiz farmoni bilan 1999- "Ayollar yili", 2001 yil "Onalar va bolalar yili" deb, 2002 yil "Sog'lom avlod yili" deb e'lon qilindi. Bu yillarda onalar va bolalar sog'ligini mustahkamlash, mamlakatimizning ayrim mintaqalaridagi ekologik vaziyatni sog'lomlashtirish, yurtimiz kelajagi uchun har tomonlama sog'lom farzandlarni tarbiyalash, jamiyatda ayollarning mavqeini yuksaltirish, ijtimoiy hayotning barcha sohalarida ayollar ishtirokini ta'minlash borasida juda ko'p ishlar amalga oshirildi. Jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida – xalq ta'limi, sog'liqni saqlash, ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo'jaligi, xizmat ko'rsatish, sanoat, iqtisodiyot, davlat boshqaruvi, siyosiy faoliyat kabilarda ayollarning mavqei, ishtiroki, faolligi oshirildi. Jamiyatda ayol ilmi bo'lsa, u o'zi yashayotgan davlatdagi barcha qonun qoidaga e'tiborli va unga amal qiluvchi, o'z kasbining ustasi bo'lishga erishadi. Prezidentimiz farmoni bilan yurtimizdagi eng iste'dodli va eng iqtidorli qizlar uchun Zulfiya nomidagi Davlat mukofoti ta'sis etildi. Hozirga qadar bu mukofot bilan respublikamizdagi barcha viloyatlardan tanlab olingan eng iqtidorli, eng qobiliyatli, eng zukko va eng bilimdon qizlar taqdirlandi.

Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotida xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida ishtirok etishi – O'zbekistonda konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 58-moddasida davlat xotin-qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat hayotining barcha sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlashi belgilab berilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy sohalarida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash maqsadida 2030-yilga qadar gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasi qabul qilindi. O'zbekistonning gender tenglik sohasidagi yutuqlari xalqaro darajada ham munosib e'tirof etilmoqda. O'zbekiston 2024-yilda gender tenglik va boshqaruv indeksi bo'yicha 72,8 ball to'pladi. Ochiq gender ma'lumotlar indeksida O'zbekiston eng yaxshi 20 davlat qatorida qayd etildi. Parlamentlararo ittifoq tomonidan yuritiladigan "Parlamentdagi ayollar" reytingida esa mamlakatimiz 193 davlat orasida 36-o'ringa ko'tarildi. Jamiyatda gender tenglikni ta'minlash va bu borada olib borilayotgan izchil islohotlar samarasida xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyat hayotida o'rni va roli, faol ishtiroki yanada ortib bormoqda. Birgina misol, 2016-yilda O'zbekistonda rahbar ayollar soni 7 % ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 2020-yilga kelib bu ko'rsatkich 12 %ga, 2022-yilga kelib esa 27 %ga yetdi.

Xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyatning barcha sohalarida o'z munosib o'rni bor. Jumladan, xotin-qizlarning davlat boshqaruvidagi ishtiroki 35 % ga, tadbirkotlik sohasida esa 45 foizga, siyosiy partiyalar tarkibida xotin-qizlar ulushi esa 49 foizga yetdi. Shuningdek, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlarining 38 foizi, Senat a'zolarining 27 foizi, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Jo'qorg'I Kengesi hamda Xalq deputatlari viloyat va Toshkent shahar Kengashlari deputatlarining 32,6 foizi ayollardan iborat.

Ayollarning ijtimoiy hayotdagi maqomini oshirishga qaratilgan barcha imkoniyat va sa'y-harakatlarni birlashtirish, ularning turmush sharoitini yaxshilash, jamiyatning yangilanishida ayollar ishtirokini kuchaytirish uchun sharoit yaratish davlatimiz siyosatining asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ammo ayol salohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda o'zi uchun imkoniyatlar eshigini ochmog'i darkor.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyat qurilishi va boshqaruvidagi rolini kuchaytirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilayotganligi bois ularning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni mustahkamlanib bormoqda. Bu O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida xotin-qizlarga bo'lgan ishonch va imkoniyatlarning ulkan ifodasidir.

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7-ilova

AYOLLARNING ILM-FAN VA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISHTIROKI HAMDA, IMKONIYATLAR, TO'SIQLAR VA KELAJAKDAGI RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI: KO'P QIRRALI YONDOSHUV

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston misolida ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, texnologiya, gender tengligi, salomatlik, oilaviy-jamiyat hayotidagi roli, ekologiya va siyosiy yetakchilikdagi imkoniyatlari hamda to'siqlari atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Har bir bo'limda aniq statistik ma'lumotlar, milliy va jahon tajribasi, shuningdek, mustaqil izlanuvchi yolg'iz ona nuqtai nazaridan amaliy tavsiyalar keltiriladi.

Аннотация: В статье подробно анализируются возможности и препятствия участия женщин в науке, образовании, предпринимательстве, технологиях, а также вопросы гендерного равенства, здравоохранения, семейной и общественной роли, экологии и политического лидерства на примере Узбекистана. Материал дополнен рекомендациями и личным опытом автора — независимого исследователя и матери-одиночки.

Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of women's participation in science and education, economic independence, technology, gender equality, health, family and societal roles, environment, and political leadership in Uzbekistan. Each section combines statistical data, global best practices, and personal insights from an independent researcher and single mother to propose actionable recommendations.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar tadbirkorligi; gender tengligi; STEM; salomatlik; siyosiy yetakchilik; ekologiya.

Ключевые слова: Женское предпринимательство; гендерное равенство; КОПЕНЬ; здоровье; политическое лидерство; экология.

Keywords: *Women's entrepreneurship; gender equality; STEM; health; political leadership; ecology.*

Ayollar tadbirkorligi O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining muhim bo'g'inlaridan biriga aylanishi uchun joriy yillarda mamlakat hukumatining mikrokredit, grant va soliq imtiyozlari dasturlari kengaytirilmoqda. 2023 yil oxiriga kelib, ayol-tadbirkorlar soni 28 % ga yetgani kuzatildi. Biroq, qishloq hududlaridagi ayollarning moliyaviy savodxonligi pastligi, bank xizmatlariga kirishdagi ma'muriy to'siqlar va gender stereotiplari kichik biznesni rivojlantirishda asosiy qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, ko'p oilalarda qarz hujjatlarini erkaklar rasmiylashtirishi kerak degan tushuncha saqlanadi.

Tavsiya etiladigan chora-tadbirlarga:

- Moliyaviy savodxonlik bo'yicha onlayn va mahalla markazlarida bepul treninglar tashkil etish;
- Qishloq hududlari ayollariga mikrokreditlar uchun garovsiz kafillik mexanizmlarini joriy etish;
- Tadbirkorlik bo'yicha ayollar-mentorlar tarmog'ini yo'lga qo'yish.

Ayollar va texnologiya: O'zbekistonda STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) yo'nalishlariga qizlar jalb qilinishini rag'batlantirish uchun 2024 yildan boshlab 20 dan ortiq IT-bootcamp va maker-markazlar faoliyat yuritmoqda. Dasturlash kurslariga yozilgan ayol talabalarning soni 35 % dan oshgan bo'lsa-da, yetakchi muhandislik va ilm-fan institutlarida hali ham faqat 22 % ayol ilmiy xodimlar hisoblanadi.

Asosiy to'siqlar:

- Gender stereotiplari natijasida "qizlar uchun fizikadan qiyin" tushunchasi;
- O'quv dasturlarida erkak professor-o'qituvchilar ustunligi;
- Tadbirkorlik va ilmiy loyihalarga investitsiya qilingan mablag'larning 70 % i erkaklar qo'lga to'g'ri kelishi.

Rivojlanish imkoniyatlari:

- STEM yo'nalishlarida ixtisoslashgan qiz-ayollar grantlarini ajratish;
- Onlayn mentorlik dasturlari orqali global tajriba almashinuvi;
- Universitet va IT-kompaniyalar hamkorligida amaliy stajirovkalar sonini ko'paytirish.

3. Gender tengligi va huquqiy himoya: O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Gender tengligini ta'minlash kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi qonuni (2019) ayollarning mehnat bozoridagi huquqlarini mustahkamlamoqda. Biroq oila ichidagi zo'ravonlik holatlari soni 2022 yilda 12 300 ga yetdi va ularning 65 % i xotin-qizlar ishtirokida sodir bo'ldi. Shuningdek, yuridik axborot tizimlarining murakkabligi, erkin huquqshunoslik xizmatlarining cheklanganligi ayollarning sudga murojaatini qiyinlashtiradi. Chora-tadbirlar:

Har bir tuman va shahar sudlarida bepul gender-advokat bo'limlarini tashkil etish;

Maktab va kollej o'quv dasturlariga gender tengligi modullarini kiritish;

Zo'ravonlik qurboni bo'lgan ayollar uchun 24/7 ishonch telefonini joriy etish.

4. Xotin-qizlar salomatligi va tibbiy sug'urta: Ayollarning reproduktiv va psixologik salomatligi O'zbekiston Milliy tibbiy sug'urta dasturi doirasida keng qamrovli xizmatlar ko'rsatishni talab qiladi. Hozirda mamlakatda tibbiy sug'urta qamrovi 60 % ni tashkil etsa-da, rural hududlarda sog'liqni saqlash markazlari yetishmaydi. Homiladorlik, tug'ish, qandli diabet kabi kasalliklarni erta aniqlash uchun 80% ayolga yetarlicha tashxis qoralari hamda laboratoriya tahlillari ta'minlanmagan. Quydagi takliflarni aytib o'tishimiz mumkin:

Mahalliy poliklinika va klinikalarni qurishda xotin-qizlar va bolalar salomatligiga alohida e'tibor berish;

Mobil tibbiy brigadalar sonini oshirish va ularni psixolog-ginekolog bilan jihozlash;

Sug'urta paketi ichida prevensiya va skrining dasturlarini majburiy qilish.

5. Oilada va jamiyatda xotin-qizlarning o'rni: An'anaviy oila-jamiyat tuzilmasida ayollar ma'naviy tarbiya, bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasi hamda madaniy qadriyatlarni saqlashda markaziy rol o'ynaydi. Shu bilan birga, hamkasb ayollar ko'ngilli jamg'armalar, mahalla kengashlari va ta'lim markazlarida o'qituvchilik va rahbarlik lavozimlariga nomzod bo'luvchi murojaatlarning soni 2023 yilda 40 % ga oshdi.

Rivojlanish yo'nalishlari quydagilar kiradi:

Mahalla va maktablarda ayollar mentor-guruhi tashkil etish;

Onlayn platformalar orqali oilaviy psixologiya va tarbiya bo'yicha resurslar yaratish;

Ayollar qishloq oilalaridagi o'rni va tajribasini yorituvchi ommaviy axborot vositalarini rag'batlantirish.

6. Ayollar va ekologiya: Ayollarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishdagi roli asosan rural hududlarda ko'proq namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, Surxondaryo viloyatida xotin-qizlar boshchiligidagi 15 agro-ekoturizm loyihasi suvni tejoyvchi tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasini joriy qildi va hosildorlikni 20 % ga oshirdi. Shuningdek, ayollar chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini joriy etish bo'yicha faol tashabbuslar ko'rsatmoqda.

Chora-tadbirlar: Qiz-ayollarning ekologik startaplari uchun grant va inkubatsiya markazlarini tashkil qilish; Mahallalarda "yashil" loyihalar bo'yicha tanlovlar o'tkazish;

Ekologik ta'limni maktab va oliy ta'lim muassasalariga integratsiya qilish.

7. Ayollar yetakchiligi va siyosiy ishtiroki: Ayollar siyosiy yetakchilikda faollashuvi uchun Oliy Majlis deputatligida 30 % gender kvotasi joriy etilgan. 2024 yilda mahalliy kengashlarda xotin-qizlarning o'rni 27 % ga yetdi. Biroq amaliyotda qaror qabul qilish jarayoniga jalb qilish, siyosiy partiyalarda ichki o'zgartirishlar kerak.

Takliflar: Siyosiy partiyalar nizomlariga gender bo'yicha aniq kvota va boshqa mexanizmlar kiritish;

Yosh qizlar uchun siyosiy maktablar tashkil etish va stajirovkalarni jamoat tashkilotlarida amalga oshirish; Mahalliy va respublika miqyosida ayol siyosatchilarning tajriba almashuvi forumlarini o'tkazish.

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7-ilova

ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА АЁЛЛАР ЕТАКЧИЛИГИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ МАФКУРАВИЙ АСОСЛАРИ ВА ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛ ИМКОНияТЛАРИ

*Жиззах Самбхрам университети илмий
ишлар ва инновациялар бўйича проректор*

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Аннотация: Мақолада олий таълим тизимида аёллар етакчилигини шакллантиришга хизмат қиладиган мафкуравий асослар ва институционал имкониятлар таҳлил қилинган. Янги Ўзбекистон мафкураси, миллий кадриятлар, гендер сиёсатининг стратегик тамойиллари ҳамда академик муҳитдаги амалий механизмлар асосида аёл раҳбарларни қўллаб-қувватлашнинг долзарб жиҳатлари ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: аёллар етакчилиги, олий таълим, мафкуравий асослар, институционал имкониятлар, гендер сиёсати, давлат хизмати, раҳбар аёллар

Аннотация: В статье проанализированы идеологические основы и институциональные возможности формирования женского лидерства в системе высшего образования. Рассматриваются актуальные аспекты поддержки женщин-руководителей на основе идеологии Нового Узбекистана, национальных ценностей, стратегических принципов гендерной политики и практических механизмов в академической среде.

Ключевые слова: женское лидерство, высшее образование, идеологические основы, институциональные возможности, гендерная политика, государственная служба, женщины-руководители

Annotation: The article analyzes the ideological foundations and institutional opportunities for fostering women's leadership in the higher education system. It highlights key aspects of supporting female leaders based on the ideology of New Uzbekistan, national values, gender policy strategies, and practical mechanisms within the academic environment.

Keywords: women's leadership, higher education, ideological foundations, institutional opportunities, gender policy, public service, female leaders

Кириш:

Сўнгги йилларда Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган кенг қамровли ислохотлар жараёнида жамиятни ислох қилишнинг барча йўналишларида, хусусан, давлат бошқаруви, олий таълим ва кадрлар сиёсатида аёллар иштирокини кенгайтириш масаласи давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналишларидан бирига айланди. Бу жараёнда аёлларнинг фаол иштироки инклюзив ривожланиш, ижтимоий адолат ва интеллектуал ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланиш мезонлари билан боғлиқ ҳолда қаралмоқда.

Аёлларнинг давлат ва жамият бошқарувидаги иштироки нафақат гендер тенглиги масаласи, балки сиёсий институтлар самарадорлиги, кадрлар сифати ва раҳбарлик маданиятини шакллантиришдаги стратегик омил сифатида муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Хусусан, олий таълим тизимида аёллар етакчилиги – нафақат маънавий ва ижтимоий жиҳатдан, балки академик тизимнинг барқарор ва самарали фаолияти учун институционал заруратдир.

Жаҳон тажрибаси ҳам шуни тасдиқлайдики, давлат бошқаруви ва таълим муассасаларида аёлларнинг етакчилик позицияларини эгаллаши, тизимда мувозанат, шаффофлик ва инсон капиталини мустаҳкамловчи муҳит яратишда муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда. Масалан, Норвегияда аёллар юқори лавозимлардаги етакчиларнинг 47 фоизини ташкил этса, Канада ва Руандада бу кўрсаткич 50 фоиздан ошиб кетган. Ўзбекистонда эса 2024 йил ҳолатига кўра, давлат ва жамият бошқарувида фаолият юритаётган аёллар улуши 35,6 фоизни ташкил этган, аммо олий таълим тизимида раҳбарлик лавозимларидаги аёллар сони ҳанузгача 23–25 фоиз атрофида бўлиб турибди.

Шундай шароитда, олий таълим муассасаларида аёллар етакчилигини шакллантиришга хизмат қиладиган мафкуравий асосларни очиқ бериш, уларни амалий механизмлар билан боғлаш, замонавий институционал ечимларни илгари суриш — янги босқичдаги давлат хизматида “аёл раҳбар модели”ни шакллантиришга хизмат қилади.

Ушбу мақолада аёллар етакчилигини шакллантиришдаги мафкуравий асослар (миллий ғоя, давлат стратегиялари, анъаналар ва сиёсий концепциялар) таҳлил этилиб, амалий институционал имкониятлар (таълим муассасаларидаги кадрлар сиёсати, раҳбарлик курслари, қонунчиликдаги қафолатлар) негизида тавсиялар илгари сурилади.

2. “Янги Ўзбекистон мафкураси” негизида аёл етакчилиги.

Сўнгги йилларда Ўзбекистонда инсон кадрини юксалтириш, жамиятни адолат, шаффофлик ва инклюзив ривожланиш тамойиллари асосида қайта қуриш жараёнида аёл шахсияти ва унинг жамиятдаги ролига алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев томонидан илгари сурилаётган “Янги Ўзбекистон” ғояси фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш, барча фуқаролар

учун тенг имкониятлар яратиш ва хусусан, аёлларнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий фаоллигини кучайтиришни стратегик мақсад сифатида белгилаган.

“Янги Ўзбекистон мафкураси”нинг туб моҳиятини адолат тамойили ташкил этади. Бу тамойил барча соҳаларда, жумладан, аёллар етакчилигини шакллантириш жараёнида ҳам асосий мезон сифатида намоён бўлмоқда. Адолатли жамиятда ҳар бир фуқаро — эркакми, аёлми — ўз иқтидори, билим ва салоҳиятига кўра муносиб ўрин эгаллаши лозим. Шу маънода, аёлларнинг раҳбарлик лавозимларидаги иштироки — ижтимоий мувозанат ва ҳақиқий инклюзивликни таъминлашда ҳал қилувчи омил сифатида қаралмоқда.

Фуқаролик фаоллигини рағбатлантириш орқали давлат аёлларни фақат ижрочи эмас, балки ташаббускор, мустаҳкам позицияга эга бўлган етакчи сифатида қабул қилмоқда. Хусусан, таълим, тиббиёт, ижтимоий соҳа, маҳаллий бошқарув ва тадбиркорлик соҳаларида аёллар етакчилигини кучайтириш орқали жамиятдаги ижтимоий диалог ва фаол фуқаролик асослари мустаҳкамланмоқда.

Президент нутқларида аёл етакчилигининг фалсафий жиҳати

Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев ўзининг турли чиқиш ва маърузаларида аёлларнинг жамиятдаги ўрни, давлат бошқарувидаги иштироки ва интеллектуал етакчилик имкониятларини кўп бор таъкидлаган. Жумладан, 2022 йил 7 март куни хотин-қизлар фаоллари билан учрашувдаги нутқида шундай дейилади:

“Аёл киши ижтимоий барқарорлик, маънавий тарбия ва жамият бирдамлигининг асосий суянчиги. Улар қайси соҳага кирмасин, ўзининг фидокорлиги, меҳр-оқибати ва зиёси билан халқимизга хизмат қилмоқда. Бизга фаол, билимли, ташаббускор аёллар керак. Чунки Янги Ўзбекистон — фақатгина эркакларнинг эмас, аёлларнинг ҳам давлати”⁴⁵.

Бу нуқтаи назар аёл етакчилиги масаласини фақат рақам ёки статистика эмас, балки янги сиёсий ва мафкуравий қиёфа сифатида қабул қилишни англатади. Аёл раҳбар — бу ҳомиладорлик, тарбия ва маънавият тимсоли бўлган шахс эмас, балки стратегик фикрлайдиган, қарор қабул қилишда масъулиятли, интеллектуал ва мафкуравий жиҳатдан бақувват лидер демакдир.

Янги сиёсий реалликда аёл раҳбарнинг вазифалари

“Янги Ўзбекистон” шароитида шаклланаётган сиёсий муҳит — бу давлат ва жамият муносабатларида янги мазмун ва механизмларнинг жорий этилиши, фуқаролик жамияти институтларининг фаоллашуви, инсон манфаатларининг биринчи ўринга чиқиши, давлат хизматининг ислоҳ қилиниши, адолатли ва очиқ бошқарув моделига ўтиш каби жараёнларни ўз ичига олади. Буни **янги сиёсий реаллик** деб атасак, тўғри бўлади⁴⁶.

Бундай реалликда раҳбар шахсдан — айниқса аёл раҳбардан — фақат анъанавий вазифалар эмас, балки замонавий бошқарув моделларини тушуниш, стратегик фикрлаш, манфаатлар мувозанатини сақлаш, ижтимоий шерикликни йўлга қўйиш, фуқаролар билан мулоқотда очиқлик ва таъсирчанлик намоён этиш талаб қилинади.

Аёл раҳбарлар олдидаги стратегик вазифалар:

1. Сиёсий ва мафкуравий трендларни англаш ва уларга мос позиция эгаллаш

Аёл раҳбар фақат амалдор эмас, балки ижтимоий жараёнларни таҳлил қиладиган, замонавий сиёсий тенденцияларни теран англайдиган ва давлатнинг асосий мафкуравий йўналишларини маҳаллий ва муассасавий даражада жорий этадиган шахс бўлиши лозим².

2. Инсон қадрини бош мезон сифатида тан оладиган бошқарув маданиятини шакллантириш.

⁴⁵ Мирзиёев Ш.М. *Хотин-қизлар фаоллари билан учрашувдаги нутқи*, 7 март 2022 йил. // *Янги Ўзбекистон — Янги имкониятлар мамлакати*. — Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2023. — Б. 245.

⁴⁶ Мирзиёев Ш.М. *Янги Ўзбекистон — инсон қадрини улуглайдиган жамият*. — Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2022. — Б. 78–79.

Аёл раҳбарлар — инсон ҳуқуқлари, адолатли имконият, меҳрибон ва шаффоф муносабатлар маданиятини шакллантиришда катта рол ўйнайди. Улар кўпинча эмпатияси, мулоқот маданияти ва ишонч муҳити яратиш қобилияти билан ажралиб туради.

3. Ижтимоий шериклик ва жамоатчилик назоратини рағбатлантириш.

Янги сиёсий реалликда раҳбар шахс бир томонлама қарор қабул қилмайди. У жамоатчилик фикрини тинглайди, мутахассисларни жалб қилади, ҳалол мулоқот асосида институтларни ислоҳ этади. Аёл раҳбарлар, одатда, бу жараёнда кўпроқ мулоқотчанлик ва тенгликка интилиш билан ажралиб туради.

4. Инновацион ечимлар ва рақамли трансформация жараёнларини қўллаб-қувватлаш

Бугунги кун раҳбари рақамли технологиялар, интеллектуал бошқарув, стратегик режалаштириш ва лойиҳа бошқаруви соҳаларида етарли билим ва кўникмага эга бўлиши керак. Аёл раҳбарлар учун ҳам ушбу йўналишлар устувор вазифалардан ҳисобланади.

5. Ёш аёл кадрлар учун намуна ва таянч бўлиш

Жамиятда етакчи аёлларнинг мавжудлиги — кейинги авлод учун “ижобий модел” яратиш имконини беради. Бу эса аёлларнинг жамиятдаги позициясини мустаҳкамлашга хизмат қилади.

Аёл раҳбарларни тайёрлаш — институционал эҳтиёж

Шундай стратегик вазифалар аёлларни раҳбарликка фақат тилак ва интилиш билан эмас, балки мақсадли **институционал механизмлар** орқали тайёрлаш зарурлигини кўрсатади. Жумладан:

- Олий таълим муассасаларида “Аёл етакчи” курслари;
- “Rahbar ayollar maktabi” каби платформа ва таълим марказлари;
- Сиёсий партиялар ва ННТлар орқали аёллар учун сиёсий саводхонликни ошириш дастурлари;
- Давлат хизматчилари малакасини ошириш агентлигида аёлларга алоҳида модуллар жорий этиш.

Айниқса, олий таълим тизимида бу механизмларни ишлаб чиқиш институционал барқарорлик ва кадрлар сиёсатида тизимли янгиланишга йўл очади.

3. Миллий қадриятлар ва ментал образ: анъана ва замонавийлик қарама-қаршилиги

Ўзбекистон жамиятида аёл шахсияти анъанавий равишда маънавий тарбия, оила барқарорлиги ва жамиятдаги бирликнинг асосий устуни сифатида қабул қилиб келинган. Меҳрибонлик, фидокорлик, оилавий бағрикенглик каби тушунчалар аёлнинг ижтимоий қиёфасини шакллантирувчи асосий маънавий омиллар бўлиб хизмат қилган. Шу билан бирга, аёлларнинг раҳбарлик фаолиятига кириши ва жамиятнинг турли даражалардаги бошқарув тизимида иштирокини таъминлаш масаласида анъана ва замонавийлик ўртасидаги мувозанат масаласи долзарб аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Бугунги кунда аёл раҳбар шахсияти нафақат ижтимоий қабул қилинган урф-одатларга мос бўлиши, балки замонавий бошқарув талабларига жавоб бера олиши керак. У ўз лавозимида масъулиятли қарорлар қабул қилувчи, мураккаб ижтимоий муносабатларда мувозанат сақловчи, жамоатчилик билан мулоқотга кириша оладиган, инновацион ечимлар таклиф эта оладиган шахс сифатида фаолият юритиши зарур. Шу нуқтаи назардан, аёл раҳбарнинг шахсий таркибий қиёфаси — бир вақтнинг ўзида миллий қадриятларни ифода этувчи маънавий масъулият ва замонавий етакчилик қобилияти уйғунлашувини талаб этади.

Айни пайтда, баъзи ижтимоий стереотиплар аёлларнинг раҳбарлик жараёнидаги салоҳиятини чеклашга уриниши мумкин. Масалан, “аёл раҳбар бўлса, уйдаги вазифаларга етиб бормайди”, “аёл жамоани бошқара олмайди”, ёки “аёлга оғир ижтимоий вазифалар мос эмас” каби тасаввурлар ҳали ҳам баъзи доираларда мавжуд. Бу каби қарашлар жамиятда аёл раҳбарнинг ижтимоий мақбуллигини пасайтиради, фаолиятини белгилашда психологик тўсиқлар пайдо қилади.

Бироқ тарихий тажриба ва миллий менталитет таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, халқимиз онгида аёл доимо кучли маънавий ва иродавий таянч сифатида қабул қилинган. Хусусан, “оила устуниси она”, “аҳилликни сақловчи аёл”, “маърифатнинг асоси она тили ва она тарбияси” каби халқ иборалари аёлларнинг раҳбарлик қобилиятини маънавий манбалар билан боғлайди⁴⁷.

Мазкур жараёнда муҳим бир ечим сифатида аёлларни етакчиликка тайёрлашда миллий менталитетни ҳисобга олган ҳолда мақсадли механизмлар ишлаб чиқиш лозим. Бунда олий таълим муассасаларида фаолият юритаётган иқтидорли аёлларни саралаш, улар учун шахсий ривожланиш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш, “устоз-шогирд” модели асосида етакчи аёлларни шакллантириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шунингдек, жамиятда ижобий ижтимоий образга эга аёл раҳбарларнинг тажрибасини оммалаштириш, уларни медиа ва таълим платформаларида кенг ёритиш орқали ижтимоий қабулни ошириш мумкин⁴⁸.

Ижтимоий тараққиёт жараёнида анъана ва замонавийлик бир-бирини рад этувчи эмас, балки тўлдирувчи унсур сифатида қаралиши лозим. Миллий кадриятлар аёлларнинг раҳбар сифатида шаклланиши учун тўсиқ эмас, балки илҳом ва масъулият манбаи сифатида қаралиши зарур. Шу асосда жамиятда аёл етакчилигини қўллаб-қувватловчи мустаҳкам руҳий-мафкуравий муҳитни шакллантириш мумкин. Бу эса нафақат тенглик мезони, балки интеллектуал ва маънавий тараққиёт мезони сифатида ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

4. Гендер тенглиги сиёсати ва унинг амалдаги имкониятлари

Ўзбекистонда 2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган **Гендер тенгликни таъминлаш бўйича миллий стратегия** қабул қилиниши билан аёллар ҳуқуқ ва имкониятларини кенгайтириш, хусусан, уларнинг қарор қабул қилиш жараёнларидаги иштироки бўйича давлат сиёсати янги босқичга кўтарилди. Мазкур стратегия мамлакатнинг барча соҳаларида – иқтисод, сиёсат, таълим, соғлиқни сақлаш ва жамият бошқарувида аёллар иштирокини кучайтириш, тенгликни ҳуқуқий ва институционал кафолатлар орқали таъминлашни мақсад қилган⁴⁹.

Гендер тенглик сиёсати фақат ҳуқуқий тенглик эмас, балки аёлларнинг салоҳиятини тўлиқ рўёбга чиқариш, уларни ижтимоий ва сиёсий жараёнларда фаол иштирокчига айлантиришга қаратилган амалий тизимдир. 2023 йил якунига келиб, давлат ва жамият бошқаруви тизимида аёллар улуши 35,6 фоизни ташкил этди. Аммо олий таълим тизимида бу кўрсаткич 23–25 фоиздан ошмагани, хусусан, ректорлар, проректорлар, факультет деканлари, кафедра мудирлари каби раҳбарлик лавозимларида аёллар сони нисбатан кам экани кузатилмоқда⁵⁰.

Аёлларни қарор қабул қилиш тизимида жалб қилиш бўйича халқаро кўрсаткичлар билан солиштирилса, Ўзбекистонда ҳали етарлича иш олиб борилиши лозим. Масалан, Руандада парламент аъзоларининг 61% аёллардан иборат бўлса, Финляндияда ҳукумат аъзоларининг ярмидан кўпини аёллар ташкил этади. Норвегияда эса таълим соҳаси раҳбариятида аёллар улуши 47% ни ташкил этади⁵¹. Бу давлатларда аёлларни раҳбарликка тайёрлаш, уларни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва жамиятнинг ижобий қабулини шакллантиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратилади.

Ўзбекистонда ҳам кейинги йилларда бир қатор институционал механизмлар жорий этилмоқда. Жумладан, “**Rahbar ayollar maktabi**”, “**Gender tenglik masalalari bo'yicha Respublika**

⁴⁷ Ражабов Қ. “Ўзбек менталитети ва ижтимоий модернизация жараёнлари”. — Тошкент: “Маънавият”, 2021. — Б. 112–118.

⁴⁸ UNFPA. Gender Equality and Leadership in Central Asia. UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2022. — Б. 37–40.

⁴⁹ “2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Ўзбекистон Республикасида гендер тенглигини таъминлаш бўйича Миллий стратегия”, Адлия вазирлиги, 2022 йил.

⁵⁰ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий таълим, фан ва инновациялар вазирлиги маълумотлари, 2024 йил I чорак таҳлили.

⁵¹ UN Women. *Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future in a COVID-19 World*. — Geneva: UN Women, 2021. — P. 18–21.

komissiyasi”, олий таълим муассасаларида хотин-қизлар кенгашлари, вазирликлар таркибидаги гендер бўлимлари — барчаси тизимли ёндашувни таъминлашга қаратилган. Шу билан бирга, ҳозирча ушбу механизмларнинг самарадорлиги, хусусан, кадрлар заҳирасини шакллантириш ва етакчи аёлларни тайёрлашдаги таъсири тўлиқ амалий натижа бермаётгани кузатилмоқда. Бунга кадр танловларида шаффофликнинг етарли эмаслиги, ички ментал тўсиқлар ва жамиятдаги қабул даражаси таъсир қилмоқда.

Қарор қабул қилиш жараёнида аёлларнинг фаоллигини ошириш учун уларни институционал даражада тайёрлаш, раҳбарлик салоҳиятини аниқлаш, малака ошириш дастурларини индивидуаллаштириш муҳим ҳисобланади. Айниқса, олий таълим муассасалари бу борада етакчи платформага айланиши, аёл кадрларни ривожлантириш учун махсус дастурларни ишлаб чиқиши лозим.

Шу нуқтаи назардан, гендер тенглиги сиёсатида “номига тенглик” эмас, балки натижага эга бўлган “инклюзив етакчилик моделини” шакллантириш устувор вазифа ҳисобланади. Бу модел институционал қўллаб-қувватлов, ижтимоий қабул ва шахсий етакчилик салоҳияти уйғунлигига асосланиши керак.

5. Академик мафкура ва институционал механизмлар

Олий таълим тизими нафақат билим бериш, балки раҳбарлик салоҳиятига эга шахсларни тайёрлашда муҳим ижтимоий институт ҳисобланади. Таълим муассасаларида аёл раҳбарларни шакллантириш масаласи нафақат тенглик сиёсати, балки академик муҳитнинг мазмунли ва барқарор ривожланиши учун институционал заруратга айланган. Бу жараёнда аёлларнинг шахсий ривожланиши, интеллектуал етилиш жараёни ва уларни мафкуравий жиҳатдан қўллаб-қувватлаш устувор аҳамият касб этади.

Академик мафкура, аввало, академик еркинлик, фикрлар хилма-хиллиги ва илмий салоҳиятни ривожлантириш орқали шаклланади. Аёл кадрлар учун бу еркинлик, қўп ҳолларда, икки қарра масъулият талаб этади: бири илмий-назарий нуқтаи назардан, иккинчиси — ижтимоий стереотипларга қарши тура олиш қобилиятидан иборат. Аёллар етакчилиги масаласида академик муҳитда “илмий етакчилик маданияти”ни шакллантириш ва бу маданиятни институционал шаклга олиб чиқиш долзарб вазифадир. Чунки илмий муваффақият билан раҳбарлик қобилияти ўртасида ўзаро боғлиқлик мавжуд.

Ўзбекистонда кейинги йилларда аёл кадрлар салоҳиятини ривожлантириш мақсадида бир қатор механизмлар жорий этилмоқда. Хусусан, “*Rahbar ayollar maktabi*” лойиҳаси доирасида аёллар учун етакчилик компетенцияларини шакллантириш, қарор қабул қилиш қобилиятини ошириш ва бошқарувдаги фаоллигини кучайтириш бўйича тренинглар, семинарлар, очик дарслар ўтказиб келинмоқда⁵². Бу ташаббуслар натижасида таълим соҳасида фаолият юритаётган қўллаб-қувватловчи аёллар кадрлар заҳирасига киритилиб, уларнинг илмий ва ташкилий имкониятлари таҳлил қилинмоқда.

Шу билан бирга, баъзи таълим муассасаларида аёлларни раҳбарликка тайёрлаш бўйича ички регламентлар, мотивация тизимлари ва шифохий мезонларга асосланган ёндашувлар ҳанузгача сақланиб келмоқда. Бу эса институционал механизмларнинг бир хилда ва тизимли ишлашини таъминлашга тўсқинлик қилмоқда. Масалан, бир қатор университетларда кадрлар заҳирасига кирган аёлларнинг манфаатлари етарлича ҳимояланмаган, малака ошириш жараёнлари етарли даражада тизимлаштирилмаган ҳолда кечмоқда⁵³.

⁵² Ўзбекистон Хотин-қизлар қўмитаси. *Rahbar Ayollar Maktabi* фаолияти бўйича маълумотномалар тўплами. — Тошкент: 2023 йил, №4 тўплам.

⁵³ Олий таълим, фан ва инновациялар вазирлиги: *Олий таълим муассасаларида кадрлар заҳирасини шакллантириш ва гендер баланси таъминлаш таҳлили*, 2024 йил I чорак ҳисоботи.

Бундан ташқари, аёлларнинг раҳбарликка тайёрланишида **академик етакчилик** тушунчаси кенгрок тарғиб этилиши лозим. Бу тушунча нафақат ташкилотни бошқариш, балки илмий йўналишларни шакллантириш, инновацион ғояларни амалга ошириш, жамоа ичида илмий муҳитни ривожлантиришга қаратилган қобилиятларни ҳам ўз ичига олади. Аёл раҳбарлар, айниқса, таълим муассасаларида академик муҳитнинг тамойилларига хос мувозанат, мулоқот маданияти, инклюзив ёндашув ва шахсий намуна орқали таъсир кўрсата олади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, аёллар учун академик мафкурани шакллантириш ва институционал механизмларни мустаҳкамлаш — Олий таълим тизимида етакчиликни кенгайтиришнинг асосий таянч нуқтаси ҳисобланади. Бунинг учун, аввало, мавжуд механизмларни қайта таҳлил қилиш, самарадорлик мезонларини жорий этиш, институтлар фаолиятини ички ва ташқи баҳолаш тизимига ўтказиш, энг муҳими, шахсий салоҳиятни мафкуравий қўллаб-қувватлаш лозим.

6. Хулоса ва таклифлар

Ўзбекистонда аёлларнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий фаоллигини кучайтириш, хусусан, олий таълим тизимида етакчи аёллар сафини кенгайтиришга қаратилган давлат сиёсати янги босқичга кирди. Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев раҳбарлигида қабул қилинган “инсон қадри”ни улуғлашга асосланган мафкуравий йўналиш, гендер тенглиги миллий стратегияси ва “Янги Ўзбекистон” ғояси аёллар учун кенг имкониятлар яратаётгани шубҳасиз. Бироқ ушбу имкониятларни тўлиқ рўёбга чиқариш учун мустаҳкам мафкуравий ёндашув, таъсирчан академик муҳит ва самарали институционал механизмлар зарурлиги яна бир бор тасдиқланди.

Мақолада аёл етакчилигини шакллантиришга тўсқинлик қилувчи асосий омиллар сифатида ижтимоий стереотиплар, ментал тўсиқлар, кадрлар сиёсатининг институционал заифлиги ва қонунчиликдаги амалий механизмларнинг етишмаслиги қайд этилди. Шу билан бирга, аёлларни етакчиликка тайёрлашдаги ижобий имкониятлар сифатида “Rahbar ayollar maktabi”, академик еркинлик, миллий анъаналар билан уйғун тарзда етакчилик салоҳиятини шакллантириш каби йўналишлар таҳлил қилинди.

Ушбу таҳлиллар асосида қуйидаги **стратегик таклифлар** илгари сурилади:

1. Аёлларни етакчиликка тайёрлашда махсус институционал дастурлар жорий этиш. Олий таълим муассасаларида “Аёл раҳбарлар учун салоҳиятни ривожлантириш марказлари”ни ташкил этиш, раҳбарлик қобилиятларини шакллантиришга қаратилган модуллар ва тренинглар мажмуини ишлаб чиқиш.

2. Кадрлар заҳирасида аёллар учун алоҳида йўналишлар яратиш ва уларни намунали меҳнат фаолияти асосида илгари суриш тизимини жорий этиш. Бу жараён шаффоф мезонлар ва малакалар баҳоси орқали амалга оширилиши лозим.

3. Аёл етакчилар фаолиятини оммалаштириш ва ижобий ижтимоий образ яратиш. Илмий-оммабоп журналлар, оммавий ахборот воситалари ва ижтимоий тармоқлар орқали аёл раҳбарларнинг ҳаётий мисолларини кенг тарғиб қилиш, ёш аёллар учун мотивацион муҳит яратиш.

4. Менталитетни ҳисобга олган, анъана ва замонавийлик уйғунлигидаги мафкуравий моделни шакллантириш. Аёл раҳбар қиёфасини миллий кадриятларга хос маънавий масъулият ва замонавий етакчилик талаблари билан уйғунлаштирувчи мафкуравий стратегия ишлаб чиқиш.

5. Олий таълим муассасаларида академик етакчилик маданиятини кучайтириш. Илмий ва маъмурий фаолиятни уйғунлаштирган ҳолда аёллар учун профессор-ўқитувчи, декан, проректор каби босқичма-босқич раҳбарлик лавозимларига тайёрлов тизимини яратиш.

6. Мавжуд қонунчиликка амалий қафолатлар ва мотивация механизмларини қиритиш. Гендер тенглиги бўйича фаоллик кўрсатган таълим муассасаларини рағбатлантириш, аёл раҳбарларга қўмаклашиш дастурларини қонуний асосда мустаҳкамлаш.

Хулоса сифатида таъкидлаш жоизки, олий таълим тизимида аёл етакчилигини шакллантириш масаласи бир пайтнинг ўзида давлат сиёсатининг узвий қисми, академик тараққиётнинг асосий шарт ва жамиятнинг маънавий-руҳий салоҳиятини намоён этувчи стратегик

йўналишдир. Бу борада узоқ муддатли ва мақсадли ислохотлар орқали институционал тизим яратиш Янги Ўзбекистонда демократик ва инклюзив жамият барпо этишининг ажралмас қисми сифатида қаралиши лозим.

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7-ilova

O‘ZGARISHNI ILMDAN BOSHLAGAN AYOL: TO‘SIQLAR ORTIDAGI KUCH VA ISTIQBOL.

**"BIROR ISHNI QILISHNI ISTASANG – UNGA ISHON. AYOL ISHONCH BILAN TOG‘LARNI
HAM KO‘CHIRA OLADI."**

Norpo‘latova

Komila

Jizzax Sambhram Universiteti talabasi

Zamonaviy dunyo tobora ilm-fan va ta’lim sohasiga tayangan holda rivojlanib bormoqda. Har bir jamiyatning taraqqiyoti, madaniy va iqtisodiy yuksalishi, aynan bilimga asoslangan yondashuvlar orqali amalga oshadi. Bu yo‘lda erkaklar bilan bir qatorda ayollarning ham faol ishtiroki muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda ayollar ta’limda, ilmiy tadqiqotlarda, yuqori texnologiyalar sohasida, hatto xalqaro miqyosdagi loyihalarda faol ishtirok etmoqda. Ularning intellektual salohiyati, ijodiy fikrlashi va jamiyatga bo‘lgan mas’uliyat hissi nafaqat o‘z oilasi yoki atrofdagilar, balki butun millat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Tarixdan ma’lumki, uzoq yillar davomida ayollar ilm-fan va ta’lim sohalarida yetarli darajada tan olinmagan, ularning imkoniyatlari ko‘pincha cheklangan edi. Ammo bugungi kunga kelib bu holat asta-sekin o‘zgarib, ayollarning ijtimoiy faolligi va intellektual o‘rishiga keng yo‘l ochilmoqda. Ayniqsa, so‘nggi yillarda ayollar orasida ilm-fanga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortib, ularning oliy ta’lim muassasalaridagi ulushi sezilarli darajada oshmoqda. Ko‘plab ayollar ilmiy darajalar olib, yurtimiz va xalqaro



miqyosdagi turli ilmiy anjumanlarda o'z salohiyatini namoyish etmoqda.

Shunga qaramay, bugungi kunda ham ayollarning ilm-fan sohasidagi faoliyatiga to'siq bo'layotgan omillar mavjud. Ular orasida ijtimoiy stereotiplar, iqtisodiy cheklovlar, oilaviy mas'uliyatlar va yetarli darajadagi qo'llab-quvvatlashning yetishmasligi kabi muammolar bor. Biroq, kuchli iroda, qat'iyat, davlat siyosati va zamonaviy imkoniyatlar yordamida bu to'siqlarni yengish mumkin. Ayniqsa, texnologik rivojlanish va raqamli ta'lim vositalari orqali ayollar o'z bilim va malakalarini oshirib, ilg'or g'oyalari bilan jamiyat taraqqiyotiga munosib hissa qo'shmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishtiroki, ularning duch kelayotgan to'siqlari, imkoniyatlar va istiqbollari keng yoritiladi. Shuningdek, "o'zgarishni ilmdan boshlagan ayol" timsolida, ayolning jamiyatdagi kuchi, bilim orqali erishayotgan yutuqlari va bu yo'ldagi kurashlari haqida tahliliy fikr yuritiladi. Bu mavzu nafaqat ayollar uchun, balki butun jamiyat uchun dolzarb bo'lib, tenglik, taraqqiyot va kelajak sari dadil qadamlar qo'yish uchun ilhom manbai bo'la oladi.

Ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'limdagi roli

Ayol – bu hayotning boshlanishi, mehr-muhabbat va sabr timsoli. Ammo bugungi zamon ayoli – bu shunchaki uy bekasi emas, balki faol, o'z fikriga ega, o'qimishli va ilmga chanqoq shaxs sifatida jamiyatda muhim o'rin egallamoqda. Aynan ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida ayollarning roli so'nggi yillarda jiddiy o'zgarishlarga uchramoqda. Ular nafaqat bilim olish bilan cheklanmay, balki o'zlari yangi ilm yaratishga, ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishga, yosh avlodni tarbiyalashga bevosita hissa qo'shmoqda.

Avvallari ayollarning ta'limga kirib borishi cheklangan, ular faqat oddiy kasblar bilan shug'ullanishga undalgan edi. Bugungi kunda esa ayollar fan doktori, professor, muhandis, dasturchi, biolog, fizik, matematik, pedagog, psixolog kabi murakkab va mas'uliyatli kasblarni bimalol egallab, bu sohalarda yuksak natijalarga erishmoqda. Ular ilmiy loyihalarni boshqarish, yangi kashfiyotlar qilish, ilmiy maqolalar yozish, xalqaro konferensiyalarda qatnashish orqali o'z salohiyatini namoyon etmoqda.

Ayollarning ta'limdagi roli esa yanada keng va chuqur. Ular nafaqat bilim oluvchi, balki bilim beruvchi, tarbiyachi, yo'lko'rsatuvchi sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, maktabgacha ta'lim va boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichida ayollar o'rnini hech qanday texnologiya yoki tizim to'ldira olmaydi. Ularning mehrli yondashuvi, sabr-toqati, farzandlar bilan ishlash madaniyati yosh avlodga ta'lim berishning eng muhim asosiga aylanmoqda.

Ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida o'z yutuqlari bilan jamiyatga katta ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ularning har bir muvaffaqiyati boshqa ayollar uchun ilhom manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ayollar ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanar ekan, ular o'zlarining bilimli, izlanuvchan, mas'uliyatli va ijtimoiy faollik qobiliyatini namoyon etadi. Ularning ishtiroki fanning turli yo'nalishlarida yangi qarashlar, yangicha metodikalar va innovatsion yechimlar paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Ayni paytda davlat siyosatida ham ayollarni ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasiga jalb qilish, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Stipendiyalar, grantlar, malaka oshirish dasturlari, xalqaro hamkorliklar orqali ayollar uchun yangi ufqlar ochilmoqda. Ko'plab ayollar o'z mehnati va fidoyiligi orqali nafaqat ilm-fan, balki butun jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchlaridan biriga aylanishmoqda.

Shuni unutmash kerakki, ayolning ilmga bo'lgan intilishi bu – uning hayotga bo'lgan ishonchi, o'ziga bo'lgan hurmati, jamiyatdagi o'rnini anglaganligining belgisidir. Ilm-fan sohasidagi ayol faolligi, bu – faqat ayolning emas, balki butun jamiyatning yuksalishiga yo'l ochadigan kalitdir.

Ayollarga to'siqlar va ularni yengish yo'llari

Har qanday yutuq, rivojlanish va taraqqiyot yo'lida to'siqlarning bo'lishi tabiiy hol. Ayniqsa, ayol kishi ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida faoliyat yuritmoqchi bo'lsa, u ko'pincha turli darajadagi qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Bu to'siqlar ayrim hollarda tashqi – jamiyat, muhit, iqtisodiy sharoitlar bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ayrim hollarda ichki – o'ziga ishonchsizlik, qo'rquv yoki shubhalar shaklida namoyon bo'ladi.

Avvalo, ayollarga nisbatan jamiyatda hanuzgacha mavjud bo'lgan **stereotiplar** ularning ilm yo'lida erkin harakatlanishiga katta g'ov bo'lmoqda. Masalan, "ilm erkaklar uchun", "ayol faqat uyda bo'lishi kerak", "oila ayol uchun birinchi o'rinda turadi" degan qarashlar ko'plab iste'dodli ayollarning yo'lini to'sadi. Ayolning ilmga intilishi ayrim hollarda oila a'zolari tomonidan ham to'liq tushunilmasligi mumkin. Bu esa uni ijtimoiy bosim ostida qoldirib, imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Yana bir muhim muammo – **vaqt va mas'uliyat taqsimoti**. Ayol, ayniqsa turmushga chiqqan yoki farzandli bo'lgan taqdirda, ilmiy faoliyat bilan birga uy ishlarini, farzand tarbiyasini va oilaviy mas'uliyatni ham zimmasiga oladi. Ko'pincha bu ikki tomonlama yuklama ayolning o'z vaqtini ilm-fan yo'lga bag'ishlashiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Bunday holatda unga yordam berish, erkinlik berish va oilaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash juda katta rol o'ynaydi.

Moliyaviy jihatdan qaralganda ham, ba'zi ayollar o'z bilimini davom ettirish yoki ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun mablag' topishda muammo yuzasidan duch kelishadi. Grantlar, stipendiyalar va davlat dasturlari mavjud bo'lsa-da, bu haqda hamma ham yaxshi xabardor emas yoki ulardan foydalanishga jur'at etmaydi. Bundan tashqari, ilmiy doiralarda ayollar yetarlicha e'tirof etilmasligi, ularning g'oyalari jiddiy qabul qilinmasligi ham ba'zi hollarda ruhiy tushkunlik va chekinishga sabab bo'ladi.

Biroq barcha bu to'siqlarga qaramay, ayollar o'z yo'lini topmoqda. Bugungi kunda ayollar uchun ko'plab **yengilliklar va imkoniyatlar** yaratilmoqda. Masalan, onlayn ta'lim platformalari, masofaviy ish imkoniyatlari, ayollar uchun maxsus ilmiy dasturlar va rahbar ayollar uchun mentorlardan iborat tarmoqlar – bularning barchasi ayollarni rag'batlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan. Ko'plab tashkilotlar ayollarning fan va texnologiya sohasiga kirib kelishini qo'llab-quvvatlamokda, ularga zamonaviy sharoitlarda ilmiy faoliyat olib borish uchun sharoitlar yaratmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, eng muhim yengish vositalaridan biri – bu **ayolning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi**. O'zini qadrlaydigan, bilim olishga intiladigan, orzu qilgan maqsadidan chekinmaydigan ayol har qanday to'siqni yenga oladi. Uning har bir kichik g'alabasi boshqa ayollar uchun yo'l ochadi, umid beradi va jamiyatda ijobiy o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'ladi.

Shunday ekan, to'siqlardan qo'rqqanlik, ularni imkoniyatga aylantirish, o'z ustida tinmay ishlash va bilim olishni to'xtatmaslik – ayolning eng katta quroli sanaladi. Ilm bu – kuch. Ayol esa bu kuchni qalbida mehr bilan, aqlida donolik bilan, harakatida qat'iyat bilan uyg'unlashtira olgan buyuk mavjudotdir.

Kelajakdagi imkoniyatlar va istiqbollar

Bugungi kunda butun dunyoda, xususan, bizning yurtimizda ham ayollarning ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida faol bo'lishi uchun tobora keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Ilmiy izlanishlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, yangi texnologiyalar, ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar va global raqobat sharoiti ayollar uchun katta ufqlarni ochmoqda. Ayollarning fikri, ilmiy salohiyati va ijtimoiy faolligi kelajakda yanada yuqori baholanadi.

Avvalo, **raqamli texnologiyalar** va onlayn ta'lim platformalari tufayli ayollar dunyoning istalgan nuqtasidan turib bilim olishi, ilmiy izlanish olib borishi, xorijiy ilmiy anjumanlarda qatnashishi yoki xalqaro hamkorliklarga qo'shilishi mumkin. Bu esa ayniqsa oila va ish o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlamoqchi bo'lgan ayollar uchun katta imkoniyatdir. Kelgusida ayollar IT, sun'iy intellekt, biotexnologiya, muhandislik kabi ilg'or fan sohalarida ham o'z o'rnini topib, yangiliklar yaratishlari kutilmoqda.

Yana bir ijobiy jihat shundaki, ko'plab davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan **maxsus grantlar, stipendiyalar va dasturlar** ishlab chiqmoqda. Masalan, yosh olimlar ayollar uchun ilmiy laboratoriyalar tashkil etish, ularni xalqaro tajriba almashinuv dasturlariga jalb qilish, dissertatsiyalarini yozish uchun moddiy va ma'naviy yordam ko'rsatish kabi yo'nalishlar kengaymoqda. Bu esa ayollarning ilm-fanga jalb qilinishini tezlashtiradi.

Shuningdek, **ayollar rahbarligidagi ilmiy jamoalar** soni ortib bormoqda. Kelajakda ko'plab universitetlar, ilmiy markazlar va innovatsion texnoparklarda ayollar rahbarlik lavozimlarida faoliyat yuritishadi. Bu holat boshqa ayollar uchun ham rag'batlantiruvchi kuch bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Chunki ayol o'zi kabi boshqa ayollarga ilhom bera oladi, yo'l ko'rsata oladi.

Bundan tashqari, yosh qizlarga ta'lim berish, ularni bolaligidan ilm-fan, muhandislik, texnologiya va matematika kabi yo'nalishlarga yo'naltirish – kelajak uchun juda muhim strategiyadir. Bugungi maktab o'quvchisi – ertangi olimlar, ertangi o'qituvchi, ilmiy kashfiyot muallifi bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli qiz bolalar tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi, ularda ishonch, maqsad va orzular uyg'otilishi lozim.

Ayniqsa, ayollar o'zlarining kuchli tomonlarini – mehribonlik, sabr, sinchkovlik, ijodkorlik va mas'uliyatni ilm-fan bilan uyg'unlashtira olsalar, bu sohalar yanada insonparvar va foydali tus oladi. Ayollarning ilm-fandagi ishtiroki nafaqat fan rivoji, balki jamiyat axloqiy va madaniy yuksalishining ham asosi bo'lib qoladi.

Shunday qilib, kelajakda ayollar uchun ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida cheksiz imkoniyatlar mavjud. Muhimi – bu imkoniyatlarni ko'ra bilish, ulardan foydalana olish va har qanday to'siqqa qaramay harakatni to'xtatmaslikdir. Chunki ayol – bu kelajakni yaratadigan qudratli kuchdir. Ilm esa uning eng ishonchli quroli, eng yorqin yo'lchi yulduzidir.

Bugungi zamon ayoli – u faqatgina oila bekasi emas, balki ilmiy izlanish olib boradigan olimlar, o'quvchilarga yo'l ko'rsatuvchi ustoz, texnologiyalarni egallagan mutaxassis va jamiyat taraqqiyotida faol ishtirok etuvchi yetuk shaxsdir. Tarixdan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan jarayonlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar istasa, har qanday sohada, har qanday bosqichda o'z izini qoldira oladi. Ularning ilm-fanga, ta'limga qo'shgan hissasi beqiyosdir.

Albatta, bu yo'lda to'siqlar bor, bo'lib kelgan va bo'lishda davom etadi. Lekin har bir to'siq – bu yangi imkoniyat sari ochilgan eshikdir. Ayol o'z kuchiga ishonganida, bilim olishga intilganida, eng muhimi – o'z orzusidan voz kechmaganida, hech bir devor uni to'xtata olmaydi. Har bir yengilgan to'siq – boshqa bir ayol uchun yo'l, umid, va ilhom bo'ladi.

Bugun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar – grantlar, stipendiyalar, onlayn ta'lim, ilmiy dasturlar – ayollarni ilgari hech qachon bo'lmagan darajada qo'llab-quvvatlamoqda. Ayol faqat imkoniyat kutmasligi, balki o'zi ham imkoniyat yaratuvchi kuch ekanini anglab yetmoqda. U endi nafaqat o'rganuvchi, balki o'rgatuvchi, nafaqat izlovchi, balki kashf qiluvchi, nafaqat ergashuvchi, balki yetakchi ayolga aylanyapti.

Kelajakda bu jarayonlar yanada tezlashadi. Ilm-fan va ta'limdagi ayollar safi kengayib boradi. Ularning fikri eshutiladi, ishlari qadrlanadi, yutuqlari jamiyat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiladi. Yangi avlod qizlari bugungi yetuk ayollarni ko'rib ilhom oladi, ularga ergashadi, ularni ortda qoldiruvchi yutuqlarga erishadi.

Shunday ekan, ayollar ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasida faol bo'lishi nafaqat o'z shaxsiy yutug'i, balki butun jamiyatning rivojlanishidir. Ilmning yorug' yo'lini tanlagan har bir ayol – kelajakka yo'l ochuvchi, o'ziga va boshqalarga umid baxsh etuvchi yorqin yulduzdir.

❖ *Ayolning yutug'i – sabrida, aqlida va o'ziga ishonchidadir. Har bir yutuq, avvalo, ichki kurashdan boshlanadi !*

7-ilova

HOZIRGI KUNDA AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI

Dilafruz Suvankulova Orziqulovna

Xalqobod mahallasi Yoshlar Yetakchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlari va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki tahlil qilinadi. Ayollar siyosiy hayotda faol bo'lishining dolzarbligi, ular duch kelayotgan to'siqlar, mavjud imkoniyatlar hamda davlat siyosatidagi gender tenglik masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jizzax viloyati Xalqobod mahallasi Yoshlar Yetakchisi misolida ayollar faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar yoritilgan. Ilmiy maqolada ayollarning siyosiy ijtimoiylashuvi, gender siyosati, kvotalar tizimi va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan o'zaro hamkorligi asosida tahliliy xulosalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar rahbarligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, kvota tizimi, siyosiy ijtimoiylashuv, O'zbekiston, fuqarolik jamiyati.

XXI asrda ayollar faolligini oshirish masalasi global ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Demokratik jamiyatning muhim belgilaridan biri bu – gender tengligi va ayollarni qaror qabul qilish jarayonlariga jalb etishdir. Xususan, siyosiy va ijtimoiy sohalarda ayollarning rahbarlik salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili sifatida qaralmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning siyosiy faolligi, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi ulushi hamda mavjud muammolar tahlil qilinadi.

1. Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi o'rni – umumiy ko'rinish: Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki nafaqat demokratik qadriyatlarining ifodasi, balki jamiyat barqarorligining asosi sifatida qaraladi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2024-yil holatiga ko'ra parlament a'zolarining o'rtacha 26 foizini ayollar tashkil qiladi.

2. O'zbekistonda ayollarning rahbarlikdagi ulushi: O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda gender siyosatining izchil rivojlanishi kuzatilmoqda. Xususan:

- 2019-yilda "Gender tenglik to'g'risida"gi Qonun qabul qilindi;
- Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasidagi deputatlarning 32 foizidan ortig'i ayollardir;
- "Ayollar daftari", "Xotin-qizlar kengashi" kabi mexanizmlar orqali ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik rag'batlantirilmoqda.

3. Ayollar uchun to'siqlar va imkoniyatlar:

To'siqlarga:

Patriarxal stereotiplar;

Siyosiy partiyalar ichida ayollarni ilgari surishdagi sustkashlik;

Oilaviy va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatning asosan ayollar zimmasida bo'lishi.

Imkoniyatlarga:

Kvotalar tizimi orqali siyosiy lavozimlarga yo'l ochilishi;

Ayollar uchun liderlik kurslari va seminarlar;

Fuqarolik jamiyatining faollashuvi.

4. Xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston: Norvegiya, Ruanda, Finlyandiya kabi mamlakatlar siyosiy jarayonlarda ayollar faolligi bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinda. O'zbekiston esa bu yo'nalishda barqaror ijobiy o'zgarishlar bosqichida.

Xulosa o'rnida Ayollarning siyosiy va rahbarlik jarayonlaridagi ishtirokini oshirish demokratik taraqqiyotning ajralmas qismidir. Dilafruz Suvankulova Orziqulovna ham mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida yoshlarning faolligini oshirish, ularni ma'nan va jismonan barkamol avlod etib tarbiyalash borasida samarali mehnat qilib kelmoqda. Shogirdlari sport musobaqalaridan Jahon va Respublika

miqyosida fahrli o'rinlarni egallab kelishmoqda. Faoliyati davomida bir necha marta shahar hokimi K.Xolmurodov, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi rahbari A.Sa'dullayev, Jizzax shahar Yoshlar ishlari agentligi rahbari F.Adilovalar tomonidan Fahriy yorliq bilan taqdirlangan. Xususan, 6 nafar yoshlarga subsidiya asosida asbob-uskuna olib, o'zini-o'zi band qilib, faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yishiga munosib hissa qo'shgan. Shuningdek, uning sa'y-harakatlari bilan mahalladagi 22 nafar ishsiz yoshlarning bandligi ta'minlangan. Bundan tashqari, kasb-hunar o'rganish istagida bo'lgan yoshlarga ko'maklashib 8 nafar yoshni usta hunarmandlarga biriktirishda amaliy yordam bergan, ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj 10 nafar yoshlarga «Yoshlar jamg'armasi» hisobidan bir martalik moddiy yordam ko'rsatilgan. Prezidentimiz tomonidan ilgari surilgan «Beshta muhim tashabbus» loyihasi doirasida sport, musiqa, kino, rassomlik, adabiyot va kitobxonlik, kasblar tanlovlarini yoshlar o'rtasida keng targ'ib qilib, ularni qiziqitirish bo'yicha turli tanlovlar va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarni o'tkazib kelmoqda. Yoshlar ishlari agyentligi va «Ibrat farzandlari» NNT hamkorligida 1-7 iyul kunlari tashkil etilgan «Ibrat horijiy tillar oromgohi» da muvaffaqiyatli ishtirok etib «Ibrat syertifikati» bilan taqdirlangan. «Ibrat farzandlari» loyihasida horijiy tillardan rus tili kursini tamomlab, syertifikatga ega bo'lgan. Mahallada tashkil etiladigan madaniy tadbirlarda yoshlar bilan birgalikda faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. Tashabbuskor va jonkuyar jamoatchi sifatida shahar faollari va mahalla yoshlari o'rtasida hurmat qozongan.

O'zbekiston sharoitida quyidagi chora-tadbirlar muhim hisoblanadi:

- Ayollarni siyosiy partiyalarga jalb etish mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish;
- Rahbar ayollar uchun mentorlik dasturlarini joriy etish;
- Gender ta'limini maktab va oliy ta'lim tizimiga integratsiya qilish;
- OAV orqali ayol yetakchilarning ijobiy obrazini targ'ib qilish.

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7-ilova

AYOL RAHBARLAR: GENDER STEREOTIPLARI VA IJTIMOY QARSHILIKLAR

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada ayollar rahbarligiga doir gender stereotiplari va ijtimoiy qarshiliklar masalasi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Jamiyatda ayollarga nisbatan shakllangan an'anaviy qarashlar, ularning salohiyatini baholashdagi ishonchsizlik, rahbarlik faoliyatiga layoqatli bo'lgan ayollarning jamiyat tomonidan tan olinmasligi muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, zamonaviy O'zbekistonda ayollar uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar, IT va boshqa strategik sohalarda ayollar faolligi misolida gender tengligi yo'lida amalga oshirilayotgan ijobiy o'zgarishlar yoritiladi. Genderga oid terminlar va konseptlar tilshunoslik va lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida talqin qilinadi. Tahlillar ayollar rahbarligi masalasida

mavjud to'siqlarni yengib o'tishda ta'lim, huquqiy baza va ijtimoiy ongini shakllantirishning o'rnini muhimligini ko'rsatadi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: ayol rahbarligi, gender stereotiplari, ijtimoiy qarshilik, gender tengligi, til va gender, ayollar siyosiy ishtiroki, kognitiv yondashuv, lingvomadaniy tahlil, ayollar IT sohasida

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье всесторонне анализируются гендерные стереотипы и социальные барьеры, связанные с женским лидерством. Обсуждаются традиционные представления, сложившиеся в обществе в отношении женщин, недоверие к оценке их потенциала и непризнание обществом женщин, обладающих лидерскими качествами. Также в статье освещаются позитивные изменения на пути к гендерному равенству в современном Узбекистане на примере активного участия женщин в ИТ и других стратегических сферах. Гендерные термины и концепты интерпретируются с лингвистической и лингвокультурной точек зрения. Проведённый анализ подчёркивает важность образования, правовой базы и формирования общественного сознания для преодоления существующих преград на пути к женскому лидерству.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: женское лидерство, гендерные стереотипы, социальное сопротивление, гендерное равенство, язык и гендер, политическое участие женщин, когнитивный подход, лингвокультурный анализ, женщины в сфере ИТ.

ANNOTATION: This article provides an in-depth analysis of gender stereotypes and social resistance associated with women's leadership. It discusses traditional views formed in society regarding women, the distrust in assessing their potential, and the lack of societal recognition for women capable of leadership. The paper also highlights the positive developments toward gender equality in modern Uzbekistan, using examples of women's active participation in IT and other strategic sectors. Gender-related terms and concepts are interpreted through linguistic and linguocultural approaches. The analysis emphasizes the significance of education, legal frameworks, and the formation of social consciousness in overcoming existing barriers to women's leadership.

KEYWORDS: female leadership, gender stereotypes, social resistance, gender equality, language and gender, women's political participation, cognitive approach, linguocultural analysis, women in IT sector.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda til va gender munosabatlariga oid masalalar, xususan til birliklarining genderga xos semantik xususiyatlari, genderga oid terminlarning murakkab va izoh talab qiluvchi tabiatini o'rganish, shuningdek, gender tengligi, huquqiy tenglik hamda tanqidiy fikrlashga oid terminlarning tarjima tamoyillarini aniqlash masalalari dolzarb ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biriga aylangan. Bunday terminlarni kognitiv yondashuv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar asosida tahlil qilish nafaqat tilshunoslik, balki boshqa ko'plab ijtimoiy va gumanitar fanlar uchun ham muhim ilmiy-tekshirish yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib bormoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvlarga tayangan holda til hodisalarini tadqiq etish va ilg'or nazariy qarashlarni ijodiy o'zlashtirish tendensiyasi shakllanmoqda. Ayniqsa, terminologik tizimlarni o'rganishda kognitiv semantika yondashuvlarini an'anaviy lingvistik nazariyalar bilan uyg'unlashtirishga intilish kuzatilmoqda. So'nggi yillarda gender munosabatlarining davlat siyosati

darajasiga ko'tarilishi ushbu sohadagi terminlarning tuzilishi, ularning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini hamda leksikografik aspektlarini chuqur tahlil qilish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Bunday terminlarni kognitiv va lingvomadaniy nuqtai nazardan o'rganish, shuningdek, tilning kognitiv va pragmatik imkoniyatlari orqali olamni kategoriyalash va konseptuallashtirish jarayonlarini yoritish mavzuning ilmiy dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Ayollarni rahbarlik lavozimlarida ko'rish bugungi global dunyo uchun dolzarb mavzuga aylangan. Garchi ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan O'zbekiston ham, gender tenglikka erishish yo'lida muayyan choralarni ko'rgan bo'lsa-da, ayol rahbarlarga nisbatan stereotipik yondashuvlar hanuzgacha dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Ayol kishining rahbar bo'lishiga qarshi bo'lgan ijtimoiy qarashlar ko'pincha tarixiy, madaniy va diniy omillar bilan izohlanadi. Bu stereotiplar esa ayollarni siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ma'muriy qaror qabul qilish jarayonidan cheklab qo'yadi. Gender stereotiplari – bu erkaklar va ayollar uchun ijtimoiy jihatdan "qabul qilingan" xatti-harakatlar, rollar va qobiliyatlar haqidagi umumiy lashtirilgan tushunchalardir. Ayollar rahbarligi masalasida quyidagi stereotiplar eng ko'p uchraydi: ayollar hissiyotga beriladi, qat'iy qaror qabul qila olmaydi, boshqaruvda sustkashlik qiladi, oilaviy vazifalarni rahbarlik faoliyati bilan birga olib bora olmaydi. Bunday stereotiplar ko'pincha ommaviy axborot vositalari, oilaviy tarbiya va ta'lim tizimi orqali mustahkamlanadi [1].

“Gender” atamasi XX asrning so'nggi choragida Yevropa ilmiy maktablari, xususan, gumanitar fanlar tizimida “gendershunolik” deb nom olgan yangi ilmiy yo'nalish shakllana boshlashi bilan fanga kirib kelgan. Ushbu termin dastlab ingliz tilshunosligida “grammatik jins” ma'nosida qo'llanilgan bo'lsa-da, XX asrning o'rtalariga kelib u ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar — falsafa, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix va antropologiya doirasida mazmunan yangicha talqin etila boshladi hamda tilshunoslik kontekstida ham yangi semantik maqom kasb etdi.

Gender tushunchasi g'arb ilmiy adabiyotlarida jamiyatda erkaklar va ayollarga nisbatan qarama-qarshi va nomutanosib talablardan kelib chiqadigan munosabatlar tizimini ifodalash vositasi sifatida shakllangan. Ushbu atama biologik determinizmga tayanilgan an'anaviy jinsiy yondashuvga muqobil ravishda taklif etilgan bo'lib, jinslar o'rtasidagi farqlarni ijtimoiy va madaniy konstruksiyalar sifatida talqin etadi. Shunday qilib, gender nafaqat shaxsiy identifikatsiyani bildiruvchi kategoriya, balki jamiyatdagi tengsizlik, stereotip va rollar tizimini ochib beruvchi konseptual vosita sifatida ilmiy ob'ektga aylangan.

“IT sohasida qizlar soni ham kam. Ba'zi kompaniyalarda boshqaruvni qizlarga ishonishga hamon qo'rqishadi. Odamlar qizlarning rahbar bo'la olishiga ishonmaydi. Mening ishimga ishonchsizlik bilan qaraganlar bo'lgan.

Opa-singillarimizda kompyuter grafikasi va dizaynerlik faoliyati bo'yicha o'qish, mobil ilova, veb-sayt, dasturiy mahsulotlarni yaratish hamda dasturchi sifatida shakllanishga intilish kuchli. Buning uchun mamlakatimizda zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratilgan. Faqat ayrim stereotiplarni yengish, orzu-maqсадlar yo'lida dadil odimlash, imkoniyat va imtiyozlardan unumli foydalanilsa, bas. Bu bilan nafaqat daromad topib, ro'zg'origa butlik olib kiradi, balki jamiyat rivojiga ham munosib hissa qo'shadi.” (Manba: Yangi O'zbekiston gazetasi, 21-mart 2024, 58-son)

Mazkur parcha zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning texnologik sohalardagi faol ishtirokiga doir ijtimoiy muammolarni ko'rsatib beradi. Xususan, IT sohasida hamon ayollar sonining kamligi, ba'zi tashkilotlar tomonidan rahbarlik lavozimlariga ayollarni tayinlashga nisbatan ishonchsizlik bilan qaralayotgani, ayollarning rahbar sifatida tan olinmasligi gender stereotiplari mavjudligidan dalolat beradi. Ayollarning salohiyatiga nisbatan shakllangan bu kabi shubha va ijtimoiy tazyiqlar, yuqorida ko'rib chiqilganidek, ularning boshqaruv tizimlarida to'laqonli ishtirok etishiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Biroq shu bilan birga, parcha muallifi zamonaviy O'zbekiston sharoitida ayollar uchun ta'lim olish, texnologik sohalarda o'zini namoyon qilish va kasbiy shakllanish uchun barcha zarur imkoniyatlar mavjudligini ta'kidlaydi. Bu holat ayollar rahbarligini faqatgina ijtimoiy ruxsat emas, balki individual irodaga, stereotiplarni yengib o'tish qobiliyatiga bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, bu fikrlar maqolaning asosiy g'oyasi — ayol rahbarlarga nisbatan ijtimoiy va madaniy qarshiliklar mavjudligi, biroq ularni bartaraf etish uchun shart-sharoitlar va imkoniyatlar mavjudligi — ni yana bir bor mustahkamlaydi. Ayollar IT sohasidagi faolligi orqali nafaqat o'z iqtisodiy mustaqilligiga erishmoqda, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ham bevosita hissador bo'layotganliklari gender tengligi yo'lidagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarning dalili bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Ayol rahbarlar ko'pincha o'z faoliyatlarida bevosita yoki bilvosita ijtimoiy qarshiliklarga duch keladilar. Bu qarshiliklar quyidagicha namoyon bo'ladi:

– ish joyida	ayollar fikrining inkor qilinishi;
– qaror qabul qilish	jarayonida ishonchsizlik bildirilishi;
– jamoa oldida	obro'sining pasaytirilishi;

– maishiy majburiyatlar sababli professional o'sish imkoniyatlarining cheklanishi.

Masalan, O'zbekistonda rahbar ayollar soni ortib borayotganiga qaramay, ularning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tizimdagi real ta'siri ko'pincha yetarli emas. Ayollar rahbar bo'lishi uchun erkaklarnikidan ikki barobar ko'proq harakat qilishga majbur bo'lmoqda [2].

Dunyo miqyosida Germaniya, Yangi Zelandiya, Norvegiya kabi davlatlarda ayollar rahbarlik lavozimlarida muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritmoqda. Bu esa jamiyatda genderga asoslangan yondashuv emas, balki individual salohiyatga asoslangan baholash tizimi mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. O'zbekistonda ham so'nggi yillarda gender tenglik siyosati faol olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, 2019-yilda "Gender tenglikni ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilindi, ammo bu hali stereotiplarni butunlay yo'q qila olmayapti [3].

.Yuqorida aytilganlardan kelib chiqib, quyidagi takliflarni aytib o'tishni joiz deb hisobladim::

- ✓ "Ayol Liderlar Akademiyasi"ни ташкил этиш: Ayollarni siyosiy, iqtisodiy, IT va boshqaruv soxalariда etakchilik kўnikmalariga ўrgatuvchi maxsus kurslar.
- ✓ IT sohasida ayollar uchun kvotalar joriy etish: Dasturchilik, kiberxavfsizlik va sun'iy intellekt йўналишларида қизларни рағбатлантириш учун грант ва квоталар тизими.
- ✓ Gender stereotiplarini buzuvchi reklama kampaniyalari: Ayol rahbar obrazini ijobiy kўrsatuvchi ижтимоий роликлар, сериаллар ва видеоконтентлар.

- ✓ Maktablarda “Gender va teng imkoniyatlar” fanini joriy etish: Yosh avlod ongida tenglik, hurmat va fikr эркинлиги қадриятларини шакллантириш.
- ✓ Ayol liderlar bilan mentorlash dasturlari: Муваффақиятга эришган аёллар томонидан ёш қизларга амалий маслаҳат ва илҳом бериш.
- ✓ Sahna ortidagi rahbar ayollar hayotidan podkastlar: Ижтимоий платформаларда аёл раҳбарларнинг шахсий тажрибасини оммалаштириш.
- ✓ Universitetlarda “Ayollar va Liderlik” ixtisoslik yo‘nalishi: Айниқса гуманитар ва ижтимоий соҳаларда лидерлик психологияси ва амалиётини ўргатиш.

Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ayol liderlar nafaqat o‘z mehnati, balki ijtimoiy ongda stereotiplarni yengib o‘tish orqali jamiyat taraqqiyotiga bevosita hissa qo‘shmoqda. Shuning uchun ayol rahbarlar faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ularning teng huquqli ishtirokini rag‘batlantirish, shuningdek, ta’lim, OAV va davlat siyosati orqali gender madaniyatini shakllantirish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifasidir. Ayol liderlar – bu nafaqat tenglik ramzi, balki innovatsiya, yangilanish va barqaror taraqqiyotning kuchli asosidir.

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HOZIRGI KUNDA AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI ISHTIROKI, ULARGA YARATILAYOTGAN IMKONIYATLAR

Pardayeva Madina Mamir qizi

Taraqqiyot mahallasi Yoshlar Yetakchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollarning rahbarlik lavozimlari va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki tahlil qilinadi. Ayollar siyosiy hayotda faol bo'lishining dolzarbligi, ular duch kelayotgan to'siqlar, mavjud imkoniyatlar hamda davlat siyosatidagi gender tenglik masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi Jizzax viloyat Sharof Rashidov tumani Taraqqiyot MFY yoshlar yetakchisi Pardayeva Madina Mamir qizi ayollar faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar yoritilgan. Ilmiy maqolada ayollarning siyosiy ijtimoiylashuvi, gender siyosati, kvotalar tizimi va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan o'zaro hamkorligi asosida tahliliy xulosalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar rahbarligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, kvota tizimi, siyosiy ijtimoiylashuv, O'zbekiston, fuqarolik jamiyati.

XXI asrda ayollar faolligini oshirish masalasi global ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Demokratik jamiyatning muhim belgilaridan biri bu – gender tengligi va ayollarni qaror qabul qilish jarayonlariga jalb etishdir. Xususan, siyosiy va ijtimoiy sohalarida ayollarning rahbarlik salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili sifatida qaralmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ayollarning siyosiy faolligi, ularning rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi ulushi hamda mavjud muammolar tahlil qilinadi.

1. Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi o'rni – umumiy ko'rinish: Ayollarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki nafaqat demokratik qadriyatlarining ifodasi, balki jamiyat barqarorligining asosi sifatida qaraladi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2024-yil holatiga ko'ra parlament a'zolarining o'rtacha 26 foizini ayollar tashkil qiladi.

2. O'zbekistonda ayollarning rahbarlikdagi ulushi: O'zbekistonda so'nggi yillarda gender siyosatining izchil rivojlanishi kuzatilmoqda. Xususan:

- 2019-yilda "Gender tenglik to'g'risida"gi Qonun qabul qilindi;
- Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasidagi deputatlarning 32 foizidan ortig'i ayollardir;
- "Ayollar daftari", "Xotin-qizlar kengashi" kabi mexanizmlar orqali ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik rag'batlantirilmoqda.

3. Ayollar uchun to'siqlar va imkoniyatlar:

To'siqlarga:

Patriarxal stereotiplar;

Siyosiy partiyalar ichida ayollarni ilgari surishdagi sustkashlik;

Oilaviy va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatning asosan ayollar zimmasida bo'lishi.

Imkoniyatlarga:

Kvotalar tizimi orqali siyosiy lavozimlarga yo'l ochilishi;

Ayollar uchun liderlik kurslari va seminarlar;

Fuqarolik jamiyatining faollashuvi.

4. Xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston: Norvegiya, Ruanda, Finlyandiya kabi mamlakatlar siyosiy jarayonlarda ayollar faolligi bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinda. O'zbekiston esa bu yo'nalishda barqaror ijobiy o'zgarishlar bosqichida.

Xulosa o'rnida Ayollarning siyosiy va rahbarlik jarayonlaridagi ishtirokini oshirish demokratik taraqqiyotning ajralmas qismidir. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va yoshlar uchun

yaratilayotgan keng imkoniyat va sharoitlardan bo'lgan ayollarimizdan biri, O'zbyekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi Jizzax viloyat Sharof Rashidov tumani Taraqqiyot MFY yoshlar yetakchisi Pardayeva Madina Mamir qizi o'tgan davr mobaynida, ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj bo'lgan yoshlar bilan tizimli ishlar olib borib 55 nafar yoshning mummosini yoshlar daftari jam'armasi orqali muammolarini yechishda ko'maklashdi. 1 nafar hunarmandchilik bilan shug'ullanadigan va 1 guruh nogironligi bor yoshlarga hunarmand ushumasi azolari bilan hamkorlikda, "Xunarmandlar" uyushmasiga a'zo qilib, yasagan mahsulotlarini sotishga, daromadga ega bo'lishlari uchun amaliy yordam berildi. Vazirlar Mahkamasining 765 sonli qarori asosida 1 nafar fuqaroga 540 mln so'm kredit ajratishda va 7 nafar yoshlarni ish bilan taminlashda amaliy yordam berdi. 4 nafar yillik harbiy xizmatga ketaolmayotgan yoshlarni viloyat harbiy okrug hamkorligida 1 yillik harbiy xizmatga yuborishga amaliy yordam berdi. Mahalla hududida hech qanday sport maydonchalari yo'qligi sababli yetakchi tashabbusi bilan Oqtosh ko'chasida 1 ta stretvarkaund maydonchasi qurildi undan tashqari, 15 nafar ishsiz yoshlarni ustoz shogirt ananasi doirasida ish bilan band qilish maqsadida hunarmandga shogirt va ish o'rganuvchi sifatida biriktirildi. Mahallamiz hududidagi Yoshlar mehnat guzari rahbari Ziyatboyev Sunnat boshchiligida tikuv sehi ishga tushirildi va o'nlab yoshlar ish bilan taminlandi hamda, 8 nafar hулqida og'ishish bo'lgan yoshlarni 10 kunlik jasorat maktabiga yuborishda kata hissa qo'shdi. Hokim yordamchisi bilan hamkorlikda 80 nafar yoshlarga o'zini-o'zi band qilish tadbirkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish va ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish maqsadida kredit ajratilishiga ko'maklashdi. 49 nafar ishsiz dehqonchilik qilish istagi bor yoshlarga, Prezidentimizning 5-apreldagi PQ-153 sonli qaroriga asosan 19 nafar yoshlarga dehqon ho'jaligi yeridan foydalanish uchun 1 gadan yer ajratib bandligini ta'minladi. Jumladan yengil atletika parolimpiadasi sport musoboqasida viloyat bosqichiga Narzullayev Og'abek viloyat bosqichiga chiqishida ko'maklashdi. Bundan tashqari Minii futbol havfsizlik kubogida tumanda 3 o'rinni, yengil atletika, varkaund bo'yicha sektorda 1 o'rinni va boshqa yutuqlarga erishildi. Jinoyatchilikning oldini olish va huquqbuzarlikka qarshi kurashish maqsadida profilaktika inspektori bilan hamkorlikda yoshlar bilan individual va organ tashkilotlari bilan ishlar olib bormoqda.

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7-ilova

ZAMONAVIY BOSHQARUVDA XOTIN-QIZLAR ISHTIROKI

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Annotatsiya: O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ma'naviy-madaniy islohotlar mamlakatimiz milliy demokratik taraqqiyotini ta'minlashga uni rivojlangan davlatlar darajasiga ko'tarishga qaratilgan. Ushbu maqolada xotin-qizlarning davlat boshqaruvidagi faolligi, ularning

jamiyatdagi mavqei va maqomini yuksaltirish jarayoni, huquqlari va erkinliklarini ta'minlash masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xotin-qizlar, davlat boshqaruvi, ayollar va erkaklar, gender tenglik, davlat xizmati.

Zamonaviy dunyoda, globallashuv jarayonida xotin-qizlarning jamiyat va davlat ishlarida teng huquqli ravishda ishtirok etishi demokratik, huquqiy davlat qurilishining asosiy talablaridan biri hisoblanadi. Teng huquqlilik va ayollarning jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvidagi maqomini oshirish masalasi kuchli demokratik va huquqiy, ijtimoiy davlat qurishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib olgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi ayollar va erkaklar teng huquqliligini konstitutsiyaviy darajada mustahkamlab qo'ydi.

Bugungi kunda xotin-qizlar huquqlarini to'la ta'minlash, ularni jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvi ishtirokiga keng jalb etish davlatimiz oldidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biridir. Bunda gender tenglik masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2019-yil 2-sentyabr kuni qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquqlari va teng imkoniyatlar kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonuni[1] ga ko'ra, davlat ayollar va erkaklarnig jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvida teng ishtirok etishini, ularnig sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, fan, madaniyat, mehnat va ijtimoiy himoya sohalarida, shuningdek, davlat va ijtimoiy hayotning boshqa jabhalarida teng huquqlari va imkoniyatlarini kafolatlaydi. Qonunda davlat xizmati sohasida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash orqali turli jins vakillarining davlat boshqaruvida ishtirok etishi uchun shart-sharoit yaratish kafolatlanadi. Ushbu Qonunning 18-moddasiga muvofiq xotin-qizlar va erkaklar hokimiyat vakillik organlariga saylash va saylanishda teng huquqlarga ega. Siyosiy partiyalar tomonidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi va xalq deputatlari mahalliy Kengashlari deputatligiga nomzodlar ko'rsatishda xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq hamda imkoniyatlar ta'minlanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Saylov kodeksida ayollarning soni bir mandatli saylov okruglari bo'yicha, shuningdek partiya ro'yxati asosida siyosiy partiyadan ko'rsatilgan deputatlikka nomzodlar sonining kamida qirq foizini tashkil etishi belgilab qo'yilgan[2].

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 58-moddasida gender tenglikka oid normalar quyidagicha berilgan: "Xotin-qizlar va erkaklar teng huquqlidirlar. Davlat xotin-qizlar va erkaklarga jamiyat hamda davlat ishlarini boshqarishda, shuningdek jamiyat va davlat hayotining boshqa sohalarida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarni ta'minlaydi"[3]. Mazkur konstitutsiyaviy normada jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvida xotin-qizlarning ishtirokini ta'minlash masalasi davlat tomonidan ta'minlanishi alohida belgilangan.

O'zbekistonda Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning "davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida ayollarning o'rni va mavqeyini yanada mustahkamlash – islohotlarimizning eng ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir"[4] deb ta'kidlashlari barcha davlat organlari va idoralarida, xo'jalik va jamoat birlashmalari boshqaruviga ayollarni jalb qilish orqali ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mavqeyini oshirishni taqozo etadi. Bu ayollar o'zlarining bilim va tajribalari bilan jamiyatning turli jabhalarida yangi g'oyalar va loyihalarni amalga oshirishga ko'maklashadi. Shuningdek, gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha xalqaro reytinglarda mamlakatning ijobiy imijini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Hozirgi globallashuv davrida xotin-qizlarni

boshqaruv faoliyatiga jalb etish, ularning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish yanada dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi Farmoni bilan qabul qilingan "O'zbekiston-2030" strategiyasining 25-bandida ham "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini kuchaytirish, ularning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini ta'minlash, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy faolligini oshirish va gender tenglikni ta'minlash" ko'rsatilgan, unda "gender tenglikni ta'minlash siyosatini davom ettirish, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish orqali boshqaruv lavozimlaridagi xotin-qizlar ulushini 30 foizga oshirish" nazarda tutiladi [O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni[5].

2017 yilda davlat boshqaruvi tizimida ayollar ulushi 20 foiz bo'lgan, bugungi kunda ushbu ko'rsatkich 35 foizga yetgan. Siyosiy partiyalarda xotin-qizlar ulushi 47 foiz, oliy ta'limda 52 foiz, tadbirkorlik sohasida esa 37 foizni tashkil etmoqda. Bugungi kunda 2 mingga yaqin davlat va jamoat tashkilotlariga xotin-qizlar rahbarlik qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, parlamentda ayollar ulushi ham sezilarli darajada oshib, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlarining 38 foizini, Senat a'zolarining esa 27 foizini xotin-qizlar tashkil etmoqda. Milliy parlamentlar bo'yicha xalqaro reyting ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, O'zbekiston parlamentdagi xotin-qizlar ulushi bo'yicha 193 davlat orasida 49-o'rindan 34-o'ringa ko'tarildi. Bu esa mamlakatimizda demokratiya va gender tengligini ta'minlash yo'nalishida erishilgan muhim yutuqlardan biridir. Xotin-qizlarning davlat va jamiyatning barcha sohalarida o'z munosib o'rni bor. Jumladan, xotin-qizlarning davlat boshqaruvidagi ishtiroki 35 % ga, tadbirkotlik sohasida esa 45 foizga, siyosiy partiyalar tarkibida xotin-qizlar ulushi esa 49 foizga yetdi. Suningdek, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlarining 38 foizi, Senat a'zolarining 27 foizi, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Jo'qorg'i Kengesi hamda Xalq deputatlari viloyat va Toshkent shahar Kengashlari deputatlarining 32,6 foizi ayollardan iborat. Bu O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida xotin-qizlarga bo'lgan ishonch va imkoniyatlarning ulkan ifodasidir. Xotin-qizlarning davlat boshqaruvida sonini oshib borishi va faoliyatini yanada faollashuvi jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvini yanada demokratlashuvida, hayotning barcha sohalarida ijtimoiy tenglik va mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlab beradi.

Jahon bankining "Ayollar, biznes va qonun 2024" indeksida O'zbekiston 11,9 punktga ko'tarilib, 82,5 ball to'plagani ham mamlakatda gender tengligi yo'nalishidagi faoliyat natijasini namoyon etadi. Hozirgi vaqtda 130 dan ortiq mamlakat o'z milliy parlamentlarida gender kvotalarni joriy etganini ta'kidlash joiz[6].

Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi 18 ta davlatda xotin-qizlarning siyosatdagi ulushi ortgan, 2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra mamlakatlarning 11,3 foizida ayollar rahbarlik qiladi (151 ta mamlakatdan 17 tasi, monarxiya tizimidan tashqari), 9,8 foizida esa ayollar hukumatga rahbarlik qiladi (193 ta mamlakatdan 19 tasi). O'n yil oldin ko'rsatkichlar tegishli ravishda 5,3 foizni va 7,3 foizni tashkil etgan edi. Ayollar rahbarlik qilayotgan mamlakatlar soni hali ham boshqa mintaqalarga qaraganda Yevropada ko'proq[7]. Butun dunyoda ayol deputatlar ulushi 2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra 26,9 foizni tashkil etdi, bu 12 oy avvalgidan atigi 0,4 foizga ko'p. Parlamentlararo ittifoqning 2021-yilgi "Siyosatdagi ayollar"

jahon reytingida O'zbekiston 45-o'rinni egalladi[8]. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, ayrim mamlakatlarda davlat xizmatchilarining katta qismi ayollar. Jumladan, Germaniyada 2019-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 59 foiz, BAAda 52 foiz, Janubiy Koreyada 43foiz, Frantsiyada 40 foiz va Singapurda 35 foizni tashkil etdi[9]. Dunyoda ayollarning yuqori boshqaruv lavozimlariga faoliyat ko'rsatishi atigi 28 foizini tashkil qiladi[10].

Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish gender tenglikka erishish va samarali boshqaruvni ta'minlash uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Xalqaro amaliyotda xotin-qizlarning siyosiy faolligini ta'minlash uchun mustahkam huquqiy asos yaratilgan. Jumladan, Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasida[11] kamsitmaslik va siyosiy huquqlarni teng amalga oshirish prinsiplari, shu jumladan xotin-qizlar va erkaklarning o'z mamlakatini boshqarishda ishtirok etish huquqi mustahkamlangan. "Ayollarning siyosiy huquqlari to'g'risida"gi Konvensiyada xotin-qizlarning o'z mamlakatini boshqarishda ishtirok etish va davlat xizmatlaridan foydalanish huquqi himoya qilinadi. "Fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar to'g'risida"gi xalqaro paktga ko'ra, har bir fuqaro davlat ishlarida qatnashish, umumiy va teng saylov huquqi asosida ovoz berish va saylanish huquqiga, shuningdek, davlat xizmatlaridan teng foydalanish huquqiga ega. "Xotin-qizlarni kamsitishning barcha shakllariga barham berish to'g'risida"gi[12] Konvensiya xotin-qizlarning siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda teng ishtirok etish huquqini, shu jumladan barcha saylovlarda va umumxalq referendumlarida ovoz berish huquqini, xalq tomonidan saylanadigan barcha organlarga saylanish va davlat siyosatini shakllantirish hamda amalga oshirishda ishtirok etish huquqini mustahkamlaydi, shuningdek, ishtirokchidavlatlarga xotin-qizlar kamsitilmasdan ishtirok etishi va teng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun tegishli choralar ko'rishni yuklaydi.

Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, ularning davlat ishlarida ishtirok etish huquqi barqaror rivojlanishning muhim kafolatidir. Xotin-qizlarning siyosiy huquq va imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga ustuvor ahamiyat berish hamda ularning jamiyat ishlarida ishtirok etish huquqlarini amalga oshirishni ta'minlash davlatlarning manfaatlariga xizmat qiladi. 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda barqaror rivojlanish sohasidagi kun tartibi[13] gender tenglikka ustuvor ahamiyat beradi va xotin-qizlar huquqlarini hisobga oladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev aytganidek: "Onalar va bolalar sog'lig'ini muhofaza qilish, ayollarning turmush sharoitlarini hisobga olgan holda ish bilan ta'minlash, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotimizdagi o'rni va nufuzini oshirish bo'yicha davlat siyosatini faol davom ettirishni biz o'zimizning eng muhim vazifamiz, deb bilamiz"[14]. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti "Hozirgi kunda har bir xotin-qiz demokratik jarayonlarning kuzatuvchisi emas, balki faol va tashabbuskor ishtirokchisi bo'lmog'i shart", deb ta'kidlagan edi[15].

Jamiyatimizda ayollar va erkaklar tengligi madaniyatini shakllantirish keng qamrovli jarayon hisoblanadi. Bunda barcha fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va davlat organlari o'zaro hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borishlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, jamiyatda gender tengligiga erishish uchun, avvalo, fuqarolarda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirish zarur. Zero,

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’biri bilan aytganda, “Ayollarning jamiyatdagi o’rnini, O‘zbekiston erishayotgan yutuqlardagi beqiyos hissasini hech narsa bilan o‘lchab bo‘lmaydi. Ularning barchasi O‘zbekiston insoniy salohiyatining oltin fondini tashkil etadi, desak, hech qanday mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi”.

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7-ilova

AYOLLAR YETAKCHILIGI VA SIYOSIY ISHTIROKI: RAHBARLIK VA JARAYONLARDAKI FAOL ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikdagi o‘rni va siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etish darajasi tahlil qilinadi. Unda ayollar rahbarlikka intilishi, ularga to‘siq bo‘layotgan omillar, global va mahalliy tajribalar, shuningdek, siyosiy jarayonlarda gender tengligiga erishishning dolzarb masalalari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini kuchaytirish yo‘llari taklif qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ayollar yetakchiligi, siyosiy ishtirok, gender tengligi, rahbarlik, ijtimoiy to‘siqlar, siyosiy jarayon.

So‘nggi yillarda ayollarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni sezilarli darajada o‘zgarib, ular faqatgina oilaviy doira bilan cheklanmay, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotda ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Biroq ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikdagi ishtiroki hali ham ko‘plab jamiyatlarda erkaklarga nisbatan past darajada qolmoqda. Ayollar siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish, rahbarlik lavozimlarini egallash va ijtimoiy adolatni ta‘minlashda muhim rol o‘ynashi mumkin, ammo bu yo‘ldagi to‘siqlar, stereotiplar va ijtimoiy me‘yorlar hali ham dolzarbdir. Mazkur maqolada ushbu masalaning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini chuqur o‘rganiladi.

Umumiy tavsif

1. Ayollar siyosiy ishtirokining ahamiyati

Ayollar siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etishi jamiyatda tenglik, adolat va ijtimoiy rivojlanishning kafolatidir. Ayollar qaror qabul qilishda ishtirok etgan jamiyatlarda sog‘liqni saqlash, ta‘lim va ijtimoiy himoya tizimlari ko‘proq rivojlangan bo‘ladi. BMT ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, ayollarning siyosiy ishtiroki gender tengligiga erishish va barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

2. Global tajriba va xalqaro ko'rsatkichlar

BMTning 2023-yilgi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, dunyo bo'ylab parlament a'zolari orasida ayollar ulushi o'rtacha 26.5% ni tashkil etmoqda. Skandinaviya mamlakatlari (Norvegiya, Shvetsiya, Islandiya) bu borada yetakchilik qilmoqda. Bu ko'rsatkich 1995-yildagi 11% dan sezilarli o'sishni ko'rsatadi.

Ayollar parlamentdagi ishtiroki bo'yicha yetakchi mamlakatlar: Ruanda (61%), Kuba (56%), Nikaragua (54%), Andorra, Meksika, Yangi Zelandiya va Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari (har biri 50%).

2.2. Vazirlik lavozimlaridagi ayollar

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, ayollar vazirlik lavozimlarining 22.8% ini egallagan. Eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerikada (31.6%) hamda Lotin Amerikasi va Karib havzasida (30.1%) kuzatilmoqda.

2.3. Davlat rahbarligidagi ayollar

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, faqat 11.3% mamlakatlarda ayollar davlat rahbari (17 ta mamlakat) va 9.8% mamlakatlarda hukumat rahbari (19 ta mamlakat) sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqda.

2.4. Mahalliy boshqaruvdagi ayollar

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, 141 mamlakatda mahalliy boshqaruv organlarida ayollar ulushi 35.5% ni tashkil etadi. Bu ko'rsatkich mintaqalar bo'yicha farq qiladi: Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo (41%), Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerika (37%), Okeaniya (32%), Sharqiy va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo (31%), Lotin Amerikasi va Karib havzasi (27%), Sahroi Kabir Afrikasi (25%), G'arbiy Osiyo va Shimoliy Afrika (20%).

3. O'zbekistondagi holat

O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham ayollarni siyosiy hayotga jalb etish borasida qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Quyida O'zbekistonda ayollar siyosiy ishtiroki: statistik tahlili bilan tanishamiz

3.1. Parlamentdagi ayollar ulushi

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasida ayollar ulushi 33.57% ni tashkil etadi. Bu ko'rsatkich 1997-yildagi 6% dan sezilarli o'sishni ko'rsatadi.

2024-yil iyul oyiga ko'ra, Qonunchilik palatasida 47 nafar ayol deputat (33.6%) va Senatda 22 nafar ayol senator (24.2%) faoliyat yuritmoqda.

3.2. Rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi ayollar

2016-yilda rahbarlik lavozimlarida ayollar ulushi 7% bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2020-yilda 12% ga, 2022-yilda esa 27% ga yetgan. 2023-yil oxiriga kelib, ayollar vazirlik yoki unga tenglashtirilgan lavozimlarning 4.8% ini egallagan, bu ko'rsatkich 2024-yil 1-aprel holatiga ko'ra 7.7% ga oshgan.

3.3. Qonunchilikdagi islohotlar

2019-yilda qabul qilingan saylov kodeksiga muvofiq, siyosiy partiyalar tomonidan nomzodlar ro'yxatida ayollar ulushi kamida 40% bo'lishi belgilangan. 2023-yilda O'zbekiston Konstitutsiyasiga kiritilgan o'zgartirishlar natijasida Senat a'zolari soni 100 dan 65 ga qisqartirildi, bu esa ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokini yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilmoqda.

3.4. Gender tengligini ta'minlash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar

O'zbekiston BMTning gender tengligiga oid 52 ta minimal tavsiya etilgan ko'rsatkichlarini amalga oshirgan.

2023-yilda O'zbekiston parlamenti tomonidan oilaviy zo'ravonlikni jinoyat deb e'tirof etuvchi qonun qabul qilindi. Bu qonun doirasida ayollar va bolalarni himoya qilish mexanizmlari kuchaytirildi.

4. Ayollar yetakchiligi va siyosiy ishtirokini oshirish yo'llari

4.1. Ta'lim va liderlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish

Ayollar uchun liderlik bo'yicha maxsus treninglar va dasturlar tashkil etish, ularning siyosiy savodxonligini oshirish.

4.2. Kvotalar va imtiyozlar

Siyosiy partiyalar va saylov tizimlarida ayollar uchun kvotalarni joriy etish va ularning amalda bajarilishini ta'minlash.

4.3. Stereotiplarni bartaraf etish

OAV orqali ayollarning yetakchilikdagi muvaffaqiyatlarini yoritish, jamiyatda mavjud bo'lgan gender stereotiplarini yo'q qilishga qaratilgan kampaniyalar o'tkazish.

4.4. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlash

Ayollarni iqtisodiy jihatdan mustaqil bo'lishlariga yordam berish, ularning ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash, oilaviy va ish hayotini uyg'unlashtirishga ko'maklashish lozim.

Xulosa

Global miqyosda ayollarning siyosiy ishtiroki ortib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, hali ham ko'plab to'siqlar mavjud. O'zbekiston misolida esa, so'nggi yillarda amalga oshirilgan islohotlar natijasida ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki sezilarli darajada oshgan. Biroq, bu boradagi ishlarni davom ettirish, ayollarning siyosiy yetakchilikdagi o'rnini mustahkamlash uchun kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Ayollar siyosiy yetakchilikda faol bo'lishi nafaqat gender tengligining belgisi, balki demokratik jamiyat qurishning zarur shartidir. Ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga faol jalb etish orqali jamiyatdagi dolzarb muammolar yechimiga kengroq nuqtai nazardan yondashish mumkin. Bu esa sog'lom, barqaror va adolatli jamiyat qurilishiga xizmat qiladi. Ayollarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish – bu faqat ayollar emas, balki butun jamiyat yutug'idir.

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7-ilova

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается роль женщины как лидера в социуме. Обсуждаются особенности женского лидерства, его влияние на общественные процессы и значимость в современных условиях. Также акцентируется внимание на примерах успешных женщин-лидеров и их вкладе в развитие общества.

Ключевые слова: женщина, лидерство, социум, общество, гендерные роли, успешные женщины, социальные изменения.

В современном мире роль женщины в обществе претерпевает значительные изменения. Женщины все чаще занимают лидирующие позиции в различных сферах — от бизнеса до политики, от науки до искусства. Это явление не только меняет представление о женской роли в социуме, но и вносит важные изменения в саму структуру общества. Женщина как лидер. В современном мире роль женщин в обществе становится все более значимой. Женщины занимают ключевые позиции в различных сферах, включая политику, бизнес, науку и искусство. Лидерство женщин в социуме не только способствует улучшению социального климата, но и помогает создавать более инклюзивные

и справедливые общества. Лидерство — это не только способность управлять и принимать решения, но и умение вдохновлять, мотивировать и объединять людей. Женщины, обладая уникальными качествами, такими как эмпатия, коммуникабельность и способность к сотрудничеству, могут эффективно справляться с лидерскими задачами. Они часто приносят в команду более инклюзивные подходы и разнообразные точки зрения, что способствует более качественным решениям. Женщины-лидеры обладают уникальными качествами, такими как эмпатия, способность к сотрудничеству и стратегическому мышлению. Эти качества позволяют им эффективно решать сложные проблемы и вдохновлять других. Важно отметить, что женское лидерство не ограничивается только традиционными сферами, но охватывает все аспекты жизни, включая активное участие в общественных движениях и инициативах.

Влияние на общественные процессы и гендерные роли. Женщины-лидеры способны влиять на общественные процессы, продвигая идеи равенства и справедливости. Их участие в принятии решений на высоком уровне способствует более сбалансированному подходу к решению социальных, экономических и экологических проблем. Такие лидеры могут инициировать изменения, которые улучшают жизнь не только женщин, но и всего общества в целом. Женщины как лидеры играют важную роль в формировании современного социума. Их достижения и влияние становятся все более заметными, что открывает новые горизонты для будущих поколений. Поддержка и развитие женского лидерства — это ключ к созданию более справедливого и устойчивого общества. Гендерные роли традиционно определяли, какие функции и обязанности возлагаются на мужчин и женщин в обществе. Однако с течением времени эти роли претерпели значительные изменения. Женщины все чаще становятся не только домохозяйками, но и профессионалами, занимающими высокие должности в бизнесе, политике и науке. Это не только способствует равноправию, но и обогащает общество новыми идеями и подходами. Изменения в гендерных ролях способствуют более эффективному решению социальных проблем. Женщины, обладая уникальным опытом и взглядами, могут предложить инновационные решения и подходы, которые могут быть упущены в традиционных мужских структурах власти.

Закключение. Женщина как лидер в социуме — это важный и актуальный вопрос, который требует внимания и обсуждения. Успехи женщин в различных областях показывают, что гендерные стереотипы можно и нужно разрушать. Лидерство женщин не только обогащает социум, но и открывает новые горизонты для будущих поколений. Для достижения равенства и создания более справедливого мира необходимо продолжать поддерживать женщин в их стремлении занимать лидирующие позиции.

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AYOLLAR YETAKCHILIGI VA SIYOSIY ISHTIROKI: AYOLLARNING RAHBARLIK VA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ayollarning siyosiy faoliyati, rahbarlik lavozimlaridagi o'rni, yetakchilik salohiyati va bu sohada ijobiy o'zgarishlar muhokama qilinadi. Ayollarni siyosiy jarayonlarga keng jalb etish orqali jamiyat taraqqiyotiga qanday hissa qo'shilayotgani, mavjud muammolar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Maqola zamonaviy islohotlar, xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhitiga asoslanib yozilgan.

Annotation: This article discusses the political participation of women, their role in leadership positions, leadership potential, and the positive changes emerging in this field. It analyzes how involving women in political processes contributes to societal development, as well as the existing challenges and ways to address them. The article is written within the framework of modern reforms, international experience, and the socio-political environment in Uzbekistan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается политическая активность женщин, их роль в руководящих должностях, лидерский потенциал и положительные изменения в этой области. Анализируется, как вовлечение женщин в политические процессы способствует развитию общества, а также выявляются существующие проблемы и пути их решения. Статья написана в контексте современных реформ, международного опыта и социально-политической ситуации в Узбекистане.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollar, siyosat, rahbarlik, yetakchilik, gender tengligi, jamiyat, ijtimoiy faollik, islohotlar, parlament, teng imkoniyatlar.

Keywords: Women, politics, leadership, gender equality, society, social activity, reforms, parliament, equal opportunities.

Ключевые слова: Женщины, политика, руководство, лидерство, гендерное равенство, общество, социальная активность, реформы, парламент, равные возможности.

Bugungi kunda jamiyat taraqqiyoti, fuqarolik jamiyati shakllanishi va demokratik tamoyillarning chuqurlashuvi ayollarning siyosiy ishtirokisiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Ayollar yillar davomida faqat oiladagi mas'uliyat, farzand tarbiyasi yoki oddiy mehnat bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa, hozirgi kunda ular jamiyatning turli jabhalarida, xususan, siyosiy sohada faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. O'zbekiston ham ushbu yo'nalishda katta siljishlarga erishmoqda.

Ayollar yetakchiligi – tabiiy salohiyatning namoyoni

Ayol yetakchi bo'lishi – bu jamiyatda insoniy qadriyatlarning, adolat va mehrning ustuvorligini ta'minlash demakdir. Ayollarning tabiiy mehribonligi, sabr-toqati, oqilonaligi ularga rahbar sifatida odamlarga yaqin bo'lish, muammolarni yumshoq, ammo samarali hal etish imkonini beradi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayollar rahbarlik qilgan jamiyatlarda sog'lom muhit, ijtimoiy tenglik va taraqqiyot darajasi yuqori bo'ladi.

O'zbekistonda ayollar siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha islohotlar

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ayollarning siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki keskin oshdi. "Xotin-qizlar masalalari bo'yicha" maxsus farmonlar, "Gender tengligi to'g'risida"gi qonun, "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonunlar, "Ayollar daftari" va "Ayollar akademiyasi" kabi tashabbuslar buning yaqqol dalilidir.

Bugun ayollar Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi, Senat, mahalliy kengashlar, tuman va viloyat hokimliklari, vazirlik va idoralarda faol ishlamoqda. Ularga rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishlash uchun zarur sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda.

Yetakchi ayollar: Ilhom manbai

Saida Mirziyoyeva, Tanzila Norboyeva, Matluba Yusupova kabi ayollar bugungi kunda nafaqat o'z sohasining yetakchilari, balki yosh qizlar uchun ibrat manbaidir. Ular nafaqat rahbar, balki jamiyatga xizmat qilayotgan mas'uliyatli shaxslardir.

Ayollar faolligi siyosiy barqarorlikka, xalq bilan muloqot darajasining oshishiga, muammolarning teranroq tushunilishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

To'siqlar va stereotiplar

Shunga qaramay, ayollarning siyosiy faoliyatiga to'siq bo'layotgan omillar ham mavjud. Bular orasida jamiyatdagi gender stereotiplari, ayollar faolligiga nisbatan tanqidiy yondashuv, ba'zi hollarda oilaviy majburiyatlar bilan siyosiy faoliyatni birlashtirishdagi qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda bu muammo chuqurroq. Shu sababli ayollarni siyosatga tayyorlash, ularga psixologik, ijtimoiy va huquqiy ko'mak berish muhim hisoblanadi.

Xalqaro tajriba

Dunyodagi bir qator davlatlarda ayollar siyosiy yetakchilikda muhim o'rin tutmoqda. Masalan, Finlandiyada Sanna Marin bosh vazirlik qilgan, Yangi Zelandiyada Jacinda Ardern pandemiyaga qarshi kurashdagi yetakchiligi bilan butun dunyoga namuna bo'lgan. Hindistonda Indira Gandi, Germaniyada Angela Merkel kabi ayol rahbarlar tarixda chuqur iz qoldirgan.

Bu tajriba O'zbekiston uchun ham muhim saboq: agar ayollarga yetarlicha imkoniyat berilsa, ular jamiyatni ijobiy tomonga o'zgartira oladi.

Ayollarning siyosiy faolligi: global ko'rsatkichlar

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, jahondagi parlamentlarda ayollar o'rtacha 26,5% ulushni tashkil etmoqda (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2023). Bu so'nggi 20 yil ichida erishilgan yutuq bo'lsa-da, to'liq tenglikka erishilgan emas. Ayollarning siyosatda ishtirok etishi nafaqat ular uchun teng imkoniyat, balki jamiyat uchun ham manfaatlidir.

Ilg'or tajriba: Yetakchi ayollar va muvaffaqiyatli davlatlar

Norvegiya, Finlyandiya, Yangi Zelandiya kabi davlatlar siyosiy sahnada ayollarga teng imkoniyatlar yaratish borasida muvaffaqiyatga erishgan. Masalan:

Finlyandiya Sanna Marin bosh vazir sifatida global e'tirofga sazovor bo'lgan.

Yangi Zelandiyada Jacinda Ardern pandemiya boshqaruvidagi qat'iy va insonparvar yondashuvi bilan mashhur bo'ldi.

Bu kabi misollar ayollarning siyosiy yetakchi sifatida muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi mumkinligini amalda isbotlaydi.

To'siqlar va muammolar

Ayollarning siyosiy faolligiga to'sqinlik qilayotgan omillar quyidagilar:

Madaniy stereotiplar va genderga oid ijtimoiy qarashlar;

Moliyaviy imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligi;

Sifatli ta'lim va yetakchilik bo'yicha tayyorgarlik imkoniyatlarining yetishmasligi;

Qonunchilik va siyosiy partiyalar darajasidagi gender tengligiga oid mexanizmlarning sustligi.

Xalqaro tashabbuslar va kvota tizimi

Ayollarni siyosiy islohotlarga keng jalb qilish maqsadida bir qator mamlakatlarda kvota tizimi joriy etilgan. Ruanda bunga yorqin misol bo'lib, parlamentda ayollar ulushi 61% ni tashkil etadi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining "UN Women" dasturi, Yevropa Ittifoqi, OSCE va boshqa tashkilotlar ham ayollarning yetakchilikka chiqishini rag'batlantiruvchi loyihalarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Xulosa:

Ayollarning siyosiy ishtiroki bu nafaqat gender tengligi masalasi, balki jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim mezonidir. Ayollar – jamiyatning yarim qismi emas, balki o'ziga xos kuchidir. Ularsiz siyosat to'liq va samarali bo'lishi qiyin. O'zbekiston ayollarining rahbarlik va siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki ortib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, bu yo'ldagi ishlar davom ettirilmog'i lozim. Ayollar salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish orqali biz nafaqat teng jamiyat, balki barqaror, adolatli va rivojlangan jamiyat sari dadil qadam qo'yamiz.

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