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## THE WOMEN OF BUKHARA ARE EDUCATION'S VOLUNTEERS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the women of Bukhara, who contributed to the development of women's social activity and bringing the education system to a new level in the years of independence. The epoch is testing the change of time, the renewal and the improvement through freedom and liberty. From the first years of independence, a number of works are underway to increase the activity of women in all spheres of economic, political and social, cultural and educational life of the country, to provide them with comprehensive assistance in obtaining education and professional skills and employment, to support their entrepreneurial initiatives.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Women's Activism, Education System, Teacher's Status, School, Education.*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The epoch is testing the change of time, the renewal and the improvement through freedom and liberty. From the first years of independence, a number of works are underway to increase the activity of women in all spheres of economic, political and social, cultural and educational life of the country, to provide them with comprehensive assistance in obtaining education and professional skills and employment, to support their entrepreneurial initiatives. In 1995, the head of state stated that increasing the role and status of our mothers, sisters, women and girls in society, facilitating their work and life should remain one of the main and priority tasks of our state and society [1] and this opinion has been the guide for our future.

### 2. MAIN PART

The main mechanism for balancing socio-political and legal relations is democracy and it aims at guaranteeing the rights of all people living in Uzbekistan. The problems of human rights and democratization of the country have been solved taking into account the scientific mind, the historical traditions, customs and spiritual values of the people. As society embarked on the path of building a civil state governed by the rule of law, it was emphasized that serving the interests of the people, society and the individual would remain a priority. In particular, the Presidential Decree No. PF-1084 of March 2, 1995 "Act about increasing the role of women in the state and social construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Additional Benefits for Women" No. 760-I of April 14, 1999, [2] August 29, 2003 Article 22 of the Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4245 of September 30, 2010 "On additional measures to strengthen the social protection of women", and Decree No. PF-3434 of 25 May 2004 "On Additional Measures to Support the Activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan" to ensure women's rights; their participation in the political and cultural strata of society, the measures taken against discrimination have shown their effectiveness from the first years of our independence. It would not be a mistake to say that we see the greatest change in the education

system.

Reforms in the education system, as well as the status of teachers, have fortified more than ever and supported by the first president of our country. According to our honorable president's ideas, we can imagine that pre-school and school education, higher and secondary special education, as well as scientific and cultural institutions as the four links of the future and kindergarteners, schoolteachers, professors, and our scientific and creative intellectuals to be the four pillars of the new Renaissance. [3]

The role of women in the implementation of the National Program of Personnel Training in Uzbekistan and in the process of renewal of society in all spheres is invaluable. The world community admits that our talented teachers, professors as well as the leaders of educational institutions, make a great contribution to the education of the children of the society, we always praise for making a great contribution to bringing them up as perfect human beings. A good example of this is our female teachers working at the Karakul school in the remote desert of Bukhara and other districts of the region. [4]

Known as the "shining mirror of glorious history", Bukhara has been a place of knowledge and a fortress of love for thousands of years. Even today, it nurtures a number of young, energetic and educated young people and raises them to be a generation that will serve our people. Among them is Shahodat Ikhtiyorova, who has been a teacher for 30 years and is a dedicated worker in her profession. Shahodat Ikhtiyorova teaches geography and local lore and leads the "My Country" circle. For several years, she won the competition "Teacher of the Year" and made a significant contribution to the development of the education system of the republic. ShIkhtiyorova has deserved the respect of the people for her tireless work and protection of the socio-economic and legal interests of workers. She was elected to the city council in 1980-1995 and to the regional council of people's deputies in 1999-2004. In addition, Shahodat Ikhtiyorova has been working as the Deputy Chairman of the Bukhara Regional Council of Trade Unions for more than ten years. At the same time, she never separated from the education system. She was a role model for teachers of geography in the Republic and published a number of methodological recommendations and collections in the early years of independence.

Another respected philosopher and scientist is Gulchehra Navruzovaknown in our country and abroad as anaqshbandshunos. A scientist who contributed to the development of science in Uzbekistan, has published 35 scientific articles on Bahouddin Naqshband, Naqshbandi doctrine, harmonious human development in national and international journals, 10 scientific articles in international conference proceedings, more than 90 articles in national conference proceedings. She was also very active in the conduct of educational work for many years, as she was actively involved in the life of the school, and during her career as deputy principal of the school for educational work. She defended her dissertation in 1990 under the guidance of a well-known scientist M.A. Akhmedova, but she did not rest on her laurels.

She began to study the Naqshbandi doctrine of mysticism, its founders, in particular, the life and spiritual and enlightenment heritage of Bahauddin Naqshband, which was widespread throughout the world. In 2002, she defended her doctoral dissertation on "Naqshbandi mysticism and the education of harmoniously developed people," and was awarded the title of Doctor of Philosophy.

Rohila Muhammadiyevais a kind Uzbek woman, along with her 4 children, adopted 8 orphans. In 1994, she founded the Family Orphanage in the Sadi Sherozimahalla in Bukhara. Since 1996, she has been responsible for providing for the children in the Bukhara Department of Public Education, then other children have joined the family orphanage.

Zilola Saidova from Bukhara, who studied journalism at Indiana University (USA) through the Umid Foundation, in 2000, she returned to her hometown after graduating with a degree in

journalism and political science. A student from Bukhara is a photojournalist, and her work has been published several times in the American magazines “Indiana Alumni” and “Newsletter”. The name of Zilola Saidova, who captures the charm, elegance and subtleties of people in her photos, is also included in a special booklet about the famous Indiana University, which has a special place for her 3 photo studios with the caption “Zilola Saidova, Uzbekistan”. [5]

Another Bukhara educator, Iroda Hasanova, has made a significant contribution to the development of the Uzbek education system. She has come a long way in increasing the interest of students in learning through the educational process, spiritual and educational activities. In the first 10 years of independence, the educator, who worked tirelessly, achieved great results. In 2003, the enterprising, dedicated teacher was awarded “Shuhrat” medal.

### **3. CONCLUSION**

From the above, it is clear that during the years of independence, the focus on the family, education and upbringing has increased more than ever. This attention is being paid to the development of society as an integral part of the ongoing reforms in the country. As President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev said: “The more educated our children are in school, the faster the high-tech economy will develop and the more social problems will be solved. Thus, when I say that the threshold of a new Uzbekistan begins with school, I think all our people will support this idea.

The main part of the reforms in the field of education is the training of mature, professional staff, introduced them to the foreign education system.

During the years of independence in our country, we have witnessed a great emphasis on increasing the activity of women, their role in social and political life. The role of women in all spheres, especially in education is incomparable, we can see it in the example of women in Bukhara. The activities of Bukhara women in the development of education are appreciated by our government.

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