



SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF FEMALE STUDENTS WITH CHILDREN AS A FACTOR IN THE TRAINING OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN UNIVERSITIES

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 6th May 2021 Accepted: 20th May 2021 Published: 15th June 2021</p>	<p>The article is devoted to the creation of conditions for the full realization of the abilities, personal potential of female students, mothers, students with their own families. The idea is substantiated that in modern conditions, for effective professional training of female students with children and families, socio-psychological support is necessary as a factor in ensuring gender equality in universities. The author comes to the conclusion that in order to reduce the negative influence of the factors of the presence of families and children among female students during the period of study at the university, to address the issues of gender inequality in society, systematic psychological and pedagogical activity with female students, with their families, as well as with university professors is needed. In the conclusion of the article, recommendations are given for creating conditions for the full realization of the abilities and personal potential of female students. A recommendation was given on the implementation of the experience of Fergana State University in the creation of the innovation center "Bolajon", in which the supervision of students' children is organized in order to ensure full participation in the educational process, as well as activities for the development of the psychological and pedagogical competencies of female students on the acquisition of the curriculum, education children, family relationships.</p>

Keywords: Social and psychological support of students, sustainable development of society, female students with children, gender equality in universities, electronic platform.

In the context of the intensive development of information technologies, limited material resources, the spread of coronavirus infection, which led to a global socio-economic crisis, a significant transformation of established standards in various areas of social development, an important factor in ensuring sustainable socio-political, economic development of the state of Uzbekistan is the achievement of gender equality.

Gender inequality leads to the fact that economic development projects become ineffective, poverty and unemployment are not reduced. Ineffective use of socio-economic, psychological resources of both men and women, their aspirations to implement their life plans and tasks leads to the preservation of negative trends in socio-psychological, interpersonal, institutional relations and, in general, between the state and its citizens.

In modern Uzbekistan, whose population is more than 34 million people, the solution of gender equality issues is especially important in the field of science and education, as well as in the context of the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy, which is mentioned in the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No.UP-6079 dated 10/05/2020 [1].

It is known that to ensure the sustainable development of society, it is necessary to conduct a large number of scientific research, the results of which require active implementation in practical life. The solution to this problem implies the training of highly qualified specialists, scientists in universities, scientific organizations. The creation of equal conditions for obtaining higher, as well as postgraduate education for both men and women, who make up almost half of the country's population, is the most effective way to solve the problem of training specialists, a condition for ensuring a variety of ideas for finding optimal ways to resolve various issues related to the quality of life. the population of the country and the world as a whole, the creation of new directions in the field of entrepreneurship, an increase in the number of jobs with decent wages. As a result of these measures, according to UN studies, the physical and mental health of men and women is improved, and their full participation in the social, economic and political life of society is ensured.

In this regard, the solution of tasks related to gender issues is in the center of attention of the government and the public of Uzbekistan. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on March 6, 2021, at a ceremony dedicated to International Women's Day, noted that "peace, justice and prosperity will definitely reign in a

society where the rights and interests of women are guaranteed" [2]. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a number of government documents to ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for them for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Thus, on September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" No. 3PY-561 [3] was adopted. On the same day, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" No. 3PY-562 was adopted. On 07.03.2019, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further strengthen guarantees of labor rights and support of women's entrepreneurial activity" No. PP-4235 [4] was adopted.

A new Committee on Women and Gender Equality has been established within the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. The purpose of this decision is to create conditions for the implementation of international norms on ensuring the rights of women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination into national legislation. It is necessary to note the creation of the Republican Center for the Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Persons Victims of Violence and the Prevention of Suicides. The Center for Women's Entrepreneurship and the Scientific and Practical Research Center "Oila" have been established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These structural units function to further strengthen the guarantees of labor rights and support, assistance to victims of domestic violence, the majority of whom are women.

One of the important decisions to effectively ensure the rights of women and eradicate all forms of discrimination against them is to create conditions for higher education for women from various, including vulnerable segments of the population, as well as that part of the population that lives in areas remote from cultural and economic centers of the country localities. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the difficult financial situation in rural and remote regions of the country in his message to the Oliy Majlis in 2020. He noted: "It is no secret that most of the residents of the regions, especially villages, do not have sufficient sources of income. As in all countries, we also have low-income strata of the population. According to various estimates, this figure is 12-15 percent. We are talking about 4-5 million inhabitants of our country "[5].

For many years, when entering universities, rural girls and women, in comparison with urban dwellers, as well as with representatives from wealthy strata of the population, experienced great difficulties due to unequal opportunities when preparing for universities. As you know, in rural areas, there are significantly fewer preparatory training centers for admission to universities, and the level of their training is lower. Girls in rural regions are actively involved in the economic life of families, everyday life, which reduces their motivation to enter universities, the desire and opportunity to acquire a highly qualified profession. Low living standards make them vulnerable to starting a family. They get married earlier than their urban counterparts, at the age of 16-17. Although the legal age of marriage for girls was increased to 18 years (equal to that of boys), marriage through an unregistered religious ceremony (nikah) with underage girls is still common [6, 35]. A significant factor in reducing access to higher education is transport costs, the size of which varies significantly depending on the distance from the regional centers, the city of Tashkent, where universities are mainly concentrated.

Higher education is the main way to avoid or prevent poverty, according to the joint ILO, UNICEF and World Bank report "Assessment of the social protection system in Uzbekistan" (World Bank, 2018). However, the representatives of this study believe that "the majority of low-income households are not able to send their family members to higher education institutions: 61% of households receiving social assistance consider this a problem [7, 27]. Statistics indicate that in 2019, among students studying in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, girls accounted for 38.2%, and men - 61.8%. These values clearly demonstrate the unequal position of girls compared with men in access to higher education, which is an important factor in the fight against poverty and unemployment. Thus, the head of the Center for Economic Research and Reforms under the Administration of the President of Uzbekistan Obid Khakimov, at a meeting of the International Press Club on September 25, 2020, noted that "In Uzbekistan, only 7% of the poor have diplomas. This means that if a person with knowledge, higher education, he is less likely to be below the poverty line "[8]. He also stressed that "the most important direction in reducing poverty is the social protection system."

The above tendencies in society actualize the issues of social protection of the country's population, especially women from the poor and vulnerable segments of the population. Therefore, one of the key directions of the policy of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has become the improvement of the social sphere. This aspect at the legislative level is enshrined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4947 of 02/07/2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", where "Development of the social sphere" is included in the strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 years [9]. In this document, special attention is paid to increasing the socio-political activity of women, the development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, and the improvement of state youth policy [9].

For a positive solution to this problem, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PP-3183 of August 9, 2017 "On the organization of special correspondence departments in pedagogical areas in higher educational institutions", according to which, starting from the 2017/2018 academic year in many higher educational institutions of the country correspondence departments were opened in various specialties [10]. This form of education, as an important factor in the social protection of women and ensuring gender equality, gave, first of all, female students the opportunity to receive higher education and, at the same time, fulfill family responsibilities and

raise children. This form of education is currently carried out in an online format, which significantly reduces the costs of student mothers for education.

The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the regulation on the procedure for recommending women to participate in the competition and the organization of their admission to higher educational institutions within the limits of admission rates on the basis of additional state grants" dated June 23, 2020 No. 402 [11]. According to this decree, in the 2020-2021 academic year, 950 girls in need of social protection were enrolled in higher educational institutions on the basis of a state grant.

Among these students there are many who have families and small children. In our opinion, in obtaining higher education, it is this part of the female students who are most vulnerable in obtaining a quality education, since they need to combine several role functions that are associated with student life, family and parental obligations.

The increase in the number of female students is associated with national traditions, as well as with the fact that for many years in Uzbekistan the quota for admission to universities did not increase with a high demand for higher education from the population, which was increasing, despite the crises. Positive changes in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan have occurred since 2017. So, according to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, in the system of higher education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by the beginning of the 2020-2021 academic year, 127 higher educational organizations began to operate, including 7 academies, 64 universities and 6 higher religious educational organizations and branches, 20 foreign universities; 571.5 thousand students began to study, of which 260.0 thousand (45.5%) were women and 311.5 thousand (54.5%) were men; out of 571.5 thousand students, 68.2 thousand are 21 years old, 67.8 thousand are 20 years old, 66.8 thousand are 22 years old, 55.8 thousand are 23 years old. At the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, 174.9 thousand students were admitted to universities. Compared with the corresponding period of the last academic year, the enrollment increased by 26.6% [12].

A significant positive factor in the system of higher education in Uzbekistan was also the creation of conditions for the admission of young people from vulnerable segments of the population, the expansion of education in modern specialties, as well as, along with extramural, the introduction of evening education, which significantly influenced the coverage of higher education. These changes had a positive impact especially on, first of all, on female students with children. This category of female students got the opportunity either in correspondence or in a more correct format to get higher education in their chosen specialty. However, receiving education in such forms, nevertheless, reduces competitiveness in comparison with those who received full-time education without starting a family or becoming a parent. Speaking about female students, it should be noted that, according to our research, their number increases significantly from the first year to the end of the training. During 3-4 courses of full-time education, 70% of female students create families. In the same period, 50% of them are either going to become mothers, or know how to be an infant. In the master's program, more than 80% of female students are either pregnant or have at least one child. This situation negatively affects the quality of training of highly qualified personnel, especially in the professional sphere, where gender asymmetry is observed with a predominance of the number of girls. This tendency is characteristic, first of all, for the humanitarian sector (preschool education, methods of primary education, etc., philology, psychology in recent years, etc.). Along with psychological problems in mastering the educational program of the university, pregnant female students, female students with children often experience psychological difficulties in their families. Thus, this category of female students during the period of study experience a double load, both from the requirements of the university and from the family, which negatively affects the psychological well-being of female students, prevents full preparation for professional activity.

To reduce the negative influence of the factors of the presence of families and children among female students during the period of study at the university, we recommend the following.

- Take measures for social protection from the system of higher education of female students, consumers of educational services. Within the framework of this activity within the framework of this activity within the framework of this activity within the framework of this activity in the organization of socio-psychological support for the process of professional and personal formation of future specialists from among female students-mothers of universities, which will be used to develop a system of civil, legal and economic identity.

- In universities, carry out activities to ensure gender equality in universities in Uzbekistan by introducing courses on gender issues for bachelor's, master's, doctoral students, as well as seminars for teachers and university leaders. These can be subjects such as gender psychology, gender pedagogy, history of gender studies, history and sociology of gender, legal, economic issues of gender, etc.

- To involve students in conducting gender research in the framework of independent, coursework, graduation qualifications, dissertations, etc. Within the framework of the research, special attention should be paid to the study of personal, emotional-volitional, intellectual and other characteristics of female students, the formation of maternal qualities in female students.

- Create an electronic platform to provide the necessary information of a legal, economic, psychological, pedagogical, medical nature. Mark on a special site books, articles and other materials on personal growth, gender equality, family relationships, parenting, time management for teachers, students, parents of students. Regularly post information about the consequences of a decline in academic performance, motivation to master educational material, provided that students create a family, as well as become mothers during their studies at a university for the individual, society, and the socio-economic well-being of the country.

- Create an application for all vocational training courses in universities. At the first stage, cover the subjects of the humanitarian and socio-economic block, natural and mathematical sciences, since these subjects are studied by students of all areas of vocational training. Create an app for special subjects.

- Improve the qualifications of university psychologists in psychological support of female students, their provision of psychological assistance in matters of starting a family, establishing relationships with parents who are interested in the marriage of a student daughter, relationships with her husband, his parents, if the marriage is created, there are children.

- Within the framework of the psychological assistance service, in conjunction with the supervisors of student groups, organize events (lectures, seminars, trainings, etc.) for the spouses of students, their parents on the organization of an effective model of family relations, which will contribute to the disclosure and increase of the potential of the student daughter-in-law, mother-students in mastering subjects, acquiring professional knowledge, skills, abilities. In order to influence the parents of students on the problem of making a decision regarding the marriage of student daughters, carry out preventive work with them in the form of training seminars, lectures, psychological games, and consultations.

- From among students of psychology, social work, pedagogical specialties, as well as students who have shown interest in increasing social activity, creating conditions for self-realization of students, prepare volunteers to conduct explanatory work among students on the principle of "equal - equal".

- Conduct explanatory work, training seminars for teachers and teachers in order to form their attitude towards students as future specialists, whose life task will be to realize their intellectual and creative potential for the development of the country.

- Conduct training seminars among junior students on the development of their independent, critical thinking on the issues of family creation, reproductive health, prevention of unwanted and problem pregnancies during the period of study at a university, stress resistance, as well as entrepreneurial activity, development of legal literacy.

- Among female student mothers, there are those who have academic success, have positive personal and business qualities. Conduct meetings with this category of students, systematically involve them in training seminars on the effective organization of their time, caring for a child, housekeeping, interpersonal relationships, maintaining and strengthening the physical and psychological health of their own, family members, children, etc.

- Conduct contests, concerts, quizzes, etc. with student-mothers, as well as involve them in conferences, speeches, in the media, projects, etc.

- To disseminate the experience of the Federal State Institution of organizing the activities of an innovative kindergarten for the children of female students "Bolajon". This kindergarten was organized in 2020 and carries out its work by involving volunteers - students of the "Preschool Education" direction and experienced university specialists in preschool education, as well as relatives of students looking after the child while the mother of the baby is in class, in order to facilitate full participation female students in the educational process. This center works free of charge and is equipped with modern equipment, toys, books, furniture for the full development of the child and the convenience of those who look after the kids. Every week, training seminars, lectures on raising children of different ages are organized here, recommendations are given on the effective organization of time, physical, mental resources to fulfill the maternal and student roles. The center also serves as a platform for experimental research, laboratory, practical training with students, undergraduates, doctoral students, etc. We consider it necessary to introduce this experience in all universities of Uzbekistan. Depending on the tasks to be solved, organize childcare for female students both on a paid and free basis, attract students as volunteers who will look after the children of other female students in their free time.

At the level of government measures, it is necessary to establish benefits for university students with children to pay for services in kindergartens. To develop mechanisms for holding the parents and spouses of female students accountable in case of refusal of assistance during the period of professional development at the university.

In today's rapidly developing world, the level of well-being, the ability of the state to maintain its independence, to strengthen its place in the international community is determined by the level of development of the educational system, the quality of training in accordance with the demands of the labor market. For the full realization of the abilities, personal potential of female students, mothers, regardless of their social affiliation, economic status, etc., a comprehensive approach to solving the socio-psychological problems of female students with children during the period of study at the university is necessary. We consider it important to develop and introduce into practice scientifically grounded mechanisms of their social protection, psychological support, and economic support. Measures for the social protection of female students must be taken at the level of universities, local government bodies, and the government.

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