

**ISSUES OF ENHANCING THE INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL OF WOMEN IN
UZBEKISTAN: PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS**

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Abstract

This article studies the issue of improving the intellectual potential of women in Uzbekistan from a philosophical and socio-analytical point of view. The study analyzes the philosophical essence of the concept of female intelligence, its role in the development of society, and its historical and cultural foundations. In particular, the interpretation of female intellectual maturity in the views of Eastern thinkers, the harmony of national values and modern social reforms are highlighted.

The article identifies cultural-mental, axiological and psychological factors that, along with the increasing activity of women in education, science and social life in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, prevent them from fully realizing their intellectual potential. These problems are analyzed based on a philosophical approach and the need to form women as active intellectual subjects of society is substantiated.

The research proposes strategic directions for enhancing the intellectual potential of women, reveals the scientific and practical significance of updating the philosophy of education, developing gender culture, and ensuring the synthesis of national and modern values. This article serves as a theoretical source for scientific research in the fields of philosophy, sociology, and gender studies.

Keywords

women, intellectual potential, philosophical analysis, values, gender equality, social development.

Introduction

In the context of globalization, knowledge economy and innovative development, the sustainable development of society is directly related to the quality of human capital. In this process, the intellectual potential of women is of particular importance. Because a woman is not only the spiritual and moral support of the family, but also a subject that actively influences the scientific, cultural and social development of society. In Uzbekistan, the issue of women has become one of the priority areas of state policy during the years of independence, and today this process is enriched with new content and philosophical foundations. This article analyzes the issue of improving the intellectual potential of women in Uzbekistan based on philosophical-anthropological, socio-functional and cultural-civilizational approaches. It also reveals the relevance of this problem within the framework of the harmony of historical heritage, national values and modern reforms.

The philosophical essence of the concept of female intelligence

The concept of intelligence is interpreted in philosophy as a set of human abilities to know, think, and find creative solutions. Since ancient philosophy, the issue of intelligence has been associated with the ontological essence of man. In particular, Abu Nasr Al-Farabi explained human perfection through the unity of reason and morality. In his views, women and men are

interpreted as intellectually equal beings, which indicates the roots of the ideas of gender equality in Eastern philosophy.

The intellectual potential of women is understood not only as academic knowledge, but also as a set of qualities such as:

- critical thinking,
- social responsibility,
- spiritual sensitivity,
- innovative thinking.

From a philosophical point of view, female intelligence is an important factor shaping the axiological (value) system of society. Because in the female mind, knowledge and values are manifested in a single whole.

The intellectual image of the Uzbek woman in a historical and cultural context

The image of a woman in Uzbek society has historically not been limited to the domestic sphere. The image of a woman as an educated and thoughtful person is found in classical literature, mystical thought, and the Jadid movement. Jadid thinkers assessed women's education as the main condition for the development of the nation.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the idea of increasing women's education was manifested as a force awakening social consciousness. This process has reached a new level today and is being strengthened at the level of state policy.

The policy of developing women's intellectual potential during the period of independence

In the conditions of independent Uzbekistan, the issue of women is considered in close connection with social justice and human rights. A vivid example of this is the increasing share of women in the education system, the increasing activity of women in the fields of science, politics, technology, and entrepreneurship.

In recent years:

- women's access to higher education has expanded,
- the number of women with academic degrees has increased,
- social guarantees for women engaged in intellectual work have been strengthened.

However, philosophical analysis shows that organizational measures alone are not enough. The most important issue is to eliminate stereotypes in the social consciousness.

Problems and limitations: philosophical analysis

The factors that prevent women from fully realizing their intellectual potential can be divided into the following groups:

1. Cultural-mental factors

In traditional views, the main task of a woman is limited to the family role. This creates internal psychological barriers to a woman's intellectual growth.

2. Axiological problem

An educated woman is not fully established as a value in society. From a philosophical point of view, this indicates an imbalance in the hierarchy of values.

3. The problem of self-awareness

In some cases, women themselves do not fully realize their intellectual potential. This is explained by the problem of "transformation of potential into reality" in existential philosophy.

Strategic directions for improving the intellectual potential of women

Based on a philosophical approach, the following priority directions can be proposed:

- Updating the philosophy of education: developing critical and creative thinking in girls;
- Forming a gender culture: ensuring equality in content, not in form;
- Creating a model of female intellectual leadership;

- Ensuring the synthesis of national and modern values.

These directions serve to form women as active intellectual subjects, not passive objects of society.

Conclusion. The development of women's intellectual potential is not only a social issue, but also a deep philosophical problem. It is directly related to the essence of man, the system of values, and the development of society. Although the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan in this regard are important, their effectiveness depends on a change in the mindset of society.

In a society where women's intellect is high, justice, spirituality, and sustainable development are firmly established. Therefore, the development of women's intellectual potential should be considered an important philosophical condition for national development.

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