

# Woman Is A New Leader Of World And Can Manage Her Career, Her Future And Her Life Like A Boss

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## Abstract

The article is written about women and her opportunities are more than men as a positive sense. Because, since xxi century, women's chances have expanded and they began to use from new facilities. By the way, women work in office or government's institutions and do her flat's housework. They are not robot but, they are a new leader of our contemporary life

## Keywords

Woman, Technology, Career, Gender Equality, Leadership, Opportunity, Human Rights, Future, Wife.

## Introduction

**Woman** - has her rights, her independence and her thoughts. Certainly! Women's rights as a leader involve ensuring equal opportunities, fair treatment, and representation for women in various leadership roles. It emphasizes breaking gender stereotypes, promoting diversity, and fostering an inclusive work environment. Leaders supporting women's rights advocate for equal pay, career advancement, and addressing any gender-based discrimination. It's about recognizing and valuing the contributions of women in leadership positions, creating policies that support work-life balance, and actively working to overcome barriers that may hinder women's progress.

In my country namely Uzbekistan, women's rights are not protected enough then, everyday and everywhere, they are insulted by their husband or their father. However, since 2020, woman fights her career, her future. Because, they are trying to achieve something like new awards, proud and their own luxury life: high education, gorgeous apartment and expensive car. Tier life is connected with "Uzbek mentalitet".

### **Women's Status in the Family and Society**

Since independence, despite the administrative measures noted above, the government has taken little or no effective action to protect women's basic human rights, particularly access to education and employment, which have both eroded. The past decade has seen the average marriage age, particularly for girls, decline, although the law sets the minimum age of marriage for girls at seventeen, and for boys at eighteen. Although some women's committee leaders expressed to Human Rights Watch their desire to encourage girls to delay marriage, the practice of evading legal age limits through religious, not civil marriages occurs with the tacit approval of local authorities. Early marriage tends to limit women's access to education and employment outside the home. The new bride, or kelin, occupies the lowest status rung in her new family, particularly until she produces a first child. Fundamental decisions about a young woman's life-whether or not she will work outside the home, continue with school, with whom she will socialize, and how often she will see her natal family-are made largely by her mother- and father-in-law. Strongly correlated with the trend toward earlier marriages for women, women's educational attainment in the post-Soviet period has declined precipitously.

Women made up fully half of the population, and 41 percent of students enrolled in higher educational institutions in 1991. By 1997, that figure had dropped to 37 percent. Most observers assert that the downward trend has continued since that time. As well as shifting marriage patterns, changing social attitudes and unspoken state policies may be fostering this decline: higher education officials have expressed to Human Rights Watch the belief that post-secondary schooling should be limited to men. As elsewhere in the post-communist world, the economic hardship after the demise of communism has led to disproportionate declines in women's status and well-being. Overall economic contraction in Uzbekistan has led to an upsurge in unemployment; although official statistics minimize this problem. Growth of women's unemployment in the state sector of the economy has been offset to some extent by rising employment in the informal sector and in agriculture. Women are increasingly concentrated in low-wage sectors of the workforce, and receive lower wages than men for the same work.<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, women are not only wife, bride, their are a truth leader. Many nationalities relize uzbek women leaderships, and they reported your speech about them. For example; Roli Asthana, UN Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan attended the 14th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament in Tashkent and shared her views with Uzbekistan24. "The events like this are absolutely critical to highlight importance of women's leadership. Women make up half of the world, but they don't make up half of the leadership. As the chair of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis said, only 26% of parliamentarians around the world are women. But the encouraging thing is that the trend is going up, the numbers are going up. Uzbekistan is actually doing better than other countries. Over the third of Uzbek parliamentarians

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/uzbekistan/Uzbek0701-01.htm#:~:text=Article%2018%20of%20the%201992,of%20women's%20equality%20before%20the>

are women. In this regard, Uzbekistan is already an example. The Chair of the Senate is an example of strong women leader and there are so many strong women leaders in Uzbekistan. As both UN Deputy Secretary General and Chair of the Inter-Parliamentary Union said there is still a lot of work to be done. Events like this are important to take stock of what we achieved, and we have achieved a lot, but also to discuss what still needs to be done.”<sup>2</sup> these description took from her motivational speech.

Researchers passed new experiment about work like a leader and their experiment gave a result. There's a major confidence gap between men and women in the workplace, though it might not be in the way you'd expect. A majority, 64%, of women think they can do their manager's job better than them, versus 47% of men who believe the same, according to a new Monster survey of 6,847 workers conducted in February. That perspective doesn't necessarily reflect that women feel proficient in their jobs, but rather they feel undervalued and overlooked for management roles, Monster career expert Vicki Salemi tells CNBC Make It. "Women feel they can do their manager's job," she says, "but the frustration is: Why aren't they given the opportunity to do it?" Women are far less likely to say they feel they get the same quantity and quality of opportunities as men in the workplace: 66% of men believe everyone at work gets the same access to opportunities, versus just 23% of women, according to Monster. The opportunities gap has a compounding effect among women at all levels in the workplace. Women say having a clear vision for the future of their career is a top priority for them, and a lack of potential advancement is the biggest red flag that would lead them to turn down a job offer.<sup>3</sup>

I will note the kinds of leadership women have routinely provided, and list factors that help explain why this pattern has changed dramatically in the past half century. I will mention some of the obstacles that still block the path for women in leadership. Then I will ask how ambitious women generally are for leadership, and discuss the fraught relationship between feminism and power, before concluding with a brief look at the future that might lie ahead. As we approach this subject, we need to understand what we mean by “leadership.” I use the following definition: “Leaders define or clarify goals for a group of individuals and bring together the energies of members of that group to pursue those goals.”<sup>1</sup> This conception is deliberately broad, designed to capture various types of leadership, in various groups, not just the work of leaders who hold the most visible offices in a large society. A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people’s energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as Martin Luther King Jr. can define goals and mobilize energies through rhetoric and the power of example.

It is also helpful to distinguish leadership from two closely related concepts: power and authority. All leaders have some measure of power, in the sense of influencing or determining priorities for other individuals. But leadership cannot be a synonym for holding power. Power is often defined in the straightforward way suggested by political scientist Robert Dahl: “A has power over B to the extent that he can get B to do something that B would not otherwise do.” A bully or an assailant with a gun wields power in this sense, but it would not be appropriate to call such a person a “leader.” Leadership often in-

<sup>2</sup> <https://uzbekistan.un.org/en/198798-rol-i-asthana-there-are-so-many-strong-women-leaders-uzbekistan>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/27/a-majority-of-women-say-they-could-do-their-bosss-job-better.html>

volves exercising authority with the formal legitimacy of a position in a governmental structure or high office in a large organization. Holding authority in these ways provides clear opportunities for leadership. Yet many men and women we would want to call leaders are not in positions of authority, and not everyone in a formal office provides leadership. As John Gardner, author of several valuable books on leadership, noted, “We have all occasionally encountered top persons who couldn’t lead a squad of seven-year-olds to the ice cream counter.” We can think of leadership as a spectrum, in terms of both visibility and the power the leader wields.

On one end of the spectrum, we have the most visible: authoritative leaders like the president of the United States or the prime minister of the United Kingdom, or a dictator such as Hitler or Qaddafi. At the opposite end of the spectrum is casual, low-key leadership found in countless situations every day around the world, leadership that can make a significant difference to the individuals whose lives are touched by it. Over the centuries, the first kind—the out-in-front, authoritative leadership—has generally been exhibited by men. Some men in positions of great authority, including Nelson Mandela, have chosen a strategy of “leading from behind”; more often, however, top leaders have been quite visible in their exercise of power. Women (as well as some men) have provided casual, low-key leadership behind the scenes. But this pattern has been changing, as more women have taken up opportunities for visible, authoritative leadership.<sup>4</sup>

Absolutely! Women can excel in leadership roles, effectively managing their careers, shaping their futures, and navigating life with confidence and skill. Gender should never be a barrier to success, and women have proven time and again that they can lead with strength and competence. Women leaders bring diverse perspectives and skills to the table, contributing to well-rounded decision-making. They often excel in communication, collaboration, and empathy, fostering positive work environments. Many successful women leaders have made significant contributions in various fields, breaking barriers and inspiring future generations.

It's crucial to recognize and support women in leadership, acknowledging their achievements and promoting equal opportunities. As more women take on leadership roles globally, we witness a positive shift toward greater inclusivity and diversity in various sectors. There were numerous accomplished women leaders across the world. Some notable examples include Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany; Ursula von der Leyen, the President of the European Commission; and Jacinda Ardern, the Prime Minister of New Zealand. Additionally, Kamala Harris made history as the first female Vice President of the United States. For the most current information, I recommend checking recent news sources or official websites for updates on women in leadership positions around the world.

In conclusion, women are not servant. They are leader of life, that’s why, they bring up children, teach humans, do housework and work 8 hours. They cope with every failure but, do not give up her destiny

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.amacad.org/publication/women-power-leadership>

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