

Gender Issues of Further Enhancement of the Role of Women in the Fields of Science

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Abstract: In this article, the role and position of women in the academic circles of the country, the acquisition of education and professional skills by women, the effectiveness of using the potential of training and education of women in solving employment problems in our country, the social life there is talk about ensuring gender equality in various aspects.

Keywords: education and science, gender balance, family obligations, international and foreign experience, technology and mathematics, scientific talent.

INTRODUCTION

Today, important initiatives are being put forward in the academic circles of the country to increase the place and position of women, to educate a new generation of women scientists, and to encourage promising projects. Ensuring gender equality in various aspects of public life, including education and science, is one of the priorities of the internal political concept of Uzbekistan. In this regard, the 69th goal of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is: providing women and girls with education and professional skills, all-round assistance in finding a decent job, supporting entrepreneurship, talented tasked with identifying young women and channeling their talents.

Also, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his work entitled "The Strategy of New Uzbekistan" stated that "the main goal of the state policy in Uzbekistan today is to give attention and practical care to our women to a new, high level. to take out, to strengthen the position and status of women in society, to ensure their rights and interests. In turn, they emphasized that it is necessary to consistently implement the belief that giving knowledge to women means making the society knowledgeable, enlightened and capable.

MAIN PART

It is known that since 2016, February 11 is celebrated annually as "International Women's and Girls' Day in Science" according to the UN resolution. The purpose of this is to create additional conditions for women's education, to focus on their potential in science and to support them. Therefore, in order to study the international and foreign experience, an analysis of best practices in the development of women's education was carried out in more than 10 foreign countries.

Level of study of the problem. Theoretical and practical aspects of women's education, increasing the position of women in the field of science Gaskell Dj., McLaren A. Aker S. Stromquist N.P. Fox M.F. and foreign scientists such as Khamdan A. conducted research. Nogayeva A.M., Shupanova J.M., Agamova

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N.S., Allakhverdyan A.G. from the scientists of the CIS countries. and Shafranova O.I. The role of women in the field of education and science is reflected in the scientific work of scientists.

Description and solution of a scientific problem. The results of the research carried out in connection with the study of the current situation in Uzbekistan and the experience of advanced foreign countries in terms of creating the necessary conditions for the education of women and girls, and further increasing the position of women in the field of science, show the following showed: Firstly, the effectiveness of using the potential of training and educating women in solving employment problems in our country remains low.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Although Uzbekistan has achieved gender balance in primary education, there is still a gap between the number of women and men studying in the field of higher education, as well as in scientific research. 260,000 women and 311,500 men entered Uzbekistan for full-time education in the 2020-2021 academic year. This difference is caused by several reasons:

- that the direction of education of women is often determined by parents;
- the possibility of higher education in the family, first of all, given to boys (especially if it is a paid education);
- due to the stereotypes preserved in the society, girls strive to acquire social professions that they can perform only in family life;
- parents do not want their daughters to study away from home;
- higher education institutions and scientific research institutes are not located in the same region;
- the role of women to get married earlier than men, have children and bring them to adulthood.

According to UNESCO, only 30% of the world's researchers are women. Although the number of women entering universities is increasing, few of them are engaged in research activities. For example, in Sweden, women make up the majority of university students - 60%, but their number decreases at the stages of post-university education: the percentage of women among graduate students is (49%), and among scientists is only (36%).

According to statistics, the percentage of women in the field of science dominates in countries such as Argentina (54.1%), Bulgaria (47.4%), Indonesia (45.8%) and Portugal (43.7%). Observing this trend in all regions makes us think about the difficult choice faced by women who want to combine academic careers with family obligations. Globally, there is a shortage of women researchers in fields such as science, technology, technology and mathematics. For example, in the Republic of Korea, only 17% of researchers and 9% of engineers are women. Secondly, it is observed that there is still a gap between male and female researchers performing scientific research and experimental construction work in our country. In particular, in 2021, 9,874 women and 15,347 men were engaged in scientific research and experimental construction work in our country. In 2011, the number of women who received a doctorate of science was 469, and in 2021, it was 606. Among men, in 2011, the number of people who received a doctor of science was 1,987, and in 2021, it was 1,876. The share of women among science, engineering, production and construction graduates has increased in recent years, from 27 percent in 2017 to 30.1 percent in 2020. Thirdly, women face more difficulties in their scientific activities than men, and women with scientific talent do not devote themselves to science due to certain stereotypes. In particular, it takes up to 6-9 months to prepare one scientific article at the international level, for this the scientist needs to have the

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conditions to work calmly. Unfortunately, such conditions are not created for women in some Uzbek families in remote areas.

CONCLUSION

Creating the necessary conditions for women's education, studying the experience of foreign countries to further increase the role of women in the field of science is a measure used to increase the role of women in education and science. the range of activities showed a wide range.

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