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## THE ROLE OF WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE RENEWED UZBEKISTAN: CURRENT STATE, PROBLEMS

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines the reforms carried out in the renewed Uzbekistan and the principle of human interests and its high value in their fundamental essence. Based on this principle, public attention to women, the importance of regulatory documents aimed at increasing their participation, prestige and place in the life of the state and society, protecting their rights and legitimate interests, their practical implementation, existing problems among women are covered. Based on the strategy of Gender development, prospective development trends were analyzed. The novelty of the issue raised in the article was from the problems of today, when the proportion of women in the fields of science was analyzed in the section of Sciences. This study was studied on the example of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University and showed the current achievements and problems.

Also, in the development of Science in Uzbekistan, proposals and recommendations were developed aimed at further increasing the share of women scientists.

### KEYWORDS

Science, development factors, innovative and innovative ideas, innovative approaches, research, academic degrees, Gender strategy, stereotyped factors, legal literacy.

### INTRODUCTION

Science is the basis of the development of any country. The reason is that the state develops, rises and becomes powerful in all fields only through the development of science. In particular, thanks to the

achievements of science, economic growth, improvement of the standard of living of the population, and solving of current problems of the social sphere are achieved.



Today is a time when globalization and digitization are accelerating, and everyone has realized that progress can be achieved only through the development and support of scientific and innovative activities. It is a time when existing problems can be solved only with innovative approaches. Innovative approaches can be applied only with the achievements of science, therefore, achieving the development of science is as important for the prospects of our country as water and air.

So, what is being done in this field in our country? What conditions and prospective plans are being created for the establishment of the Third Renaissance in the modernized Uzbekistan?

In general, many reforms in this regard are being implemented in our country, their legal bases are being created and put into practice. Including. In 2018-2021, 2 laws, 5 decrees and 26 decisions of the President, 35 decisions and 7 orders of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted in order to improve the system of state support for science and innovation.[1] The road map for the development of science was defined in the "Concept of the development of science until 2030", approved on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. PF-6079 of October 29, 2020.[2]

On the basis of these legal bases, a significant part of the state budget is spent annually on social expenses, including education and science. In 2021, more than 239 billion soums were allocated from the state budget for the development of innovative development and innovative ideas, design, reconstruction, and construction and equipment of objects, and in 2022, this figure will be 671 billion. total of 0.39% of state budget expenditures.[3]

As a result, during these years, 28 scientific organizations and 4 innovative technology parks were established and are operating. During these years, the activity of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which is an important operator of the State scientific research policy, including 28 scientific research institutions and 4 state museums, has been improved.

It is known that in 2017, the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan (from January 1, 2023, the Agency for Innovative Development under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation) was established, and was tasked with supporting the development of innovative ideas and technologies. . In particular, at the initiative of the Ministry, 342 scientific developments were commercialized in 2018-2021. As a result, the production of products worth 151.2 billion soums and the sale of products worth 128.7 billion soums were achieved.[4]

### THE MAIN PART

So, what is the share of our women in this process? In general, what is the role of our women, who make up half of our population, in the development of society, the development of science and the education system? Today, the renewing Uzbekistan is entering a new stage of its development. As we are trying to build the third Renaissance, are we able to effectively use the knowledge and perfection of our enlightened and scholarly women?

In the process of finding answers to such questions, we will focus on analytical data.

The total value of 1.7 trillion was awarded by women to the competition of practical and innovative projects "Grants of Women Scholars" announced by the Ministry of Innovative Development in 2020. sum, a

total of 111 scientific projects were presented. According to the results of the initial technical expertise, 40 projects were given a positive conclusion and the total amount was 10 billion. 450 mln. 9 projects worth soums were financed.[5]

By 2021, in accordance with the requirements of the state order for research and development, the total annual financial volume will be 45.4 billion. 82 projects worth 27.8 billion soums. 57 practical, about 17 billion soums. 25 innovative projects worth soums also belong to our women scientists.[6]

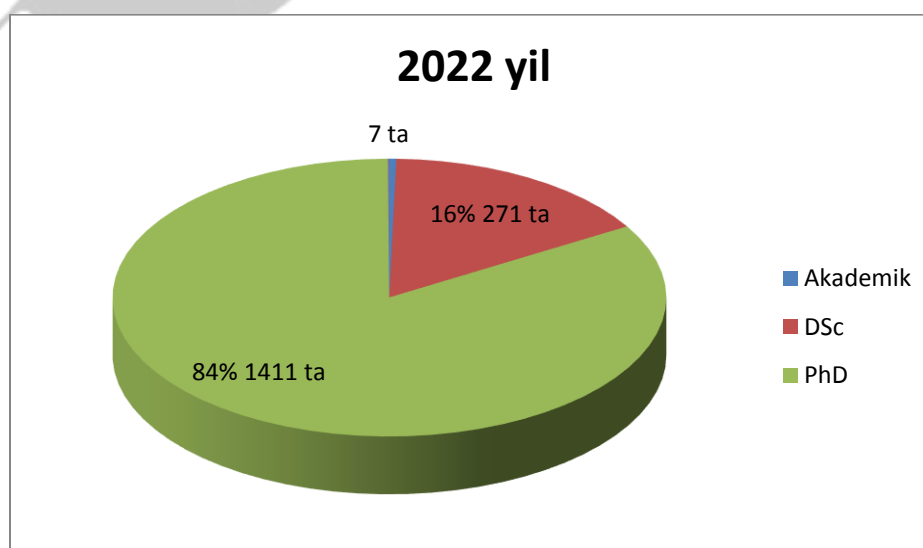
To date, more than 30,000[7] people are engaged in scientific research in our country, and the number of women among them has exceeded 4,000. 1,300 of them are conducting scientific research to obtain the degree of Doctor of Science (DSc), 1,100 of them are pursuing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

We can see the state of these statistics in the period of 2020-2021 through the following table. (Table No. 1)

Engaged in reserch	Independent researcher DSc	Independent researcher PhD	Doctoral studies	Basic doctoral studies	Intern researcher
2456	110	964	80	1185	117

Completing the statistics, the status of Academician, Doctor of Science (DSc) and Doctor of Philosophy

degrees by 2022 can be seen through this chart.[8] (Diagram #1)





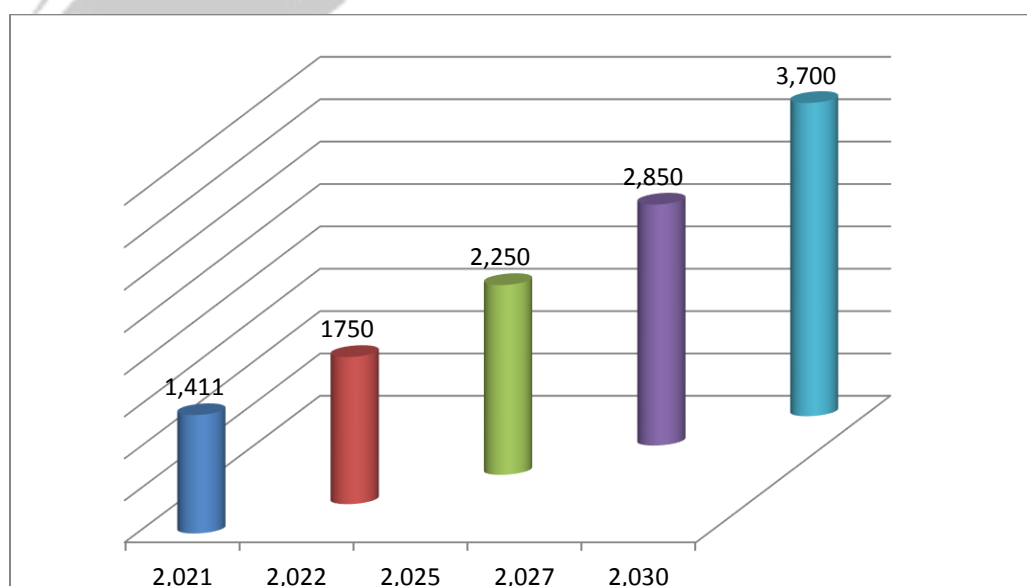
When we compare these statistics, a question arises. What do such large-scale indicators indicate? Of course, all this is the result of the state policy aimed at ensuring the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of our society. As the President of our republic Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, "To achieve the highest goal of pleasing our people, ensuring the legal rights and interests of women, increasing their economic, social and political activity has become one of the important directions of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan". [9]

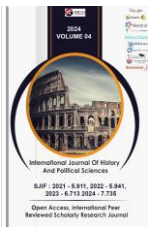
As we know, the government of our republic has adopted the "National Program for the Support of Women's Education" for 2022-2026. As a logical continuation of these works, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the International Women's Day on March 8, 2022, deeply respected the women scientists who have contributed greatly to the development of our country with their scientific research and discoveries. acknowledged and emphasized that the work of supporting them in every way has reached a new level.

Similar issues are defined in the "Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" adopted in accordance with the decision of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 297-IV[10] of May 28, 2021. This document, aimed at ensuring the legal equality of women and men, regardless of race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status, includes promising plans to eliminate all the problems affecting women today.

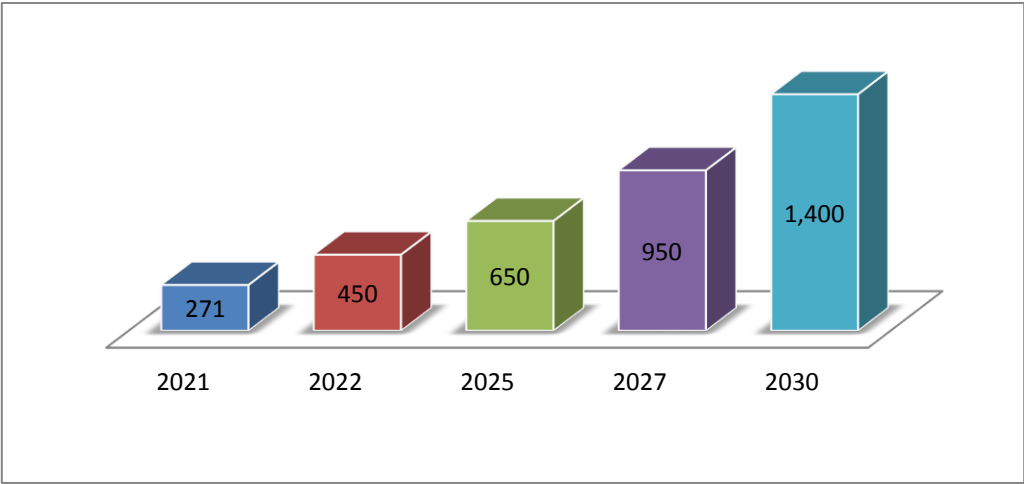
In particular, the target indicators of the number of women with the scientific degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) and Doctor of Science (DSc) in the program of comprehensive measures for the implementation of the Gender Strategy in 2021-2022 (until 2030 in the Republic of Uzbekistan target indicators of the strategy for achieving gender equality) are defined.

The chart below shows the development of the target indicators of the number of women with a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree over the years. (Diagram #2)





We can also see the targets for the number of women with a Doctor of Science (DSc) degree (Chart #2).



We hope that soon the existing problems will be resolved and these defined plans will begin to show practical results.

If we consider such statistical analyzes at the scale of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University. Today, a total of 67 scientists are working at our university with their knowledge. When we conducted an analytical study of

the scientific degrees of the master scientists, it became clear that 6 of them have a Doctor of Science (DSc), 40 of our scientists have a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) level, and one of them has a candidate of science. In the analysis of these indicators in the section of disciplines (Table No. 2), we can see that the most scientific degree corresponds to the specialization of Philology (29 people).

Academic degrees	Sciences											Total
	Chemistry	Biology	Technology engineer chemistry	geography	Agriculture	Psychology	Pedagogy	Filology	History	Philosophy	Sociology	
DSc			1					3	1	1		6
PhD	6	5		2	1	1	7	17			1	40





<b>Candidates of science</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>

If we pay attention to the results of the analysis, we can see that the scientific degrees in the field of socio-humanities (philology, pedagogy) are high. Of course, this is a happy situation, but this is one side of the matter. Why is the percentage of women working in this field less than in other fields (exact and natural sciences, developing STEAM, IT)? Is the potential of our women well developed only in social and humanitarian fields?

On the contrary, during my pedagogical career, I was convinced that most of our girls studying at school were more active in the field of concrete and natural sciences than some of the boys. But when it came to the process of choosing a profession, we witnessed that most of our girls directly and indirectly chose social and humanitarian directions.

Research shows that one of the reasons for this is the stereotypical factors, the views of our people that the humanitarian field is suitable for girls. For example, in 2019, the conclusion of the research carried out by the RB Asia organization in cooperation with the World Bank [11] showed the results that women have a negative impact on the development of exact sciences. The results of the study, as I mentioned above, showed that some girls know mathematics better than some boys. Most of the girls among the school graduates are very good at certain subjects, but when it comes to the process of choosing a profession, most of them are limited to a profession, and among those who applied

to the higher education system, they chose the social and humanitarian field.

The most urgent problem today is to eliminate some of the reasons that prevent our girls from engaging in concrete and natural sciences.

In short, the rights and legal interests of women in our country have been legally strengthened and guaranteed on the basis of national and universal principles. But despite such benefits and opportunities, there are still some problematic situations. The main reason for this is the lack of legal literacy among most women.

It is observed that they do not know when and what normative document was adopted, what practical actions to take in case of violation of their rights.

In order to prevent such situations from happening again, it is advisable to increase the number of legal lessons in the educational system and to increase the number of propaganda activities (surveys, briefings, seminars, trainings) aimed at increasing legal literacy among the general public. will be[8].

Unfortunately, there is a bitter truth, as long as an Uzbek woman is engaged in scientific work, the same demands are placed on her as men. However, in the Uzbek family, in most cases, men are freed from household chores (this situation, unfortunately, has been absorbed into our mentality). When a woman comes home from work, performing the same tasks as

a male professional, she also takes care of the services of relatives and children, along with household chores. Unfortunately, in today's Uzbek society, there are still passive attitudes towards women in some cases. Therefore, we need to approach the issue of women's place and gender in science differently than in other countries. The root of this problem will be solved first of all in the family, because despite the adoption of various legal bases by our government and the creation of conditions, this issue will remain problematic if the attitude towards women and their science in our national family does not change.

#### Recommendations:

- Changing the passive attitude towards women in the family;
- Development of extended programs in kindergartens and schools for children of people engaged in science, as in developed countries;
- Review of working hours and days off of female scientists today. Because in developed countries, women are not required to sit at work from morning to night. Basically, the result of their activity is important, that is, the result is taken into account. Today, women in higher education institutions of developed countries can engage in scientific work after pedagogical activities, that is, they can manage their free time by themselves. (For this reason, many of our talented women go abroad.) It is true that our mentality is a little different, but certain conditions must be created in this regard;
- There are hours of the day when you work with the most intellectual labor, unfortunately, most Uzbek women spend this time earning a living, or with the tasks of the institutions where they are working (learning). Unfortunately, this is a painful problem, but

this process is also important, personnel who perform their duties on time is a very important factor in the development of times. But on the other hand, today is the time for changes in relations in this regard. As we have set a great goal, the third renaissance in the renewing Uzbekistan, we must break the thread of the bureaucratic system and focus on the result;

- Today, we must achieve that the figure and image of a female scientist serves as a standard for young girls and women. For this purpose, it would be appropriate for our government to consider prospective projects. Also, in order to widely involve women in science, it is necessary to widely promote the image of a highly educated woman in educational institutions, mass media and social networks.

- It is important to start a broad translation activity. The reason is that many of our women have difficulty with language due to social factors and other circumstances. Most literature is in foreign languages. This factor is an obstacle to increasing the professional potential of most of our women. On the other hand, not everyone has the same potential in language. This is a requirement to be a true scientist, and there are situations that require a scientist to be perfect in all areas. Of course, we see that this is being eliminated year by year, and the potential is increasing. But some of our women spend most of their time learning foreign languages in order to become a mature specialist in their field, to popularize and continue their work.

- In order to ensure the professional growth of talented girls, it would be appropriate to create special schools and higher education institutions, as in developed foreign countries (Great Britain, USA, South Korea).

In a word, women scientists who grew up in Uzbek families are literally the heroes of our time. As the

doctor of history, professor Oljaeva Shahistakhon Mamajonovna noted, the more women scientists there are in the society, the more it flourishes, the child of a scholar woman will literally be intellectual and moral, they can be brought up as followers of scholar mothers. In many cases, the family of scientists matures as a person who serves the state and society and can create a desirable image in the internal and external spheres of the country [12].

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