

**ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР**  
**2-МАХСУС СОН**

**ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ**  
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# ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ LOOK TO THE PAST

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## O'ZBEKISTONDA ILM-FANNING RIVOJLANISHIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ROLI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Hech bir insoniyat jamiyati yuqori darajaga ko'tarilib, uyg'un rivojlana olmaydi, agar u ayollarning rolini pasaytirs va bir-birini to'ldiruvchi ikkita tamoyil - erkak va ayolning nisbatlarini muvozanatlashtirmasa, chunki ayollarning pozitsiyasi litmus testi kabi haqiqiy tsivilizatsiya darajasini ochib beradi ma'lum bir ijtimoiy yoki diniy jamoaning, shuningdek, uning a'zolarining gumanizm, tenglik va rahm-shafqat tamoyillariga sodiqlik darajasini aniq aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqolada OTMlarni qamrab olishning umumiy koeffitsientining hozirgi bosqichi, jinsi va O'zbekistondagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'qituvchi va professor-o'qituvchilar tarkibidagi ayollarning ulushi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Ushbu maqolada, avvalambor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi sharoitida fanni rivojlantirishda gender kamsitishlarining salbiy oqibatlarini oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qizlar, ayollar, gender tengligi, gender kamsitishlari, fan, ayollarning ulushi, oliy o'quv yurtlari, olim ayollar, savodxonlik darajasi, voyaga etmaganlar, o'qituvchi ayollarning ulushi, rivojlanish, Nobel mukofoti.

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## РОЛЬ ЖЕНЩИНЫ В РАЗВИТИИ НАУКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Ни одно человеческое общество не может развиваться гармонично, переходя к более высокому состоянию, если оно принижает роль женщин и не уравнивает соотношение двух взаимодополняющих принципов - мужского и женского, потому что положение женщин, как лакмусовая бумажка, выявляет действительную степень цивилизованности. определенной социальной или религиозной общности, а также точно отражает степень приверженности ее членов принципам гуманизма, равенства и милосердия. В статье рассматриваются вопросы,

текущая стадия общего коэффициента охвата высшим образованием с разбивкой по полу и доля женщин среди преподавателей и преподавателей высших учебных заведений Узбекистана. Прежде всего, в данной статье даны рекомендации по предотвращению и устранению негативных последствий гендерной дискриминации в развитии науки в условиях Республики Узбекистан.

**Ключевые слова:** девушки, женщины, гендерное равенство, гендерная дискриминация, наука, доля женщин, высшие учебные заведения, женщины-ученые, уровень грамотности, несовершеннолетние, доля женщин-учителей, развитие, Нобелевская премия.

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## THE ROLE OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

No human society can develop harmoniously, moving to a higher state, if it belittles the role of women and does not balance the ratio of two complementary principles - male and female, because the position of women like a litmus test reveals the actual degree of civilization of a particular social or religious community, as well as accurately reflects the degree of commitment of its members to the principles of humanism, equality and mercy. In this article deals with issues, current stage of general coefficient of coverage with higher education, by gender and the share of women in teachers and professors in higher education institutions in Uzbekistan. Above all in this article given recommendation to avoid and solve negative effects of gender discrimination in development of science in conditions of The Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Index Terms:** girls, women, gender equality, gender discrimination, science, share of women, higher educational institutions, scientist women, level of literacy, minors, share of women teachers, development, Nobel prize.

### 1.Introduction:

As we know, in pre-Islamic times women were the property of men and their situation was slightly better fate Pets: for example, widows were then just part of the common inheritance, and the heir he decided that if he could marry them, or simply sell, but the Arabs-the Bedouins generally considered the birth of a girl great misfortune, and often either brought these poor sacrifices to their imaginary pagan "deities", or just buried alive in the sand not to spend money on education. But today we see firsthand how many women have an inquisitive and clear mind, as well as very high business and moral qualities.

It is well known that European women received the legal right to dispose of their own property in marriage only in the second half of the 19th century, while Islam almost fifteen centuries ago openly proclaimed the full financial independence of women and gave her the inalienable right to dispose of her own values, own her own personal business and sign the necessary financial documents. However, despite this, we know that in some backward countries women are still in a difficult situation, oppressed and humiliated, but we must understand that this is not due to the wise institutions of Islam, but, on the contrary, to the deep ignorance, disregard for its religious precepts and fundamental principles on the part of the men there, who, due to this sad circumstance, are, from the point of view of Sharia, not true Muslims, but hard-hearted barbarians. Unlike some foreign countries, where women are reduced to a humiliating and dependent position, the role of women in our society continues to increase every year and our women-free, proud, talented and beautiful-not only successfully cope with their direct duties, but also try to compete with the stronger sex in traditionally male spheres of activity, although this, of course, is not always good. I am deeply convinced that it is women mothers and women workers who should be surrounded with special

honor in our country, so the state needs to solve the problem of their comprehensive and effective support once and for all. Over time, our country should become an example for the whole world of humane and careful attitude to the issues of motherhood and childhood, a model of equal rights for men and women in all spheres of society without exception.

Nowadays, the women of our country have created numerous public organizations and foundations, regularly hold various charity events, marathons and festivals, however, we still have a lot to do for them in this important area. In particular, I am deeply convinced of the need to carry out further comprehensive scientific research on women's issues, to strengthen the social and legal protection of the family and its moral potential, to develop social infrastructure, the system of professional rehabilitation and retraining of women's personnel, and, of course, much, much more. But there is also such a thing as Social discrimination of women - restriction or deprivation of rights on the basis of gender in all spheres of society: science, labor, socio-economic, political, spiritual, family and household. Social discrimination leads to a decrease in the social status of a woman and is a form of violence against her personality, and therefore a threat to her safety.

Since the independence was proclaimed, our country has made significant progress in ensuring equality between women and men.

Today, the majority of women are employed in certain sectors of the national economy. The concentration of women in education, culture, and certain industries cannot be considered a positive factor, because the necessary proportions in the rational employment of the population are violated, and additional difficulties are created for industries where the majority of workers are women. If you look deeper, it becomes obvious that all this is caused not only by the commitment of our women to such types of work, but also by the policy of wages.

Therefore, in search of higher-paying jobs, women go, and sometimes willingly, to work with difficult and harmful working conditions.

One of the reasons why women scientists tend to be absent from the history of science is that it is not so easy to find information about them in the public domain. Even today, the number of women engaged in science remains lower than the number of men, especially in some fields. Only 12 % of candidates in the field of computer technology and 22 % in physics in 2018 were representatives of the weaker sex.

As women scientists we also know, Marie Curie. The two-time Curie Nobel Prize winner and the mathematician Ada Lovelace are two of the few women in Western science who have received universal popular recognition in Europe.

Scientists such as Carolyn Merchant and Londa Schiebinger have demonstrated that the birth of modern science in the late 17th century represented a masculine spirit hostile to women's participation. Femininity has become associated with the passive object of scientific research, in direct opposition to the active male researcher.

Despite this, science and nature were traditionally personified as women until the early 20th century, and the male researcher was characterized as someone who penetrates their secrets.

Women are generally denied admission to elite academic institutions, so we don't find their names on the scholarship lists. First ladies were not elected members of the Royal Society until 1945, and the French Academy of Sciences did not admit women until 1979. When the Royal Geographical Society discussed the possibility of awarding women in 1892 and 1893, the members of the Council could not agree, and only in 1913, ladies were finally admitted to it.

Nevertheless, women scientists worked even in such conditions. Between 1880 and 1914, about 60 ladies submitted papers for publication to the Royal Society. And some women continued to work as scientists without salaries and titles. Dorothea Bate was an outstanding paleontologist. She collaborated with the Natural History Museum from 1898, but her work was not paid. And she did not officially become a member of the society until 1948, when she was already in her sixties.

Currently, the exclusion of women from the professional sphere is one of the reasons that they have become more active in those scientific disciplines that still rely heavily on field research, such as astronomy and botany. It was here that science began to divide into a hierarchy of "hard" sciences



dominated by men, such as physics, and "soft" sciences such as botany and biology, which were considered more acceptable to women.

First, the traditional view of science as a body of knowledge, rather than an activity, ignores the contributions of women as co-authors, focusing instead on the facts derived from big discoveries and the men who made them public.

A 19th-century astronomer, Caroline Herschel languishes in the shadow of her brother William. Physicist Lisa Meitner missed out on the 1944 Nobel Prize for the discovery of nuclear fission, which went to her junior collaborator Otto Hahn.

For a long time, the scientific world downplayed the merits of women, and sometimes even the works of women scientists were appropriated by men. Only recently has the situation changed. Only 40-50 years ago, women scientists began to "come out of the shadows" and their merits in the scientific world began to be valued on a par with the merits of men.

## 2. Research methodology:

In the years of independence, Uzbekistan has done a lot of work to implement measures to achieve gender equality. A significant increase in institutional development was achieved in 1991, when the Women's Committee was founded under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister responsible for the social protection of the family, motherhood and childhood. The Women's Committee has an improved system that is competent in all areas and fronts. Among the chairmen of the committees are 14 deputy khokims of the regional level, as well as 219 deputy heads of administrations of the municipal and district levels.

The Women's Committee, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Center for Human Rights, work in close cooperation with the State Statistics Committee on reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the implementation of the Beijing Movement program, and international commitments under the Millennium Development Goals.

In Uzbekistan, the first steps to promote gender statistics were made in the late 1990s. Since that time, brochures reflecting gender indicators have been regularly published in the republic. Each publication is a step forward and an important step towards bringing gender indicators to the public and improving them. For example, the brochure "Women and Men in Uzbekistan", published by the Ministry of Macroeconomics and the Women's Committee in 2002 (with the support of UNDP and ADB), was the first publication to combine indicators in 9 strategic areas, containing information presented in the field of governance, political life and entrepreneurship. Since then, a number of similar brochures have been published with the help of international organizations in 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2012. All of them reflect significant gender indicators available in administrative sources and the results of observations and studies. Was adopted The Law Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men the legislation on August 17, 2019 and it was approved by the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 23, 2019.

## 3. Analysis and results:

It has been adopted the decree Cabinet of Ministers, decision No. 4 of 2020 on measures to improve the protection of women from pressure and violence.

Was adopted The Decision No. 919 of the Cabinet of Ministers of 2019 November 20 "On measures to ensure the employment of women and the further improvement of the system for the development of entrepreneurship among them"

## GENERAL COEFFICIENT OF COVERAGE WITH HIGHER EDUCATION, BY GENDER

|                            | 2010 |       | 2015 |       | 2020 |       |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                            | MEN  | WOMEN | MEN  | WOMEN | MEN  | WOMEN |
| Republic of Uzbekistan     | 5,8  | 9     | 5,4  | 8,4   | 12,6 | 13,9  |
| Republic of Karakalpakstan | 7,9  | 7,0   | 8,3  | 8,1   | 15,1 | 12,5  |
| Tashkent                   | 29,5 | 57,6  | 30,8 | 64,0  | 55,2 | 85,3  |

| REGIONS:     |     |     |     |     |      |      |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Andijan      | 4,3 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 5,6 | 9,2  | 8,2  |
| Bukhara      | 5,7 | 7,9 | 5,5 | 7,5 | 14,7 | 14,0 |
| Jizzakh      | 4,1 | 6,6 | 4,8 | 7,3 | 12,9 | 12,3 |
| Kashkadarya  | 2,6 | 3,9 | 2,5 | 4,3 | 6,0  | 6,8  |
| Navoi        | 9,1 | 8,7 | 8,7 | 6,3 | 19,1 | 11,5 |
| Namangan     | 3,2 | 4,8 | 2,8 | 3,8 | 7,2  | 7,1  |
| Samarkand    | 3,8 | 6,8 | 4,1 | 7,3 | 8,8  | 12,0 |
| Surkhandarya | 1,9 | 2,9 | 1,9 | 2,5 | 8,0  | 6,1  |
| Sirdarya     | 3,4 | 4,7 | 3,2 | 4,5 | 12,4 | 9,4  |
| Tashkent     | 2,5 | 4,5 | 1,1 | 3,4 | 6,4  | 8,9  |
| Fergana      | 4,8 | 5,2 | 3,9 | 4,5 | 11,0 | 8,8  |
| Khorezm      | 4,6 | 4,3 | 4,3 | 4,1 | 10,1 | 7,9  |

Table 3-authors research according to data of The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

In order to ensure gender equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on December 28, 2019, a meeting of the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan was held in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.

#### THE LEVEL OF LITERACY OF MINORS (PERSONS AGED 16-24) IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY GENDER

| YEARS | MEN   | WOMEN |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2001  | 99,5  | 99,6  |
| 2002  | 99,5  | 99,4  |
| 2003  | 99,6  | 99,7  |
| 2004  | 99,7  | 99,6  |
| 2005  | 99,8  | 99,7  |
| 2006  | 99,8  | 99,7  |
| 2007  | 99,8  | 99,8  |
| 2008  | 99,9  | 99,9  |
| 2009  | 99,9  | 99,9  |
| 2010  | 99,9  | 99,9  |
| 2011  | 99,97 | 99,8  |
| 2012  | 99,87 | 99,94 |
| 2013  | 99,97 | 99,97 |
| 2014  | 99,98 | 99,97 |
| 2015  | 99,97 | 99,98 |
| 2016  | 99,99 | 99,97 |
| 2017  | 99,99 | 100,0 |
| 2018  | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 2019  | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 2020  | 100,0 | 100,0 |

Table 3-authors research according to data of The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Increasing the role of women in science in Uzbekistan, covering girls in their puberty with higher education, increasing the number of women teachers and scientists are the priority tasks and

policy of government. It is also reflected in the Strategy of actions for 2017-2021 years, developed by President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.

In this regard, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Location The strategy of actions for 2017-2021 years, developed by Mirziyoev, is reflected in the state program of ensuring the execution of the above-mentioned tasks.

### THE SHARE OF WOMEN IN TEACHERS AND PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

|                            | 2010 |       | 2015 |       | 2020 |       |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                            | MEN  | WOMEN | MEN  | WOMEN | MEN  | WOMEN |
| Republic of Uzbekistan     | 38,2 | 61,8  | 42,4 | 57,6  | 43,2 | 56,8  |
| Republic of Karakalpakstan | 80,0 | 20,0  | 47,0 | 53,0  | 48,9 | 51,1  |
| Tashkent                   | 43,7 | 56,3  | 49,5 | 50,5  | 48,4 | 51,6  |
| REGIONS:                   |      |       |      |       |      |       |
| Andijan                    | 31,9 | 68,1  | 37,5 | 62,5  | 42,1 | 57,9  |
| Bukhara                    | 38,8 | 61,2  | 48,7 | 51,3  | 52,0 | 48,0  |
| Jizzakh                    | 21,5 | 78,5  | 29,4 | 70,6  | 29,1 | 70,9  |
| Kashkadarya                | 32,0 | 68,0  | 31,9 | 68,1  | 33,5 | 66,5  |
| Navoi                      | 40,3 | 59,7  | 45,9 | 54,1  | 44,7 | 55,3  |
| Namangan                   | 16,9 | 83,1  | 23,2 | 76,8  | 24,9 | 75,1  |
| Samarkand                  | 24,3 | 75,7  | 33,9 | 66,1  | 37,8 | 62,2  |
| Surkhandarya               | 35,0 | 65,0  | 34,5 | 65,5  | 37,8 | 62,2  |
| Sirdarya                   | 31,7 | 68,3  | 30,2 | 69,8  | 31,5 | 68,5  |
| Tashkent                   | 17,1 | 82,9  | 35,0 | 65,0  | 45,0 | 55,0  |
| Fergana                    | 40,0 | 60,0  | 39,3 | 60,7  | 39,0 | 61,0  |
| Khorezm                    | 13,5 | 86,5  | 40,0 | 60,0  | 42,7 | 57,3  |

Table 3-authors research according to data of The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

#### 4. Conclusion:

Based on the above data, the following conclusions and proposals serve as programs for gender equality, to ensure that women have higher education, pay attention to the development of science.

Allocation of State grants to low-income women and women with many children for admission to higher educational institutions

Allocation of additional quotas for women in universities

To promote of girls' participation in state scholarships

To increase quotas of basic doctoral studies for women to enhance the role of women in the development of science

To provide share of women teachers at least 50 per cent in departments in higher educational institutions

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