

Women in Science and Education in the Twenty-First Century: Achievements and Challenges

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Article Information

Received: February 05, 2023

Accepted: March 04, 2023

Published: April 05, 2023

Keywords: *women, science, education, scientists, involvement and expression of interest in science, modern science.*

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the current topic of the development of women's education, their role and place in science, provides general information about the new measures introduced aimed at increasing the proportion of women in science.

As it appears from earlier history, in the sciences it was possible to select relatively broad and understandable sections of the exact and natural sciences. But today, each field is becoming more specialized and at the same time closely related to other disciplines, giving rise to completely new branches of science that are actively developing in the 21st century.

The twenty-first century is the century of new technologies and new trends in science. Today, women are leading in all fields and societies, be it sports, trade and industry, education, healthcare, politics, technology, navy, army, agriculture. Studying the historical past to find out the contribution that women have made to the development of science, it can be noted that women's talent in other spheres of public life has manifested itself much more widely than in the field of scientific creativity.

In science, women's achievements have remained modest for a long time. Before the beginning of modern history, it is difficult to find fundamental scientific works and great discoveries of women that would have initiated fundamental changes in the "style of thinking of the era." Currently, we are a developing country in which a woman is an independent, good leader and establishes a balance between her family responsibilities and the outside world, and has also become an earning family member and a responsible citizen of society. Female scientists are facing daily challenges. In order to achieve high scientific results and gain recognition, a female scientist, in addition to education, talent and qualifications, must have a high internal organization. However you need to remember the pioneers. These women are empowering and motivating the present and also future women in science. Women play an important role in making a significant contribution to the development of science. It is clear that women scientists begin to think outside the box, thirst for knowledge and unusual observation. They are

commendable for the fact that, despite the formal and permanent duty in the family, female scientists show the highest diligence, the desire for logical completeness, and the ability to bring the matter to an exemplary end.

Today, a significant part of the women and girls of the planet, with great desire and interest, devote themselves to the world of science and technology. Especially in the 21st century, science and gender equality are of vital importance in ensuring the sustainable development of humanity. Diversity in research activities expands the circle of talented researchers, which leads to the emergence of new perspectives, talents and creativity.

There were many women engaged in science in Uzbekistan as well, such as Pugachenkova Galina Anatolyevna- she is an amous archaeologist and art historian, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. From 1959 to 1984, she was the head and scientific director of the Uzbek Art Expedition. In 1962 she received the title of professor. In 1968 she was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in 1984 she was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the UzSSR (academician).

Suleymanova, Hadiya Suleymanovna- July 20, 1945, having defended his dissertation on: "The criminal legislation of the UzSSR during the period of military intervention and civil war", becomes the first Uzbek woman to receive a degree in law. She owns the initiative to create a Research Institute of Forensic Examination on the basis of the Tashkent Forensic Research Laboratory under the Ministry of Justice. The name of Academician Suleymanova was assigned to the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Examination and one of the central streets of Tashkent.

Dzhianbayeva Rakhbarkhon Haidarovna- The first female professor of chemistry in Uzbekistan. The future professor began her career as a laboratory assistant at the chemical faculty. In 1957, she entered graduate school. In 1961 she defended her PhD thesis. She began teaching at the university. And in 1966, Rakhbarkhon Haidarovna defended her doctoral dissertation. She was 36 years old. The originality and novelty of her research consisted in the use of natural compounds and their derivatives isolated from plants of Central Asia and Kazakhstan as reagents. She has graduated more than thirty candidates of sciences. Today, graduates of her department work in almost all regional pedagogical institutes.

We should always be proud of the greatest women scientists of our people and continue their scientific work for the benefit of the development of the state Over the past 15 years, the international community has had great success in engaging women and girls in science. The decision of the principal representative, advisory and policy-making body of the United Nations is of great importance in supporting the development of women's science. The United Nations General Assembly resolution "Science, Technology and Innovation for Development", adopted on December 20, 2013, recognizes that as a guarantee of gender equality in this area, women and girls of any age have equal and full access to the development of science, technology and innovation.

At the plenary session of the General Assembly on December 22, 2015, a resolution was adopted declaring February 11 "International Day of Women and Girls in Science". The main objective of the resolution is to achieve qualitative changes in the process of involving women and girls in scientific activities. From year to year, the most important attention is paid to the development of science and education for girls and women.

In recent years, the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan have acquired centuries-old meaning and effectiveness in the field of science and education. One of the important directions of state policy in the new Uzbekistan is the achievement of gender equality, the guarantee of women's rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, and the strengthening of their

role in public and state life. In his speech, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev emphasized that science lessons are twice as responsible for women, they require a lot of work, a lot of patience. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is taking consistent measures aimed at increasing the proportion of women in science. The system of higher and secondary special education in our country creates ample opportunities for realizing the abilities and talents of women and young girls.

As the famous Uzbek writer, playwright and teacher Abdullah Avloni wrote, "Girls should strive for education more than anyone else, because with this knowledge they will teach the next generation." Indeed, in a developed society, the level of progress and civilization is determined by the attitude towards women and the opportunities available to them. It should be noted that the role of our contemporaries as scientific leaders in attracting more girls to science is invaluable. In the world of modern science, women scientists of Uzbekistan took a worthy place, showed adaptability, got rid of established stereotypes and worked with full dedication for the benefit of our state."

In particular, in order to involve girls more widely in the scientific process, to form a strong incentive for them to science, a lot of work is being done to widely involve women in scientific activities, support the development of software and innovative ideas. She made "historic decisions" to expand women's access to education.

In particular, a program has been developed to support women's education for the period 2022-2026. Interest-free loans were issued to pay off training contracts and compensate for the contract amounts of girls studying in the judiciary.

Currently, the exclusion of women from the field of professional activity is one of the reasons why they participate more actively in scientific disciplines that still rely heavily on field research. Here science began to divide into "hard" sciences dominated by men, such as physics, and "soft" sciences, such as botany and biology, which were considered more acceptable to women. This is one of the areas of work that aims to overcome the persistent tension between femininity and science, to provide women with role models, and to expand their participation in all scientific disciplines.

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