

**WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN KASHKADARYA: THEIR PLACE IN SCIENCE AND SOCIETY***Maxmudova Orasta Mansur Kizi**2nd year master's student of the University of Exact and Social Sciences**Phone: +998941298998**maxmudovaorasta992@gmail.com*

**ANNOTATION:** This article discusses the scientific research of women scientists working in the Kashkadarya region, their role in society and their role in attracting the younger generation to the field of science. It also discusses the achievements achieved as a result of the scientific research of women scientists, their projects in various areas of science and the relevance of their professional activities.

**Keywords:** women scientists, science, Kashkadarya, scientific research, innovation, society.

**INTRODUCTION**

One of the main factors in the development of science is the increase in the number of educated people interested in scientific research. In particular, women's activities in science have a direct impact on the development of society. From this point of view, the increasing number of women scientists in the Kashkadarya region is a noteworthy phenomenon. The "Olima" association, established on October 22, 2012, today plays an important role in the scientific and social processes in the region. 168 candidates of sciences and 18 doctors of sciences are registered in this association, and a total of more than 300 women scientists are engaged in scientific activities. In addition, every year in March, the "Olima ayol" competition for practical innovative projects is held, and various events are held in this regard. Of course, such attention will serve to further expand the consistent implementation of scientific research work, scientific research and preparation of doctoral dissertations by women within the Kashkadarya region "Olima" association. As a result, the number of scientists in the region is increasing. From 2017 to the present, the number of female scientists and teachers has increased from 71 to 245. The number of Doctors of Science (DSc) has increased from 1 to 18, and Candidates of Science and Doctors of Philosophy (PhD) from 70 to 227.

**LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS**

A special place is occupied by the scientific research of female scientists in higher educational institutions of Kashkadarya region, including Karshi State University, Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics, Karshi branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies and other scientific centers. This article analyzes the achievements of female scientists in the field of science. Scientific articles, official reports, and statistical data were used in writing the article.

Also, questionnaires, interviews, and statistical analysis were used as research methods. The questionnaires studied the problems and prospects of women scientists in their scientific activities. Interviews provided a deeper understanding of their contribution to the development of science. Statistical analyses provided accurate information on the number of women scientists in Kashkadarya,

their results in scientific articles and projects. The level of participation of women scientists in international cooperation and grant programs was also studied.

## RESULTS

Women scientists are engaged not only in scientific activities, but also in educating young people, attracting them to science, and improving their professional skills. For example, in 2023, the "Olima" association organized various seminars and trainings to interest young girls in the field of science. In addition, through conferences such as the "Kashkadarya Science Forum" and "Innovative Technologies and Women", women scientists share their experiences and attract young people to scientific research. In 2025, the number of young women scientists involved in scientific activities reached 130. 35 of them participated in international scientific conferences and published their research results in prestigious journals. In particular, research carried out in the fields of technology, biology and agriculture has practical significance and contributed to the development of local production and scientific innovations.

Women with academic degrees working in 6 state higher educational institutions in our Kashkadarya region, namely Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics, Karshi State University, Karshi branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies, Karshi Institute of Irrigation and Agrotechnologies of MTU "TIQXMMI", Shahrisabz branch of Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute, Higher Military Academic Lyceum, 7 non-state higher educational institutions, research institutes, medical institutions, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, have not been left out of the spotlight.

## SCIENTISTS' ACTIVITIES

Tal'at G'afforova is a doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor. She has studied current problems of pedagogical science and published about 180 scientific, methodological and popular works. She also made a significant contribution to the development of primary education as a member of the Scientific and Methodological Council of the Republican Education Center and a member of the editorial board of the journal "Primary Education".

Her scientific research is focused on educational methodology, innovative teaching methods, and improving the effectiveness of primary education. The scientific works written by Tal'at G'afforova are widely used in the education system of Uzbekistan and serve as an important theoretical and practical resource for many young teachers.

Matluba Shodiyeva is a Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor. She was born in 1982 in the Mirishkor district of the Kashkadarya region. She studied at the Faculty of Pedagogy of Karshi State University and began her career at secondary school No. 1 in the Mirishkor district. Currently, she works as the head of the Department of Preschool, Primary and Special Education at the Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Public Education Workers of the Kashkadarya region.

Matluba Shodiyeva conducts research on the quality of education, innovative pedagogical technologies and improving the professional competence of teachers. Through her scientific articles, she emphasizes

the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the pedagogical process, teaching students to think independently, and using interactive methods.

## DISCUSSION

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, highly appreciated the role of women scientists in society and noted the introduction of special programs to encourage their activities. The government is taking measures to support women scientists through scientific grants and projects. In particular, more than 50 scientific grants were allocated for women scientists in 2023-2025 and more than 20 new scientific laboratories were established.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev's attention to women scientists is also clearly reflected in his following words:

"Drilling science, creating scientific innovations is like digging a well with a needle. Since I myself came from this field, I know very well how difficult and complex this work is. That is why I personally consider women scientists who combine family concerns and raising children with scientific research, and who achieve practical achievements and results in this regard, to be truly courageous and courageous, and I highly appreciate them." For this reason, it is important to support the scientific research of women scientists and actively involve them in the development of society. In this regard, it is necessary to improve the following areas:

Increasing the number of scientific grants and projects: Introducing special scientific programs for women scientists.

Improving research infrastructure: Modernizing scientific laboratories and technological centers.

Developing international cooperation: Actively involving women scientists in international conferences and scientific exchange programs.

Commercializing scientific results: Implementing research results in practice and benefiting the economy.

Popularizing scientific research among young people: Widely involving young girls in the field of science and providing them with support.

## CONCLUSION

The scientific activity of women scientists in the Kashkadarya region is becoming more active. They are making a great contribution not only to the field of science, but also to attracting the younger generation to science, creating innovations, and developing the education system. In the future, it would be appropriate to create more opportunities for scientific grants and scientific research projects to further develop and support this process. In addition, increasing the participation of women scientists in the international arena and linking their scientific activities with economic efficiency are also important issues.

## REFERENCES

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