

# Peculiarities Of Women's Activities in The Field of Non-Manufacturing

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**Abstract:** In this article, the writer highlighted the important points of the women's role in society, medicine, education and other special fields. In addition to this, while reading this article you will be able to get acquainted with some statistics according to the theme.

**Keywords:** Pre-literate, capacity, households, phenomenal, presidential, stereotypical, decline, lieutenant, physicians, discrimination, "leaky pipeline", disproportionately, postdoc.

Nowadays Uzbekistan as well as in many countries of the world pay great attention to increasing the role of women in society and ensuring their freedom. No matter what area of society we take, we can see women leading the way. Women are the primary caretakers of children and elders in every country of the world. International studies demonstrate that when the economy and political organization of a society change, women take the lead in helping the family adjust to new realities and challenges. They are likely to be the prime initiator of outside assistance, and play an important role in facilitating changes in family life. The contribution of women to a society's transition from pre-literate to literate likewise is undeniable. Basic education is key to a nation's ability to develop and achieve sustainability targets. Research has shown that education can improve agricultural productivity, enhance the status of girls and women, reduce population growth rates, enhance environmental protection, and widely raise the standard of living. It is the mother in the family who most often urges children of both genders to attend – and stay – in school. The role of women is at the front end of the chain of improvements leading to the family's, the community's long-term capacity. Global Volunteers' community development work in host countries worldwide strengthens women's and children's capacity and supports their sustained health and development. Under the direction of local leaders, our volunteers help ensure academic accessibility, foster parental involvement, offer psycho-social support, provide nutrition and health education, fund girls' scholarships, construct schools with girls' bathrooms, tutor literacy, and numeracy, and so much more. Contact us using the form below to learn how you can contribute to this critical agenda. Throughout the last 100-300 years the changes that women have seen and been affected by have been phenomenal. Women have gained a lot of ground in politics, the work force, and even more power within their own households. There was a time in history when women were unable to voice their opinion in politics being unable to cast a vote or run for office, and now in modern time there are women running in presidential campaigns. The work force is filled with powerful women who lead as executives for large companies like Indra Nooyi CEO of Pepsi, or Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi; these women are in powerful positions that were never filled by a woman in the past. Besides the more noticeable changes that have widely affected the world, there has been a subtle change of the role women play in the household. Overtime women have gone from being the "housewife", or the primary homemakers and caretakers of the children, while men earn the money to sustain the family. Now women and men can both be the bread winners. The stereotypical role placed on women is slowly dissolving and both spouse parents are sharing the responsibilities that come with the house and family. Having said all of this about how women's roles have changed, it's important to note that some aspects of woman's lives have remained the same. Oftentimes, working outside the home means that women have two fulltime jobs – the one at work and the one at home. In general, women, more than men, are still the keepers of the house, the planners of family events, the bill payers and errand runners. Mothers, more

than fathers, are the ones who stay home with sick kids, join the PTA, plan school dances and banquets and field trips. Despite the progress that has been made, as a society, we have such a long way to go.

Statistics have demonstrated the prominence of woman leaders in contemporary politics. A recent story by Mary Hawkesworth, director for the Center of American Women and Politics, recounts the participation of women in the political system: "At the outset of the 21st century, women hold only 12% of the seats in Congress, 22% of the seats in the state legislatures, 6% of the nation's 50 governorships, 36% of the offices of lieutenant governor, 27% of other statewide elective executive offices...and 14% of the federal judiciary." To some extent these numbers make the problem seem simple to define, but looks can be deceiving. For example, when looking at a particular field such as journalism, suffice it to say, this terrain is quite complex and complicated. There are many different jobs that women hold in media companies, and what appears to be happening in any given job category doesn't necessarily tell the whole story. In terms of electing our political leaders, are Americans directly choosing a male candidate over a female candidate based on gender, or is there more to the issue? In order to bring more equality to the political arena, we must first understand why more women aren't receiving the vote. Women's participation in the medical professions was generally limited by legal and social practices during the decades while medicine was professionalizing.

Women openly practiced medicine in the allied health professions (nursing, midwifery, etc.), and throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, women made significant gains in access to medical education and medical work through much of the world. These gains were sometimes tempered by setbacks; for instance, Mary Roth Walsh documented a *decline* in women physicians in the US in the first half of the twentieth century, such that there were fewer women physicians in 1950 than there were in 1900. Through the latter half of the twentieth century, women made gains generally across the board. In the United States, for instance, women were 9% of total US medical school enrollment in 1969; this had increased to 20% in 1976. By 1985, women constituted 16% of practicing American physicians. At the beginning of the 21st-century in industrialized nations, women have made significant gains, but have yet to achieve parity throughout the medical profession. Women have achieved parity in medical school in some industrialized countries, since 2003 forming the majority of the United States medical school applicants. In 2007–2008, women accounted for 49% of medical school applicants and 48.3% of those accepted. According to the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) 48.4% (8,396) of medical degrees awarded in the US in 2010–2011 were earned by women, an increase from 26.8% in 1982–1983. While more women are taking part in the medical field, a 2013–2014 study reported that there are significantly fewer women in leadership positions within the academic realm of medicine. This study found that women accounted for 16% of deans, 21% of the professors, and 38% of faculty, as compared to their male counterparts.

The practice of medicine remains disproportionately male overall. In industrialized nations, the recent parity in gender of medical students has not yet trickled into parity in practice. In many developing nations, neither medical school nor practice approach gender parity. Moreover, there are skews within the medical profession: some medical specialties, such as surgery, are significantly male-dominated, while other specialties are significantly female-dominated, or are becoming so. For example, in the United States, female physicians outnumber male physicians in pediatrics and female residents outnumber male residents in family medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, pathology, and psychiatry. Women continue to dominate in nursing. In 2000, 94.6% of registered nurses in the United States were women. In health care professions as a whole in the US, women numbered approximately 14.8 million, as of 2011. Biomedical research and academic medical professions—i.e., faculty at medical schools—are also disproportionately male. Research on this issue, called the "leaky pipeline" by the National Institutes of Health and other researchers, shows that while women have achieved parity with men in entering graduate school, a variety of discrimination causes them to drop out at each stage in the academic pipeline: graduate school, postdoc, faculty positions, achieving tenure; and, ultimately, in receiving recognition for groundbreaking work.

Sum up all facts above, we can proudly say that women are becoming the most active members of our society. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the care of women is becoming a key issue at the national level. For this reason, it can be seen that women's free activity is ensured in every field.

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