Report
on
Sustainable Development Goal 5

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Bukhara 2023

Indicator ID	Indicator name	Indicator weight (of its SDG)	Data source	Indicator component long name [for *Impact Ranking Dashboard* product reference]
5.1.1	Proportion of research with female authors	0,1	bibliometric	Proportion of research with female authors
5.1.2	Gender equality: CiteScore	0,1	bibliometric	Gender equality: publications in top journals
				Gender equality: publications
				Gender equality: % publications in top journals
5.1.3	Gender equality: publications	0,07	bibliometric	Gender equality: publications
5.2.1	Proportion of women first generation	0,154	portal	Number of women starting degree
				Number of 1st gen women starting degree
				Percentage of female 1st gen students
5.3.1	Tracking access measures	0,016	evidence	student access measures track
5.3.2	Policy for women applications and entry	0,046	evidence	student access measures women application policy
5.3.3	Women's access schemes	0,046	evidence	womens access schemes
5.3.4	Women's application in underrepresented subjects	0,046	evidence	women's application in underrepresented subjects
5.4.1	Proportion of senior female academics	0,154	portal	Number of senior academic staff
				Number of female senior academic staff
				Percentage of female senior academics
5.5.1	Proportion of female degrees awarded	0,115	portal	Number of graduates in STEM
				Number of graduates in Medicine
				Number of graduates in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences
				Number of female graduates in STEM
				Number of female graduates in Medicine
				Number of female graduates in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences
				Percentage of female STEM graduates
				Percentage of female Medicine graduates
				Percentage of female Arts, Humanities and SoSci graduates

5.6.1	Policy of non-discrimination against women	0,0195	evidence	womens progress measures non discrimination women
5.6.2	Non-discrimination policies for transgender	0,0195	evidence	womens progress measures non discrimination transgender
5.6.3	Maternity and paternity policies	0,019	evidence	womens progress measures maternity paternity
5.6.4	Childcare facilities for students	0,019	evidence	childcare facilities for students
5.6.5	Childcare facilities for staff and faculty	0,019	evidence	childcare facilities for staff and faculty
5.6.6	Women's mentoring schemes	0,019	evidence	womens progress measures womens mentoring schemes
5.6.7	Track women's graduation rate	0,019	evidence	womens progress measures tracking womens mentoring schemes
5.6.8	Policies protecting those reporting discrimination	0,019	evidence	womens progress measures protects reporting discrimination

Policy for women applications and entry

Bukhara state university has a number of projects running on supporting women education based on the policy for the payment of tuition fees for women and girls studying at the master's level.

Consistent measures are being taken to increase the socio-economic and political activity of women, to strengthen their role in society, and to ensure gender equality.

At the same time, in the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, creating ample conditions for women's education and actively involving them in science is of urgent importance. Today in every part of BSU we can see the role of a woman starting from Bachelor's degree ending with DSc.

In order to support in science and education sector now the government provides full amount of the tuition fee for the academic year of female students studying at the master's level of the state higher education institutions will be reimbursed to the relevant higher education institutions from the state budget funds.

Women's application in underrepresented subjects

Women's underrepresentation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields is a prominent concern in our society and many others. Closer inspection of this phenomenon reveals a more nuanced picture, however, with women achieving parity with men at the Ph.D. level in certain STEM fields, while also being underrepresented in some non-STEM fields. Given this large variation within STEM and Social Science/Humanity considered separately, it is apparent that expanding the focus of inquiry to include gender gaps in both STEM and Social Science/Humanity might provide new insights into the problem of female underrepresentation. In the current study, we adopt such a broad focus, examining whether the FAB hypothesis can account for the field-by-field variability observed across the entire academic spectrum.

STEM Field	%of Ph.D.'s who are female	Social Science/ Humanities field	% of Ph.Ds' who are female
Physics	25.0	Psychology	33.3
Computer science	18.6	Philosophy	45.4
Engineering	13.3	Economics	36.8
Mathematics	25.0	Political science	50
Astronomy	29.2	History	22.7
Earths science	36.2	Archeology	52.3
Chemistry	25	Linguistics	71.0
Statistics	41.6	Literature	62.4
Biochemistry	45.4	Sociology	100
Biology	25	Education	35.5
Geography	30		

The University offers good childcare facilities for staff and faculty. "Mother and Child" room was created for students and professors with young children in the pre-school education cafe of the Faculty of Pedagogical Education of Bukhara State University. This room has all the conditions for children. Moreover, in each department we can see the Women organizations which provides with any suggestion and help both to teachers and students.

In 2023 more then 20 girls took part in international sports competitions and won several medals who study in Physical education faculty.

МУСОБИҚАИ КУШОДИ ... (ПИСАРОН ВА БОНУВОН) БАРОИ ...
КАЛОНСОЛОН (ПИСАРОН ВА БОНУВОН) ...
ҶОИЗАИ ҶОИЗАДОРИ БОЗИҲОИ ОЛИМПИИ ЛОНД...
МАВЗУНА ЧОРИЕВА
шаҳри Душанбе, 15 - 20 октябри соли 2023

Another numbers which gender equality can be seen is the percentage of PHD students in foreign countries with 50 % including Polytechnical university of Valencia (Spain), Nanjing university of aeronautics and astronautics (China), Busan state university (South Korea), Anadolu university (Turkiye).