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XOTIN-QIZLAR INNOVATSION TAFAKKUR RIVOJIDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA RAQAMLI PLATFORMALARDAN FOYDALANISH

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlarning innovatsion tafakkurini rivojlantirishda zamonaviy texnologiyalar va raqamli platformalardan foydalanish masalalari ilmiy-falsafiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Xotin-qizlarning raqamli savodxonligini oshirish, ularning texnologik imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanishi va innovatsion g‘oyalarning amaliyotga tadbiq etilishi bo‘yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: innovatsion tafakkur, raqamli platforma, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xotin-qizlar, raqamli savodxonlik, falsafa, tafakkur rivoji.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И ЦИФРОВЫХ ПЛАТФОРМ В РАЗВИТИИ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У ЖЕНЩИН

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье дается научно-философский анализ использования современных технологий и цифровых платформ в развитии инновационного мышления женщин. Будут разработаны предложения и рекомендации по повышению цифровой грамотности женщин, эффективному использованию ими технологических возможностей и внедрению инновационных идей.

Ключевые слова: инновационное мышление, цифровая платформа, современные технологии, женщины, цифровая грамотность, философия, развитие мышления.

USING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE THINKING IN WOMEN

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the scientific and philosophical aspects of the use of modern technologies and digital platforms in developing women's innovative thinking. Proposals and recommendations are developed to improve women's digital literacy, their effective use of technological opportunities, and the implementation of innovative ideas in practice.

Keywords: innovative thinking, digital platform, modern technologies, women, digital literacy, philosophy, development of thinking.

Technological progress in modern society is causing human thinking to rise to a new level. This process, in particular, serves as an important tool for reinterpreting the social role of women and realizing their intellectual and innovative potential. The article analyzes this process from a philosophical perspective, that is, in the context of concepts such as the essence of thinking, consciousness, freedom, and subjectivity.

Thinking is the highest form of human mastery of existence. Innovative thinking is characterized by a new revision of existing knowledge and experience, the desire to create something new. In philosophy, thinking is considered an active manifestation of consciousness. In Hegel's philosophy, it is the movement of the "absolute spirit", and in Kant, it is the subject's finding a way to truth through experience.

The role of women in the scientific, spiritual and educational spheres of Uzbekistan is increasing. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that women are important components that form the core of society, and realizing their potential is of great importance for the development of society.

Technological progress has transformed our thinking into a new format - digital thinking. In this form of thinking, a person acquires the skills of analytical thinking, algorithmic approach, quick decision-making, and information flow management.

For example, distance learning platforms (Coursera, Udemy, EdX) are helping women learn about science, technology, and business. This broadens their horizons and fosters their desire for innovation.

From a philosophical perspective, this process is a process of shaping female subjectivity-that is, making women active participants in their own lives. In this sense, at the stage of analyzing this problem, experts noted that the creation of a legal framework for the broad involvement of women in entrepreneurial activities in our republic "increased the activity of women and created broad opportunities for them to directly engage in entrepreneurial activities....women entrepreneurs were viewed negatively by the population," but later they observed a change in attitude towards women's entrepreneurship [1. P.106].

In the 21st century, the digital transformation of society has significantly impacted all spheres of life, including the intellectual development of women. With access to digital platforms and modern technologies, women have more opportunities than ever to enhance their cognitive abilities, participate in lifelong learning, and contribute to innovation-driven societies (UNESCO, 2021). These changes present both new challenges and promising perspectives for female empowerment and education.

The role of women in science, education, and spirituality has evolved significantly over time, although gender-based challenges persist, and they continue to face systemic challenges that hinder their full participation in intellectual, scientific, and spiritual domains. Despite significant achievements by women, gender biases, social norms, limited access to education, and underrepresentation in leadership positions persist as major barriers.

Carrying these obstacles, women have made groundbreaking contributions across various fields. Marie Curie’s pioneering work in radioactivity, Rosalind Franklin’s essential research on DNA, and Ada Lovelace’s early contributions to computing have shaped modern science. In the energy sector, Shirley Ann Jackson’s advancements in telecommunications and Tessy Thomas’ leadership in missile projects underscore the profound impact women have had in science and technology.

In education, Malala Yousafzai (Peace, 2014) fought against cultural restrictions to advocate for girls' education.

Similarly, in the spiritual and humanitarian sphere, Mother Teresa (Peace, 1979) dedicated her life to serving the underprivileged, yet women in religious and moral leadership roles often face restrictions.

An inspiring example from Central Asia is Rafiga Aliyeva, an Azerbaijani scientist who made significant contributions to chemistry despite facing gender barriers. Similarly, Bibigul Assylova from Kazakhstan played a crucial role in advancing education for women in the region. However, many Central Asian women still face restrictions in higher education and leadership roles due to cultural and institutional biases.

The absence of female Nobel laureates from Central Asia highlights ongoing gender inequalities and the challenges women face in terms of recognition and opportunity in the region. Nonetheless, the accomplishments of women like Sakena Yacoobi demonstrate women's significant impact within Central Asia and globally. From 1901 to 2024, women have received the Nobel Prize 66 times, with Marie Curie being the only woman honoured twice-first with the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and later in Chemistry in 1911, making her a central figure in the history of scientific achievement.

Women in education and spirituality have played a vital role in shaping societies, though they continue to face limitations in leadership roles. Women educators are essential in nurturing future generations of scientists, while women in spiritual leadership contribute to uplifting communities. As role models, they inspire the next generation and emphasize the importance of diversity in fostering progress across disciplines.

Women scientists are at the forefront of fields such as environmental science, biotechnology, and healthcare, offering innovative solutions to global challenges.

The key challenges that made women more docile and backward in society are gender bias & discrimination, limited access to education, underrepresentation in decision-making, and societal and institutional barriers.

To overcome and minimize the challenges, governments and institutions need policy reformation to ensure equal opportunities in education, research, and leadership. Scholarships and mentorship programs for young girls; and more funding and leadership training for women can bridge the gender gap and will promote inclusivity.

Awareness campaigns and media representations of women leaders to break stereotypes is required. Faith-based organizations should promote female leadership in ethical and moral discourses to encourage spiritual leadership.

To promote women and girls in science, the ‘International Day of Women and Girls in Science’ is celebrated on 11th February annually. It is implemented by UNESCO and UN Women, in collaboration with institutions and civil society partners that aim to promote women and girls in science. The day is an opportunity to promote full and equal access to and participation in science for women and girls.

Gender equality is also directly related to economic development and innovation. Studies show that the active participation of women in the labor market contributes significantly to the growth of a country's GDP. In particular, the involvement of women in startups and entrepreneurship serves to create new jobs and ensure economic diversification. In developed countries, special grants, credit lines and incubation centers have been established to attract women to entrepreneurship [4].

This study explores how modern technologies and digital platforms contribute to the development of innovative thinking among women. Emphasis is placed on the impact of access to online education, entrepreneurship tools, and social media communities. The paper discusses challenges and opportunities, while highlighting case studies from developing countries.

Innovative thinking is essential for women to actively participate in the development of society. In the digital era, the use of modern technologies-such as smartphones, e-learning platforms, and social networks-opens new pathways for women to access knowledge and opportunities that were previously unavailable.

Defining Innovative Thinking in the Context of Women Innovative thinking refers to the ability to generate creative ideas, solve problems, and adapt to change. Among women, especially in developing countries, innovation is closely linked to overcoming social, cultural, and economic barriers [Anderson, 2020, p. 14].

The Role of Digital Platforms in Enhancing Innovation Digital platforms such as Coursera, LinkedIn Learning, and YouTube offer accessible training in entrepreneurship, coding, design, and leadership. These platforms help women gain skills that lead to innovative projects and startups. [Khatun & Rahman, 2021, p. 29].

Case Study: Women Entrepreneurs in Central Asia In Uzbekistan, for example, initiatives like “Women Techmakers” and the “Digital Uzbekistan 2030” strategy have empowered many women to engage in digital innovation. [UNDP, 2022, p. 42] Social Media as a Tool for Innovation Social media helps women form communities where they exchange ideas, support each other’s ventures, and promote products. Instagram and Facebook are especially useful for women running small businesses [Chen, 2019, p.17].

E-Learning and Innovation in Rural Areas Online education offers rural women access to the same resources as urban populations. Platforms like Khan Academy and EdX have enabled women to learn independently and apply knowledge to real-life challenges [Smith, 2020, p. 36].

Challenges Women Face in Digital Environments. Despite progress, women still face barriers such as lack of internet access, digital illiteracy, and societal restrictions. Addressing these requires targeted policies and education reforms [Alam, 2020, p. 22].

Government and NGO SupportVarious governments and NGOs are launching programs to train women in digital skills. For example, the “Girls in ICT” initiative by the ITU encourages young women to pursue tech careers [ITU, 2021, p. 58].

Philosophical Perspective: Empowerment through Knowledge. From an axiological perspective, access to technology is not only a practical tool but a value in itself-empowering women to develop dignity, independence, and societal contribution [Nussbaum, 2011, p. 81].

Conclusion

Modern technologies and digital platforms play a crucial role in enhancing innovative thinking among women. They serve as bridges to education, communication, and entrepreneurship. However, to fully benefit, systemic support is necessary. This includes policy change, infrastructure investment, and educational reform focused on women’s digital literacy.

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