

The history of growth and hidden modern dimensions of gender equality in research and innovation

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Supported by the European Union within the Project 101120397 — APPROACH. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the authors only and the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.





Outline

01

History of the question

Why we need to try a new viewpoint on the gender dimension in research and innovation in the modern world.

02

Achievements of the last decades

Analysis about what steps are already completed and what steps were not so successful and why.

03

Discussion of the results and consequences

A lot of efforts are completed, a great work is done.
But the results are not always as predicted.

04

The new tasks

About the aims achieved and the results obtained.
New goals and tasks in the new circumstances.



Brief history

Gender dimension in
research and innovation is
a part of gender equality
politics in the society



A Neolithic cave painting in Cantabria, Spain. As the period progressed, men were depicted more often than women, and in ways often associated with violence.

Credit: UNIVERSAL HISTORY ARCHIVE/ UNIVERSAL IMAGES GROUP VIA GETTY IMAGES.

Steps of the fight for equal opportunity



Spain

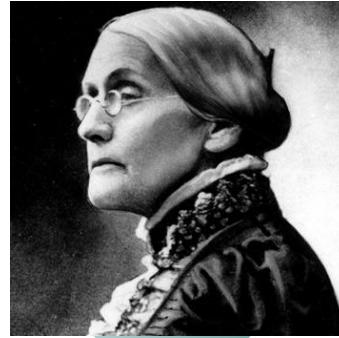
Cave painting in Cantabria

20 000 years ago



France

Olympe de Gouges
the author of the "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen", rejected by the National Convention (1791)



USA

Susan Anthony
In 1872, she came to the polling station on the day of voting for the president, took the ballot, and dumbfounded men of the commission, snatched the ballot from her at the last moment. The lady was arrested. Almost 50 years remained to right of women to vote in USA.



UK

Jane Ellen Harrison
She spent most of her professional life at a women's college in Cambridge, where she studied anthropology, ethnography, ancient art and ritual.

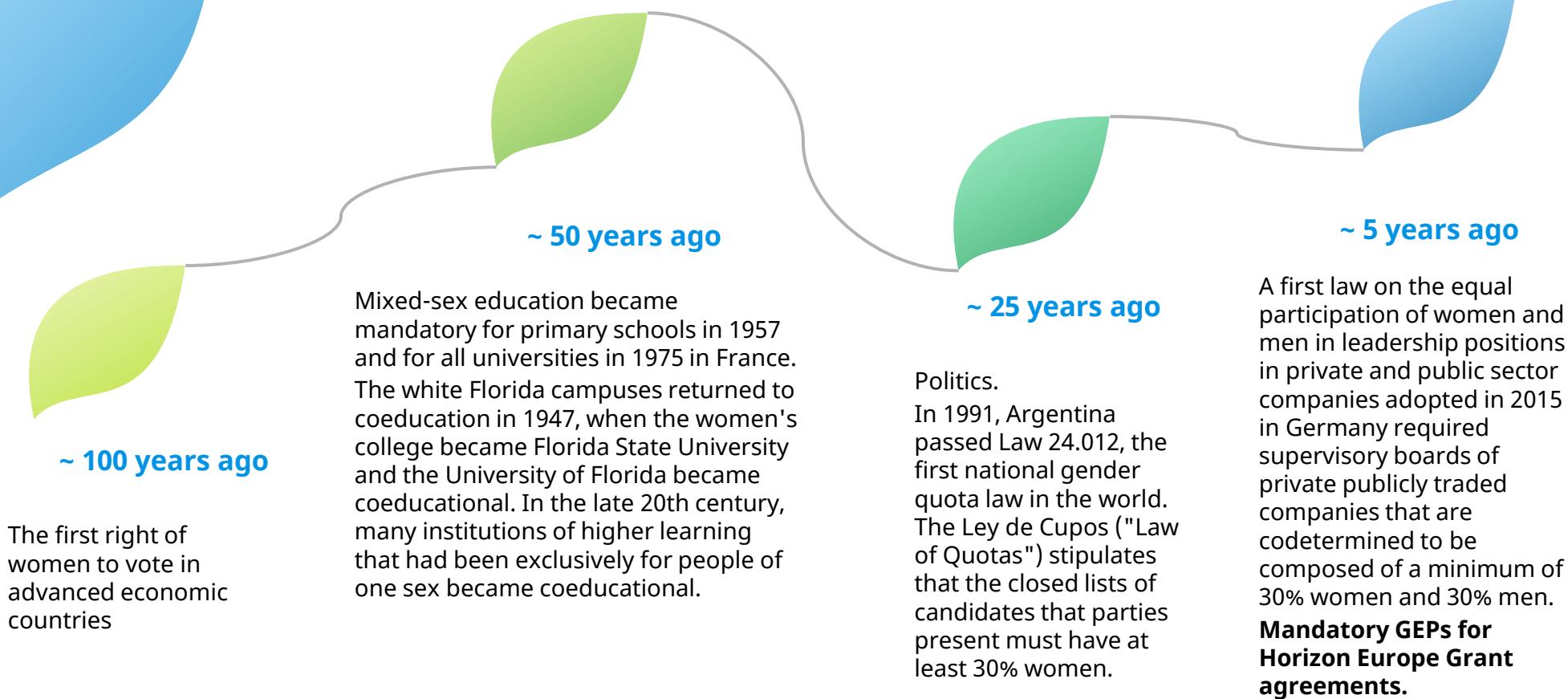


Iran

Mahsa Amini

In 2022, 22-year-old Iranian woman died in a hospital in Tehran. The Guidance Patrol, the religious morality police of Iran's government, arrested Amini for allegedly not wearing the hijab in accordance with government standards.

Achievements of the past decades



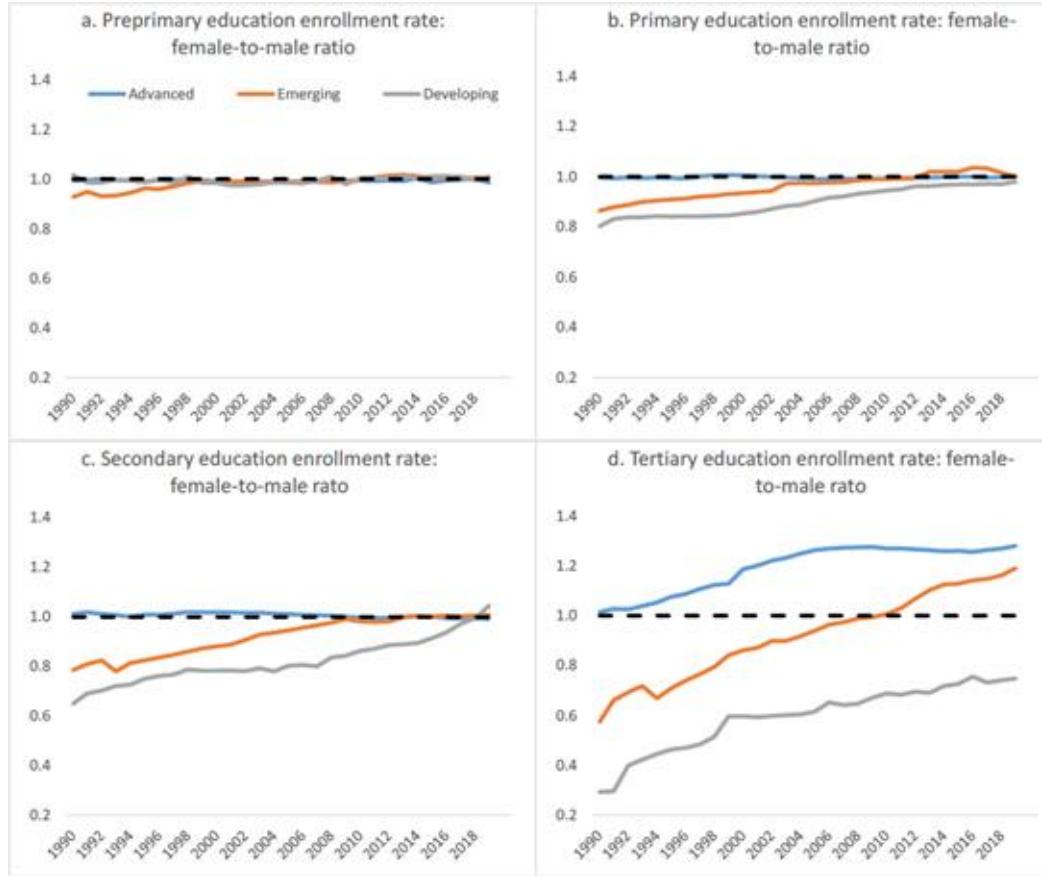
Gender gaps in education

Preprimary

For emerging and developing economies as a group, the gender gaps in access to preprimary, primary and secondary education are being closed

Secondary

One area that has received increasing attention is the large differences in field of study between boys and girls, with girls particularly underrepresented in the fields of science and engineering and overrepresented in social science related fields.



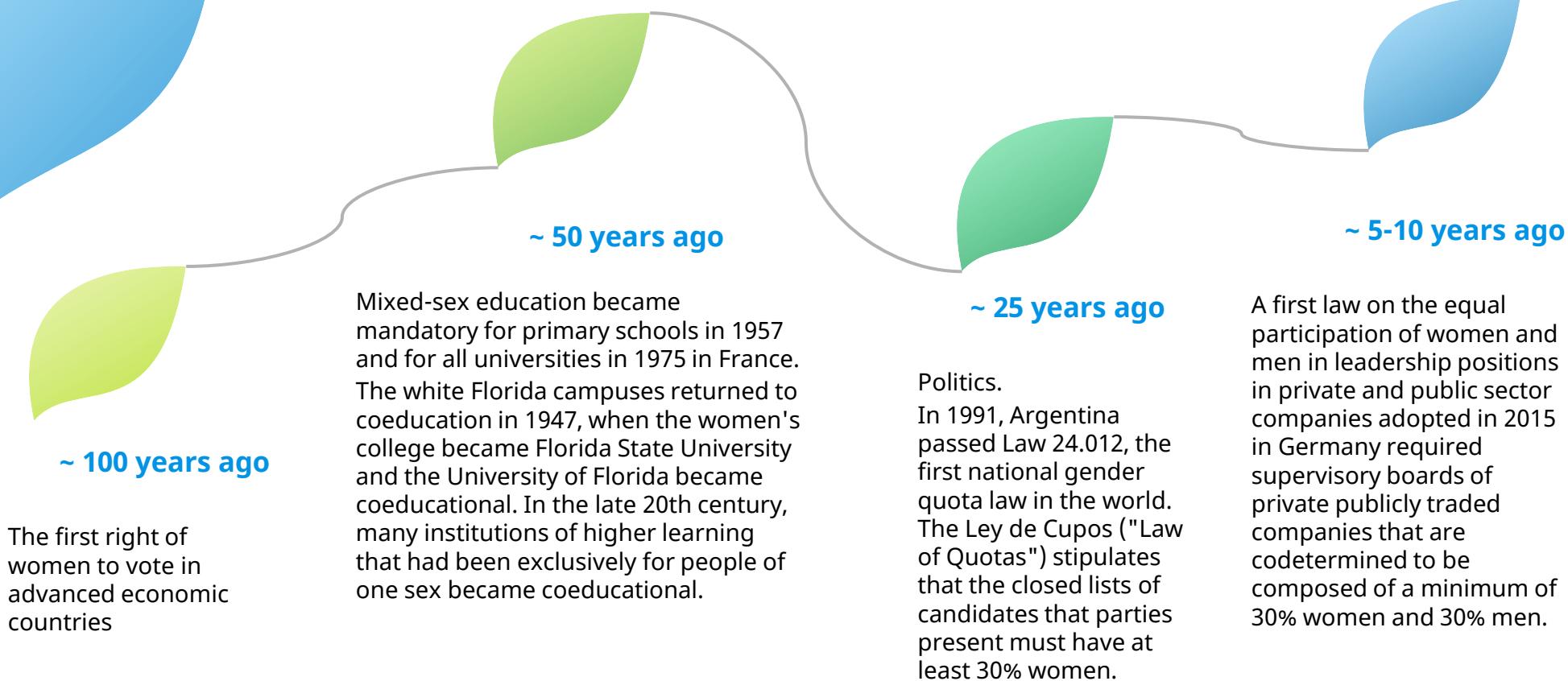
Primary

The focus of gender inequality in education appears to be shifting from access to education (e.g., school enrollment) to quality of education and field of study

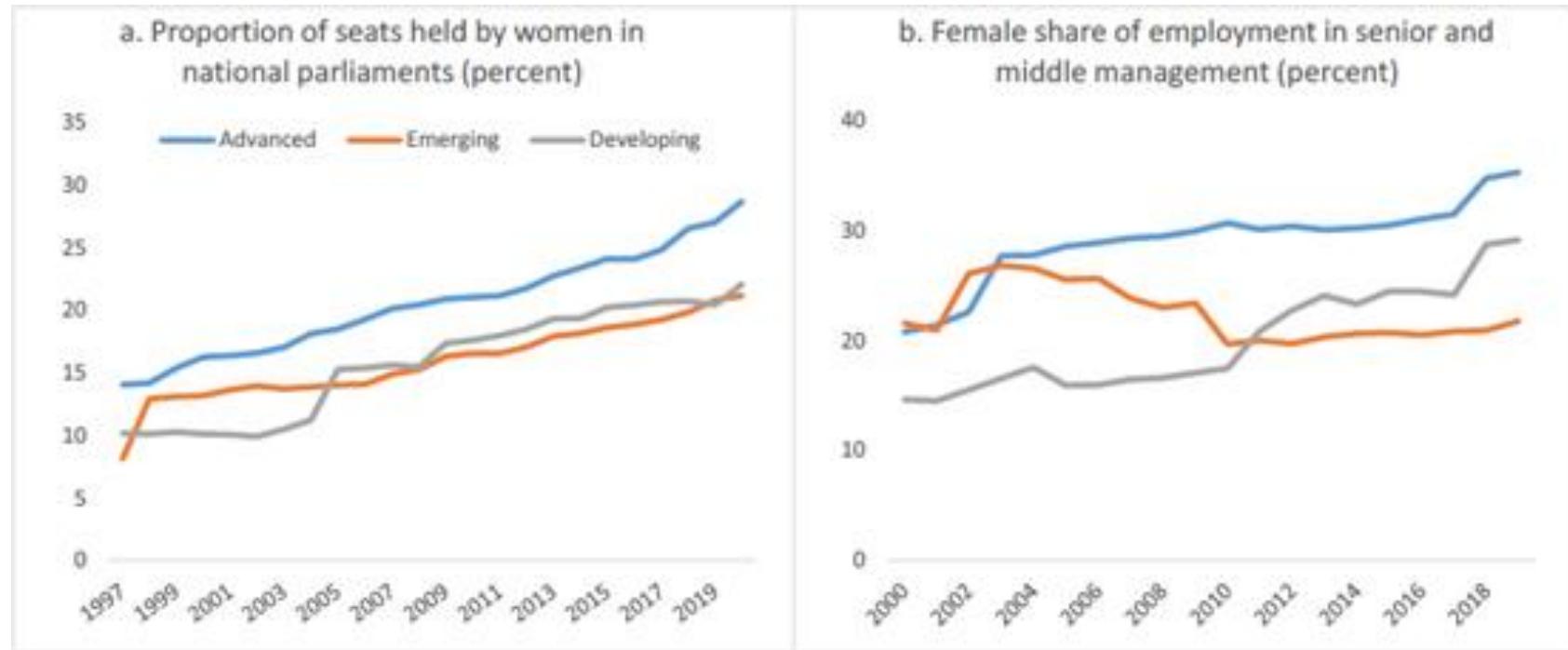
Tertiary

there are still gaps for tertiary education, many emerging and developing economies are still trying to achieve gender equality in access to tertiary education

Achievements of the past decades



Gander gaps in leadership positions



Eligibility criterion

But not for everyone

- Horizon Europe applicants that are
 - public bodies,
 - research organisations
 - or higher education institutions
- established in a Member State or an Associated Country **must have a gender equality plan in place by the time the Grant Agreement is signed**
- Private-for-profit entities (incl. SMEs), NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), as well any type of organisations from non-associated third countries, **are exempt from the criterion.**



GEP implementation in research and innovation

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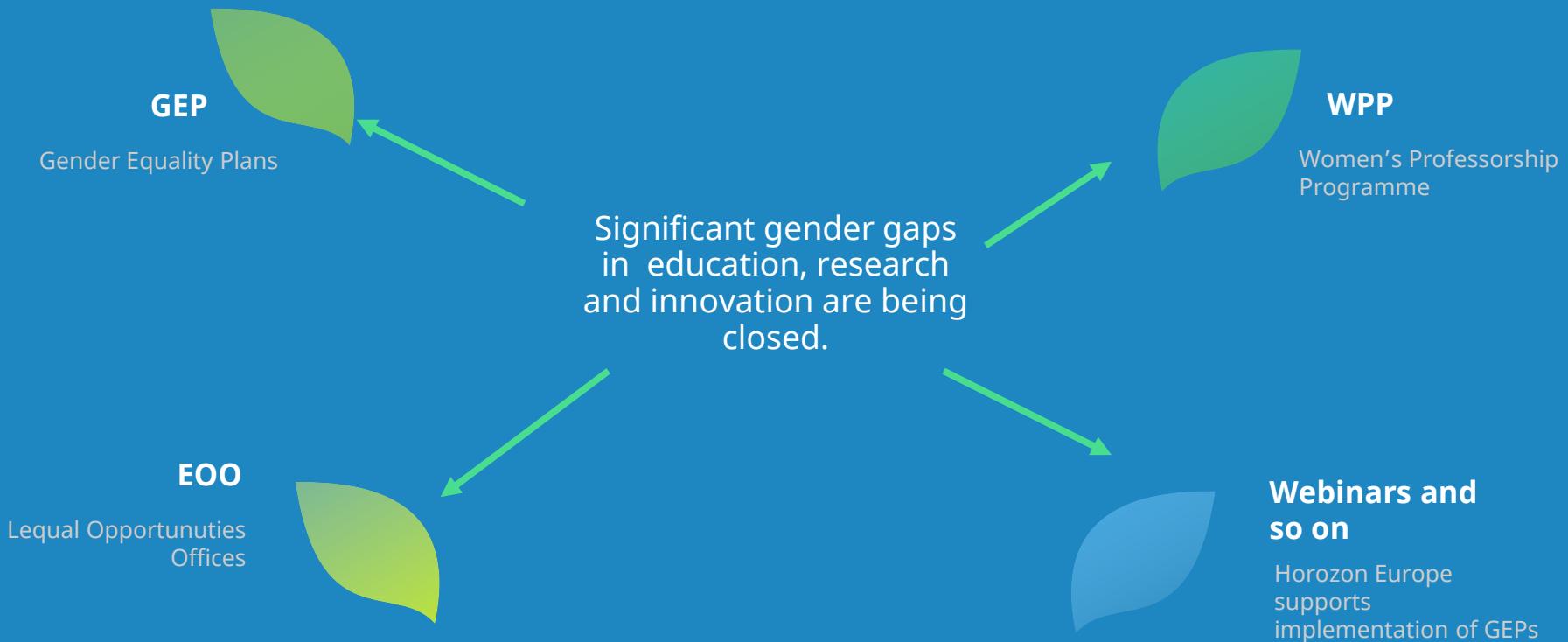
GEP mandatory requirements



Funding actions to make progress in gender equality in the EU

The Commission's proposals for the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) ensure the integration of a gender dimension throughout the financial framework, and more specifically in various EU funding and budgetary guarantee instruments, in particular the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, Creative Europe, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Invest EU Programme. Funding will support actions to promote women's labour market participation and work-life balance, invest in care facilities, support female entrepreneurship, combat gender segregation in certain professions and address the imbalanced representation of girls and boys in some sectors of education and training.

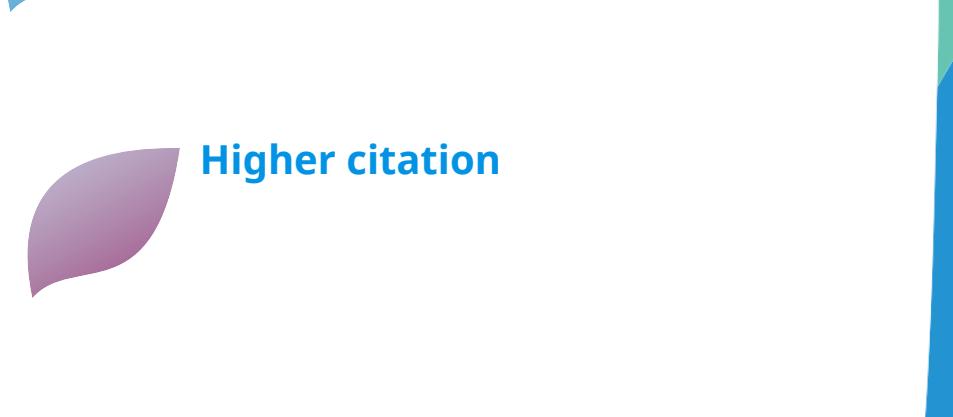
Consequences for project management



Results for research and innovation

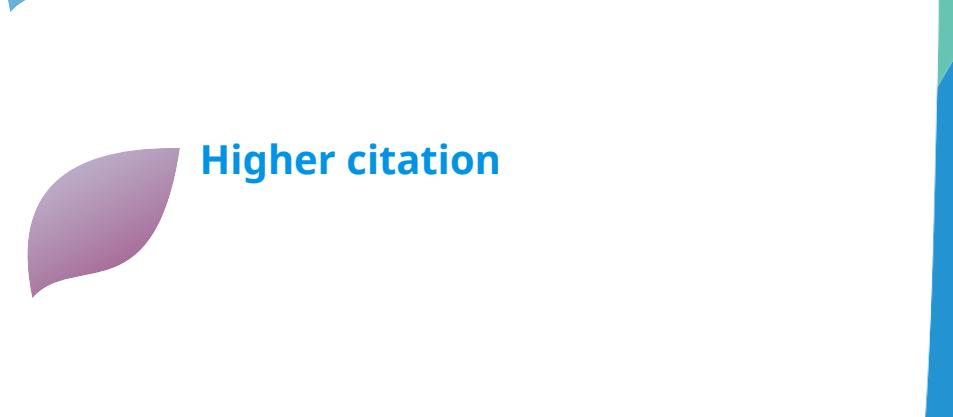
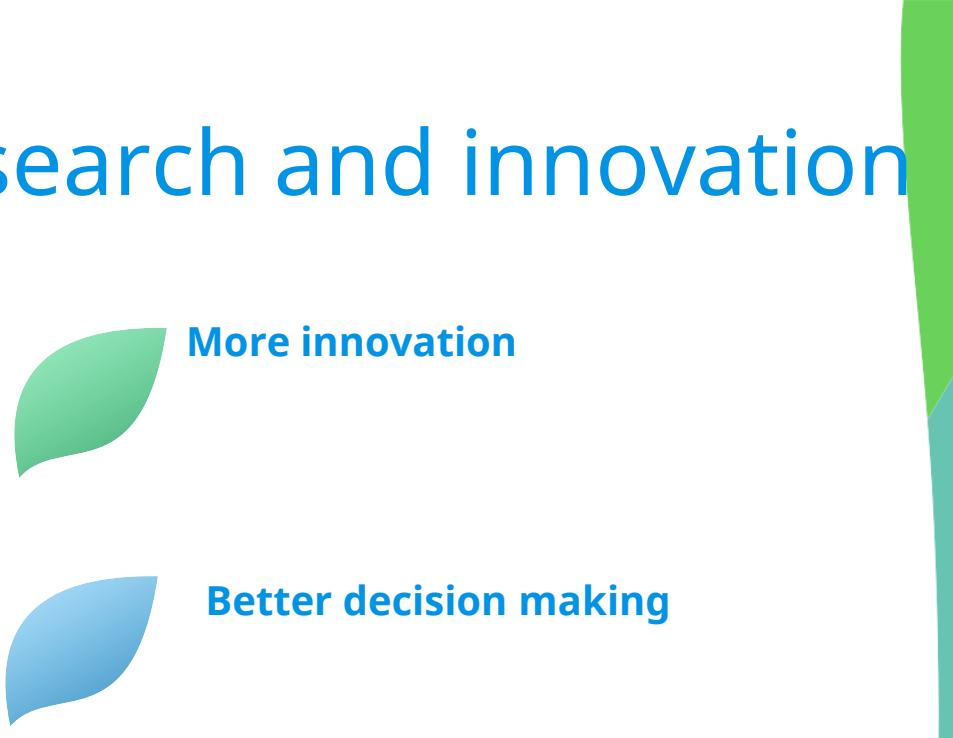


Increased productivity



A rise in creativity

Faster problem solving

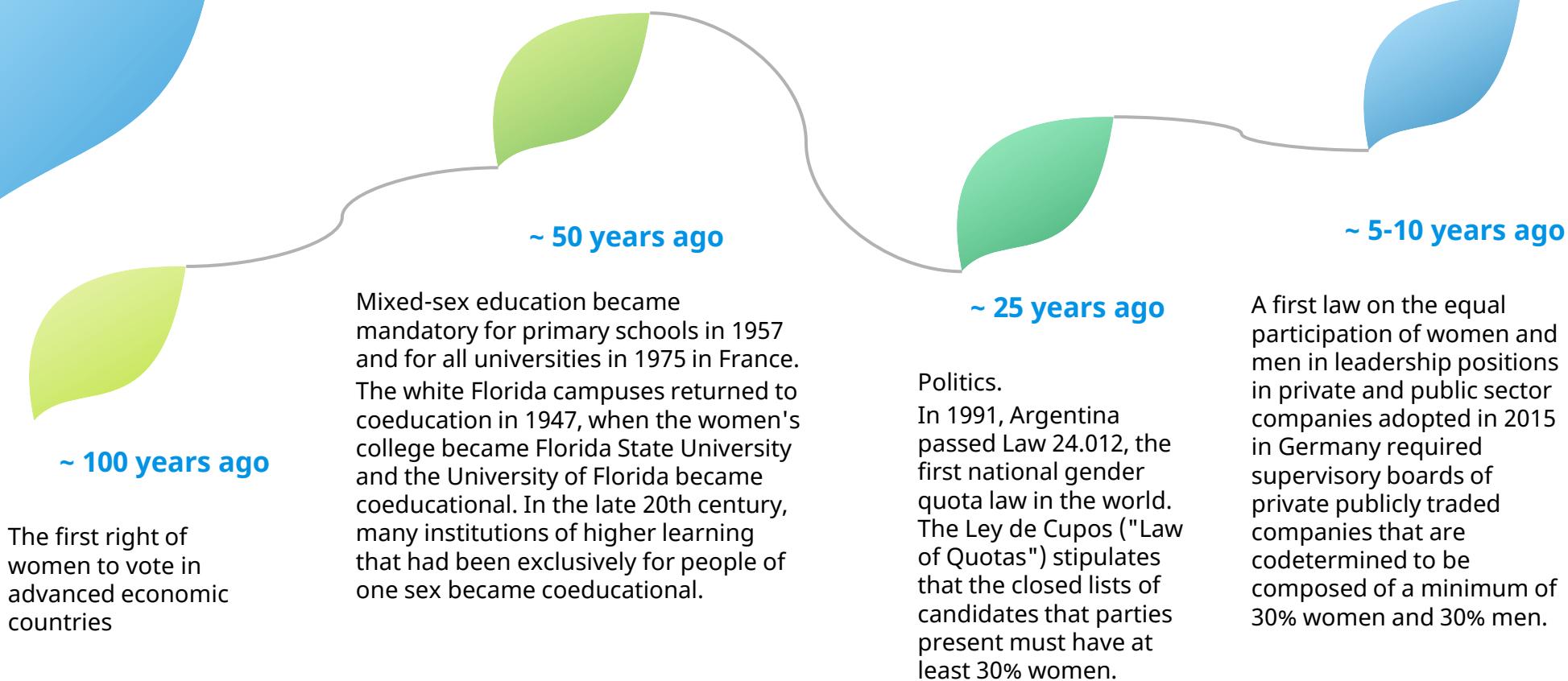


More innovation

Better decision making

Higher citation

Achievements of the past decades



This is a great shift of civilization grounds that occurred in the comparable short historical period.

Lessons of history

But, a fundamental principle, the scope of which is not limited, “that in the ordering of our affairs we should make as much use as possible of the spontaneous forces of society ... work as beneficially as possible and passively accepting institutions as they are” and resort as little as possible to coercion, as well as to forcibly imposed priorities.

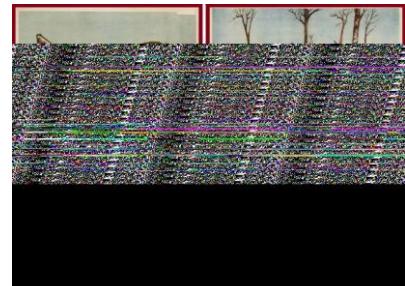
The Road to Serfdom, Friedrich Hayek, economist, Nobel Prize laureate

Unfortunately, history could give us a lot of examples of unexpected and unpredictable results of human activity with extended changes of spontaneous laws.

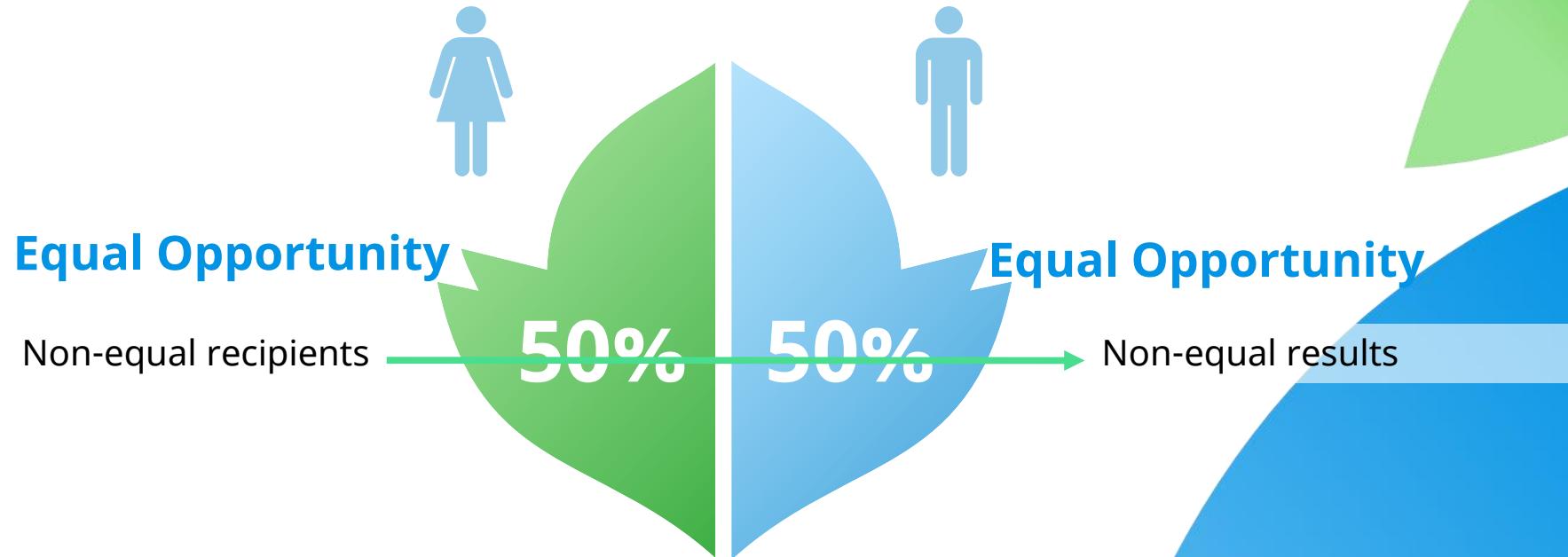
As an well known example, announcing the beginning of the extermination of sparrows, the Chinese leader relied on the results of research by scientists who calculated that 10 of these birds eat about 45 kilograms of grain per year.

The destruction of sparrows was aimed at saving grain for the sustenance of people.

True, Mao Zedong did not take into account an important factor: sparrows are recognized as enemies of insects, including locusts, which, in the end, got freedom due to the extermination of birds, destroyed a large amount of crops in China. A famine began in the country, which killed more than 20 million Chinese.

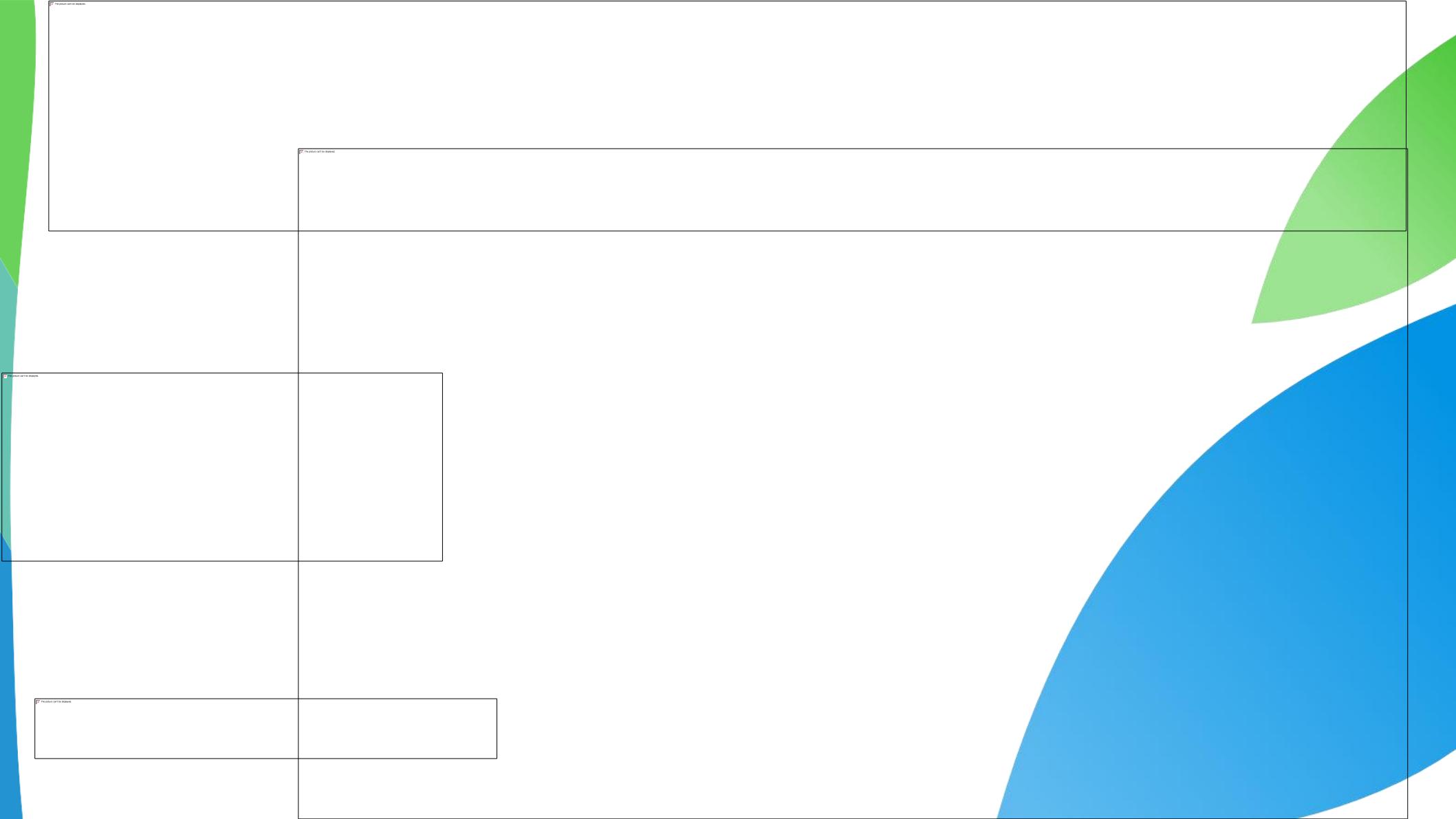


On the hidden results of GEPs



Decreasing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is currently actual for as for advanced economics as well as for developing countries

Researchers reproduce much more slowly than representatives of most other professions?



1. The process of the analysis

2. The analysis of the analysis

3. The analysis of the analysis

4. The analysis of the analysis

5. The analysis of the analysis

What are the next steps?

GEP mandatory requirements



Public
document



Dedicated
resources



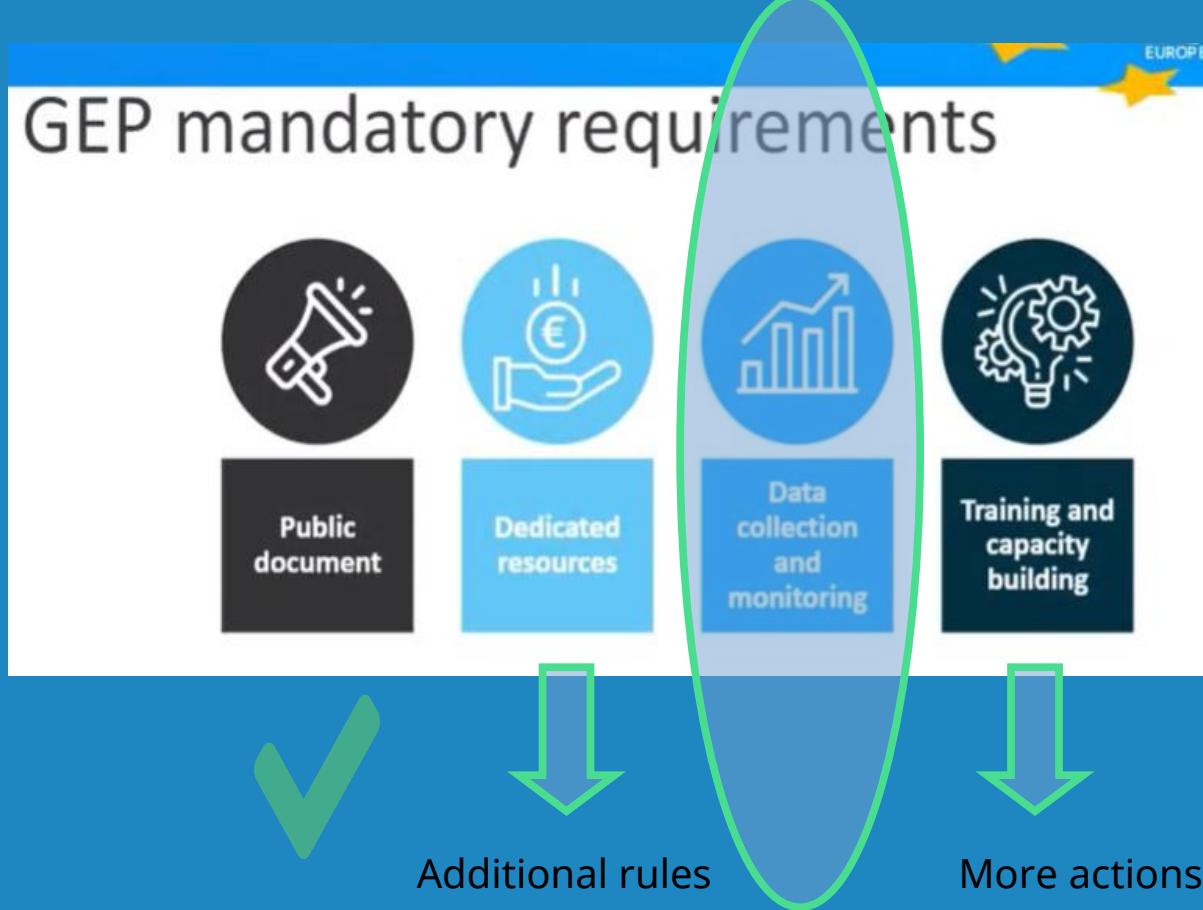
Data
collection
and
monitoring



Training and
capacity
building

EUROPE

What are the next steps?



Conclusion

The mandatory GEPs and their current implementations don't mean that the GEO goals are achieved.

We should carry out continuous monitoring of the possible results and sequences of the GEP implementations, study those relations and propose the next steps.



Thank you!

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Oksana Chukova also acknowledges the MSCA4Ukraine project Grant ID number 1233117, which is funded by the European Union.

