**Progress of Women Physicists in Egypt Supported by Legislations**

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The study highlights the legislations concerning working females in general, mothers and children. The texts of the laws reflect the legislator's appreciation for the status of women and their pioneering role in society [1]. The laws also explicitly stipulate that there is no discrimination between women and men in employment, except in matters that endanger women or any form of disrespect or human trafficking. The laws also grant women the right to maternity leave and childcare, in addition to obliging employers to provide suitable nurseries for children. All this creates a suitable working environment that is free from discrimination. The study also sheds the light on the extent to which high school girls are interested in studying physics compared to biology. The statistics represent one of the schools in the capital, Cairo. The provided high school educational system allows the student to select the qualifying subjects for university study. Numbers reveal no variation in the gender distribution in the enrolment of students in the ordinary level of physics, but female students significantly exceed their male counterparts in biology. Whereas, in the advanced level, girls exceed boys in biology, the case is reversed in physics. In addition, the number of female staff members of physics and biophysics specializations in Mansoura university [2], as an example, shows that biophysics attracts females more than physics. Nevertheless, it can be inferred that interest in physics is increasing among female scholars by time which.

**References:**

1. court of cassation: https://www.cc.gov.eg/legislation\_single?id=417919
2. Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Mansoura University: https://scifac.mans.edu.eg/index.php/about-the-department-50