



# International Day of Women and Girls in Science

## Why in News

The **International Day of Women and Girls in Science** is celebrated on **11<sup>th</sup> February every year to promote full and equal access to and participation in science for women and girls.**

- The [UN General Assembly](#) designated the Day in **2015**.
- It is **implemented** by the [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#) and **UN-Women**, in collaboration with institutions and civil society partners.

## World-wide Scenario

### ▪ Women in STEM:

- UNESCO data from 2014-16 shows that only around **30% of female students** select STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)-related fields in higher education.
- Female enrolment is particularly **low** in information technology (3%), natural science, mathematics and statistics (5%) and engineering and allied streams (8%).

### ▪ Research as a Profession:

- According to a 2018 fact sheet prepared by UNESCO on women in science, only **28.8% of researchers are women.**
  - UNESCO defines researchers as “professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge”.

### ▪ Share in Nobel Prizes:

- Between **1901 and 2019**, 334 [Nobel Prizes](#) have been awarded to 616 Laureates in Physics, Chemistry and Medicine, of which just **20 have been won by women.**

### ▪ Share in Abel Prizes:

- In 2019, the American mathematician Karen Uhlenbeck became the first woman to win the Abel Prize, following 16 male mathematicians.
- The Abel Prize is a Norwegian prize awarded annually by the King of Norway to one or more outstanding mathematicians.

### ▪ Share in Fields Medals:

- The Fields Medal so far has also been awarded to only one woman mathematician, the late Maryam Mirzakhani of Iran, as opposed to 59 men since 1936.
- The Fields Medal is awarded **every four years** by the **International Congress of Mathematicians** to recognize outstanding mathematical achievement for existing work and for the promise of future achievement.

## National Scenario

### ▪ Women in STEM:

- The female enrolment in science streams rose from 2010-11 to 2015-16.
- According to the [NITI Aayog](#) report in 2015-16, 9.3% of female students in Undergraduate (UG) courses were enrolled in engineering, compared to 15.6% across genders. Conversely, 4.3% of female students were enrolled in medical science, compared to 3.3% across genders.

- **Research as a Profession:**

- Only 13.9% of women are work as a researcher in India. At **master's and doctoral levels, female enrolment** remained **lower** than overall enrolment. .

- **Presence at Technical Professions:**

- The NITI Aayog report has also found that in over 620 institutes and universities, including IITs, NITs, ISRO, and DRDO, the presence of women was 20.0% among Scientific and Administrative Staff, 28.7% among Post-Doctoral Fellows, and 33.5% among PhD scholars.

## Way Forward

- Interventions geared to popularising subjects such as Engineering or the Physical sciences or Chemistry among female students at the school level in both **urban and rural areas might be helpful in changing mind-set.**
- Gender equality in science and technical fields is necessary to achieve [Sustainable Development Goal \(SDG\) 5](#) worldwide.
  - SDG 5 aims for gender equality worldwide.

[Source: IE](#)

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