



Gender Gap in Indian STEM Faculties

For Prelims: [STEM](#), Women in STEMM (WiS) Program, Vigyan Jyoti, [International Day of Women and Girls in Science](#)

For Mains: Underrepresentation of Women in Indian STEM, Policy Formulation about STEM Sciences, Education

Source: [TOI](#)

Why in News?

A significant **gender gap exists in Indian [STEM \(science, technology, engineering, and math\) faculties](#)**, with a BiasWatchIndia study revealing that only 13.5% of faculty members across 98 universities and institutes are women.

- This underrepresentation is more prominent in India compared to countries like the US and UK.

Why is there a Gender Gap in Indian STEM Faculties?

- **Social Bias Against Women in Certain STEM Fields:** Fields like Biology, seen as "soft sciences," have higher female representation compared to hard sciences like Engineering and Physics.
 - **Societal biases discourage women** from pursuing fields perceived as less feminine, affecting their choices in higher education and research.
- **Lack of Support During PostDoc to Faculty Transition:** The critical transition from postdoc to faculty often aligns with family planning, leading to difficult choices for women.
 - Societal pressure **prioritising family over career ambitions** and a lack of support structures exacerbate the challenge.
- **Toxic Workplace Environment:** Many women exit STEM academia due to a toxic work environment.
 - Factors include **disrespect, inadequate access to resources**, and limited advancement opportunities compared to male colleagues.
- **Difficulty Accessing Gender Representation Data:** Absence of a central database tracking women faculty in STEM across India.
 - Lack of data hinders understanding of the gender gap and monitoring progress towards gender equality.

What are the Government Initiatives to Promote Women in STEM?

- **Women in STEMM (WiS) Program:** Launched by the [Department of Science and Technology \(DST\)](#), it provides scholarships, fellowships, and research grants to women in STEM. It also offers mentorship and networking opportunities.
- **Vigyan Jyoti:** It was introduced in 2019-20 to encourage meritorious girl students in classes 9-12 to pursue higher education and careers in STEM fields, addressing the underrepresentation of

women in these areas.

- Developed by the Department of Science and Technology, it offers workshops, mentoring, and resources for young women in STEM.
- The program provides support from the school level to PhD level.
- **Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN):** It encourages women scientists to **pursue research in frontier areas of science and engineering** and to address societal problems through S&T-based internship and self-employment opportunities.
 - Many well-qualified women face challenges in participating in S&T activities due to circumstances typically associated with gender, such as career breaks due to **motherhood and family responsibilities**.
 - To address these issues, the **DST will provide opportunities for women scientists and technologists aged 27-57** who have taken a career break but wish to return to mainstream work.

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International Day for Women and Girls in Science



ABOUT

- Celebrated every year on February 11 since 2015
- Observed by the United Nation to promote the full and equal access and participation of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields.

THEME 2023

- Innovate. Demonstrate. Elevate. Advance. Sustain (I.D.E.A.S.)

STATUS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE SCIENCE SECTOR

- According to the All India Survey on Higher Education 2020-2021, number of science researchers in India has doubled from 30,000 in 2014 to over 60,000 in 2022.
- Women's participation is the highest in biotechnology at 40% and medicine at 35%.

INITIATIVES TAKEN FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE

- **Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI):**
 - To develop a comprehensive Charter and a framework for assessing Gender Equality in STEM.
- **Vigyan Jyoti Scheme:**
 - To create a level-playing field for the meritorious girls in high school to pursue STEM in their higher education.
- **Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM (WISTEMM) program:**
 - Women scientists can work in research labs in the US.
- **Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) Programme:**
 - Improving R&D infrastructure and establishing state-of-the-art research facilities in order to create excellence in S&T in women universities.

Women who Shaped India's Scientific History



Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi (1865-1887)

- First Indian female to study and graduate with a degree in western medicines from the United States.
- Believed to be the first women to set foot on American soil from India.



Kamala Sahonie (1911-1998)

- First Indian woman to receive a PhD in a scientific discipline.
- Discovered the enzyme 'Cytochrome C' (helps in energy synthesis).



Kadambini Ganguly (1861-1923)

- Becomes India's first female doctor & practitioner of western medicine in the whole South Asia.



Anna Mani (1918-2001)

- First woman to join the Meteorological department.



Bibha Chowdhary (1913-1991)

- First woman high energy physicist of India and the first woman scientist at the TIFR.
- IAU honoured her by naming a white yellow dwarf star after her name.



Kamal Ranadive (1917-2001)

- Established India's first tissue culture research laboratory at the Indian Research Centre in Mumbai.



Edavaleth Kakkat Janaki Ammal (1897-1984)

- Made significant contributions to genetics, evolution, phytogeography and ethnobotany.
- First director of the Central Botanical laboratory at Allahabad.



Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay

- She has been conferred the Padma Shri in 2022.
- She is the first woman director of the Indian Statistical Institute.



Debala Mitra (1925-2003)

- First Indian archaeologist served as Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- Explored and excavated several Buddhist sites.



Ms. Sujatha Ramdorai

- She was awarded the Padma shri award in 2023.
- She became the first Indian to win the prestigious ICTP Ramanujan Prize in 2006.
- She was also awarded the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, the highest honour in scientific fields by the Indian Government in 2004.
- She is also the recipient of the 2020 Krieger-Nelson Prize for her exceptional contributions to mathematics research



What Steps can be Taken to Bridge the Gender Gap in Indian STEM Faculties?

- **Flexible Work Arrangements and On-site Childcare:** Offer flexible work schedules, part-time options, and on-site childcare facilities for female faculty members, particularly those with young children. This can help address work-life balance challenges.
 - Programs like **DST's WISE-KIRAN** can be expanded to offer targeted support, such as **childcare options and flexible work arrangements**, to ease this crucial transition.
- **"Back to Academia" Fellowships:** Creating fellowship programs that support women who may have taken a break from academia to raise families, providing them with resources and mentorship to re-enter the research and teaching track.
- **International Collaboration and Exchange Programs:** Encouraging female faculty members to participate in international research collaborations and exchange programs, broadening their perspectives and research networks.
- **Visibility and Recognition:** Highlighting and celebrating the **achievements of female faculty members** through awards, public recognition, and media coverage. This boosts morale, inspires others, and promotes role models.
- **Women Safety and Data-Led Development:** Robust policies are needed in addressing workplace harassment and ensuring equal opportunities are crucial for retaining female talent.
 - Data collection on female faculty can be incorporated to create a central database, enabling better-targeted interventions.

Drishti Mains Question:

Q. Analyse the factors contributing to the underrepresentation of women in Indian STEM and evaluate the effectiveness of existing initiatives related to promoting women in STEM.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Mains

Q.1 "Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss. **(2019)**

Q.2 Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalisation on women in India? **(2015)**

Q.3 Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organisations free from gender bias. Comment. **(2013)**