



# WOMEN IN SCIENCE



Naina Manoj, Yukta Borse, Sonika Tatipalli, Atul Laddu, and Jawed Fareed, Global Thrombosis Forum, Suwanee, GA, and Loyola University, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.

## BACKGROUND

Throughout history, women have struggled and faced much opposition in holding positions in scientific or mathematical fields. They were denied the same opportunities and resources as men. Many believed women were not capable of understanding or working in these areas. Women in science have made significant contributions throughout history. However, less than 30% of the world's researchers are women. Celebrating the successes of women in science can serve as an inspiration to both women and men. The scientists profiled here have found different areas on which to focus their talents. Celebrating the successes of women in science can serve as an inspiration to both women and men.

## METHODS

Our goal was to research the data on women in science in industry, conferences, publications, and leadership, identify reasons for barriers to women in science since we felt that this is a significant issue that does not often receive adequate attention, and develop innovative strategies to promote the entry, recruitment, retention, and sustained advancement of women in biomedical and research careers. We have also added impressive data from our experience over the past 12 years in GTF, and we're seeing a strong representation of female participation in all areas.

## PRESIDENTS, SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES



Figure 1: Our Female celebrities

## GENDER SALARY COMPARISON



Figure 2: Gender Salary Difference

## REPRESENTATION IN SPACE

Women are vastly underrepresented in space. Varsha Jain, MD, an Obstetrician-Gynecologist, recommends that females should be open to opportunities through competition.

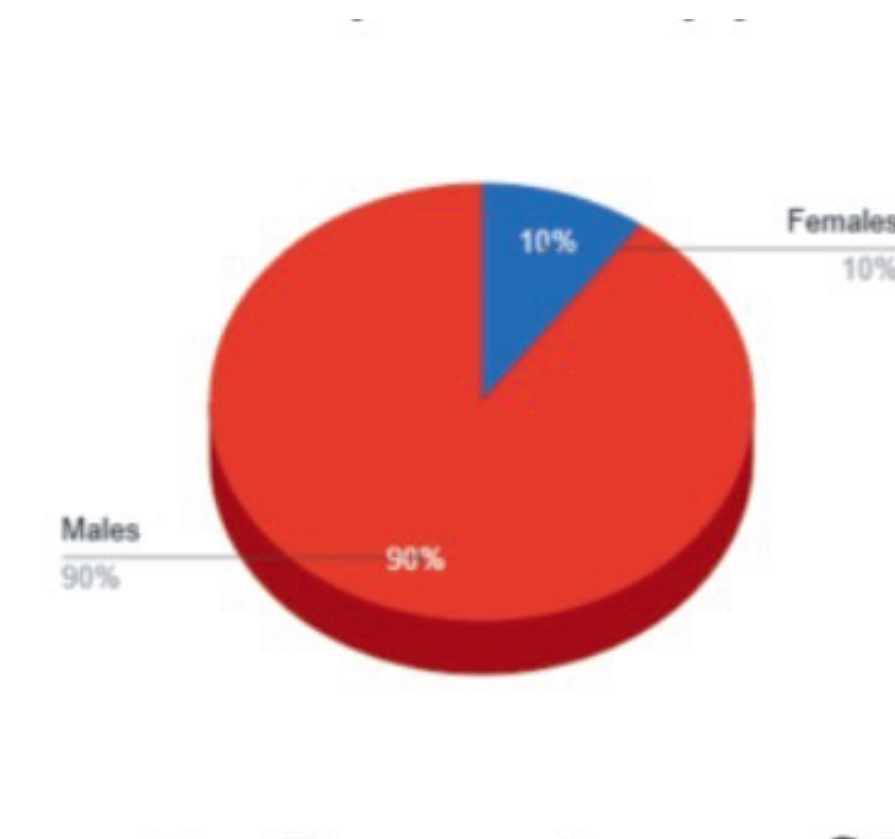


Figure 3: Percentage of Females and Males in Space



Figure 4: Varsha Jain, MD

## SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Women scientists publish fewer but higher-impact papers than men. Women produce about half as many articles, yet their work is cited more often.

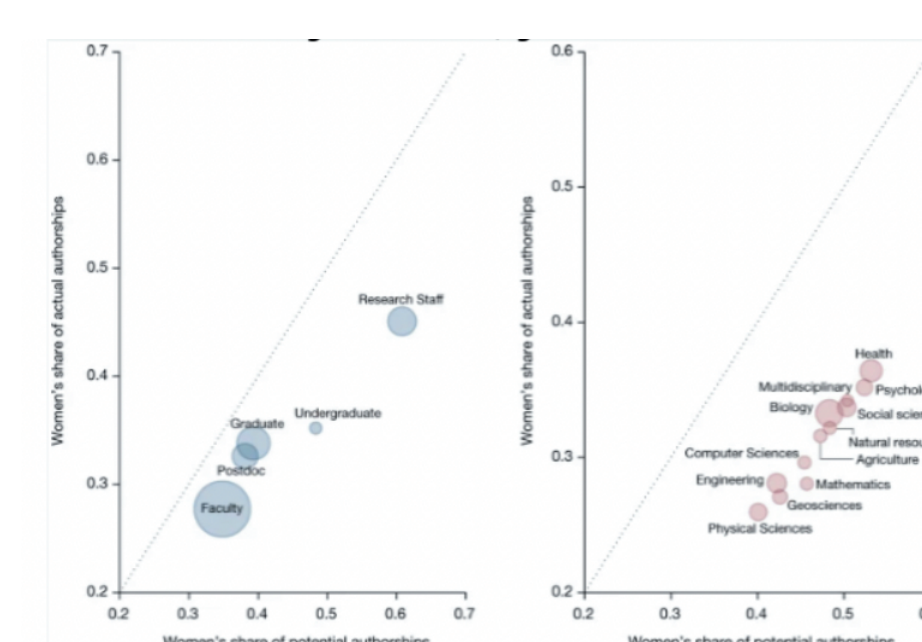


Figure 5: Women in research, editorial boards

## STATISTICS OF GTF

GTF has a strict no-discrimination recruiting/promoting policy against genders, races, nationalities, and countries of origin.

- In the past 12 years, GTF has enrolled 371 GTF Scholars, of which 242 (65%) were females, and the rest 129 (35%) were males.
- 55% females and 45% males participated in GTF projects.
- Attendance at scientific meetings: The percentage has been 59 for females and 41 for males
- Awards (Dr. B. B. L. Mathur memorial scholarships, essay writing competitions, Presidential Volunteer Services Awards) had a 61 (females) and 39 (males).

Statistics at GTF

- Female Mentors: Ms. Anushka Bhate, Ms. Arushi Garud, Ms. Malvika Sawant, Ms. Neha Koganti, Ms. Priya Lokasundaram, Ms. Rashi Modey, Ms. Riddhi Surve, Ms. Sana Verma, and Ms. Sonika Tatipalli (8)
- Male Mentor: Anvit Divekar (1)

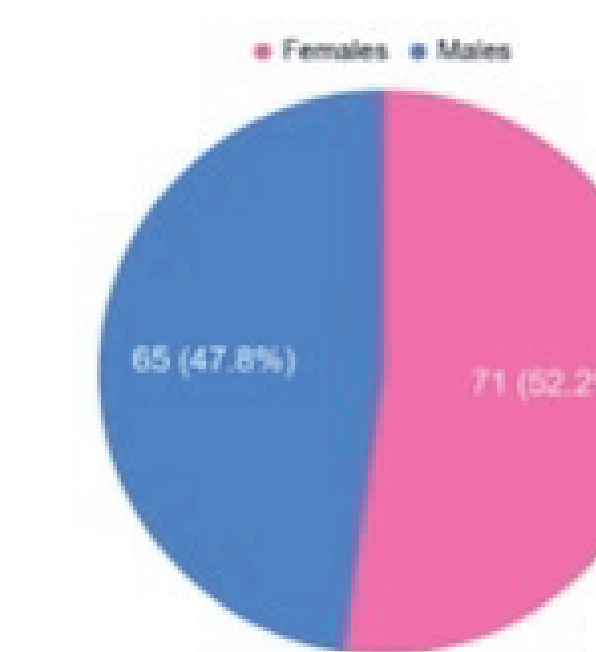


Figure 6: Publications by Gender in GTF

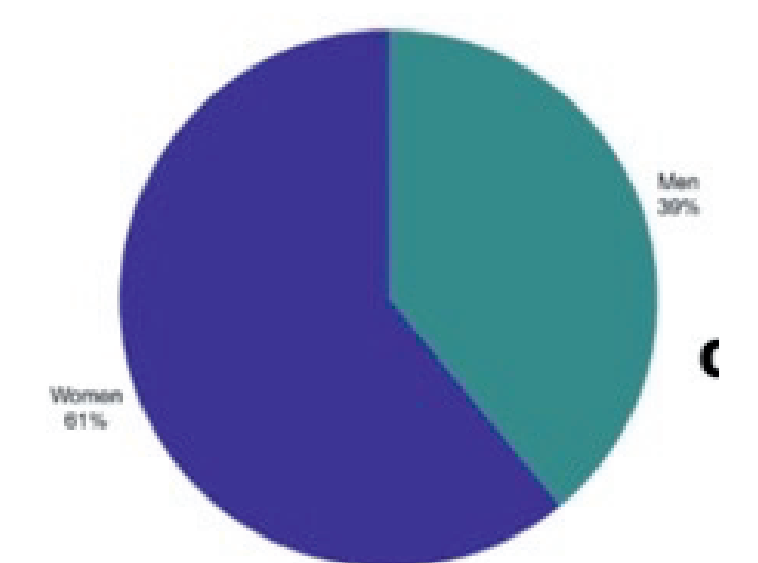


Figure 7: Percentage of Awards Won by Gender in GTF

## CONCLUSION

Our data shows that female contributions in different fields are lagging. At GTF, we are proud to see a trend reversal pattern with more female participation and contributions than their male counterparts. We should work to decrease this gap by educating people. We must spread awareness and find and productively work on solutions. Women and men physicians should be able to share the joy and the work of their lives equally. As we celebrate International Womens Day (March 8), let us reverberate the theme Accelerate Action and focus on progress toward gender equality!