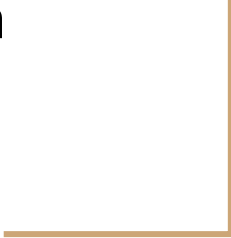




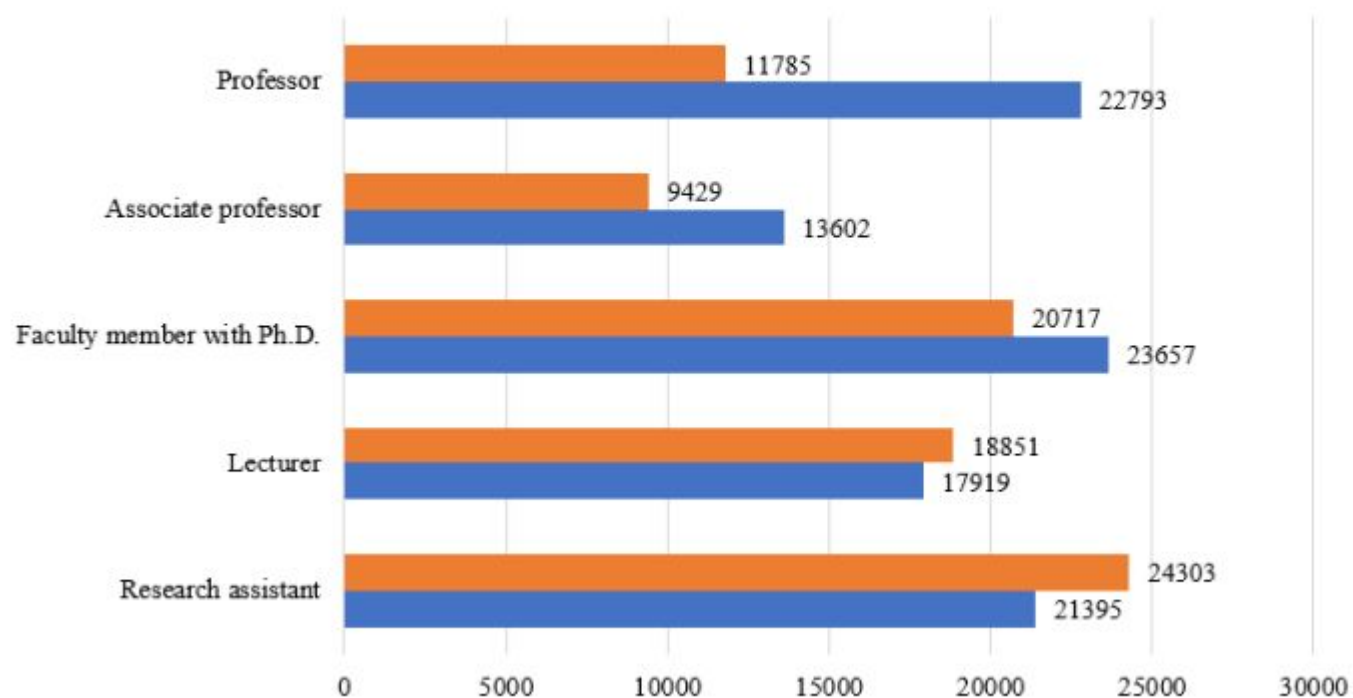
Akademide kadın olmak

Zehra Taşkın





The distribution of researchers to the academic titles in Turkey (Datasource: <https://istatistik.yok.gov.tr/>, downloaded in 14.07.2023)



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Stop Telling Women They Have Imposter Syndrome

For many women, feeling like an outsider isn't an illusion — it's the result of systemic bias and exclusion. by Ruchika Tulshyan and Jodi-Ann Burey

February 11, 2021



Tomsu tezinin girişinde kalkıştığı işi şöyle dile dokuyor: DOÇENTLIK imtihanı için bir tez intihap etmem icabedince hiç tereddüt etmeden belki bu gayeye ufak bir hizmette bulunabilirim diye bu mevzu üzerinde çalışmak istedim. **Emek ve sanat bakımından çok güç olan ve gayeye ulaşabilmek için uzun senelere ve mesaiye ihtiyaç olan bu işte kabiliyetimin azlığını biliyorum. Cüretimin hüsnüniyetimden dolayı mazur görüleceğini ümit ederim.**"

Tomsu, iyi niyetli bir cesaretin kendisine açtığı yolda, saha olarak seçtiği Bursa'da 19 evi geziyor ve genelden özele giden bir çerçeveyi takip ederek ayrıntılı

1. Akşam, 10 Eylül 1937, s.6

ZOOLOJİ

"Türkiye'nin Kuşları" Saadet Ergene Bayramoğlu

1902-1948

"Türkiye Kuşları" şüphesiz bu konuda mükemmel bir eser olmak iddiasında değildir. Yurdumuzun ornitolojik bakımdan bir geçit yer olması sebebiyle bu bölge ile ilgili bütün kuş türlerinin derlenmesi ve incelenmesi uzun yıllar ve büyük emekler isteyen bir çalışma konusudur. Böyle bir eseri ilk olarak yazmağa teşebbüs etmeliğim ve harb dolayısıyla Türkiye ve komşu memleketler ornitolojisine ait yabancı dillerdeki literatürün tam olarak elde edilememesi sebebiyle karşılaşılması muhtemel olan eksikliklerin bağışlanmasını dilerim."¹

1. Saadet Ergene, Türkiye'nin Kuşları, İstanbul Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Monografileri, Sayı 4, İstanbul-Kocaeli Matbaası, 1945, sonuçları bir alıntı.

GEVHER NESİBE

(1165-1204)

Gevher Nesibe; Selçuklu Hükümdarlarından II. Kılıçarslan'ın kızıdır. Sevdığı kumandanın savaşta ölmesi üzerine hastalanır. Ölmeden önce ağabeyi Gıyasettin Keyhüsrev'e "öyle bir bimarhane (Hastane) yapasınız ki, hem sözlüm kumandanın yaralarını, hem de benim gönül yarımı çekecek olanları tedavi etsin. Bu şifahane hekim ve cerrah yetiştirsin, burası benim adıma bir vakıf olsun, kimseden para alınmasın" der. Ağabeyinin onun vasiyeti üzerine yatırdığı şifaiye Gıyasiye Medresesi 1206 yılında açılır. Anadolu'daki ilk Tıp Medresesi olan bu kurum 1980 yılına kadar eğitim vermiştir.

Jale İnan

Madde [Tartışma](#)

[Oku](#) [Değiştir](#)

Vikipedi, özgür ansiklopedi

Jale İnan (1 Şubat 1914, [İstanbul](#) - 27 Şubat 2001, İstanbul), Türkiye'nin ilk kadın [arkeoloğudur](#).

Uzun yıllar devam eden programlı kazılarla [Perge](#) ve [Side](#) antik kentlerinin gün ışığına çıkarılmasına emek vermiş; çıkarılan eserlerin sergilenmesi için [Antalya](#) ve [Side müzelerinin](#) kurulmasını sağlamıştır. Programlı kazıların dışında tarihi eser kaçakçılığına karşı çeşitli [kurtarma kazıları](#) gerçekleştirmiştir.

Babası, Türkiye'nin ilk arkeologlarından [Aziz Ogan](#), eşi bilim insanı [Mustafa İnan](#)'dır.

Mustafa İnan

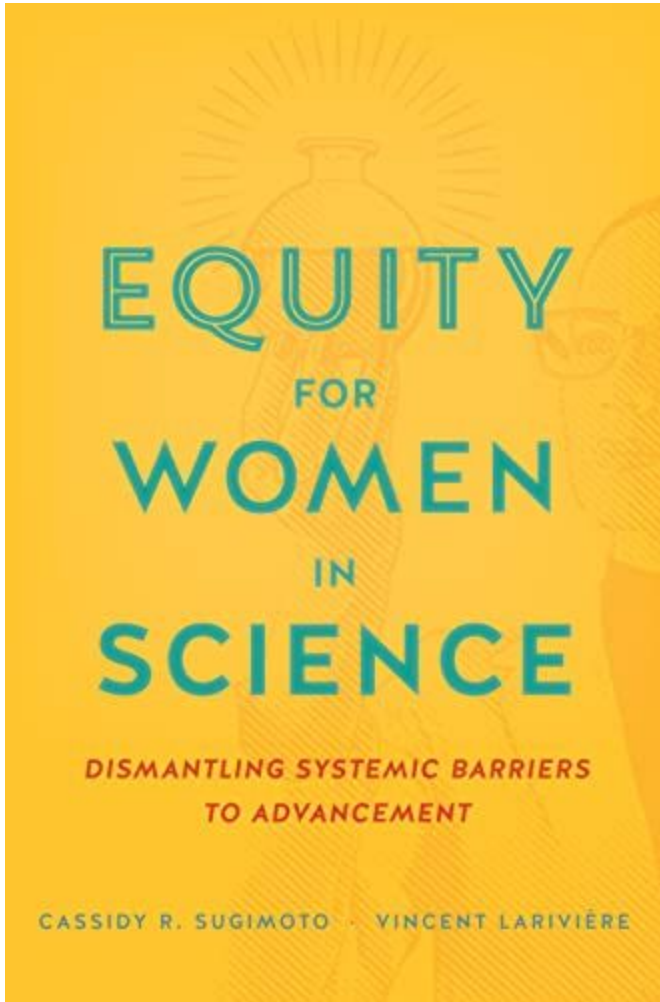
Madde [Tartışma](#)

[Oku](#) [Değiştir](#)

Vikipedi, özgür ansiklopedi

Mustafa İnan (d. 1911, [Adana](#) - ö. 5 Ağustos 1967, [Freiburg](#)), Türk [inşaat mühendisi](#), [fizikçi](#) ve [akademisyen](#).

[Teknik mekanik](#) ve [analitik mekanik](#) alanlarında devrin önde gelen bilim insanlarındanır. Hayatını Türkiye'de bilimin gelişmesine adanmıştır. 1957 ile 1959 yılları arasında [İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi](#)'nin rektörlüğünü yaptı. [TÜBİTAK](#)'ın kurucularından birisidir.



EQUITY FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE

DISMANTLING SYSTEMIC BARRIERS
TO ADVANCEMENT

CASSIDY R. SUGIMOTO · VINCENT LARIVIÈRE

1. Production · 15
2. Collaboration · 38
3. Contributorship · 65
4. Funding · 89
5. Mobility · 118
6. Scientific Impact · 139
7. Social Institutions · 161
8. Recommendations and Conclusions · 181

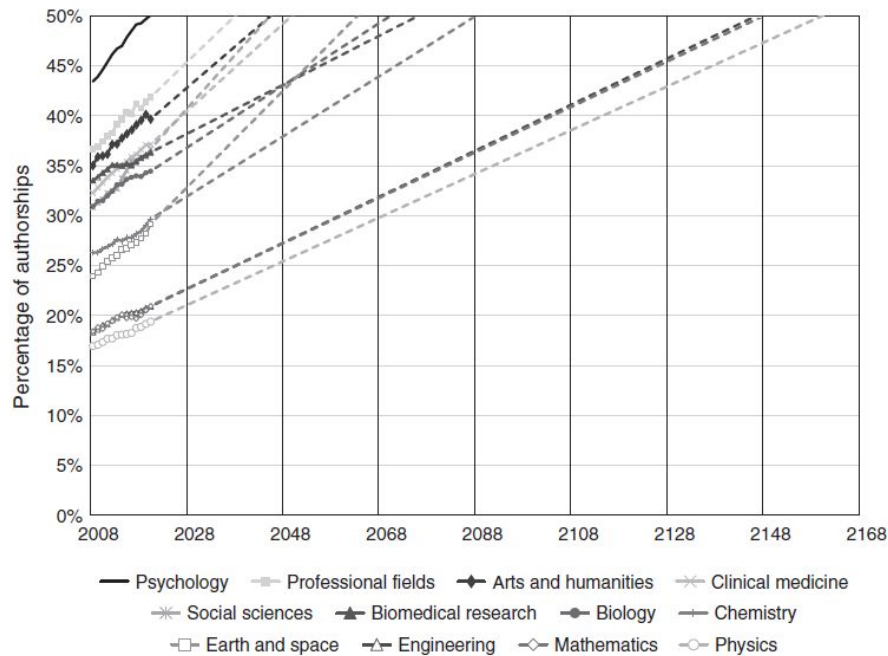


FIGURE I.1. Percentage of women authorships, by discipline, 2008–2020, projected using 2008–2020 linear growth until 2168.

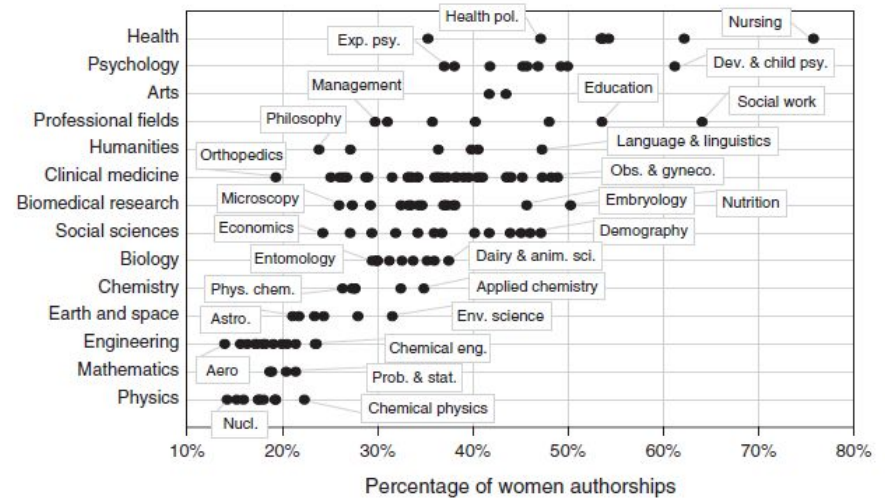


FIGURE 1.1. Percentage of women authorships, by National Science Foundation specialty and discipline, 2008–2020. Data from Web of Science core collection.

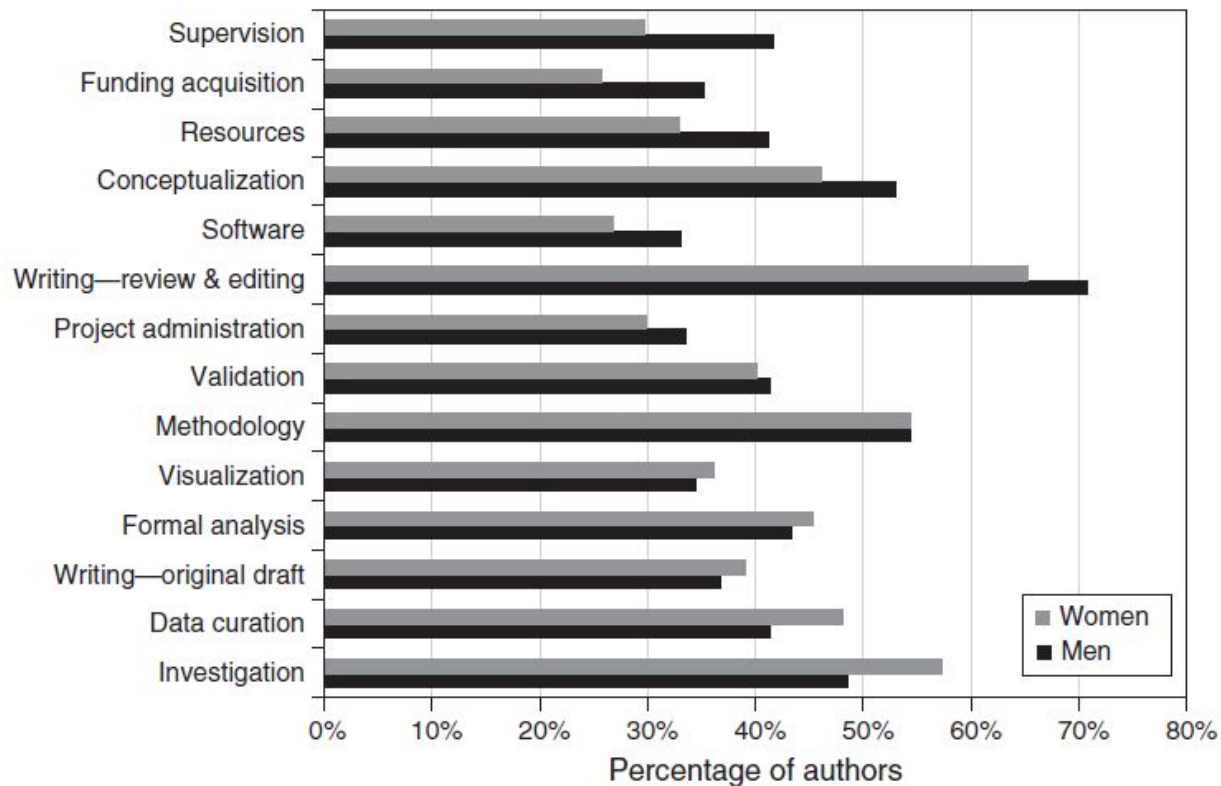


FIGURE 3.1. Percentage of authors who have performed a specific CRediT contribution, by gender (30,054 papers published in PLOS journals between June 15, 2017, and December 31, 2018).



🕒 This article was published more than 2 years ago

HEALTH

Health Care

Medical Mysteries

Science

Well+Being

Covid-19 affected female and early-career scientists more, study shows

By Lesley Michalegko,, Eric Welch, Mary K. Feeney and Timothy P. Johnson

January 16, 2022 at 9:00 a.m. EST

In our 2020 survey, 34 percent of female scientists reported disruptions because of unexpected child-care responsibilities, compared with 21 percent of males. Early career faculty struggled more, too. Roughly 43 percent of assistant professors indicated unexpected child-care duties caused major disruptions to their research, 30 percent more than their most senior colleagues.



[nature](#) > [nature medicine](#) > [comment](#) > article

Comment | [Published: 17 February 2022](#)

Pandemic-related barriers to the success of women in research: a framework for action

[Pamela B. Davis](#) , [Emma A. Meagher](#), [Claire Pomeroy](#), [William L. Lowe Jr](#), [Arthur H. Rubenstein](#), [Joy Y. Wu](#),
[Anne B. Curtis](#) & [Rebecca D. Jackson](#)

[Nature Medicine](#) **28**, 436–438 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

15k Accesses | **34** Citations | **623** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)





Men cite themselves more than women do

The apparent trend has been on the rise over the past two decades.

Dalmeet Singh Chawla

05 July 2016

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[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

NEWS | 22 December 2023

Citations show gender bias – and the reasons are surprising

Gender bias in paper citations is less common among younger scientists, but it still plays a part in making women's research less visible.

By [Anil Oza](#)



Identifying gender stereotyping using text analysis

Van den Besselaar, Peter¹

Show affiliations

The analysis presented in this paper suggest that text analysis is a promising and relevant line of research for science studies.

With the indicators for gender stereotyping deployed in this paper, we were able to identify different levels of gender stereotyping in panels which do moderately strong correlate with the levels of gender bias in the outcomes of the decision-making process. In the mediation analysis we found that language use in the review reports - and consequently gender stereotyping – explains a large part of the effect of gender on the panel scores. Language use indicates the (implicit) opinions of panel members and reviewers about what the position of women in science should be, and this translates into the gender differences in the scores male and female applicants receive and in the final outcome of the selection process. If this is correct, the process of selecting panel members may need to become much more sensitive to levels of gender stereotyping.

Negation terms in review reports not only indicate negative evaluations of applicants but also reflect gender stereotypes about women. This is related to the distinction between ingroups and outgroups. As the stereotypical scientists is male, men are the ingroup and female are the outgroup. And the outgroup is more often described in negative terms, whereas the ingroup is described in positive terms: *He is good* versus *she is not bad*. As gender stereotyping may lead to gender bias against women, one

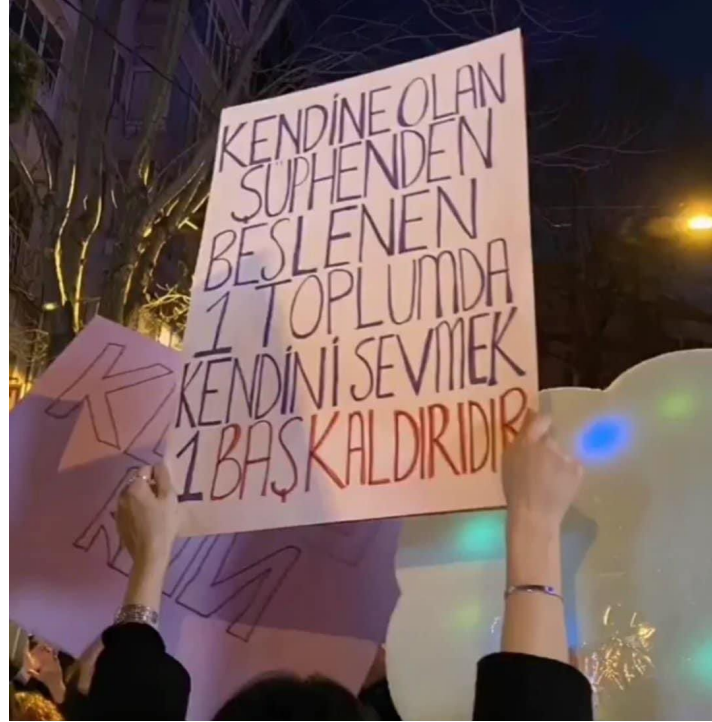


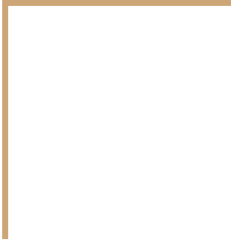
The ~~Matthew~~ Matilda Effect in Science

Margaret W. Rossiter

Recent work has brought to light so many cases, historical and contemporary, of women scientists who have been ignored, denied credit or otherwise dropped from sight that a sex-linked phenomenon seems to exist, as has been documented to be the case in other fields, such as medicine, art history and literary criticism. Since this systematic bias in scientific information and recognition practices fits the second half of Matthew 13:12 in the Bible, which refers to the under-recognition accorded to those who have little to start with, it is suggested that sociologists of science and knowledge can add to the 'Matthew Effect', made famous by Robert K. Merton in 1968, the 'Matilda Effect', named for the American suffragist and feminist critic Matilda J. Gage of New York, who in the late nineteenth century both experienced and articulated this phenomenon. Calling attention to her and this age-old tendency may prod future scholars to include other such 'Matildas' and thus to write a better, because more comprehensive, history and sociology of science.







Çözüm(ler)?



Acknowledge the work of women scientists.	Avoid gender segregation in meetings.	Embrace a plurality of career trajectories.	Make increases in women's authorship an institutional goal.	Monitor and report on gender indicators.
Provide training and mentoring for women scientists.	Use research indicators responsibly.	Create more inclusive promotion and tenure guidelines and processes.	Reimagine the ideal worker.	Support inclusive hiring practices.
Be fair and transparent in the division of labor, authorship, and reward.	Demonstrate zero tolerance for sexual harassment in science.	Promote women and women's work.	Increase transparency and fairness in peer review.	Amplify women scientists and their work.
Support women scientists and provide resources for success.	Take care to avoid cultural taxation when increasing representation.	Evaluate and fund projects, not simply people.	Take a firm stance on sexual harassment and gender discrimination.	Create opportunities for greater visibility and mobility for women scientists.
Institute mandates that encourage gender equity and justice.	Reduce bias in peer review.	Adopt inclusive publication practices.	Increase the visibility of women scientists.	Create safe spaces for women.
			Provide opportunities and training for women in science communication.	

