

## 摘要

本研究主要探究社會文化建構下女性博士生之自我發展。首先從家庭與學校這兩個社會機構來探究女博士生自我發展的影響，進而瞭解女博士生在學業、家庭和工作三方面的自我發展。

本研究採用質性研究的半結構式訪談進行訪談，為達研究對象多元化，分別就攻讀領域、婚姻狀況與工作狀況之不同，採合目標取樣邀請共 14 位正在攻讀博班的女博士生為研究對象，探究其自我發展之意向。

透過研究結果，本研究瞭解女博士生在學業自我發展方面，較多因家庭重視教育與支援而有良好的發展，但這發展過程仍可能會受到傳統對女性角色期待而使女博士生感到衝突與掙扎；而家庭自我發展方面，並非每一位女博士生對婚姻家庭有所期待，而進入婚姻的女博士生大多是「兼顧家庭」下，才開展其他面向的自我；工作自我發展方面，本研究的女博士生對朝學術界發展的意願並不高，而且會以「婚姻」作為選擇工作性質的主要考量。整體而言，女博士生會因傳統社會對女性角色的期待，較容易受到「家庭自我」的牽制，不易開展「學業自我」與「工作自我」。但，儘管社會文化對女性角色的期待是較不利於女博士生自我的發展，女博士生並沒有放棄追尋自我，仍持續奮戰中。

關鍵字：社會文化建構、女博士生、自我發展

## **Abstract**

The main purpose of research is to explore the self-development of female doctoral students based on social- culture construction. The study of female doctoral students' self-development includes three aspects, which are study, family and career development. The research is conducted with qualitative research by using semi-structured interview to interview fourteen Taiwan female doctoral students.

Through this research, we can realize female doctoral students have positive self-development of study due to family support. We can also find some conflict from traditional female roles which affect them. For female doctoral students, not all are willing to get married. For those who are, families are their priority. In the aspect of self –development of career, most female doctoral students are not attracted to working in academic fields and are more inclined to jobs that are convenient for marriage. The study shows, as a whole, female doctoral students have difficulties in developing their self-development in the fields of study and work owing to traditional views on what woman's role is in society. Although they struggle with study, family, and career due to social culture, they will never give up finding themselves.

Key word: social construction, female doctoral students, self development.