



Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in Bangladesh

Thesis submitted to

The Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, BRAC
University

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Mathematics (Hons.)

By

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October, 2018

Dedicated to my parents for their selfless affection and dedication towards all my achievements and supporting me unconditionally at all the stages of the life.

Certification Statement

This is to certify that, this project titled ‘Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in Bangladesh’ submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Mathematics (Hons.) from the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (MNS), BRAC University constitutes my own work under the supervision of Mrs. Hasibun Naher, Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (MNS), BRAC University and that appropriate credit is given where the ideas or writings has been used from others and from the organizations.

Signed,

Countersigned by the Supervisor,

Acknowledgement

Firstly, I am greatly thankful to the almighty Allah for keeping me healthy and for giving me faith, patience and protection in every phase of my life.

I am thankful to my supervisor **Dr. Hasibun Naher**, Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (MNS), BRAC University, for selecting me to complete my thesis project under her supervision. My deepest regards to her for giving me the opportunity and advices where I needed and where I found difficulties.

I am also thankful to **Dr. A F M Yusuf Haider**, Chairperson of the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (MNS), BRAC University, for providing me the necessary supports and opportunities to carry out the project work at different levels.

Also I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the late **Professor A. A. Ziauddin Ahmad**, the former Chairperson, Department of MNS, for his guidance during my undergraduate in BRAC University.

Finally, I would like to finish by thanking the Lab Officers and Lab Assistants for their great care, concerns and supports to conduct my thesis work smoothly.

Faraque Muhammad Anwar

Abstract

This is a study to show the participation of female students in subjects related to science in the recent days compared to the previous days. To conduct the study, I have designed the study by showing the cultural barrier of the participation of women in education and how this is changing in time and how they are participating in the various science related fields in the current days by overcoming their cultural and social barriers. I have shown the Statistics of all education boards of Bangladesh in the two major Programs, S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations of the years 2012 to 2017. For further study, I have shown a short overview of University of Dhaka which is one of the leading universities of Bangladesh. Afterwards, the study was followed by showing the participation of the Women in the different professions in the Women Association of Engineering, Planner and Architect (WAEPA) which was updated in the year 2015. To make the study stronger, I have shown the comparative study of the graduates of BRAC University which is in the top ranked among all private universities in Bangladesh. I have used the tables, bar and pie charts to show the comparisons between different years and male and female participants in different science related sectors.

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Abbreviations

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| A Levels | - | Advanced level examination |
| ARC | - | Architecture |
| AS | - | Advanced Subsidiary |
| BB | - | Barisal Board |
| BBA | - | Bachelor of Business Administration |
| BBS | - | BRAC Business School |
| BRAC | - | Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee |
| BSc | - | Bachelor of Science |
| BU | - | BRAC University |
| CB | - | Comilla Board |
| CgB | - | Chittagong Board |
| CSE | - | Computer Science and Engineering |
| DB | - | Dhaka Board |
| DpB | - | Dinajpur Board |
| DU | - | University of Dhaka |
| ECE | - | Electronic and Communications Engineering |
| EEE | - | Electrical and Electronic Engineering |
| ENH | - | English and Humanities |
| EMBA | - | Executive Masters in Business Administration |
| ESS | - | Economics and Social Science |
| GCSE | - | General Certificate of Secondary Education |
| H.S.C | - | Higher Secondary School Certificate |
| JB | - | Jessore Board |
| MBA | - | Masters of Business Administration |
| MBM | - | Masters of Banking Management |
| MNS | - | Mathematics and Natural Sciences |
| MSc | - | Master of Science |
| O Level | - | Ordinary level examination |
| PHD | - | Doctor of Philosophy |

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| PHR | - | Pharmacy |
| RB | - | Rajshahi Board |
| SB | - | Sylhet Board |
| SoL | - | School of Law |
| S.S.C | - | Secondary School Certificate |
| STEM | - | Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics |
| UGC | - | University Grants Commission |
| UNESCO | - | The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| WAEPA | - | Women Association of Engineering, Planner and Architect |

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Overview of the study:

This study inquires about to look into the attitudes of Bangladeshi young ladies in secondary schools towards science, math and technology subjects and their reasons for choosing or not choosing and to take up careers in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) professions [5, 17].

Bangladesh needs to produce a considerable measure of auxiliary level training. Comparable advancement will be on being committed to higher training [15]. Nearly 20% of women who completed optional instructions proceed onwards into higher training (2010); 40% to 2015 [18].

After GCSEs there are various extraordinary capability courses for further studies. For a long time, A-levels have been the fundamental scholarly capability after GCSE, and the most every now and again used to go ahead to advanced education. A-levels are comprised of the AS level and the A2 level. Each part makes up half of the by and large A-level review. The AS level can be either a free standing capability, or joined with the A2 to make an entire A-level. There are 773 records of understudies taking A-levels in Tower Hamlets in 2007 (766 of every 2006). Of these, 61% are young ladies (65% of every 2006). The biggest gathering of understudies was at Tower Hamlets School (43% of every 2007 and 38% out of 2006) [24-25]. No ethnicity information was accessible for understudies at the school. Because of the absence of information, it has just been conceivable to investigate A-level information by gender. In 2007, an aggregate of 164 (21%) understudies accomplished a review in no less than one AS or A2 in science (counting science, science, material science, hardware or open comprehension of science). One hundred and sixteen (15%) of understudies accomplished are in AS or A2 math. In both 2006 and 2007, more prominent number of young women than young men entered science and attempted for both AS and A2, yet less entered AS or A2 math and material science. The aggregate numbers entering material science were especially low (43 understudies in 2006 and 29 out of 2007). In Tower Hamlets in 2006 and 2007, not just was the aggregate number of male passages for math and material science higher than the number of female passages, however a more prominent extent of all male A-level hopefuls entered math also, material science than did female hopefuls [1, 42]. Of all young men entering A-levels in Tower Hamlets in 2007, 33% entered AS or A2 math analyzed to 14% of all young ladies (in 2006 25% contrasted with 11%). Twelve for each penny of young men

sitting A-levels entered AS or A2 in material science, contrasted with 7% of young ladies (in 2006 12% contrasted with 2%). There were no noteworthy contrasts between the focuses scores accomplished by young men and young ladies in 2006 or 2007 [10, 35, and 44].

Young ladies have shown interests in designing, innovation or arithmetic both as overwhelmed by men, and as 'male employments' requiring characteristics that they didn't see themselves to have. In this manner building was portrayed as a profession for 'dynamic', 'pragmatic' individuals, and young ladies who were keen on it were depicted (or depicted themselves) as spitfires [19, 38]. In light of an inquiry regarding what vocations are open on the off chance that you consider STEM subjects, Aisha, and A levels candidate, gave the case of a brother by marriage that had completed a math degree and worked in software engineering [2]. In spite of the fact that she thought he had profited, she depicted him as irritating, and 'unsociable, extremely unsociable'. She appeared to connect these attributes with his investigation of math and figuring. In this manner we see that young ladies saw the sort of individual who could seek after a profession in STEM (barring prescription) as somebody unique in relation to them, for the most part with manly attributes. This procedure of gendering of occupations was not one of a kind to STEM occupations [8, 29]. Shakirah, another A levels candidate, revealed to us that she needed to be a cop since she needed to be 'on my feet, dynamic and stuff', yet that her family had disclosed to her this was 'not a woman's activity'. This provoked the young ladies to talk about what occupations were woman's employments, an overview which included secretary, educator, medical attendant, housewife, and specialists – 'however never a policewoman' [40]. The majority of the young ladies proposed that they would be allowed to pick designing as a vocation in the event that they wished. They did not because that they didn't consider themselves to be the sort of individual who turned into an architect, and this was generally a direct result of the gendered qualities they saw to be important. Young ladies will probably portray themselves as 'a minding individual', and search for occupations where they could help other people, especially restorative callings, instructing, social work and childcare [3, 12].

For instance, Parveen, a Year 11 understudy in school 3 discussed how pleasant functioning in a grade school is: 'Whatever you do is simply communicate with the children, influence them to chuckle, influence them to grin and afterward you take a seat and read a book to them and it was men do designing, and stuff that you require innovation for. It is just for men and women they do not receive no employments in return. Bangladeshi young ladies picking science, technology, engineering and math should be made so natural and easier [13].

1.2 Limitations of the women in Bangladesh

Higher training is limitless; different territory incorporates a significant number orders. Higher training segment needs to be developed quickly in Bangladesh. Support of ladies in undifferentiated instruction should be marked and more level over the clinched edge other controls for connection to the growth over the investment done in higher training [41].

Low cooperation can occur due to many factors. Some of the factors are explained: cultural/societal stereotyping, something like men and women are judged very differently overtime. Administrational approach to higher education, include governmental policy regarding minorities in society which have more seats for women in real terms [26]. The expense structure needs to be built in a very short time and scholarship/incentive projects are required for the ones who need. Physical separation of men and women with instructive foundations and the nature from claiming training influence ladies, who will develop in higher training. A better structure of gender discrimination in workplaces will encourage more women to go for the STEM process [4].

Absence of mentors and senior staff members make the situation tougher for many women in the workforce to carry out an unbiased report. The place needs a severe correction in rules and regulations to ease out the responsibilities given to a female employer. Determination to enter with these sectors for women also plays an important role in the system [20].

Currently women, furthermore young ladies, regularly self-select themselves about the STEM tracks. Marginalized eagerness is important because of a real absence of sufficient preparation or depending in the capabilities [18].

1.3 Some steps to resolve the limitations

Elementary informative establishments do not contribute to large portion courses on undifferentiated research procedure and help students' exploration ventures. Restricted chances should increase useful background interface for sectors like exploration design, aptitudes and also execution or performance [6, 9].

Another important part is that the women must be well educated enough to know their basic rights, not to leave out any space when there are any kind of problems and most importantly, they should also have a good idea about the practical life views about the current and on-going problems and situations that are happening at the moment. Identify practical steps should improve women's support on science and innovation organizational training schemes [21, 40].

Chapter One: Introduction

The trainers or instructors at the primary and secondary level must also be well trained to train the little ones who are learning or else it will tough to empower women in Bangladesh to create an interest in the STEM project. Stereotypical problems will always arise in the scenario but that has to be understood and of course, should not be confused with any religion or abuses which may affect the growth of intelligent female workforces [6, 14].

Swaying young ladies should attempt into exploration of projects; creating a new definition into abilities. Also incredulous follow ups must be clear in the reasoning aptitudes to make a safer workplace [9].

Creation of mentoring projects to young ladies will also get a good impact on the female workforce to make them more interested in their own sectors. Scrutinizing subsidizes for females to make more available with employees in expertized conferences. Getting better chances of regular necessities will incorporate an additional different socioeconomic profile of ladies [25, 29].

It is not mandatory that making an "all-women" college will be a great place for young ladies and women to create their interest in the STEM project but this can also be a step to empower. Pushing investigations for sexual orientation issues: gender mainstreaming is a very important step to be taken [2]

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 Survey

People in Bangladesh live in stereotypes since ever but in recent days they are developing their thoughts and are trying to break out the cycle of living in those days. Bangladeshi people always had a fixed mindset that the only working person would be a male and not a female and females are discouraged to work outdoors and only in indoors. Today in 2018, people are improving their thoughts and a lot of women are showing interest in technological sectors besides men. In the tables and comparison below we can have a good estimate that the rate of women in Science and technology has increased over the years and also in workplaces [16].

To keep up the pace with the world of globalization and modernization, the importance of STEM is unexplainable nowadays. Kazi Nasrin Siddiqa, the teacher as well as a vocal advocate of STEM voices how the investment in the STEM has led the success of Asian countries in economics. She has clearly mentioned the importance of the increased scientists and innovators and according to her, only education in STEM can lead to the key to the success to the economics by the developing countries like Bangladesh.

Newer and newer job opportunities are being created in IT sectors, engineering, medicine and bio-technology in Bangladesh. According to the Siddiqa, only proper education can meet the created demands and bring the ultimate success to the country's overall economy [11].

Siddiqa is not certain about the classroom and outside education system and culture of the Bangladesh. During the USA stay, she was also told sometimes by the other country's people to go back to Bangladesh to improve the education system of the country. Her organization is now working on improving the education system of Bangladesh and participating in the training program and educating teachers and trying to create awareness programs across the country to inspire more students to be involved in the STEM. As a part of the plan, so many training programs are held by her organization and projects like science fairs are being initiated in the primary, secondary and higher secondary levels as she believes only bookish knowledge cannot enlighten a person or student properly until and unless they know how to apply them in the real life or how to work with the knowledge in hand to hand [11, 26].

It is also believed that the maximum outcome of the projects or programs cannot be made without the participation of female students as half of the Bangladesh populations are female. So, it is important to take care of. Without half of the population lagging behind, this is nearly impossible to even hope for success in the economic sectors of Bangladesh [4, 18].

2.2 Importance of STEM

Women are still behind compared to the male participants in every sector in the developing countries like Bangladesh for much kind of barriers. The few barriers are to be mentioned and they are like cultural barriers [20, 24].

First comes cultural barriers. The cultural outlook is still backwards in this developing country. The society is not yet totally ready to take women participating in every sector of the country and worldwide. Secondly, it comes family barrier which is associated with cultural barriers as well. The family members are not much supportive to female members than have towards the male members. They are ready to allow the male children in various and any sectors but while it is about female members, they make them compromise in their dreams. Thirdly, lack of inspiration is a great role playing as an obstacle. From the childhood of the girls, mass number of girls are taught to be at the home, do the house courses and get married in a very young age. Though there are many barriers, but still the views are changing day by day but the rate of this change is not satisfactory enough [10, 12].

The participation of female students in every sector especially in science and technology must be made to change the fate of their own as well as the country's economy. Nowadays, they are stepping in the technological world in a high range. However, this cannot be the end of the expectations. Women have to work really hard continuously and with high ambition to keep up the pace with the modern technological world which is mainly ruled by men [5, 9].

2.3 Involvement of women in STEM

The involvement of women is not yet that remarkable in the technological sides and this is not only in the developing countries like Bangladesh but also developed countries like USA and Great Britain. According to the study, the participation of women are less than 30% in development and research sectors and very few women are found in the Science and technological sectors [4].

According to UNESCO, around 30 percent of the female students make STEM as a choice from a range of possibilities in their higher education [18].

In Bangladesh, girls are doing no less than the boys in every sector along with Science and technological subjects. But in the terms of higher education, degree or career, they mostly do not make STEM fields as the area of their first options interests. A program was held on International Women's Day on 8th March, 2018 whereas open discussion was held by the participation of some professionals about the challenging events experienced by the women in this country in STEM [29].

A professional graduate from Khulna University, Sanjida Khandaker, who is also one of the founder members of The 2 Hour Job Search which is an online program and the aim of this program, is to connect women to the employment. According to Khandaker, she has seen many girls leaving their dreams behind of studying or making a good career due to the family, social and cultural barriers and their talents are being wasted most of the time [11].

To overcome the previous problem, the managing director of Microsoft Bangladesh Ltd, Sonia Bashir Kabir, emphasizes on taking the initiative to make internet easily manageable or accessible by the mass population so that they can even utilize the slightest possibility of their involvement in the economic sectors related to anything of their interest. The role of technology is very important to make others realize the vision of the government towards the prosperity or development of the country [42].

Chapter Three: Comparative study of Secondary and Higher Secondary Examination in Bangladesh

3.1 Overview of secondary and higher secondary examinations of Bangladesh

The most common education system of Bangladesh, Bangla medium school and colleges contains two major examinations which are Secondary School Certificate (S.S.C) and Higher Secondary School Certificate (H.S.C.). Both of the examinations are divided in 3 different Groups such as Science, Humanity and Business Studies Groups. There are eight boards in total all over the country according to the name of the divisions. To conduct the study and to show the participation of women in Science group, a comparison has been shown here with the male in different boards of Bangladesh from the year 2012 to 2017. The sources of my data were The Education Board of Dhaka Bangladesh.

3.2 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Dhaka Board (2012 – 2017)

Dhaka is the city of the Bangladesh and the population of Dhaka is more than any other city or district of Bangladesh. As Dhaka division is the maximum population holder division, this normally has more examinee compared to the other seven boards of Bangladesh. The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Dhaka Board.

Table 3.1: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 325819 | Male | 161733 | Science | Male | 44431 (13.6%) |
| | | | | | (49.6%) | | Female | 44193 (13.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 164086 | Humanity | Male | 62931 (19.3%) |
| | | | | | (51.4%) | | Female | 63875 (19.6%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 54371 (16.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 56018 (17.2%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 236507 | Male | 122319 | Science | Male | 38052 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | (51.7%) | | Female | 35783 (15.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 114188 | Humanity | Male | 40992 (17.3%) |
| | | | | | (49.3%) | | Female | 39986 (16.9%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 43275 (18.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 38419 (16.2%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.1, we can see the number of female students (51.4%) is more than the number of male students (49.6%) in S.S.C. examination but the numbers of male students (51.7%) are more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2012.

The percentage of female students are 13.6, 19.6 and 17.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 13.6, 19.3 and 16.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.1, 16.9 and 16.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1,

17.3 and 18.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are equal to the male students in the Science group in S.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students are higher in every groups compared to the female in the H.S.C examination as the total number of male students are higher than the total number of female students in the H.S.C examination.

Table 3.2: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 317266 | Male | 158135 (49.8%) | Science | Male | 49963 (15.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 49324 (15.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 62226 (19.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 159131 (50.2%) | Female | 65099 (20.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 45946 (12.3%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 44708 (14.1%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 265551 | Male | 134684 (50.7%) | Science | Male | 42652 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 42199 (15.9%) | |
| | | | | Female | 130867 (49.3%) | Humanity | Male | 44983 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 44934 (16.9%) | |
| | Business Studies | Male | 47049 (17.7%) | | | | | |
| | Female | 43734 (16.5%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.2, we can see the number of female students (50.2%) is more than the number of male students (49.8%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.7%) is more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2013.

The percentage of female students is 15.5, 20.5 and 14.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students is 15.7, 19.6 and 12.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.9, 16.9 and 16.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 16.9 and 17.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can see that the percentage of female students is slightly less than the male

students in the Science group in S.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students are higher in Science and Business Studies groups compared to the female in the H.S.C examination as the total number of male students are higher than the total number of female students in the H.S.C examination.

Table 3.3: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 344905 | Male | 172394 (49.9%) | Science | Male | 52131 (12.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 50504 (11.6%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 67147 (15.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 69202 (15.9%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 53116 (12.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 52805 (12.1%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 300554 | Male | 151773 (50.5%) | Science | Male | 50873 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 45085 (15.0%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 50725 (16.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 54108 (18.0%) | | |
| Business Studies | Male | 50175 (16.7%) | | | | | | |
| | Female | 49588 (16.5%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.3, we can see the number of female students (50.1%) is more than the number of male students (49.9%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.5%) is more than the number of female students (49.5%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2014.

The percentage of female students is 11.6, 15.9 and 12.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 12.0, 15.5 and 12.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.0, 18.0 and 16.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 16.9 and 16.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can see that the percentage of female students is less than the male students in the Science and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male is low compared to the percentage of female students in Humanity

in both S.S.C and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.4: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 350809 | Male | 174804 (49.8%) | Science | Male | 56913 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 53365 (15.2%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 70291 (20.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 72548 (20.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 47600 (13.6%) | | |
| | Female | 50092 (14.3%) | | | | | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 276778 | Male | 141063 (51.0%) | Science | Male | 45514 (16.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 44855 (16.2%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 46674 (16.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 48279 (17.4%) | | |
| Business Studies | | | | Male | 48875 (17.7%) | | | |
| | Female | 42581 (15.4%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.4, we can see the number of female students (50.2%) is more than the number of male students (49.8%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (51.0%) is more than the number of female students (49.0%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2015.

The percentage of female students is 15.2, 20.7 and 14.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.2, 20.0 and 13.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 16.2, 17.4 and 15.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.4, 16.9 and 17.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can see that the percentage of female students is less than the male students in the Science group in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is low compared to the percentage of female students in Humanity in S.S.C and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.5: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 412101 | Male | 204558 (49.6%) | Science | Male | 59628 (14.5%) | | | |
| | | | | Female | 207543 (50.4%) | Humanity | Male | 72692 (17.6%) | | | |
| | | | | | | Female | 87528 (21.2%) | | | | |
| | | | | H.S.C | Total | 340682 | Male | 175066 (51.4%) | Science | Male | 53826 (15.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 165616 (48.6%) | Humanity | Male | 62278 (18.3%) |
| | | | | | | | | | Female | 60789 (17.8%) | |
| | Business Studies | Male | 72238 (17.5%) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Female | 65881 (15.9%) | | | | | | | | |
| | Business Studies | Male | 58962 (17.3%) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Female | 57288 (16.8%) | | | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.5, we can see the number of female students (50.4%) is more than the number of male students (49.6%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (51.4%) is more than the number of female students (48.6%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 13.1, 21.2 and 15.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.5, 17.6 and 17.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.0, 17.8 and 16.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.8, 18.3 and 17.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can see that the percentage of female students is less than the male students in the Science and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is low compared to the percentage of female students in Humanity in S.S.C and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.6: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (DB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | | | |
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 451385 | Male | 225584 (49.9%) | Science | Male | 69230 (15.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 51231 (11.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 113695(25.0%) |
| | | | | Female | 141177(31.0%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | | 42659 (09.5%) | |
| | | | | | Female | 33393 (07.4%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 337494 | Male | 174012 (51.6%) | Science | Male | 57239 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 51168 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 75091 (22.2%) |
| | | | | Female | 77407 (22.9%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 41682 (12.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 34907 (10.3%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.6, we can see the number of female students (50.1%) is more than the number of male students (49.9%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (51.6%) is more than the number of female students (48.4%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 11.3, 31.0 and 7.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.4, 25.0 and 9.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.2, 22.9 and 10.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 22.2 and 12.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can see that the percentage of female students is less than the male students in the Science and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is low compared to the percentage of female students in Humanity in S.S.C and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.7: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Dhaka Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | MALE | FEMALE |
| 2012 | 44431 | 44193 |
| | 49963 | 49324 |
| 2013 | 52131 | 50504 |
| | 56913 | 53365 |
| 2014 | 59628 | 54134 |
| | 69230 | 51231 |
| 2015 | | |
| | | |
| 2016 | | |
| | | |
| 2017 | | |
| | | |

Figure 3.1: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in Dhaka Board from the year 2012- 2017

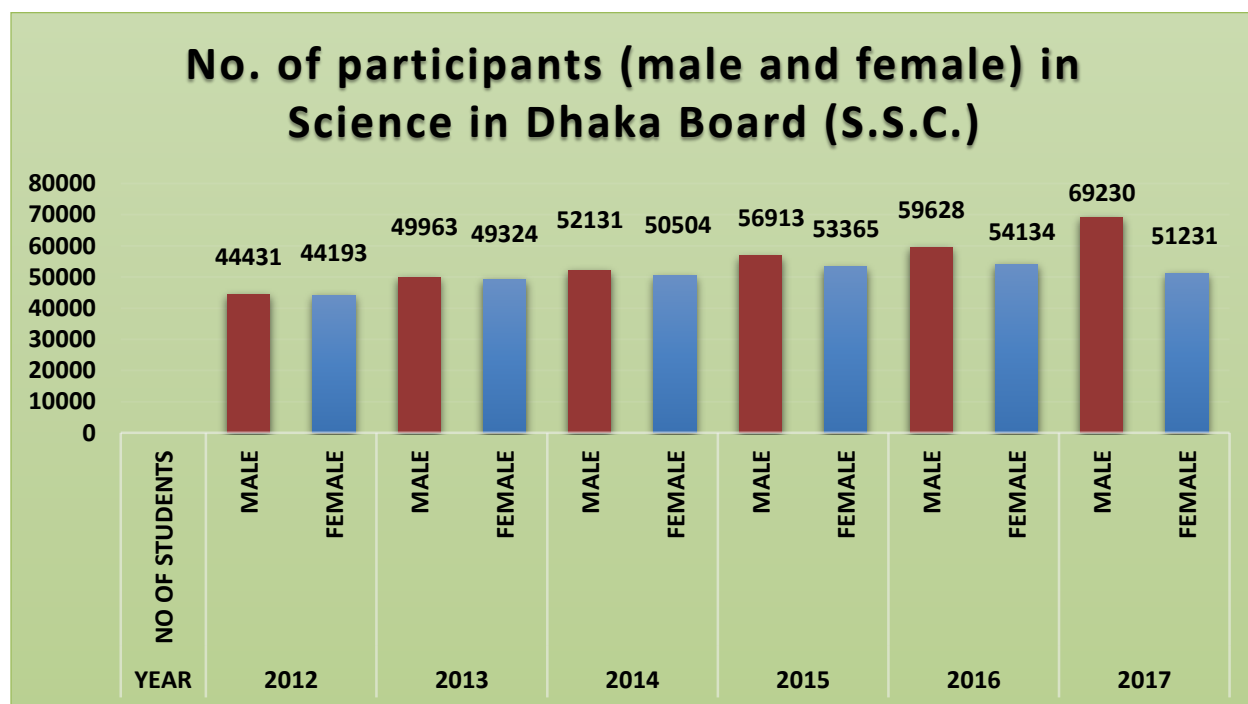
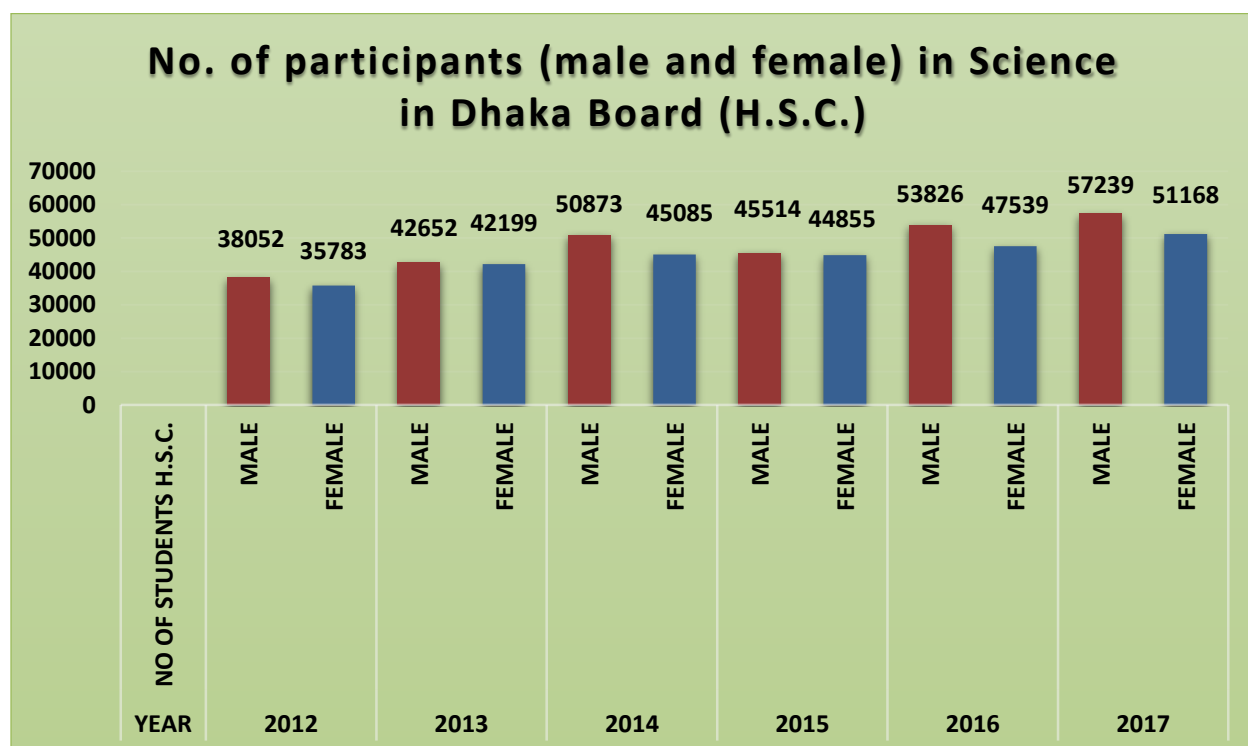


Table 3.8: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Dhaka Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 35783 |
| 2013 | MALE | 42652 |
| | FEMALE | 42199 |
| 2014 | MALE | 50873 |
| | FEMALE | 45085 |
| 2015 | MALE | 45514 |
| | FEMALE | 44855 |
| 2016 | MALE | 53826 |
| | FEMALE | 47539 |
| 2017 | MALE | 57239 |
| | FEMALE | 51168 |

Figure 3.2: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in Dhaka Board from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 3.1 & 3.2, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group are increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.3 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Rajshahi Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Rajshahi Board (RB).

Table 3.9: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (RB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 132660 | Male | 69324 (52.3%) | Science | Male | 22587 (17.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 20678 (15.6%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 21867 (16.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 23756 (17.9%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 24870 (18.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18902 (14.2%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 106966 | Male | 56587 (52.9%) | Science | Male | 20069 (18.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18170 (14.2%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 14930 (14.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 15928 (17.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 21588 (20.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 15281 (15.2%) | | |

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From the table 3.9, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2012 and the percentages are around 47 where the percentages of male students are around 52.

The percentage of female students is 15.6, 17.9 and 14.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 17.0, 16.5 and 18.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.2, 17.7 and 15.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.8, 14.0 and 20.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys in the Science group in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination where the percentages of female students are more than the male students in the Humanity group.

Table 3.10: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (RB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 115650 | Male | 61068 (52.8%) | Science | Male | 17871 (15.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15763 (13.6%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 20156 (17.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20422 (17.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 23041 (19.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18397 (15.9%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 106989 | Male | 57351 (53.6%) | Science | Male | 20794 (19.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15573 (14.6%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 14669 (13.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 19879 (18.6%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 21888 (20.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 14186 (13.3%) | | |

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From the table 3.10, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2013 and the percentages are 47.2 and 46.4 where the percentages of male students are 52.8 and 53.6.

The percentage of female students is 13.6, 17.7 and 15.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.5, 17.4 and 19.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.6, 18.6 and 13.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 19.4, 13.7 and 20.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys in the Science group in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination where the percentages of female students are more than the male students in the Humanity group.

Table 3.11: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (RB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 123182 | Male | 63919 (51.9%) | Science | Male | 21260 (17.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19261 (15.6%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 19691 (16.0%) |
| | | | | Female | 59263 (48.1%) | | Female | 21692 (17.6%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 22968 (18.6%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18310 (14.9%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 113369 | Male | 60902 (53.7%) | Science | Male | 19795 (17.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18525 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 16829 (14.8%) |
| | | | | Female | 52467 (46.3%) | | Female | 15754 (13.9%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 24278 (21.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18188 (16.0%) |

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From the table 3.11, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2014 and the percentages are 48.1 and 46.3 where the percentages of male students are 51.9 and 53.7.

The percentage of female students is 15.6, 17.6 and 14.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 17.3, 16.0 and 18.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 16.3, 13.9 and 16.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.5, 14.8 and 21.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys in the Science group in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination but the percentages are close compared to the year 2012 and 2013.

Table 3.12: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (RB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 128303 | Male | 66977 (52.2%) | Science | Male | 20753 (16.2%) | | |
| | | | | | | Female | 19978 (15.6%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 26679 (20.8%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 20679 (16.1%) | |
| | | | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 19545 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 20669 (16.1%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 107109 | Male | 58147 (54.3%) | Science | Male | 18265 (17.1%) | | |
| | | | | | | Female | 16263 (15.2%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 19389 (18.1%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 16234 (15.2%) | |
| | | | Female | 48962 (45.7%) | Business Studies | Male | 20493 (19.1%) | | | |
| | | | | | Female | 16465 (15.4%) | | | | |

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From the table 3.12, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2015 and the percentages are 47.8 and 45.7 where the percentages of male students are 52.2 and 54.3.

The percentage of female students is 15.6, 16.1 and 16.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.2, 20.8 and 15.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.2, 15.2 and 15.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.1, 18.1 and 19.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys not only in the Science group but also in the other groups in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination except the percentage of Business Studies group in the S.S.C examination.

Table 3.13: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (RB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 152783 | Male | 79901 (52.3%) | Science | Male | 25698 (16.8%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 24274 (15.9%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 28222 (18.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 23353 (15.3%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 25981 (17.0%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 25255 (16.5%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 117794 | Male | 64971 (55.2%) | Science | Male | 20132 (17.0%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 18294 (15.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 21984 (18.7%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 17699 (15.0%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 22855 (19.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 16830 (14.3%) | |

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From the table 3.13, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2016 and the percentages are 47.7 and 44.8 where the percentages of male students are 52.3 and 55.2.

The percentage of female students is 15.9, 15.3 and 16.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.8, 18.5 and 17.0 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.5, 15.0 and 14.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.0, 18.7 and 19.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys not only in the Science group but also in the Humanity and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.14: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (RB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 167592 | Male | 86957 | Science | Male | 25319 (15.1%) |
| | | | | | (51.9%) | | Female | 22543 (13.5%) |
| | | | | Female | 80633 | Humanity | Male | 33326 (19.9%) |
| | | | | | | | (48.1%) | Female |
| | | | | Business Studies | 26374 (15.7%) | Female | Male | 28312 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 26374 (15.7%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 124182 | Male | 68521 | Science | Male | 20305 (16.4%) |
| | | | | | (55.2%) | | Female | 16836 (13.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 55661 | Humanity | Male | 23081 (18.6%) |
| | | | | | | | (44.8%) | Female |
| | | | | Business Studies | 17972 (14.5%) | Female | Male | 25135 (20.2%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 17972 (14.5%) |

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From the table 3.14, we can see the number of female students is less in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2017 and the percentages are 48.1 and 44.8 where the percentages of male students are 51.9 and 55.2.

The percentage of female students is 13.5, 18.9 and 15.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.1, 19.9 and 16.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 13.6, 16.8 and 14.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.4, 18.6 and 20.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are low compared to the boys not only in the Science group but also in the Humanity and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination.

Table 3.15: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (RB)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C | |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 20678 |
| 2013 | MALE | 17871 |
| | FEMALE | 15763 |
| 2014 | MALE | 21260 |
| | FEMALE | 19261 |
| 2015 | MALE | 20753 |
| | FEMALE | 19978 |
| 2016 | MALE | 25698 |
| | FEMALE | 24274 |
| 2017 | MALE | 25319 |
| | FEMALE | 22543 |

Figure 3.3: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in RB from the year 2012- 2017.

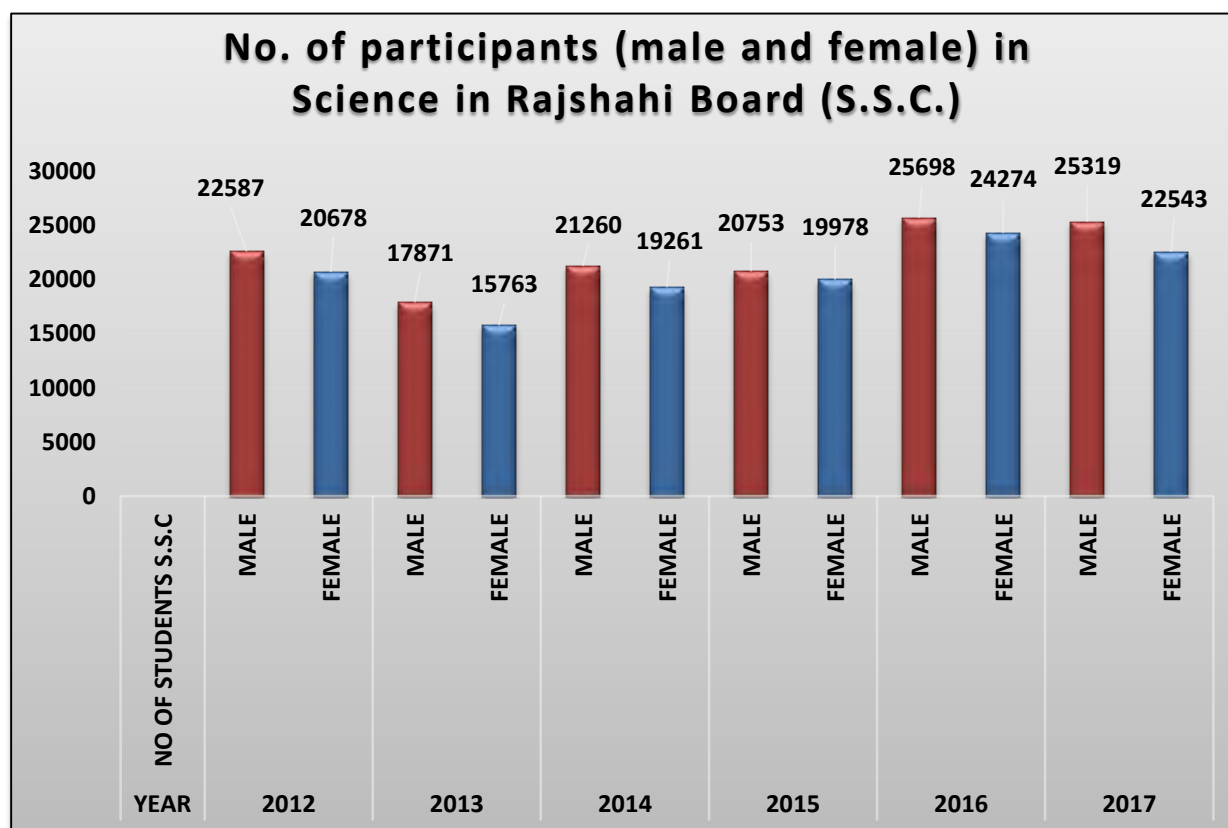
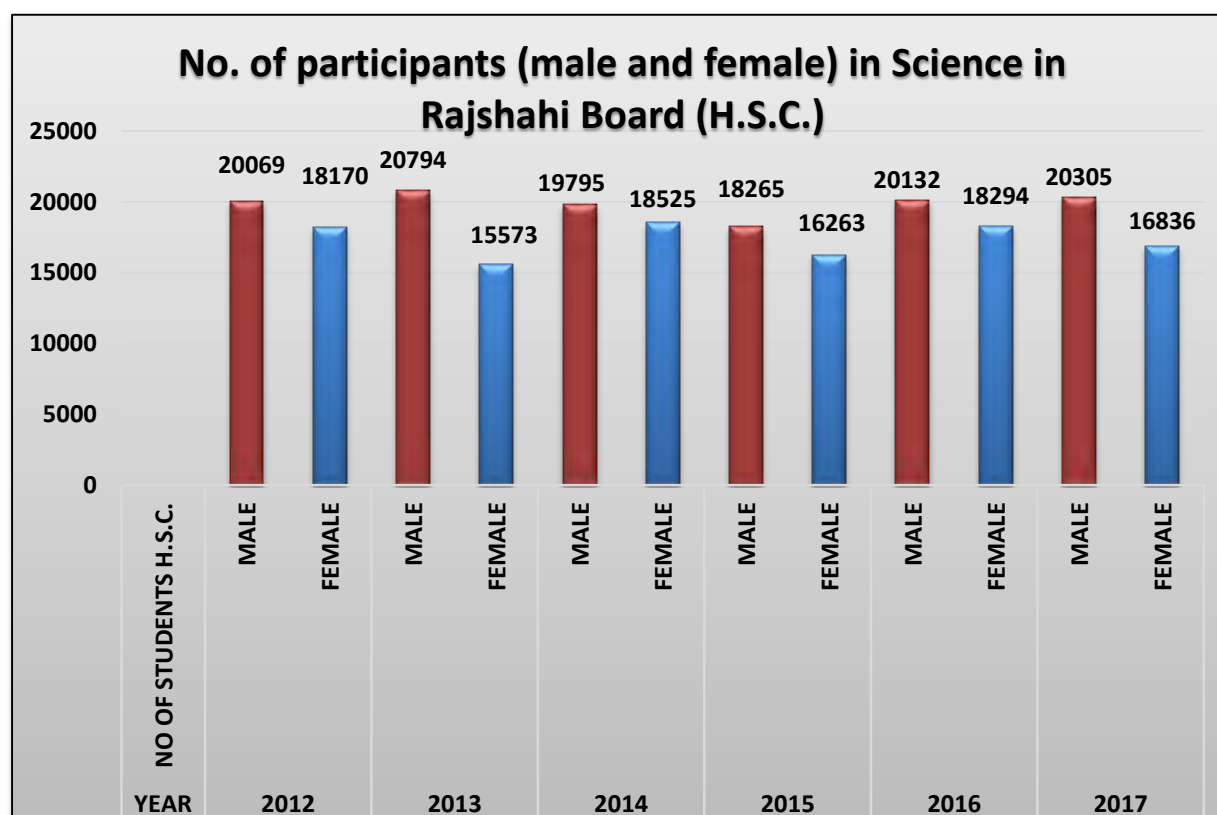


Table 3.16: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (RB).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H.S.C. | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 18170 |
| 2013 | MALE | 20794 |
| | FEMALE | 15573 |
| 2014 | MALE | 19795 |
| | FEMALE | 18525 |
| 2015 | MALE | 18265 |
| | FEMALE | 16263 |
| 2016 | MALE | 20132 |
| | FEMALE | 18294 |
| 2017 | MALE | 20305 |
| | FEMALE | 16836 |

Figure 3.4: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in RB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 3.3&3.4, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group is increasing day by day the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.4 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Chittagong Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Chittagong Board (CgB).

Table 3.17: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | Section | Gender | Count (Percentage) |
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 85940 | Male | 40031 (46.6%) | Science | Male | 12682 (14.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13982 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 13642 (15.9%) |
| | | | | Female | 45909 (59.4%) | | Female | 16283 (18.9%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 13707 (15.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15644 (18.2%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 54549 | Male | 28263 (51.8%) | Science | Male | 8129 (14.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8054 (14.8%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 9592 (17.5%) |
| | | | | Female | 26286 (49.2%) | | Female | 11031 (20.2%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 10542 (19.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 7201 (13.2%) |

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From the table 3.17, we can see the number of female students (59.4%) is more than the number of male students (46.6%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (51.8%) is more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2012.

The percentage of female students is 16.3, 18.9 and 18.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.8, 15.9 and 15.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.8, 20.2 and 13.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 14.9, 17.5 and 19.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the

percentage of male students in the S.S.C. examination in the year 2012 in the Chittagong Board. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is slightly higher in Science group in the H.S.C. examination. The percentage of male students is lower compared to the percentage of female students in Humanity Group in the H.S.C. examination.

Table 3.18: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------|------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 86585 | Male | 39763 (45.9%) | Science | Male | 11393 (13.2%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 14468 (16.7%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 14918 (17.2%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 16764 (19.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 13452 (15.6%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 15590 (18.0%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 64282 | Male | 32218 (50.1%) | Science | Male | 10128 (15.8%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 10011 (15.7%) | |
| | | | | | | Male | 11321 (17.6%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 11106 (17.3%) | |
| | | Male | 10769 (16.8%) | | | | | |
| | | Female | 10947 (17.0%) | | | | | |

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From the table 3.18, we can see the number of female students (54.1%) is more than the number of male students (45.9%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.1%) is more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2013.

The percentage of female students is 16.7, 19.4 and 18.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 13.2, 17.2 and 15.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.7, 17.3 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.8, 17.6 and 16.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage is also higher in every group in the H.S.S. examination except the Business Studies group.

Table 3.19: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 92123 | Male | 42997 (46.7%) | Science | Male | 14535 (15.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | 49126 (53.3%) | Humanity | Female |
| | | | | Science | | | Male | 14938 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | Female | 17349 (18.9%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 77792 | Male | 38464 (49.4%) | Business Studies | Male | 13524 (14.7%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 15604 (16.9%) | |
| | | | | | | Science | Male | 12953 (16.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 39328 (50.6%) | Humanity | Female | 11317 (14.5%) |
| | | | | | | Male | 13569 (17.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 14023 (18.0%) | |
| Business Studies | Male | 11942 (15.4%) | | | | | | |
| Female | 13988 (18.0%) | | | | | | | |

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From the table 3.19, we can see the number of female students (53.3% & 50.6%) is more than the number of male students (46.7% & 49.4%) both in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year of 2014 in the Chittagong Board.

The percentage of female students is 17.6, 18.9 and 14.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.7, 16.2 and 14.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.5, 18.0 and 18.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.7, 17.4 and 15.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every groups in the S.S.C. examination. At the same time, the percentage of female students are also higher in every groups in the H.S.C. examination except Science group.

Table 3.20: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Total | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 88633 | Male | 41957 | Science | Male | 12453 (14.1%) | |
| | | | | | (47.3%) | | Female | 13002 (14.7%) | |
| | | | | Female | 46676 | (52.7%) | Humanity | Male | 14127 (16.6%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 18298 (20.6%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15377 (17.3%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15376 (17.3%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 80765 | Male | 39561 | Science | Male | 13006 (16.1%) | |
| | | | | | (48.9%) | | Female | 12915 (15.1%) | |
| | | | | Female | 41204 | (51.1%) | Humanity | Male | 13977 (17.3%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 14578 (18.0%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 12578 (15.6%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13711 (17.0%) | |

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From the table 3.20, we can see the number of female students (52.7% & 51.1%) is more than the number of male students (47.3% & 48.9%) both in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year of 2015 in the Chittagong Board.

The percentage of female students is 14.7, 20.6 and 17.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.1, 16.6 and 17.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.1, 18.0 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 17.3 and 15.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in both Science and Humanity group but the percentages are equal in the Business Studies Group in the S.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is higher in Science Group but less in both Humanity and Business Studies Groups in the H.S.C. examination.

Table 3.21: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Gender | Count (Percentage) | |
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 113286 | Male | 52198 (46.1%) | Science | Male | 16878 (14.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18898 (16.7%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 19437 (17.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 21311 (18.8%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15883 (14.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20879 (18.4%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 87542 | Male | 43550 (49.7%) | Science | Male | 12628 (14.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 12552 (14.3%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 14652 (16.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 16730 (19.1%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 16270 (18.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 14710 (16.8%) | | |

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From the table 3.21, we can see the number of female students (53.9%) is more than the number of male students (46.1%) in S.S.C. examination but the numbers of male students (49.7%) are more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 16.7, 18.8 and 18.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.7, 17.2 and 14.0 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.3, 19.1 and 16.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 14.4, 16.7 and 18.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of the S.S.C. examination. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is higher in both Science and Business Studies Groups except the Humanity Group.

Table 3.22: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (CgB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 118112 | Male | 55536 (47.0%) | Science | Male | 19674 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 62576 (53.0%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | | Male | 20227 (17.1%) | |
| | | | | | Female | 23226 (19.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15635 (13.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 17654 (14.9%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 83227 | Male | 41961 (50.4%) | Science | Male | 14352 (17.2%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 41266 (49.6%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | | Male | 16877 (20.2%) | |
| | | | | | Female | 16507 (19.8%) | | |
| Business Studies | Male | 10732 (12.9%) | | | | | | |
| | Female | 10799 (13.0%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.22, we can see the number of female students (53.0%) is more than the number of male students (47.0%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.4%) is more than the number of female students (49.6%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 18.4, 19.7 and 14.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.7, 17.1 and 13.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 16.8, 19.8 and 13.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.2, 20.2 and 12.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of the S.S.C examination. On the other hand, the percentages of male students are higher in both Science and Humanity Groups in the H.S.C. examination except Business Studies Group.

Table 3.23: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (CgB).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C. | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 13982 |
| 2013 | MALE | 11393 |
| | FEMALE | 14468 |
| 2014 | MALE | 14535 |
| | FEMALE | 16172 |
| 2015 | MALE | 12453 |
| | FEMALE | 13002 |
| 2016 | MALE | 16878 |
| | FEMALE | 18898 |
| 2017 | MALE | 19674 |
| | FEMALE | 21696 |

Figure 3.5: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in CgB from the year 2012- 2017.

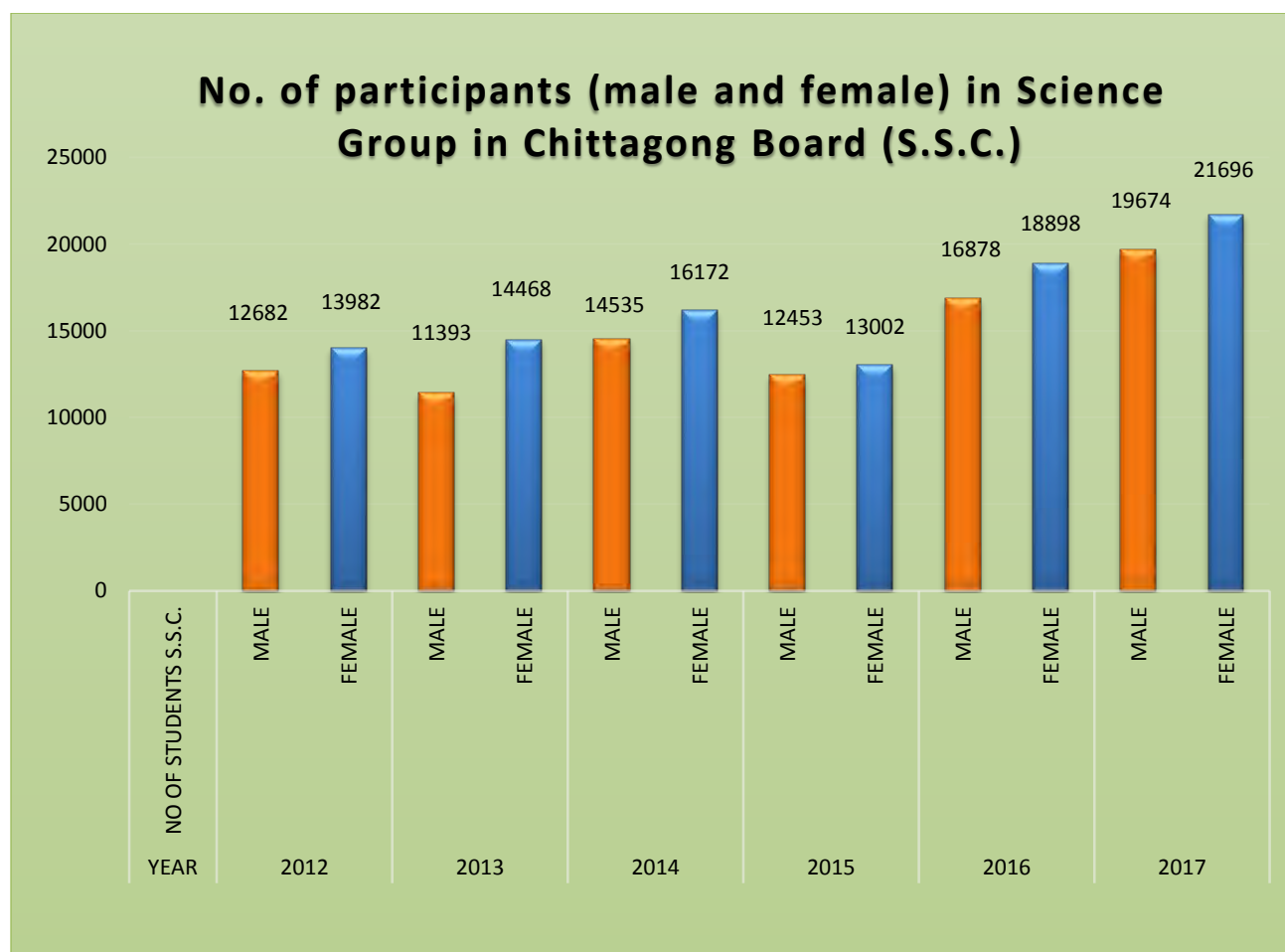
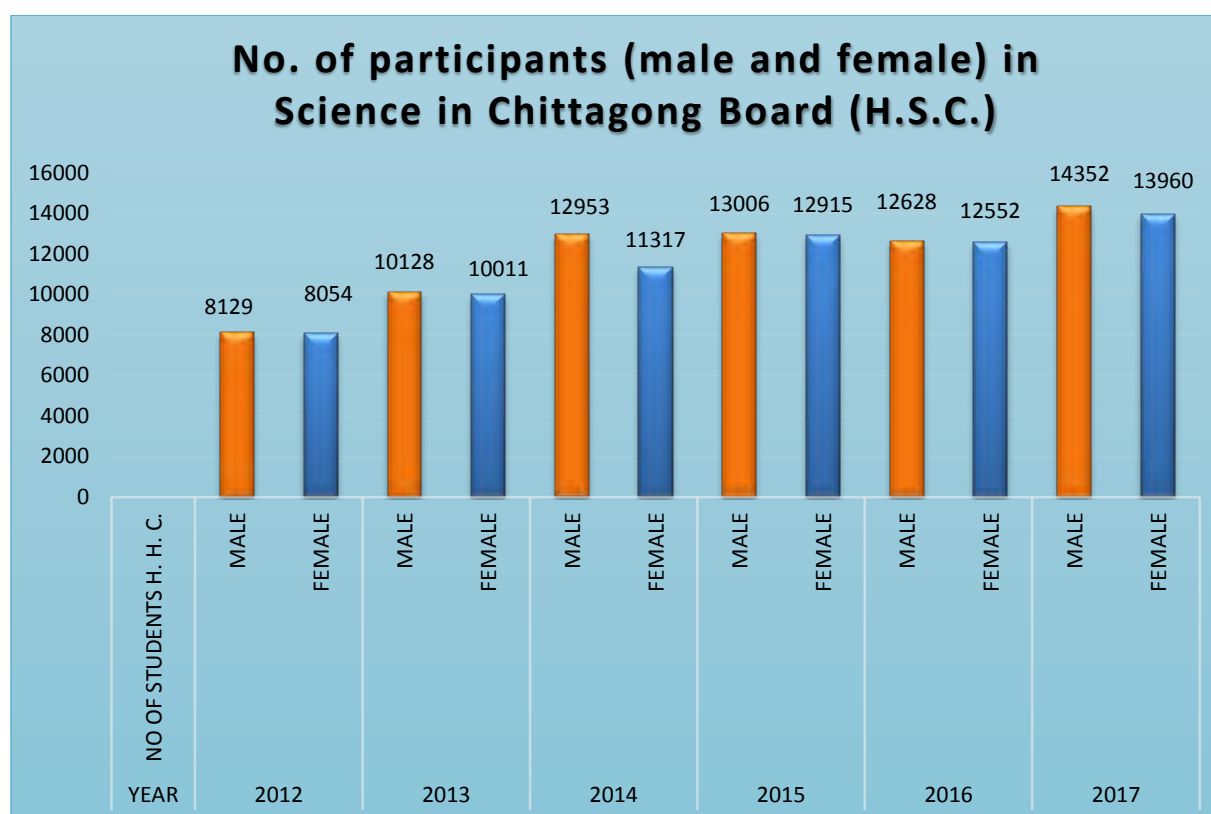


Table 3.24: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (RB).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H. S. C. | |
|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 8054 |
| 2013 | MALE | 10128 |
| | FEMALE | 10011 |
| 2014 | MALE | 12953 |
| | FEMALE | 11317 |
| 2015 | MALE | 13006 |
| | FEMALE | 12915 |
| 2016 | MALE | 12628 |
| | FEMALE | 12552 |
| 2017 | MALE | 14352 |
| | FEMALE | 13960 |

Figure 3.6: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in CgB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 3.5&3.6, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group are increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.5 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Comilla Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Comilla Board (CB).

Table 3.25: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2012 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | | | |
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 129108 | Male | 59605 (46.2%) | Science | Male | 20918 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 21118 (16.4%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 21465 (16.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 21838 (16.9%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 17222 (13.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 16547 (12.8%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 78928 | Male | 39428 (50.0%) | Science | Male | 12413 (15.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 12896 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 14028 (17.8%) |
| | | | | Female | 13797 (17.5%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 12987 (16.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 12807 (16.2%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.25, we can see the number of female students (53.8%) is more than the number of male students (46.2%) in S.S.C. examination. At the same time, the number of male students (50.0%) is also slightly lower than the number of female students (50.0%) in the H.S.C. examination in the year 2012.

The percentage of female students is 16.4, 16.9 and 12.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.2, 16.6 and 13.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 16.3, 17.5 and 16.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.7, 17.8 and 16.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in both Science and Humanity Group but lower in the Business Studies Group. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is higher in every group in the

H.S.C. examination in the Comilla Board in the year 2012 except the Science Group.

Table 3.26: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2013 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 129202 | Male | 59747 (46.2%) | Science | Male | 20153 (15.6%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 22914 (17.7%) | |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 21316 (16.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 25012 (19.4%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 18278 (14.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 21529 (16.7%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 89652 | Male | 44158 (49.3%) | Science | Male | 14009 (15.6%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 13979 (15.6%) | |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 15402 (17.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 15482 (17.3%) | | |
| Business Studies | | | | Male | 14747 (16.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Female | 16033 (17.9%) | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.26, we can see the number of female students (53.8% & 50.7%) is more than the number of male students (46.2% & 49.3%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination in the year of 2013.

The percentage of female students is 17.7, 19.4 and 16.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.6, 16.5 and 14.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.6, 17.3 and 17.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.6, 17.2 and 17.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentages of male students in every group in the both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations in the year of 2013 in Comilla Board.

Table 3.27: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2014 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 145013 | Male | 65971 (45.5%) | Science | Male | 20062 (13.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 24758 (17.1%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 22469 (15.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 26913 (18.6%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 23440 (16.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 27371 (18.9%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 104446 | Male | 50659 (48.5%) | Science | Male | 17028 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15787 (15.1%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 17781 (17.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18543 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15855 (15.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 19496 (18.7%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.27, we can see the number of female students (54.5% & 51.5) is more than the number of male students (45.5% & 48.5) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year of 2014.

The percentage of female students is 17.1, 18.6 and 18.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 13.8, 15.5 and 16.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.1, 17.8 and 18.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.3, 17.0 and 18.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups in the S.S.C examination. At the same time, the percentage of female students are also higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of the H.S.C. examination except the Science Group in this specific year.

Table 3.28: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2015 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 146269 | Male | 67356 | Science | Male | 23434 (16.0%) |
| | | | | | (46.0%) | | Female | 25248 (17.3%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 23288 (15.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 27089 (18.5%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 20634 (14.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 26576 (18.2%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 101080 | Male | 49055 | Science | Male | 17063 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | (48.5%) | | Female | 15630 (15.5%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 17242 (17.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18038 (17.8%) | | |
| Business Studies | Male | 14750 (14.6%) | | | | | | |
| | Female | 18357 (18.2%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.28, we can see the number of female students (54.0% & 51.5) is more than the number of male students (46.0% & 48.5) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2015.

The percentage of female students is 17.3, 18.5 and 18.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.0, 15.9 and 14.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.5, 17.8 and 18.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 17.1 and 14.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of S.S.C exam. At the same time, the percentage of female students is also higher in both of the groups Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C. examination only except the Science Group in the year 2015.

Table 3.29: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2016 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 161096 | Male | 73783 (45.8%) | Science | Male | 24484 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 87313 (54.2%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 26199 (16.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 28632 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 23100 (14.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 31798 (19.7%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 109760 | Male | 53832 (49.0%) | Science | Male | 16939 (15.4%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 55928 (51.0%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 18101 (16.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20794 (18.9%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 18792 (17.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18794 (17.1%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.29, we can see the number of female students (54.2% & 51.0) is more than the number of male students (45.8% & 49.0) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 16.7, 17.8 and 19.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.2, 16.3 and 14.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.9, 18.9 and 17.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.4, 16.5 and 17.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of S.S.C exam. On the other hand, the percentage of female students is only lower in the Science Group compared to the percentage of male students in the H.S.C. examination the year 2016.

Table 3.30: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2017 (CB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 183806 | Male | 83326 (45.3%) | Science | Male | 25786 (14.0%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 100480 (54.7%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 29712 (16.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 33676 (18.3%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 27828 (15.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 32854 (17.9%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 101639 | Male | 48656 (47.9%) | Science | Male | 15248 (15.0%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 52983 (52.1%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 17762 (17.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20597 (20.3%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15646 (15.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 17282 (17.0%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.30, we can see the number of female students (54.7% & 52.1) is more than the number of male students (45.3% & 47.9) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 18.5, 18.3 and 17.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.0, 16.2 and 15.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.9, 20.3 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.0, 17.5 and 15.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher than the percentage of male students in every groups of S.S.C exam. At the same time, the percentage of female students is also higher in both of the groups Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C. examination only except the Science Group in the year 2017.

Table 3.31: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017 (CB).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS | |
|------|----------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 21118 |
| 2013 | MALE | 20153 |
| | FEMALE | 22914 |
| 2014 | MALE | 20062 |
| | FEMALE | 24758 |
| 2015 | MALE | 23434 |
| | FEMALE | 25248 |
| 2016 | MALE | 24484 |
| | FEMALE | 26883 |
| 2017 | MALE | 25786 |
| | FEMALE | 33950 |

Figure 3.7: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in CB from the year 2012- 2017.

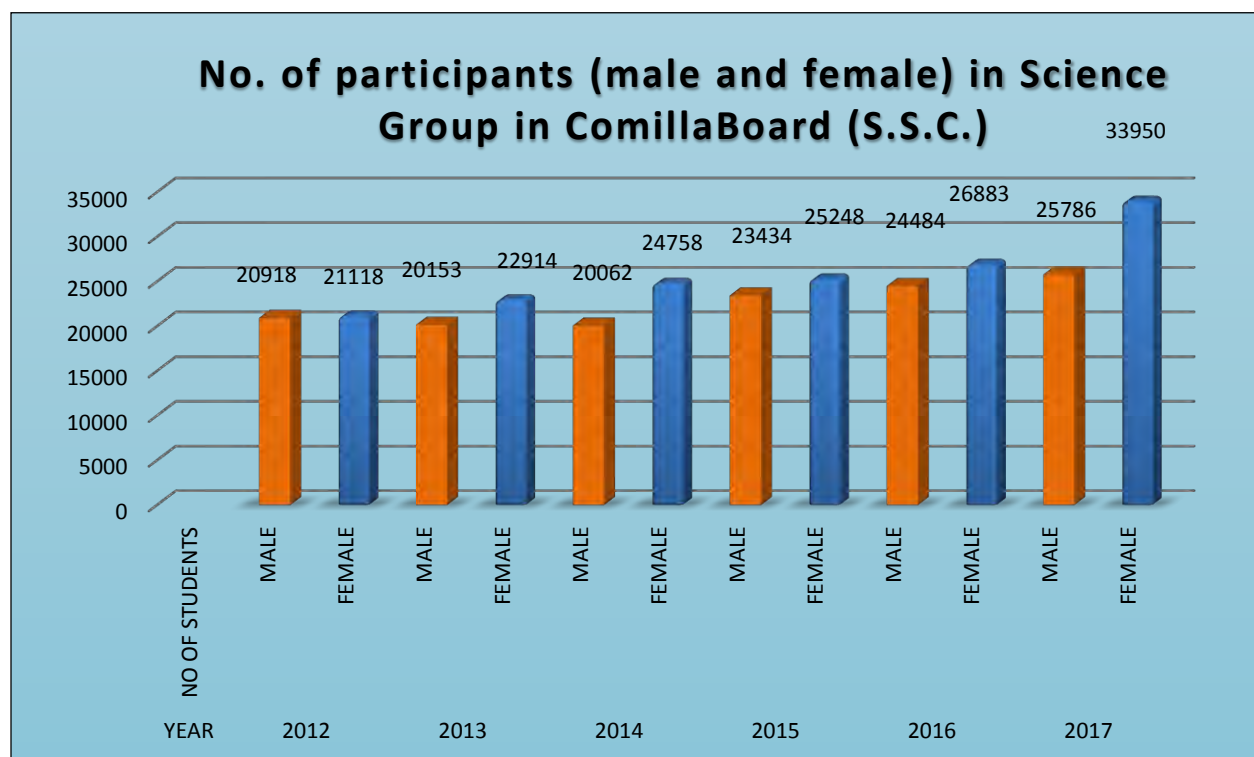
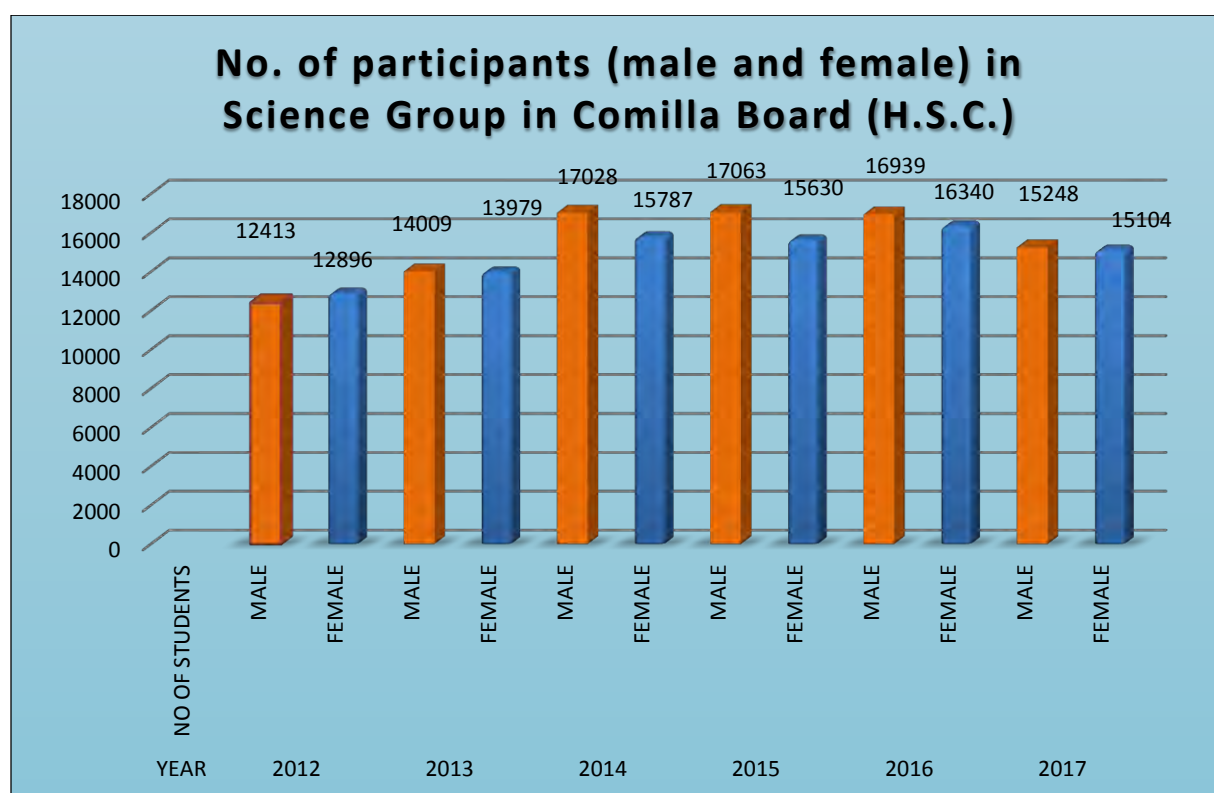


Table 3.32: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017(CB)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS | |
|------|----------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 12896 |
| 2013 | MALE | 14009 |
| | FEMALE | 13979 |
| 2014 | MALE | 17028 |
| | FEMALE | 15787 |
| 2015 | MALE | 17063 |
| | FEMALE | 15630 |
| 2016 | MALE | 16939 |
| | FEMALE | 16340 |
| 2017 | MALE | 15248 |
| | FEMALE | 15104 |

Figure 3.8: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in CB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 3.7 & 3.8, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group are increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.6 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Dinajpur Board (DpB) (2012 – 2017)

Table 3.33: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2012 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | | | |
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 125272 | Male | 64395 (51.4%) | Science | Male | 20983 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19002 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 21380 (17.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 21824 (17.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 22031 (17.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20051 (16.0%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 87504 | Male | 44037 (49.2%) | Science | Male | 14058 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13110 (15.0%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 14594 (16.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 16688 (19.1%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 15385 (17.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 13669 (15.6%) | | |

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From the table 3.33, we can see the number of male students (51.4%) is more than the number of female students (48.6%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of female students (50.8%) is more than the number of male students (49.2%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2012.

The percentage of female students is 15.2, 17.4 and 16.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.7, 17.1 and 17.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.0, 19.1 and 15.6 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 16.7 and 17.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in the S.S.C. examination except the Humanity Group compared to the percentage of male students. The scenario is also the same for the H.S.C. examination in the year 2012 for the percentage of the male and female students.

Table 3.34: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2013 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 101946 | Male | 52979 (52.0%) | Science | Male | 16914 (16.6%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15068 (14.8%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 18108 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 19512 (19.1%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 17957 (17.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 17387 (17.0%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 89622 | Male | 44949 (50.2%) | Science | Male | 13013 (14.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 12861 (14.4%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 16328 (18.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 17280 (19.3%) | | |
| Business Studies | Male | 15608 (17.4%) | | | | | | |
| | Female | 14532 (16.2%) | | | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.34, we can see the number of male students (52.0% & 50.2%) is more than the number of female students (48.0% & 49.8%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination in the year 2013.

The percentage of female students is 14.8, 19.1 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.6, 17.8 and 17.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.4, 19.3 and 16.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 14.5, 18.2 and 17.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in the S.S.C. examination except the Humanity Group compared to the percentage of male students. The scenario is also the same for the H.S.C. examination in the year 2013 for the percentage of the male and female students.

Table 3.35: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2014 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 118966 | Male | 60755 (51.1%) | Science | Male | 19880 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 17725 (14.9%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 20971 (17.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 58211 (48.9%) | Humanity | Female | 20951 (17.6%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 19904 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19535 (16.4%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 98373 | Male | 50699 (51.5%) | Science | Male | 16693 (17.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15386 (15.6%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 17846 (18.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 47674 (48.5%) | Humanity | Female | 16762 (17.0%) |
| Business Studies | | | | | | Male | 16160 (16.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 15526 (15.8%) | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.35, we can see the number of male students (51.1% & 51.5%) is more than the number of female students (48.9% & 48.5%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination in the year 2014.

The percentage of female students is 14.9, 17.6 and 16.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.7, 17.6 and 16.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.6, 17.0 and 15.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.0, 18.1 and 16.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less in every group compared to the percentage of male students in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2014 only except the Humanity Group in the S.S.C. examination. The percentages of male and female students are equal in the Humanity Group in the S.S.C. examination.

Table 3.36: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2015 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 127182 | Male | 65227 (51.3%) | Science | Male | 20914 (16.4%) |
| | | | | | Female | 61955 (48.7%) | Humanity | Male |
| | | | | Female | 47629 (52.5%) | Science | Female | 19369 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Female | 22323 (17.5%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 90724 | Male | 47629 (52.5%) | Business Studies | Male | 21347 (16.8%) |
| | | | | | | Female | 43095 (47.5%) | Business Studies |
| | | | | Female | 43095 (47.5%) | Science | Male | 15462 (17.0%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Female | 13779 (15.2%) |
| | | | | Humanity | 13884 (15.3%) | Business Studies | Male | 16328 (18.0%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Female | 13884 (15.3%) |
| Business Studies | Male | 15839 (17.5%) | | | | | | |
| Business Studies | Female | 15432 (17.0%) | | | | | | |

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From the table 3.36, we can see the number of male students (51.3% & 52.5%) is more than the number of female students (48.7% & 47.5%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination in the year 2015.

The percentage of female students is 15.2, 17.5 and 15.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.4, 18.1 and 16.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.2, 15.3 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.0, 18.0 and 17.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less compared to the percentage of male students in every group in both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2015.

Table 3.37: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2016 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 150321 | Male | 77582 | Science | Male | 25534 (17.0%) |
| | | | | | (51.6%) | | Female | 23753 (15.8%) |
| | | | | Female | 72739 | Humanity | Male | 26805 (17.8%) |
| | | | | | | | (48.4%) | Female |
| | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 25243 (16.8%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 24774 (16.5%) | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 104674 | Male | 55334 | Science | Male | 17649 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | (52.8%) | | Female | 15332 (14.6%) |
| | | | | Female | 49340 | Humanity | Male | 19932 (19.0%) |
| | | | | | | | (47.2%) | Female |
| | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 17753 (17.0%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 15533 (14.8%) | |

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From the table 3.37, we can see the number of male students (51.6% & 52.8%) is more than the number of female students (48.4% & 47.2%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 15.8, 16.1 and 16.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 17.0, 17.8 and 16.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.6, 18.6 and 14.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 19.0 and 17.0 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less compared to the percentage of male students in every groups in both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2016.

Table 3.38: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in the year 2017 (DpB).

| Year | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 164290 | Male | 84620 (51.5%) | Science | Male | 29183 (17.8%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 79670 (48.5%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 30283 (18.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 27764 (16.9%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 25154 (15.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 26326 (16.0%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 107183 | Male | 56887 (53.1%) | Science | Male | 17366 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 50296 (46.9%) | Female |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 20912 (19.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 19429 (18.1%) | | |
| Business Studies | Male | 18609 (17.4%) | | | | | | |
| | Female | 16961 (15.8%) | | | | | | |

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From the table 3.38, we can see the number of male students (51.5% & 53.1%) is more than the number of female students (48.5% & 46.9%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination in the year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 15.6, 16.9 and 16.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 17.8, 18.4 and 15.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.8, 18.1 and 15.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.2, 19.5 and 17.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less in every groups compared to the percentage of male students in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2017 only except the Business Studies Group in the S.S.C. examination.

Table 3.39: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017 (DpB).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C. | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 19002 |
| 2013 | MALE | 16914 |
| | FEMALE | 15068 |
| 2014 | MALE | 19880 |
| | FEMALE | 17725 |
| 2015 | MALE | 20914 |
| | FEMALE | 19369 |
| 2016 | MALE | 25534 |
| | FEMALE | 23753 |
| 2017 | MALE | 29183 |
| | FEMALE | 25580 |

Figure 3.9: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in DpB from the year 2012- 2017

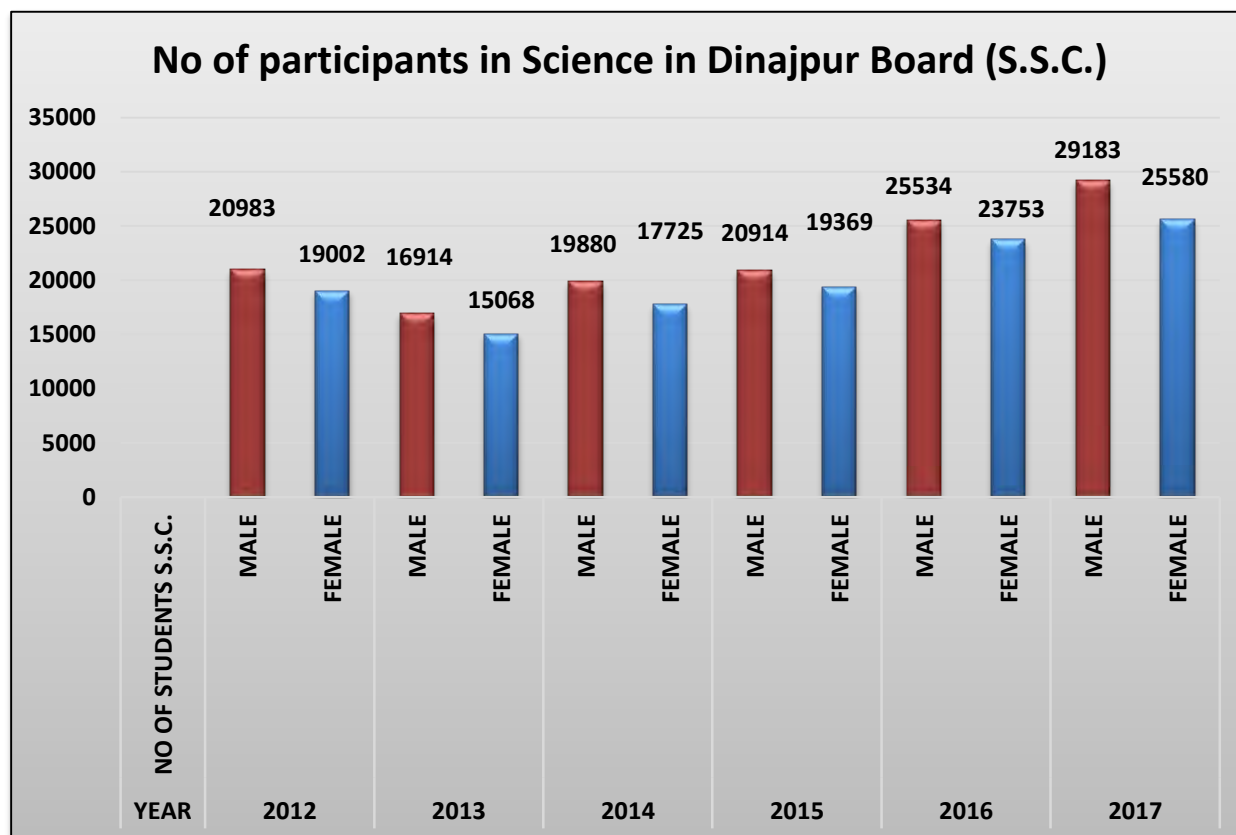
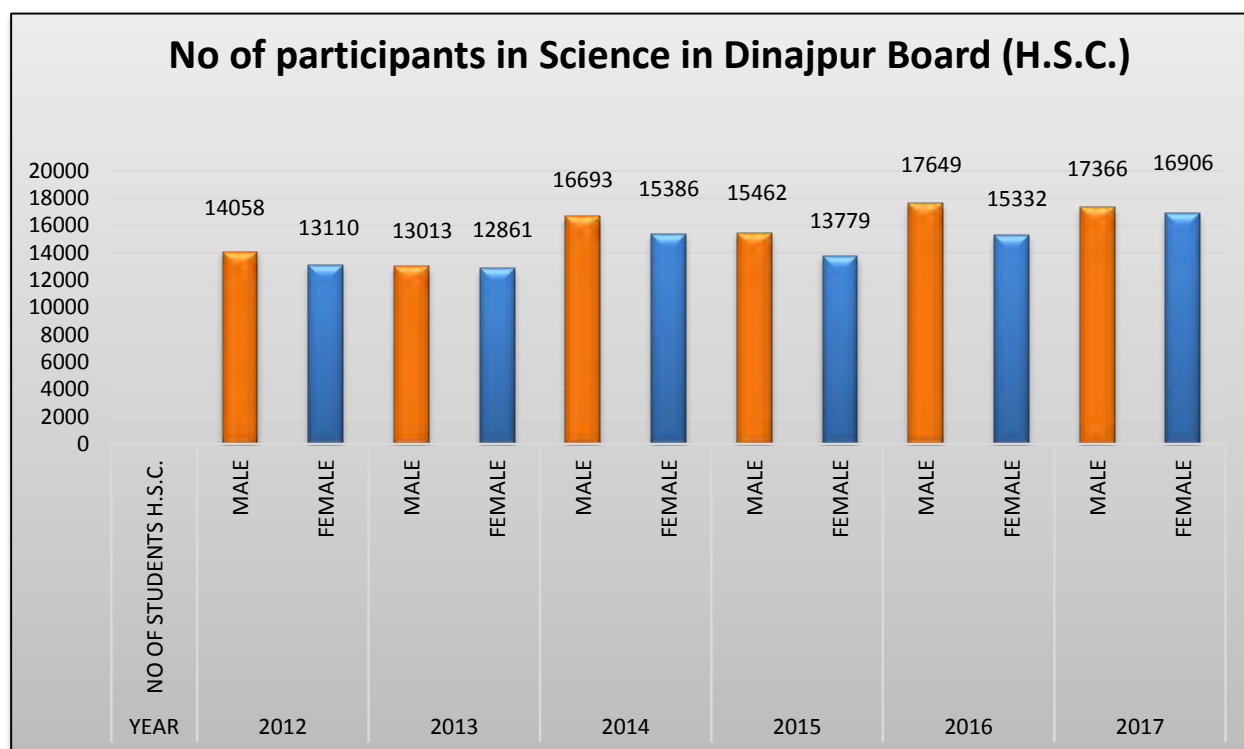


Table 3.40: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017 (Dinajpur Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H.S.C. | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 13110 |
| 2013 | MALE | 13013 |
| | FEMALE | 12861 |
| 2014 | MALE | 16693 |
| | FEMALE | 15386 |
| 2015 | MALE | 15462 |
| | FEMALE | 13779 |
| 2016 | MALE | 17649 |
| | FEMALE | 15332 |
| 2017 | MALE | 17366 |
| | FEMALE | 16906 |

Figure 3.10: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in DpB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 3.8&3.9, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group are increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.7 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Jessore Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Jessore Board (JB).

Table 3.41: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 132630 | Male | 68198 (51.6%) | Science | Male | 23847 (18.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 21535 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 20548 (15.5%) |
| | | | | Female | 21968 (16.6%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 23803 (17.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 20929 (15.8%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 107726 | Male | 56651 (52.6%) | Science | Male | 19433 (14.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 15515 (11.7%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 17173 (12.9%) |
| | | | | Female | 21173 (16.0%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 20045 (15.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 14387 (10.8%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.41, we can see the number of male students (51.6% & 52.6%) is more than the number of female students (48.4% & 47.4%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2012.

The percentages of female students are 16.2, 16.6 and 17.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. On the other hand, the percentages of male students are 18.0, 15.5 and 17.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 11.7, 16.0 and 10.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 14.7, 12.9 and 15.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in Both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentages of male students. On the other hand, the percentage of female students is higher in Humanity Group in both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentage of male students.

Table 3.42: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female |
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 119022 | Male | 60523 (50.9%) | Science | Male | 21894 (18.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19689 (16.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 17663 (14.8%) |
| | | | | Female | 20593 (17.3%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 20966 (17.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18217 (15.3%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 112011 | Male | 57674 (51.5%) | Science | Male | 20358 (18.2%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 16134 (14.4%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 17412 (15.5%) |
| | | | | Female | 21035 (18.8%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 19904 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 17168 (15.3%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.42, we can see the number of male students (50.1% & 51.5%) is more than the number of female students (49.1% & 48.5%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2013.

The percentages of female students are 16.5, 17.3 and 15.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.4, 14.8 and 17.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.4, 18.8 and 15.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.2, 15.5 and 17.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in Both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentages of male students. On the other hand, the percentage of female students is higher in Humanity Group in both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentage of male students in the year 2013.

Table 3.43: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female |
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 129842 | Male | 66219 (51%) | Science | Male | 22683 (17.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19699 (15.2%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 20415 (15.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 20854 (16.1%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 23121 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 23070 (17.8%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 117203 | Male | 61390 (52.4%) | Science | Male | 21236 (16.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18791 (14.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 18541 (14.3%) |
| | | | | Female | 21306 (16.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 21613 (16.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 15716 (12.1%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.43, we can see the number of male students (51.0% & 52.4%) is more than the number of female students (49.0% & 47.6%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2014.

The percentage of female students is 15.2, 16.1 and 17.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.5, 15.7 and 17.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentage of female students is 14.5, 16.4 and 12.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.4, 14.3 and 16.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower compared to the percentage of male students in Science Group but higher in Humanity Group and equal in the Business Studies Group in S.S.C. examination. At the same time, the percentage of female students is also lower compared to the percentage of male students in Science Group in H.S.C. examination too but low in other two groups in the year 2014.

Table 3.44: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female |
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 128587 | Male | 65684 (51.1%) | Science | Male | 22966 (17.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18121 (14.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 62903 (48.9%) | Humanity | Male | 20283 (15.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 23685 (18.4%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 22435 (17.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 21097 (16.4%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 117533 | Male | 61808 (52.6%) | Science | Male | 22385 (17.4%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18193 (14.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 55725 (47.4%) | Humanity | Male | 20519 (16.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 18720 (14.6%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 18904 (14.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18812 (14.6%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.44, we can see the number of male students (51.1% & 52.6%) is more than the number of female students (48.9% & 47.4%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2015.

The percentage of female students is 14.1, 18.4 and 16.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies Groups respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.9, 15.8 and 17.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentage of female students is 14.1, 14.6 and 14.6 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 17.4, 16.0 and 14.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in every groups compared to the percentages of male students in both of the examinations S.S.C. And H.S.C. except the Humanity group in the S.S.C. examination. The percentage of female students is higher than the percentage of male students in the S.S.C. examination in the year 2015.

Table 3.45: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | | | |
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 148750 | Male | 76034 (51.1%) | Science | Male | 24845 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 22251 (15.0%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 24382 (16.4%) |
| | | | | Female | 26246 (17.6%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 26807 (18.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 24219 (16.3%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 135500 | Male | 72205 (53.3%) | Science | Male | 22931 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 19652 (14.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 21283 (15.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 24378 (18.0%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 27991 (20.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 19265 (14.2%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.45, we can see the number of male students (51.1% & 53.3%) is more than the number of female students (48.9% & 46.7%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 15.0, 17.6 and 16.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.7, 16.4 and 18.0 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentage of female students is 14.5, 18.0 and 14.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 15.7 and 20.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in Both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentages of male students. On the other hand, the percentage of female students is higher in Humanity Group in both S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations compared to the percentage of male students in the year 2016.

Table 3.46: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (JB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | Science | Male | |
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 155510 | Male | 78957 (50.8%) | Science | Male | 25762 (16.6%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 25151 (16.2%) |
| | | | | Female | 76553 (49.2%) | Humanity | Male | 25664 (16.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 26250 (16.9%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 27531 (17.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 25152 (16.2%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 104457 | Male | 55739 (53.4%) | Science | Male | 16844 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 16053 (15.4%) |
| | | | | Female | 48718 (46.6%) | Humanity | Male | 19884 (19.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 17744 (17.0%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 19011 (18.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 14921 (14.3%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.46, we can see the number of male students (50.8% & 53.4%) is more than the number of female students (49.2% & 46.6%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 16.2, 16.9 and 16.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.6, 16.5 and 17.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentage of female students is 15.4, 17.0 and 14.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 19.0 and 18.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are lower in both Science and Business Studies Groups in S.S.C. examinations compared to the percentages of male students except the Humanity Group. On the other hand, the percentages of female students are lower in every group in the H.S.C. examination in the year 2017.

Table 3.47: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017 (Jessore Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS | |
|------|----------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 21535 |
| 2013 | MALE | 21894 |
| | FEMALE | 19689 |
| 2014 | MALE | 22683 |
| | FEMALE | 19699 |
| 2015 | MALE | 22966 |
| | FEMALE | 18121 |
| 2016 | MALE | 24845 |
| | FEMALE | 22251 |
| 2017 | MALE | 25762 |
| | FEMALE | 25151 |

Figure 3.11: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in JB from the year 2012- 2017.

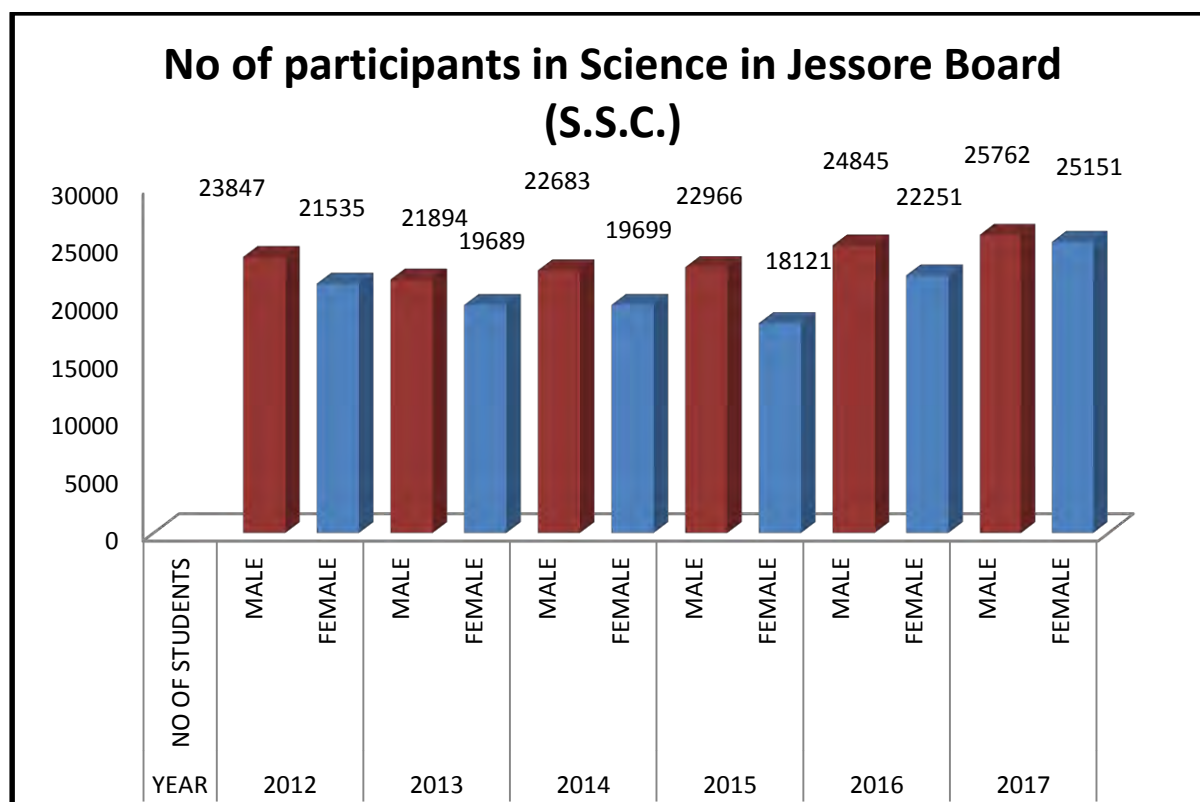
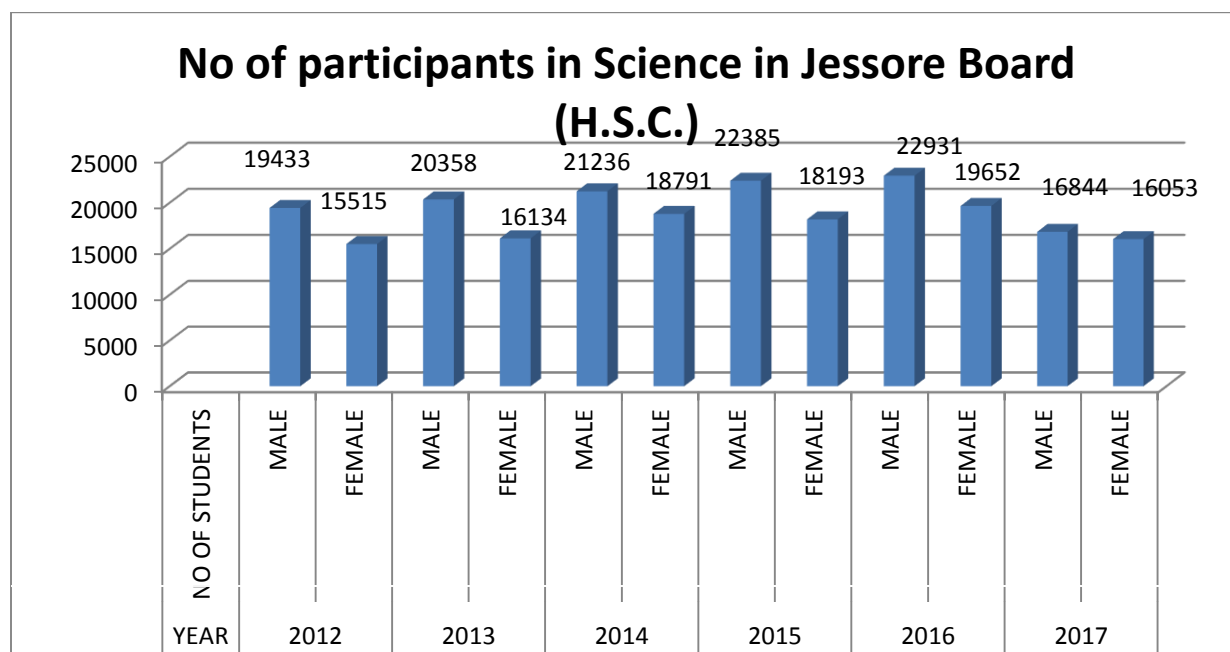


Table 3.48: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C. examination in the year 2012–2017 (Jessore Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS | |
|------|----------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 15515 |
| 2013 | MALE | 20358 |
| | FEMALE | 16134 |
| 2014 | MALE | 21236 |
| | FEMALE | 18791 |
| 2015 | MALE | 22385 |
| | FEMALE | 18193 |
| 2016 | MALE | 22931 |
| | FEMALE | 19652 |
| 2017 | MALE | 16844 |
| | FEMALE | 16053 |

Figure 3.12: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in JB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 4.0 & 4.1, we can see the numbers of female participants in the Science group are increasing very slowly with the increase in number of total female students in Jessore board day by day but the rate is not satisfactory at all.

3.8 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Barisal Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Barisal Board (BB).

Table 3.49: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 63626 | Male | 31579 (49.6%) | Science | Male | 12436 (19.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 10242 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 9093 (14.3%) |
| | | | | Female | 32047 (50.4%) | Humanity | Female | 13439 (21.1%) |
| | | | | | | Business Studies | Male | 10050 (15.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8366 (13.1%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 42710 | Male | 21731 (50.9%) | Science | Male | 9337 (21.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 4897 (11.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 6053 (14.2%) |
| | | | | Female | 20979 (49.1%) | Humanity | Female | 9493 (22.2%) |
| Business Studies | | | | | | Male | 6341 (14.8%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 6589 (15.4%) | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.49, we can see the number of female students (50.4%) is more than the number of male students (49.6%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.9%) is more than the number of female students (49.1%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2012.

The percentage of female students is 16.1, 21.1 and 13.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas, the percentage of male students are 19.5, 14.3 and 15.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 11.5, 22.2 and 15.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 21.9, 14.2 and 14.8 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the male students in the Science group in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examination.

Table 3.50: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 63970 | Male | 31684 (49.5%) | Science | Male | 12387 (19.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 9197 (14.3%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 10070 (15.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 12343 (19.3%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 9227 (14.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 10746 (16.8%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 52904 | Male | 26396 (49.9%) | Science | Male | 10833 (20.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 7208 (13.6%) |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 9411 (17.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 9932 (18.8%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 6152 (11.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 9368 (17.7%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.50, we can see the number of female students (50.5% & 50.1%) is more than the number of male students (49.5% & 49.9%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2013.

The percentage of female students is 14.3, 19.3 and 16.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 19.3, 15.7 and 14.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 13.6, 18.8 and 17.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 20.5, 17.8 and 11.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the male students in the Science group in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examination.

Table 3.51: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 70433 | Male | 35152 (49.9%) | Science | Male | 13515 (19.2%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 9537 (13.5%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 10336 (14.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 14342 (20.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 11301 (16.1%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 11402 (16.2%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 55779 | Male | 28297 (50.7%) | Science | Male | 10482 (18.8%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8010 (14.4%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 8191 (14.7%) |
| | | | | Female | 12483 (22.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 9624 (17.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 6989 (12.5%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.51, we can see the number of female students (50.1%) is more than the number of male students (49.9%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.7%) is more than the number of female students (49.3%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2014.

The percentage of female students is 13.5, 20.4 and 16.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 19.2, 14.7 and 16.1 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.4, 22.4 and 12.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.8, 14.7 and 17.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the number of male students in the Science group in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is less than the number of female students in Humanity in both S.S.C and H.S.C examinations in the year 2014.

Table 3.52: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | |
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 70817 | Male | 35369 (49.9%) | Science | Male | 12486 (17.6%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 10200 (14.4%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 11128 (15.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | 13847 (19.6%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 11755 (16.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 11401 (16.1%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 56680 | Male | 28798 (50.8%) | Science | Male | 10493 (18.5%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8153 (14.4%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 9355 (16.5%) |
| | | | | | Female | 11157 (19.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 7884 (13.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 9638 (17.0%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.52, we can see the number of female students (50.1%) is more than the number of male students (49.9%) in S.S.C. examination but the number of male students (50.8%) is more than the number of female students (49.2%) in the H.S.C. examination in year 2014.

The percentage of female students is 14.4, 19.6 and 16.1 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 17.6, 15.7 and 16.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.4, 19.7 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.5, 16.5 and 13.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the percentage of male students in both Science and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is less than the percentage of female students in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2015.

Table 3.53: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | | | | |
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 82292 | Male | 41472 (50.4%) | Science | Male | 12573 (15.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 12301 (14.9%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 13928 (16.9%) |
| | | | | Female | 15960 (19.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 14971 (18.2%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 12559 (15.3%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 62672 | Male | 32813 (52.3%) | Science | Male | 10454 (16.7%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8536 (13.6%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 10113 (16.1%) |
| | | | | Female | 12161 (19.4%) | | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 12246 (19.5%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 9262 (14.8%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.53, we can see the number of female students (49.6% & 47.6%) is less than the number of male students (50.4% & 52.3%) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2016.

The percentage of female students is 14.9, 19.4 and 15.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 15.3, 16.9 and 18.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 13.6, 19.4 and 14.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.7, 16.1 and 19.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the percentage of male students in both Science and Business Studies groups in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations. On the other hand, the percentage of male students is less than the percentage of female students in both S.S.C. and H.S.C examination in the year 2016.

Table 3.54: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (BB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Total | | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female |
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 94416 | Male | 47682 (50.5%) | Science | Male | 15368 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13525 (14.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 15932 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | Female | 16727 (17.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 16382 (17.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 16482 (17.5%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 61932 | Male | 32199 (52.0%) | Science | Male | 9973 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 9473 (15.3%) |
| | | | | | | Humanity | Male | 10096 (16.3%) |
| | | | | | Female | 11285 (18.2%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 12130 (19.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 8975 (14.5%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.54, we can see the number of female students (49.5% & 48.0%) is less than the number of male students (50.5% & 52.0%) in both S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations in the year 2017.

The percentage of female students is 14.3, 17.7 and 17.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 16.3, 16.9 and 17.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.3, 18.2 and 14.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 16.3 and 19.6 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are less than the number of male students in the Science group in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations. On the other hand, the percentages of male students are less than the number of female students in Humanity in both S.S.C and H.S.C examinations in the year of 2017.

Table 3.55: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Barisal Board).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | MALE | FEMALE |
| 2012 | MALE | 12436 |
| | FEMALE | 10242 |
| 2013 | MALE | 12387 |
| | FEMALE | 9197 |
| 2014 | MALE | 13515 |
| | FEMALE | 9537 |
| 2015 | MALE | 12486 |
| | FEMALE | 10200 |
| 2016 | MALE | 12573 |
| | FEMALE | 12301 |
| 2017 | MALE | 15368 |
| | FEMALE | 13525 |

Figure 3.13: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in BB from the year 2012- 2017.

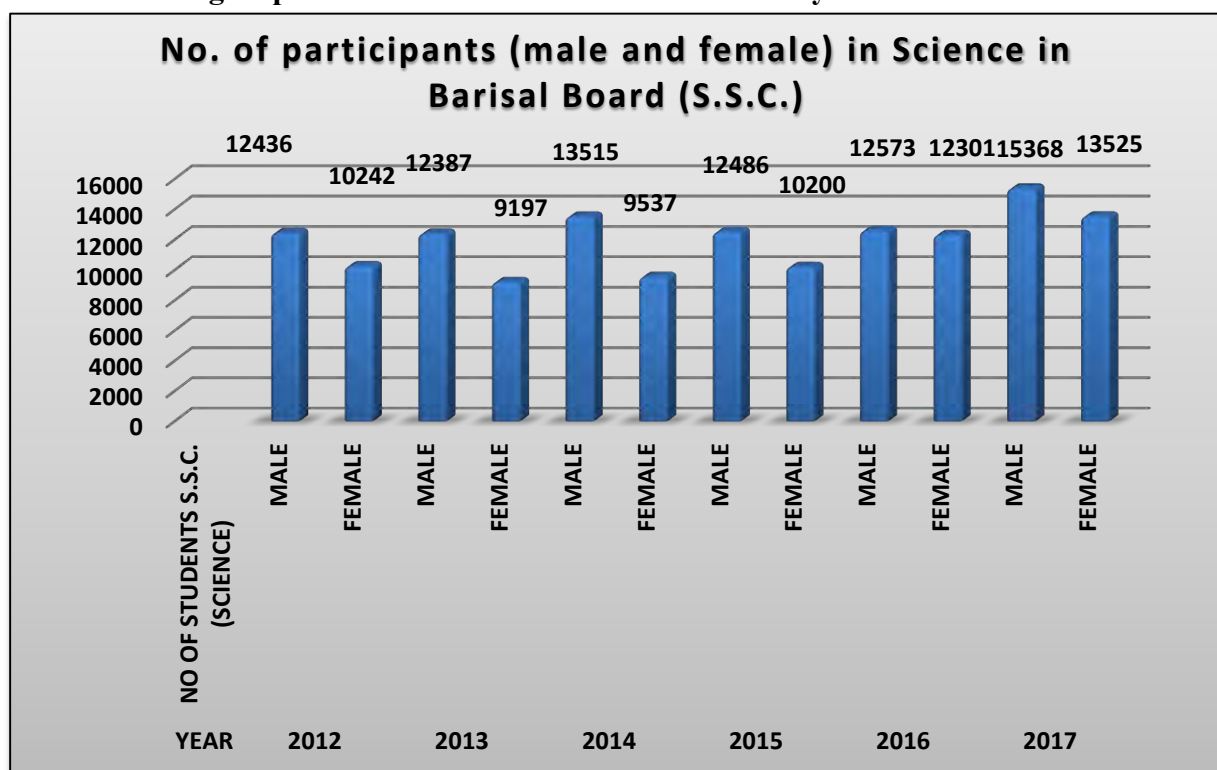
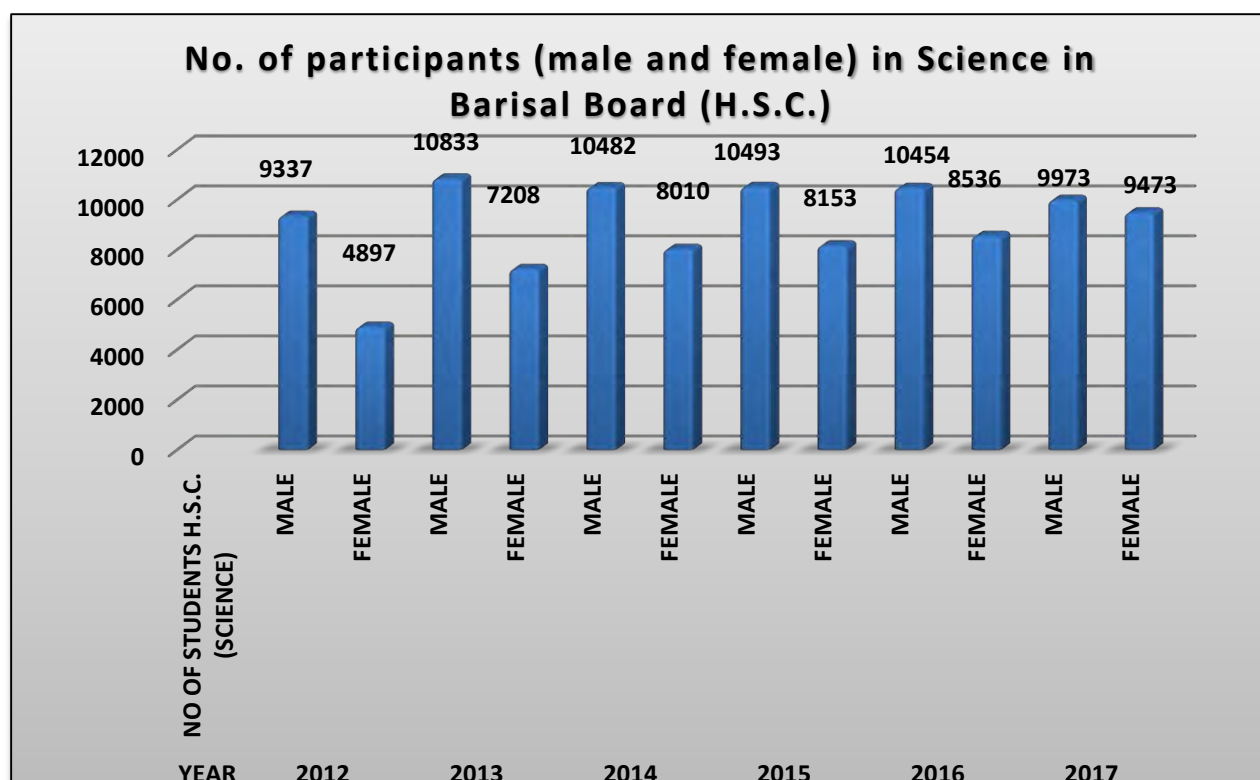


Table 3.56: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Barisal Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 4897 |
| 2013 | MALE | 10833 |
| | FEMALE | 7208 |
| 2014 | MALE | 10482 |
| | FEMALE | 8010 |
| 2015 | MALE | 10493 |
| | FEMALE | 8153 |
| 2016 | MALE | 10454 |
| | FEMALE | 8536 |
| 2017 | MALE | 9973 |
| | FEMALE | 9473 |

Figure 3.14: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in BB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 4.2&4.3, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group are increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory.

3.9 The study of S.S.C and H.S.C. examinations for Sylhet Board (2012 – 2017)

The tables below will be showing the male and female participants in both of the examinations from the year 2012 to 2017 of Sylhet Board (SB).

Table 3.57: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2012 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 2012 | S.S.C | Total | 58537 | Male | 25916 | Science | Male | 9367 (16.0%) | |
| | | | | | (44.3%) | | Female | 9217 (15.7%) | |
| | | | | Female | 32621 | (55.7%) | Humanity | Male | 8126 (13.9%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 10138 (17.3%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 8423 (14.4%) | | | |
| | | | | | Female | 13266 (22.7%) | | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 37768 | Male | 17731 | Science | Male | 7821 (20.7%) | |
| | | | | | (46.9%) | | Female | 4863 (12.9%) | |
| | | | | Female | 20037 | (53.1%) | Humanity | Male | 4178 (11.1%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 7809 (20.7%) |
| Business Studies | | | | Male | 5732 (15.2%) | | | | |
| | | | | Female | 7365 (19.5%) | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.57, we can see the number of female students (55.4% & 53.1%) is more than the number of male students (44.3% & 46.9%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year of 2012 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentages of female students are 15.7, 17.3 and 22.7 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.0, 13.9 and 14.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 12.9, 20.7 and 19.5 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 20.7, 11.1 and 15.2 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2012 except the Science group.

Table 3.58: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2013 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Section | Male | Female | | | | |
| 2013 | S.S.C | Total | 58672 | Male | 26003 (44.3%) | Science | Male | 11481 (19.6%) | | | |
| | | | | | Female | 32669 (55.7%) | Humanity | Female | 8605 (14.7%) | | |
| | | | | Female | 32669 (55.7%) | Business Studies | Male | 5534 (09.5%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13468 (22.9%) | | | |
| | | | | H.S.C | Total | 43355 | Male | 20324 (46.9%) | Science | Male | 9876 (22.8%) |
| | | | | | | | | Female | 23031 (53.1%) | Humanity | Female |
| | Female | 23031 (53.1%) | Business Studies | | | | Male | 5875 (13.6%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | Female | 8498 (19.6%) | | | |
| | Business Studies | 8831 (20.4%) | Male | | | | 4573 (10.5%) | | | | |
| | | | Female | | | | 8831 (20.4%) | | | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.58, we can see the number of female students (55.7% & 53.1%) is more than the number of male students (44.3% & 46.9%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year of 2013 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentages of female students are 14.7, 18.1 and 22.9 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 19.6, 15.3 and 09.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 13.2, 19.6 and 20.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 22.8, 13.6 and 10.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2013 except the Science group.

Table 3.59: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2014 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2014 | S.S.C | Total | 68249 | Male | 30219 (44.3%) | Science | Male | 10993 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 10681 (15.7%) | |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 10072 (14.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 11386 (16.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 9154 (13.4%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 15963 (23.4%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 57912 | Male | 26494 (45.7%) | Science | Male | 10588 (15.5%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 7520 (11.0%) | |
| | | | | Humanity | Male | 7023 (10.3%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 10013 (14.7%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 8883 (13.0%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 13885 (20.3%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.59, we can see the number of female students (55.7% & 54.3%) is more than the number of male students (44.3% & 45.7%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year of 2014 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentages of female students are 15.7, 16.7 and 23.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.1, 14.8 and 13.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 11.0, 14.7 and 20.3 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.4, 10.3 and 13.0 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2014 except the Science group.

Table 3.60: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2015 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| 2015 | S.S.C | Total | 72188 | Male | 32445 (44.9%) | Science | Male | 12178 (16.9%) |
| | | | | | Female | 39743 (55.1%) | Humanity | Male |
| | | | | Female | 39743 (55.1%) | Humanity | Female | 14287 (19.8%) |
| | | | | Female | 39743 (55.1%) | Business Studies | Male | 9012 (12.5%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 58124 | Male | 26863 (37.2%) | Science | Male | 10958 (18.9%) |
| | | | | | Female | 31261 (62.8%) | Science | Female |
| | | | | Female | 31261 (62.8%) | Humanity | Male | 8146 (14.0%) |
| | | | | Female | 31261 (62.8%) | Humanity | Female | 10028 (17.3%) |
| | | | | Female | 31261 (62.8%) | Business Studies | Male | 7759 (13.3%) |
| | | | | Female | 31261 (62.8%) | Business Studies | Female | 12317 (21.2%) |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.60, we can see the number of female students (55.1% & 62.8%) is more than the number of male students (44.9% & 37.2%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year of 2015 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentages of female students are 13.7, 19.8 and 21.6 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 16.9, 15.6 and 12.5 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 15.3, 17.3 and 21.2 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 18.9, 14.0 and 13.3 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2015 except the Science group.

Table 3.61: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2016 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2016 | S.S.C | Total | 84633 | Male | 37728 (44.6%) | Science | Male | 12482 (14.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 15430 (18.2%) | |
| | | | | Female | 46605 (55.4%) | Humanity | Male | 13464 (15.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 16817 (20.0%) |
| | | | | Business Studies | 11782 (13.9%) | Business Studies | Male | 11782 (13.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 14358 (17.0%) |
| | H.S.C | Total | 64153 | Male | 29667 (46.2%) | Science | Male | 10076 (15.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 11452 (17.9%) | |
| | | | | Female | 34486 (53.8%) | Humanity | Male | 11219 (17.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Female | 13163 (20.5%) |
| Business Studies | | | | 8372 (13.1%) | Business Studies | Male | 8372 (13.1%) | |
| | | | | | | Female | 9871 (15.4%) | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.61, we can see the number of female students (55.4% & 53.8%) is more than the number of male students (44.6% & 46.2%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C. examinations in the year of 2016 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentage of female students is 18.2, 20.0 and 17.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Whereas the percentage of male students are 14.7, 15.9 and 13.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 17.9, 20.5 and 15.4 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 15.7, 17.9 and 15.4 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2016.

Table 3.62: Number of students (male and female) participated in the different groups in S.S.C. and H.S.C. examination in year 2017 (SB).

| Board | Exam | No. of Students | | | No. of Students in Different Sections | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | S.S.C | Total | 94141 | Male | 41705 (44.3%) | Science | Male | 13855 (14.7%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 52436 (55.7%) | Female |
| | | | | Arts | Male | 18679 (19.8%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 26588 (28.2%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 9171 (09.7%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 12964 (13.8%) | | |
| | H.S.C | Total | 65496 | Male | 30151 (46.0%) | Science | Male | 6705 (10.2%) |
| | | | | | Female | | 35345 (54.0%) | Female |
| | | | | Arts | Male | 16144 (24.6%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 18313 (28.0%) | | |
| | | | | Business Studies | Male | 7171 (10.9%) | | |
| | | | | | Female | 7869 (12.0%) | | |

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dhaka (June 25, 2018)

From the table 3.62, we can see the number of female students (55.7% & 54.0%) is more than the number of male students (44.3% & 46.0%) in both S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year of 2017 in the Sylhet Board.

The percentages of female students are 13.7, 28.2 and 13.8 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 14.7, 19.8 and 09.7 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the S.S.C examination.

The percentages of female students are 14.0, 24.6 and 12.0 in Science, Humanity and Business Studies respectively in the H.S.C examination. Again, the percentages of male students are 10.2, 24.6 and 10.9 in the Science, Humanity and Business Studies in the H.S.C examination.

From the data, we can clearly see that the percentages of female students are higher in every group in the S.S.C. & H.S.C examinations in the year 2017 except the Science group in the S.S.C. examination.

Table 3.63: No of male and female students participated in the S.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Sylhet Board)

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS S.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 9217 |
| 2013 | MALE | 11481 |
| | FEMALE | 8605 |
| 2014 | MALE | 10993 |
| | FEMALE | 10681 |
| 2015 | MALE | 12178 |
| | FEMALE | 9878 |
| 2016 | MALE | 12482 |
| | FEMALE | 15430 |
| 2017 | MALE | 13855 |
| | FEMALE | 12884 |

Figure 3.15: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of S.S.C. examination in SB from the year 2012- 2017.

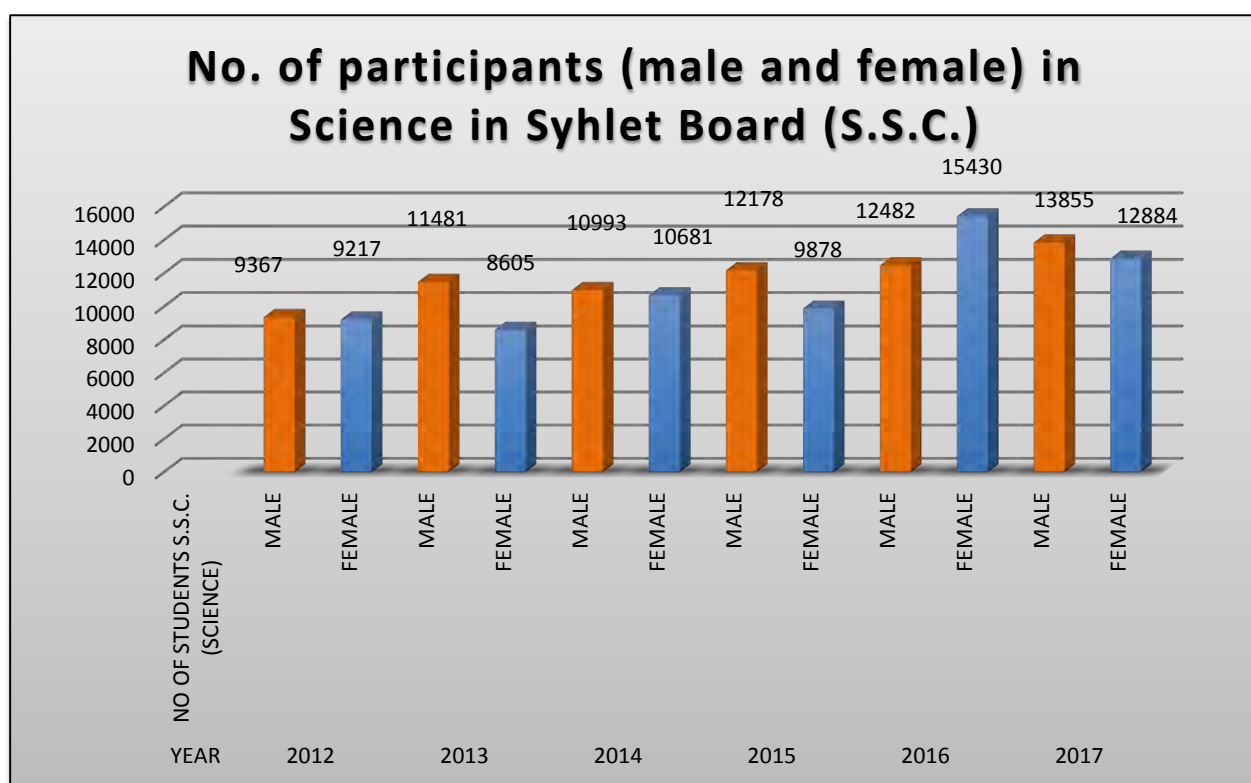
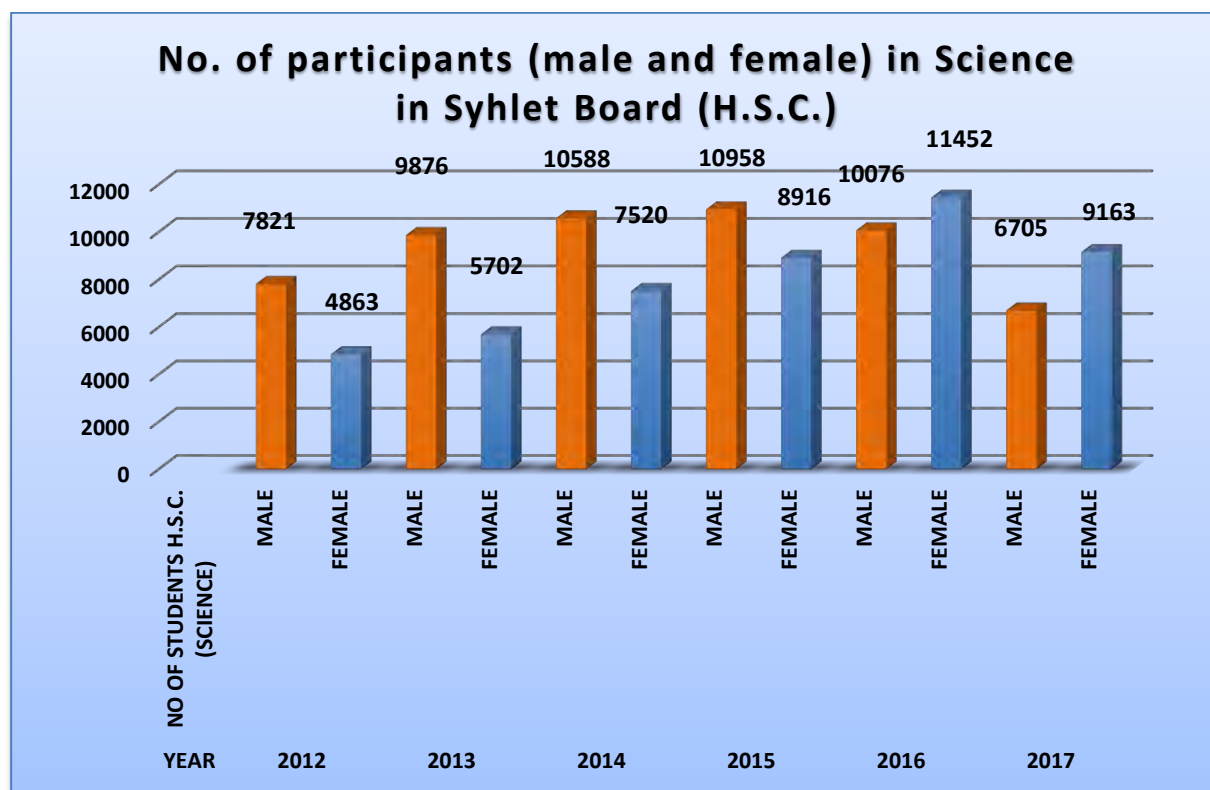


Table 3.64: No of male and female students participated in the H.S.C examination in the year 2012–2017 (Sylhet Board).

| YEAR | NO OF STUDENTS H.S.C. (SCIENCE) | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 2012 | MALE |
| | FEMALE | 4863 |
| 2013 | MALE | 9876 |
| | FEMALE | 5702 |
| 2014 | MALE | 10588 |
| | FEMALE | 7520 |
| 2015 | MALE | 10958 |
| | FEMALE | 8916 |
| 2016 | MALE | 10076 |
| | FEMALE | 11452 |
| 2017 | MALE | 6705 |
| | FEMALE | 9163 |

Figure 3.16: Graphical representation of number of male vs female students in the Science group of H.S.C. examination in SB from the year 2012- 2017.



From the above charts 4.4&4.5, we can see the number of female participants in the Science group is increasing day by day as the number of total female participants is increasing but the rate is not that much satisfactory [7].

Chapter Four: Comparative study of the University of Dhaka

4.1 Overview of the University:

The University of Dhaka has started its journey in 1921 with the students. It has started the activities with three Faculties, 12 Departments, 60 Teachers, 877 Students and 3 Dormitories which are called Halls of Residence for students. Currently, it is running the operation with 13 faculties, 83 departments, 12 institutes, 20 residential halls, 3 hostels and more than 56 research centers. The current number of students is 37018 along with 1992 teachers.

The fundamental motivation behind the University was to make new regions of information and spread this learning to the general public through its understudies. Since its origin the University has a particular character of having recognized researchers as resources who have advanced the worldwide pool of learning by making striking commitments in the fields of instructing and research.

Toward the starting an unmistakable element of the University of Dhaka was its non-affiliating, private character like that of the Oxford of England. Be that as it may, since 1947 the University was given an affiliating command instead of a restrictive private cum-educating character.

Another stage started in the historical backdrop of the University with the development of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1971. This has been a period of improvement, development and union of prior increases. The University has expected a focal job in the scholastic quest for the locale including this new country. The University of Dhaka has gone through turbulent occasions at various times of our national history and played essential, now and again spearheading, jobs in every single basic point really taking shape of this incredible country. The University assumed a focal job in the Language Movement of 1952 that at last finished in the acknowledgment of Bangla as the State Language. Scores of understudies, instructors and representatives of the University of Dhaka set out their lives for the autonomy of the nation. Soon after the production of Bangladesh, the administration announced the University of Dhaka Order 1973 whereby just standards and self-rule ended up essential highlights of the establishment.

Chapter Four: Comparative study of the University of Dhaka

While filling in as the most elevated echelon of scholastic brilliance, the University likewise works as a focal preface with the expectation of complimentary idea and majority rule rehearses that would lead the country to its walk towards advancement. The University of Dhaka is progressively endeavoring to join the quest for learning and truth with the qualities and requirements of a developing society.

By and by the University selects in excess of 5,800 understudies, on legitimacy premise, in the primary year Honors Program in various Departments of the Faculties and the Institutes. Other than leading instructing courses in the 4-year Bachelor and 1-year Masters Programs, the University likewise prepares up an expansive number of analysts in various controls.

The University of Dhaka is devoted to the headway of learning, and is focused on advancing examination in all fields of information. As there are plans for further extension of offices, plans for new roads and openings, the course educational programs are refreshed and new research ventures are embraced each year. As the pioneer and the biggest seat of learning in the nation, the University of Dhaka has taken the undertaking to encourage the change procedures of the individual understudies and the nation in general through its instructive and research offices staying aware of requests of the day. The University of Dhaka is as of now one of the main organizations of advanced education in Asia.

With a vast spirit of independence, equity and honesty as a root of connections to the objectives by the founding fathers, Dhaka University is always ready to face any circumstances.

The open-minded character of the University of Dhaka embodying the features of beauty and historical origins can be seen as one enters the campus [39].

4.2 Comparative study of teachers and students in the University of Dhaka

The participation of women in higher educations is one of the major key of the progress of the society as well as for the country like Bangladesh. University of Dhaka is one of the leading universities in Bangladesh towards the higher educations for the countries students. In the University of Dhaka, the number of female teachers and students are increasing day by day. The Dhaka University has started the journey in the year of 1921.

Chapter Four: Comparative study of the University of Dhaka

At the beginning of the university, the number of female teachers and students were completely zero. Gradually the situation has changed drastically in the year 2009. In the year 2009, the number of female teachers has increased significantly compared to the previous 96 years of history. In the present year, now there are 2012 appointed teachers in the Dhaka University and 630 of them are women. Not only that, the heads of 16 departments is now women at the present year. The departments include English, Psychology, Dance, Bangla, Economics, History, Microbiology, Education and counseling psychology, Chemistry, Fisheries, Geography and Environment, Robotics and mechatronics Engineering, Film and Photography, Meteorology, Television and Art History. Beside these, there are also female experienced teachers holding a good position in different departments. Not only as a teacher but also female students are increasing in number drastically. In 2015, the University of Dhaka had students over 32000 and 11000 of them were women [22].

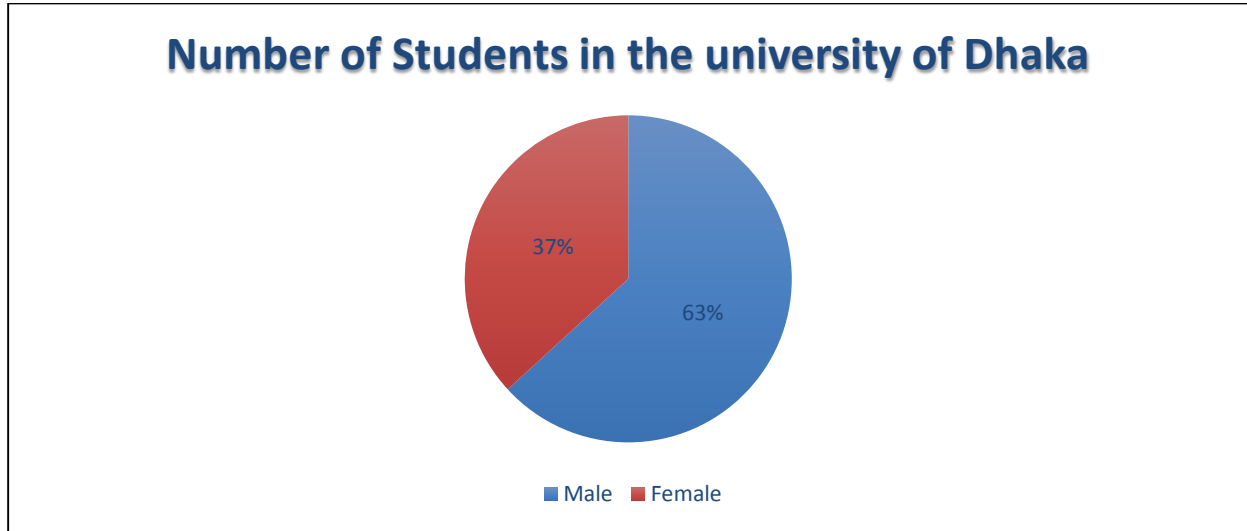
In the following table, the total numbers of male and female students of the year 2018 are being shown.

Table 4.1: Number of total students (Male and Female) in University of Dhaka updated in the year 2018.

| Students | Number of students |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Male | 22028 |
| Female | 12832 |
| Total | 39496 |

University of Dhaka

Figure 4.1: Graphical representation of percentages of male and female students in University of Dhaka (DU) in 2018.



From the table and chart 4.1 we can see that the differences of the numbers or the percentages of male and female students are not that high and the differences are decreasing day by day.

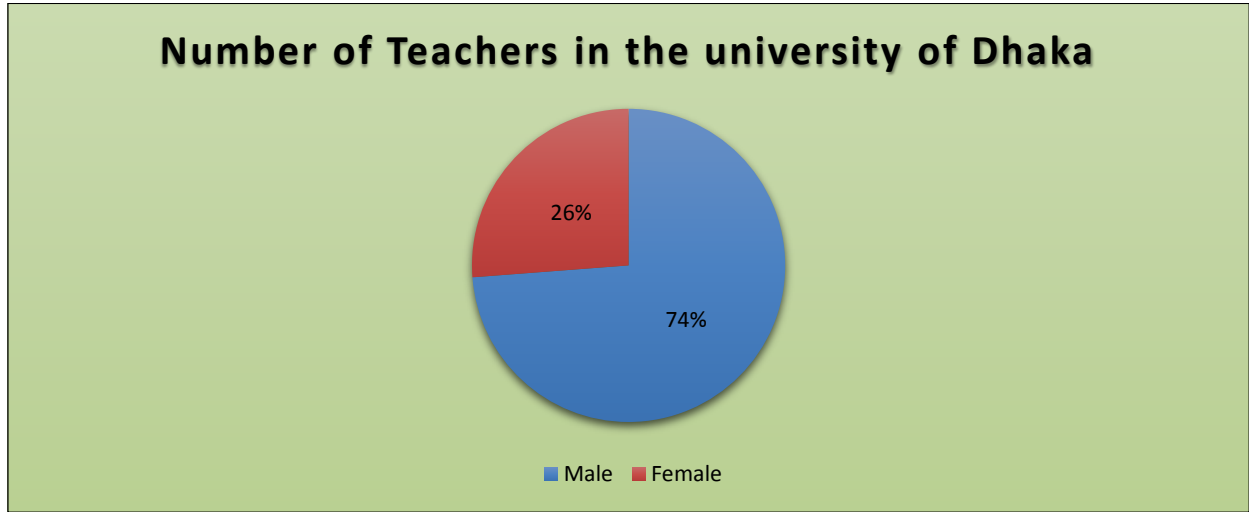
In the following table, the total numbers of male and female teachers of the year 2018 are being shown.

Table 4.2: Number of total Teachers (Male and Female) in University of Dhaka updated in the year 2018.

| Teachers | Number of Teachers |
|----------|--------------------|
| Male | 1475 |
| Female | 524 |
| Total | 1999 |
| | |

University of Dhaka

Figure 4.2: Graphical representation of percentages of male and female teachers in University of Dhaka in 2018.



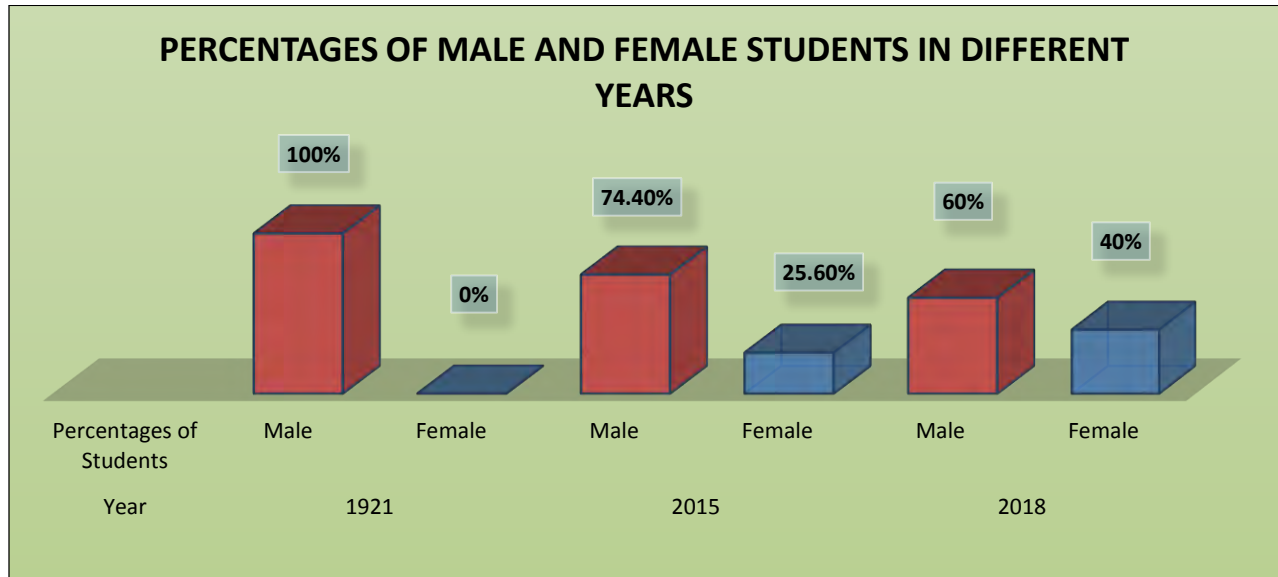
In the following table, the total percentages of male and female students in different years are being shown.

Table 4.3: Percentages of male and female students in different years in the University of Dhaka.

| Year | Percentages of Students | |
|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 1921 | Male |
| | Female | 0% |
| 2015 | Male | 74.4% |
| | Female | 25.6 |
| 2018 | Male | 60% |
| | Female | 40% |

University of Dhaka

Figure 4.3: Graphical representation of percentages of male and female students in different years in the University of Dhaka.



From the table 4.3 and chart 4.3, we can see that the initially there were no female students in the University of Dhaka in the year 1921 but day by day the number of female students are increasing. In the year of 2018, the percentages of male and female students are 60 and 40 respectively and the differences of the numbers are very low compared to the difference of the year 1921 and 2015. In the chart below, the representations of percentages of male and female students in different years are being shown.

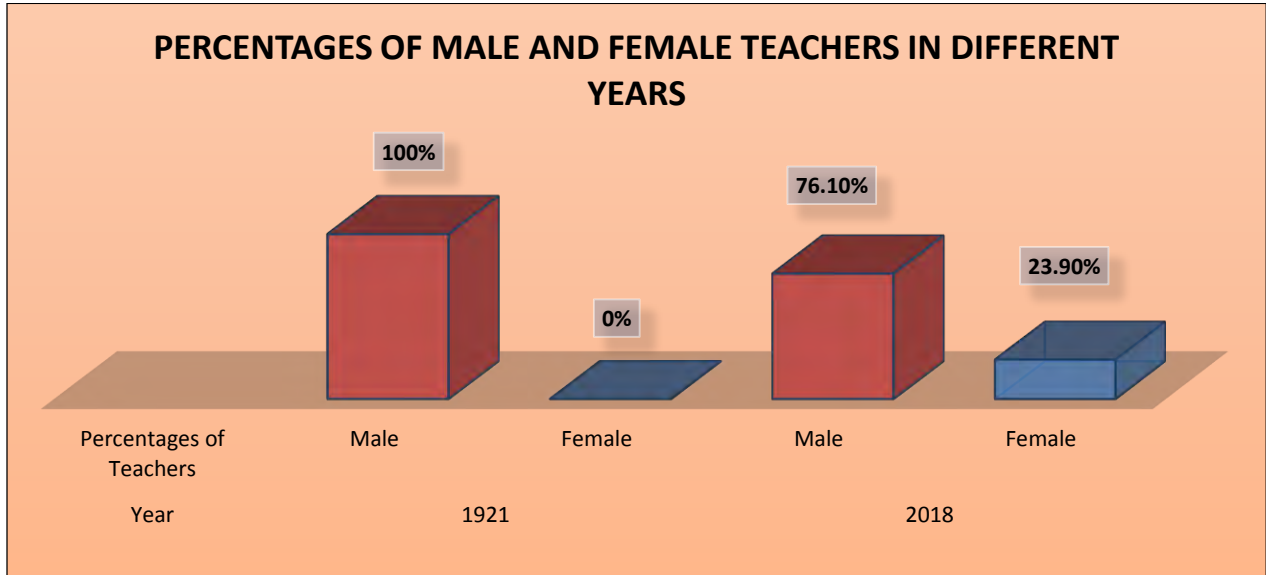
The changes in the numbers of male and female teachers from the beginning till this year are shown below.

Table 4.4: Percentages of male and female faculty members in different years in the University of Dhaka.

| Year | Percentages of Teachers | |
|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 1921 | Male |
| | Female | 0% |
| 2018 | Male | 76.1% |
| | Female | 23.9% |

University of Dhaka

Figure 4.4: Graphical representation of percentages of male and female teachers in different years in the University of Dhaka.



From the Table 4.4 and chart 4.4, we can see initially there were no female teachers in the University of Dhaka in the year 1921 but day by day the number of female teachers is increasing. In the year of 2018, the percentages of male and female students are 76.1 and 23.9 respectively and the differences of the numbers are very less compared to the difference of the year 1921 and 2015. In the chart below, the representations of percentages of male and female teachers in different years are being shown.

Chapter Five: Comparative study of the Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA)

5.1 Overview

In a nation like Bangladesh, where a large portion of the population are ladies, it is a totally need that they should also contribute to the national improvement. Ladies in Bangladesh still remain underrepresented in the specialized callings. WAEPA offers and invites women who are interested in technology to work together for a better tomorrow. An extraordinary number of ladies have made up for lost time with their male partners and now graduating in Design, Building and Arranging disciplines. WAEPA promises to bend over backward to prevail with regards to satisfying its points and targets in regards to the improvement and strengthening of Ladies Specialized Experts of Bangladesh so their individuals can contribute in every one of the parts of society can be familial, network and national level with their mastery and careful truthfulness. WAEPA Bangladesh believes in gender equality and has a potential gender friendly environment at work place and gender balance in technical professions [27].

5.2 The study of the members of the Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) updated in the year 2015.

Table 5.1: Number of women in different professions in Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015.

| Profession | Total Number of Women |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Planners | 38 |
| Architects | 79 |
| Engineers | 85 |
| Unknown | 4 |
| Total | 206 |

Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015

Figure 5.1: Graphical representation of total Number of Women in different professions in WAEPA in the year 2015.

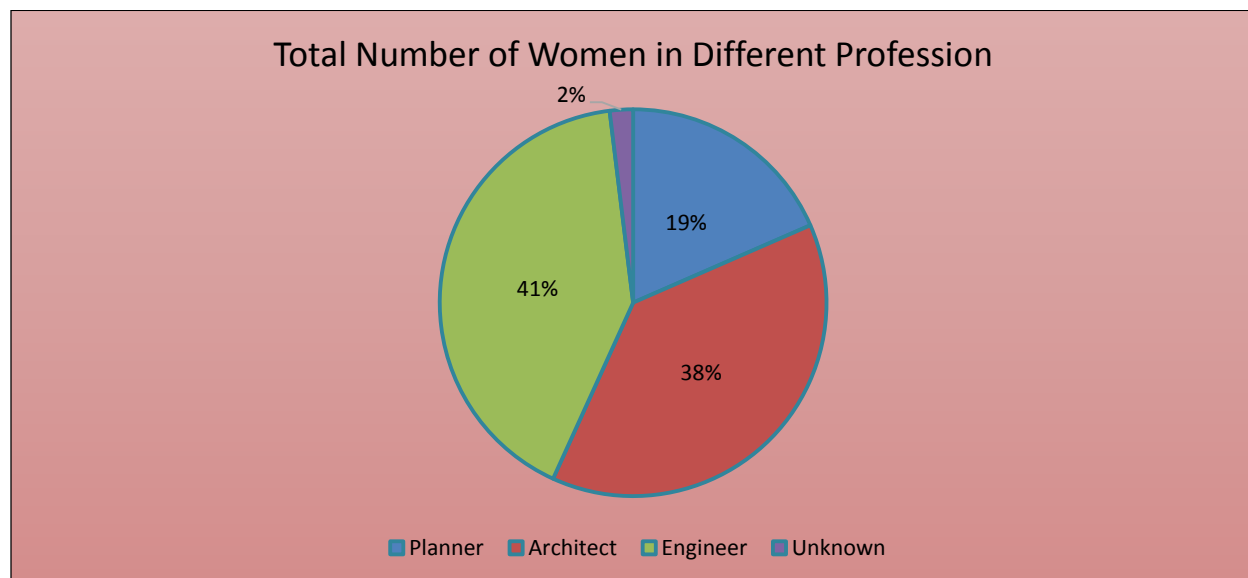


Table 5.2: The Designation, Qualification and total number of the Planners of WAEPA in the year of 2015.

| Designation & Quantity | | Qualification & Quantity of the Women | |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|----|
| Professor | 2 | PHD | 2 |
| Assistant Professor | 3 | PHD | 1 |
| | | BSc | 2 |
| Associate/ Senior Planner | 3 | BSc | 2 |
| | | MSc | 1 |
| Assistant Town Planner/ Deputy Town Planner/ Planner | 15 | MSc | 4 |
| | | BSc | 9 |
| | | Other | 2 |
| Assistant/ Deputy Director & Director | 3 | MSc | 3 |
| Lecturer | 5 | BSc | 5 |
| Others | 7 | BSc | 2 |
| | | MSc | 5 |
| | | Total | 38 |

Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015

Figure 5.2: Graphical representation of the designation holders and their percentage in the Planners in the year 2015 of WAEPA.

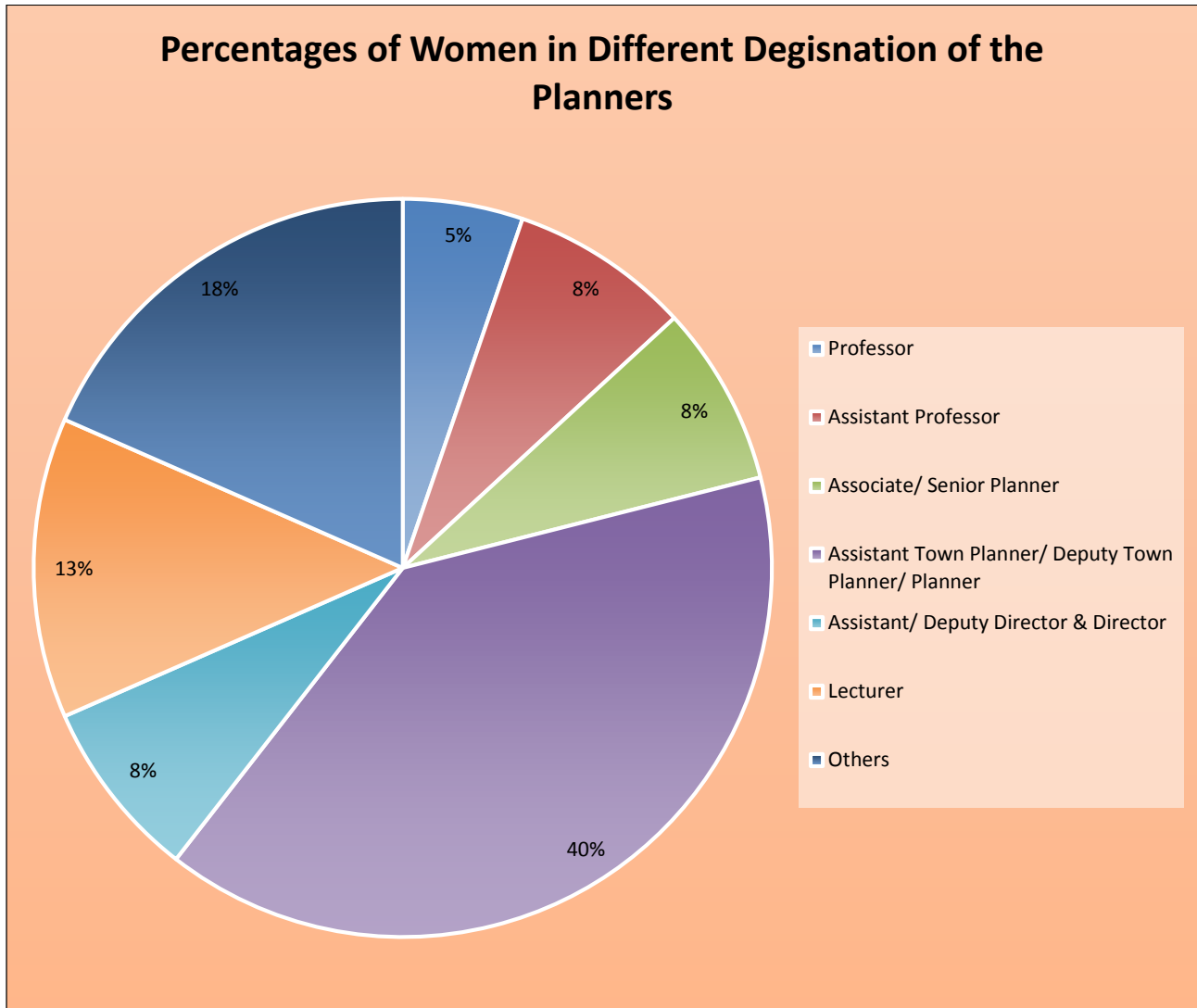


Table 5.3: The Designation, Education and total number of the Engineers of WAEPA in the year of 2015.

| Designation & Quantity | | Qualification & Quantity of the Women | |
|--|----|--|----|
| Professor / Assistant Professor | 10 | PHD | 6 |
| | | MSc | 2 |
| | | BSc | 2 |
| Associated Engineer/ Assistant Engineer/Sub-divisional Engineer | 25 | MSc | 6 |
| | | BSc | 19 |
| Project Director/ Director/ Director Operation | 5 | MSc | 3 |
| | | BSc | 2 |
| Senior Engineer/ Engineer/ Executive Engineer / Structural Engineer/ Junior Engineer/ Engineer | 24 | PHD | 1 |
| | | MSc | 8 |
| | | BSc | 15 |
| Lecturer/ Senior Lecturer | 10 | MSc | 4 |
| | | BSc | 6 |
| Others | 11 | MSc | 3 |
| | | BSc | 6 |
| | | Others | 2 |
| Total | | 85 | |

Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015

Figure 5.3: Graphical representation of the Designation holders and their percentage in the Engineers in the year 2015 of WAEPA.

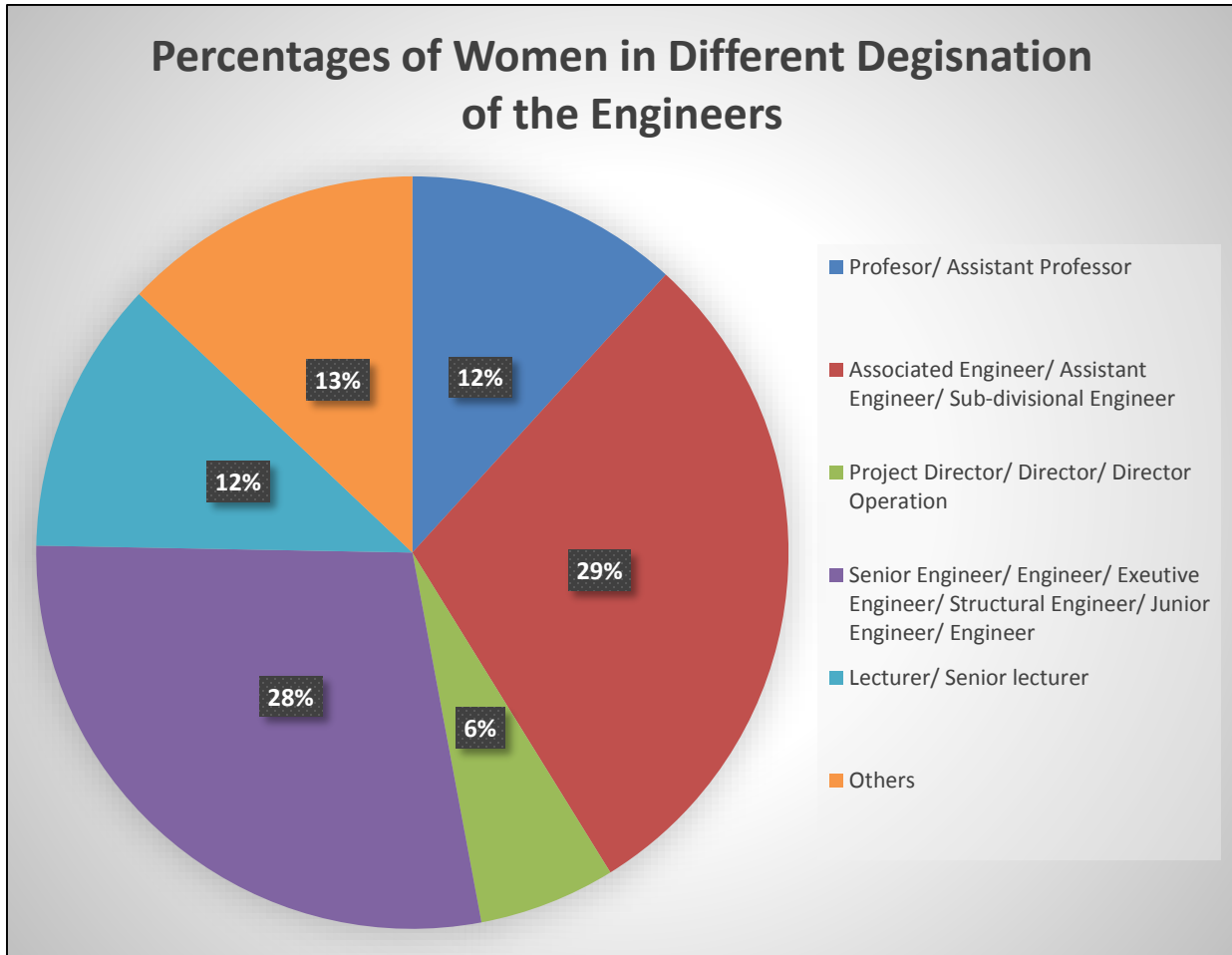


Table 5.4: The Designation, Education and total number of the Architect of WAEPA in the year of 2015.

| Designation & Quantity | | Qualification & Quantity of Women | |
|---|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| Professor | 5 | PhD | 3 |
| | | MSc | 1 |
| | | BSc | 1 |
| Associate Professor/ Assistant Professor | 9 | PhD | 2 |
| | | MSc | 3 |
| | | BSc | 4 |
| Director/ Managing Director/ Deputy Director | 5 | MSc | 4 |
| | | BSc | 1 |
| Principal Architect/ Assistant Architect/ Deputy Chief Architect/ Senior Architect/ Junior Architect/ Architect | 33 | MSc | 1 |
| | | BSc | 32 |
| Lecturer | 16 | MSc | 14 |
| | | BSc | 2 |
| Others | 11 | MSc | 3 |
| | | BSc | 8 |
| Total | | 79 | |

Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015

Figure 5.4: Graphical representation of the Designation holders and their percentage in the Architects in the year 2015 of WAEPA.

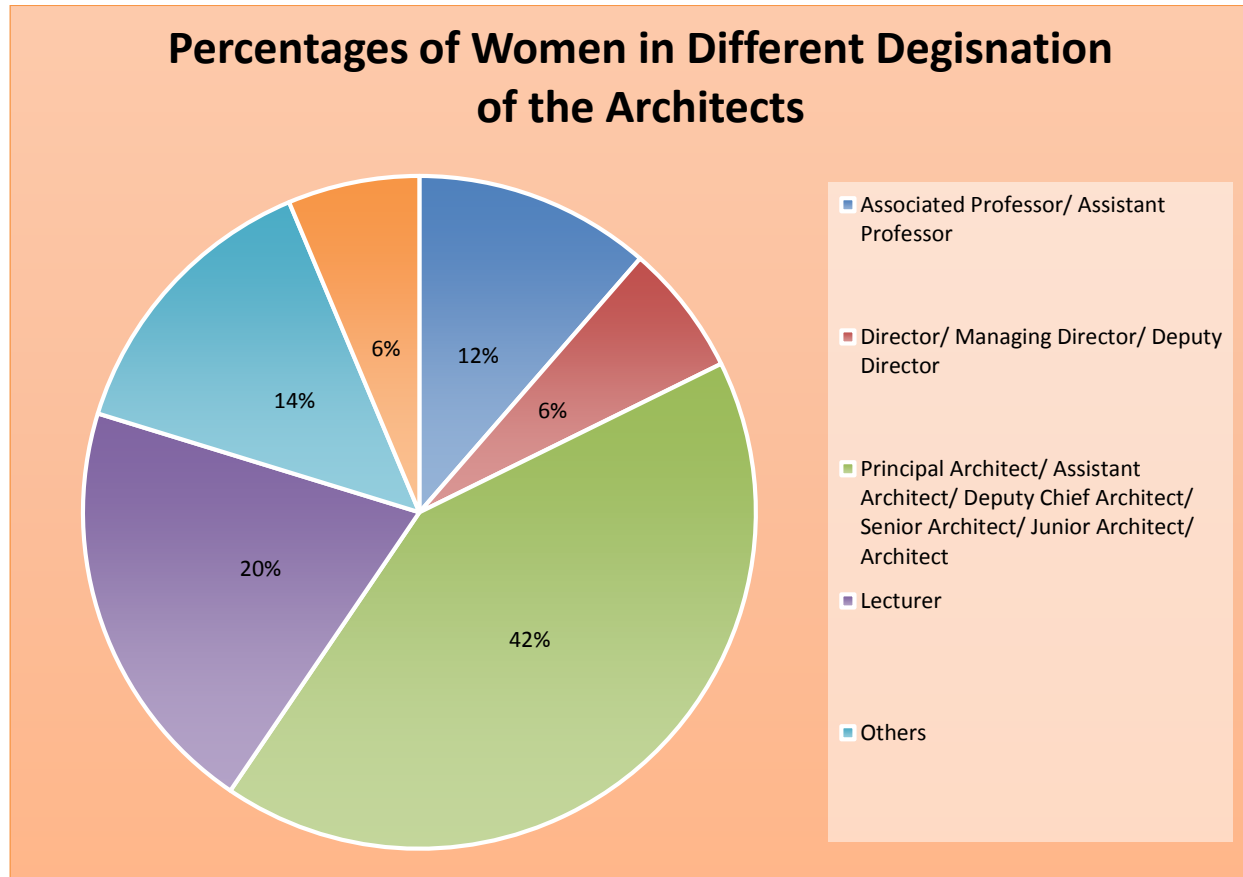
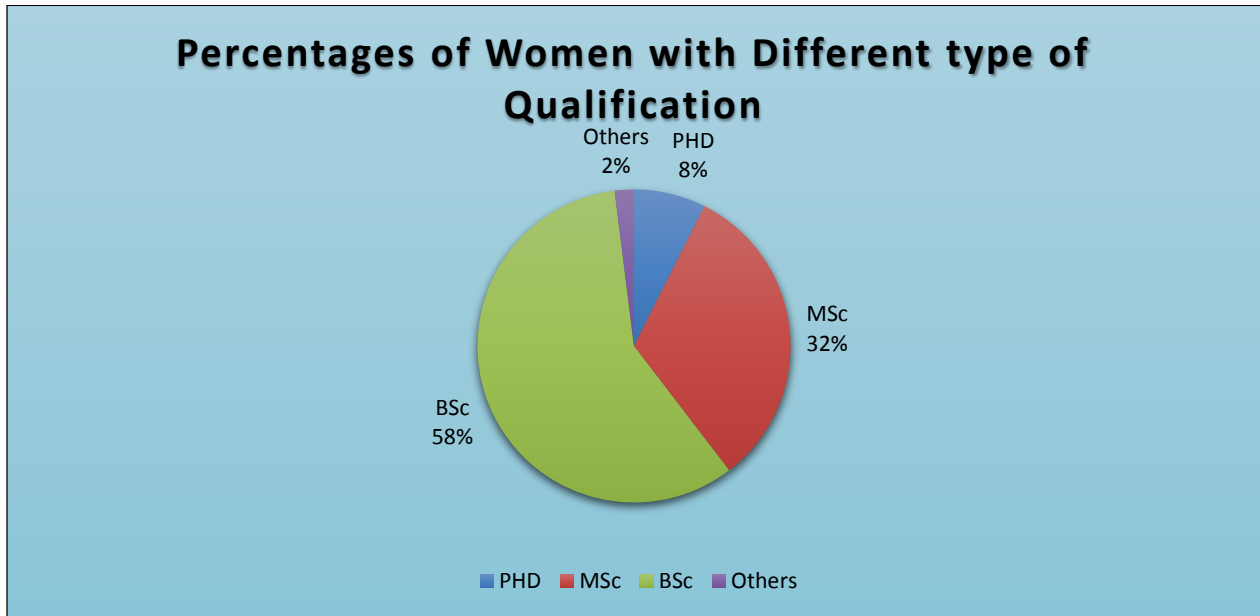


Table 5.5: Qualifications of the Women in Different Profession in WAEPA in the year 2015.

| Qualification | Number of Women |
|---------------|-----------------|
| PhD | 15 |
| MSc | 65 |
| BSc | 118 |
| Others | 4 |

Women Architects Engineers Planners Association (WAEPA) in the year 2015

Figure 5.5: Graphical representation of the percentages of women with different types of qualifications in the WAEPA in the year 2015.



From the above tables and charts we can see that women are participating in every sectors of the engineering and they are leaving their footsteps everywhere and in every sector [28].

Chapter Six: Comparative Study of the BRAC University

6.1 About BRAC University:

BRAC University (BRACU) is the best positioned private university in Bangladesh. It has begun its journey in 2001. The main target is to provide the best quality education to students so that the demand of such high educated graduates is established not only in Bangladesh but also overseas. BRACU does not only emphasize on studies only but also on extra-curricular activities so that no student is left only with knowledge of books and lectures but also having to know other important things in life. The university is run under the supervision of University Grants Commission (UGC) and also approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh [43].

To conduct the study, I have collected the book from the convocations held in 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017. I have gathered the number of male and female graduates in those years from different departments to conduct and comparative study between male and female graduates in the under-graduate programs.

6.2 Comparative study of the students and teachers of BRAC University

6.2.1 Overview of BRAC Business School (BBS)

With a target of creating the future business officials, BBS offers knowledge in business and management. The school offers an undergraduate program (BBA, Bachelor of Business Administration) and three graduate programs (MBA, Masters of Business Administration; EMBA, Executive Masters in Business Administration; and MBM, Masters of Bank Management). The areas of specialization of the school are:

- Accounting
- Finance
- Banking and Insurance
- Human Resource Management

Chapter Six: Comparative study of the BRAC University

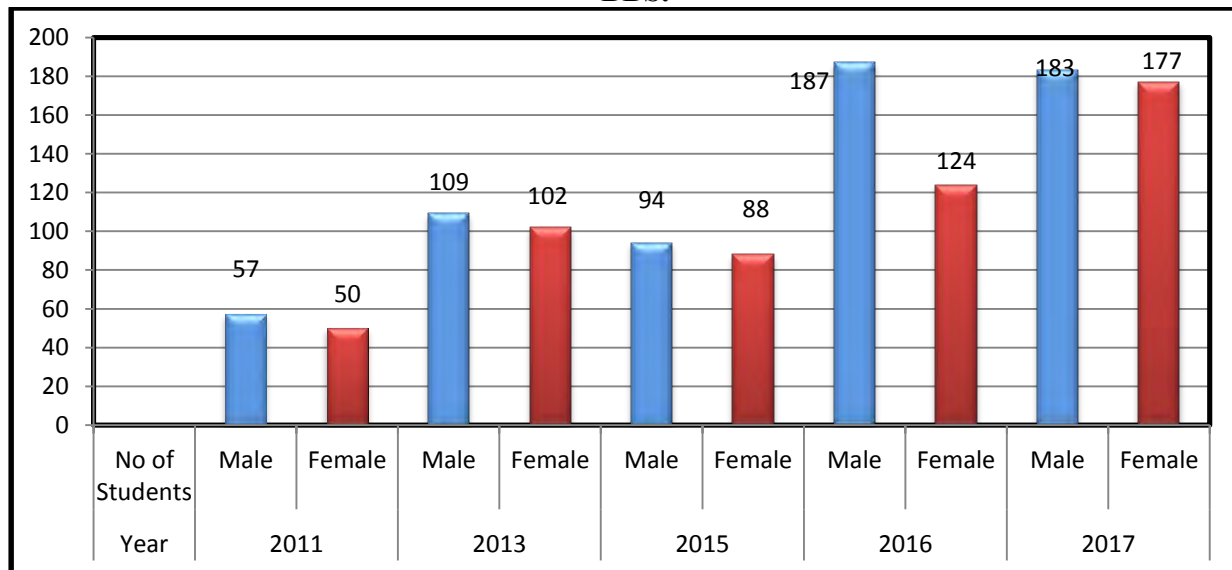
- Marketing
- Computer Information Management
- E-Business
- Entrepreneurship, and
- Operations Management [35]

Table 6.1: Number of male and female graduates in different years in BBS.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|------|
| | 2011 | Male |
| | Female | 50 |
| 2013 | Male | 109 |
| | Female | 102 |
| 2015 | Male | 94 |
| | Female | 88 |
| 2016 | Male | 187 |
| | Female | 124 |
| 2017 | Male | 183 |
| | Female | 177 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.1: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in BBS.



6.2.2 Overview of department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

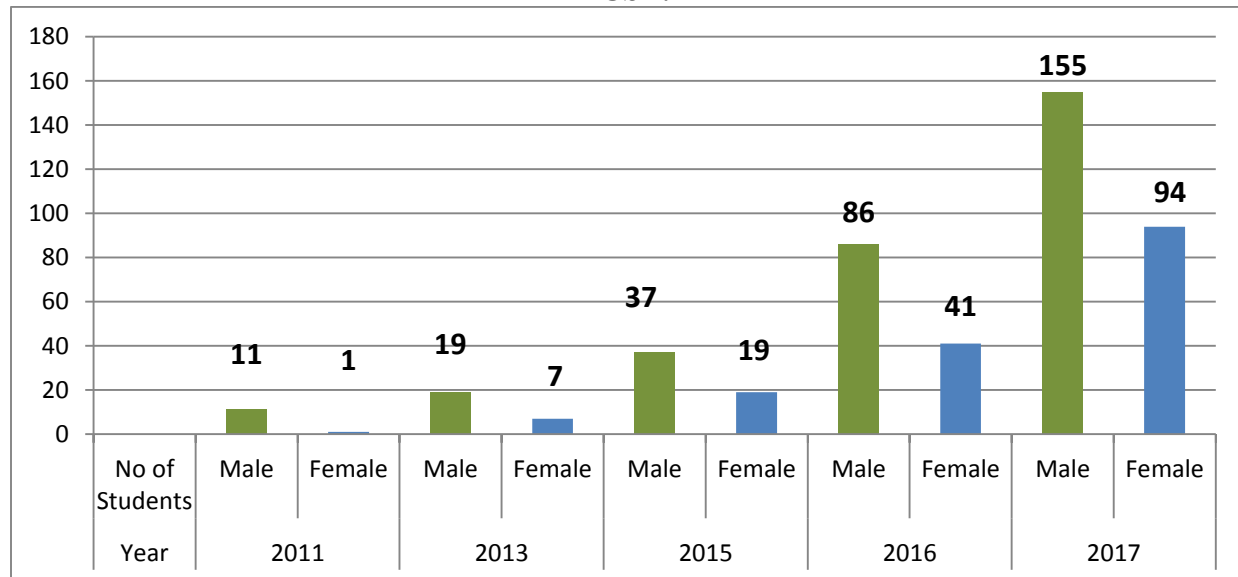
The Department of Computer Science and Engineering emphasizes on delivering knowledge in software programming and computer systems dealing with engineering and technologies. It will contribute to the development and progress of computer science, software and information technology, for providing innovative and creative solutions for social purposes [31].

Table 6.2: Number of male and female graduates in different years in CSE.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|-----|
| 2011 | Male | 11 |
| | Female | 01 |
| 2013 | Male | 19 |
| | Female | 07 |
| 2015 | Male | 37 |
| | Female | 19 |
| 2016 | Male | 86 |
| | Female | 41 |
| 2017 | Male | 155 |
| | Female | 94 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.2: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in CSE.



6.2.3 Overview of department of Electronic and Communications Engineering (ECE)

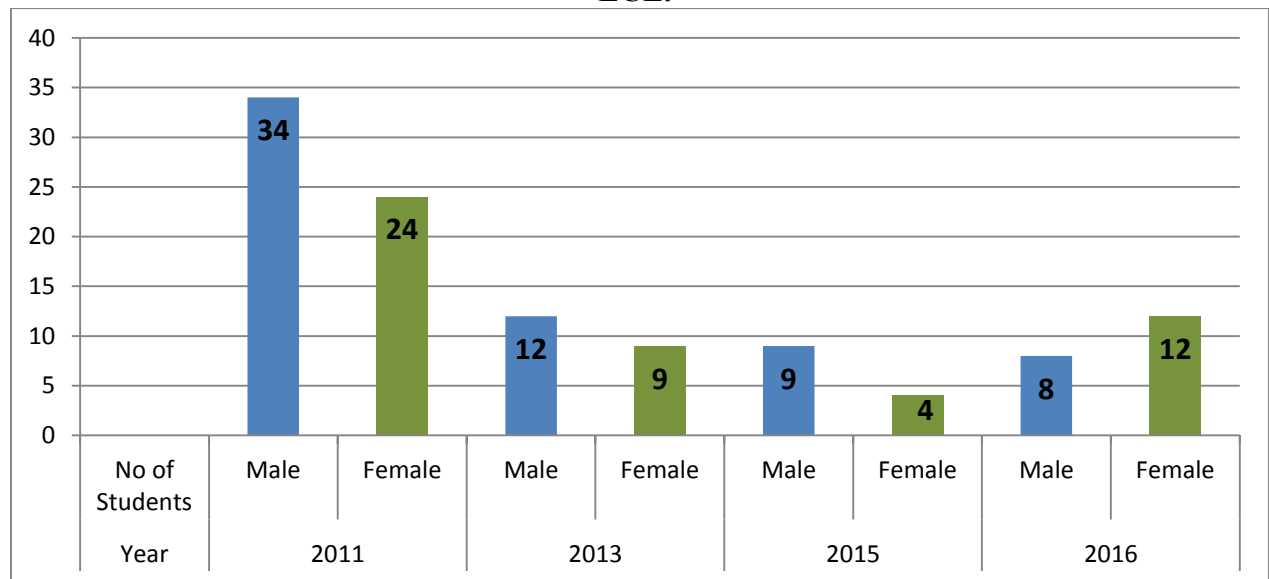
Under the Department of CSE, there is also a sub department called Electronic and Communications Engineering (ECE). The study of ECE is shown below [31].

Table 6.3: Number of male and female graduates in different years in ECE.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 34 |
| | Female | 24 |
| 2013 | Male | 12 |
| | Female | 09 |
| 2015 | Male | 09 |
| | Female | 04 |
| 2016 | Male | 08 |
| | Female | 12 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.3: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in ECE.



6.2.4 Overview of department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE)

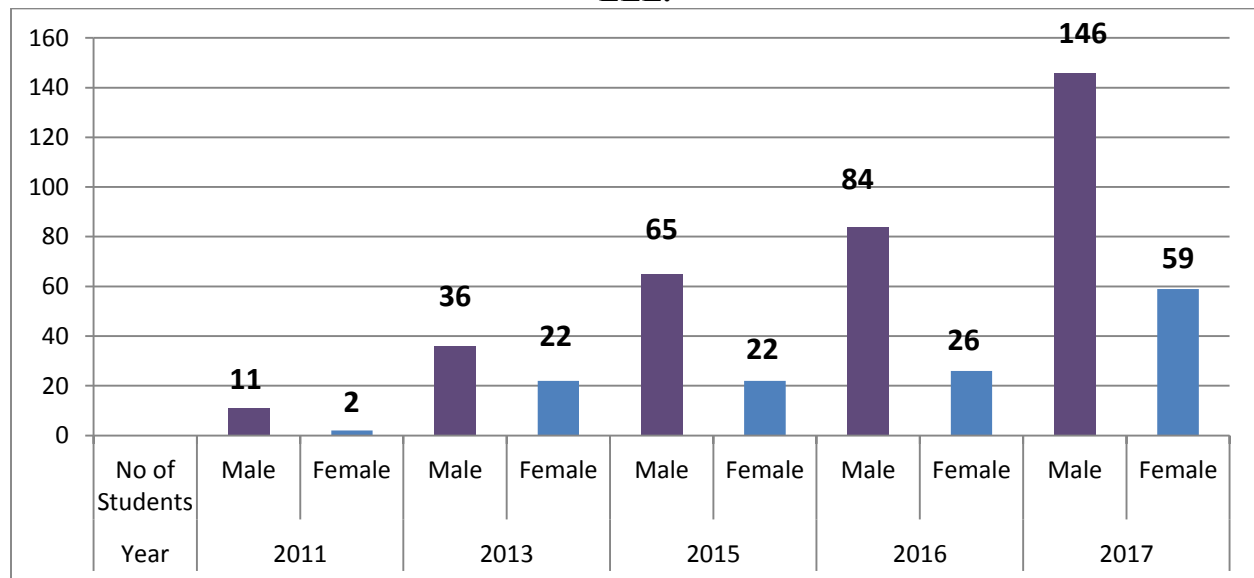
The Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE) contains devoted faculty members and researchers who can guide students well enough to train up with the aid of modern lab facilities. After graduating students should be able to solve any type of challenges regarding these, it may be either of any organizational problem or a social one [33].

Table 6.4: Number of male and female graduates in different years in EEE.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|------|
| | 2011 | Male |
| | Female | 02 |
| 2013 | Male | 36 |
| | Female | 22 |
| 2015 | Male | 65 |
| | Female | 22 |
| 2016 | Male | 84 |
| | Female | 26 |
| 2017 | Male | 146 |
| | Female | 59 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.4: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in EEE.



6.2.5 Overview of department of Architecture (ARC)

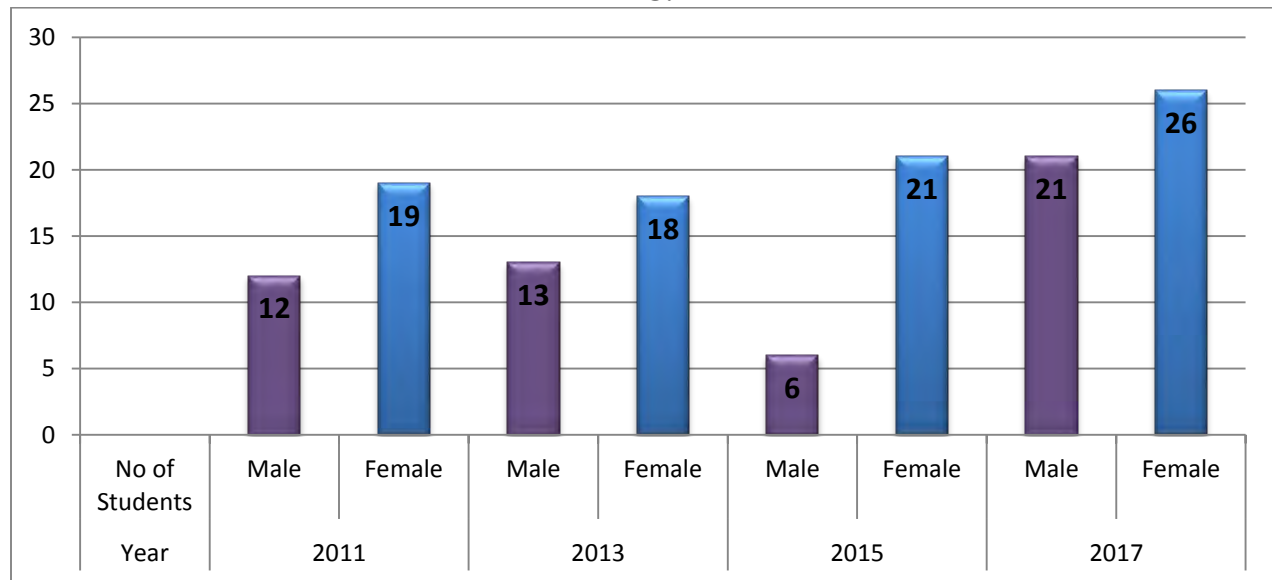
The department of Architecture builds architects and planners for the future with enough skills and expertise. The department ensures their quality to be the best locally and globally even in overseas [30].

Table 6.5: Number of male and female graduates in different years in ARC.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 12 |
| | Female | 19 |
| 2013 | Male | 13 |
| | Female | 18 |
| 2015 | Male | 06 |
| | Female | 21 |
| 2017 | Male | 21 |
| | Female | 26 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.5: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in ARC.



6.2.6 Overview of department of English and Humanities (ENH)

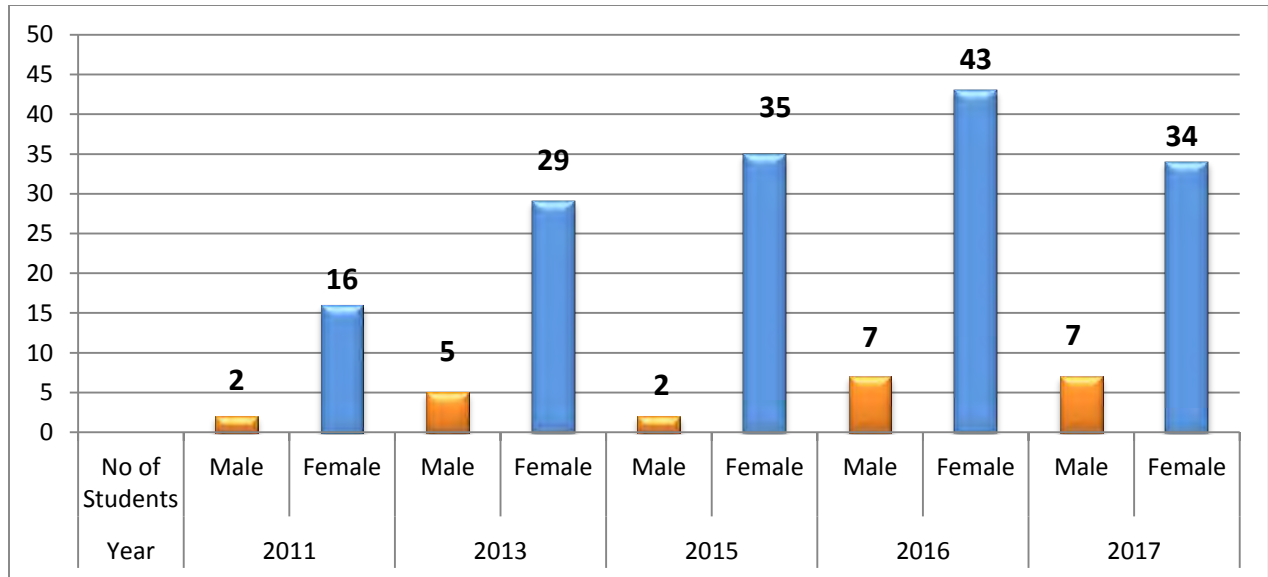
The Department of English and Humanities targets students who can adapt to intense thinking and prepares them into achieving good skills of reading and writing [34].

Table 6.6: Number of male and female graduates in different years in ENH.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 02 |
| | Female | 16 |
| 2013 | Male | 05 |
| | Female | 29 |
| 2015 | Male | 02 |
| | Female | 35 |
| 2016 | Male | 07 |
| | Female | 43 |
| 2017 | Male | 07 |
| | Female | 34 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.6: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in ENH.



6.2.7 Overview of department of Economics and Social Science (ESS)

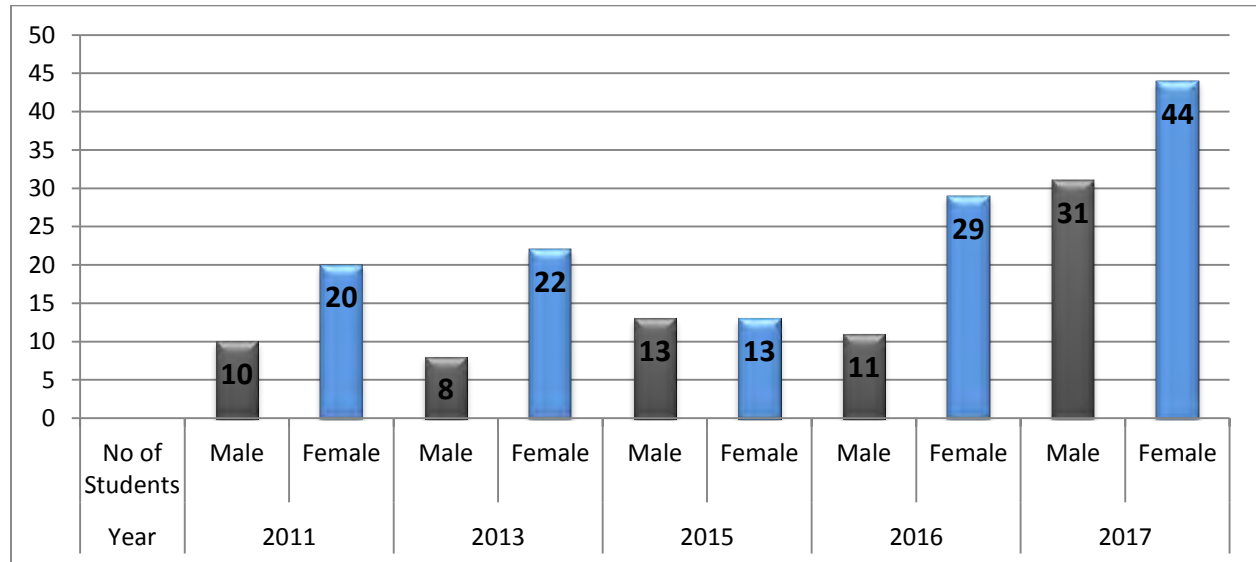
The undergraduate and graduate economic programs are offered by an exceptionally qualified and committed expert faculty members and experts inside the division, contributed moreover by workforce and specialists from different universities or establishments from home and overseas [32].

Table 6.7: Number of male and female graduates in different years in ESS.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 10 |
| | Female | 20 |
| 2013 | Male | 08 |
| | Female | 22 |
| 2015 | Male | 13 |
| | Female | 13 |
| 2016 | Male | 11 |
| | Female | 29 |
| 2017 | Male | 31 |
| | Female | 44 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.7: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in ESS.



6.2.8 Overview of department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (MNS)

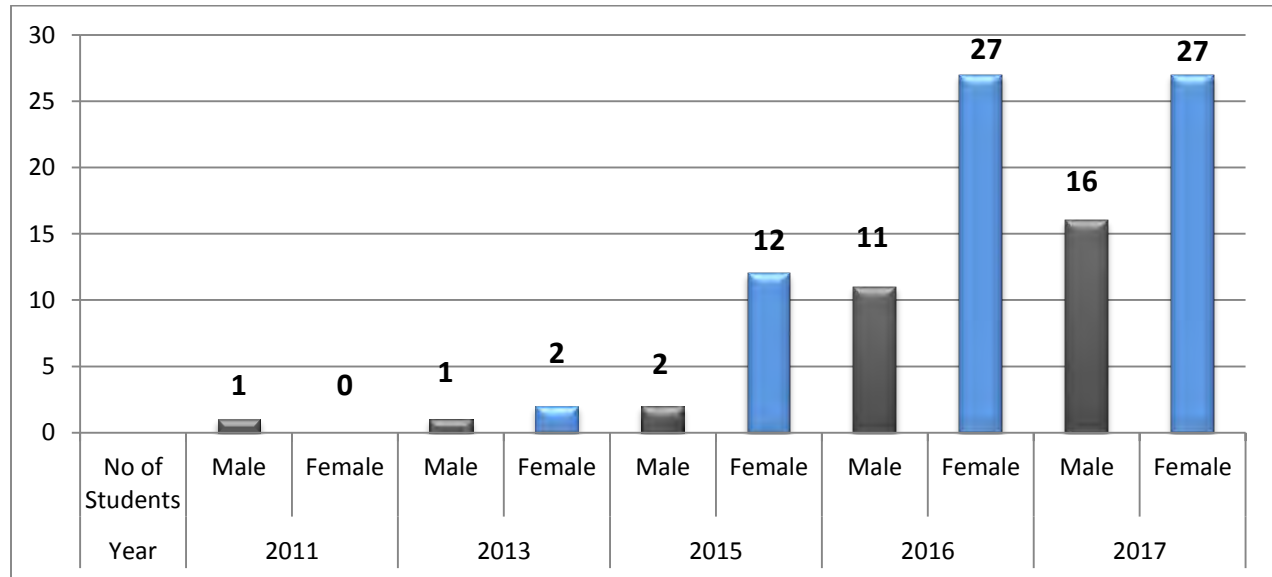
The department emphasizes students to study in applied science subjects such as Mathematics, Physics, Biotechnology and Microbiology. Great lab facilities are provided to give the students practical examples of the beauty of science [36].

Table 6.8: Number of male and female graduates in different years in MNS.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 01 |
| | Female | 0 |
| 2013 | Male | 01 |
| | Female | 02 |
| 2015 | Male | 02 |
| | Female | 12 |
| 2016 | Male | 11 |
| | Female | 27 |
| 2017 | Male | 16 |
| | Female | 27 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.8: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in MNS.



6.2.9 Overview of department of Anthropology

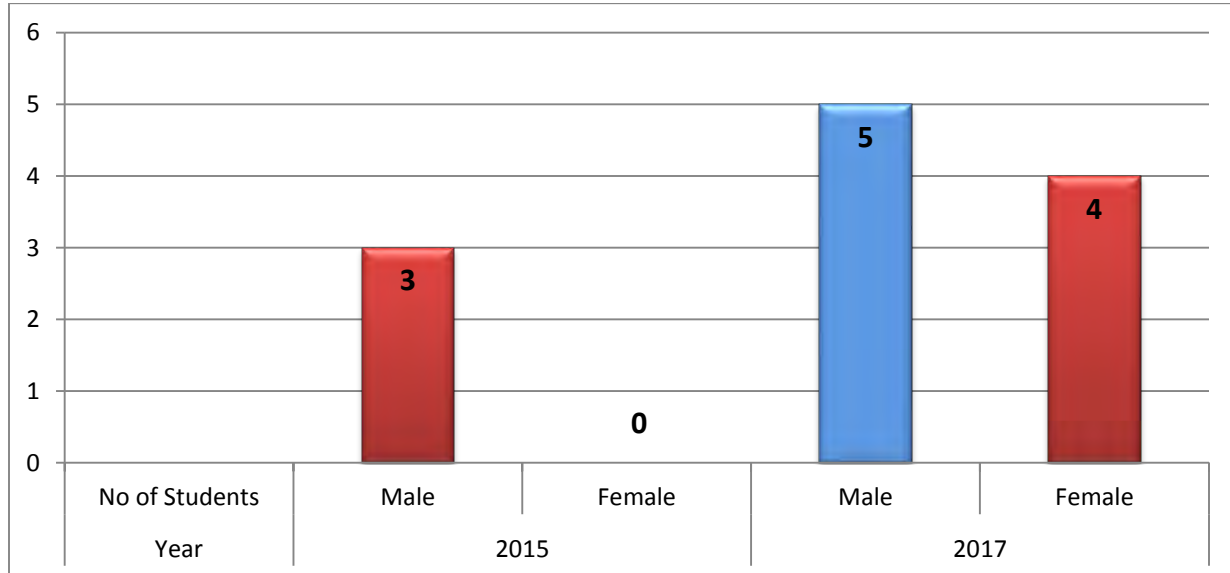
Under the Department of ESS there is also a sub department Anthropology. The study of the department is shown below [32].

Table 6.9: Number of male and female graduates in different years in Anthropology.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2015 | Male | 03 |
| | Female | 00 |
| 2017 | Male | 05 |
| | Female | 04 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.9: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in Anthropology.



6.2.10 Overview of department of Pharmacy (PHR)

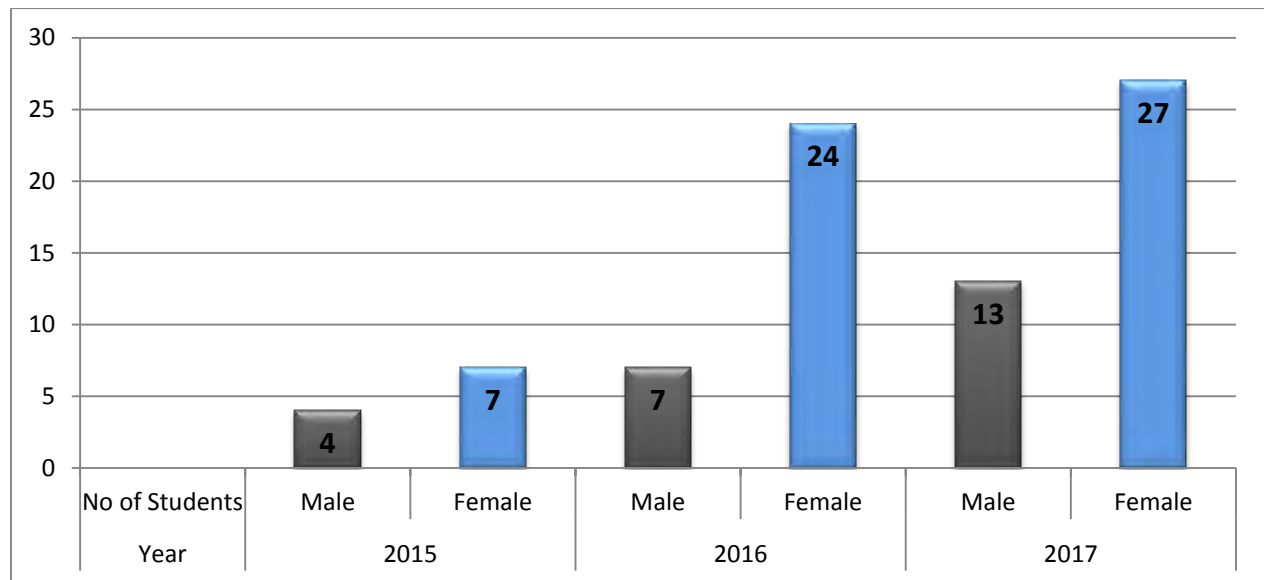
Faculty members are graduates from globally renowned institutions both from native and overseas. They are researching on different fields of pharmaceuticals on a regular basis, let along teaching the students with proper guidance. They also encourage the students in co-curricular activities of the department [37].

Table 6.10: Number of male and female graduates in different years in PHR.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2015 | Male | 04 |
| | Female | 07 |
| 2016 | Male | 07 |
| | Female | 24 |
| 2017 | Male | 13 |
| | Female | 27 |

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Figure 6.10: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in PHR.



6.2.11 Overview of School of Law (SoL)

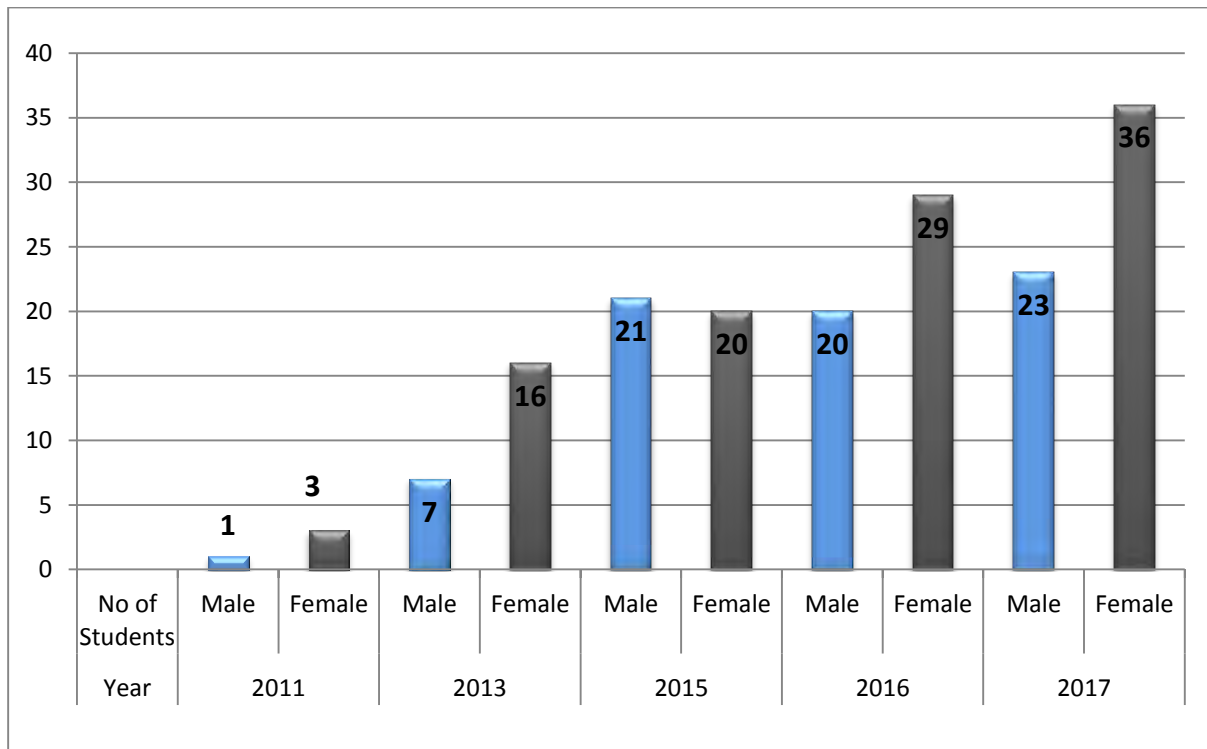
The School of Law at BRAC University offers a platform for students to build professions in law and in the judiciary sectors, which is known as the LL.B. degree [35].

Table 6.11: Number of male and female graduates in different years in SoL.

| Year | No of Students | |
|------|----------------|----|
| 2011 | Male | 01 |
| | Female | 03 |
| 2013 | Male | 07 |
| | Female | 16 |
| 2015 | Male | 21 |
| | Female | 20 |
| 2016 | Male | 20 |
| | Female | 29 |
| 2017 | Male | 23 |
| | Female | 36 |

BRACU Aysha Abed Library (September 2018)

Figure 6.11: Graphical representation of male and female graduates in different years in SoL.



Chapter Seven: Conclusion and Feature Study

7.1 Conclusion

Bangladesh is an over populated country and half of the population is women. By leaving half of the population behind, it is not possible to make the country developed only by half of the male population. Again, this is the era of globalization and to keep up the phase with this era, we need to focus on Science and Technology more and more. Bangladeshi girls are facing many challenges in terms of many sectors. Along with gender, Bangladeshi girls are facing discrimination in terms of religion, cast, regions, cultures, appearance and so on. They are mainly judged by their other identities rather than their skills and talents. But the scenario is changing day by day.

After vigorous surveys and researches we can have a good idea about the present time, i.e., more women are showing interests in STEM compared to the past which are elaborated both by percentages and graphically. We can see that the number of women for technological fields are increasing, not may be rapidly but has a constant gain in the slope and through WAEPA we have a better idea that women emphasis on STEM is affecting and is having a good response all over.

7.2 Feature Study:

The signs of the increasing rate in women are a great development issue for any nation. Especially for a third world country like Bangladesh it is a blessing. The turn of events of this sector explains that women are also being involved and are a part of the reason of development since only depending on men force may have limitations which may effect in any development insights. We need more setups for encouraging women to fulfill their dreams and awareness meet ups are necessary to remove any barriers that are put up to their goals. Any type of encouragement in STEM is welcomed to the society for a brighter future ahead.

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