

# Young Woman Education and Imminent Impacts: A Case Study of Bangladesh

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**ABSTRACT:** It's a typical wonder that poor and landless families in Bangladesh ordinarily see no compelling reason to teach their young ladies. Indeed, even where school charges are postponed, practice books, pencils, and school garments cost cash, and young ladies are particularly expected to really focus on kin and do other family errands. Specialists have thought that it was feasible to get young ladies to class by adjusting training to the conditions of neediness as opposed to requiring families and understudies to conform to the regular guidelines of elementary school. This examination investigates young ladies' school interest, progress, obstructions and future in Bangladesh. In spite of the fact that there are a couple and a successful female allowance programs that offers monetary help to the unprivileged females however a major number is still out of the circle. To reveal the principal determinants of young ladies' support, information is gathered from interviews with instructors, guardians, young lady understudies and out-of-school young ladies from schools from towns and towns in Bangladesh. Meetings uncover the significance of financial condition and private coaching to understanding why a few young ladies stay in school and others don't. I use talk with reactions and instructive information to investigate four arrangement alternatives dependent on their effects on access, learning accomplishments, school upgrades, monetary supportability and partners' reaction. Young lady's schooling gets the first concern as over 70% of selected youngsters are female.

**Keywords:** Education Quality, unprivileged females, Satisfaction, Responsiveness, Reliability, Tangibles

## I. INTRODUCTION

One of Bangladesh's most huge accomplishments in recent years is closing the

gender gap and sending girls back to school. No doubt, education is fundamental for enabling girls and for shutting the hole among ladies and men in regard of financial freedoms; it can lessen disparities dependent on gender and change the chronicled tradition of impediment looked by women (United Nations, 2010). It is vital to know the situation with female education who are nearly 50% of our populace. Subsequently, no country can gain genuine headway keeping a full 50% of its populace in obscurity. Without the help of the women race, the advancement of the country is beyond the realm of imagination. Educated and trained women are sure to put more in their kids and add to the government assistance of the future. Training fosters abilities and capabilities that are vital to human turn of events and improved personal satisfaction, carrying wide-going advantages to the two people and social orders. Putting resources into girl's schooling specifically delivers uncommonly high friendly and monetary returns. "The surest method to hold a group down is to instruct the men and disregard the ladies. On the off chance that you instruct a man you just teach an individual, however on the off chance that you teach a lady you teach a family (Tembon and Fort, 2008).

## Importance of girl's education

On the global perspective, enrolment of girls is increasing across all over the world. Outstanding gains have been registered in several less developed regions of the world, particularly Africa and South-Central Asia. Gender differences in primary, secondary and tertiary participation are apparent throughout the world, with women in the fields of education (United Nations, 2010). In some Western countries, women have surpassed men at many levels of education. For example, in the United States in 2005-06, women earned 62% of

Associate's degrees, 58% of Bachelor's degrees, 60% of Master's degrees, and 50% of Doctorates (NCES: Digest of Education Statistics, 2013).

To look back to statistical data, in such developing overpopulated country like Bangladesh, the literacy rate is not satisfactory at all. Though, the number of female citizens is almost equal to that of the male citizens, but unfortunately only a very small portion (38%) of female is literate. This gives an intuition towards more degeneration of the society day by day. But we cannot let it happen. That's why we have grown in ourselves the perception that our women should be educated if we want to make the next generation better and progressive. And at the same time, we have observed a few effective initiatives from our government. New projects have been launched on fostering 'Female Education' which has shown a great success nationwide. For example, allowances, stipend, and free education facilities have inspired many poor parents to send their daughters for studying. As a result, the number of female students is going high. And this is not the end; we have to train and develop female citizens for a strong new generation. And that is only possible if we can develop half of the population who are female.

There is no forswearing of the way that there are such countless advantages of teaching ladies. Exploration shows the social and private re-visitations of ladies' schooling to be generous; better-taught ladies have been appeared to have higher salaries and less, better constantly instructed youngsters. There is a big proof from agricultural countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia upholds the significance of closing the gaps in education to propel a large group of improvement objectives. Girl's schooling contributes to nutrition improvement, poverty alleviation and establishes women centric rights. Training and guidance additionally improve women's own wellbeing results and future, their capacity to impact family choices and their probability of taking part in formal paid work. So solid are the advantages that numerous specialists are persuaded that interest in the training of young ladies likely could be the best yield speculation accessible in the creating scene.

At present about half (49.94%) of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh is women (BBS, 2011). Thus, equivalent support of ladies in both social and financial advancement is important. Yet, because of social requirements, age-old custom, ignorance, absence of suitable business openings, an enormous segment of ladies can't coordinate in standard of public turn of events. Consequently, on the off chance that we need to

remember ladies for the standard of public turn of events, we should give quality training to all ladies. According to experts, training and education can guide girls to rise up their wages by 5 to 15 percent where it's applicable on men in the range of 4 and 8 percent. Then again, the profits of auxiliary training are 15 to 25 percent higher for ladies than men in Thailand, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire (Chaaban and Cunningham, 2011)

The significance of training for the progression of ladies had been featured in the Beijing Platform for Action, wherein it had been distinguished as one of 12 basic spaces of concern and asserted as integral for sex correspondence and ladies' strengthening (Chaaban and Cunningham, 2011). Moreover, Bangladesh government has received the six EFA objectives and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), where objective 5 of EFA is Achieve sexual orientation equality and objective 3 of MDG is Promote sex uniformity and enable ladies (Maleque, Begum, Islam and Riyad, 2012).

This infers the equivalent chances for man and ladies in each circle particularly in instruction area (UNESCO, 2000). Moreover, the constitution of Bangladesh guaranteed the privilege of ladies through article-10: "Interest of ladies in public life" and article-19: "Value of chance" to eliminate social and monetary imbalance among man and ladies (Maleque et al, 2012).

### **Population of Bangladesh and male-female ration:**

People's Republic of Bangladesh arose as an independent and sovereign country in 1971. It is one of the biggest deltas of the world with a complete space of 147,570 sq. km. Bangladesh has a populace about 158.90million (as on 1st July, 2015) making it one of the thickly populated nations on the planet. The sex proportion which mirrors the distinction in number among ladies and men (M/F\*100) is 100.30 in 2015. Bangladesh is the eighth-most crowded country on the planet, with a populace surpassing 163 million individuals, in a space of 148,460 square kilometers (57,320 sq mi), making it quite possibly the most thickly populated nations on the planet. Bangladesh shares land borders with India toward the west, north, and east, Myanmar toward the southeast, and the Bay of Bengal toward the south.

The age sex creation of populace is depicted in table 1.1. The age dissemination shows that short of what 33% of the populace (30.80%) is less than 15 years old. Individuals matured 65 years and over establish 5.10 percent of the all-out populace

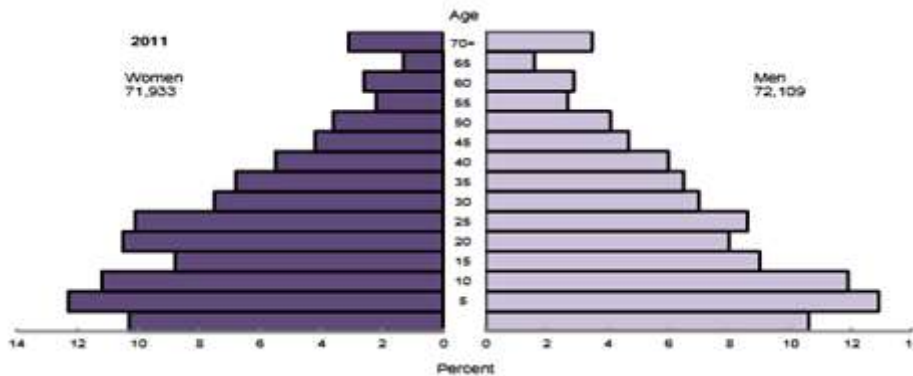
**Table 1.1: Percentage and sex distribution of Bangladesh population by age, 2011**

Age group	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	10.3	10.6	49.3	50.7
5-9	12.3	12.9	48.8	51.2
10-14	11.2	11.9	48.5	51.5
15-19	8.8	9.0	49.4	50.6
20-24	10.5	8.0	56.8	43.2
25-29	10.1	8.6	54.0	46.0
30-34	7.5	7.0	51.7	48.3
35-39	6.8	6.5	51.1	48.9
40-44	5.5	6.0	47.8	52.2
45-49	4.2	4.7	47.2	52.8
50-54	3.6	4.1	46.8	53.2
55-59	2.2	2.7	44.9	55.1
60-64	2.6	2.9	47.3	52.7
65-69	1.3	1.6	44.8	55.2
70+	3.1	3.5	47.0	53.0
<15	30.2	31.3	49.1	50.9
15-64	65.5	63.6	50.7	49.3
65+	4.3	5.1	45.7	54.3
Total	100.0	100.0		
Total (in million)	7.19	7.21		

Source: Population and Housing census, 2011

The age-sex structure of the population by 5-year age groups is displayed by the population pyramid in the next figure

**Figure 1.1: Age-sex structure of the population by 5 year age groups, in percent, 2011**



Source: Population and Housing census, 2011, BBS

### Education system in Bangladesh

The instruction arrangement of Bangladesh is for the most part partitioned into three levels (i) Primary (Grade 1 to 5) (ii) Secondary (grade 6 to 12) and (iii) Higher Secondary. Other than there are some private foundations giving English medium instruction. They offer 'O' level and 'A' level courses. The age for entering essential schooling is long term where lower auxiliary, optional and upper auxiliary is 11-13, 14-15, 16-17 years individually. The most elevated distribution in the public financial plan for

schooling uncovered that Government of Bangladesh is a lot of sharp for HR and improvement through training. Bangladesh has additionally Madrasa arrangement of instruction which stresses on Arabic medium Islam-based schooling. The framework is managed by the Madrasa Board of the country.

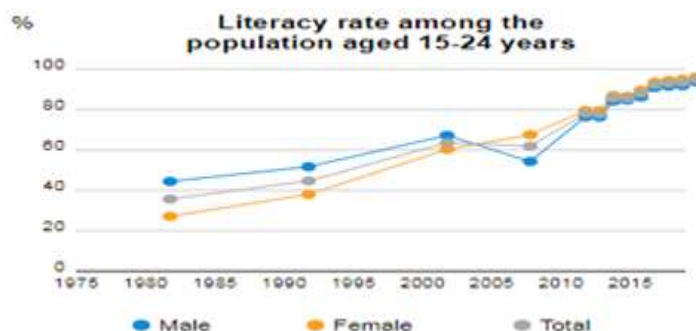
Primary level instruction is given under two significant institutional plans (stream)- general and madrasa, while auxiliary schooling has three significant streams: general, specialized professional and madrasa. Advanced education,

moreover, has 3 streams: general (comprehensive of unadulterated and applied science, expressions, business and sociology), madrasa and innovation training.

Innovation schooling in its turn incorporates farming, designing, clinical, material,

cowhide innovation and ICT. Madrasas utilitarian corresponding to the three significant stages, have comparable center courses as in the overall stream (essential, auxiliary and post-optional) yet have extra accentuation on strict investigations.

**Figure 2.1: Literacy rate among the population aged 15-24**



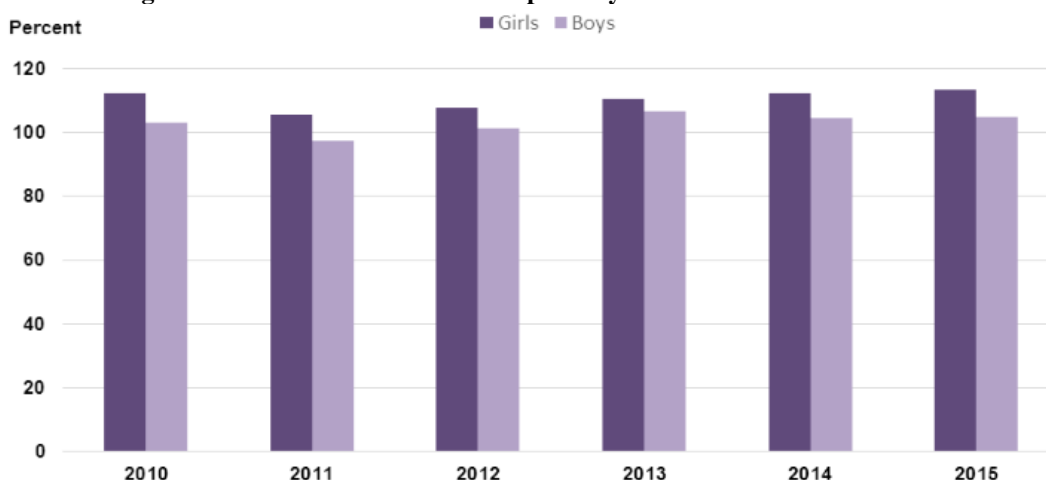
Source: UNESCO, Sustainable Development Goals

**Participation rate**

From 2010 to 2015, the gross enrolment pace of girl’s was higher than young men. This estimation alludes to the complete enrolment of understudies in an evaluation or level of instruction, paying little mind to age, communicated as level of the comparing qualified authority age – bunch populace in a given school year. It very well may be worth clarified that for

net enrolment the rate would be more than 100 due to the enlisted understudies can be more established than the qualified age for that bunch. Notwithstanding, for young ladies the enrolment rate expanded from 112.4 percent to 113.4 percent over the referenced period. Then again, for young men it expanded from 103.2 percent to 105.0 percent from 2010 to 2015.

**Figure 3.1: Gross enrolment rate in primary education from 2010-2015**



Source: BANBIES report 2015

The general net enrolment rate has expanded from 2010 to 2015. This estimation alludes to the quantity of understudies selected the authority age – bunch communicated as a level of the all outpopulace in that age bunch. In 2010, the

net enrolment rate for young men and young ladies was 92.2 percent and 97.6 percent and it came to 97.1 percent and 98.8 percent separately in 2015

Bangladesh has topped the ‘Gender Gap Index’ as far as narrowing the gap in the primary

and secondary schooling. In primary and secondary schools, females captured 51 and 53 percent of the classroom. Support of young ladies in elementary schools is expanding as their general enlistment rose from 57% in 2008 to 95.4 percent in 2017. As indicated by information of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the proficiency rate for ladies matured between 15 to 24 years has expanded to 69.90 percent in 2016, up from 43.74 percent in 2007. Albeit the current proportion of ladies in advanced education is 33%, female understudies in top government clinical universities have dwarfed the young men in the previous few years. As per official measurements, female understudies make up around 60% of enlisted clinical understudies. In the 2013-14 meeting, 1,602 female understudies were taken a crack at 23 government clinical schools contrasted with 1,135 male understudies. Likewise, a larger number of ladies moved on from clinical schools than men

#### **Dropout rate**

Dropout understudies are characterized as who leave the predefined level without finishing their investigation period. Dropout implies an individual who has deserted a course of study or who has dismissed traditional society to seek after an elective way of life. A couple of years back the dropout rate at essential and auxiliary schooling was critical

An astounding 42 percent of female students who were admitted in grade-VI, drop out prior to finishing the secondary level, as per a draft report arranged by the public authority. Young lady's dropout rate is higher than that of young men, whose 33.43 percent ceased school a year ago, says the report. In any case, the general dropout at auxiliary level has slowly been declining since 2008 when the rate was an amazing 61.38 percent. The rate boiled down to 37.81 percent a year ago from 38.3 percent the earlier year.

In the essential schooling level dropout is regular among the young men and young ladies. In any case, a critical dropout rate has been seen among the young lady understudies from the auxiliary schools to tertiary levels. In any case, 23% young ladies exited at class VIII and 20 presents at class X (Khan, et. al, 2014). In any case, dropout rate is in the declining pattern. Notwithstanding, helpless family utilizes their youngsters for money acquiring exercises to run their family. So, kids can't proceed with instruction appropriately. Also, course books troubles (youngsters/understudy can't peruse the reading material at home without help from others) is one

more justification dropout at school level (Khan and Samadder, 2010).

The normal 31% understudies exited from tertiary schooling level in many created nations (OECD, 2010). In Mexico, New Zealand, Sweden and United States, in excess of 40% understudies (at tertiary level) have been exited without having in any event a first degree (Honors) while in Belgium, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Spain and the Russian Federation, the dropout rate is under 25% (OECD, 2010). In USA, the pace of full-time understudies at four-year establishments who complete a four-year college education in four years is just 37.9 percent, and the consummation rate inside six years is just 58.3 percent (Velez, 2014). Yet, from one side of the planet to the other, including US has gained moderate headway towards expanding school section in the course of recent many years. Indeed, in Bangladesh, there are 94 private colleges and 38 state funded colleges alongside 3,756 subsidiary schools and foundations as of now. The absolute number of understudies joined up with those organizations at tertiary switch is 20,20,549 in state funded colleges and 3,28,736 in private colleges (UGC, 2013)

#### **Reasons for dropout:**

In initial stages of schooling, the dropout rate is almost close between the young ladies' and young men's nevertheless it changes in higher secondary and tertiary level. Indeed, young ladies' dropout rate is more than the young men's in secondary level, yet the circumstance is the other way around at tertiary levels. Nonetheless, the vast majority of the female understudies have been exited from tertiary schooling for some causes, for example, absence of adequate number female instructor, absence of self-assuredness preparing for female understudies, absence of college and office selection of understudies, absence of direction and guiding assistance, and educators' gender affectability in the homeroom. Moreover, some different causes are found for dropout like ominous climate condition, absence of sufficient offices, absence important to learn, home affliction, feeble scholarly foundation, helpless time the executives, uneasiness, educators' strategy for instructing, instructors' assessment method, financial issue, issues identified with pregnancy, inappropriate behavior, helpless investigation propensity and absence of help from instructors tracked down that out of 18 female dropouts, 14 have been dropout because of marriage. An investigation done by Maleque, A, Begum, M, Islam, F., & Riyad, S. (2012) affirms the overall perspectives about the primary purposes behind

dropout as being neediness and destitution related variables. There is likewise unanimity about higher dropout among young lady understudies in provincial Bangladesh, affirming winning perspectives about early marriage of young ladies, family part of young ladies throughout everyday life and absence of acknowledgment for the need of training. Notwithstanding, absence of good example of female assistance holders including female instructor at tertiary level is another reason for female dropout in our country. Female understudies don't think out about our conventional parts for female in our general public as a sister, mother, housewife and so on In Bangladesh, just 20% ladies are functioning as an educator in essential, optional and higher auxiliary levels. 30.45 percent educators are female at the private colleges and 18.52 percent female instructor serving at state funded colleges in Bangladesh (BANBEIS, 2011). The unpleasant truth is other than the position like associate educator at grade school or medical attendant at emergency clinic, discovering a young lady at dependable position, is actually quite uncommon in our country. Moreover, for the male understudies, the vast majority of them have exited just for inability to pass in the assessment. Understudies' legislative issues, subject change, friendly connection, unacceptable showing learning, chronic drug use, absence of cognizance, family issue, financial issue, medical issue, mind channel, low maintenance/everyday work and coincidental/abrupt passing/self destruction (understudy/relative) are a few causes also [MOPME (2013)]

The explanations behind exiting are many. Beginning of pubescence coming about into commitment and marriage, family errands essentially taking care of kids, monetary emergency at home are normal explanations behind high dropout rate among young ladies. For young men, the fundamental purposes behind exiting are monetary emergency, failure to give great outcomes in the school assessments and this should be beneficial and add to the family pay [Maleque, A, Begum, M., Islam, F., & Riyad, S. (2012)]. Security and transportation issues are likewise responsible for expanding or diminishing the dropout rates. Tertiary instruction delivers the stage for innovative work which create outer economies and efficiency upgrades in the economy through fortifying human resources in a country. The exhibition of Bangladesh in tertiary instruction to make a compelling human resource isn't good. The fundamental purpose for this unacceptable exhibition in tertiary instruction in Bangladesh is

credited to the shortfall of value tutoring in foundations delivering advanced education (Chaaban, J. & Cunningham, W. (2011)

For studentship or a superior job, an enormous number of standard understudies' fly-away to created countries from the immature nations like Bangladesh. In 2009, practically 3.7 million tertiary understudies were enlisted outside their nation of citizenship. In diving request, Australia, the United Kingdom, Austria, Switzerland and New Zealand have the most elevated rates of global understudies among their tertiary enrolments. In total terms, the biggest quantities of worldwide understudies are from China, India and Korea. Asian understudies address 52% of unfamiliar understudies enlisted around the world (OECD, 2012). Notwithstanding, mind channel is one more reason for dropout at tertiary level in Bangladesh.

About 37.5 percent understudies' dropout in MBA program at IBA because of their administration, furthermore, 30% understudies at BBA program dropout because of pressing factor of study. ASA University, Bangladesh, a private college having 17.68 percent dropout rate where most noteworthy dropouts identified with scholarly issue. Indeed, around 74% of understudies fallen into monetary emergency soon after getting affirmation at the college (DSHE 2013).

An unpredictable stream of instruction in Bangladesh is another reason for dropout as the understudies become befuddled in conversation making in regards to their tutoring. There are bunches of branches and sub-parts of schooling here. Understudies invest a gigantic energy to choose his way and computing the future worth or market interest of his/her schooling. Bangla medium, English medium (two sorts), Arabic medium (two sorts, one is government affirmed), professional, business, expressive arts and so forth are not many instances of them (Appendix A). As indicated by UGC there are four significant floods of advanced education that are offered by various public and private foundations in Bangladesh: (i) General training; (ii) Science, innovation and designing instruction; (iii) Agriculture schooling; (iv) Medical training (The World Bank, 2009).

By and large advanced education incorporates public, private and worldwide colleges, organization of innovation, various universities (expressions, medication, horticulture, material, calfskin, instructor preparing, and so forth), degree schools, and expert schools give two years, three years, four years (Honors), four to five years proficient degrees with other short courses (Diploma), a two years (least) M.Phil. And then, a

three years (least) Ph.D. degree. The Institute of Marine Technology and Technical Training Center run by service of labor, and Agriculture Training Institute run by the Ministry of Agriculture. Yet, all the assessment and affirmation has been directed by the Technical Education Board and the board has full scholarly control generally professional and specialized foundations.

### **Barriers for girl's education**

In Bangladesh (in country puts generally), an enormous number of individuals live under neediness line that likewise affects young ladies' instructive achievement. The current examination found that for financial reasons, a decent number of guardians were viewed as young ladies' instruction as a misuse of assets. It was discovered that young ladies are dealt with just for regenerative and family undertakings inside the family limits. A decent number of members from socio-monetarily in reverse families communicated that helpless economic wellbeing and conventional culture were the significant components to young ladies' instructive achievement.

At that point we likewise see that religion has delegated as a huge deterrent to the young lady's advancement. Moderate strict heads of customary rustic culture accept that when ladies become instructed, they become ill bred and at this point don't hold fast to male strength. To be unmistakable, for the sake of religion, a piece of the customary society needs to restrict ladies to a nutshell. They likewise fault that 'progress of ladies' is crumble strict amicability.

Another hindrance is the distance to class. At the point when young ladies walk a significant distance to show up at the school, guardians frequently feel stressed over their young lady's wellbeing. This is on the grounds that savagery can occur on such streets. Therefore, the young ladies are kept at home. There is additionally the issue of brutality at school that is developing at a higher speed. After arriving at school, young ladies may confront different types of maltreatment on account of their companions, instructors, and seniors. On the off chance that guardians get some answers concerning this interruption, they will probably not have any desire to send their young ladies to class. Climate change, rainstorm downpour, flood and other normal disasters additionally influence them.

Marriage and pregnancy are likewise a significant explanation. At the point when untimely young ladies are offered, they are strongly taken out from every instructive action and are urged to zero in on their spouses' homes. These young ladies are later on debilitate to go to class on the grounds

that evidently, nobody would be gone out and furthermore for the disgrace that would encompass because of going to class after marriage.

## **II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The examination has been concluded dependent on quantitative exploration strategy. It is likewise a work area-based exploration. The optional information has gathered from various sorts of sources, for example, Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), Ministry of Education, Directory of Primary and Mass Education, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS), World Bank(WB), UNESCO and various kinds of instructive program and tasks and so on. So far, this investigation has been led dependent on archive examinations. The female instruction stream has been chosen purposively as an example of the examination. Construction perception and report investigations have utilized as information assortment instruments. At last, the gathered information has been examined through clear measurable investigations.

### **Girl's employability, a changing progress**

At present about half (49.94%) of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh's ladies (BBS, 2011). Thus, equivalent cooperation of ladies in both social and monetary improvement is important. However, because of social imperatives, age-old custom, ignorance, absence of fitting work openings, a huge bit of ladies can't incorporate in standard of public turn of events (Rahman, 1999). Consequently, on the off chance that we need to remember ladies for the standard of public turn of events; we should give quality instruction to all ladies. With proper education and training, the impact of schooling on normal wages appraises that essential training builds young ladies' income by 5 to 15 percent over their lifetimes, while young men experience a rate of return somewhere in the range of 4 and 8 percent. On the other hand, the profits of optional training are 15 to 25 percent higher for ladies than men in Thailand, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire (Chaaban and Cunningham, 2011)

As of late, ladies in Bangladesh have additionally gained immense headway as far as investment in the workforce. Contrasted with four percent in 1974, female support in the workforce has expanded to 36.3 percent in 2017. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Labor Force Survey (2016-17) showed that 20 million ladies were in the workforce who contributed effectively to various financial areas that have changed the substance of the economy. Measurements additionally show that workforce interest among

country ladies is a lot higher (37.6 percent) than metropolitan ladies (30.8 percent), and ladies assumed an essential part in development and post-gather activities, overseeing animals, agriculture, fisheries, and so on, consequently improving the financial strength of their families. As of now, around 65% of ladies work in agribusiness, around 22% are in the help area, and 13.32 percent are in industry. Right now, in excess of 60% of fish ranchers in Bangladesh are ladies.

Yet, shockingly, in our general public, the monetary estimation of a lot of ladies' work and their general commitment go for the most part unnoticed and this work stays neglected. Typically, neglected work is considered as "willful work" or viewed as "family commitments". As per an examination by the Center for Policy Dialog (CPD), ladies who do family errands contribute 76.8 percent to the (GDP), however the expense of their work isn't determined in the public economy

The individuals who are more instructed fill in as educators in various instructive organizations. Others serve in government workplaces, medical care area, and so on. The quantity of female doctors, designers, and legal counselors is likewise on the ascent and, of late, an ever-increasing number of ladies have started to be enrolled in military help and in UN peacekeeping tasks. They are dominating in government organization and legal executive too. By and by, there are 1,375,438 government representatives, of whom 26.9 percent are female. As indicated by the World Bank, workforce support of ladies in Bangladesh is a day and a half—higher than the South Asian normal of 35%. Bangladesh is in front of India, where ladies represent 27% of the complete workforce, and Pakistan, where the female workforce support rate is 25%. Specialists say that if Bangladesh keeps focused, female labor force will develop from the current 36% to 82 percent over the course of the following decade, adding 1.8% rate focuses to GDP development every year

We as a whole realize that ladies in the readymade garments (RMG) area contribute massively to the economy and are the foundation of the attire business' labor force. In excess of 80% of our garment laborers are ladies. Ladies with almost no training function as homegrown assistance or as day-workers in the development of streets, spans, structures, and so forth. They additionally work in husking plants, weaving production lines and in various government and non-government workplaces and business associations

#### How to improve the education sector for girls

We need to be focused on the accompanying to reinforce girl's education:

- Initiate 'Female Stipend Program' from youth to graduation. If not payment, full free studentship in any event.
- Higher spending portion for quality training for young ladies
- Accessible advanced education for all
- To build up a greater number of Women College
- Making the streets ok for young ladies to the school
- More arrangement of ladies' instructor
- To guarantee a greater number of ladies strengthening
- Women cordial climate in instruction
- Educating the guardians of a young lady kid to proceed with her investigation
- Stop early marriage
- More openings for moms to restart their schooling
- Establishing exceptional 'Standard's for females in the work area.
- Deployment of STEM Education rather than customary 'Degree/Pass Course' which doesn't give any future benefit
- Improving E-learning stages for young ladies and
- Introducing lady's agreeable moderate innovation

#### III. CONCLUSION:

Bangladesh has strolled far setting up young lady's schooling. Today, young ladies are working in at any point field with benchmark achievement which was impractical even to think ten years prior. However, the excursion needs to cover more streets and expressways as young ladies try to remain on their ground regarding major necessities. Govt. what's more, NGOs are working at their absolute best to address the difficulty of globalization for young ladies. Truth be told, there is no country without guaranteeing female training at all level. In a decade ago different activities have taken for creating female schooling in Bangladesh. In a decade ago, female training has progressively improved at all level from the initial segment of a decade ago to presents. To proceed with this improvement all partner ought to know and underscore to fortify ladies in not-so-distant future.

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