

## Supportive Policy Environment

NSAPR II followed a two-pronged approach for women's advancement to create a society where men and women will have equal opportunities in all spheres of life. Gender is integrated in thematic policy matrices, including a specific one dealing with this issue. There are interventions which create a congenial environment for achieving gender parity in education such as the female students' stipend programs at the primary, secondary and higher education levels, setting up of women's institutes, etc. The National Women's Development Policy (NWDP) of 2008 has suggested reserving one-third of the seats in parliament for women, who are to be elected through direct elections. In addition, there are other interventions for women to empower them and protect them from vulnerability through social protection, eliminating all forms of violence and exploitation, creation of productive employment opportunities for women and establishing an institutional mechanism through the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA).

### At a Glance: Goal 3

Indicator	Base Year 1991	Current Status	Estimate_ 2015	Target 2015	Remark
3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.83	1.08 (2007)		1.0	↑
3.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.08 (2006)		1.0	↑
3.1c Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.37	0.61 (2006)	0.82	1.0	↓
3.4 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	19.1	14.6 (2005)			
3.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	12.7	19.0 (2009)		33.0	

Source: Indicator 3.1 (BANBEIS), Indicators 3.2, 3.3 (Year Book, BBS), Indicators 3.4 (LFS)