## Status of Gender Diversity in STEMM Fields in Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Azra Khanum<br>Tamgha-i-Imtiaz<br>Fellow, Pakistan Academy of Sciences (PAS)<br>27.08.2015



## Basic Information:-

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the East, Iran and Afghanistan on the West and China in the North

Total Area: 881,888 Sq km
Total Population: ~193 million
Female Population: ~ 49.12\%
Female Education: ~ 45\%
Gender Diversity: High

- Though women constitute almost half of the population but women are underutilized talent in Pakistan like many other countries
- The status of women in Pakistan varies considerably across;
- classes, regions and rural urban divide due to uneven socio-economic development and
- and the significant impact of tribal, feudal and capitalist social formation of women life
- The Constitution of Pakistan gives equal rights to men and women. However in practice, women rarely stand at par with their male counterparts which also reflects in STEMM
- Here is a recent data (2014) from of the top ranking university of country in i.e. Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad that gives status of gender diversity in STEM in my country - Figure/Tables
- Now data from one of the top Engineering Universities i.e. University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore


## Literacy Map Pakistan

80\%+ 70\%+ 60\%+
 30\%+ 20\%+

Source: Sample taken from the public domain USGS Digital Raster Graphic file o44072d6.tif for the Stowe, VT quadrangle

## Table 1: BS Degree Program -Spring 2014

| Departments | Male \% | Female \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chemistry | 28.6 | 71.4 |
| Mathematics | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| Pharmacy | 22.6 | 77.4 |
| Physics | 50 | 50 |
| Statistics | 38.9 | 61.1 |

## Table 2: M. Sc. Degree Program - Spring 2014

| Departments | Male \% | Female \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Biological Sciences | 18.5 | 81.5 |
| Chemistry | 20.4 | 79.6 |
| Computer Sciences | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| Electronics | 62.7 | 37.3 |
| Geophysics | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| Mathematics | 28.4 | 71.6 |
| Physics | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| Statistics | 21.3 | 78.7 |

## Table 3: M. Phil Degree Program - Spring 2014

| Departments | Male \% | Female \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Biological Sciences | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Chemistry | 35.8 | 64.2 |
| Computer Sciences | 73.3 | 26.7 |
| Electronics | 67.8 | 32.2 |
| Geophysics | 85.9 | 14.1 |
| Mathematics | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Pharmacy | 50 | 50 |
| Physics | 78 | 22 |
| Statistics | 51.4 | 48.6 |

## Table 4: Ph. D Degree Program - Spring 2014

| Departments | Male \% | Female \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Biological Sciences | 49.4 | 50.6 |
| Chemistry | 61.2 | 38.7 |
| Computer Sciences | 80 | 20 |
| Electronics | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| Geophysics | 93.3 | 6.7 |
| Mathematics | 53.4 | 46.6 |
| Pharmacy | 75 | 25 |
| Physics | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Statistics | 52.6 | 47.4 |

## Table 5: Graduated in 2010 from UET, Lahore

| Programs | Male \% | Female \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bachelor | - | - |
| *M. Sc. In |  |  |
| Electrical Engineering | 87 | 13 |
| Computer Sciences | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| Civil Engineering | 73.3 | 26.7 |
| Transportation Engineering | - | 100 |
| Environmental Engineering | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Chemical Engineering | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| Metallurgical and Material Engineering | 50 | 50 |
| Manufacturing Engineering | 50 | 50 |
| Engineering Management | 80 | 20 |
| Mathematics | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| Physics | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| Chemistry | 27.5 | 72.5 |
| **M. Phil in |  |  |
| Chemistry | 65 | 35 |
| Mathematics | 31.3 | 68.7 |
| Physics | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Ph. D | 90 | $* * * 10$ |
| Total |  |  |

* Only in given Engineering fields. If take in account other fields then female makes only $19 \%$ of total fields ** Non in engineering fields
*** In Computer Sciences not in Engineering fields

Table 6: Discipline wise/Gender wise Ph. Ds in \% (Source: HEC Annual Report 2012-13)

| Scholarships | Gender |  | Disciplines |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Male | Female | Agriculture <br> and <br> Veterinary <br> Sciences | Biological <br> and <br> Medical <br> Sciences | Physical <br> Sciences | Engineering <br> and <br> Technology | Business <br> Education | Social <br> Sciences, <br> Arts and <br> Humanities | Total <br> PhDs |
| Foreign | 86.5 | 13.5 | 11.89 | 12.93 | 34.00 | 27.14 | 4.41 | 9.62 | 1632 |
| Indigenous | 78.9 | 21.1 | 17.90 | 19.47 | 39.82 | 10.17 | 3.47 | 9.15 | 1268 |
| Total | 83.2 | 16.8 | 14.52 | 15.79 | 36.55 | 19.72 | 4.01 | 9.41 | 2900 |

- As far as forth letter of STEMM is concerned, according to top Medical University data i.e. Dow Medical University, Karachi, it has currently 70\% women to 30 percent men enrollment
- Thus women now make up the vast majority of students studying medicine
- A gradual change that's come about after a quota favoring male admittance into medical school was lifted in 1991
- However, this majority does not translate in work force as doctors registered with the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) only 44\% are female and the \% of female specialists is even smaller i.e. only 27
- Now in terms of employment, according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Employment Trends Report 2011, female participation in the workforce has increased from $16.3 \%$ to $24.4 \%$ in the last decade (Tables/Figure)


## Table 7: Education of women working in Pakistan's public sector (Source: PCST Survey 2010-2011)

| Education Category | Male (\%) | Female (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total Manpower | 81.60 | 18.40 |
| MBBS/BDS/Equivalent | 59.94 | 40.06 |
| MD/FRCS/FCPS/MRCS/ <br> Equivalent | 73.02 | 26.28 |
| B. Sc. (Eng.)/B.E/ Equivalent | 79.25 | 20.75 |
| M.E/M. Sc./ Equivalent | 84.97 | 15.03 |
| Others | 90.55 | 09.45 |
| B. Sc./B.A/ Equivalent | 87.27 | 12.73 |
| M.Sc./M.A/ Equivalent | 68.83 | 31.17 |
| M. Phil./ Equivalent | 71.93 | 28.07 |
| Ph. D | 73.33 | 26.67 |

## Percentage of female faculty (headcount) in different fields of Science Source: PCST R\&D Survey 2013-14

|  | Not Specified |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | Natural

- Though women constitute quite less percentage with compare to their male counterpart in STEMM fields but
- Pakistani women scientists/engineers/medical doctors in general do not face conscious discrimination in terms of salary, facilities, study leave and promotions etc.
- Government with strong political will has the capacity to take care of gender diversity in STEMM and advance gender innovation
- This may be supplemented and complemented by Universities, Institutes and Women Organizations
- In brief concerted effort are required from all stakeholders


