

Project report

On

“Women Empowerment in Bangladesh Challenge, Achievement, and Future prospects”



Submitted By
Name: Shrabanti Paul
Batch : 66

Instructed By
Name: Tania Islam
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
University of Barishal

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“Women Empowerment in Bangladesh Challenge ,Achievement , and Future prospects”

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This project is vital as it delves into the multifaceted journey of women's empowerment in Bangladesh, focusing on the challenges, achievements, and future prospects within the country. Bangladesh has made notable strides in women's education, workforce participation, and political involvement. However, barriers such as gender-based violence, limited economic opportunities, and societal norms still impede full empowerment. By examining these issues, the project aims to shed light on the ongoing struggles women face while also celebrating the progress made. It explores the critical role of policy reforms, social change, and education in shaping the future of women's empowerment in Bangladesh. Ultimately, this research is crucial for

informing strategies that will drive further positive change, fostering an environment where women can realize their full potential and contribute meaningfully to the nation's development

1.2 Background

Women's empowerment in Bangladesh has made significant progress over the past few decades, yet challenges persist. Historically, women in Bangladesh faced severe social and economic inequalities. However, thanks to government initiatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and grassroots movements, the situation has improved in many aspects. Education for girls has become a priority, with female literacy rates increasing significantly, and women's participation in the labor force has risen. Politically, Bangladesh is one of the few countries where a woman has served as head of state for multiple terms, and women are actively involved in local and national governance.

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain. Women in rural areas, in particular, still face limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, trafficking, and child marriage, continues to be prevalent, undermining women's autonomy and rights. Additionally, while women have made gains in education, the gender pay gap remains a significant issue, with women often earning less than men for similar work. Looking ahead, the future prospects for women's empowerment in Bangladesh depend on addressing these ongoing challenges. Continued investment in education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for women, along with stronger legal protections against gender-based violence, will be essential. Additionally, fostering a cultural shift that promotes gender equality in both the public and private spheres will help break down the social and cultural barriers that limit women's full participation in society and the economy. With sustained efforts, Bangladesh can build a more inclusive and equitable future for women.

1.3 Objectives

- ❖ Examine the Key Challenges :
- ❖ Assess Achievements and Progress :
- ❖ Identify Gaps in Gender Equality :
- ❖ Explore the Role of Government and NGO ;
- ❖ Highlight Future prospects ;
- ❖ Propose Solutions for Continued Empowerment :
- ❖ Raise Awareness :

1.4 Scope of this Project

The scope of the project "Women Empowerment in Bangladesh: Challenges, Achievements, and Future Prospects" covers a comprehensive analysis of the current status of women in Bangladesh across several critical dimensions. The project aims to explore the challenges that women face, highlight the significant achievements made in recent years, and examine future prospects for further empowerment.

Key aspects of the scope include:

1. **Political Participation:** Analyzing the current level of women's political representation (12% of seats in parliament) and assessing the target of 30% female representation in politics by 2030. This includes exploring barriers women face in politics and the impact of increased representation.
2. **Economic Participation:** Examining women's participation in the workforce, including the current 41% of women in the labor force, and the goal of reaching 50% by 2030. This involves analyzing challenges such as the gender pay gap, limited access to employment opportunities, and the role of women in entrepreneurship and leadership positions.
3. **Child Marriage:** Reviewing the current rate of child marriage (59% of girls are married before 18), understanding the progress made in reducing this rate, and exploring future actions needed to reduce child marriage further (with a target of 45% reduction by 2030).
4. **Health and Education:** Investigating women's access to healthcare and education,

particularly the progress in maternal health, child education, and healthcare services. The project will explore how reducing maternal mortality, increasing female literacy rates, and ensuring equal access to education can contribute to women's overall empowerment.

5. Gender-Based Violence: Addressing the pervasive issue of gender-based violence and outlining the scope for legal reforms and awareness campaigns to reduce violence and provide better support systems for women.

Through these focus areas, the project aims to provide a detailed and data-driven understanding of women's empowerment in Bangladesh, identify areas of improvement, and propose practical solutions to accelerate gender equality in the future.

Chapter 2 : Data Representation

2.1 dataset

Data table are given bellow :

A sample data table comparing empowerment and discrimination between men and women across different aspects of life.

Aspect	Indicator	Men (%)	Women (%)	Gender Gap (%)
Education	Literacy Rate	90	82	8
Employment	Workforce Participation rate	75	50	20
Leadership	Political Representation	70	30	40
Healthcare	Access to Healthcare Facilities	85	75	10
Legal Right	Property Ownership	80	60	20

2.2Image Related to My Topic

2.2.1 Image 1 :



Figure 1 : A

Working Women

2.2.2 Image 2 :



*Figure 2 :
Discrimination of Women*

Chapter 3 : Data Analysis

3.1 Analysis of this data table :

The data presented highlights significant gender disparities across various societal dimensions, with notable gaps in education,

employment, leadership, healthcare, and legal rights.

In **education**, the literacy rate shows an 8% gap between men and women, with men having a higher literacy rate (90%) compared to women (82%). While the gap is relatively smaller in this sector, it still points to a disparity in access to education, particularly for women. When it comes to **employment**, the gender gap is more pronounced. Men have a workforce participation rate of 75%, while women's participation stands at only 50%, resulting in a 20% difference. This suggests that women face greater barriers to entering and remaining in the workforce, which could be due to a variety of factors including societal expectations, family responsibilities, and lack of support systems for working women.

In the area of **leadership**, the gender gap is starkly visible. Men hold 70% of political representation, while women account for just

30%. This 40% gap highlights the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions and decision-making roles, which may reflect broader societal and structural barriers to women's political participation, including gender biases and lack of political empowerment.

Healthcare access shows a smaller gap, with men enjoying 85% access to healthcare facilities compared to women's 75%, resulting in a 10% gap. While this is less severe than in other areas, it still indicates that women may face certain healthcare challenges, potentially tied to issues such as affordability, access to services, or gender-specific health needs that are not fully addressed.

Finally, in the domain of **legal rights**, specifically property ownership, there is a 20% gender gap, with men owning property at a higher rate (80%) than women (60%). This disparity may stem from cultural, legal, or economic factors that limit women's ability

to own property, including discriminatory inheritance laws, unequal access to financial resources, and societal norms.

Overall, the data reveals persistent gender gaps across multiple domains, indicating that women continue to face significant barriers in education, employment, leadership, healthcare, and legal rights. Addressing these disparities requires a multifaceted approach, including policy reforms, societal change, and greater investment in women's empowerment initiatives.

3.1.1 Visualization of Data

3.1.1.1 Empowerment for Men

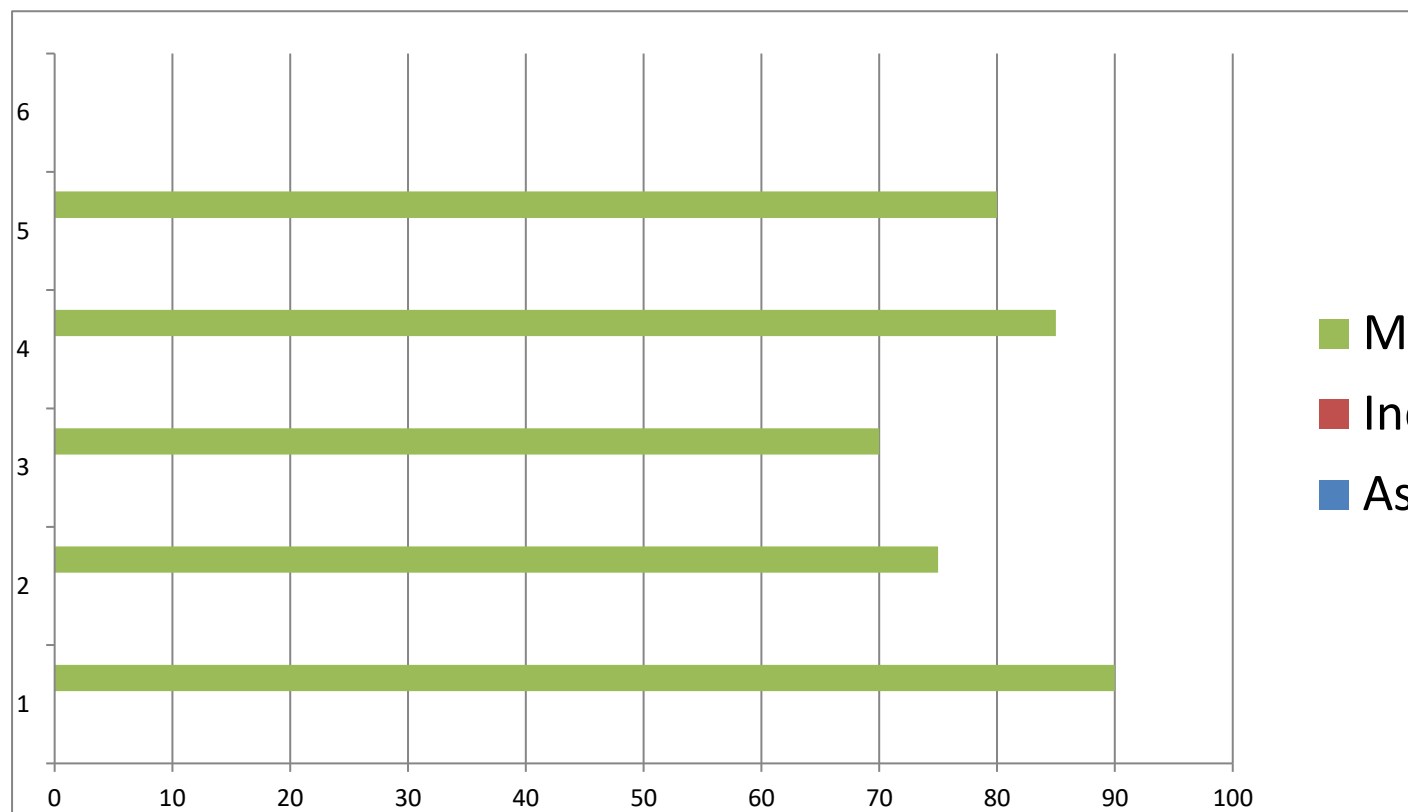


Figure 3 : For Men

3.1.1.2 Empowerment for Women

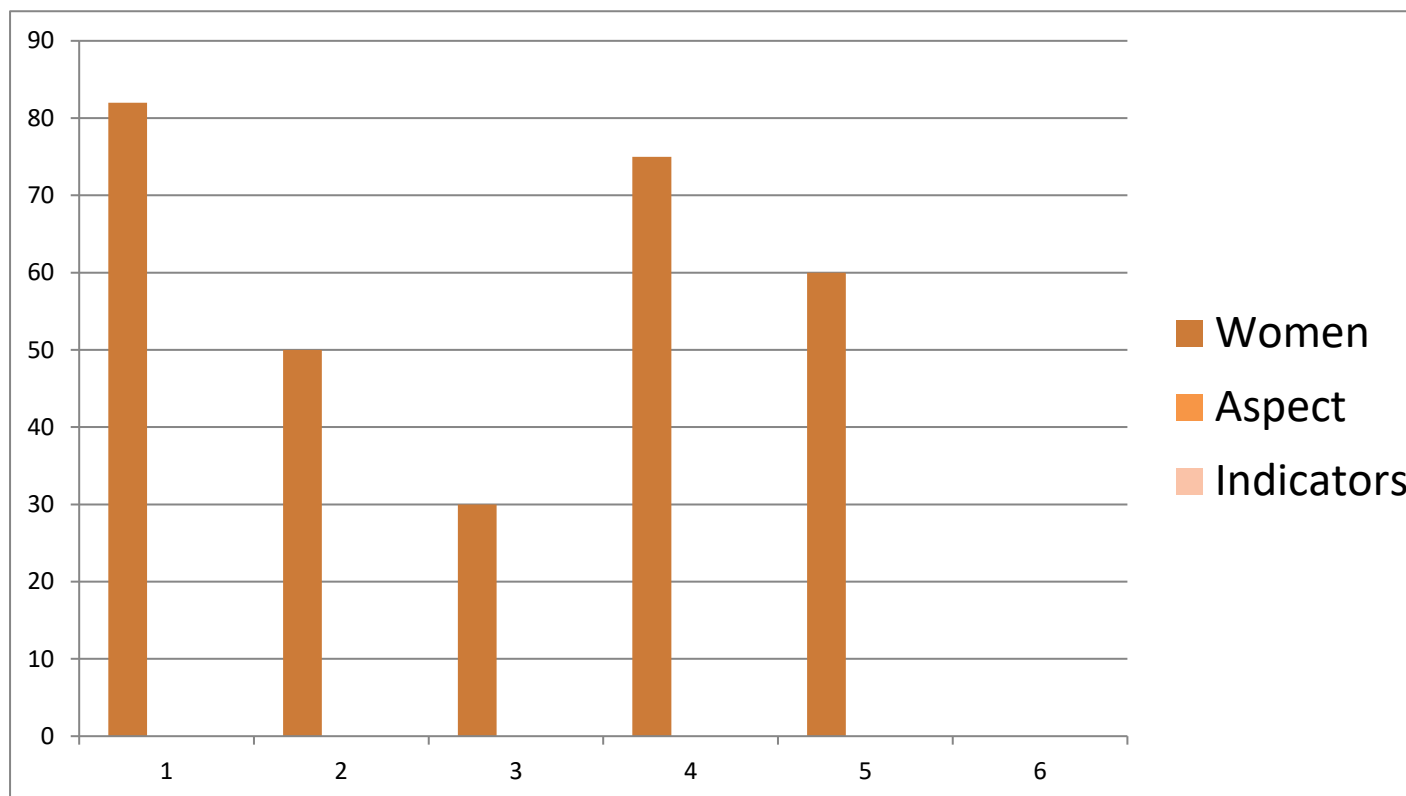


Figure 4 For Women

3.1.1.3 Gender Gap between Men and Women

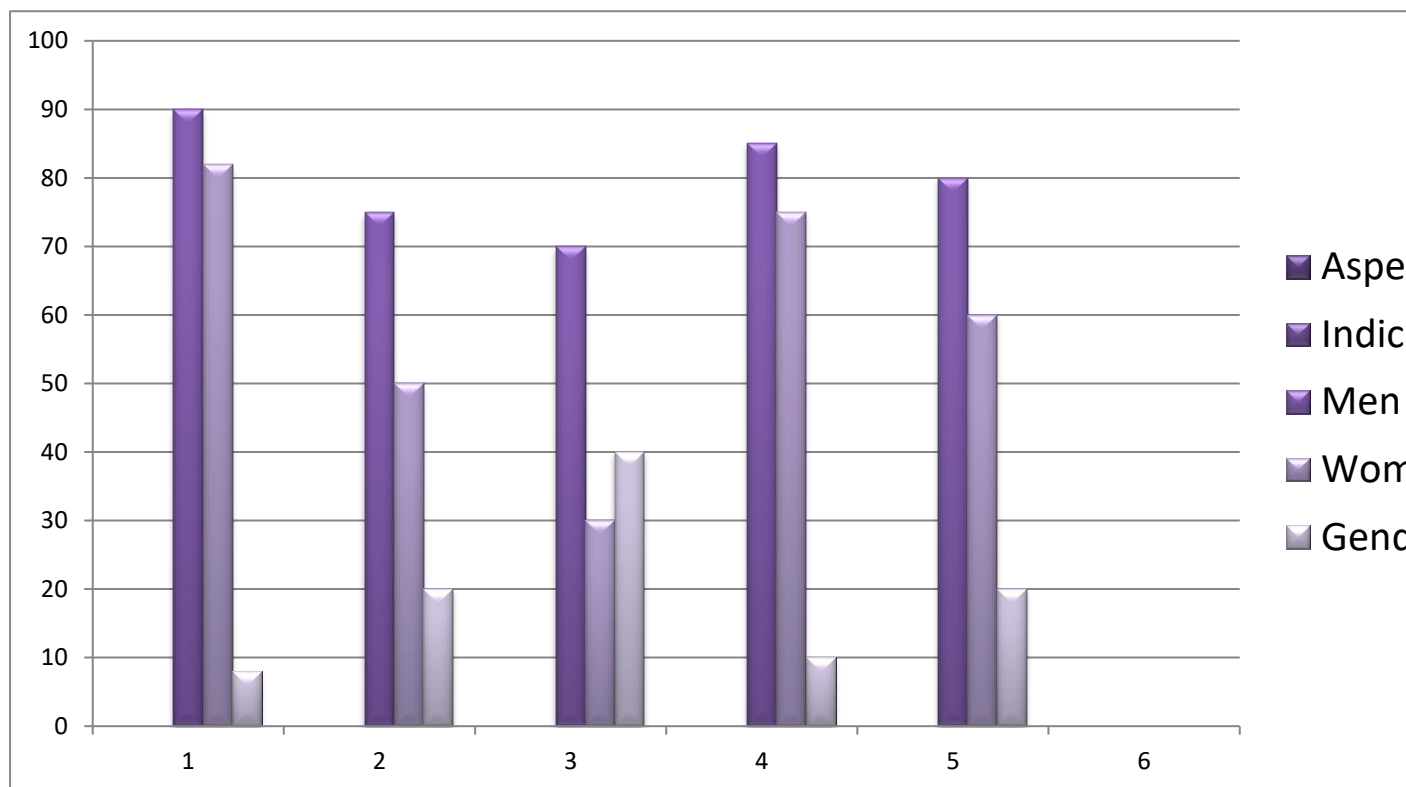


Figure 5 For both Men and Women

3.2 Correlation

The data reveals notable gender disparities across several key aspects of society. In **education**, the gender gap is relatively small, with men achieving a literacy rate of 90% compared to 82% for women, resulting in an

8% difference. This indicates that women have made significant progress in education, though a slight gap still exists. In **employment**, however, the gap widens substantially, with 75% of men participating in the workforce, compared to only 50% of women. This results in a 20% gender gap, highlighting the persistent challenges women face in accessing equal job opportunities. When examining **leadership**, the disparity is even more pronounced. Men hold 70% of political representation, while women account for just 30%, creating a 40% gap. This reflects the significant underrepresentation of women in political roles and leadership positions. In the realm of **healthcare**, the gender gap is smaller, with men having 85% access to healthcare facilities compared to 75% for women, resulting in a 10% gap. While the difference exists, it is less significant than in employment and leadership. Lastly, **legal rights**, specifically property ownership, show a gender gap of 20%, with men at 80% and

women at 60%. This points to ongoing challenges for women in securing equal property rights, which can be influenced by social, cultural, and legal factors.

Overall, while women have made strides in some areas, such as education and healthcare, there are still significant gaps in

3.3 Impact Levels of Pros in Women Empowerment

employment, leadership, and legal rights, which continue to highlight the barriers to gender equality.

Pros	Impact Value (1-10)	Year of Discussion
Increased Economic Growth	9	2022
Improve Educational Stability	8	2021

Enhanced Social Stability	7	2020
Reduction in Poverty	8	2021
Better Health Outcomes	7	2020
Gender Equality	9	2023

3.3.1 Pay Chart of pros

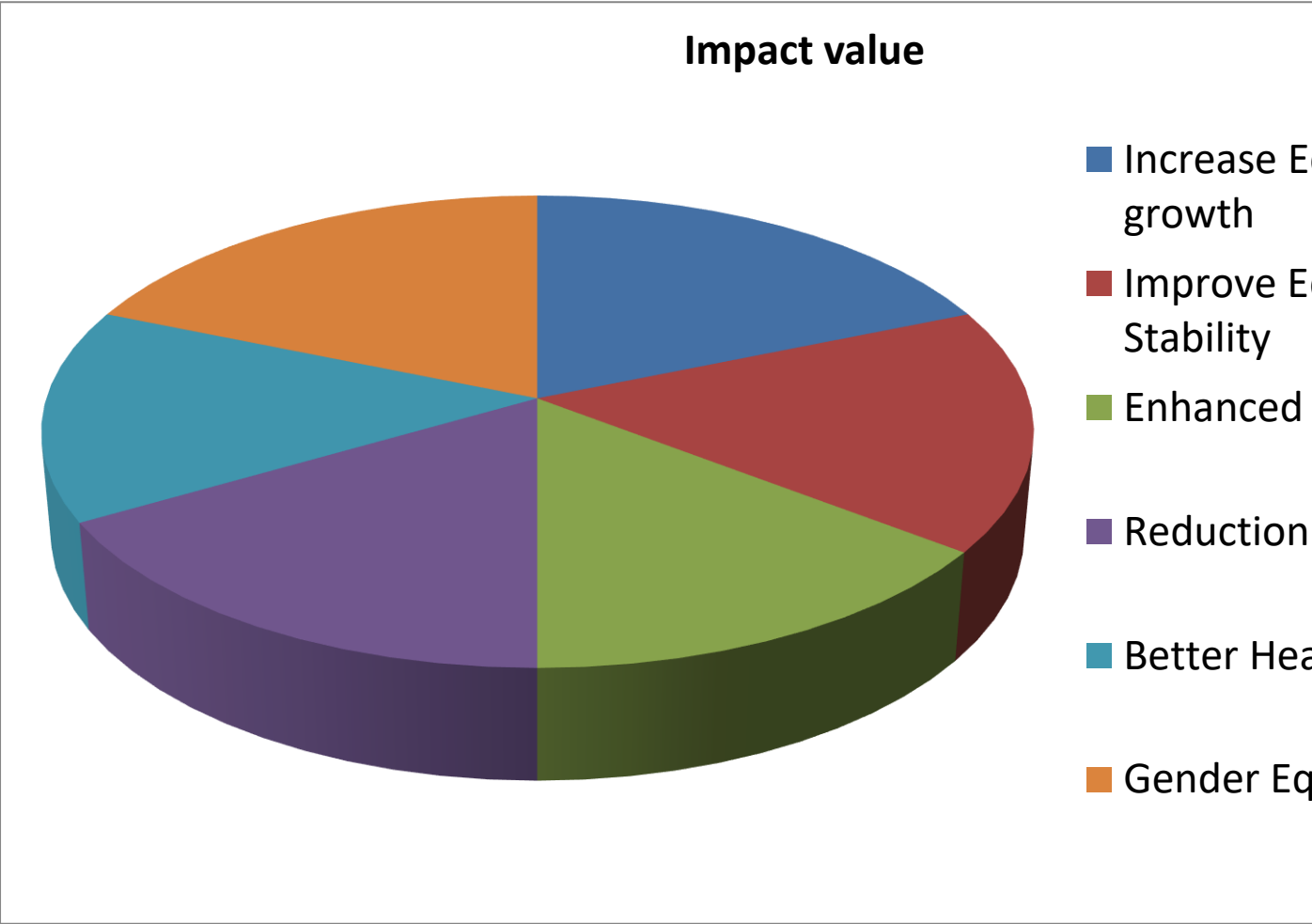


Figure 6 : Pros in Women Empowerment

3.4 Impact Levels of Cons in Women Empowerment

Cons	Impac t	Year of Discussio

	Value (1-10%)	n
Changes in Traditional Roles	7%	2022
Gender Backlash	6%	2021
Unequal Access to empowerment	8%	2020
Social and Cultural Backlash	9%	2023

3.4.1 Pay Chart of Cons

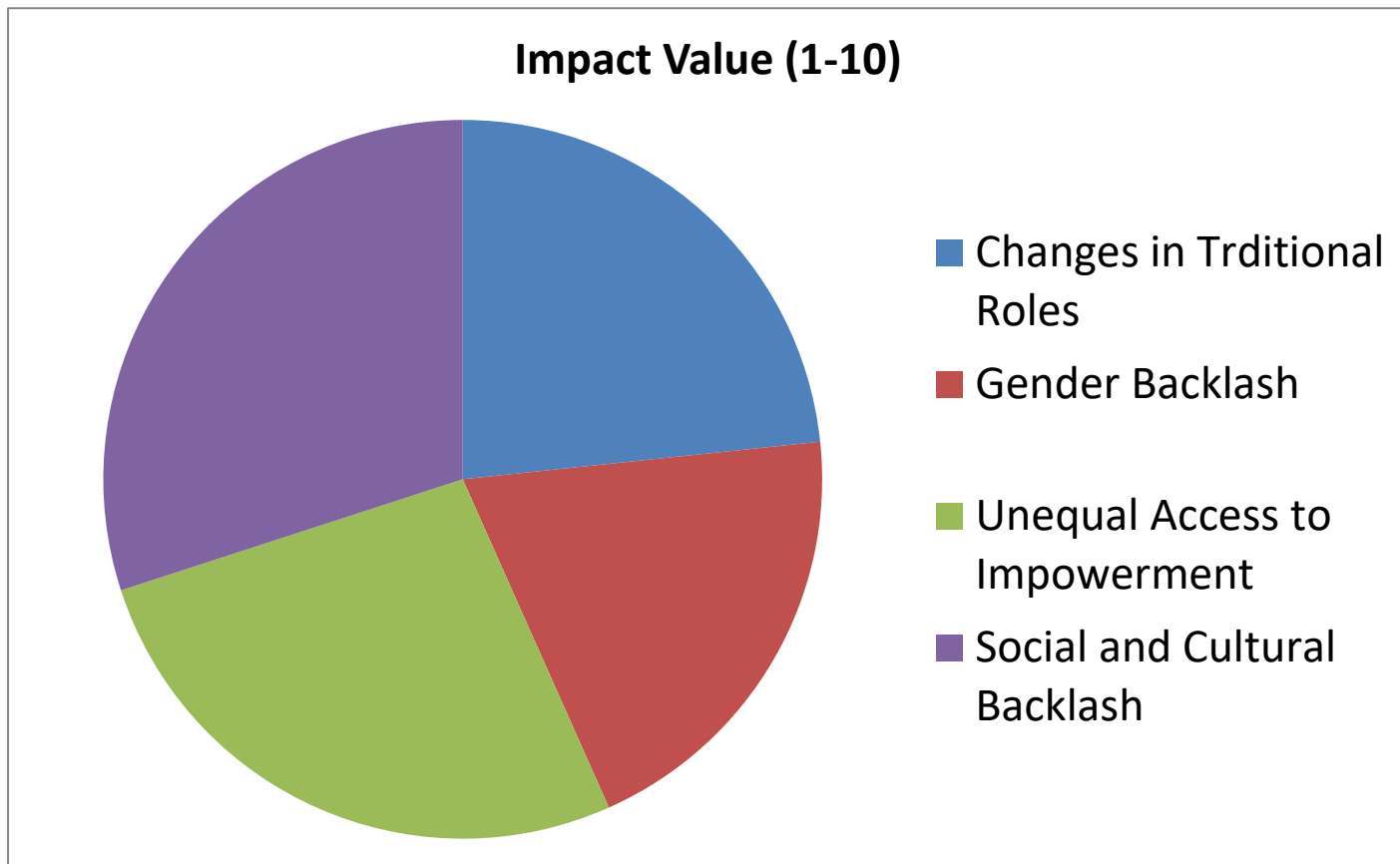


Figure 6 : Cons in Women Empowerment

Chapter 4 : Result Conclusion

4.1 Result

Women empowerment in Bangladesh has come a long way, marked by significant achievements, persistent challenges, and ongoing efforts to shape a more equitable future. Over the years, the country has made remarkable progress in improving the status of women through various government initiatives, policy reforms, and social movements. Women have increasingly participated in the workforce, politics, and education, leading to improved gender parity in certain sectors. For instance, Bangladesh has achieved impressive progress in primary and secondary school enrollment for girls, and women's participation in the labor force has also risen, especially in industries like textiles, which form a cornerstone of the economy.

However, despite these advancements, numerous challenges remain. One of the key hurdles is the deep-rooted cultural and societal norms that perpetuate gender inequality.

Women continue to face discrimination in terms of pay, opportunities, and representation

in higher positions of power. Gender-based violence, including domestic abuse and harassment, remains prevalent, posing a significant obstacle to women's full participation in society. Moreover, rural women, who represent a substantial portion of the population, often have limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, further compounding the issue of inequality.

On the positive side, Bangladesh has made strides in political empowerment, with women occupying leadership roles in the government, such as the Prime Minister's office and in local bodies. This visibility has played a critical role in inspiring future generations and challenging patriarchal structures. The formation of women's rights organizations and their advocacy for laws to protect women's rights, such as the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010, has also been an important achievement.

Looking to the future, the prospects for women empowerment in Bangladesh remain

promising but require continued focus on bridging gaps in gender equality. Key areas of improvement include addressing the gender pay gap, ensuring better protection from violence, increasing women's representation in politics and decision-making positions, and promoting greater access to technology and financial resources. Moreover, there is a growing recognition of the need for societal shifts that challenge harmful gender stereotypes and enable women to access equal opportunities. With the right combination of policy reform, education, and societal change, Bangladesh can continue on its path toward a more inclusive and empowered future for women.

4.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, women empowerment in Bangladesh has made notable strides, with significant achievements in education, workforce participation, and political

representation. These advancements, however, have not come without their challenges. Societal norms, gender-based violence, and unequal access to resources continue to hinder progress for many women, particularly in rural areas. Yet, the growing momentum for change, driven by both grassroots movements and government initiatives, signals a positive future. To truly realize the potential of women in Bangladesh, it is crucial to continue addressing these barriers and fostering an environment of equal opportunities. With ongoing commitment to policy reforms, education, and a cultural shift towards greater gender equality, Bangladesh has the opportunity to build a future where women can thrive in all aspects of society, contributing to the nation's development and prosperity.

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