

Even Though the constitution of Bangladesh claims that women have the same equal rights as men, it's support of religious personal laws, which promotes the inequality of women on both a social or economic scale, undermines the country's statement. With over eighty eight percent of Bangladesh's population adhering to Islam, and remaining one of seven countries in the world where the number of men exceed the number of women, Bangladesh remains a predominantly male population, in which women are scarcely considered. Since women throughout Bangladesh have unequal access to resources in comparison to men, and the country's population of women continues to struggle in regards to natural disasters, food security, water and sanitation, and menstrual waste, the country's government should impose resolutions in regard to the environmental challenges faced by women.

In regard to the issue of menstrual waste, Bangladesh has shown little to no advancements or concerns with the issue, which is concerning considering almost 80 percent of factory workers in Bangladesh are women. Limited access to clean and safe sanitary products and private spaces to change menstrual cloths or pads to wash, could cause health problems as a result of poor hygiene. In addition, little or no availability to facilities or sanitary products could push menstruating working women, as well as schoolgirls to permanently or temporarily leave school or work, affecting their education or income. As a result, Bangladesh should pass laws to provide women and girls with more hygienic facilities and easier access to sanitary products in order to ensure female equality within the workplace, as well as in schools. Most concerning, girls awareness of and level of knowledge concerning and understanding the menstrual cycle is extremely low, possibly causing embarrassment or common misunderstandings of menstrual waste.

Women in Bangladesh as well as all over the world play a crucial role in the maintenance of the environment, with regards to specifically farming and harvesting goods. In order to address the problems related to production, many civilians in Bangladesh have joined the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia project "Jute Diversified Products", in which women make up 20 percent of the members. It is important for Bangladesh as well as other nations to provide more opportunities for women in jobs addressing the environment and sustainable development, because studies show that women on average are more environmentally conscious than men. Not only will placing women in sustainable jobs reduce climate change, but also allow them to address and alter the management of aftermath natural disasters, in which negatively affect the women the most. Environmental changes have an overall negative impact on resources or infrastructure, causing more problems and challenges for women in their everyday tasks and in upkeeping their homes. Additionally, women's outlooks regarding sustainable development almost guarantee changes because they favor carbon reduction

targets, in comparison to the majority of men who favor research addressing carbon storage or bio-fuels. Bangladesh needs to provide women with the opportunities to be involved in its government and economic change, because the presence of women figures in the government, cause corruption levels to dramatically decrease.

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