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The Impact of Public Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Bangladesh

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Abstract

This paper explores the crossroad of public policy and women's rights in Bangladesh, fastening on gender equality and women's rights. It highlights the significance of public programs in addressing gender inequality and promoting women's rights. The paper addresses challenges faced by women in Bangladesh and emphasizes the need for legal fabrics, capacity- structure programs, and social protection measures. It also examines the part of public policy in promoting women's profitable commission, fastening on access to education, entrepreneurship, equal pay, and financial addition. The paper also emphasizes the need for legal and institutional fabrics, capacity structure, political party reforms, and stakeholder engagement to insure women's representation in decision-making processes. Policy evaluation is pivotal for assessing the effectiveness of gender equality and women's rights programs. The paper offers recommendations for policy advancements, including strengthening legal fabrics, addressing social morals, perfecting data collection, and promoting collaboration among stakeholders. By administering validation-grounded programs and continuously assessing their impact, Bangladesh can make significant progress towards achieving gender equality and upholding mortal rights.

Keywords: Public policy, Women's rights, Gender equality, Legal fabrics, Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

Gender equivalency and women's rights are pivotal rudiments for achieving a just and inclusive society. In the context of Bangladesh, a country with a rich artistic heritage and a different population, the creation of gender equivalency and the protection of women's rights have surfaced as important areas of focus. Public policy plays a significant role in shaping societal geography and determining the extent to which gender differences are addressed. Bangladesh has made notable progress in colourful ldevelopment areas, including education, healthcare, and profitable growth. Still, patient gender inequalities continue to hamper the full consummation of women's rights and their equal participation in social, profitable, and political spheres.

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Thus, understanding the impact of public policy on gender equivalency is essential for advancing the rights and responsibilities of women in Bangladesh.

The ideal of this exploration paper is to critically dissect the impact of public policy on gender equivalency and women's rights in Bangladesh. By examining the legal fabric, policy enterprise, and perpetration strategies, we aim to estimate the effectiveness of public policy measures in addressing gender difference and promoting women's commission. Also, this study will identify crucial challenges and walls that hamper the consummation of gender equivalency and propose policy recommendations for further progress. Through a comprehensive analysis, this exploration paper seeks to shed light on the achievements, gaps, and areas for enhancement in public policy related to gender equivalency and women's rights in Bangladesh.

By examining the multifaceted confines of women's lives, including violence, profitable commissions, political participation, education, and healthcare, we aim to give a holistic understanding of the impact of public policy on gender equivalency. The findings of this exploration will contribute to the body of knowledge on public policy and gender equivalency, serving as a precious resource for policymakers, interpreters, and experimenters working towards the advancement of women's rights in Bangladesh. By relating effective policy measures and proposing substantiation-based recommendations, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts aimed at achieving gender equivalency and women's commission in the country.

2. Gender Inequality and Women's Rights in Bangladesh

Gender inequality remains a persistent issue in Bangladesh, affecting colourful aspects of women's lives and impeding their full enjoyment of abecedarian rights. Despite notable progress in recent times, significant differences exist in areas such as education, employment, political representation, and access to healthcare.

2.1. Overview of Gender Differences

Bangladesh has made remarkable strides in perfecting gender equality in primary and secondary education by increasing registration rates for girls. Still, challenges persist at advanced levels of education, with a lower representation of women in tertiary institutions. Likewise, traditional gender roles and societal prospects frequently limit girls' educational opportunities.

In terms of employment, women face significant barriers to penetrating decent work openings and suffer from occupational isolation and pay envelope differences. Demarcation and social morals immortalize gender-rooted occupational conceptions, leading to limited representation of women in decision-making places and advanced-paying sectors.

2.2. Legal Fabrics and Women's Rights

Bangladesh has established legal frameworks to cover women's rights and address gender demarcation. The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees equal rights and prohibits demarcation grounded on coitus. Legislation has been passed to combat violence against women, similar to the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act and the Acid Control Act. Also, measures have been taken to promote women's political participation, including reserved seats for women in the public congress. Still, perpetration gaps, limited mindfulness, and societal conditions pose challenges to the effective enforcement of these legal protections. Cultural morals and traditional practices, such as child marriage and dowry, continue to undermine women's rights and immortalize gender inequality.

2.3. Challenges and Walls

Colorful factors contribute to the continuity of gender inequality in Bangladesh. Social morals and patriarchal stations immortalize gender conceptions and limit women's autonomy and decision-making power. Beforehand marriage remains current, affecting girls' education and exposing them to reproductive health pitfalls.

Violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual immorality, and dowry-related abuse, remains a significant concern. Limited access to justice, social smirking, and underreporting disguise challenges to addressing and precluding similar violence effectively. Also, women's political representation and participation in decision-making processes are hindered by artistic walls, limited access to coffers and information, and a lack of support systems. Women continue to face challenges in penetrating quality healthcare services and reproductive rights, particularly in pastoral areas.

Addressing gender inequality and promoting women's rights requires comprehensive strategies and a multi-sectorial approach. Effective public policy measures, in conjunction with societal mindfulness and attitudinal changes, are vital in creating an enabling terrain for gender equivalency. The posterior sections of this exploration paper will explore the role of public policy in advancing gender equivalency, with a focus on specific areas such as violence against women, profitable commissions, political participation, education, and healthcare.

3. Part of Public Policy in Promoting Gender Equality

Public policy plays a critical role in shaping societal morals, addressing systemic demarcation, and promoting gender equivalency. It provides a frame for legislative measures, institutional reforms, and programmatic interventions aimed at empowering women, guarding their rights, and promoting gender equivalency in colorful spheres of life. The ensuing sections punctuate the crucial aspects of the role of public policy in advancing gender equivalency.

3.1. Legislative Frameworks and Protections

Public policy establishes legal frameworks that cover women's rights and promote gender equivalency. It encompasses laws and regulations addressing issues such as violence against women, demarcation, importunity, equal pay, reproductive rights, and political participation. These legal protections lay the foundation for holding perpetrators responsible, championing women's rights, and grueling discriminatory practices.

3.2. Policy Enterprise for Women's Commission

Public policy interventions are designed to enhance women's commission in social, profitable, and political disciplines. These enterprises include affirmative action measures, targeted skill development programs, access to finance and coffers for women entrepreneurs, and support for women's leadership positions. By creating openings and removing walls, similar programs contribute to leveling the playing field and fostering women's commission.

3.3. Gender-Responsive Budgeting

Public policy can incorporate gender-responsive budgeting, ensuring that fiscal coffers are allocated in a manner that addresses gender differences and promotes women's rights. By assaying the gender-specific impacts of popular opinions and allocating coffers to areas such as education, healthcare, and social protection, gender-responsive budgeting supports the advancement of gender equivalency pretensions.

3.4. Institutional Reforms and Capacity Building

Public policy facilitates institutional reforms and capacity structure to address gender difference effectively. This includes enhancing the capacity of government agencies, judicial systems, and law enforcement to respond to gender-based violence, promoting gender-sensitive education and training, and fostering gender mainstreaming within institutions. Strengthening institutions and erecting the capacity of applicable stakeholders contribute to the perpetration and enforcement of gender-responsive programs.

3.5. Data Collection and Monitoring

Public policy enterprises emphasize the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to identify differences and cover progress. By understanding the specific challenges faced by women and girls, policymakers can design evidence-based interventions, measure the impact of programs, and form informed opinions. Robust data collection and monitoring systems enable policy adaptations and substantiation-based advocacy for gender equivalency.

3.6. Advocacy and Awareness Juggernauts

Public policy supports advocacy sweats and mindfulness juggernauts to challenge gender conceptions, promote women's rights, and change societal stations. These juggernauts raise awareness about gender equivalency issues, challenge dangerous artistic morals, and foster positive attitudes towards women's rights and commissions. Public policy can provide the funds and platforms necessary for effective advocacy and mindfulness-raising conditioning.

4. Addressing Violence against Women

Violence against women is a pervasive and grave violation of mortal rights that hinders gender equivalency and poses significant challenges to women's rights. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive public policy measures that encompass prevention, protection, and support for survivors. The ensuing sections outline crucial policy approaches to addressing violence against women.

4.1. Legislative Measures

Effective public policy addresses violence against women through the enactment and enforcement of comprehensive legislation. This includes laws criminalizing colourful forms of violence, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, immorality, trafficking, and womanish genital mutilation. Policy measures should ensure that laws are gender-sensitive, give clear delineations of offenses, and include applicable penalties. Also, programs should concentrate on closing legal loopholes, addressing immunity, and strengthening access to justice for survivors.

4.2. Prevention Strategies

Public policy plays a pivotal role in preventing violence against women through education, mindfulness-based caregiving, and gestation. change juggernauts. Programs should aim to challenge social morals that immortalize violence, promote respectful connections, and address dangerous gender conceptions. Prevention enterprises can be integrated into academy classes, community outreach programs, and media juggernauts, fostering a culture of non-violence and gender equivalency from an early age.

4.3. Support Services for Survivors

Public policy should prioritize the establishment and strengthening of support services for survivors of violence. This includes access to safe harbors, helplines, comforting services, legal aid, and healthcare support. Programs should ensure that these services are accessible, culturally sensitive, and adequately funded. Also, collaboration among applicable stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and civil society associations, is essential to providing a comprehensive support system for survivors.

4.4. Training and Capacity Building

Public policy enterprises should concentrate on training and capacity structure for service providers, law enforcement labor force, and judicial actors. Training programs can enhance their knowledge and chops in handling cases of violence against women, including perceptivity to survivors' requirements, applicable disquisition procedures, and legal responses. Capacity building should extend to healthcare professionals, preceptors, and community leaders to strengthen their places in prevention, identification, and response to violence against women.

4.5. Data Collection and Research

Comprehensive and dependable data collection systems are essential for understanding the frequency, nature, and consequences of violence against women. Public policy should support the development of robust data collection mechanisms, including checks, exploration studies, and executive data, to inform substantiation-based policy expression and examiner progress. Data analysis can identify trends, gaps, and arising issues, enabling policymakers to design targeted interventions and estimate the effectiveness of programs.

4.6. International Cooperation and Hook-ups

Collaboration with transnational associations, indigenous bodies, and other countries is pivotal in addressing violence against women. Public policy should promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and stylish practice exchange to develop comprehensive strategies and influence policy. International hook-ups can enhance policy development, capacity structure, and collective literacy, eventually strengthening efforts to combat violence against women.

5. Economic Empowerment of Women

Promoting the profitable commission of women is pivotal for achieving gender equivalency and sustainable development. Public policy plays a vital part in creating an enabling terrain that removes walls and provides openings for women to share completely in the frugality. The ensuing sections outline crucial policy approaches

to enhance the profitable commission of women. Equal Access to Education and Chops Development Public policy should prioritize equal access to quality education for girls and women, icing they have the necessary chops and knowledge to share in the pool. programs should address gender difference in educational attainment, promote STEM (wisdom, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education for girls, and give vocational training programs acclimatized to the requirements of women. also, programs should concentrate on removing walls similar as early marriage, artistic morals, and shy academy structure that hamper girls' education.

5.1. Promoting Women's Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Public policy enterprise should support women's entrepreneurship and business development through targeted programs and impulses. Programs can include access to fiscal services, microcredit, and adventure capital specifically acclimatized to women entrepreneurs. Capacity- structure programs, mentorship, and networking openings can enhance women's entrepreneurial chops and knowledge. also, programs should address gender impulses in access to requests, procurement processes, and business support services to position the playing field for women- led enterprises.

5.2. Equal Pay and Plant Gender Equality

Public policy should concentrate on closing the gender pay gap and icing plant gender equivalency. Programs can include legislation calling equal pay for equal work, promoting pay translucency, and administering on-discrimination in hiring and creation practices. Measures should be in place to address occupational isolation, give work-life balance support, and combat gender-grounded importunity and demarcation in the plant. Public procurement programs can also incentivize gender-responsive practices among businesses.

5.3. Social Protection and Safety Nets

Public policy should establish social protection measures and safety nets that feed to the specific requirements of women programs should include motherliness leave vittles, childcare support, and access to affordable healthcare. Social safety nets, similar as cash transfer programs, should be designed to address the profitable vulnerabilities faced by women, particularly those in marginalized and underprivileged groups. These programs give a probative terrain for women to completely share in profitable conditioning.

5.4. Financial Addition and Access to Coffers

Public policy should prioritize fiscal addition for women, icing their access to formal banking services, savings accounts, credit, and insurance. Programs can promote women's power and control over land and other productive coffers, barring legal and artistic walls. fiscal knowledge programs can enhance women's fiscal knowledge and chops, enabling them to make informed opinions and effectively manage their profitable coffers.

5.5. Gender-Responsive Trade and Investment Programs

Public policy enterprise should borrow gender-responsive trade and investment programs that consider the discrimination impact of trade agreements and investment opinions on women programs should promote women's participation in global value chains, enhance their access to import requests, and support women led diligence and sectors. Addressing trade-related walls and discriminative practices can unleash profitable openings for women entrepreneurs and workers.

6. Women's Political Participation and Leadership

Enhancing women's political participation and leadership is critical for achieving gender equivalency, inclusive governance, and popular representation. Public policy plays a vital part in creating an enabling terrain that promotes women's participation in decision-making processes and increases their representation in political leadership places. The ensuing sections outline crucial policy approaches to strengthening women's political participation and leadership.

6.1. Legal and Institutional Fabrics

Public policy should establish legal frameworks that promote gender equivalency and support women's political participation. This includes making laws that guarantee women's political rights, such as the right to

bounce, stand for election, and hold public office. Programs should also address structural walls, similar to discriminatory electoral systems, and promote the perpetration of gender proportions or reserved seats to ensure a minimal position of women's representation.

6.2. Capacity Building and Training

Public policy should prioritize capacity structure and training programs that enhance women's political leadership chops and knowledge. Programs can include leadership development programs, mentoring enterprises, and political education aimed at empowering women to effectively participate in political processes. By erecting women's capacity, policymakers can cultivate a channel of professed and confident women leaders.

6.3. Political Party Reforms

Public policy measures should encourage political party reforms that promote gender equivalency and women's representation. Programs can incentivize political parties to borrow gender-responsive internal rules, establish proportions for women's participation in party structures, and foster a probative terrain for women's political advancement. Also, programs can give fiscal support or other impulses to parties that laboriously promote gender equivalency.

6.4. Access to Funds and Support

Public policy should address the resource gaps that hamper women's political participation and leadership. This includes easing access to political backing, crusade backing, and support networks for women campaigners. Programs can also provide childcare support, flexible work arrangements, and other support mechanisms to enable women's full participation in political conditioning. iving equal access to coffers and supporting situations to level the playing field for women in political processes.

6.5. Promoting Gender-Responsive Programs

Public policy should promote gender-responsive policymaking and ensure that women's perspectives are adequately represented in policy expression and implementation. This includes integrating gender analysis into policy development, conducting gender impact assessments, and fostering a culture of gender-responsive governance. Programs should also encourage women's participation in decision-making bodies and exemplary processes in all situations of governance.

6.6. Mindfulness and Public Dialogue

Public policy enterprises should concentrate on raising mindfulness and promoting public dialogue on the significance of women's political participation and leadership. Programs can support mindfulness juggernauts, media engagement, and public forums that punctuate women's benefits to governance and decision-making. By changing societal norms and morals, policymakers can foster a terrain that values women's political participation and leadership.

7. Policy Evaluation and Recommendations

Policy evaluation is a pivotal step in assessing the effectiveness and impact of public programs related to gender equality and women's rights in Bangladesh. Assessing programs allows policymakers to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for enhancement, eventually informing substantiation, grounded decision-making, and policy reform. The ensuing sections outline crucial aspects of policy evaluation and give recommendations for enhancing policy effectiveness.

7.1. Impact Evaluation

Policy evaluation should concentrate on assessing the impact of gender equivalency and women's rights programs on the lives of women and girls in Bangladesh. This includes measuring issues related to education, employment, healthcare, political participation, and access to justice. Evaluations should use quantitative and qualitative data to determine whether programs have achieved their intended objectives and whether there have been unintended consequences or differences.

7.2. Perpetration Evaluation

Perpetration Evaluation and assessment of policy perpetration are pivotal to understanding how effectively programs are being executed and identifying perpetration gaps and challenges. Evaluations should assess

the allocation of coffers, the capacity of enforcing institutions, collaboration mechanisms, and the involvement of stakeholders. This will help identify backups and areas where policy enforcement can be strengthened.

7.3. Stakeholder Engagement

Policy evaluation should involve active engagement with a different range of stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society associations, women's rights activists, and affected communities. Inclusive stakeholder consultations and participatory approaches can provide precious perceptivity, feedback, and perspectives on policy effectiveness. Similar engagement fosters power, transparency, and responsibility in the evaluation process.

7.4. Assignments Learned and Stylish Practices

Policy evaluation should identify lessons learned and stylish practices from successful policy interventions. By analyzing successful case studies and trends, policymakers can prize crucial strategies and approaches that have effectively advanced gender equivalency and women's rights. Participating in these stylish practices can guide the design and perpetration of unborn programs.

7.5. Policy Recommendations

Based on the evaluation findings, policymakers should develop targeted recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of gender equivalency and women's rights programs in Bangladesh. These recommendations may include

1. Strengthening legal fabrics Identify areas for legal reform to address arising challenges, close gaps in protection, and ensure alignment with transnational mortal rights norms.
2. Capacity structure enhance the capacity of government agencies, law enforcement, and the bar to effectively apply gender equivalency programs.
3. Addressing social morals develop targeted interventions to challenge dangerous gender morals and promote positive attitudes towards women's rights and responsibilities.
4. Data collection and monitoring improve the vacuity and quality of gender-disaggregated data to inform substantiation-based policy expression, monitoring, and evaluation.
5. Hook-ups and collaboration strengthen collaboration with transnational associations, civil society, and the private sector to influence coffers, moxie, and knowledge sharing.
6. Budget allocation ensures acceptable and popular allocations for gender equivalency programs, with a focus on programs that directly benefit women and girls.
7. Policy collaboration: Enhance collaboration and consonance among colourful government departments, agencies, and stakeholders working on gender equivalency and women's rights to enhance policy implementation and impact.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, public policy plays a pivotal role in advancing gender equality and promoting women's rights in Bangladesh. This exploration paper has explored several crucial areas where public policy interventions are essential, including gender equivalency, violence against women, profitable commissions, political participation, and policy evaluation. By addressing these areas through comprehensive and targeted programs, Bangladesh can produce an enabling environment that empowers women and ensures their equal rights and opportunities. The impact of public policy on gender equivalency and women's rights is meaningful. Through legislative measures, programs can establish a legal framework that protects women from demarcation and force, icing attacks on justice, and promoting gender equivalency in all spheres of life. Prevention strategies, support services for survivors, and capacity-building enterprises contribute to effectively addressing violence against women. Profitable commission programs concentrate on education, entrepreneurship, plant equivalency, fiscal addition, and trade programs that enable women to share completely in frugality, access coffers, and achieve fiscal independence. Also, programs promoting women's political participation and leadership end up increasing their representation in decision-making processes, enhancing their political chops, and producing a further inclusive and indifferent political geography. Policy evaluation is vital to assessing the effectiveness and impact of gender equivalency programs. By assessing the issues and perpetration

of programs, policymakers can identify areas for enhancement, learn from stylish practices, and develop targeted recommendations for policy reform. Stakeholder engagement and data collection contribute to substantiation and grounded decision-making, while hookups and budget allocation ensure the necessary coffers and collaborations for policy implementation. To further advance gender equivalency and women's rights in Bangladesh, it's pivotal for policymakers to prioritize policy reforms that address arising challenges, strengthen legal fabrics, challenge dangerous social morals, ameliorate data collection, and enhance collaboration among applicable stakeholders. By espousing a holistic and inclusive approach to public policy, Bangladesh can continue making progress towards gender equivalency and women's commission, creating a society where all individuals can thrive and contribute to sustainable development. Overall, public policy has the power to shape the social, profitable, and political geography of Bangladesh, ensuring equal rights and openings for women. Through nonstop policy sweats, evaluation, and reforms, Bangladesh can make a more indifferent and inclusive society where gender equivalency and women's rights are completely realized.

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