



The Local Government of Bangladesh and its Institutions Play a Crucial Role in the Empowerment and Contribution of Women within the Country.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background:

In a wider sense the concept of development of local government institutions with the participation, empowerment, and contribution of women in Local government, in a simple way, the concept of evolution of local government institutions in our country can be traced back to thousands of years. The origin and consequent development of local government institutions is a continuous process concerned with the historical background, politics, economy, equal rights of women, and conceptual view of the land. The development of local government with women's participation shows that the government allows women to subsidize political enlargement. However, this paper recommends that this particular topic can be focused on two different but interrelated areas. They are –

- a) The Local government of Bangladesh and its institutions
- b) The contribution and empowerment of women in Bangladesh.

At first I will present the title of the paper, from the viewpoint of continuous evaluation of local government institutions i.e. the progress of local government. In this research, we will find the development of local government institutions in our country. And secondly, I try to put out the changes of participation of women in local government. We try to find from this research that the involvement of women increase day by day in our politics as well as in the local government. And lastly I want to establish that in the local institutions where reserved seats are available especially for women do not need those seats because the government ensures the equal rights¹ for both men and women through our constitution. In modern time, it is well recognized that local government can be termed as the essential of good governance for any modern state, specifically to attain political, economic and social welfare of the marginal groups of people

¹Article 9 The Constitution of the People's republic of Bangladesh

within the state. A strong local government system can ensure good governance through transparency, responsibility, effective participation and equal opportunities for all (both men and women). The Constitution of Bangladesh which is the supreme law gives special emphasis on local government and ensures the equal rights of women besides men. The participation of women in national life is ensured by The Constitution of Bangladesh². If we analysis the historical part of the Local Government we can see in past there was no opportunity for women to contribute their effort in our country. In this present day the Constitution of Bangladesh confirms the equality of opportunity to all citizens³. Article 59 in particular highlights the role of such bodies in the preparation and implementation of plans relating to public services and economic development⁴. Here we can make sure on the basis of the Constitution of Bangladesh the women have same privilege with the men.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

Male dominating crowd does not embrace that a earth dweller can control them. Though in our folksy there are two women outstanding political leaders, anyhow in reality en masse the order are believing the request of macho and women seldom take any sending up the river according to their wish. Again it is firm that the women who are elected in throne and deputy are extremely could hear a pin drop in the number at some future timetually after three seats reticent for women. There is a chance of desire of institutional corroborate and constantly they cannot add fuel to fire themselves in the claim to fame activities seeing their responsibilities are not described in a structural way. Women are neglected ultimately they are elected as chairperson.⁵

Furthermore, the women participators are deprived by structural constraints related. There are nine wards in the *Union Parishad* (a rural local government institution). The government reserved for women three seats in each *Union Parishad*. This means the women candidates have to canvass and oversee an area three times the size of the area covered by a general (male) member. In this scenario women are again disadvantaged by resource constraints.

².Ibid Article-10

³.Ibid Article-19.

⁴.Ibid Article-59.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ In addition, the elected women who are participated in local government institutions most of them are victim of gender inequality. The Asian Development Bank in 2004 published *Gender and Governance Issues in Local Government* where it is shows that more than 70% of the women councilors interviewed in Bangladesh were not attentive and responsibilities about their work. More than 80% women are gone through lack of confidence to carry out a meeting. On the other hand, 22% women attended meeting regularly in Pakistan. The assessment clearly shows that Bangladeshi women are backward than other countries.⁷

Chapter 2

Literature review

2.1 Review of literature:

Women's equal what is coming to one to receive in government a constitutionally dyed in the wool fundamental merit and is invariably affirmed in part of pieces of written law, including the Local Government Act 2009 (the Act), the approximately recent enactment in Bangladesh. Despite their sanction of an ending of amen features to uphold the bring to a close, empirical delve in to reveals as a matter of fact disappointing results in repeat to the desired goal. (Afroza Begum, 2012). This paper investigates some basic constraints that leave unfinished women's unity in Union Parishad (UP), with rare reference to a place of business of genuine flaws in the Act. Drawing upon this investigation, a commiserate approach is extended in the workplace that will take a decision for bowing down gender-centric outstanding concerns in UP by fostering a relationship in which male and female will manage each other interdependent and interconnected as a substitute than as rivals.

Women's rights activists and gender and knowledge practitioners have high hopes for local legislature as a landscape for promoting gender equivalence and regarding women's human rights. However, gender equality can only be achieved over radical structural change (Helen O'Connell, 2010). This interview can focus on violence the threat of violence, opposite women is an irresistible barrier to women's political co operation at trade union and national levels.

If you prefer to effectively seek gender violation, you require equaling its indicators and recognizing its immature causes. Putting local governments in the reorganization is half the

⁶ Capacity.org "Local Government For Gender Equity", 2010, 12

⁷Ibid 13