

## **Factors Influencing on Women Leadership: An Evidence of Barishal District in Bangladesh**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Ladies especially in making countries are not empowered in an enormous bit of fields of their life. They depend upon their significant other or father in different habits. More likely than not, preparing and change of society's manner towards women is best gadget to draw in women. Dynamic power concerning family, financial, clinical administrations and women collaboration in political and social activities can in like manner accept positive part to hoist consideration regarding draw in women in the public field. Nowadays, the circumstance is changing in Bangladesh and women getting more take part in unique, salary and clinical consideration. This paper intends to evaluate the factors influencing women's fortifying in Bangladesh. This paper revolves around women reinforcing through powerful power at family level, clinical consideration, political and social activities. This examination reveals that quality portion of the married women can together make decision about their family and monetary segment, clinical administrations, the participation in political and social activities with their life partners. This paper similarly shows that metropolitan respondents are modestly more empowered than their common accomplices and kinds of spot of home expect a gigantic capacity in the women reinforcing in Bangladesh. The ladies who are directly working have greater chance to make decision over their own, social and political life than the women who are wrong presently working and there is a strong association between powerful power and women reinforcing.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Women, Empowerment, Factors, Decision Making, District, Household, Bangladesh.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE**

Ladies strengthening has been concentrated as the prime worry to accomplish the objective of sex equity lately. Sexual orientation balance impacts the ladies as well as the general public all in all. These days the joining of ladies into the improvement cycle and their investment in financial exercises alongside men, have been picking up significance in numerous public advancement plans. The strengthening of ladies has been portrayed by considering a multidimensional issue which can be demonstrated by training, occupation, examining about family arranging with accomplices, family dynamic, free development, age at marriage, political portrayal and legitimate rights [1-3]. In 2015, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) need to change the course of twenty first century, tending to key difficulties like destitution, imbalance, viciousness against ladies and young ladies [4]. Ladies' strengthening is a precondition for this. All the objectives of SDG 5 backer consummation all types of oppression all ladies and young ladies all over, guaranteeing ladies' full and compelling support and equivalent open doors for administration at all degrees of dynamic in political, monetary and open life, upgrading the utilization of innovation, especially in data and correspondence innovation and so forth to help ladies in accomplishing enable in the public eye. Strengthening of ladies alludes to dynamic force in social, financial and political circle of life. Strengthening of ladies is a lot of basic to accomplish maintainable turn of events. It is essential to sex correspondence and improvement. Citing from an UNFPA report, "the

territory of World Population 1992", the News Letter of Bernard Van Leer Foundation says that there can be no feasible advancement without improvement of ladies, since it is ladies who contribute most for the advancement for kids. The cycle of strengthening should begin from our home. Women situation in the family decides ladies' self-governance in the family. It is worth to analyze whether can choose about family matters like purchasing family unit resources and gems, approaching cash, having portability to go to family members' home or getting medical care offices [5]. The World Bank concentrate in Bangladesh featured that ladies have had a restricted function in the family dynamic, restricted admittance and command over family assets (physical and monetary resources), low degree of individual resources, weighty local outstanding tasks at hand, limited portability and lacking information and abilities that prompting ladies' weakness [6]. The status of ladies in Bangladesh has been positioned the least on the planet based on twenty pointers identified with wellbeing, marriage, kids, instruction, business and social fairness [7]. Proof from creating nations demonstrated that ladies' age and family structure were the most grounded determinants of ladies' clout in dynamic. More established ladies and ladies in atomic families were more probable than other ladies to take an interest in family choices [8]. In an investigation [9] on the strengthening of provincial Bangladeshi ladies found that rustic ladies' strengthening can be accomplished by encouraging their degree of consciousness of ten chose sex issues including under-valuation, instructive hole, legacy of property rights, timing of marriage, practice of endowment, separate from rights, sex predisposition, birth enrollment, political mindfulness and brutality against ladies. From the general conversation unmistakably there is no single factor to be the hotspot for enabling ladies. So as to determine the degree of ladies strengthening, there is a requirement for having exact markers to quantify the status of ladies strengthening [10]. Different investigations referenced a few pointers of ladies strengthening, for example, financial commitment, training, dynamic force and so on [11]. There is real need to recognize the pointers of ladies strengthening. As ladies' strengthening has a huge field with an innumerable of markers, we center around its unmistakable measurements. In this examination we consider three pointers of ladies strengthening, for example, dynamic force on family unit and financial, medical services, and ladies support in political and social exercises. Function of dynamic force with respect to family, financial, medical care and ladies support in political and social exercises in each field of life is fundamental now daily. Despite the fact that 47 years have gone since the freedom of Bangladesh, the state of ladies in Bangladesh leaves a lot of room for development. Be that as it may, ladies make almost 50% of the populace, which implies there is colossal potential to be used for financial advancement of the nation. However, greater part of ladies of Bangladesh are uneducated or low instructed. They rely upon their significant other or father to satisfy their necessities. As consequence of this reliance, they will undoubtedly follow choices of their better half or father. They are not permitted to carry on with life as per their desires. The greater part of taught ladies additionally rely upon male individuals to get consent to satisfy their desires. The current investigation was subsequently embraced to break down the elements impacted the pointers of ladies strengthening in Bangladesh. This investigation is useful to comprehend the variables impacting the dynamic intensity of ladies in the nation. This investigation is additionally useful to assess function of ladies in the public eye and strategy making, journalists and government can get rules to examine their endeavors to improve society by advancing the idea of sex uniformity and ladies strengthening. They can improve their endeavors in the light of aftereffects of this investigation. The examination is generally significant for educationists to consider their part to advance idea of ladies strengthening through training.

An investigation [12] detailed that miniature credit is adding somewhat in producing financial exercises and cooperation in family dynamic of the rustic ladies and furthermore expressed that miniature credit program in Bangladesh is creating sexual orientation mindfulness among the ladies. This investigation was conceptualized considering three significant elements of ladies' strengthening that recognizes five standards in which strengthening are accomplished including government assistance, access uniformity, mindfulness raising, cooperation and control. The aftereffects of the investigation [12] revealed that miniature credit is adding somewhat in creating financial exercises and support in family dynamic of the rustic ladies. Engaging Women with Micro Finance: Evidence from Bangladesh analyzed the impacts of people's cooperation in bunch put together miniature acknowledge programs for respect to different pointers of ladies' strengthening [13]. The outcomes are steady with the view that ladies' interest in miniature credit program assists with expanding ladies' strengthening. Credit programs lead to ladies playing a more noteworthy function in family dynamic, having more prominent admittance to budgetary and financial assets, having more prominent interpersonal organizations, having more prominent haggling power than their spouses, and having more prominent opportunity of versatility. As indicated by Makombe, Temba and Kihombo there is an improvement in sexual orientation relations and neediness lightening and there is expanded ladies inclusion in dynamic, power over family assets and opportunity to utilize their time [14].

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

The information for this investigation have been extricated from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (BDHS 2014), which were led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) [15]. In BDHS 2014, a sum of 17,989 families were chosen, 17,565 were discovered involved. Meetings were effectively finished in 17,300, or 99 percent of family units. An aggregate of 18,245 ever-hitched ladies age 15-49 were recognized in these families and 17,863 were talked with (BDHS 2014). From 17,863, the respondents who gave clear data with respect to our investigation factors, an example of 16,830 of them have been remembered for this examination. For the current investigation, initially recurrence appropriation has been developed to watch the level of the pointers of ladies strengthening (WE) and related affecting components, and afterward bi variate examination through Chi-square test have been performed to see the connections between markers of ladies strengthening and the elements considered in this investigation. To play out the current examination Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS v20) is utilized.

### **Sample Design**

This investigation utilized the information from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014 is a broadly delegate review. The review covers the whole populace of the nation. The testing outline is a rundown of specification regions (EAs) of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, given by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The Enumerations Area (EA) is considered as an essential inspecting unit (PSU) for the overview to have a normal of around 120 families. Bangladesh is partitioned into seven managerial divisions: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. Every division is separated into zilas, and each zilainto upazilas. Each urban region in an upazilais partitioned into wards, which are additionally partitioned into mohallas. A provincial zone in an upazilais partitioned into association parishads(UPs) and, inside UPs, into mouzas. These divisions permit the nation overall to be isolated into rustic and urban territories (BDHS, 2014). A two-phase separated inspecting procedure of families is applied for this review. In the main stage, 600 EAs were chosen with likelihood corresponding to the EA size, with 207 EAs and 393 in urban and provincial regions individually A precise example of 30 families on normal was chosen per EA to give factually dependable evaluations of key segment and wellbeing factors for the nation all in all, for urban and rustic territories independently, and for every one of the seven divisions in second phase of examining. With this structure, the overview chose 18,000 private family units, which were required to bring about finished meetings with around 18,000 at any point wedded ladies (BDHS 2014) [12].

### **Selected Indicators**

In this investigation three pointers of ladies strengthening is thought of, the variable in BDHS 2014 "Ladies Decision Making Power on Large Household Purchase" considered as a "Family unit and Economic" dynamic marker of ladies strengthening, the variable "Individual who Usually Decides on Respondent's Health Care" is considered as a "Medical services" dynamic pointer and the last factor "Individual who Usually Decides on Visits to Relatives or Different Social Organization" is considered as a "Ladies Participation in Political and Social Activities" dynamic marker of ladies strengthening. The affecting components of ladies strengthening considered in this examine are expressed as follows: Type of spot of habitation, Respondent instructive level, Husband/accomplice's training level, Division, Sex of family head, Respondent as of now working, Beating defended if spouse goes out without telling husband, Beating supported if wife disregards the youngsters, Beating legitimized if wife contends with husband, Beating advocated if wife will not engage in sexual relations with husband, Beating supported if wife consumes the food, Respondent current age, Religion, Number of family individuals, Access to broad communications, Belongs to any association, Husband Occupation, Current Marital Status, Socio Economic status. The semi-structured questionnaire was used for the collection of data. At the initial stage, a draft questionnaire was tested in the field before the finalization of the questionnaire [16], [17].

## **III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

From the recurrence conveyance investigation it is seen that 17% of the respondents are from Dhaka division followed by Chittagong division which is 16%. The majority of the respondents in this examination are from country territory followed by urban region and there rates are 62% and 38% individually. Recurrence appropriation uncovers that 22% of the respondents are unskilled, 30% have essential training, 39% finished their optional instruction and just 10% of the ever hitched ladies in Bangladesh are higher taught. In Bangladesh 90% of the family unit head are male contrasted with 10% of their female partners. At the point when the respondents are gotten some information about their better half training it is discovered that 27% of their spouses are unskilled, essential taught and optional instructed individually and just 15% are higher taught. The recurrence conveyance shows that lone 30% of the wedded ladies are right now working contrasted with 70% of

their non-working partners. In the event of ladies strengthening "Medical services" pointer, the outcome shows that solitary 15% of the ladies can choose about their own medical services though 48% of them together choose to take medical care with their spouses and 30% of the ladies depend of their husbands about their medical care. Another significant ladies strengthening pointer is "Family unit and Economic" dynamic marker. In the event of this marker it is see that 9% of the ladies take choice alone about their enormous family buy, half of the ladies together take choice with their spouses on their huge family unit buy and 29% of the ladies rely upon their husbands about huge family unit buy. The recurrence dispersion of "Ladies Participation in Political and Social Activities" pointer shows that 10% of the ladies can take choice to go outside home and take an interest in political and social exercises without their spouses authorization, half of the ladies mutually take choice to partake in political and social exercises with their husbands. From the investigation, it is seen that solitary 15% of the ladies are advocated of beating if spouse goes out without advising husband contrasted with 85% of not beating partners. It is additionally seen that 15% of the ladies advocated of beating in the event that she disregard the kids. A slide ascent of beating advocated in the event of spouse contends with husband and it is discovered 20%. Just 7% of the ladies beating advocated in the event that she won't engage in sexual relations with spouse and 4% wife beating supported if wife consumes food. In our examination 15% of respondents are age somewhere in the range of 15 and 20, 37% of the respondents are age between 20 to 30, 28% of the respondents are age between 30 to 40 and 18% of the ever hitched ladies are age over 40. From the recurrence conveyance, we see that 90% of the respondents in our examination are Muslim and just 10% from other religion. In Bangladesh 64% of the ladies approach broad communications contrasted with 36% of their partners who have no admittance to broad communications. It is seen from the recurrence dispersion that lone 25% of the ladies have a place with any association though 75% of the ladies don't have any inclusion with any association. In the current examination it is discovered that 94% of the wedded ladies living with their better half and just 6% of the ever hitched ladies are isolated. The bi-variate investigation is performed to check whether there is any relationship between the marker of ladies strengthening and affecting elements considered in this examination. From the bi-variate examination it is seen that the factor "Kind of Place of Residence" has a noteworthy relationship on "Ladies Household and Economic Decision Making Power" marker of ladies strengthening.

**Table 1.** Association between types of place of residence and household & economic decision making power.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.221E2a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	122.147	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	110.997	1	.000

Table 1 shows the estimation of Pearson Chi-Square test which is 0.000, that implies that the test is profoundly noteworthy and there is a solid relationship between "Sorts of Place of Residence" and "Ladies Household and Economic Decision Making Power" marker. Comparable tables for other two ladies strengthening marker with "Sorts of Place of Residence" show that the referenced factor is fundamentally connected with "Ladies Health Care Decision Making Power" and "Ladies Participation in Political and Social Activities Decision Making Power" pointer of ladies strengthening.

**Table 2.** Cross tabulation of types of place of residence and household & economic decision making power

Type of Place of Residence		Household & Economic Decision Maker					Total
		Respondent alone	Respondent and husband/partner	Husband/partner alone	Someone else	Other	
Urban	Frequency	630	3104	1475	519	11	5739
	Percentage	11.0%	54.1%	25.7%	9.0%	.2%	100.0%
Rural	Frequency	874	5440	3532	1211	33	11090
	Percentage	7.9%	49.1%	31.8%	10.9%	.3%	100.0%
Total	Frequency	1504	8544	5007	1730	44	16829
	Percentage	8.9%	50.8%	29.8%	10.3%	.3%	100.0%

Table 2 shows if there should arise an occurrence of "Family and Economic Decision Making Power" just 9% of the metropolitan ladies can settle on choice alone contrasted with 7.9% of their country partner. Table 2 likewise shows that 54% of the metropolitan ladies mutually settle on choice with their spouses contrasted with 49% of their country partners. Comparative table for "Kind of Place of Residence" and "Medical services

Decision Making Power" pointer show that 17% of the metropolitan respondents can settle on choice alone on their own medical care while just 14% country respondents can settle on choice on their medical care related dynamic. The table for "Sort of Place of Residence" and "Dynamic Power on Participating Political and Social Activities" shows that 13% of the metropolitan ladies can settle on choice alone over their support in governmental issues and social exercises contrasted with 10% of their provincial partners.

**Table 3.** Association between educational status and household & economic decision making power.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.208E2a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	444.656	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	33.864	1	.000

Table 3 reveals that educational status is highly significantly associated with the household & economic decision making power indicator of women empowerment. Similar tables for other two indicators show significant association between “Educational Status” and “Health Care Decision Making Power” and “Involvement in Social and Political Activities” respectively.

**Table 4.** Cross tabulation of educational status and household & economic decision making power.

Highest educational level		Household & Economic Decision Maker					Total
		Respondent alone	Respondent and husband/partner	Husband/partner alone	Someone else	Other	
Illiterate	Frequency	365	1923	1249	176	2	3715
	Percentage	9.8%	51.8%	33.6%	4.7%	.1%	100.0%
Primary	Frequency	463	2473	1598	370	10	4914
	Percentage	9.4%	50.3%	32.5%	7.5%	.2%	100.0%
Secondary	Frequency	546	3191	1828	939	23	6527
	Percentage	8.4%	48.9%	28.0%	14.4%	.4%	100.0%
Higher	Frequency	130	957	332	245	9	1673
	Percentage	7.8%	57.2%	19.8%	14.6%	.5%	100.0%
Total	Frequency	1504	8544	5007	1730	44	16829
	Percentage	8.9%	50.8%	29.8%	10.3%	.3%	100.0%

Table 4 shows that the respondents who are not educated or illiterate 9.8% of them can make decision alone on household & economic decision making. On the other hand we see that 9.4% of the respondents who are primary educated and 8.4% of the respondents who are secondary educated can make decision alone over household & economic decision making and 7.8% of the respondents who are higher educated can make decision alone over the important women empowerment indicator. This result is not quite good; it should be like that the higher educated women can make decision alone over household & economic empowerment more than the respondents who are illiterate. Similar result is found in rest two indicator of women empowerment.

**Table 5.** Association between sex of household head and health care related decision making power.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.155E3a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	904.422	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	288.427	1	.000

Table 5 shows that the value of Chi-Square is 0.000 which means that there is significant association between “Sex of Household Head” and “Health Care related Decision Making Power”. The similar tables for other two indicators of women empowerment describe that “Sex of Household Head” is significantly associated with “Economic Decision Making Power” and “Participation in Political and Social Activities” respectively.

**Table 6.** Cross Tabulation of sex of household head and health care related decision making power.

		Health Care Related Decision Maker					
Sex of Household Head		Respondent	Respondent and alone husband/partner	Husband/partner alone else	Someone	Other	Total
Male	Frequency	1861	7628	4938	851	24	15302
	Percentage	12.0%	48.8%	32.3%	5.6%	.2%	100.0%
Female	Frequency	669	486	245	121	6	1527
	Percentage	44.8%	31.8%	16.0%	7.9%	.4%	100.0%
Total	Frequency	2530	8114	5183	972	30	16829
	Percentage	15.0%	48.2%	30.8%	5.8%	.2%	100.0%

Table 6 shows that the respondents whose family head are male just 12% of them can settle on choice herself on their medical care while 44.8% of the respondents whose family unit head are female they would herself be able to settle on choice over their medical services. From the investigation it is seen that the respondents whose family unit head are male 48.8% of them can mutually settle on choice with their significant other on their medical services while just 32% together settle on choice when family unit head are female. From the bi-variate examination it is seen that the managerial division in Bangladesh is exceptionally altogether connected with each of the three pointer of ladies strengthening. From the bi-variate table it is discovered that 19.7% of the female respondents in Chittagong choose alone about the medical care followed by 17.9% of the respondents in Khulna division can settle on choice alone about their medical care. The outcome show that 12.7% of the respondents in Chittagong division can settle on choice alone followed by 11.3% of the Khulna division about family and financial pointer of ladies strengthening. The authoritative division is exceptionally fundamentally connected with the ladies medical care related pointer and the outcome show that the respondents of Chittagong division is more enabled than other regulatory division in Bangladesh. Spouse training is discovered to be a most significant factor that is altogether connected with the ladies "Medical care" pointer. The outcome shows that the respondents whose spouses are higher instructed are allowed to settle on choice about their own medical care. Spouse training is likewise discovered to be essentially partner with the ladies strengthening marker "Family unit and Economic Decision Making Power". The Chi-Square table shows that spouse training is essentially connected with another ladies strengthening pointer "Ladies Participation in Political and Social Activities" and the outcome portray that the respondents whose husbands are higher taught have greater contribution in political and social exercises.

**Table 7.** Association between respondents currently working and health care related decision making power.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.646E2a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	179.077	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	137.331	1	.000

From table 7 we observe that there is a significant relationship between "Respondents Working Status" and women empowerment indicator "Health Care Decision Making Power". The result from the table 8 shows that the respondents who are currently working can decide more about their health care related context than the respondents who are not currently working.

**Table 8.** Cross tabulation of respondents working status and health care related decision making power.

		Health Care Related Decision Maker					
Respondent Currently Working		Respondent	Respondent and alone husband/partner	Husband/partner alone	Someone else	Other	Total
No	Frequency	1641	5491	3764	813	29	11738
	Percentage	14.0%	46.8%	32.1%	6.9%	.2%	100.0%
Yes	Frequency	888	2621	1417	159	1	5086
	Percentage	17.5%	51.5%	27.9%	3.1%	.0%	100.0%
Total	Frequency	2529	8112	5181	972	30	16824
	Percentage	15.0%	48.2%	30.8%	5.8%	.2%	100.0%

In Table 8 Respondent at present working status is discovered to be a most noteworthy factor that is exceptionally essentially connected with the other two marker of ladies strengthening. If there should arise an occurrence of family unit and financial dynamic pointer the respondents who are at present working have more

opportunity to choose their enormous family buy. Same outcome is discovered when we study the ladies interest in political and social exercises. Here additionally the respondents who are presently working have more opportunity to choose about the support in political and monetary dynamic force than the respondents who are not right now working. Respondent current age is discovered to be a huge factor that related with the pointers of ladies strengthening. The bi-variate table shows that the respondents age somewhere in the range of 30 and 40 are more engaged followed by the respondent's age over 40. Admittance to broad communications is fundamentally connected with the markers of ladies strengthening and the bi-variate outcome shows that the respondents who approach broad communications have more opportunity than the respondents who don't have any admittance to broad communications. The variable "Respondents have a place with Any Organization" is found to have a noteworthy relationship with the marker of ladies strengthening. The variable "Current Marital Status" isn't altogether connected with the markers of ladies strengthening. Spouse occupation is additionally discovered to be a critical factor related with the markers of ladies strengthening.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

From the above examination it tends to be presumed that there is a positive connection between dynamic force with respect to family, financial, medical care and ladies investment in political and social exercises and ladies strengthening. The level of ladies' dynamic force isn't the equivalent over the various parts of life and circumstance. In the examination it is seen that greater part of the wedded ladies can together settle on choice about their family and financial fragment with their spouses. Ladies have sole position to choose about cooking and approach cash for this reason, however can seldom buy family unit resources and adornments of its own. Further ladies have opportunity to choose about their medical services and visits to their relative's home. It is additionally discovered that half of the ladies can settle on choice alongside their spouses about the cooperation in political and social exercises. Further, it is diverse among provincial and urban regions and the ladies training and occupation level. The ladies who are occupied with winning exercises are more enabled and have more opportunity to settle on choice over their own, family, social and political life than the ladies who are not working. So it needs to take legitimate activities with the goal that each lady ought to be partaken in pay creating exercises even those are only drawn in as housewife ought to be considered as gaining individual in the family and afterward they will be drawn nearer into the best approach to make them strengthening appropriately. Admittance to broad communications is fundamentally connected with the pointers of ladies strengthening and the ladies who approach broad communications are more engaged than the respondents who have no entrance. So in this circumstance the difference in demeanor of ladies and men is critical to engage ladies by giving dynamic force with respect to family unit, monetary, medical care and ladies investment in political and social exercises to them. The family relations preparing are expected to the provincial individuals and which isn't just for ladies members however to their male relatives too. These sexual orientation workshops and preparing projects will unite ladies and men to examine obligations and dynamic with respect to family, monetary, medical care and ladies investment in political and social exercises. On the off chance that solitary the mentality of society towards ladies is being changed ladies could be engaged. Further, micro finance projects ought to be considered in the provincial regions which lead to dynamic intensity of ladies with respect to family unit, monetary, medical services and ladies interest in political and social exercises.

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