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Opinion of the University Students on Women's Equal Access to Land Rights: Evidence from Bangladesh

Fahima Kabir

Department of Economics, Southeast University, Bangladesh.

Corresponding Author : rahman.ashiqur@seu.edu.bd

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Abstract - This study explores the attitudes and opinions of university students in Bangladesh concerning the equitable access of women to land rights. Data was collected using a mixed-methods strategy, including surveys and focus group discussions to examine these demographics' perceptions, beliefs, and awareness levels. The findings reveal a spectrum of perspectives, ranging from support Advocating for parity in land ownership between genders to entrenched Social conventions and cultural obstacles. Furthermore, the study identifies factors influencing these opinions, such as education level, socio-economic background, and exposure to gender issues. The ramifications of these results for campaigning and policy development to promote women's land rights in Bangladesh are discussed, emphasizing the importance of engaging with young generations in advancing gender equality agendas.

Keywords - Gender Equality, Inheritance, Political Rights, Legal Pluralism, Feminist Institutionalism, Bangladesh.

1. Introduction

According to the Bangladesh Economic Review of 2014, the estimated overall population of Bangladesh is 146 million, with women comprising about half of this population. Hence, the holistic progress of the nation is significantly contingent upon the enhancement of the socioeconomic status of women.

The facilitation of increased economic participation among women can lead to the attainment of this objective. Indeed, there exists a gender disparity in Bangladesh, with women falling behind their male counterparts. Gender imbalance remains prevalent in all aspects of Bangladesh's economic, social, and political spheres, mostly attributed to the prevailing patriarchal traditions within the culture (Khan et al., 2016; Kieran et al., 2017; Das, 2016; Doss et al., 2018; Quisumbing et al., 2018). Women, particularly those who are economically disadvantaged and residing in rural regions, experience social and economic exploitation, often resulting in the deprivation of their rights (Mahmud et al., 2019; Khan et al., 2016; Kieran et al., 2017).

Additionally, they are often underestimated or disregarded in the country's development efforts. Scholars have found that Bangladeshi women have significant constraints based on their authority over resources that can be used for production and their access to economic opportunities (Khan et al., 2016; Kieran et al., 2017; Quisumbing et al., 2018).

Bangladesh is classified as a nation of relatively modest size, encompassing a land area of millions of square kilometers, and characterized by a high population density (Ministry of Finance, 2023). According to the Ministry of Finance (2023), the estimated population density of the country was 931 individuals per square kilometer. Bangladesh faces significant population pressure, resulting in the classification of land as a rare and valuable resource. The acquisition of land has been observed to have a substantial effect on improving the living standard of rural people, especially underprivileged rural women, regarding the social and economic facets (Akram et al. (2018); Mishra & Sam, 2016; Agarwal, 2018; Bayisenge, 2018; Goli & Pou, 2014; Meinzen-Dick et al., 2019; Menon et al., 2014). Based on the statistical data provided by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), it may be inferred that households lacking sufficient land or possessing just small parcels of land are more susceptible to experiencing poverty compared to households with larger land holdings (Ministry of Finance, 2023). Regrettably, the presence of religiously influenced legislation, sociocultural norms, and inadequate enforcement of state laws contribute to obstacles that Bangladeshi women encounter when attempting to exercise their property rights (Quisumbing et al., 2018; Kiran et al., 2017; Kieran et al., 2015; Hosasin et al.,). These obstacles not only hinder their ability to assert these rights but also contribute significantly to their subordinate status in society and overall disempowerment. According to Hossain and Jamil et al.



(2017), women's property rights in Bangladesh are significantly restricted due to religious laws. For instance, Hindu women are devoid of any entitlement to their parental property by these religious laws (Hossain & Jamil et al., 2017). According to Islamic legal principles, there exists a lack of adequate recognition of women's rights to land (Quisumbing et al., 2018). It is observed that, under these circumstances, a daughter is entitled to receive just half the portion of land as compared to a son (Quisumbing et al., 2018; Hossain and Jamil et al., 2017). It is important to acknowledge that according to the constitution of Bangladesh, there exists gender equality, wherein both males and females are considered equal. Furthermore, all people of Bangladesh are granted equal access to their rights. However, the violation of women's rights frequently occurs due to the presence of patriarchal standards within society. It is indisputable that facilitating more access to land for women would contribute to enhancing food security status as well as increase their abilities in negotiation, investing, and risk management, thus fostering their empowerment (Muchoba, 2017; Agarwal, 2018; Efobi et al., 2019; Gaddis et al., 2022; Hossain et al., 2023). For instance, Panda and Agarwal (2005) conducted an observation in India and found that the acquisition of land by women resulted in enhanced economic stability and a decreased likelihood of experiencing spousal violence. Despite this fact, Social customs and religious laws frequently prevent Bangladeshi women from exercising their land rights. (Kieran et al. 2017; Hossain & Jamil et al., 2017). The previous papers showed land ownership's impact on women's livelihood, but very limited studies have been conducted to test the student's perspectives regarding their opinions regarding the disparity between women's legal and religious rights.

Students are widely regarded as the prospective leaders who will shape the destiny of the nation. It is imperative to educate students about women's rights in order to empower them to actively contribute towards mitigating gender imbalances within society. Hence, within the context of development study courses, students received instruction on the socioeconomic and legal aspects with a specific focus on gender perspectives. The involvement in development courses is anticipated to cultivate a heightened awareness and sensitivity among students towards women's rights.

Hence, the subsequent inquiries can be posed:

Within the context of Bangladesh, do the students have a thorough comprehension of women's equal access to property rights?

Do male and female pupils hold differing opinions regarding women's property rights?

The objective of this investigation is to evaluate the perspectives of university students about women's property rights, given the emphasis on gender-related issues in their coursework on development studies.

2. Obstacles of Women in Accessing the Property Rights

In the sub-continent, women encounter many challenges that impede their capacity to exercise their ownership claim, hence impeding the progress of women's empowerment in the region. Numerous factors, including social, economic, and legal circumstances, can influence the lack of access to land entitlement for women. Rocheleau and Edmunds (1997) contend that the formal allocation of land titles to women does not necessarily guarantee their effective authority over the utilization, administration, and yield of trees within their designated areas. While they engage in agricultural activities within their homestead areas, ownership and access to these resources are predominantly held by males. Consequently, their involvement in agricultural endeavors in society is often not properly acknowledged, resulting in a denial of their land rights (Rao, 2006; Deree and Leon, 2003; Kalabamu, 2006; Meinzen-Dick et al., 1997; Parveen et al., 2022). According to Agarwal (1994), the impact of economic crises on households varied between those headed by males and females. While both types of households experienced adverse effects, the repercussions were more profound for Women-headed homes.

Additionally, the likelihood of Women-headed homes resorting to selling land was significantly higher compared to their male-headed counterparts. Allendorf (2007) noted that Nepali women engaged in farming depended on the presence and support of their male kinfolk in order to gain access to land. According to Lastarria-Cornhiel (1995), Rocheleau and Edmunds (1997) have observed that within the African environment, women tend to possess a lower likelihood of possessing official land titles In contrast to their male peers. Roy and Tisdell (2002) highlighted multiple factors contributing to the ongoing lack of Land entitlement access for women residing in Sub-Saharan Africa. These factors are as follows:

1. The practice of long-distance marriages among women in the Subcontinent hinders their ability to enjoy their customary rights.
2. The act of subjecting women to harassment by male family members in their place of birth, often to coerce them into relinquishing their rights.
3. Gender bias in policy and initiatives
4. The inability of women to effectively access and apply agricultural information is a result of their limited reading skills.
5. One of the identified issues is the insufficient presence of female extension agents.
6. Social taboos refer to the cultural norms and practices that are considered unacceptable or forbidden within a particular society. These taboos often involve topics or behaviors that In certain regions of India, there exist cultural taboos that restrict women from engaging in

ploughing activities, hence imposing limitations on their ability to partake in land cultivation.

7. In the sub-continent, acknowledging women's inheritance land ownership is either absent or limited within the framework of religious and customary rules.

3. Methodology

The data for this study was obtained from students enrolled in the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree at the American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). Specifically, the data was acquired from students who were taking the development courses offered by the Department of Economics at AIUB. A sample size of 200 students was chosen for this study, specifically those who were enrolled in the Economic Geography course in 2023.

A survey was done on the student population from December 2022 to January 2023. The data were obtained from the participants by the administration of a questionnaire. The survey requested students to provide data primarily pertaining to the socioeconomic and demographic backgrounds of the participants.

Additionally, the questionnaire sought insights into the students' perspectives on women's land rights, course materials, media sources utilized to acquire knowledge on land entitlements, obstacles faced by women in accessing land entitlements, the students' parents' attitudes towards women's land rights, and the students' recommendations for enhancing women's access to land entitlements.

The data in this study were analyzed using descriptive statistics. This study employed a Five-point Likert scale to assess the students' attitudes regarding women's land rights. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Data was also collected from parents. Parents were asked to give their opinion on equal distribution of property to their children. Parents were also asked to provide their opinion on whether they believe or not that their son-in-law will give property in their daughter's name. Data was also gathered regarding parents who did not endorse the equitable allocation of assets among their offspring and put forth four justifications.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Students' Opinion on Land Rights

The students expressed their viewpoints regarding the various socioeconomic factors that are closely associated with women's attainment of land ownership in Bangladesh. Students provide their opinions on various aspects related to women's access to land. These aspects incorporate: (i) The belief that women's economic performance would be improved by their access to property. (A1); the idea that women's ability to move around is improved when they have access to property (A2); Women's educational chances are enhanced when they have access to property. (A3); the belief that women's access to property decreases gender disparity between men and women (A4); the belief that women's access to property enhances their negotiation and risk-bearing capacity (A5); the belief that women's access to property increases the social value of women (A6); the concern that women's access to property creates a serious threat to men (A7); the concern that women's access to property increases social and family conflicts (A8); and the belief that women's attainment to land is crucial for the overall advancement of the country (A9). In this survey, a significant proportion of pupil participants acknowledged the idea that empowering women by allowing them to own property would result in favorable improvements to their living standards. For instance, around 41% of the students expressed significant agreement regarding the positive correlation between women's access to property and their economic capability, as indicated in Table 1. The majority of students acknowledged the idea with the comments, suggesting that they are receptive to gender-related issues including the issue of women's access to property rights.

4.2. Perception of Students about the Women's Equal Share of Land

The students expressed their perspectives regarding the equitable distribution of land rights. It can be inferred that students' perceptions may vary based on several socioeconomic factors, such as age, gender, residential location, and religion. The assessment of students' perception is conducted based on six categories, namely: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (DA), and Strongly Disagree (STD).

Table 1. Opinion of the Students on Women's Land Rights (Number)

Statement	Opinion of the Male Student (N=217)					Opinion of the Female Student (N=133)				
	SA	A	N	DA	SDA	SA	A	N	DA	SDA
A1	54	72	15	51	25	65	58	2	8	-
A2	38	81	23	63	12	48	51	7	19	8
A3	47	78	20	55	17	37	63	11	15	7
A4	36	88	14	67	12	42	54	13	20	4
A5	24	91	18	63	21	52	43	9	26	3
A6	30	97	13	58	19	49	46	5	21	12
A7	33	86	21	52	25	20	43	16	35	19
A8	29	85	10	71	22	12	34	9	52	26
A9	35	89	11	69	13	53	60	3	15	2

Source: Survey 2023

The aspect of age is highly significant in the acquisition of information. Hence, the perception of students may vary across various age cohorts. This study classifies students into two distinct age groups: (i) category 1, comprising individuals aged 17 to 20 years, and (ii) category 2, encompassing those aged 21 to 25 years. The data indicates that students in group 1 exhibited a significant level of agreement in supporting the notion that women should have an equal share of land, as compared to students in group 2 (refer to Table 2). In the instance of Category 1, a total of 21 out of 34 students expressed strong agreement with the statement. Similarly, in category 2, out of the 166 students, 73 students strongly agreed with the statement, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Students' Perceptions of Equal Share of Land as per Their Age Group

Age category	SA	A	N	D	SDA	Total
Category 1	35	69	18	25	11	158
Category 2	57	76	7	32	20	192

Source: Survey 2023

In the specific context of Bangladesh, there exists a notable lack of awareness among the populace regarding the equitable distribution of land rights, particularly with regard to women. Participation in economic courses is anticipated to foster an increase in students' awareness of women's equal access to land property. This study demonstrated that female students exhibit a higher level of awareness regarding male students' perspectives on this matter. The poll revealed that a majority of female students (62.9%) strongly supported the notion of granting women equal land rights, although a lower percentage of male students (36.13%) expressed the same level of agreement. Table 3 reveals a notable disparity in the level of disagreement with the statement, with male students exhibiting significantly greater rates compared to their female counterparts

Table 3. Students' perceptions of equal share of land as per sex

Gender	SA	A	N	D	SDA	Total
Male	59	84	15	45	14	217
Female	76	39	4	13	1	133

Source: Survey, 2023

The findings from the focus group discussions indicate that a significant proportion of the student participants expressed their support for the notion that women should be granted equal rights to land. However, female students exhibit a higher level of support for the topic compared to their male counterparts. Students have the belief that women constitute half of the population, and therefore, the absence of adequate acknowledgment of women's property rights hinders the possibility of achieving substantial socioeconomic progress in the nation. The authors also emphasized the significance of women's equitable access to

land in enhancing their self-esteem, societal standing, educational opportunities, capacity for decision-making, and aptitude for entrepreneurial endeavors. During focus group discussions (FGDs), female students expressed their belief that inheriting land property from their parents will provide them with a sense of stability in the future. According to their assertion, the acquisition of property ownership in the future would afford them increased authority and mitigate the likelihood of exploitation. The findings from the Panel discussion also indicate that a limited number of students, irrespective of gender, hold divergent perspectives on the matter of women's equitable rights to land ownership due to religious and cultural standards. The Panel discussion also revealed that several students, particularly male students, expressed the viewpoint that allowing women equal property rights could potentially exacerbate familial and social problems. There exists a prevalent belief within the context of Bangladesh that individuals residing in urban regions possess greater prospects for acquiring knowledge about women's rights in comparison to their rural counterparts. Hence, those residing in metropolitan areas may exhibit a heightened awareness and concern for women's rights. In this study, students were categorized into two groups based on their permanent residence: metropolitan areas and rural areas. The purpose of this categorization was to investigate the influence of geography on students' awareness of women's equal share of land. This study categorizes urban areas as divisional cities, districts, and Upazillas, whereas rural regions encompass unions and villages. The findings of this study indicate that among the 147 students residing in urban areas, a total of 45 students expressed significant agreement with the concept of females' equal participation on land, as seen by the data presented in Table 4. In the context of rural communities, it was noticed that a significant number of nine students expressed strong support for the statement, as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4. Students' perceptions of equal share of land as per their location

Categories	SA	A	N	DA	SDA	Total
Urban areas	47	85	5	32	15	184
Rural Areas	28	40	3	66	29	166

Source: Survey 2023

The consideration of marital status is deemed significant due to its tight association with decision-making capacity. Hence, the perspectives of married and unmarried students about the equitable distribution of land rights may differ. The students were classified into two distinct categories based on their marital status: (i) married individuals (category 1) and (ii) unmarried individuals (category 2). This categorization was done in order to evaluate the perspectives of the students on women's equal entitlement to property rights, as presented in Table 5. The survey findings indicated that approximately

47% of students classified in category 2 expressed strong agreement with the statement, whereas 38% of students in category 1 strongly agreed with the statement.

Table 5. Students' perceptions of equal share of land as per their marital status

Marital Status	SA	A	N	D	SDA	Total
Married	11	6	-	3	1	21
Unmarried	88	125	9	84	23	329

Source: Survey, 2023

Familiarity with religious texts can significantly impact pupils' perceptions. In this study, participants were queried regarding their knowledge of the property rights outlined in the religious text. Students can be classified into two categories based on their knowledge of property rights as described in religious texts: (i) those who are aware of property rights (category 1) and (ii) those who are unaware of property rights (category 2). The study revealed that students belonging to category 2 had a much higher level of agreement with the statement compared to students in category 1. According to the data presented in Table 6, a total of 64 students expressed significant agreement with the statement, indicating their affiliation with category 2. Conversely, category 1 was associated with about 31 students, as indicated in Table 6.

Table 6. Students' perceptions of equal share of land as per the religious belief about property rights

Categories	SA	A	N	D	SDA	Total
Category 1	29	53	8	76	31	197
Category 2	24	72	13	28	16	153

Source: Survey 2023

One of the primary goals was to enhance the pupils' understanding and knowledge of female property ownership. Therefore, it was anticipated that students who were enrolled in economic courses would possess a greater level of knowledge regarding property rights outlined in the National Women Policy (NWP) of 2011. A hypothesis was formulated suggesting that female students will exhibit a higher level of awareness compared to male students about the property rights outlined in the National Women's Policy of 2011. This study demonstrates that female students had a higher level of awareness regarding the mention of property rights in the National Women's Party (NWP). In the instance of Category 1, approximately 42% of students demonstrated awareness of the property rights outlined in the National Water Policy (NWP), whereas approximately 58% of students in Category 2 exhibited such awareness. Among the 200 students surveyed, almost 48 percent, or 96 students, demonstrated awareness of the property rights outlined in the NWP, as indicated in Table 7.

Table 7. Students' awareness of property rights mentioned in NWP in 2011 (number)

Category	Yes	No	Total
Male (category 1)	82	135	217
Female (category 2)	75	58	133
Total	157	193	350

Source: Survey 2023

The revelations from the focus group discussions (FGDs) indicate that a significant number of students exhibited a lack of sufficient knowledge of the National Women Development Policy (NWDP) of 2011 in Bangladesh. The revelations from the focus group discussions (FGDs) indicate that male students exhibited a higher level of unawareness and a decreased inclination to acquire knowledge about the National Women's Development Program (NWDP) in comparison to their female counterparts. During the focus group discussions (FGDs), students expressed their limited exposure to information regarding the National Water Development Policy (NWDP) of the country. The researchers also identified several factors contributing to this phenomenon, namely: (i) the absence of comprehensive gender and development courses within their Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) curriculum, (ii) insufficient media coverage and promotion of the National Women's Development Program (NWDP), (iii) the heavy workload associated with academic commitments, impeding the allocation of time for acquiring knowledge on NWDP, and (iv) a general lack of interest in gaining awareness about NWDP.

In addition, students were requested to express their perspectives regarding their sentiments over the equitable distribution of parental assets among siblings. The data shown in Table 8 indicates that a significant proportion of the student population, specifically 67 percent, expressed the belief that property should be distributed equitably among siblings. The revelations of the study indicate that a greater proportion of female students (79 percent) agreed with the statement compared to their male counterparts (as shown in Table 8). Conversely, approximately 59% of male students expressed the belief that parental assets should be equitably distributed among both male and female siblings.

Table 8. Equal sharing of parent's property with the siblings (number)

Category	Yes	No	Total
Male (category 1)	119	98	217
Female (category 2)	95	38	133
Total	214	136	350

Source: Survey, 2023

It is anticipated that property laws would strive to offer equitable advantages for individuals of both genders. Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate the pupils' level of awareness regarding this subject. The findings indicated that a significant proportion of students in both groups (about 61 percent) held the view that the current property legislation did not offer equitable advantages to women compared to men (Table 9).

Table 9. Awareness of the benefits of the existing property acts (number)

Category	Yes	No	Total
Male (category 1)	81	136	217
Female (category 2)	31	102	133
Total	112	238	350

Source: Survey, 2023

During the focus group discussions (FDGs), students also highlighted the insufficiency of current legislation in Bangladesh in guaranteeing equitable land rights for women.

The key challenges in enacting property laws adequately in Bangladesh, as highlighted by students, include the lack of women's participation in the law-making process, women's limited access to education and financial resources, insufficient institutional support, and the prevailing male dominance in society.

4.3. Sources to Know About Land Rights

The students expressed their viewpoints regarding the significance of sources in acquiring knowledge about land rights. As depicted in Table 11, a significant proportion of the student population (83 percent) indicated television as the primary source of importance, with a moderate level of importance reported by a smaller percentage (4.5 percent). Conversely, a minority of students deemed television as not important (5 percent), while a further subset expressed uncertainty regarding its significance (7.5 percent). In Table 10, it was observed that students recognized religious literature and newspapers as the primary sources of significance for acquiring knowledge on property rights.

Table 10. Sources of information about land rights (number)

Sources	Important	Moderately important	Not important	No Idea	Total
Radio	46	97	181	26	350
Television	147	111	75	17	350
Newspaper	32	125	149	44	350
Family members	172	70	99	9	350
Neighbors	53	102	158	37	350
Local community leaders	85	98	115	52	350
Government extension worker	69	138	104	39	350
Coursework at university	186	120	36	8	350
Religious book	214	35	90	11	350

Source: Survey 2023

4.4. Students' Suggestions for Ensuring Land Rights

The students expressed their viewpoints regarding the various measures necessary to enhance knowledge regarding land rights. The following steps were discussed and provided with an opinion: (i) the implementation of new laws pertaining to property rights (B1); (ii) the reinforcement of an awareness-building campaign (B2); (iii) the alteration of social norms within society (B3); (iv) the provision of additional benefits for accessing government facilities (B4); and (v) the establishment of sufficient educational facilities for women (B5).

Table 11. Suggestions of the students for elevating women's access to property rights

Suggestion	Total	Frequency	Percentage
B1	350	216	61.71
B2	350	183	52.29
B3	350	177	50.57
B4	350	143	40.88
B5	350	198	56.57

Source: Survey, 2023

According to the data shown in Table 12, a significant proportion of the student population (about 92 percent) expressed a strong emphasis on prioritizing the provision of educational resources for women. Approximately 87% of the student participants indicated that the implementation of new legislation about property rights is seen as the foremost measure in guaranteeing land rights, as evidenced by the data presented in Table 12.

During the focus group discussions (FDGs), participants, namely students, also highlighted the significance of improving educational infrastructure and fostering societal awareness as viable approaches to promote equitable land rights for women.

4.5. Opinion of the Parents on Property Rights

The parents of the pupils expressed their viewpoints regarding property rights. The participants were requested to express their stance on whether they endorse the equitable allocation of their assets among their male and female offspring, as stipulated in the National Women's Development Policy of 2011. The majority of parents,

approximately 47 in number, were observed to fall into group 1, as indicated in Table 15. This was followed by Category 2 and Category 3.

Table 12. Parents opinion on equal distribution of property to their children

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes (category 1)	209	59.71
No (category 2)	141	40.29
Total	350	100

Source: Survey 2023

Parents who did not endorse the equitable allocation of assets among their offspring put forth four justifications. Several factors can be identified for the preference of Islamic laws in this context. Firstly, Islamic laws are perceived to be

more rational. Secondly, under these rules, daughters are entitled to receive property from their husbands. Thirdly, it is believed that daughters will not be responsible for taking care of their parents in their old age. Lastly, the cultural practice of giving dowry for a daughter's marriage is seen as a customary formality. The data presented in Table 16 indicates that a significant proportion of parents attributed their lack of support for the equal distribution of property among children to Islamic regulations.

Parents were also asked to provide their opinion on whether they believe or not that their son-in-law will give property in their daughter's name. It was found in the study that the majority of the parents (about 38 percent) had their perceptions that the son-in-law would not give their property in their daughters' name (Table 14).

Table 13. Causes of not supporting the equal distribution of property

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Islamic laws are more rational	94	66.67
The daughter will get property from her husband	27	19.14
Daughter will not look after the parents in old age	18	12.77
Parents need to give dowry as a formality for their daughter's marriage	2	1.42
Total	141	100

Source Survey 2023

Table 14. Parent's perception of their daughters' receiving their husbands' property

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	38.00
No	194	55.43
No Response	23	6.57
Total	350	100

Source Survey 2023

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the attitudes of students regarding the land rights of women in Bangladesh. It was noted that a significant majority of the pupils demonstrated knowledge of women's land rights. The majority of students expressed the belief that granting women access to land rights can substantially affect enhancing women's living standards, particularly in terms of economic and social

dimensions. However, the findings of this study indicate that female students show a higher level of awareness and concern for property rights relative to their male peers. The study revealed that approximately 79 percent of female students expressed support for the equitable distribution of land among their siblings, whereas approximately 59 percent of male students held similar perspectives. This study additionally examined the perspectives of parents about women's property rights. The study revealed that a significant proportion of parents expressed their endorsement for fair allocation of land between males and females. The implementation of legal reforms, the enforcement of new legislation about the provision of educational opportunities for women, and the implementation of awareness-building programs specifically targeting Women's property claims will significantly contribute to the preservation and protection of women's property claims rights in Bangladesh.

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