

Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In the beginning of the 21st century, the third industrial revolution has opened all the unimaginable possibilities of extensive human welfare by acquiring the capabilities of technological excellence, creativity and new skills. The interaction between the advanced technology and the premium human ideas has resulted in an unprecedented mobility in the social, economic and political spheres of the world. To maximize and universalize these benefits, there is no alternative to ensure equal participation of men and women in every level of socio-economic field. For this reason, the present government is committed to ensure participation of women in every level of state and to establish equal rights and dignity of men and women in all aspects of social and national life. In this case, the government has achieved commendable success. Bangladesh's success in the field of women's education and empowerment has been appreciated globally. Women's political and social empowerment, achieving gender equality in primary and secondary education, increasing enrollment in primary education, reduction in child, maternal and under five infant mortality rates, increasing vaccination coverage, reduction in poverty rate and infectious diseases are some of the noteworthy successes.
- 1.2 The intention of the government to ensure equal rights of men and women is reflected in the principles of the existing legal and institutional framework of the country and its implementation tools. The Article 19(1) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has ensured equal opportunity for all citizens and Article 28(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizen due to religion, group, caste, gender, or birthplace. In Article 28(4), there is a special provisions for the progress of women as a backward section of society. Bangladesh has ratified all important international conventions related to women development of which the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) can be particularly noted. Driven by the constitutional obligations and commitment to the international agreements, the Government has given highest priority on social, economic and political empowerment of women in the Perspective Plan (2010-21), Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20) and National Women's Development Policy, 2011. Bangladesh gives highest priority to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and has taken coordinated plan for its implementation. In order to empower women, the number of seats reserved for women in the National Parliament has been increased from 45 to 50. In the Union and Upazila Parishad and Municipality, seats of reserved women are raised to one-third and direct election has been arranged.

- 1.3 Globally there still exists a significant gender gap. According to Global Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forum, global gender gap has declined to 68.0 percent in 2018 implying that a further 32.0 percent is still to be eradicated. Although overall progresses in closing the gap in access to education and health is achieved, women's economic and political empowerment compared to their male counterpart still lags behind. According to the Global Gender Gap Report, 77.1 percent overall global political empowerment gap and 41.9 percent economic empowerment gap still exists. However, there has been a decrease in gender discrimination in education and health. The disparity was 4.4 percent and 4.6 percent respectively in 2018. It is a matter of pride that the progress of Bangladesh in women's political empowerment is very satisfactory. In this case, Bangladesh has the 5th position among 149 countries in 2018 and the level of existing discrimination is 47 percent which is much lower than the world average.
- 1.4 Significant achievements in Gender Gap Index have been made possible by serious consideration of gender sensitivity in the adoption and implementation of government policy-strategy. According to the Global Gender Gap report, the progress of women in Bangladesh was 62.7 percent in 2006 which rose to 72.1 percent in 2018. This is above the global average. In 2006, Bangladesh was ranked 91th among 115 countries. In the year 2018, Bangladesh came in at number 48 in 149 countries. Currently, Bangladesh is at the top of the gender gap index in South Asia (Table 1)

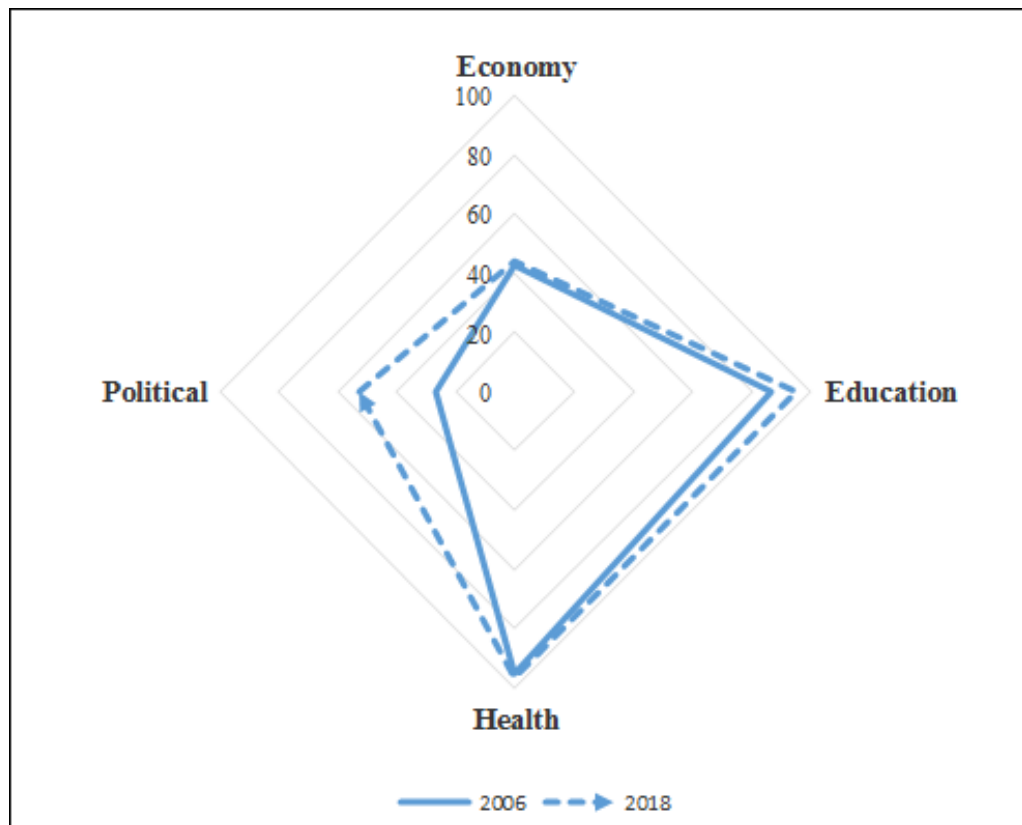
Table-1: Gender Gap Index, 2017 and 2018

Country	2017		2018	
	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Overall Rank	Overall Score
Bangladesh	47	0.719	48	0.719
Maldives	106	0.609	113	0.662
India	108	0.669	108	0.665
Sri Lanka	109	0.669	100	0.676
Nepal	111	0.664	105	0.671
Bhutan	124	0.638	122	0.638
Pakistan	143	0.546	148	0.550

Source: Global Gender Gap Report, 2016& 2017, World Economic Forum

After the introduction of the gender gap index in 2006, there has been a positive development in Bangladesh in various ways. The level of equality has been increased from 42.3 percent to 44.1 percent in economy, 86.8 percent to 95.0 percent in education, 95 percent to 96.9 percent in health, and 26.6 percent to 52.6 percent in political empowerment.

Graph-1: Progress of Bangladesh in Gender Gap Index



Source: Global Gender Gap Report, 2018 World Economic Forum

Bangladesh has secured a prestigious position among the developing countries in the expansion of women's education and the creation of women entrepreneurship. The rate of women's education in Bangladesh was 46.7 percent in 2011 which increased by 23.3 percent in next 6 years to be 70.1 percent in 2017. This progress is satisfactory compared to the similar countries. Honorable Prime Minister's visionary leadership, personal initiative and prudential direction have played a key role in these progresses. As recognition, she was awarded 'Planet 50-50 Champion' and 'Agent of Change Award' in September 2016. Subsequently, she received the Global Women's Leadership Award from the Global Summit of Woman in 2018. Although according to the latest Human Development Report of UNDP, Bangladesh's position on Human Development Index is 136, the Gender Inequality Index is 134.

- 1.5 In order to accelerate the closing of gender gap, priority should be given to create enabling environment for woman to increase their economic participation and to expand woman-friendly health service. Female labor-force participation rate in Bangladesh is now 36.3 percent relatively lower compared to the same in middle-income countries. Necessary initiatives should be needed to ensure wage equality for similar work and increase the number of woman in the higher position of

government and private sector management. Simultaneously, favorable environment should be created to increase women's participation in professional and technological areas. Apart from this, pragmatic policy actions have to be taken to prevent child marriage and reduce the rate of adolescent pregnancy. Considering this, government has enacted Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 and undertaken various awareness raising programs to prevent early marriage. Besides, Dowry Prevention Act 2018 has been enacted to speed up the progress of women development.

2.0 The Visions and Goals of the State for Women's Advancement and Rights

2.1 Articles 19 (1), 27, 28 (1) (2) (3) (4) and 29 (1) (2) (3) of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh state women's participation in all spheres of national life. The vision and goals to establish women advancement and to protect women's rights are visibly articulated in the policy documents of government. The gender related vision of the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) is "establishing a country where both men and women will have equal opportunities and rights of women will be recognized as equal contributors in economic, social and political development." The mission of the plan is to ensure women's advancement as self-reliant human beings and reduce discriminatory barriers by taking both developmental and institutional measures. Gender equality and women's empowerment agenda for 7th Five year plan is based on pursuing strategies and actions not only to enhance women's capabilities and access to resources and opportunities but also to address the structural and institutional barriers and to aim at changing social norms and protecting their rights on issues like control over resources, decision making, reducing institutional bottlenecks and ensuring their mainstream integration.

The framework for women's empowerment and gender equality in 7th Five year plan comprises 4 areas of strategic objectives:

Improve women's human capabilities: This deals with women's and girl's access to health care, life expectancy, nutrition, reproductive health, education, information, training, and other services that enables women to achieve better health and educational outcomes. This also includes women's freedom from violence and oppression.

Increase women's economic opportunities: This relates to women's access to or control over productive assets, resources, services, skills, property, employment, income, information technology, financial services, and other economic opportunities including community resources like land, water, forest etc.

Increase opportunities to raise voice and representation: This entails women's role as decision makers in public and private spheres including politics and promotion of

their leadership. This also includes changed attitude towards women and girls, increased knowledge in women's rights and enhancement of bargaining capacity.

Create an enabling environment for women's advancement: The socio-political environment, legal and policy support, and congenial social norms, oversight, enforcement of laws, regular collection of sex-disaggregated data, capacity building, implementation and monitoring gender strategies are the keys in this area.

To implement these strategic objectives, seven action areas have been identified that will contribute to achieving results in these four areas:

1. Increase access to human development opportunities;
2. Enhance access to and control over productive resources;
3. Increase participation and decision making;
4. Establish a conducive legal and regulatory environment;
5. Improve institutional capacity, accountability and oversight;
6. Increase protection and resilience from crisis and shocks;
7. Promote positive social norms

2.2 Bangladesh played a pioneering role on behalf of the developing countries in formulating the SDGs. Of 17 goals, the concept of 11 goals was put forwarded by Bangladesh. In order to achieve goal 5 that **enumerates** gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, following 9 targets are set:

1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
2. Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private sphere, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;
3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage;
4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies;
5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership;
6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
7. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources;
8. Enhance the use of enabling technology in particular in ICT and;

9. Formulate rules and laws and accelerate their enforcement in gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels.

Bangladesh has taken a coordinated plan and started implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

- 2.3 The vision for National Women Development Policy, 2011 is to create a society in Bangladesh where men and women will have equal opportunities in all spheres of life and will enjoy all the fundamental rights without discrimination. Women will be able to work alongside men to contribute to the development of the country and participate equally in the mainstream of society and economy. There are 22 goals to achieve under this policy. The main goals of the policy are to ensure equality of man and woman in all aspects of state affairs and public life, security for women in all spheres of life, participation of women in economic, political, social, administrative, judicial and all other sectors. The policy provides for elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, access to safe housing and shelter, taking appropriate steps for disabled women, women of minority community and creating special opportunities for meritorious and creative women for utilizing their talent.
- 2.4 Violence against women is an anathema against her fundamental human rights and this phenomenon is being addressed by the Government through pragmatic policy initiatives. Government has formulated 'Domestic Violence (Protection and Preservation) Rules, 2013' under 'Domestic Violence (Protection and Preservation) Act, 2010' to ensure equal rights and to eliminate all forms of discrimination in all spheres of public life and the State. For the development of women and children, the Government has also formulated National Children Policy 2011, Children Act 2013, Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012, Hindu Marriage Registration Act 2012, Early Childhood Care and Development Policy 2013 and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act 2014, House-maid Protection Policy 2015, Child Marriage Prevention Act 2017.
- 2.5 To mitigate sufferings of helpless and destitute women and to supplement their minimum cost of living, Government has adopted "National Social Security Strategy, 2015" attaching priority to elderly women, poor mothers, widow and vulnerable women. Coverage under social protection is increasing every year. The Government has formulated two 'National Action Plans' to implement National Women Development Policy and to prevent violence against women and girls. These Action Plans include all current and prospective activities for women development by ministries, government agencies, private organizations, NGOs and international organizations. It also contains the time frame for implementation, institutional arrangements and monitoring of these activities. The actions spelt out in the plans are aimed at developing women as an educated and efficient human capital,

ensuring active participation of women in the national development initiatives and thus guaranteeing political, social, administrative and economic empowerment of women.

2.6 The pledge and strategy of women empowerment is also firmly stated in Article 3.12 of the election manifesto of the government. Targeting elimination of all discrimination against women, in the election manifesto, it is pledged to continue the efforts of women's empowerment through their participation in all areas of activities. Here are some goals and plans for women empowerment:

- ❖ By 2020, the proportion of male and female students in higher education will be increased from present 70 to 100 percent. The policy of recruitment of more women at higher level of administration and other institutions will be increased;
- ❖ To encourage women entrepreneurs, necessary steps will be taken to ensure different banking facilities, credit facilities, technical facilities and other facilities including recommendations;
- ❖ By expanding the 'Joyeeta Foundation', the work of building women as successful entrepreneur and business owner will be expanded;
- ❖ Equal wage for women will be ensured and employment and work environment for rural women will be improved. Steps will be taken to increase women's capacity through education and training;
- ❖ Building serviceable 'Day Care Center' in public institutions and motivating non-government organizations to undertake the similar steps.

3.0 Successes in the Area of Women's Advancement and Rights

Bangladesh has made a considerable progress in women's development and advancement. The major achievements, in this area, are as follow:

3.1 Most of the goals related to the eradication of poverty of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have already been achieved. According to the BBS survey, poverty rate has decreased to 21.4 percent in the year 2018; where the Millennium Development Goals was to reduce it to 29 percent. The rate of extreme poverty has declined to 11.3 percent. Poverty gap decreased to 6.5 in 2010, where the Millennium Development Goals were 8 for 2015. Poverty gap index reduced to 5.0 at the same time. Severity of poverty measured by square poverty gap index also reduced remarkably to 1.5 percent in 2016. However, according to the latest report of BBS, inequality of income distribution in Bangladesh increased slightly in 2016 compared to 2010.

3.2 As a result of the steps taken for the development of women's education, the proportion of students in the secondary level stood at 46.01: 53.99 in 2018. On the

other hand, the admission rate for higher education stood at 14.16. A total of 35.22 crore books have been distributed free of cost to the secondary level in the 2019 academic year where more than half of the girls are the beneficiaries. The aims of this activity are to create equal opportunity regardless of the rich and the poor, prevent school drop outs and ensure quality education.

- 3.3 Women friendly health service policy is contributing to the improvement of women's health. At present, life expectancy of female is 74.3 years, which is higher by 3.4 years than those of male. This gap was less than 2 years in 2007. Mortality rates dropped to 34.2 per thousand live births for children under 5 years of age. In case of girls and boys child mortality rate per thousand is 31.6 and 36.7 respectively. Maternal mortality rate has also dropped significantly. The human development index for women has increased from 0.335 in 1995 to 0.608 in 2017. Bangladesh has been awarded by the United Nations for achieving the target of reducing the infant mortality.
- 3.4 A foundation has been formed to render an institutional shape of the Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme named *Joyeeta* for promoting products and services of women entrepreneurs across the country with a vision of gradually establishing women friendly infrastructure. Activities are underway to construct a building for Joyeeta. Under the program named 'Bangladesh in search of Joyeetas' a total of 35 women in five categories such as 'economically successful women', 'women contributed in social development', 'women survived from violence and making good start', 'successful in education and service' and 'proud mother' of all the upazilas and districts of 7 divisions were selected through competition and accorded honor. Through this program, struggling women in the grassroots level of society are recognized and rewarded who encourage other women to follow them. Women entrepreneurship fund is created. Women Entrepreneur Fund has been constituted under which FBCCI and Women Chamber are working to increase the capacity of women entrepreneurs with training.
- 3.5 **Development of socio-economic conditions of the rural and backward people:** About 70 percent of the beneficiaries of various projects of the rural development and co-operative department are women. The standard of the living of 15.74 lakhs women under Honorable Prime Minister's dream project "My House My Farm (One House One Farm)" and about 2.65 lakhs women under "Comprehensive Rural Development Program (CVDP) -2nd stage" project (completed in December, 2016) have improved. In continuation of this, the implementation of the 3rd phase of CVDP project has been started. As a result of the implementation of the Integrated Rural Employment Project for the poor women of BRDB, the poverty reduction is being possible by improving the standard of living of 77 thousand poor women

during the period of 5 years. The implementation of Rural Poverty Alleviation Foundation's expansion project and implementation of small farmer development foundation support project are improving living standard of 2.05 lakh and 69 thousand poor women respectively. Besides, under Improvement of the living standard of underprivileged women through rearing of cows of improved breed Project of Directorate of Cooperative, sustainable employment is created for 7500 women by providing them training and resource support. As a result, women are being empowered and their social status are increasing.

- 3.6 The government has been providing elderly allowance to 40 lakh people including 19.37 lakh women, food and employment support to 10.40 lakh widows and destitute women under VGD program, grant to 10 lakh disabled people, maternity allowance to 7 lakh poorest mothers and allowance to 2.50 lakh working lactating mother targeted for creating an effective social safety net. In the next FY, the number of elderly, widow, maternity and lactating mother support beneficiaries will be increased from 40 lakhs to 44 lakhs, 14 lakhs to 17 lakhs, 7.00 lakhs to 7.70 lakh and 2.50 lakhs to 2.75 lakhs.
- 3.7 The role of women has been given utmost priority to implement the Universal Primary Education Program, Hundred Percent Enrollment and Completion of Education cycle. To reach this goal and create public awareness, 'Mother's Day' has been celebrated in schools and the opinions of mothers are being used to implement the activities. Besides this, female guardians are actively involved in the School Feeding Program. The Stipend Policy has been formulated with provision of sending stipend to the mother of the students.

4.0 National Women Development Policy and Gender Responsive Budget

- ❖ For the implementation of the National Women Development Policy, gender responsive budgeting is an imperative for government to monitor the management of financial resources and make other stakeholders accountable to the state. The Gender Budget Report prepared by the Finance Division alongside the national budget is considered as one of the best global practices. This quantitative and qualitative process of measuring the impact of gender focused budgeting has steered national priorities and interventions in the right direction, managing resources to gender focused programs in different sectors. The gender budget report has also ensured accountability and transparency of government's initiatives for women's advancement. All ministries provide accounts of their achievements and challenges in implementing gender-responsive programs that show trends and patterns on national level changes in gender equality and women's rights.

- ❖ Mainly five aspects are considered to make national budget gender sensitive which are as follows:
 - Acknowledging the economic significance of the household sector and the need for public investment in these activities;
 - Acknowledging the fact that the roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of men and women are different and must not be stereotyped with a preconceived perception and these roles and responsibilities must not be held rigidly;
 - Recognizing that seemingly gender-neutral allocation of budgetary resources can have a different impact on men and women;
 - Examining the welfare outcomes of the budget on men and women;
- ❖ Creating an enabling condition for women to participate in the economic growth process
- ❖ The Government adopted Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) in preparing the national budget. Under MTBF, budget is prepared within a medium-term context and includes estimates and projections of revenues, financing and expenditures respectively for the next fiscal year and two subsequent years. Gender issues are embedded in the MTBF process.
- ❖ Under the MTBF approach, a strategic phase of budget planning is undertaken before the detailed annual budget estimate is prepared. Issuance of BC-1 (Budget Circular) every year is the first step in that strategic phase. In the strategic phase of the budgeting cycle, ministries are required to set out their plans for the next three years. Poverty, gender and climate issues have been incorporated into BC-1 as specific items. To assist ministries' reporting capacities, specific poverty, gender and climate formats and guidelines have been developed by Finance Division. Through Budget Circular-1 (Part-1), Section-3, Ministries are requested to provide information on impact of programs and projects regarding poverty alleviation, women development and climate change.

5.0 Progress in the Area of Gender Budgeting

5.1 The following achievements have been made in the area of integrating women development into the macroeconomic policy strategy:

- ❖ **Inclusion of gender analysis in MTBF process:** The government has rolled out Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) in formulating the national budget. Gender issues are embedded in the MTBF process. Emphasis is given on the linkages between a ministry's stated objectives and activities and advancement

of women's rights. Ministries state in section 3 of BC-1 how their strategic objectives will influence women development. To assess the impact of activities of a Ministry on women's advancement, a set of 14 standards is employed. Access to health care, education, employment, training, social safety, empowerment, increasing social status, access to law and justice etc. are included in the standard.

- ❖ **RCGP Model (Data base):** Finance Division developed the Recurrent, Capital, Gender and Poverty (RCGP) Model or database where all expenditure items are disaggregated to indicate what percentage of allocation goes to benefit women. The gender and poverty proportioned percentage data for both recurrent and development budget is estimated separately from a standard defined logic incorporated in database. The proportion of women workforce serves as the basis for computing women's allocation in non-development budget. For the development projects, a percentage is assigned to each indicating what proportion of total expenditure will benefit directly women, based on the 14 standards for assessing gender impact. Allocation for women development for both recurrent and development budgets are generated and presented in the gender budget report for ministries and divisions.
- ❖ **Gender Budget Report:** Each year, the government places a gender budget report to the national parliament that explains the policies and strategies for advancement of women, activities of various ministries/divisions that have implications on women development, KPIs connected with female welfare attained, major achievement for uplifting women's rights, allocation for women development etc. In the first year (FY2009-10) such analysis was done for four ministries. Gender budget report of 2018-19 fiscal years contains analysis of women's advancement of 43 Ministries/ Divisions. Budgetary estimates of gender budget reports from 2009-2010 to 2018-2019 FY are presented in the following table.

Table-2: Information on Gender Budget Report

Fiscal Year	Total Budget (crore taka)	Allocation for Women Dev. (crore taka)	Allocation for women compared to total Budget (percent)	Allocation for women compared to GDP (percent)	No. of Ministries/ Divisions in Gender Budget Report
2009-10	110523	27248	24.65	3.95	4
2010-11	130011	34221	26.32	4.36	10
2011-12	161213	42154	26.15	4.61	20
2012-13	189231	54302	28.68	5.23	25
2013-14	216222	59756	27.64	5.06	40
2014-15	239668	64087	26.74	4.23	40
2015-16	264565	71872	27.17	4.16	40
2016-17	340604	92765	27.25	4.73	40
2017-18	400266	112019	27.99	5.04	43
2017-18 (Actual)	321861	88441	27.48	3.48	43
2018-19	464580	137742	29.65	5.43	43
2019-20	523191	161247	30.82	5.56	43

The above table shows that allocation for women development in National Budget was Taka 27,248 crore in 2009-10, which increased to Taka 1,37,742 crore in 2018-19. This indicates that on an average annual allocation has increased by 22%. In the fiscal year 2019-20, allocation for women development is Taka 1,61,247 crore which is 30.82 percent of total budget and 5.56 percent of GDP. Among the Ministries/Divisions, a large part of the total budget on women's development is spent by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Cooperatives Division.

- 5.2 In this report, issues related to women advancement of forty-three Ministries/Divisions have been reviewed. All the ministries and divisions are divided into three sections in this regard. They are (i) Empowering Women and Enhancing their Social Dignity, (ii) Improving Women's Productivity and Participation in Labor Market and (iii) Widening Women's Effective Access to General Public Sector Services and Income Generating Activities. In section (i) activities of nine gender focused ministries are analyzed. Section (ii) analyses of nine ministries which have comparatively less focused. Finally, section (iii) reflects the activities of twenty-five ministries in relation to women's advancement. The reports of nine ministries in section one however, have been presented elaborately keeping in mind their multifarious involvement in different sectors for women's development. Particularly

these reports attempted to reveal the importance of the Ministries in the national economy and society and constitutional and policy obligations at the beginning. Subsequently the functions of the concerned ministries and their relevant policies with special attention to their focus on women's advancement have been discussed. Then ministry specific national policy directives in relation to women's advancement are identified as mentioned in the National Women Development Policy 2011 and in Five Year Plan. Hence, these directives are compared with the strategic objectives and the activities of the ministry to identify gender gaps in the activities of the ministry. Then a set of recommendations are put forward to address these gaps. Some of these recommendations could be addressed simply through engendering current activities of the ministry and the rests could be attained through further initiatives.

Section 1: Empowering Women and Enhancing their Social Dignity

1. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
2. Secondary and Higher Education division
3. Technical and Madrasah Education division
4. Health Services Division
5. Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
6. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
7. Rural Development and Co-operatives Division
8. Ministry of Agriculture
9. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Section 2: Improving Women's Productivity and Participation in Labour Market

1. Ministry of Social Welfare
2. Ministry of Labour and Employment
3. Ministry of Youth and Sports
4. Local Government Division
5. Ministry of Textiles and Jute
6. Ministry of Water Resources
7. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
8. Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
9. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

Section 3: Widening Women's Effective Access to General Public Sector Services and Income Generating Activities

1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Election Commission
3. Ministry of Public Administration
4. Ministry of Commerce
5. Law and Justice Division
6. Public Safety Division
7. Security Services Division
8. Ministry of Science and Technology
9. Information and Communications Technology Division
10. Ministry of Housing and Public Works
11. Ministry of Information
12. Ministry of Cultural Affairs
13. Ministry of Religious Affairs
14. Ministry of Industries
15. Energy and Mineral Resources Division
16. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
17. Ministry of Land
18. Ministry of Food
19. Road Transport and Highways Division
20. Ministry of Railways
21. Ministry of Shipping
22. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
23. Posts and Telecommunications Division
24. Power Division
25. Ministry of Liberation War Affairs