

Research Project Report

On

Role of Human Rights in Poverty Alleviation and Development Planning in Bangladesh



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Role of Human Rights in Poverty Alleviation and Development Planning in Bangladesh



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Dedicated to the Backward People of Bangladesh

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Executive Summary

It is unwise to ignore that development planning of any country should contain overall wellbeing of the citizens. The development is a concept of complete human welfare which would mean to provide scope for a meaningful human life. Here it is worthy to note that if any state fails to ensure food, shelter, clothing health, education along with other relevant opportunities for the people, that state cannot be considered to have ensured development for the people of that country. And again it is well known to all that development means a mechanism of ensuring opportunities for a nice life to people, especially to poor, women and deprived people and that is a process of expanding the real freedom that people are entitled to enjoy and that will provide all necessary facilities to make human life fruitful. Obviously, availability of opportunity in the case of fuel, water, sanitation, safety net program, microcredit program, getting work, religious and cultural activities, increasing income along with exercising voting right are very significant aspects for overall development.

In conducting the research project the researchers undertook the two ways to explore role of human rights in poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh namely: i) questionnaire survey among the low level income earning people i.e. day labour, garments worker, rickshaw puller, small trader and 4th class government and non-government employee and ii) examined existing development planning of Bangladesh.

And from the questionnaire survey results it was found that out of 300 respondent 91.3% opined that their level of income has increased mentionably. The survey findings show that above 91% people are exercising their voting rights and out of that 92.8% of people exercising voting right without any problem. 86.3 percent people are getting work without any obstacle as per their

opinion. The availability regarding opportunity of safety net program and micro finance is very mentionable i.e. the percentage figure of the beneficiary is 76% and 81% respectively.

The available information reveals that the opportunity regarding availability of safe drinking water has increased for 51% people and 96% people are enjoying that type of facility. Again it is also worthy to note that 72.7% people have water connection in kitchen and toilet. In the case of gas connection the finding is again worthy mentionable. The 89.3 percent people is enjoying this opportunity and 76.7% people out of them opined that they had not enjoyed the opportunity before 5 (five) years. Out of the total surveyed people children of the 87.7% people are going to school and 80% children of that is enjoying educational assistance from the government. However the opportunities regarding cultural and religious practice are very significant to the people for healthy mind. The survey findings reveal that 88% people are enjoying that type of opportunity. The researchers tried to know the opinion regarding human rights of the interviewee as a citizen of an independent country. 82 % people opined –good and that figure is only 7% for bad opinion and another 11 percent remain silent about this. Finally above 77.3% people opines that the scale and scope of enjoying human rights extended at present from the past.

It is very relevant to note that the role of human rights in development planning in Bangladesh is mentionable because some important development progresses like Old Age Allowance Program, Allowance Program for Widow and Destitute Woman, Honorarium Program for Freedom Fighters, Training and Self Employment Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters and Their Wards, Fund for Rehabilitation of the Acid Burned, Cash and Kind Transfer Program for Education, Primary Education Stipend Project, Female Secondary School Stipend Program in Bangladesh, other programs in respect of education, Programs relating to Food Security and Employment, Vulnerable Group Development Program, Food for Work Program, Fund for

Housing the Homeless, Abashan (Poverty Alleviation and Rehabilitation) Project and Fund for mitigating risks due to natural disasters which influence to reduce poverty level as well as enhance the scope of practice of human rights. Some other Special Poverty alleviation program especially here needs to mention that in the 7th FYP, GOB targets for poverty reduction very significantly.

The researchers have tried to present some suggestions to the state on the basis of findings of the research. The state should have to take proper measure to protect overall corruption. Technical education system should be approached for the children of the lower level people. Distribution system of the national resources should be allotted logically to minimize inequality in the society. The awareness building program regarding human rights should have to be enhanced for the backward people of the nation. The duty and responsibility of the state apparatus should also be more peace and people oriented than the present situation. Lastly the education system will must uniform considering existing educational situation of the country. On the basis of above mentioned findings we may say that the present practice of human rights plays mentionable role in poverty alleviation and development planning.

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Abbreviations

BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CRHRP	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices
FESP	Female Education Stipend Program
FYP	Five Years Plan
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NORAD	General Education Project of Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
OAAP	Old Age Allowance Program
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SSNP	Social Safety Net Program
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
WFP	World Food Program

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Research Problem:

Development essentially means human development and a precondition of the latter is promotion and protection of human rights. The term “human rights” to refer to those rights that have been recognized by the global community and protected by international human rights legal instruments. Their recognition, protection and promotion are essential factors in the development process of the society. Human rights are global vision backed by state obligation and include all kinds of rights, which are very essential for existence of human beings. Protection and promotion of human rights thus are legal obligations of all states in national and in international sphere. However, responsibility for implementation of these international human rights standards has been imposed on the state by "Bill of Human Rights". Realization of basic needs of human being presupposes good economic condition. Material condition of a society or state determines how many basic needs will be fulfilled. Hence economic condition and enjoyment of basic human rights are interrelated. Today economy has become instrumental to measure the true development if basic needs of human life are left unfulfilled.

To clarify and confirm the human rights two separate covenants on civil and political rights and the economic, social and cultural rights were adopted in 1966, which came into force in 1976. Since then a large number of conventions have been adopted and the process is still continuing. Rights mentioned in the covenant on civil and political rights may be referred to those rights, which allow a person to participate in the governance of a state. And rights mentioned in the covenant on economic, social and cultural rights are related to the insurance of minimum necessities of life. Today it is universally recognized that civil and political rights do not have

any meaning unless they are accompanied by social, economic and cultural rights especially for the developing countries. Realization of human rights in general and not of a particular category of rights is essential for development.

Bangladesh complies with international human rights instruments albeit with certain reservation. The constitution of Bangladesh pledges that its fundamental aim is to realize society in which rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedom, equality and justice will be secured for all citizens. Accordingly fundamental rights for the citizens Bangladesh have been guaranteed in the constitution. However, development being a systematic factor is integrally related with economic and social setup of a country particularly the resource-people relationship, poverty illiteracy and societal stratification.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to analyse the role of human rights in poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh.

Specific objectives of the study are,

- a) To discover income status of the surveyed people;
- b) To get information about exercise of voting right of the surveyed people;
- c) To acquire idea about problem regarding getting work;
- d) To identify the benefits of social safety net programs and micro finance programs of the surveyed people;
- e) To determine whether safe drinking water, gas facility are available of the surveyed people;
- f) To ascertain the accessibility to education of the children of the surveyed people;

g) To measure the opportunity regarding cultural and religious activities of the surveyed people;

h) To present some suggestions to the state to develop practice of human rights to reduce poverty alleviation and to make more people oriented development planning in Bangladesh.

1.3 Hypothesis of the Study

The present practice of human rights plays mentionable role in poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh.

1.4 Methodology of the Study

The study is basically multidisciplinary in nature. Descriptive and qualitative research methods are followed. Both primary (field data) and secondary (secondary materials) sources are the source of data for the study. Secondary information and data are collected from available published sources and primary data are collected through questionnaire survey. The primary data are collected from each family by using questionnaire with direct interview. The survey work are conducted in greater Mirpur area, Borobazar Area, Uttara, Tongi and Airport area in Dhaka and total 300 (three hundred) families (one person from one family) are surveyed. Secondary sources in the form of books, journals, articles and newspapers are surveyed.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the present research project is sample size of the surveyed population due to time constraint. If we were able to increase sample size, this work would become more appreciable.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction:

This research project is not only about human rights, but also about progress regarding poverty reduction and development planning in Bangladesh. Therefore, these three basic concepts are required to be addressed and analyzed for the purpose of framing theory and of successful implementation of the project. These concepts are themselves deep rooted in their use and practice along with a huge volume of literature both separately and jointly with manifold thoughts, ideologies and implementation. For the purpose of the project these concepts are reviewed individually. Along with that the nexus point that is the role of human rights in poverty alleviation and development planning is also reviewed within the available literature.

2.2 Concept of Human Rights:

Human rights are those minimal rights which are considered as inalienable "Rights of Man", which require a person to be treated as equal and protected against all injustices and inhuman acts of the State public authorities as also the fellow persons. Therefore, human rights constitute those rights which ought to be enjoyed by all human beings of the universe irrespective of their biological, social, economic and political status. Human rights thinkers have tried their best to define the human rights in order to make its meaning clear.

J. Donnelly (2012):

Human Rights are those held simply by virtue of being a person. To have a human right one need not do anything special, other than to be born as human being (Donnelly J, 2012). Therefore,

human rights are inherent rights of a man or woman. They are the rights that everyone has equally, by virtue of their very humanity.

Nagendra Singh (1986):

The fundamental norms governing the concept of human rights are that of the respect for human personality and its absolute worth. Human rights may be said to be those fundamental rights to which every man or woman inhabiting any part of the world should be deemed to be entitled merely by virtue of having been born a human being (Sing, 1986). Universality of the concept of human rights is expressed again by Namenda Singh. Whatever the country is and whatever the situation is consideration of human rights is necessary. Therefore, in an approach to poverty alleviation human rights cannot be ignored, rather poverty alleviation policies require to address human rights in each and every sphere of it.

Darren and O' Byrne (2005):

In this book also human rights are described as inherent rights of human being. The authors defined human rights as those rights without which human beings cannot live with dignity, freedom (political, economic, social and cultural) and justice in any nation or state regardless of colour, place of birth, ethnicity, race, religion or sex or any other such considerations (Darren and O' Byrne 2005). These rights are inherent in human nature and therefore guaranteed and protected by the state without distinction of any sort.

Jean Marc Coicaud and others (2000):

The authors endeavored to establish a universally accepted definition of human rights and a global standard for determining those rights. Considering various definitions and standards in this regard, the writers found it critical to fix a universally accepted definition. In this regard the authors said that there is a serious tension between increasingly influential global principles, on the one hand, and the practical difficulty, on the other hand, of implementing them in the face of states reluctant either to abide by the principles of human rights or to commit the resources needed to give those principles impartial and general effect when they are violated (Jean Marc Coicaud and others 2000).

Edward Lawson (1996):

With regard to human rights Lawson's comment on human rights can be considered as the most comprehensive and appealing. Regarding human rights he said that human rights are the universally accepted principles and rules that support morality and that make it possible for each member of the human family to realize his or her full potential and live life in an atmosphere of freedom, justice and peace (Lawson, 1996).

Michael Freedmen (2008):

Here the author described human rights as a conceptual device, expressed in linguistic form that assigns priority to certain human or social attributes regarded as essential to the adequate functioning of a human being that is intended to serve as a protective capsule for those attributes; and those appeals for a deliberate action to ensure such a protection (Freedmen 2008).

In the context of the present study, human rights can be defined as those rights without which human beings cannot live with dignity, freedom (political, economic, social and cultural) and justice in any nation or state regardless of color, place of birth, ethnicity, race, religion or sex or any other such considerations. The UN defined human rights as those rights which are inherent in our state of nature and without which we cannot live as human beings (UDHR 1948). These rights are inherent in human nature and therefore guaranteed and protected by the state without distinction of any sort. The concept of human rights includes civil and political rights or public liberties, economic, social and cultural needs particularly with regard to development, the environment and self-determination. It is the state's responsibility to protect and promote human rights. It is also the duty of the state to create conditions for peaceful existence which enable human rights to be enjoyed by every individual in that state. But with the increasing risk of violation of human rights resulting from the activities of the state as well as non-state actors, international law, whether in its universal or regional manifestation, also guarantees and promotes the enforcement and observance of human rights. In this regard, poverty alleviation strategies and development planning must be worked together for the greater purpose of development of the nation as a whole. The Charter of the United Nations for the first time internationalized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Besides Islamic States, human rights law initially developed as a part of constitutional law of the individual States.

2.2.1 The Constitution and related laws of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh Constitution introduced an entrenched Bill of Human Rights known as Fundamental Rights substantially in accord with the rules of the International Bill of Human Rights. Rights enshrined in this chapter include such rights as equality of all irrespective of religion, race, caste,

sex or place of birth, and entitled to equal protection of law, non-discrimination in all matters including opportunity in public employment, right to protection of law, of life and personal liberty, safeguards as to arrest and detention, protection in respect of trial and punishment under retroactive law, freedom of movement and assembly, freedom of thought, conscience and speech, freedom of profession or occupation, freedom of religion, right to property etc.

Article 26 of the Constitution of Bangladesh:

This article protects all fundamental rights which are also human rights. This protection is given from the state made laws which might have a possibility to violate human rights those are enshrined in the Constitution as fundamental rights. The article says that the State shall not make any law inconsistent with any provisions of this Part (Which describes the fundamental rights), and any law so made shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

Article 102 of the Constitution of Bangladesh:

The second significant point to remember is that the High Court Division under Article 102 has been conferred the jurisdiction to enforce any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. So, we may safely say that to the extent Fundamental Rights are in accord with human rights have been made Constitutionally enforceable by the Court, these human right have become the legal rights of the citizens of Bangladesh. It is of course to be observed that the enforcement of fundamental human rights under this Article is, as we are aware, suffers from restrictive interpretation of the Court on the expression “person aggrieved”. But here liberal interpretation has been adopted and new principle of public interest litigation has emerged which ultimately provide protection of human rights.

Mention has to be made of Part-II of the Constitution containing fundamental principles of state policy.

In Part-II the Rights given are promotional and this part of rights is not legally enforceable. Art. 8 (2) says, 'The principles set out in this Part shall be fundamental to the governance of Bangladesh, shall be applied by the State in the making of laws, shall be a guide to the interpretation of the Constitution and of other laws of Bangladesh, and shall form the basis of the work of the state and of its citizen but shall not be judicially enforceable.'

The policies and enumerated rights set out in this part are: Promotion of local government institutions, participation of women in national life, democracy and human rights in which effective participation by the people through their elected representatives in administration at all levels shall be ensured, emancipation of peasants and workers: provision of basic necessities, rural development and agricultural revolution, free and compulsory education, public health and morality: work as a right and duty, and ensuring equal opportunity as given in Art. 9 (2) which says: The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and man and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the Republic.

In Bangladesh the violation of human rights are higher in all spheres. The social, health, education, housing, employment, economic and cultural rights are considered as human rights and in Bangladesh most of the poor citizens are deprived from these rights. Violation of human rights such as, extrajudicial killings like crossfire and death in custody, abduction, child labor, violence of workers' rights, violence of woman rights, women and child trafficking, public lynching, death penalty and discriminations on religion minorities and indigenous people are

alarming in Bangladesh. Violations of human rights of indigenous and religion minorities are frequent matter here.

The most significant human rights problems were extrajudicial killings, arbitrary or unlawful detentions, and forced disappearances by government security forces; the killing of members of marginalized groups and others by groups espousing extremist views; early and forced marriage; gender-based violence, especially against women and children; and poor working conditions and labor rights abuses (CRHRP, 2016).

Beside the constitution and the regular mechanism of ensuring human rights, Bangladesh has introduced a numbers of laws, Acts and legal policies; in relation to promotion and protection of human rights of the people. Some significant laws to ensure human rights are mentioned here as follows,

- National Women Policy, 2011
- National Children Policy, 2011
- National Human Rights Commission Act, 2009
- Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004
- Legal Aid Act, 2000
- Anti-Terrorism Ordinance, 2008
- The Women and Children Repression Prevention Act (Amendment in 2003)
- The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1980
- The Acid Crimes Prevention Act, 2002
- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980

2.3 Concept of Poverty:

Poverty is the imprecation of human development. **If anyone tries to review the concept of poverty very clearly, he cannot avoid two lines of poverty- one is narrowly and another is broadly concept of that.** It is naive to mention that the enjoyment of opportunities of human rights influence human development. Narrowly concept of poverty is generally measured by the percentage of population having income below the minimum expenditure required for meeting the basic needs. The fifth five year plan mentioned poverty lines, "I is defined as daily of 2122 K. cal person and poverty line II which is extreme poverty is defined as daily consumption of 1805 K. cal person"(GOB, MOP, 1997-2002).

Here it is relevant to note that on the basis of calorie based poverty measurement is questioned because of that calorie intake should not only indicator to determine poverty level.

Again it should recall that it not wise and logical to consider only daily calorie intake as standard in the case of poverty estimation.

Thus, it is more wise and logical to explain poverty in broad sense.

Considering reality one may state that poverty refers to forms economic, social, cultural, religious and psychological deprivation occurring among people lacking sufficient owner, control, practice and access to resources for minimum required level of living with human values. So, poverty should be widely recognized as a multi-dimensional problem involving income, consumption, nutrition, health, education, housing crisis coping capacity, insecurity along with sustainable practice of human rights etc.

Experience suggests that important causes of poverty in Bangladesh are for low economic growth, inequitable distribution of income, unequal distribution of productive assets, unemployment and under-employment, high rate of population growth, low level of human

resources development, natural disasters, limited access to public services, political unrest along with corruption.

2.4 Poverty, Human Rights and Development Planning:

Poverty and human rights are interconnected. A right based approach towards development is advocated for sustainable development because poverty is considered as a sole reason of human rights violation. Mary Robinson, Former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, said that “I am often asked what is the most serious form of human rights violations in the world today, and my reply is consistent: extreme poverty (Steiner 2008).

Poverty is a denial of human rights. Human rights refer to rights that are inherent to the person and belong equally to all human beings. Their realization has to be carried out as a participatory, accountable and transparent process, implying equality in decision-making. Human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provide a coherent framework for practical action at the international, national and sub-national levels to reduce poverty (UNDP 2003).

An absence of accountability and the rule of law in the economic sphere, inequality, and corruption, mismanagement of public resources, austerity measures and conditions continue to trigger civil unrest in many parts of the world, which in turn undermine the sustainability of long-term development and growth (United Nations, Office of the High Commissioner website, 2018).

Siobhan McInerney Lankford (2009):

The writer observes that human rights and development continue to reflect a separate evolution. While the majority of development policies and frameworks incorporate human rights concerns, many do so only implicitly: as a result, there may be value in examining the use of explicit human rights language and reliance on human rights obligations under international law. This article focuses on human rights as the subjects of binding international legal obligations, and a thorough review of development policy, suggests that despite some incorporation of human rights in development policies, greater reliance on human rights law might provide one effective way to promote a more systematic, explicit and coherent approach to the integration of human rights in development. The author explores development frameworks like Millennium Development Goal (MDG), Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and legal dimensions of human rights in such development policies.

UNDP (2003):

The paper states that the definition of poverty is steadily moving towards a human rights-based vision highlighting its underlying multitude of causes. The increased awareness that the respect for human rights is a *sine qua non* for socio-economic outcomes challenges the proposition that income should be used as a good and sufficient proxy indicator for measuring poverty. Therefore a right based approach towards the alleviation of poverty is recognized and prioritized in the first line of consideration.

Presidential Lecture, World Bank, (2001):

Right based approach towards development can also be found in this lecture, which says, lawyers should not be the only voice in human rights and, equally, economists should not be the only voice in development. The challenge now is to demonstrate how the assets represented by human rights principles, a form of international public goods, can be of value in pursuing the overarching development objective, the eradication of poverty.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2005):

It is observed here that the United Nations played an important role recognizing human rights in poverty alleviation. It is also analyzed that since the reforms introduced by the United Nations Secretary-General in 1997, a major task for the United Nations, and in particular for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), has been to integrate human rights into the whole of the Organization's work, including the overarching development goal of poverty eradication. In this regard it is also found that in 2001 the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights requested the Office of the High Commissioner to develop substantive guidelines for the integration of human rights in national poverty reduction strategies.

Brigitte I. Hamm (2001):

In this paper human rights have been found as a frame of reference for development policy. The frame is incorporated by a) consensus over human rights as the basis for human rights approach to development; b) legal obligation to international cooperation for human rights; c) organizations working in human rights approach to development. The study also identified the

basic dimensions of a human rights approach to development such as non-discrimination, participation and empowerment and good governance. Most importantly, the paper mentioned human rights as an essential content or ingredient of development policy and analyzed its effect in development.

Siobhan McInerney Lankford (2010):

In this book, human rights indicators were identified and the way of implicating those indicators in development was assessed. The author also said that human rights indicators are central to the application of human rights standards in context and relate essentially to measuring human rights realization, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Philip Alston (2005):

The paper analyzes the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the most prominent initiative on the global development agenda and finds that it has a great deal in common with human rights commitments. The author also identified the key characteristics of a human rights/MDG approach to development at the national level. He emphasized on recognition of the relevance of human rights obligations, encouragement of community participation based on human rights formulations and the role of the human rights mechanisms in monitoring and accountability etc. for influencing and molding development policies.

Human rights are closely connected with development planning of a country. Human rights provide a normative framework for achieving development priorities. It demands a comprehensive set of benchmarks and indicators for measuring progress beyond legal and institutional frameworks and constructs. Values, principles and standards of human rights must

guide and permeate the entire development programming process. The success of human rights-based development strategies will rest on the acceptance of a social contract that recognises and respects the primacy of universal human rights vis-à-vis the development process as a whole. As such, respect for human rights is to be reflected in a State's norms, institutions, legal frameworks and enabling economic, political and policy environment.

It is fact that development planning of a country should be achieved the level of practice of human rights and targeted alleviation of poverty of a nation or country. As per development planning both the government and non-government organizations have been implementing a number of programs for employment and income generation and the upliftment of the poor (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2005). The following programs are continuing to enhance the entitlement of the poor and at the same time their empowerment and awareness building I.e. reflects of the better practice of human rights.

Some significant programs to alleviate poverty in Bangladesh are presented below:

- Old-Age Allowance Program
- Allowances Program for Widow and Destitute Woman
- Honourium Program for Freedom Fighters
- Training and Self Employment Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters and their Wards
- Fund for Rehabilitation of the Acid Burned and the Physically Handicapped
- Cash Transfer Programs for Education
- Primary Education Stipend Project
- Female Secondary School Assistance Program
- Rural Maintenance Program
- Food for Works Program

- Vulnerable Group Development Program
- Vulnerable Group Feeding Program
- Poverty Alleviation and Government Development Project
- Providing Incentives and Financial assistance to poultry and livestock sector
- Poverty alleviation and Micro-Credit Programs Undertaken by Department of Fisheries
- Fund for Housing and Homeless
- Program for Generating Employment for the Unemployed youth by the Karmasahgshthan Bank Abshan (poverty alleviation and rehabilitation) Project
- Fund for Mitigating Risk due to Natural Disaster
- Fund to Meet Sudden Natural Disaster
- Micro-Credit Programs Implemented by the Government and NGOs (The Fifth Five Year Plan to the Seventh Five Year Plan, MOP, GOP, Bangladesh Economic Review from 1997 to 2017, MOF, GOB).

The relevant steps among the above mentioned programs will be discussed in detail in near future.

However Bangladesh has been fighting against poverty since its starting point. She has been applying various technique and strategies to reduce poverty level gradually. Considering real scenario here, it is worthy to note that the Government of Bangladesh has predominantly emphasized poverty alleviation in its development strategy to reduce poverty rate from 31.5% in 2010 to 15% by 2021. The Government of Bangladesh has allocated 45,230 core taka on social security sector in the budget of 2014-15 (MOF, GOB, 2017). Four Govt. Commercial bank and two specialist bank disbursed 39, 592, 38 core taka through micro credit program up to 2016 to reduce poverty (ibid).

Chapter Three

Role of Human Rights in Development Planning in Bangladesh

3.1 Introduction:

It is worthy to mention here that the role of human rights in development planning in Bangladesh is very significant. Here we are trying to present some important development programs which influences to reduce poverty level as well as enhance the opportunity of practice of human rights.

3.2 Old Age Allowance Program:

The government of Bangladesh lunched Social Safety Net Program (SSNP) namely old age allowance program (OAAP) from 1997. The government has initiated a number of SSNPs in the country in the form of 'cash' and 'kind' transfer. Among them OAAP has an impact on the societal development. Choudhury MSR in his research showed that, elderly populations are the asset of any nation and OAAP has created a significant sense of solidarity among the elderly poor. A universal agreement among the policy makers regarding the ageing issues signifies the importance of the issues in the national development agenda (Chowdhury 2013). Therefore, it is naïve to state that OAAP has played significant role in the development planning of Bangladesh. At present the amount of allowance has been increased to Tk 500 and the total budget for the project now amounts to Tk 2,100 crore in 2017. 33,00,000 people are within the ambit of this project this year (Daily Star, 2017).

3.3 Allowances Program for Widow and Destitute Woman:

Among the different Safety Net Programs, the Allowance Program for Widowed, Divorced and Husband Deserted Distressed Women's Allowance Program is one of the most important program dealing with one of the most vulnerable, marginalized section of the population. Considering the realities and sufferings of widowed and distressed women with the intention to reduce their vulnerability, the government of Bangladesh took initiative for their social protection and security, and initiated Widow and Husband Deserted Destitute Women's Allowance Program in 1998 under the Ministry of Social Welfare. These allowances are provided by the government of Bangladesh to poor widows and the elderly persons (≥ 65 years). A research monograph namely Small Scale Old Age and Widow Allowance for the Poor in Rural Bangladesh: An Evaluation published by BRAC in 2008 shows that being a beneficiary of allowance is significantly associated with household's increased expenditure on protein consumption, improvement in bodyweight, and improved social and economic dimensions of elderly persons (BRAC 2008). At present, the budget for this program is 759 crore Taka in 2017-2018 fiscal year.

3.4 Honourium Program for Freedom Fighters:

The Ministry of Liberation War Affairs has been established in 2001 with the responsibility of providing various benefits to the freedom fighters, preserving history and memories of the liberation war and developing new infrastructure as memorial of the war. The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) mission of the Ministry is to ensure the welfare of the heroic freedom fighters and their dependents by creating safety nets for them (Ministry of Liberation War Website, 2017). Under this prospect, a social safety net program namely Honourium for Freedom

Fighters is continuing. The budget for this this program this year (2017-2018) is 3200 crore taka. This program is continuing and having impact on poverty alleviation.

3.5 Training and Self-employment Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters and their Wards:

The government introduced this program in 2000. The honorarium is paid to each beneficiary on monthly basis, the amount of which was increased over the years manifold from Taka 300 in 2001 to Taka 900 in 2009 and further increased to Taka 2,000 in 2011 per person. Living standards of freedom fighters are improved as 2,07,838 persons were provided with different allowances and various infrastructure facilities. Numerous income generating training, freedom fighters' complex fund and micro-credit programs are undertaken for 34,400 freedom fighters and their dependents which will in turn create job opportunity for them (Uddin 2013). This program has also played great role in poverty alleviation.

3.6 Fund for Rehabilitation of the Acid Burned:

The Ministry of social welfare has introduced a fund for rehabilitation of the acid burnt women to mitigate the sufferings of distressed women. In FY 2005-06, the government allocated TK. 20 crore under revenue budget (Ahmed 2007). This program is increasing assistance in poverty alleviation as part of development planning in Bangladesh. This program is being run this year also. The budget for FY 2017-2018 is 1.5 crore taka.

3.7 Cash and kind Transfer Programs for Education:

Within the ambit of Social Safety Net Program (SSNP) various individual programs are being run by the government. All these are part of government's development activities and in long term, these are supposed to increase the understanding and practice of human rights. Under the Primary Education stipend project poor children are given financial benefits. Besides, these projects give emphasis on the need for expansion and qualitative improvement of primary and secondary education. Important programs in this regard are Primary Students Stipend Program, School Feeding Program, Reaching out of School Children Program, Secondary Education Sector Investment Program, Secondary Education Stipend Project, Secondary Education Quality Access Enhancement Program etc.

3.7.1 Primary Education Stipend Project:

Initiated by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) in July 2002, the Primary Education Stipend Project began its first official year of operation in January 2003, with the goal of supporting more than 5 million pupils (Tietjen 2003). The official objectives of the new PESP are to: Increase the enrolment rate among primary school-aged children from poor families; Increase the attendance rate of primary school pupils; Reduce the dropout rate of primary school pupils; Increase the cycle completion rate of primary school pupils; Enhance the quality of primary education; Ensure equity in the provision of financial assistance to primary school-age children and to Alleviate poverty. Therefore, poverty alleviation as an objective of the program justify the connection of poverty alleviation in development planning which ultimately increase the strength of practice human rights in broader perspectives.

3.7.2 Female Secondary School Stipend Program in Bangladesh:

The female secondary school stipend program began as an experiment in 1982 by a local NGO in a single upazila with USAID financial assistance under the supervision of the Asia Foundation. A second upazila was included in 1984 and several more subsequently, totaling seven by 1992. The stipend program continued in the name of Female Education Stipend Program (FESP) from July 1992 to December 1996 as a sub-project under the umbrella of the General Education Project of Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The experience of this pilot project has been described as highly successful since the actual number of stipends provided far exceeded the projected number at the time of inception and the number of awardee schools increased by 12 percent in four years of project life (Mahmud 2003). At present, this program is merged with Secondary Education Stipend Project. The budget for this program in 2017-2018 is 109.03 crore Tk. It has popularly encouraged the education of female students in the secondary level of education and ultimately widened the enjoyment of human rights among females of the country.

3.7.3 Other Programs in Respect of Education:

Secondary Education Quality Access Enhancement program, Stipend program for female students at Graduation (Pass) and similar level of education are Higher Secondary Stipend Program are other safety net programs which contribute to the development of the education sector in the country and at the same time they increase the opportunity and practice of human rights. Thus human rights carry its significance in development planning of Bangladesh.

3.8 Programs Relating to Food Security and Employment:

All policy documents on crops, livestock, fisheries and food are recently prepared in the context of changes in global and domestic social, economic and trade environment (Rahman and Khan 2005). The government of Bangladesh has its reflective policies and programs to ensure food and employment security. As part of development projects and planning Open Market Sale (OMS) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Test Relief (TR) Food Program, Gratuitous Relief (GR) Food Program, Food for Work Program, Taka for Work Program are major social safety net programs currently being run in Bangladesh. These programs are influencing enjoyment of the basic human rights of food and employment in Bangladesh. At the same time these are also helping to alleviate poverty in performing their role in development planning.

3.8.1 Vulnerable Group Development Program:

Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) is one of the largest safety net programs assisted by the World Food Program (WFP). It is targeted at poor and vulnerable women in Bangladesh. The ultimate goal of the program is to bring sustainable improvement to the lives of ultra-poor households. Starting with assisting war, famine and flood victims in the early 1970s, the VGD program has evolved over time to focus on helping poor women graduate out of poverty. Currently about 750,000 women participants (about 3.75 million beneficiaries) from ultra-poor households receive a monthly food ration combined with a package of development services (World Food Program Bangladesh, 2007). This program has also been recognized as a development project in Bangladesh and having its contribution in poverty alleviation. This year in 2017-2018 the budget allocation for this program is 1407.65 Crore Taka.

3.8.2 Food for Work program (Cash):

The allocation for this program was to the tune of Tk. 264 crore in the revised budget of FY 2004-05 and the allocation was raised to TK. 300 crore in the budget of FY 2005-06 (Ministry of Finance Website 2005). This year in 2017-2018 allotment for the program is nil. The program has stopped in 2016 and Taka for work Program has also been stopped in 2016. Before that these programs played vital role in creating employment and food security in Bangladesh and had their contribution in poverty alleviation and development in Bangladesh.

3.9 Fund for Housing the Homeless:

In order to mitigate the housing problem of the homeless, poor and low-income people in the country the government constituted a fund for housing with an allocation of Tk. 75 crore in FY 2005-06. At present in 2017-2018 there are programs namely House Building Assistance Program (having a budget of 12.70 crore taka) and Climate Victims Rehabilitation Project (having a budget of 231.52 crore taka) which target to address one of the basic human rights that is right to shelter. And thus human right of shelter is being incorporated in development planning which is ultimately targeted to alleviate poverty in Bangladesh.

3.9.1 Abashan (poverty Alleviation and Rehabilitation) Project:

This project is being implemented by the prime minister office, entirely funded from domestic source. The project is being implemented over a period of seven years (July 2002-June 2009) at a cost of Tk. 657.20 crore. A sustainable livelihood approach for landless rehabilitation programs (Abashan) is especially designed for the population under the poverty line of Bangladesh. It is a

combined program to allow landless and distressed people to be stable in a particular place and engage them in income-generating activities to eradicate poverty (Ray 2016).

3.10 Fund for mitigating Risks due to Natural Disasters:

The Government introduced the Fund for mitigating Risks due to Natural Disasters. The fund received allocations of Tk. 75 crore in FY 2005-06. As of today this year in 2017-2018 there are several programs addressing the issue of natural disaster. They are Climate Change Fund, Tolerance of Disaster and Climate Effects Program, Structural Reconstruction of Village Infrastructure due to Aila Program and Program for Climate Friendly Ecology etc. These programs are also having their role in poverty alleviation and development planning.

3.11 Some other Special Poverty Alleviation Program:

Some other poverty alleviation program includes a) Poverty Alleviation and Goat Development Project b) Providing incentives and financial assistance to poultry and livestock sector c) Poverty Alleviation and Micro-credit Program undertaken by Department of Fisheries Program for generating employment for the unemployed youth by the karmasangsthan Bank d) Program for mitigating Economic shocks; e) Poverty Alleviation and Goat Development Project. There are a total of 136 social safety net programs (Ministry of social welfare website 2018) which address the poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh in different dimensions.

3.12 Poverty reduction in seventh FYP:

Table-1: Targets of poverty reduction in seventh FYP

Items	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Medium poverty reduction					
Elasticity of poverty	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93
Highest level of poverty	24.8	23.5	22.3	21.0	19.8	18.16
	Extreme poverty reduction					
Elasticity of poverty	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19
Lower level of poverty	12.9	12.1	11.2	10.4	9.7	8.9

Source: PC, MOP, Seven FYP, GOB.

Through observing the above mentioned table (Table 1) it can be said that government of Bangladesh has properly targeted to reduce poverty in its development planning. As per the mentioned target the government and NGOs are performing to do needful to achieve the goal.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis

4.1 Introduction:

It is needless to state that various types of information (quantitative and qualitative) are required for investigating the role of human rights in poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh. Keeping in view the objectives and hypothesis questionnaire is formed. Apart from the identification part questionnaire contains 14 questions with related subhead. However, the theoretical framework or literature review is the guideline in framing the questionnaire.

Economic, Social, Cultural, political, educational status along with availability of relevant opportunities (e.g. water and gas facilities) of house hold obviously influence their livelihood and which help to reduce the poverty level of the concerned people. Here it is relevant to state that we have used random sampling process regarding selection of survey area and selection of surveyed population group.

So firstly it is logical to present population feature of surveyed people for better understanding of their different aspects.

Table 1: Information on surveyed population

SL. No.	Category of population	Total No.	Gender		Age Level (Years)	Education Level
			Male	Female		
1.	Day labours	107	64	43	20-54	Illiterate and up to class XI
2.	Garments workers	56	19	37	18-54	Class V to HSC

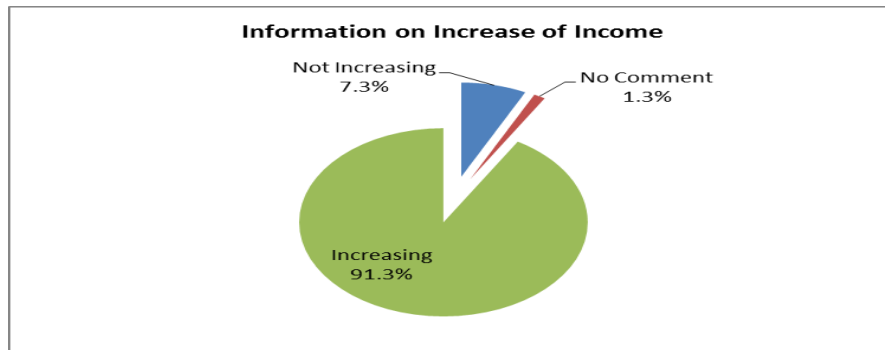
3.	Small traders	88	68	20	17-62	Class III to SSC
4.	Govt. service holders	12	9	3	26-51	Class VIII to Degree
5.	Non-govt. service holders	27	15	12	19-48	Class VIII to HSC
6.	Rickshaw pullers	10	10	--	22-55	Illiterate and up to Class X
	Total	300	185	115	--	--

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

The survey findings shows that out of total surveyed population the number of male is 185 and rest is female(115). The age level of different groups varies from less than 20 up to 62 years. The education level of the interviewee is shown mentionable difference from group to group. A significant aspect should be mentioned here that there are some surveyed people illiterate among rickshaw pullers and day labor group. However, now we will try to present the findings of the study on the basis of mentioning questions.

4.2 Question about the information on increase of income:

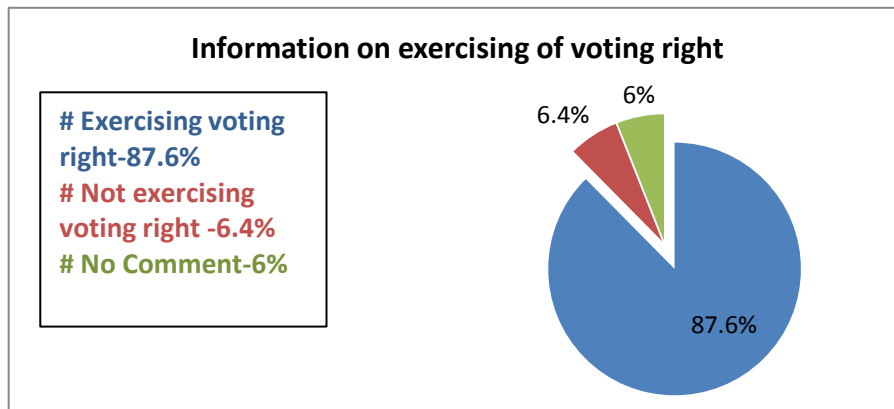
Pie Chart 1



From the answer to the question, it was found that (Table 2 in the annexure) out of 300 interviewee 274 (91.3%) people opined that their income levels have increased than the past and only 7.3% (22) has responded negatively (Their income has not increased). Among 300 interviewees 4 people (1.3%) did not respond in this regard.

4.3Opinion about the information on exercising of voting right:

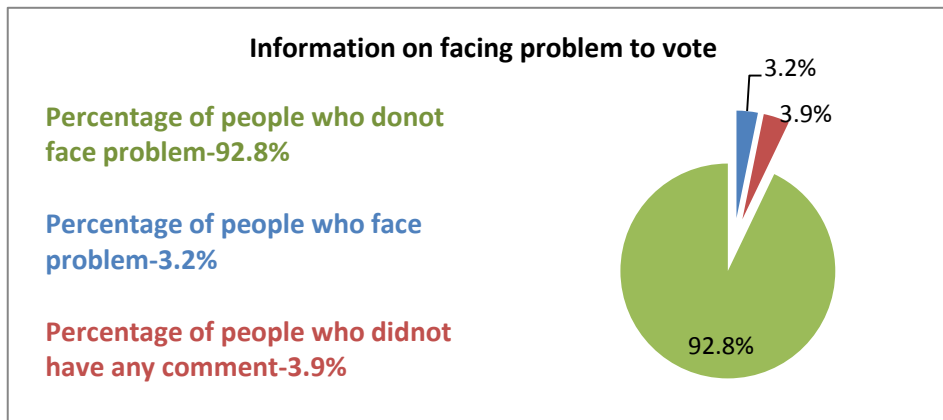
Pie Chart 2



The available survey findings shows that (Table 3 of the Annexure) 91.3% people (263) is exercising their voting right as against only 6.4% (19) people are not exercising their voting right and the residue 18 people (6%) did not comment in this regard.

4.4 Opinion about facing problem regarding casting vote:

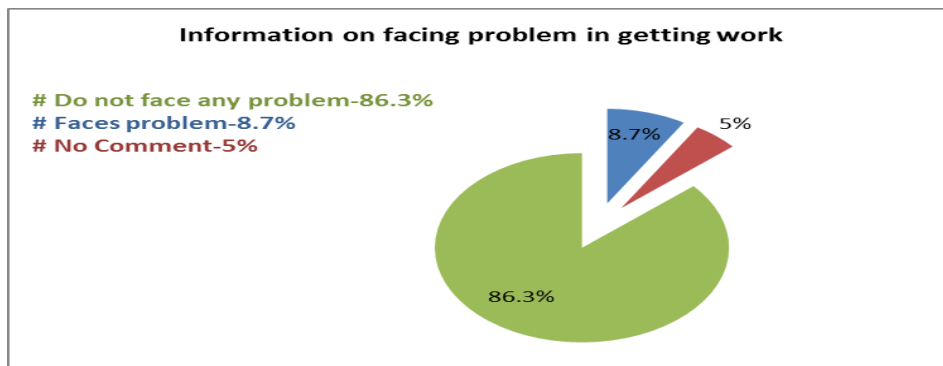
Pie Chart 3



As per the opinion of the interviewees (Table 4 of the Annexure), out of 281 persons (those are exercising their voting rights along with the number of no comments persons) 92.8% people opined that they are not facing any problem in the case of casting the voting right as against the problem facing percentage figure is only 3.2%. On the other hand 3.9% of surveyed population did not have any comment in this regard.

4.5 Opinion about the information on facing problem in getting work:

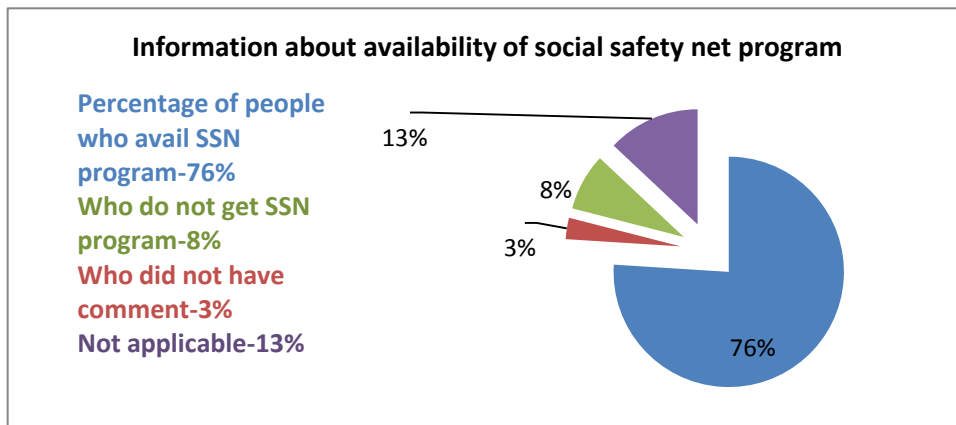
Pie Chart 4



Among the interviewees 259 people (86.3%) opined that they did not face any problem in getting work (Table 5 of the Annexure) and only 8.7% people (26) have faced problem to get work opportunity. In this regard, only 5% interviewee (15) remained silent to pass their opinion.

4.6Opinion regarding information about availability of Social Safety Net Program:

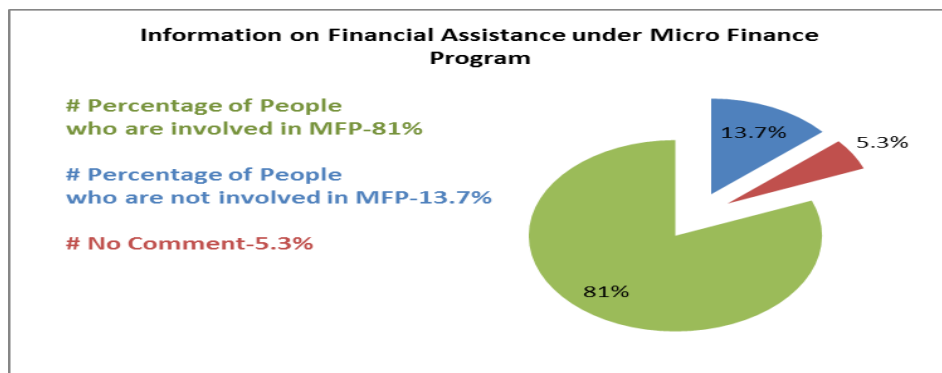
Pie Chart 5



The available findings state that 228 interviewees (76%) out of total (300) interviewees are enjoying the opportunity of Social Safety Net Program (Table 6 of the Annexure), against that percentage figure is (24) 8% (They are not enjoying social safety net program) and 3% (9) interviewees did not opine in this regard.

4.7Opinion about Financial Assistance under Micro Finance Program:

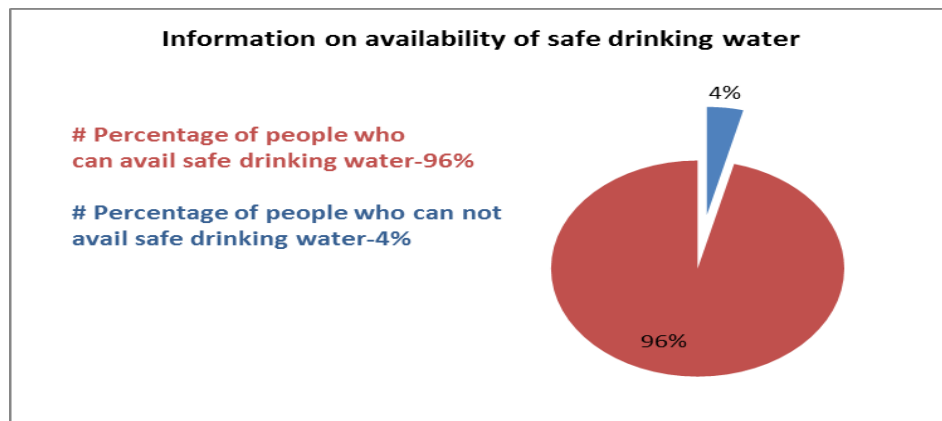
Pie Chart 6



Among the interviewees 81% (243) responded that they are getting assistance from micro finance program (Table 7 of the Annexure), on the other hand 13.7% (41) people said that they are not getting any such assistance. In this respect 5.3% (16) people did not have any comment in this regard.

4.8 Opinion on availability of safe drinking water:

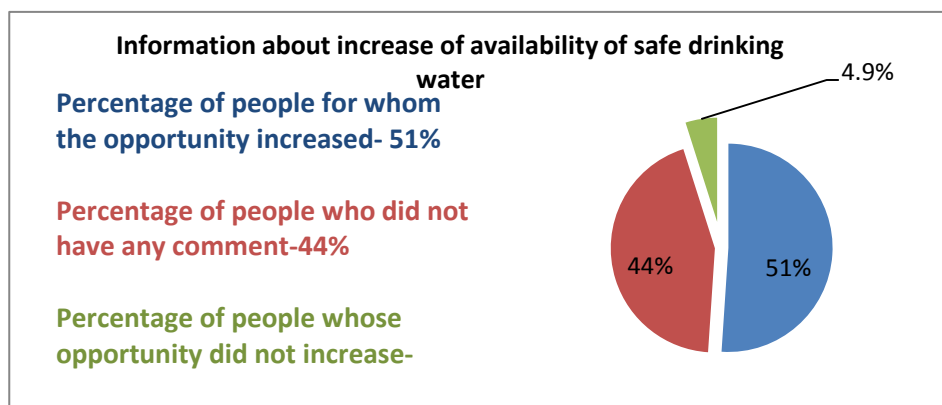
Pie Chart 7



Regarding availability of safe drinking water, 96% (288) of the interviewed population opined that they can avail safe drinking water (Table 8 of the Annexure). 4% (12) of the same population said that they can not avail safe drinking water.

4.9 Opinion regarding increase of availability of safe drinking water:

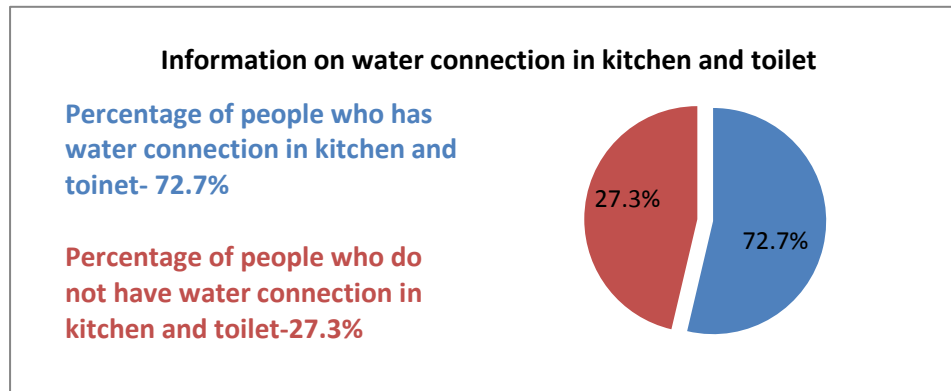
Pie Chart 8



The survey findings state that availability of safe drinking water has increased according to the opinion of 51% (153) of the interviewees (Table 9 of the Annexure). 44% (133) people of the surveyed population did not have any comment in this regard which means that their situation is the same and they already had the opportunity of availing safe drinking water. On the other hand, 4.9% (14) of the surveyed population opined that such availability has not increased.

4.10 Opinion on water connection in kitchen and toilet:

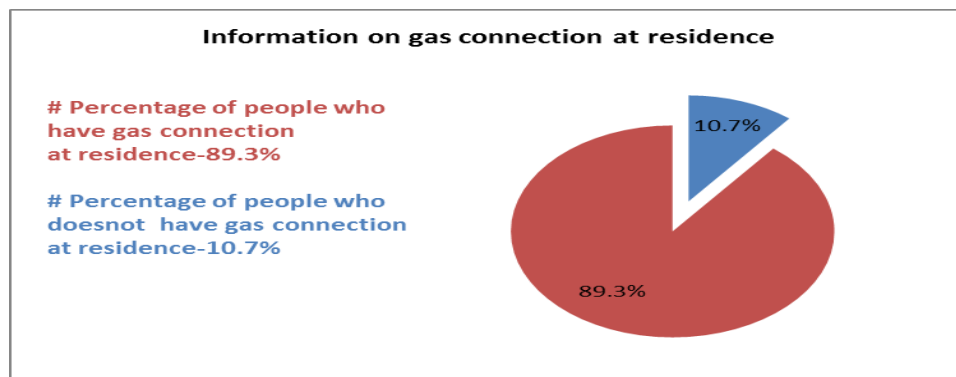
Pie Chart 9



In the question of water connection in the kitchen and toilet, 72.7% (218) of the surveyed population (Table 10 of the Annexure) opined that they have water connection in their kitchen and toilet and 27.3% (82) of the interviewees said that they do not have water connection in their kitchen and toilet.

4.11 Opinion about information on gas connection at residence:

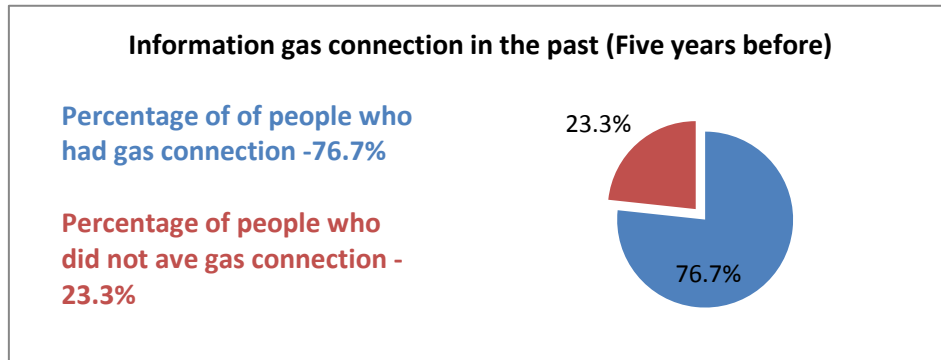
Pie Chart 10



Among the surveyed population, 89.3% (268) people (Table 11 of the Annexure) answered that they have gas connection in their residence. On the other hand, 10.7% (32) people do not have gas connection in their residence.

4.12 Opinion about gas connection in the past:

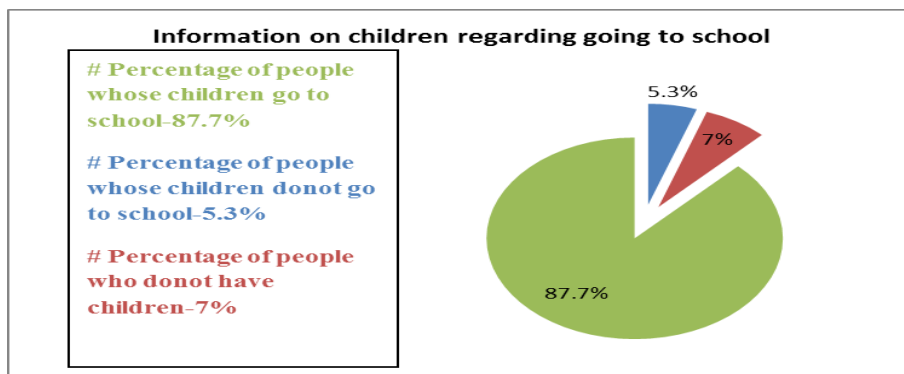
Pie Chart 11



On the question whether the interviewees, who has gas connection at present, had gas connection at their residence in the past, 76.7% people (Table 12 of the Annexure) answered that they did not have gas connection in the past. 23.3% of the people answered that they had gas connection in the past. Therefore, these percentages indicate the increase of gas connection at residence in the surveyed area.

4.13 Opinion on children regarding going to school:

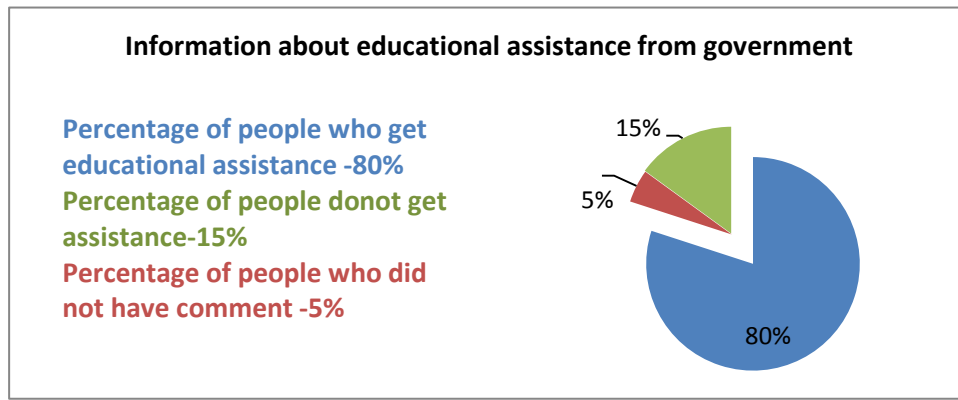
Pie Chart 12



In giving information on children regarding going to school, 87.7% of the interviewees (Table 13 of the Annexure) answered that their children go to school. 5.3% of the surveyed people opined that their children do not go to school and 7% of the interviewees did not answer the question because they do not have school going children.

4.14 Opinion about educational assistance from government:

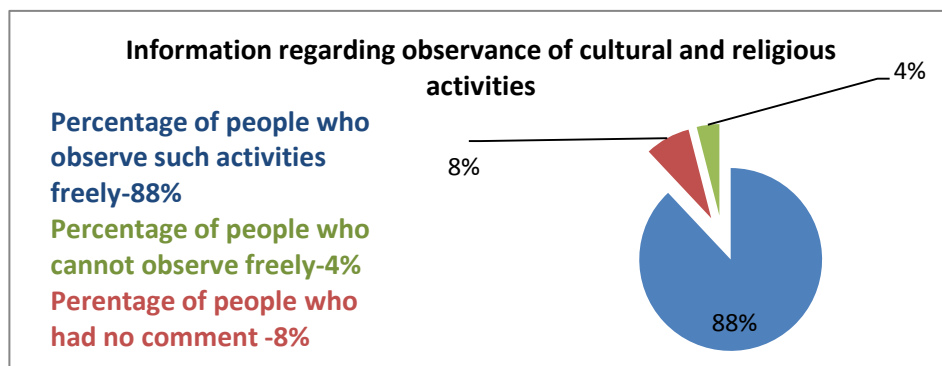
Pie Chart 13



Among the interviewees, 80% (240) of people (Table 14 of the Annexure) opined that their children get educational assistance from the government. 15% of the people answered negatively in this regard. 5% of the population did not answer this question because they do not have children.

4.15 Information regarding observance of cultural and religious activities freely:

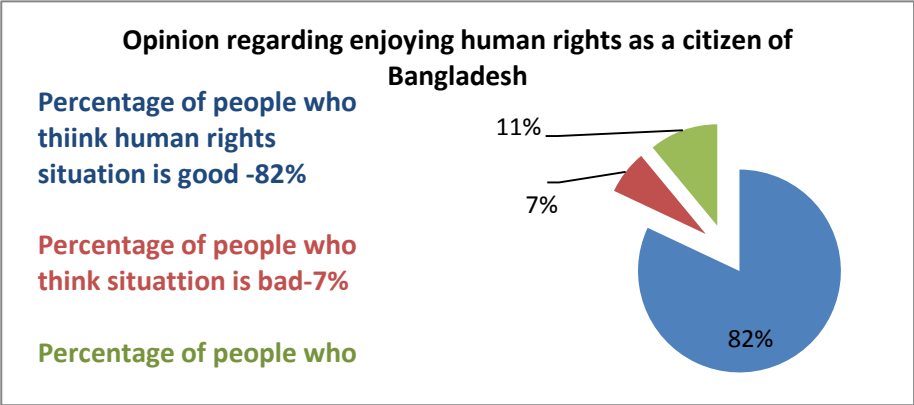
Pie Chart 14



The survey findings show that 88% of the people (Table 15 of the Annexure) opined that they face no problem or obstacle in observing their cultural and religious activities. On the contrary, 4% of the surveyed population answered that they face problem in this regard. 8% of the population did not have any comment in this question.

4.16 Opinion regarding enjoying human rights as a citizen of Bangladesh:

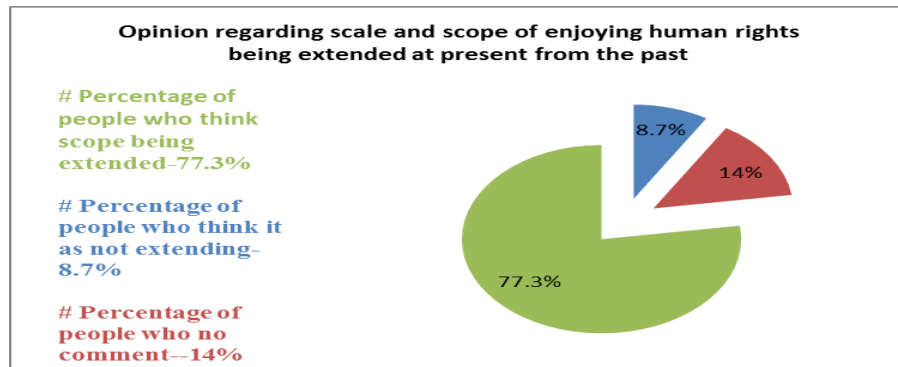
Pie Chart 15



In giving opinion on the present situation of enjoying human rights as a citizen of Bangladesh, 82% (Table 16 of Annexure) answered that the situation is good. 7% of the population opined that the situation is bad. And 11% of the surveyed people did not have any comment in this regard.

4.17 Opinion regarding scale and scope of enjoying human rights being extended at present from the past:

Pie Chart 16



Of the surveyed population, 77.3% people (232) answered (Table 17 of the Annexure) that the scope of enjoying human rights has been extended. 8.7% of the people (26) think that scope is not extending. 14% (42) of surveyed population did not have any comment in this regard.

4.18 Hypothesis Proved:

On the basis of above findings hypothesis is proved very simple way because the above mentioned findings shows very clearly that the present practice of human rights plays mentionable role in poverty alleviation and development planning in Bangladesh.

Chapter Five

General Conclusion

5.1 Summary of the Findings:

It is wise to recall that the nation accrued independence through a long time bloodshed struggle and it is again logical to say that the expected result of independence for fighting for independence is economic freedom. And again it is fact that economic freedom is sustained through the proper practice of human rights.

The present study finds that the government of Bangladesh has introduced different laws, acts and legal policies to promote and protect of human rights of the people. Some mentionable laws are National Women Policy, 2011, National Children Policy, 2011, National Human Rights Commission Act, 2009, Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, Legal Aid Act, 2000, Anti-Terrorism Ordinance, 2008, The Women and Children Repression Prevention Act (Amendment in 2003), The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1980, The Acid Crimes Prevention Act, 2002, The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980.

Not only that but also the government of Bangladesh is conducting some significant programs to alleviate poverty in Bangladesh. These are Old-Age Allowance Program, Allowances Program for Widow and Destitute Woman, Honourium Program for Freedom Fighters, Training and Self Employment Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters and their Wards, Fund for Rehabilitation of the Acid Burned and the Physically Handicapped, Cash Transfer Programs for Education, Primary Education Stipend Project, Female Secondary School Assistance Program, Rural Maintenance Program, Food for Works Program, Vulnerable Group Development Program, Vulnerable Group Feeding Program, Poverty Alleviation and Government Development Project, Providing Incentives and Financial assistance to poultry and livestock sector, Poverty alleviation

and Micro-Credit Programs Undertaken by Department of Fisheries, Fund for Housing and Homeless, Program for Generating Employment for the Unemployed youth by the *Karmasahgshthan Bank Abshan* (poverty alleviation and rehabilitation) Project, Fund for Mitigating Risk due to Natural Disaster, Fund to Meet Sudden Natural Disaster, Micro-Credit Programs Implemented by the Government and NGOs.

However, the survey findings of the present study reveals that 91.3% people has increased their income and 87.6% people exercise their voting right and out them 92.8% people is not facing any problem regarding casting vote. The available information suggest that 76% people are enjoying safety net program opportunity and figure of micro finance program opportunity is 81%, 51% people has increased their safe drinking water opportunity. 76.7% people has gas connection opportunity and 87.7% of the surveyed people is getting educational assistance from different sources. The situation regarding observance of cultural and religious activities is satisfactory. It is worthy to note that out of the 82% people feels that human rights situation is good. And 77.3% people opine that the scope of enjoying human rights is extended at present from the past.

5.2 Recommendation:

The researchers come up with some suggestions. The suggestions are presented below:

- The state should have to take measure to protect overall corruption.
- Technical education system should be approached for the children of lower level income group.
- Distribution system of the national resources allocated logically to minimize income gap in the society.

- The awareness building program regarding human rights should be enhanced.
- The role and responsibility of the state apparatus should be must peace and people oriented.
- The national education system will must uniform considering the existing educational situation.

5.3 Conclusion:

It is fact that without achieving human rights and along with economic freedom; political freedom is meaningless. We achieved political independence in 1971 in liu of the blood of thirty lac people and highest sacrifice of the two lac women. Thus to fulfill the dream of liberation war the nation is fighting against poverty and to sustain regarding practice of human rights. Without much loss of generality, researchers may opine on the basis of findings the nation is reducing poverty level and the role of human rights is influencing our national development planning mentionably. But the nation should take necessary steps to cover the gap in this regard.

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ANNEXURE-I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire on Role of Human Rights in Poverty Alleviation and Development Planning in Bangladesh

[Put (v) mark where necessary]

Part-A

SL No.	Personal Information of interviewee	Answer
i	What is your name?	
ii	What is your age?	
iii	What is your education level?	
iv	What is your occupation?	
v	How many family members are there in your family?	
vi	Location	Mirpur/Borobazar/Uttara/Tongi/Airport

Part-B

1. Have your income increased in last five years?

(গত পাঁচ বছরে আপনার আয় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে কিনা?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

2. Do you exercise your voting right?

(আপনি কি ভোট দেন?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

(a) If answer is yes, do you face any problem to exercise your votes?

(উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে আপনি কি আপনার ভোটাধিকার প্রয়োগে কোন সমস্যা অনুভব করেন?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

3. Do you face any problem in getting work?

(কাজ পেতে কোন অসুবিধা হয় কিনা?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

4. Do any of your family member get any assistance from social safety net program of government or NGO?

(আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য সরকারী কিংবা NGO সেফটিনেট প্রোগ্রাম থেকে কোন সাহায্য পান কি না?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes	Not Applicable

(a) If answer is yes, what type of source?

(উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কোন উৎস থেকে সহায়তা পান?)

Ans: Govt. NGO

5. Do you get any financial assistance under micro finance program?

(আপনি কি microfinance program এর আওতায় আর্থিক সুবিধা পান?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

6. Do you avail safe drinking water?

(আপনি বিশুদ্ধ পানি সংগ্রহ করতে পারেন কি না?)

Ans:

No	Yes

7. Has your opportunity to avail safe drinking water been increased?

(খাবার পানি সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে বিগত পাঁচ বছরে আপনার সুযোগের পরিবর্তন হয়েছে কিনা ?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

8. Do you have water connection in your kitchen and toilet?

(আপনার পায়খানা ও রান্না ঘরে পানির লাইন আছে কি না?)

Ans:

No	Yes

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9. Do you have gas connection in your residence?

(আপনার বাসায় গ্যাসের লাইন আছে কি না?)

Ans:

No	Yes

(a) If answer is no, how do you prepare your food?

(যদি উত্তর না হয়, আপনি কিভাবে আপনার খাদ্য প্রস্তুত করেন?)

Ans:

(b) If answer is yes, did you get it before one year?

(উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তাহলে ৫ বছর পূর্বে এই সুবিধা পেতেন কি না?)

Ans:

No	Yes

10. Do your children go to school?

(আপনার বাচ্চারা স্কুলে যায় কি?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

(a) If answer is no, why?

(যদি উত্তর না হয়, তাহলে কেন আপনার বাচ্চারা স্কুলে যায় না?)

Ans:

11. Do your children get any educational assistance from government?

(আপনার বাচ্চারা সরকার থেকে আর্থিক সাহায্য পায় কিনা?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

12. Can you freely observe your own cultural and religious activities?

(আপনি সাংস্কৃতিক ও ধর্মীয় কর্মকান্ড বিনা বাধায় পরিচালনা করতে পারেন কি না?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

(a) If answer is no, why?

(যদি উত্তর না হয় তাহলে কেন?)

Ans:

13. What is your opinion regarding enjoying human rights as a citizen of Bangladesh?

(স্বাধীন দেশের নাগরিক হিসাবে আপনি মানবাধিকার ভোগ বিষয়ে আপনার মতামত দিন?)

Ans:

Bad	No Comment	Good

14. Has the scale and scope of enjoying human rights been extended at present from the past?

(বিগত সময়ের চেয়ে বর্তমানে তুলনামূলক ভাবে মানবাধিকার ভোগ করার মাত্রা ও ক্ষেত্র সম্প্রসারিত হয়েছে কি না ?)

Ans:

No	No Comment	Yes

.....

Signature of the interviewee

Date:.....

.....

Signature of the interviewer

Date:.....

ANNEXURE II

Output of questionnaire survey

Table 1: Distribution of population among surveyed area

Distribution of Population among Surveyed Area		
1.	Mirpur-1	88
2.	Borobazar	57
3.	Uttara	65
4.	Tongi	37
5.	Airport Area	33
Total		300

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 2: Information on Increase of Income

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	274 (91.3%)	4 (1.3%)	22 (7.3%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table3: Information on exercising of voting right

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	263 (87.6%)	18 (6%)	19 (6.4%)

Source:Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 4: Information on facing problem to vote

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
281	9 (3.2%)	11 (3.9%)	261 (92.8%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 5: Information on facing problem in getting work

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	26 (8.7%)	15 (5%)	259 (86.3%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 6: Information about availability social safety net program

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response			
	Yes	No Comment	No	Not Applicable
300	228 (76%)	9 (3%)	24 (8%)	39 (13%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 7: Information on Financial Assistance under Micro Finance Program

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	243 (81%)	16 (5.3%)	41 (13.7%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 8: Information on availability of safe drinking water

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response	
	Yes	No
300	288 (96%)	12 (4%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 9: Information about Increase of availability of safe drinking water

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	153 (51%)	133 (44%)	14 (4.9%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 10: Information on water connection in kitchen and toilet

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response	
	Yes	No
300	218 (72.7%)	82 (27.3%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 11: Information on gas connection at residence

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response	
	Yes	No
300	268 (89.3%)	32 (10.7%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 12: Information on gas connection in the past (Five Years Before)

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response	
	Yes	No
300	230 (76.7%)	70 (23.3%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 13: Information on children regarding going to school

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	263 (87.7%)	21 (7%)	16 (5.3%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 14: Information about educational assistance from government

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	240 (80%)	15 (5%)	45 (15%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 15: Information regarding observance of cultural and religious activities freely

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	264 (88%)	24 (8%)	12 (4%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 16: Opinion regarding enjoying human rights as a citizen of Bangladesh

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Good	No Comment	Bad
300	246 (82%)	33 (11%)	21 (7%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey

Table 17: Opinion regarding scale and scope of enjoying human rights being extended at present from the past

Total Number of Respondents	Category of Response		
	Yes	No Comment	No
300	232 (77.3%)	42 (14%)	26 (8.7%)

Source: Data compiled from findings of survey