



SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO LAND EQUALITY (SALE) PROJECT

TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

25-27 January, 2013



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REPORT

Event duration: 25.01.2014 to 27.01.2014 (03 days)

Venue: IDRT Center, Tala, Satkhira

Facilitated by: Manusher Jonno Foundation

Resource Person:

Mr. Aminur Rahman Bablu

Mr. SK Md Bahlul Alam

Ms. Ishrat Jahan Tatia

Total Participants: 34

Materials used:

Banner, festoons, multimedia projector, laptop, vipp card, masking tape, marker, note book, pen, scissor, camera and posters.

Day 1: Saturday, 25th January 2014

The training on Human Rights and Good Governance was held on 25th to 27th January at IDRT, Tala, Satkhira. The training was commenced by Mr. Shahidul Islam, the honorable Director of Uttaran. After commencing the training, the director, Mr. Shahidul Islam gave a brief speech on the history of human rights and its development. He also added the importance of human rights in the context of Bangladesh. He finished his speech by thanking Manusher Jonno Foundation to organize the training and the participants to join it.

The first day training was started by Mr. SK Md Bahlul Alam. At first he divided all the participants into 5 groups and then he take a pre test from all the participants. And then he noted some rules for the workshop, such as

- Have to mobile phone switch off in the workshop
- Participants are not allowed to talk in program with each other
- They are allowed ask questions to the facilitator
- Participants have to maintain the allotted time.
- Participants are allowed to entertain in program.
- Discipline would be maintaining strictly in the program

Then he discussed about rights and human rights. The topics covered in this session are described below

Discussed Topics

Rights and Human Rights

At first Mr. Bahalul asked the participants what they know about rights. Many of them thought that rights and needs are the same things. Then Mr. Bahalul elaborate that rights have three basic components: self-interest, relationship and recognition. Rights are classified into two categories- natural or social rights and constitutional rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has 30 parts. The constitution of Bangladesh is called the good constitution because it contains human rights issues. He also elaborated the **Rights Based Approach** which is an approach promoted by many development agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve a positive transformation of power relations among the various development actors.

Development strategies taken by Government of Bangladesh are Trickle-down Theory, Comilla Model and Green Revolution National Program etc. Increasing production and making new employment are the main objectives of these programs.

Gender and Human Rights

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. Gender discrimination may be direct or indirect. Mr. Bahalul focused on how gender discrimination hampers the development of a country and hinders human rights.

Women rights

This session was facilitated by Ms. Ishrat Jahan Tatia. She started this session by focusing on the conditions of discrimination of men and women. Here the trainees were shared their experience of violation of women rights in family, society and nation.

Women Empowerment refers to the increasing of the spiritual, social, political or economic strength of all women. It is frequently seen that the empowered in their capacities develop confidence. Women empowerment includes having the power of making decisions for their own, access to resources and information for proper decision making, ability to show assertiveness while making decisions collectively, ability to think positively to bring about a change, ability of developing new skills for group power and self improvement etc.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. She also discussed about the actions taken by GoB for empowering women.

Child rights

Child rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. General Assembly adopted the Convention of Child

Rights and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989. The convention has 4 guide principals. These are non discrimination, right to life, survival and development, doing what is the best interest of the child, meaningfully engaging children and youth. In this session the facilitator spotted the child rights and validation of the rights and also raising the awareness for child rights.

Day 2: Sunday, 26th January 2014

The 2nd day of training started by reviewing the discussed topics of the 1st day.

Discussed Topics

Rights of the marginalized people

Marginalized people are those who live on the borderlines of livelihood. This includes religious minority people, tribal people, marginal people etc. In the constitution of Bangladesh and international human rights policy clearly defines the rights of borderline people.

Labor Rights

This session facilitated by Mr. Aminur Rahman Bablu. Labor defined the work which has monetary value. In 2006, labor policy was formed in Bangladesh. He discussed the salary policy of Bangladesh, working hours, labor rights and employee leave policy.

Local government (Union Parishad)

Local government is an organization for local governance which operates by the representatives elected by direct vote of local people. In the article of 9, 11, 59 and 60 of the Constitutes of Bangladesh define clear concept on the local governance, human rights and the power of the local government. Mr. Aminur Rahman Bablu elaborated the formation structure of the local government with relevant examples.

Governance and Human Rights

Good governance and respect for human rights are major preconditions for human development and poverty reduction. Governance has two main factors. Policy and structure. The governance is implemented in every working area of government as is in parliament, ministries, government office etc.

Day 3: Monday, 27th January 2014

Judicial systems of Bangladesh

The judicial system of Bangladesh modeled after the British system. Besides the 1972 constitution, the fundamental law of the land, there are codes of civil and criminal laws. The civil law incorporates certain Islamic and Hindu religious principles relating to marriage, inheritance, and other social matters. The system is organized into these categories:

- Bangladesh Supreme Court
- Dewani and Fouzdari Court
- Tribunal
- Special court under special act.

Rights on information

Information is the data or asking which satisfies the needs of knowing. Information has three factors – first, those who want the information, second, those who give the information and third, those who have the information. Rights on information are basic rights, for this government of Bangladesh has a separate Information Commission.