

Program Schedule

Insearch 2017

4th International Integrative Research Conference on Education, Governance and Development

Date: 18 & 19 December 2017

Venue: BARD, Comilla, Bangladesh

Monday 17 December 2017

Arrival and Reporting

Time: 3:00 pm-5:00 pm

Venue: Conference Secretariat, BARD, Comilla.

Welcome Reception by BARD

Time: 6.00 pm-7.00 pm

Venue: BARD Cafeteria- 2

Dinner

Time: 8:00 pm-9:30 pm

Venue: BARD Cafeteria- 2

Day 01

Tuesday, 18 December 2017

Time	Programs	Venue
7:00-8:00 am	Breakfast	Cafeteria- 2
08:30-8:45 am	Reporting and Taking Seats	Auditorium- 1
9:00-10:15 am	Inaugural Session	Auditorium- 1
10:15-11:45 am	Tea Break	Cafeteria- 2
11:45-1:15 pm	Keynote Session	Auditorium- 1
1:15-2:00 pm	Prayer and Lunch Break	Cafeteria- 2
2:00-3:20 pm	1 st Parallel Workshop Sessions	Six Different Venues
3:30-4:50 pm	2 nd Parallel Workshop Sessions	Six Different Venues
8:00-9:00 pm	Dinner	Cafeteria- 2

Day 02

Wednesday, 19 December 2017

Time	Program	Venue
7:00-8:30 am	Breakfast	Cafeteria- 2
9:00-10:30 am	Research Colloquium	Auditorium- 1
10:30-10:45 am	Tea Break	Cafeteria- 2
10:50-12:10 am	3 rd Parallel Workshop Sessions	Six Different Venues
12:10-1:30 pm	4 th Parallel Workshop Sessions	Six Different Venues
1:30-2:20 pm	Prayer and Lunch Break	Cafeteria- 2
2:30-5:00 pm	Sight Seeing (On the Spot Registration Required)	Moinamoti Bihar & Museum, and other Ancient Buddhist temples
6:15-7:15 pm	Concluding Session	Auditorium- 2
7:30-8:30 pm	Cultural Program	Auditorium- 2
8:30-9:30 pm	Conference Dinner	Cafeteria- 2

Thursday, 20 December 2017

Time	Program
7:00-8:30 am	Breakfast
8.30-9.30 am	Checkout from BARD

Insearch 2017
4th International Integrative Research Conference on
Education, Governance and Development
Date: 18 & 19 December 2017
Venue: BARD, Comilla, Bangladesh

Details of Program

Day 01	Monday, 18 December 2017
08:30-8:45 am	Reporting and Taking Seats
9:00-10:15 am	Inaugural Session
Venue	Auditorium-1
Welcome Speech	Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan Professor Department of Development Studies University of Dhaka.
Introduction of BARD	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Director (Research and Administration) Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Comilla, Bangladesh.
Speech of the DG, BARD	Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar Director General Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Comilla, Bangladesh.
Speech of the Cheif Guest	Professor Dr. Atiqul Islam Vice Chancellor North South University Bangladesh.
Speech of the Chair	Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad Professor Department of Public Administration and Chairman, Center for Administrative Research and Innovation (CARI) University of Dhaka, Bangladesh & Chairperson, Netinsearch International- Network for Integrative Research & Convener, Insearch 2017.

11:45 am-1:15 am

KEYNOTE SESSION

Title of the Session

Development Governance Education and Research

Venue

Auditorium- 1

Session Chair:

Dr. Mohammad Mohabbat Khan
Former Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Dhaka
Ex-Member, Public Service Commission (PSC) and University Grants Commission (UGC), Bangladesh.

Keynote: 1

Title:

Development and Governance: Directions for Research

Speaker:

Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque
Professor and Former Chairman
Department of Political Science
McMaster University, Canada.

Keynote: 2

Title:

Governance in Transition, Experiences and Lessons from the Development of China

Speaker:

Dr Xiaochun Qiao
Professor, Institute of Population Research
Peking University, Beijing, China.

Keynote: 3

Title:

Education, Governance and Development: Integrative Research for a Justifiably Just Global Society

Speaker:

Professor Ahmad A Rahman, Ph.D. (MIT)
Lawyer, Supreme Court of Western Australia
Australia.

FIRST PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.1

Title of the Session: Decentralization and Public Service Delivery

- Venue : Conference Room 4 (IT)
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm- 3:20 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Abdur Rob Khan
Professor and Dean of SHSS
Department of Political Science and
Sociology, North South University, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Mahbubur Rahman
Professor and Chair
Department of Political Science and Sociology
North South University, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery in India
Dr. Jayanta Choudhury
Purbita Gupta
2. Public Private Partnership for Public Service Delivery: A Study of
Common Service Centres in Krishnagar City, West Bengal
Chandrima Das
3. The factors influencing taxpayers' attitude toward tax evasion and its
effects in Bangladesh
Md. Harun Ur Rashid
4. Service Delivery through E-Government in Bangladesh: A Step towards
Change and Development
Jannatul Ferdous

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.2

Title of the Session: Refugee, Population Migration and Terrorism

- Venue : Dr. Abdul Mueyed Conference Hall
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm-3:20pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Neaz Ahmed
Professor and Former Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of Social Work
Shahjalal University of Science and
Technology, Sylhet, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam
Professor, Department of Population Science
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Demographic Dividend in Bangladesh: Quest for Initiatives
Kazi Abusaleh
2. Policies and Programmatic Responses towards HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Bangladeshi Migrant Workers
Akib Bin Anwar
Shakirul Islam
3. Refugees and Populism in Hungary: Primal Fear or Election Bait?
Md. Rajin Makhdum Khan
4. The Evolution and Shifting Patterns of Terrorism in Bangladesh: Local to Global Nexus
Md. Jahidul Islam

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.3

Title of the Session: Human Rights and Cyber Security, and Commercial Arbitration

- Venue : Class Room 1
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm-3:20pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Professor Ahmad A Rahman, *PhD* (MIT)
Lawyer, Supreme Court of Western Australia
Australia.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Ferdouse Jahan
Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Ageing Rights and Maintenance of Parents by Children: A Critical Review of the Maintenance of Parents Act, 2013
Supravat Halder
2. Roles of the Judges: Reconciling old Legal System with People's New Hopes
Abdul Malek
3. 'Contractual Obligation' *Vis a Vis* 'Sovereign Immunity' Viewed Under the International Commercial Arbitration: Third World Perspective
Mohammad Mamunur Rashid
4. Revisiting the Universal Validity of International Human Rights Law Regime: Relative Universality in the 'Post-Human Rights' World
Md. Al- Ifran Hossain Mollah

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.4

Title of the Session: E-Governance and E-Commerce

- Venue : Class Room 2
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm-3:20pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Abdul Quddus
Director, Promotion and Marketing &
Former Head, Centre for Human Development
and Applied Social Science
Associate Professor
Public Policy and Governance
Department of Political Science
International Islamic University Malaysia
Malaysia.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Parvaz Azharul Huq
Chairman and Associate Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Challenges of e-Governance in Bangladesh with Special Focus on Development Policies
Dr. Jillur Rahaman Paul
2. Wage digitization is crucial for women empowerment in RMG sector
Mohammad Hasan
3. Women Entrepreneurs' Perception about the Financing of Commercial Banks: A Study on Women Entrepreneurs of Sylhet City
Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury, Aysa Yeasmin
4. Television and It's Impact on Academic Preparations of the Students of University of Dhaka
Abdur Rahman

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.5

Title of the Session: Environment Climate Change and Agriculture

- Venue : Class Room 3
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm-3:20pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Discussant : Dr. Kamrul Ahsan
Director (Research and Administration)
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Inclusion of agriculture in Climate Change discourse: Developing Countries' Perspectives
Dr Mahfuzul Haque
2. Road Infrastructure and Agricultural Development: A Policy Intervention in a Backward Rural Economy
Utpal Kumar De
3. Environmental Movement and the Conservation of Forest: a Case Study on Ratargul Swamp Forest of Sylhet, Bangladesh
Kazi Moriom Jahan, A.F.M. Zakaria
4. Hybrid Rice Seed in Bangladesh
AHM, Humayun Kabir
Umme Shirajum Monira

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.6

Title of the Session: Administration, Management and Local Government

- Venue : Class Room 4
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 2:00 pm-3:20pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Nurul Islam
Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Taiabur Rahman
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Good Governance in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges
Jannatul Ferdous
Saudia Hossain
2. Performance of Union Digital Centres in Public Service Delivery at
Rural Local Government of Bangladesh
Md. Al Amin
Muhammad Mahmudul Hoque Mojumdar
3. Analyzing the Impact of Party Line Local Government Election on
Politics of Bangladesh: A study on Barisal and Khulna District
Tasnuva Habib Zisan
Md. Sohel Rana
4. Right to Information (RTI) as a tool of Good Governance in Upazila
Administration of Bangladesh
Abu Naser Bhuiyan

SECOND PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.1

Title of the Session: Maternity, Disability and Social Security

- Venue : Conference Room 4 (IT)
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Ferdouse Jahan
Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha, Joint Director,
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Compliance of Maternity Leave in Non-government Sectors in Bangladesh
Sanchoy Kumar Chanda
Mahbub Ahmed
Krishna Rani Bhowmik
2. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Wage Employment Programme: A Study in the State of Tripura, India
Jayanta Choudhury
Solanki Debnath
3. Social Acceptance of Special Children with Autism: Challenges of Parents in Bangladesh
Rozina Khanam
4. Social Security for the Rural Elderly Women in India
Dr. Jayanta Choudhury
Reshmi Ghosh

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.2

Title of the Session: Cyber Security, Women Empowerment and Leadership

Venue : Dr. Abdul Mueeed Conference Hall
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours

Session Chair : Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam
Professor
Department of Population Science
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Designated Discussant : Dr. Masuda Kamal
Professor and Chairman
Department of Public Administration
Comilla University, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Prevention of Cyber Crimes in Bangladesh
Dr. Md. Raziur Rahman
2. Factors Affecting Career Choosing Behaviour of Higher Secondary Students in Sylhet City: A Study from Gender Perspective
Rezaul Karim
Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury
3. Women Leadership in Bangladesh Politics: Symbolic or Tangible?
Shaila Solaiman
4. Feminist Literature and Humayan Ahmed
Touhida Afrin

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.3

Title of the Session: Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerabilities of Women and Children

- Venue : Class Room 1
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Utpal Kumer De
Professor
Department of Economics
North-Eastern Hill University
Shillong, Meghalaya, India
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Kazi Maruful Islam
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Exploitations Bangladeshi Female Migrant Domestic Workers Face in Lebanon: A Brief Analysis
Akib Bin Anwar
Shakirul Islam
2. Child Murder Issue in Bangladesh: Reasoning from Socio-Ethical Observation
Tahmina Yesmin Shova
Rasel Hussain
3. Women & Violence: A Study in Rural India
Dr Jayanta Choudhury
Moutoshi Deb
4. Attitude towards and Relationship with Deserted Women : Bangladesh Context
Dr Neaz Ahmed
Abul Kashem

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.4

Title of the Session: Politics, Democracy and History

- Venue : Class Room 2
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Mahbubur Rahman
Professor and Chair
Department of Political Science and Sociology
North South University, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Muhammed Asaduzzaman
Professor and Chairman
Department of Politics and Public Administration
Islamic University Kushtia, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Violence in Student Politics: Focusing on the Student Politics of University Of Dhaka
Ritu Chakrabarty
2. Local Government Institutions (LGIs) in Bangladesh: Key Trends and Challenges
Jannatul Ferdous
Saudia Hossain
3. Electoral System and the Crisis in Political Representation: The Bangladesh Scenario
FarihaTabassum
4. Rangpur district during the Great Revolt of 1857: An analysis and Observation
Dr. S.M. Sarwar Morshed

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.5

Title of the Session: Education and Teaching and Knowledge Management

- Venue : Class Room 3
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Abdur Rob Khan
Professor and Dean of SHSS
Department of Political Science and
Sociology, North South University, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah
Professor and Chairman
Department of Public Administration,
University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Relation of Individual Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Career Choice of Business Students: A Study in Bangladesh
Samia Shabnaz
2. Physical and Psycho-Social Impact of Mobile Phone Usage among the High School Students of Rural Areas in Bangladesh
Dr Md Sayed Ali
3. Awareness & Attitude of University Students towards Green Banking: A Study on Selected Private Universities in Chittagong
NubairaTajrin Nova
Md. Shariful Haque
4. Contribution of HEQEP in Ensuring Quality Education at Higher Level in Bangladesh: A Political Economy Perspective
Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.6

Title of the Session: Investment, Financial Inclusion and Development

- Venue : Class Room 4
Date : 18 December 2017
Time : 3:30 pm-4:50 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Taiabur Rahman
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Discussant : Md. Mokhlesur Rahman
Former Secretary
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Does financial inclusion increase financial resilience? Evidence from Bangladesh
Dr. A H M Belayeth Hussain
Dr. Sumonkanti Das
Mohammed Thanvir Ahmed Chowdhury
Nadia Haque
Sumena Sultana
Khandaker Jafor Ahmed
2. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Bangladesh: An Overview on PPP Guidelines- 2010
Munmun Bellah
Md. Mansur Hossen
3. Does Democratic Practice Affects Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh? : An Econometric Analysis
Arafat Bin Aziz Mazumder
4. Political Activity and its Implications on the Economy of Bangladesh
MD. Kamrul Islam
Zobayer Ahmed

Day 02

Wednesday, 19 December 2017

- 9:00 am-10:30 am : **Research Colloquium**
Venue : Auditorium 1
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 9.00 am-10:30 am
Duration : 1.30 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque
Professor and former Chairman
Department of Political Science
McMaster University, Canada.
- Speaker on Philosophy of Research : Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Speaker on Practical Experience of Research : Dr. Tofael Ahmed
Adjunct Professor, Department of Political Science and Sociology, North South University, Bangladesh.
- Speaker on Quantitative Research : Dr. Kazi Maruful Islam
Professor
Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

THIRD PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.1

Title of the Session: Remittance and Economic Growth

Venue	:	Conference Room 4 (IT)
Date	:	19 December 2017
Time	:	10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration	:	1.20 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Mizanur Rahman Director Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.
Designated Discussant	:	Dr. Mahfuzul Haque Former Secretary Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Adjunct Faculty Department of Development Studies University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. The Asymmetric Effect of Exchange Rate on Remittances in Bangladesh
Abdul Kader
Mohammad Hassan
2. Role of International Remittance on Rural Development in South-central
Region of Bangladesh
Apurba Roy
Sudipa Basu
3. Migrant Workers' Contributions and Budgetary Allocations for their
Wellbeing: An Analysis of Bangladesh Perspective
Akib Bin Anwar
Kazi Abusaleh
4. Impact of export, import, FDI and foreign remittance on economic
growth of Bangladesh: An econometric analysis
Sharmina Khanom

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.2

Title of the Session: Media, Journalism and Electoral Campaign and Gender

- Venue : Dr. Abdul Mueed Conference Hall
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Professor Ahmad A Rahman, *PhD* (MIT)
Lawyer, Supreme Court of Western Australia
Australia.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Mizanur Rahman
Joint Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Television Viewing Patterns and Program Choices: A Comparison between Rural and Urban Audiences of Chittagong
Mohammad Morshedul Islam
2. Is the Growing Social Media Usage making our girls more Vulnerable? Evidence from Female Undergraduate Students in Bangladesh
Hafsa Maryam
3. Documenting pre-legendary life of Nayak Raj Razzak through the Media
Muhammed Shahriar Haque
4. (In)-Formal Electoral Campaign Strategies in Bangladesh: (In)-Security Analysis of 2015 City Corporation Election in Dhaka and Chittagong
Md. Mamunur Rashid

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.3

Title of the Session: Legislations and Policies

- Venue : Class Room 1
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque
Professor and Former Chairman
Department of Political Science
McMaster University, Canada.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Abdul Quddus
Director, Promotion and Marketing &
Former Head, Centre for Human Development
and Applied Social Science
Associate Professor
Public Policy and Governance
Department of Political Science
International Islamic University Malaysia
Malaysia.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Combatting Thalassaemia in Bangladesh: A case for framing Anti-Thalassaemia Legislation and National Policy
Dr. Md. Omar Faruque Munshi
2. Challenges of piracy in designing the future Digital Copyright law of Bangladesh
Muhmmed Atiqur Rahman
3. Impact of Forest Rights Act on Livelihood Promotion among PVTGs in the State of Tripura, India
Prankrishna Banik
Jayanta Choudhury
4. Citizen's Charter in Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects towards Good Governance
MD. AL AMIN

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.4

Title of the Session: Gender, Entrepreneurship and Humanitarian Technology

- Venue : Class Room 2
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Muhammed Asaduzzaman
Professor and Chairman
Department of Politics and Public
Administration, Islamic University Kushtia,
Bangladesh
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Abdul Karim
Joint Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Women's Experiences with Menstrual Regulation (MR) Services: A Study on Kashiani Upazila, Gopalganj
Dr. Md. Abul Hossen
Md. Imran Khan
2. Dilemma of Monipuri Women Entrepreneurship and Socio-economic Reality in Bangladesh
Ms. Suranjana Sinha
3. Women Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: A Descriptive Study on Challenges and Prospects
Nasrin Akther Lubna
Masuma Parvin
4. The Use of "Humanitarian Technology" in Rohingya Crisis: A Rights Based Critical Analysis
Md. Saimum Reza Talukder

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.5

Title of the Session: Banking, Sustainable Development and Population

Venue	:	Class Room 3
Date	:	19 December 2017
Time	:	10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration	:	1.20 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Director Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Kotbari, Comilla, Bangladesh.
Designated Discussant	:	Dr. Utpal Kumer De Professor Department of Economics North-Eastern Hill University Meghalaya, India

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Significant Factors for Measuring Customer Satisfaction: A Study on Conventional Bank Customers in Dhaka
Bohi Shajahan
Tamanna Islam
Samia Shabnaz
2. The role of Islamic Microfinance in achieving the Sustainable Developments Goals: A study of Bangladesh
Md. Harun Ur Rashid
Mohammed Jashim Uddin
Shah Asadullah Mohd. Zobair
3. Perceived Health Expectancy of Chinese Elderly
Dr. Xiaochun Qiao
4. Conservation of coral reefs as a means of sustainable Ecotourism in St. Martin, Bangladesh
Saeeda Lubaba
Rabiunnesa Koli

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.6

Title of the Session: Higher Education Governance and Job Market

- Venue : Class Room 4
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 10:50 am-12:10 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Sk. Tawfique M. Haque
Professor & Director
PPG Program, Department of Political
Science and Sociology, North South University
Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Md. Abdul Qaeder
Joint Director,
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. The Changing Trends in University Governance in Malaysia: Issues and Challenges
Dr. SM Abdul Quddus
2. Factors Influence the Job Choosing Behavior of Public and Private University Students: A Study in Sylhet City
Dr. Md. BashirUddin
Md. Muhidur Rahman Jahan
Md. Afzal Hossen
3. Empowering Women Through STEM Education: A Key Driver of Development and Governance
Lutfunnaher
4. Quality Education, Gender and Governance Perspective in Bangladesh : A Case Study of Rural Schools
Nasima Akhter
Kora Hasan Evana

FOURTH PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.1

Title of the Session: Teaching, Education and Knowledge Management

Venue	:	Conference Room 4 (IT)
Date	:	19 December 2017
Time	:	12:10 pm-1:30 pm
Duration	:	1.20 Hours
Session Chair	:	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman Former Secretary Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.
Designated Discussant	:	Dr. Parvaz Azharul Huq Chairman and Associate Professor Department of Public Administration University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Motivation in Learning English: Undergraduate Private University Students in Bangladesh
Nafisa Moquit
2. Teachers' Perception and Practice of Constructivist Approach of English Language Teaching at the Primary Level in Bangladesh
Dr. Fahmida Haque
3. Job Satisfaction of Government and Private Primary School Teacher in Bangladesh: A Study in Sylhet City
Md. Imran Hossain Emon
4. Smart Classroom for English Language Teaching in Rural Schools in Bangladesh
Nujhat Nuari Islam

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.2

Title of the Session: Health Care Facilities and Community Medicines

- Venue : Dr. Abdul Mueeed Conference Hall
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 12:10 pm -1:30 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : **Xiaochun Qiao, *PhD* and Professor**
Institute of Population Research
Peking University, China.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee
Joint Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Cancer in South-Asia: A Systematic Review
Abdur Rahman
Ataul Mustufa Anik
Ayesha Akhter
Mohammad Ohid Ullah
2. Patients Satisfaction Status of Cervical Cancer Screening on Floating
Hospitals in Bangladesh
Abdur Rahman
Zobaer Ahmed
Musammad Rahima Begum
3. An Overview of the Maternal Health Situation in Bangladesh and the
Scopes for Improvement
Halima Akhter
Kazi Moriom Jahan
Sumonkanti Das
4. Integrating Overweight-obesity and Reproductive Factors of Married
Women in Bangladesh
Mohammad Meshbahur Rahman
Zaki Farhana
Tania Akhter Tani
Mohammad Ohid Ullah

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.3

Title of the Session: Urbanization, Environment Agriculture and Modernization

- Venue : Class Room 1
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 12:10 pm -1:30 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Mahfuzul Haque
Former Secretary
Government of Bangladesh and
Adjunct Faculty, Department of Development
Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Sk. Tawfique M. Haque
Professor & Director
PPG Program, Department of Political
Science and Sociology, North South University
Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Dynamic Relationship between Urbanization and Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh: Evidence from ARDL Bounds Testing Approach to Cointegration
Istihak Rayhan
2. Reinvigorate the Street Sides of Dhaka: An Existential Approach to Sustainable Urban Planning
Shahin Sultana Eity
Fatiha Polin
3. Voice of Development and Trajectories of Governance: The Changing Role of Civil Society, emergence of Social Capital and the West Bengal Politics (2007-2017)
Parikshit Thakur
4. Farmer Perception to Climate Change: A Case Study from a Selected Upazila Under Sirajganj District of Bangladesh
Md. Amzad Hossain
Razu Ahmed

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.4

Title of the Session: Social Development Parliament and Refugee Policy

- Venue : Class Room 2
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 12:10 pm -1:30 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam
Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah
Professor and Chairman
Department of Public Administration
University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Learning of Social Development Aspirations of ex-Enclave People in Bangladesh Territory: A situational Analysis
Dr. M. Kamrul Hasan
Shiekh Masudur Rahman
2. Chit Fund for Self-help Groups: A Study on Sylhet City, Bangladesh
Abdul Latif
Misbah Uddin Tuhin
David Kumar Sharma
3. Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees in Bangladesh: A Study on Public Accounts Committee
Md. Mansur Hossen
4. Quest for a Refugee Policy for Substantive and Sustainable Solution to the Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh
Joynul Abedin

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.5

Title of the Session: Society, Economy and Attitude

- Venue : Class Room 3
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 12:10 pm -1:30 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Abul Kalam Sharifullah
Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Syeda Lasna Kabir
Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Power Struggle in Bargaining Encounters
Md. Muntashir Raquib
2. Study of the Socio-economic Status of the People of Kuakata Area,
Bangladesh
Md. Shakhawat Hossain
3. What Determine to Own a House- Evidence from Bangladesh
Md. Rafiqul Islam
4. Divorce: A Common Phenomena for the Muslims Perspective
Bangladesh
Abdur Rahman (Zibol)

WORKSHOP SESSION 4.6

Title of the Session: Energy, Economy, Environment and Sustainable Development

- Venue : Class Room 4
Date : 19 December 2017
Time : 12:10 pm -1:30 pm
Duration : 1.20 Hours
- Session Chair : Dr. Kamrul Ahsan
Director
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Comilla, Bangladesh.
- Designated Discussant : Dr. Naznin Islam
Professor
Department of Public Administration
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Title of Papers and Presenters

1. Blue Economy of Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development
Md. Khairul Islam
Zobayer Ahmed
2. Solar Electricity for the Rural Poor: Evidences from Coastal Region of Bangladesh
Tahsina Khan
Dr. Shamsunnahar Khanam
3. Humanitarian Law and the Protection Environment during Warfare: Challenges and Limitations
Dr. Masuda Kamal
Md. Jahidul Islam
4. The Relationship in between GDP Growth and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission: A Cross Sectional Analysis to Advocate Sustainable Development
Maleha Murtaz
Md. Shariful Haque

CONCLUDING PROGRAM

6:15 pm-7:15 pm

Venue: Auditorium- 2

- Speech by** : Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad
Professor
Department of Public Administration and
Chairman, Center for Administrative
Research and Innovation (CARI)
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh &
Chairperson, Netinsearch International-
Network for Integrative Research &
Convener, Insearch 2017.
- Concluding Speaker** : Professor Ahmad A Rahman, *PhD.* (MIT)
Lawyer, Supreme Court of Western
Australia Australia.
- Speech of the Chair** : Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar
Director General, Bangladesh Academy for
Rural Development (BARD)
Comilla, Bangladesh.

Cultural Program

7:30 pm - 8:30 pm

Venue: Auditorium- 2

ABSTRACTS OF
KEYNOTE SPEECHES

KEYNOTE SESSION

CRITICAL THINKING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

1. Development and Governance: Directions for Research

Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque

Professor and former Chairman
Department of Political Science
McMaster University, Canada.

There have been substantial debates and discussions on development and governance. Development appeared in the discourse for improving living conditions and assisting underdeveloped areas of the world to allow citizens to lead a life of dignity. Over half a century of efforts at development have not resulted in improvements as global political and economic turmoil undid most of the progress achieved in this area. A cursory overview of the state of living conditions indicate that the quality of life has declined even in developed countries and poverty and war have resulted in misery for a large number of people in the developing world. There are reports of improvement limited scope in reducing poverty, better health facilities, higher per capita income, and growth in domestic product, but the overall situation is hardly better than it was sixty years ago.

One of the key reasons was the uncritical acceptance of developing countries of the concept and strategies of development as defined by donors and the developed world. There was no accommodation of indigenous traditions, practices, and values that had held these societies for centuries. Imposition of external values and practices on indigenous systems created confusion and caused more harm than good. This was evident in deteriorating political and social values, unfair economic advantage to a small group with access to power and increase in corrupt practices in the national institutions.

Good governance emerged as a potential solution to the problems and anomalies in development and making modern states perform its expected role. Proponents of governance emphasized a democratic approach with special attention to participation, inclusiveness, equity, and a number of features that eluded governments in their march toward development. This is expected to ensure the benefits of development in

terms of prosperity, better infrastructure and facilities along with the rights of citizens to participate in decision-making and promote equity.

It is necessary to take a critical approach for assessing the merits of both development and governance with reference to the situation in developing countries. National institutions are constructed on the foundations of social norms and realities, and they differ considerably between developed and developing countries. In the process, governments need to seriously review the purpose, assumptions, strategies, inferences and implications of development and governance.

2. Governance in Transition Experiences and Lessons from the Development of China

Xiaochun Qiao, *PhD*

Professor

Institute of Population Research

Peking University, China

American Sociologist, E. A. Ross, published a book entitled “The Changing Chinese” in 1911. It depicted the tragic situation of the old China and made estimations to the future of China: “The straitened streets are always crowded and give the traveler the impression of a high density and an enormous population”. “There is no common supply of water. There is no public lighting and after nightfall the streets are dark, forbidding, and little frequented”. “For a grinding mass poverty that cannot be matched in the Occident there remains but one general cause, namely, the crowding of population upon the means of subsistence”. “Change the ideas of the Chinese and their policy will change. Let their minds be possessed by a philosophy that makes them doubt the past and have confidence in the future and they will prove to be as consistently progressive as are the German of today”. “It is the possibility of an industrial conquest of the West by the Orient. ...It is not likely, then that the march of industrialism in China will be so rapid and triumphant as many have anticipated. Jealousy of the foreigner, dearth of capital, ignorant labor, official squeeze, graft, nepotism, lack of experts, and inefficient management will long delay the harnessing of the cheap labor power of China to the machine. Not we, nor our children, but our grandchildren, will need to lie awake nights. It is along in the latter half of this century that the yellow man’s economic competition will begin to mold with giant hands the politics of the planet”.

Prof. Ross’s conjecture didn’t happen after 1990, but did happen at the last quarter of the 20th century. In matter of fact, China was an advanced country in the world in 17th and 18th centuries. From 1600 to 1820 China’s GDP increased almost four times, and accounted for 1/3 of the world GDP in 1820. China’s economic growth went down quickly in the early 19th century caused by the growing incursions of the European powers, especially Britain, beginning with the Opium Wars in 1840. The total GDP was only accounted for 1/22 in the world in 1950.

When China was founded in 1949, the increase rate of GDP was around 10% within the first five years, and total GDP was 30.5 billion USD and GDP per capita was 53 USD in 1952. The living condition was still very poor at that time. Following the economic system of the former Soviet Union, China conducted the planned economy system since 1949. China’s

GDP was almost doubled from 30.5 billion USD in 1952 to 69.1 billion USD in 1964. However, as population increased very fast and each couple had 6 children on average, the GDP per capita increased only to 84 USD in 1964. The GDP reached 211.9 billion USD and GDP per capita was 222 USD in 1978, the starting year of the economic reform. Even though the average annual increase rate was higher than 7% from 1952 to 1987, as huge amount of population, the means of subsistence was still lacking.

In 1970s, there were two significant policy issued in China, that is, the family planning policy started in 1973 and economic reform policy in 1978. The family planning policy substantially decreased the population while the economic reform ...changing the planned economy to market economy... greatly stimulated the economic increase. Both policies produced efficient and effective impacts on the socioeconomic development and the increase of GDP per capital in China.

Even though the positive impacts of the two policies are prominent, some negative consequences still exists, and need to be carefully handled. This is normal for any favorable policies, but what might be not normal is that we should acknowledge not only their experiences and lessons as well, and learn something from them, which may benefit to the countries, which would follow the same steps and the same direction of China for pursuing their own development.

3. Education, Governance and Development: Integrative Research for a Justifiably Just Global Society

Professor Ahmad A Rahman, *PhD* (MIT)

Lawyer

Supreme Court of Western Australia

Human society, for the better or for worse, by now, has come to become a truly global one. Like a single body, the entirety of the globalised human life, enjoys or suffers from - the health or illness – of any and every part of its existence. research-workers, cannot turn our concerns or consciences away from this.

Just as our research today has to be integrative in methodology and its interdisciplinary thrust, so its focus needs to integrate the critical aspects of the very sustainability of this globalised human society in this age when the spectre of a real global nuclear destruction of the human species – and its single planet habitat - has come very close to reality in the drama unleashed by infantile leaders of powerful governments. These are proper education, good governance and humane development- intertwined into a symbiotic system – aimed at delivering the only panacea of the maladies the global human society, i.e. Justice.

Even the concept of “Justice” needs to be understood in the spirit of integrative research – taking whatever, from wherever, that allows us to best understand a concept for the purpose at hand. It is not a mere accident that of all the terms employed to convey a sense of what we refer to, in English, as “Justice”, it is “*adl*” – used by even the least educated in the Middle East, the very birth place of human civilisation as we know – that conveys the widest, and most appropriate of its senses.

Now, “*adl*” – like all words in the Semitic languages, has a wide range of meanings, “justice” in the English sense being only one of them, and “balance” being another, equally central to the concept.

There is no *adl*, without balance – a balance of things, rights, duties, concerns, commitment, material gain and physical labour – and hence no justice either without a balance of these. It is through a balance of these, that a true distributive justice in the sense of political economy, can be achieved, and it is based on such a distributive justice that a sustainable development of human society is possible. It is only to ensure the establishment and maintaining of such a sustainable development ensuring a just society, that a government can truly be justified – even in the sense of any of the many models of “Social Contract – as an essential tool of good governance, which alone can justify government, and which alone can preserve a just society.

None of this is possible with education – by which I mean only proper education, as improper education- which, sadly enough, is fraudulently peddle through much of today’s commercialised, corrupted educational system –is, in fact, no education.

Education, in its real sense, is a means of acculturation of the society into the highest ideals of humanity – justice as balance being its central theme – for the continued transmission of humanity through the biological container thereof, the human species, transmitted through the genetic material

It is hoped that, concerned experts from the diverse directions of today’s globalised world, engages itself into a pioneering step towards channelling its efforts in integrative research towards that end of promoting and facilitating an integration of education, governance and development for restoring a just human society in this age of globalising.

ABSTRACTS OF
CONFERENCE PAPERS

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1.1

DECENTRALIZATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

1. Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery in India

Jayanta Choudhury
Purbita Gupta

Decentralised governance has occupied a very prominent place in nation building and developmental strategies of developing countries in recent years. It is sometimes viewed as either a panacea or plague. Some argued for it on the grounds that it promotes efficiency effectiveness and equity in delivery of services. According to them it facilitates people's participation, preferences and helps to mobilise both human and financial resources as well as contains corruption and ensures accountability.

Development is not just a basket of new investments and programmes but it is also a means to deliver quality public services to citizens and these are: civic services like water supply and sanitation, social services like health and nutrition care, family welfare along with primary school education, welfare services like social security, pensions and distribution of essential commodities, governance related services like issues of certificates and licenses, providing information and infrastructural services like construction of roads, culverts and rural electrification etc.

The present study is empirical in nature. It covers citizens as a beneficiary of services in grassroots level with the aim to study the status of delivery of services in decentralised Local Self-Government in the state Tripura, India. Data was collected through structured schedules from three-tier rural local bodies along with citizens like beneficiaries of various services in local level. Random sampling method was used to cover the respondents of the study. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the citizens of the villages. The study provided the findings of civic services, social services, welfare services, governance related services and others along with few recommendations for effective delivery of services in grassroots level.

Keywords: Decentralization, Local Self-Government, Service Delivery.

2. Public-Private Partnerships for Public Service Delivery: A Study of Common Service Centres Krishnagar City, West Bengal

Chandrima Das

The working of public service delivery mechanism in India has changed with changes in the dimensions of administration. It is now felt that the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in administration transforms the organizational structure and process. Since the introduction of National e-Governance Plan of India (NeGP) in 2006 the Common Service Centres (CSCs) lie at the heart of ICT-enabled service delivery in India and recently the Digital India programme focuses in increasing the number of service delivery outlets for seamless public service delivery. According to the mandates of the NeGP, the Government has introduced and encouraged the adoption Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) model as an efficient service delivery option for ensuring rapid development and building cost-effective solutions.

Theoretically speaking, PPP venture is funded, operated and maintained through the partnership between Government and one or more private sector companies. The CSCs are constituted as the backbone of the NeGP and act as the basic units of ICT-enabled public service delivery. Since 2006, the CSCs are operated by a Public-Private Partnership Model. The company associated is named as Srei Infrastructure Private Limited.

The paper is mainly based on primary data collected from the service delivery centers and by interaction with the stakeholders, Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) who run the centres, the government and the company officials. The other data sources include the reports of the Government of India and other authorities. The citizens can now access public services and information at affordable costs from the service delivery kiosks. However, there are problems like lack of proper infrastructure for bridging the digital divide, inadequate awareness generation among the people etc.

The paper evaluates the impact of e-Governance on the people, the problems arising in operating the centres and suggests how they can serve in a better way through PPP initiatives.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, Public Private Partnership, Common Service Centres.

3. The factors influencing taxpayers' attitude toward tax evasion and its effects in Bangladesh

Md. Harun Ur Rashid

The main purpose of this study is to examine the factors that influence the taxpayers' attitude toward tax evasion since it is an acute problem in both developed and developing countries. This study also attempts to show the effects of tax evasion in Bangladesh.

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) has been used as a tool to analyze the data. The respondents of this study are taxpayers from whom data have been collected to explore the factors influencing their attitude toward tax evasion.

The study shows that the high tax rate is the most significant factor for tax evasion. Besides, corruption in tax department, political bad intention, inefficient tax administration, complexities in tax laws, lack of knowledge and information are the significant influencing factors on taxpayers' perception in evading tax. The research also demonstrates the effects of tax evasion which are huge loss of revenue, distortions of laws, erosion of tax base, loss of tax administration credibility, increasing the inefficiency and unfairness in tax administration. The findings of this study show a valuable understanding to the tax authorities as well as government so that they can make decision and implement a sound tax. This findings can also help the tax authorities taking initiative to reform the taxpayers' compliance framework. This research offers the insights the tax authorities to realize the taxpayers' attitude in tax evasion in Bangladesh. It also highlights on the effects of tax evasion that are the consequences of taxpayers' attitude toward evade tax.

Keywords: Tax evasion, Taxpayers' attitude, Effects of tax evasion, EFA, Bangladesh.

4. Service Delivery through E-Government in Bangladesh: A Step towards Change and Development

Jannatul Ferdous

The core of good governance hinges upon in fruitful application of governance in extensive series of government events. E-Government is reflected as one of the utmost influential instrument to range digital disbursement across diverse societal sections of any developing states. In contemporary eras of the digital and ICT-centered environment, it is difficult to have good government devoid of e-government. In the customary practice of public administration, service delivery is surrounded with paper centered lengthy processes that create the citizen disappointed with the services since of a number of difficulties, for instance, corruption, deferment in the service, and organizations are centrally placed. So as to deliver good services to the citizen, the government of Bangladesh has taken the initiatives to provide services accessible through online. By the way, the government has formed national web portal, joining and constructing all government formal websites supportive. This paper effort on welfares of current innovations introduced by the democratic government, for instance, it is found that using the e-government arrangement Bangladesh government has got hold to the people and deliver services at their entrances by founding the national web portal by which citizen can have their beneficial services. Yet, some challenges get up from the transformation in government policy with transformation in governance. This paper closes by listing popular initiatives taken by the government and challenging issues concerning to e-government execution in Bangladesh.

Keywords: e-government, ICT, Good governance.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1.2

REFUGEE, POPULATION, MIGRATION AND TERRORISM

1. Demographic Dividend in Bangladesh: Quest for Initiatives

Kazi Abusaleh

The world is the home of 1.8 billion between 10 and 24 aged youthful population where Bangladesh ranks eighth in the same age structure. The paper aimed to depict the changing trend of population, especially working age structure, in Bangladesh with future projection indicating initiatives need to be taken right now. Relevant studies and papers were gathered through purposive sampling and analyzed using Qualitative Interpretive Meta-Synthesis (QIMS). The overall result of the contextual analysis shows that Bangladesh has faced demographic transition period successfully and one time opportunity get started to step up economic growth as the median age structure got a radical increase today in comparison to post-independence period with fall of fertility trend. The afterword of 2060, as population projection depicts, Bangladesh will face so many aged people with higher life expectancy that will require feed them without sales return under 'Social Safety-net' program and hence it is the high time to strengthen economic growth. The paper recommends equitable quality education for all linking with job market needs and demands as well as full and productive employment for all through the creation of new job opportunities.

Keywords: Demographic Dividend, Population, Social Safety-net, economic growth.

2. Policies and Programmatic Responses towards HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Bangladeshi Migrant Workers

Akib Bin Anwar
Shakirul Islam

The first HIV infected person in Bangladesh was a migrant worker. Migrant workers were always a countable numbers among newly HIV infected people in Bangladesh. National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP), Bangladesh estimated that, in 2016, among the newly infected 578 HIV people, 189 (32.96%) are either migrants or their spouses. The aim of this paper is to review HIV and AIDS policies and programmes to facilitate prevention and treatment for migrant workers as well as to address legal obstacles in protecting HIV positive migrants' rights. As a qualitative study, this paper reviewed existing policies regarding HIV/AIDS and migrant workers and also conducted in-depth interviews (IDIs) with officials of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment, focus group discussions with HIV positive migrants, key informant interviews with health service providers and interviews with HIV positive networks. Interviews and discussions were conducted during February to May, 2017 in three major cities- Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. Findings indicated that, policies regarding migrant workers do not adequately address HIV/AIDS as a health concern for migrant workers and policies apropos of HIV/AIDS do not properly address the migrant workers as a key affected population. Programmatic responses also exclude migrant workers from related interventions. Consequently, migrant workers face hazards including coercive uninformed pre-departure HIV/AIDS test, forced and vulnerable deportation from their workplace as well as stigma and discrimination in return. There is neither central database nor tracing mechanism active for HIV infected returnee migrant workers. Comprehensive and inclusive policy reformation as well programmatic intervention is needed to prevent and protect HIV positive migrants' rights.

Keywords: HIV positive migrant workers, HIV/AIDS, Policy and Programmatic Responses.

3. Refugees and Populism in Hungary: Primal Fear or Election Bait?

Md. Rajin Makhdum Khan

As the Post Cold War world order emerged, the world got shrouded with a truck load of civil wars. A world order that would be witnessing and focusing on human displacement, forced migration, poverty and sustainable development appeared to be evident. With the appearance of these civil wars, forced migration and human displacement garnered the attention of the world and the media. The news of these events is all over the mass media and refugees or forced migrants are now a reality of the world. The new refugee crisis that started in 2014 has affected the East European country of Hungary. Hungary had been previously a communist state and it got included into European Union in 2004 and a new atmosphere was about to be found there. But as the refugee crisis now arrives with some core liberal challenges, what does Hungary do as reactions? This study therefore focuses on discovering what Hungary is thinking about the refugees and what the Hungarian people and the Hungarian government want to do with the refugees. After discovering the mindset of the people and the government, the paper further moves forward to find out if the government and the political parties are using or exploiting the refugee crisis for their electoral benefits by moving the people's minds with mentioning the risk factors regarding refugee inclusion into the country or the society. The paper's conclusive part aims to provide a balanced discussion regarding the Hungarian values, social norms and atmosphere along with exploring whether these norms go against the idea of refugees' inclusion into the Hungarian society. With all the major findings, the study thus wants to ascertain if there is a populist surge going on in Hungary and if yes, whether the surge is swelling or not.

Keywords: Hungary, Orban, Refugees, Populism, Failure, Border, Fascism.

4. Evolution and Shifting Patterns of Terrorism in Bangladesh: Local to Global Nexus

Md. Jahidul Islam

Bangladesh had witnessed several terrorist attacks from so-called Islamic terrorist groups since the late of 1990 to 2016. But, there are two types of terrorist organizations in Bangladesh: *Leftist* and *Religious*. The well knows leftist organizations who have committed terrorist acts in the country are Purbo Banglar Communist Party (PBCP) and Gono Mukti Fouj generally active in the Kusthia, Natore, Rajshahi and Bogra region of the country. But, their influence is decreasing day by day due to changing pattern of the declining revolutionary leftist movements in the country and whole over the world. Bangladesh has been observing low scale leftist terrorism in remote part of the country since the post liberation period. But, the religious terrorist organizations had performed more success since 1999 to draw high level public outcry and international attention than those disappearing leftist organizations. There are few organizations, those carried out terror attack in the name of Islam, like Jamate-ul-Mujahiden Bangladesh (JMB), Harkat Ul Jihad, Ansarullah Bangla Team, Ansar Al Islam and Islamic State.

This article argues that the pattern of religious terrorism in Bangladesh has been changing from a local to more global implications. Because, the analysis of targets audience of the terrorist organizations since 1999-2016 revealed that within the changing nature of terrorism throughout the world, the terrorist organization's targets in Bangladesh has been changing and more global connection can be tracked. This article has been prepared based on the data of terrorist attacks collected from the online archive of The Daily Star (2002-2016), and that has been analyzed in qualitative process.

Keywords: Terrorism in Bangladesh, Leftist Terrorist Organizations, Religious Terrorist Organizations.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1.3

HUMAN RIGHTS, CYBER SECURITY AND COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

1. Ageing Rights and Maintenance of Parents by Children: A Critical Review of the Maintenance of Parents Act, 2013

Supravat Halder

Bangladesh has been in average successful in combating, legally and socially, social ills like dowry, acid violence, child marriage, domestic violence, etc. and to preserve child rights, labour rights, women rights, etc. by adopting and implementing laws and policies as well as raising awareness but the country has not taken any kind of legal initiative to recognize and preserve rights of the parents against their children until the passing of the Maintenance of Parents Act, 2013 though some personal laws have addressed it. To achieve SDG and Vision 2041 Bangladesh must recognize human rights of aged people and welfare by laws, and policies. The Act is aimed to preserve aging rights of parents as it recognizes the right of aged parents to get maintenance from their capable children. Failing to provide maintenance the children may be sued by the parents and the children may get punishment of imprisonment as well as fine. Although the Act is praiseworthy it suffers from serious defects, contradictions and ambiguities which may hinder achieving its objectives. For example, the Act is a criminal law but right to maintenance is a civil matter. Under the Act the failed children will get punishment but there is no provision to recover maintenance from them. Thus, the parents will not get any benefit from the Act in case of failure by their children. Moreover, the Act prohibits filing of suit on behalf of parents without their permission. So, in case of physical incapacity to permit representative of parents no other person can file any suit. Suits are to be filed in the Court of Magistrate which are situated in District towns mainly. Many will not be able to file suits because of financial incapability and high spatial difference. The Act is also silent about adopted children and adoptive parents. Thus the Act should be amended to make it of civil nature, incorporate jurisdiction of local government institutions, allow representative suit, to preserve rights of adoptive parents and to remove other inconsistencies, lacuna and pitfalls.

Keywords: Aging rights, Maintenance of parents, Law.

2. Roles of the Judges: Reconciling Old Legal System with People's New Hopes

Md. Abdul Malek

The Bangladesh Judiciary is, no doubt, of colonial legacy. Aftermath our glorious independence, we could not make a new judiciary for us. Unfortunately, we are even yet to make our laws by our own. In accordance with the colonial legacy, laws are made in 'a power-driven, command-based and top-down process' which accommodates very little scope for popular participation in the legal system albeit the new Constitution aims at for 'an indigenous and transformative legal order free from the genetic defects of the colonial law'. Bangla is, for example, still mostly not introduced here. Hence, contemporary Bangladeshi law is still largely colonial in nature as well as mostly orthodox laws which our today's Judiciary is working with. 'A truly self-defined legal system' remains a distant dream.

Obviously, new hopes and aspirations are created after independence, but they are still remain unfulfilled. That's why, public perception about the Judiciary as a whole is that it is a complex and rigid institution. But the thing is that if the judges want, they can reflect people's expectations and desires even with such old system. Because, judges are living in this society. So, they are able to understand people's priorities and societal needs and to act accordingly. Such a classic example is *Hefzur Rahman vs Shamsun Nahar Begum*, a landmark case on Muslim Maintenance. In this case, the High Court Division (HCD) judiciously upheld the sensitized personal laws; and at the same time, pragmatically addressed the needs of the larger-particular society. This paper harnesses to demonstrate some optimistic facets and facades of this HCD's milestone judgment in the light of the aforesaid contexts and discourses.

Keywords: Muslim Personal Law, Maintenance, Progressive Interpretation, Landmark Decision and Appraisal.

3. ‘Contractual Obligation’ *Vis a Vis* ‘Sovereign Immunity’ Viewed Under the International Commercial Arbitration: Third World Perspective

Mohammad Mamunur Rashid

To draw the attention of the investors to deploy in the developing country is the premier preference of Third World countries’ government. As a result the interest of the Third World countries are endangered from early negotiation level contracts to finalization. Investing corporations usually do not accept the municipal law of the contracting states for safeguarding investor’s interest even though the contracting states have been losing the ‘sovereign immunity’ in many cases. The interests of the investors are also protected, if the settlement is accomplished under the auspices of ICSID. Investors intend to have ‘certainty’ or ‘stabilization’ incorporating the *lex arbitri* or *lex contractus* in the contracts or ‘delocalizing’ or ‘internationalizing’ dispute settlement of the contract. Surprisingly this trend is the antagonistic to age old traditional practice of the ‘*lex loci fori*’. This situation demands the development of ‘*lex mercatoria*’ which yet undecided. What would be priority in this regard? Is it either ‘principles of international law’ or ‘common laws of the civilized nations’? Whatever is it? The ‘international minimum standards’ for all, ‘Public interest’ or ‘general good’ of developing countries are to be accounted for making the arbitration friendly settlement measure. The objectives of this article are to explore the pulse of international commercial arbitration towards Third World countries’ ‘development’, ‘contractual obligations’, ‘sovereign immunity’ and interest of the investors irrespective of nationalities they belong in present in general, and in future in particular. In doing this, it would analyze the ‘autonomy of the party’, different perspectives of the presence and absence of the *lex arbitri* and *lex contractus* to see the prospects of the ‘depoliticized’ and ‘denationalized’ settlement forum’ and legal framework’.

Keywords: Party Autonomy, Delocalization, Internationalization, Immune Sovereignty, Development and Interest of the Investors, *Lex arbitri*, *Lex contractus*, *Lex mercatoria*.

4. Revisiting the Universal Validity of International Human Rights Law Regime: Relative Universality in the ‘Post-Human Rights’ World

Md. Al-Ifran Hossain Mollah

Starting from the period of enlightenment to the post-cold war era new world order, universal notion of human rights systems has persistently placed the arguments in favor of dignity and equality for every human being. Consequently, emergence of international human rights law in the wake of atrocities of World War II and its subsequent applications are substantially justified upon the arguments of universality. Formulation of the political and international legal universality is significantly influenced through the quest for moral validity of human rights. However, universality of human rights has been lashed with skepticism. The idea of universal validity of human rights has particularly been challenged by the relativists who denounce the universalism on the ground of difference of culture, morality and perception of ‘rights’ in different social settings. The tension between universalism and relativism is based on the conflict between global homogeneity and local identity which is inevitably connected with the political struggle for decolonization, self-determination and development policies. In this context, Donnelly has argued for a form of universalism that also allows substantial space for important claims of relativism without sacrificing the core ideals of universality. However, geopolitical realignments, religious extremism and the rise of populism in different frontiers have unleashed a backlash against human rights regime and thus, it is claimed that we are entering into a ‘post-human rights’ world. In this backdrop, the paper aims at analyzing the significance of relative universality in diffusing the conflict, especially as regards to certain controversial ‘rights’ like abortion/right to life, homosexual relationships, or even the right to self-determination. It also argues that the idea of relative universality is also the best available option to defend freedom and equality of human beings in the so called ‘post-human rights’ global realities.

Keywords: Human Rights Law, ‘Post-human rights’ world, Conflict, Universalism, Relativism.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1.4

E-GOVERNANCE AND E-COMMERCE

1. Challenges of e-Governance in Bangladesh with Special Focus on Development Policies

Dr. Jillur Rahaman Paul

Development includes multidimensional approaches. Development is the ultimate goal of every government of any country of the world. Efficient government can perform it through different approaches. E-governance is one of such type of approaches which allows Information Communication Technology (ICT) for development the country as a whole. The developed country is being governed electronically. E-governance is ensured by the government in the developed country. But the developing country like Bangladesh, E-governance is very much urgent to deliver the services to almost 160 millions of people and to develop them. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has realized it (though it is too late) and taken many efforts to perform E-governance. It is observed that government has articulated ICTs and given due emphasis in every development policies like Five Year Plans, Perspective Plan, ICT Policy etc. But the implementation process is found slow. There are found some challenges of E-governance in the country like inadequate infrastructure, electricity and power instability, lack of human resources, coordination gap and limited access to high tech research etc. This situation is trying to be resolved by the government. In this regard, resource allocation, coordination, human resource development etc. are badly needed.

Keyword: E-governance, ICT, Five Year Plans, Perspective Plan, Challenges of e-Governance

2. Wage Digitization is Crucial for Women Empowerment in RMG Sector

Mohammad Hasan

At present, in Bangladesh, Readymade Garment (RMG) is the single highest sources in the formal sector employment for women. Apart from that the contribution of RMG is multidimensional and very significant in Bangladesh economy and international relations. Once, the aid dependent country has turned to export oriented country. On the other hand, this sector contributes heavily on women empowerment through their employment. Mass employment of women in formal sector like RMG is being considered an important element of women empowerment. Economic independency is the most crucial to participate in decision making process that ultimately leads to empowerment. It is believed that female employees which constitute around eighty percent of total employment in RMG sector now can uphold their voices in family and personal matters. Irrespective of the time and the countries, from the very beginning of the RMG manufacturing industry, this sector always being criticized for its wage – minimum, irregular and exploitative. All the times and all over the world RMG offers lower wages compare to any other sector. Apart from the amount being disbursed as wage, mode of payment is also important. The sector has experienced many unexpected incidents like workers' unrests mostly on wage issues. With a single initiative, digital transaction, the sector can resolve multiple problems like lack of transparency, repeated numbers of social audits, workers' dissatisfaction. Moreover, digitization of payment can ensure workers, especially women, empowerment and increase competitiveness among its competing countries. Present case study focuses on women, in particular to RMG sector, empowerment with special emphasis on impact of wage digitization in their personal and family life.

Keyword: Digitization, Women empowerment, RMG sector, Wage.

3. Women Entrepreneurs' Perception about the Financing of Commercial Banks: A Study on Women Entrepreneurs of Sylhet City

Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury
Aysa Yeasmin

Women entrepreneur now a day is playing a significant role in the economic development of Bangladesh by taking part in various development activities. Availability of funds to women is a vital factor for developing women entrepreneurship in a country. One of the main source of financing is loan from commercial banks. Our present study tries to find out women entrepreneurs perception about financing from this sector. This study has been conducted on four aspects like the supporting services for women entrepreneurs, problem faced by the women entrepreneur in getting finance from banks, terms and conditions of loans sanctioned by banks and the impact of the financial support on the business and livelihood of women entrepreneurs. For this purpose, the study mainly depends on primary data collected from different women entrepreneurs operating in Sylhet City. This study tries to find out some areas of lending policies where the higher authority of commercial banks should concentrate on.

Key word: Women Entrepreneur, Financing sources, and lending policy.

4. Television and It's Impact on Academic Preparations of the Students of University of Dhaka

Abdur Rahman

Television is one of the great inventions of science which helps students to enrich their knowledge and brought great changes to way student challenges their leisure time staying at home. It's also mobilized student opinion which is sine qua none for democracy. Moreover, it helps to focus on different problems of student. It is not surprising that the number of people's who like watching TV is increasing day by day. Now a day's different TV channels are telecasting different program considering the demand of different ages, classes and profession. However parents are more concern because of increasing time of watching television. More or less all of the student watch television. The objectives of this research are to discuss the programs and purpose of watching television and thereby contribute to the general understanding and clarifying different aspects of television. To what extent academic preparation can be influenced by watching TV. This analysis also aims at examining and giving the impact of television on academic preparation of university student. It's founded that watching television has advantages and disadvantages among university student. Different programs telecast in different channels have a little impact on academic preparation among the students.

Keywords: Television, Academic preparation, University student, Leisure time.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1.5

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

1. Inclusion of Agriculture in Climate Change Discourse: Developing Countries' Perspectives

Dr. Mahfuzul Haque

The impact of climate change on agriculture is gradually becoming more obvious. It is not only affecting the food production systems but is also becoming threat to lives and livelihoods of those dependent on agriculture. Climate change is undermining the right to food, with disproportionate impacts on those who have contributed least to global warming and are most vulnerable to its harmful effects. Mainly an agricultural country like Bangladesh, has already been experiencing the adverse effects of climate change. Floods, cyclones, drought, excessive rainfall or untimely rainfall- all contributing to food insecurity. Interestingly, the solutions incorporated to deal with the climate crisis is mostly based on the market based mechanisms where the industrialised states by funding carbon reducing projects in developing countries get the licence to do business as usual. This paves the way for the corporate power to twist the climate agenda and to promote more profit-making false solutions, such as “Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)”.

The concept of “climate smart agriculture” as illustrated through its objectives looks very appealing. It talks about sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions, where possible. However, CSA has been criticised to be politically motivated. The agribusiness corporations promoting synthetic fertilizers, industrial meat production, and large scale industrial agriculture who are widely recognized as contributing to climate change and undermining the resilience of natural farming systems are those who label themselves as climate smart. Against this backdrop, the paper would examine the philosophy behind “Climate Smart Agriculture” and would try to understand the hidden meaning of the term, as it is apprehended to benefit the corporate engaged in agri-business.

As current negotiations on climate change and agriculture continues, the paper intends to unearth the faulty solutions as suggested by the World Bank, FAO and the developed countries in favour of CSA.

The paper argues that climate smart agriculture would benefit the commercial agriculture practices in the developed countries and rather harm subsistence farmers of the developing countries. The paper would mainly use secondary sources of data available in print and electronic media.

At the end, the paper is likely to unearth the follies of the CSA and suggest measures to overcome the challenges posed by it.

Keywords: Agro-ecology; Bangladesh; Climate Change; Climate Smart Agriculture

2. Road Infrastructure and Agricultural Development: A Policy Intervention in a Backward Rural Economy

Utpal Kumar De

This paper attempts to examine how progress of rural road infrastructure connecting various desired destinations viz markets, urban centres, healthcare and educational institutions, administrative headquarters, affects economic activity, particularly agricultural performance in rural areas of Meghalaya. The study has a serious policy implication for the development of a backward rural economy. It is purely an empirical study, made with the help of primary data collected from 500 rural households in two prominent districts of the state whose primary occupations are agriculture and related activities. Due to scattered spatial household setting families of the same village face different level of connectivity and thus receive varied facilities whether government sponsored or through private initiative.

Analysing data by Principal Component Analysis to construct an overall Road Development Index at the household level and relating with agricultural earning, price of commodities obtained, wastage, availing various rural development schemes, it is observed that there is significant contribution of road infrastructure on the agricultural growth through enhancing earning capacity, productivity, getting appropriate price, reducing wastage of perishable output and accessing various beneficial schemes. Also, it reflects how availing healthcare facilities and various government schemes is significantly higher in the better connected areas than the areas of poor road development. All these are possible also through better governance and that is due to better road connectivity of the scattered villages.

Keywords: Road Infrastructure, Principal Component Analysis, Road Development Index, Rural Development, Meghalaya

3. Environmental Movement and the Conservation of Forest: A Case Study on Ratargul Swamp Forest of Sylhet, Bangladesh

**Kazi Moriom Jahan
A.F.M. Zakaria**

There is a long history of environmental movement to protect and conserve the natural resource along with the other parts of the world. But very limited academic discussion around this issue in Bangladesh. This paper actually tries to reflect on the effects of the environmental movement on the conservation of Ratargul Swamp Forest of Sylhet, Bangladesh has been done. Since the exposure of Ratargul as a tourist place, this spot has been experiencing over visits, uncontrolled tourism related activities, conflicts with local people and mismanagement that drive civil society organizations and local community to call for movements. Here I have tried to explore and analyze the scope and nature of environmental movement that may shape the existing management. It is revealed that as a result of different movement, people of Ratargul village are now more aware about the harmful activities of uncontrolled tourism and the forest department brings new management in response to the local and civil pressure. It is also viewed that (CREL) the new management actually works as a means of deactivating the strength of movement rather as a conservation strategy.

Keywords: Environmental movement, Conservation, Sustainable development.

4. Hybrid Rice Seed in Bangladesh

AHM Humayun Kabir
Umme Shirajum Monira

Hybrid rice seed in Bangladesh could offer considerable opportunity for increasing rice productivity in Bangladesh, where the labor-land ratio is high, labor costs are reasonable low, land is becoming scare and population density is increasing at an alarming rate. Therefore, to go beyond the present yield ceiling of semi dwarf modern varieties, hybrid rice seems to be an attractive viable alternative. It is expected to have positive sociopolitical implication for the food front under Bangladesh conditions. Rice is strictly self-pollinated crop. For developing commercial rice hybrids, use of male sterility is essential. In Bangladesh the private sector seed companies (Supreme Seed co ltd, ACI Seeds etc), and NGO (BRAC) are taking the lead in the large-scale hybrid rice seed production. Other than private sector, one public sector organization namely BADC have taken massive program to produce hybrid rice seed. Only one NARS namely BRRI is involved in development and supplying of parent lines and F1 hybrid rice to private sector.

Keywords: Hybrid, BRRI, productivity, Seed, Self-pollinated crop.

PARRALLEL SESSION 1.6

ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Good Governance in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges

**Jannatul Ferdous
Saudia Hossain**

Nowadays governance remains a multi-dimensional concept. It may be termed as a totality of issues reliant on the person concerned about and his/her individual perception of practicality. Good governance cannot be attained, except holding the attention of its vibrant interactions with democratization advantages, the civil rights situation, the state of proactive improvement and role of government strategies and programs in a specific nation state. Here, supposed to be a means of consciousness which seems good governance is beneficial due to its various favorable belongings. Good governance simplifies communal and economic progress and concentrates on its surroundings where social privileges are appreciated. Responsibility, competence, effectiveness, and sustainability can effect from people's involvement, which is subsequently vigorous for good governance. On the local area, shared improvement has been associated with good governance. It is correspondingly understood that participatory growth is not thinkable excluding the existence of a robust civil society. Democratization in the logic of providing reasonable chances for taking part into political lifespan may closely relate to good governance also. The mode with which good governance has been represented is evidently lacking in Bangladesh. The views that keep an eye on the essence typically consider looking over the existing state of affairs vis-a-vis good governance. In observing the current state of affairs, we inquire the question about how much good governance is at all possible. In reply to this question, importance is engaged in good governance's interconnections with the formation of fresh democracy, reinforcement of bureaucracy, combating corruption and rising civil society participation viewpoints.

Keywords: Good governance, Nation state, Democratization, Corruption, Bureaucracy.

2. Performance of Union Digital Centres in Public Service Delivery at Rural Local Government of Bangladesh

**Mohiuddin Khan AL AMIN
Mahmudul Haque Mojumdar**

In Bangladesh, citizens, 70% of whom resided and worked in rural areas, typically had to travel long distances, often multiple times, to urban or semi-urban locations to access government services leading to high cost, long delays and considerable hassle. Rural local government bodies of the country have been providing numerous services which were very time consuming and labour intensive for both of the service providers and service receivers. To make the service delivery easier and closer to the citizens, Government launched the Union Digital Centres (UDCs) at every Union Parishads of the country. Though it is an innovation of public private entrepreneurship model, UDCs are providing good number of services that are directly and indirectly related to rural local governance processes in Bangladesh. Moreover, the UDCs have been implementing for couple of years, so that it holds the claim to measure the dexterity in public service delivery at rural local level. This study aims to evaluate the performance of UDCs in reducing the time, costs and visits for availing the public services. To assess the matter there was conducted a cross-sectional empirical study. Data gathered from various sources shows that there have taken places of tremendous changes in service delivery at Union Parishad. The number of visits for having the service has lessened; costs and time can be saved through new innovation in compared to the traditional service delivery model. To some extent, Citizens are satisfied for having the services and on effectiveness of the UDCs. Despite, the UDCs are providing the satisfactory services at rural local level of the country; till now, it faces many challenges like lack of legal and procedural administrative liaison within the mainstream governance process, lack of technological advancements and efficient service providers.

Keywords: Union Digital Centre, Public service delivery, Rural Local Government, Bangladesh.

3. Analyzing the Impact of Party Line Local Government Election on Politics of Bangladesh: A study on Barisal and Khulna District

**Tasnuva Habib Zisan
Md. Sohel Rana**

Electoral politics in the local level of Bangladesh until very recently was of dual dimension; from now on national and local government elections are set to hold on party line. Recently, with a set of acts passed in November, 2015 the history long practice of non- partisan local government election is diminished. In past, at least formally, the popularly elected representatives were not used to having a party identity. The newly enforced acts have given it an end mark. A change in the policy on local government election might make the long held public perception complex and the newly adopted system is presumed to take time to get popularly accepted by and adjusted to. Fundamental changes in the local government election shall yield an improvement to the politics and cultural value of Bangladesh only when components of a consolidated democracy are secured. This study tries to look at the perception of mass people, election candidates, civil society, election officials and observers, so that a comparative scenario at local level election may be reflected. To conduct the research, both qualitative and quantitative approach will be used to find the true scenarios. As part of the quantitative social research method, primary data on some particular questions will be collected from the voters and the candidates. A number of civil society members will be interviewed. A section of the interview questions to the civil society will be close ended. Hand in hand the primary data, secondary data that are relevant and available will also be simultaneously considered by analyzing contents from notable national dailies. Reviewing the literatures on the questions which the paper intends to get answered is one of the approaches that will be applied to gather both qualitative and quantitative data.

Keywords: Democracy, Election, Local Government (LG), Nomination, Political Party.

4. Right to Information (RTI) as a Tool of Good Governance in Upazila Administration of Bangladesh

Abu Naser Bhuiyan

According to constitution of Bangladesh all powers of Republic belong to the people. Several Articles of our constitution ensures the empowerment of the citizen of Bangladesh. Articles like 7, 32, 39 of our constitution established people right, freedom of citizen and freedom of press. Information is a basic and fundamental raw material of people empowerment. Right to Information Act is a remarkable milestone of present government which makes a great change in good governance and public policy. RTI is also a landmark for good start towards transparency, accountability, prevention of corruption, peoples participation in development planning, good governance and sustainable development of Bangladesh. Right to information (RTI) is considered as fundamental human rights all over the world. It ensures common peoples participation in governance and development activities. It helps to makes government as a people's government. Upazila Administration is almost well organized local level administration and an administration near to the people. Citizen can get their public service in their door steps as well as in their hand through Upazila Administration. The Upazila Administration is also a first level or nearest level of government to the citizen. This article is an attempt to explore the status and accountability of Upazila Administration, their designated charters, their present capacity, present activities in the relation of RTI. This article also explores the Act, Rules, regulations and guidelines which gives to the citizens of Bangladesh as a rights to information in Right to information Act, 2009. It also identifies problems, weakness, and potentials of governance system as well as citizens. Lastly in this article, I have drawn some suggestions and recommendations for capacity building of Upazila Administration and citizens as well.

Keywords: Right to Information, Good Governance, Empowerment, freedom, Administration.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.1

MATERNITY, DISABILITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

1. Compliance of Maternity Leave in Non-government Sectors in Bangladesh

Sanchoy Kumar Chanda

Mahbub Ahmed

Krishna Rani Bhowmik

Women representation in workforce has been increased dramatically in Bangladesh for last two decades in both public and private sectors. Number of women are working outside, many mothers introduce early supplements or stop breastfeeding due to inconvenience. Government of Bangladesh has extended the provision of maternity leave to six-months which plays a pivotal role in maternity protection. Public sector is compliant with directives, however it is still a doubt about how far this legal provision is followed in non-government sector and practiced eventually. A study was done to assess the knowledge and practice of women employees about the maternity leave provision, availability and utilization in different type of organizations and factors influencing women to utilize maternity leave for optimum duration. Data were collected through interview with 320 women working in private and NGO sectors by female data collectors in their working environment with a semi-structured questionnaire during August to November 2016. Paid maternity leave in different duration is prevalent in the organization of about two-third of working women in study population. One-fourth of the organizations are fully compliant like UN, NGOs and private offices with some reservations. Two-third of women are fully aware about maternity leave policy, however some organization are still continuing earlier practices. There is no maternity leave policy in 29% organization, rather depends on the desire of the authority. Garment sector, NGOs and private schools are the important employers of women in Bangladesh where two-thirds of all working women were found in the study. Results reflect the leave rules and regulations are still to be practiced as per government directives in non-government sectors. The issue of maternity leave should be taken care of strictly by respective implementing agencies.

Keywords: Maternity Protection, Health Implications, Non-government Sector, Leave policy.

2. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Wage Employment Programme: A Study in the State of Tripura, India

**Jayanta Choudhury
Solanki Debnath**

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are the largest minority group in the world. As a group they are starved of services and facilities available to their non-disabled peers and, consequently, they are least nourished, least healthy, least educated, and least employed. Census Report of India, 2011 revealed that in India, more than 70 percent persons with disabilities reside in rural areas with meager means of gainful employment. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS) is largest wage employment programme in India implemented since 2006 aiming to generate 100 mandays in rural areas. Thus, MGNREGS becomes an important source of economic and employment support for PWDs in rural areas. Tripura, the second smallest of the north-eastern states of India has been one of the top performing states in the implementation of MGNREGS exhibiting the highest average man-days generated per household in a year and also in terms of participation of PWDs in MGNREGS work. In this backdrop, the present paper explore the nature of work assigned, days of employment provided, whether provided with equal wage rate, timely payment of wage and other relevant parameters. The paper also finds out the major challenges faced by them and suggests policy recommendations.

Keyword: Inclusion, Wage Employment, MGNREGS, Persons with Disabilities, Tripura.

3. Social Acceptance of Special Children with Autism: Challenges of Parents in Bangladesh

Rozina Khanam

Autism is a complicated developmental disability. It is a neuro-developmental disorder that is characterized by impaired social interaction, verbal and non-verbal communication, and restricted and repetitive behavior as well as by unique strengths and differences. We know that there are many types of autism, each caused by different combinations of genetic and environmental influences. Though there is not any specific statistic on the cases of special children but the number is not negligible. It's an increasing fact for Bangladesh. Our society, alternatively fails to accept children who are suffering from autism. A majority of parents, left with no choice lock up their kids at home and do not allow them to socialize. Experts in the medical field point out that social acceptance about autism can go a long way in making children who suffer from autism comfortable and this can help them live a better life. Lots of initiative has been taken as well is continuing to mitigate disability and autism issue but social awareness and parents' sufferings are not in consideration yet. Aim of this research is to increase awareness of the society about autism and to rise participation of the family and the community to overcome the challenges. To fulfill the aim, situation analysis was undertaken through open end questionnaire survey on various respondents 50 Parents, 50 family members, 50 neighbors, 50 relatives and 25 therapists from Dhaka, Bogra & Jessor district. Questionnaire has been designed after intensive investigation of existing literature from home and abroad as well as from practical situation. Response was explanatory and analysis has been done on summary.

Keywords: Autism, Acceptance, Challenges, Social Awareness.

4. Social Security for the Rural Elderly Women in India

Jayanta Choudhury
Reshmi Ghosh

Social security is a right to every living human being of our society. This security can be provided by family, government and different social organisations for protection of individuals especially underprivileged and vulnerable. The study focuses on the group of disadvantaged elderly people (above 60 years) of our society. After 60 years, peoples are transferred in the group of silvers where they are unable to do the work like the younger generation (15-59 years). The elderly women of that group are facing more problems in comparison with elderly man as found in the study area. In most of the families, main bread earner is male members and the females are financially depend on male members. After the death of the husband again female elderly people depend on their children. As they are financially dependent on others so their rights and securities are also ignored. More than half (52%) elderly women are being marginalised from their families and societies and not getting proper respect. Random sampling method was used to confine the data from the country. The data has been collected through structured interview schedule and non participatory observation methods. The main objective of the study was to know the overall status of elderly women in the country and also to know the facilities which are available for elderly women. This study will also find out the gaps for various insecurities among the elderly people in terms of family, health, financial, physical, legal security and societal security.

Keyword: Social Security, Promotion, Protection.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.2

CYBER SECURITY, WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Prevention of Cyber Crimes in Bangladesh

Md. Raziur Rahman

It is pertinent to mention that without creating a precise legal framework enabling law-enforcement agencies to identify cyber-offenders for prosecuting. It is almost impossible to prevent cyber-attacks and cyber-crimes in Bangladesh. The present technical protection measures in the prevention of cyber-crimes in the country are completely pervasive. There are many circles and cases wherein cyber crime prevention, mechanism is not available or failed or circumvented by a number of barriers. To remove all such obstacles the enforcement of existing legal framework is of great importance for maintaining cyber-security.

Keywords: Cyber Crimes, Cyber Security, Prevention, Law.

2. Factors Affecting Career Choosing Behaviour of Higher Secondary Students in Sylhet City: A Study from Gender Perspective

Rezaul Karim

Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury

Choosing a right career is one of the important decisions for a student's future. This research aimed to determine the factors affecting the career plans of higher secondary level students in Sylhet city. It also focused on the differences between male and female students in their career choices. The data of the research was collected through a structured questionnaire and all questionnaires were found useful for the study. The sample size of the study is 343 students studying in higher secondary level were selected randomly from (science, business studies, and humanities group) of eight colleges of the city. From the study it is identified that financial benefit, social status, and job security are the most influencing factors behind career preference of HSC level students. Moreover, it is observed that there are statistically significant differences among some factors affecting career plans of students by their gender.

Keywords: Career, Intermediate Students, Study and Career Plan, Sylhet City.

3. Women Leadership in Bangladesh Politics: Symbolic or Tangible?

Shaila Solaiman

This paper focuses on women leadership in Bangladesh and will particularly attempt to examine the journey of women leadership in Bangladesh from the symbolic to the tangible. The status of women in Bangladesh remained considerably inferior to that of men. Politics in Bangladesh remains male-dominated with respect to number, status, power in party politics, presence and performance in the parliament and other administrative and political structure. Country's meaningful progress is not possible leaving out the women, the half of the total population, from the development process. Though our country is ruled by women leaders for twenty five years but the rise of women leadership in the apex of political power was the consequence of dynastic politics. They succeed to a vacated public office as a symbol in the absence of a suitable male heir. This paper argues that women leadership did not challenge their own internalized patriarchal beliefs. Their presence in political arena failed to create any dynamic change of country's existing political culture. Still the overall political participation of women is not satisfactory. This is a qualitative study and mainly secondary sources are used for preparing the paper. This paper also identifies the barriers of women political participation to understand the status of women in politics.

Keywords: Women Leadership; Bangladesh Politics; Symbolic Leadership; Tangible Leadership

4. Feminist Literature and Humayun Ahmed

Touhida Afrin

Humayun Ahmed is one of the most prominent contemporary writers of Bangladesh. Ahmed's iconic fictional characters make him very popular among the young readers. However, a striking fact of his writings is all of his female characters are inferior to males and they do not even try or oppose this position. The objective of this paper is to define how Ahmed portrays females through his writings and how they impact over the readers. This paper mainly covers the major and bestselling novels of Ahmed like- *Tithir Nil Toyale*, *Amaar Asa Jol*, *Sharabon Megher Din* and *Noboni*. The concepts of Ahmed's writings have been explained under the theory of feminism, more specifically from the perspectives of German feminism. This study is a qualitative study. The data sources are basically on Ahmed's writings and content analysis method is used for this paper. One of the hypotheses of this paper is the iconic male characters of Ahmed's such as - Baker Vai, Misir Ali, and Himu are either women hater or they are ditched by women. In the end of the analysis, the basic arguments are going to be discussed.

Keywords: Humayun Ahmed, Feminism, Literature.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.3

EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. Exploitation of Bangladeshi Female Workers in Lebanon: A Brief Analysis

**Akib Bin Anwar
Shakirul Islam**

Lebanon is the destination of 18% Bangladeshi female migrant workers. Majority of these female migrant workers recruited in domestic sector. This paper aims to address forms of exploitation, abuse and vulnerabilities Bangladeshi female migrant domestic workers experience in Lebanon and identify key challenges in redress and complaint mechanisms available for Bangladeshi female migrant domestic workers. The study has applied mixed method approach consisting of a survey on 84 Bangladeshi female migrant domestic workers, 50 in-depth interviews with Bangladeshi migrants, different service providers and Bangladesh embassy, two focus group discussions with migrant workers and three consultations with Bangladeshi embassy officials, migrant communities and non-government organizations (NGOs). Surveys, interviews, FGDs and consultations were conducted during November and December, 2015 in Beirut, Lebanon. Findings indicate that Bangladeshi female migrant domestic workers experience different forms of abuse and exploitation including inadequate food, physical torture, curtailed remuneration or embezzlement of salary, less leisure and off-day, excessive work-load and forced work in different houses of the relatives of the employers, sexual abuse and denial of health treatment. The government of Bangladesh can provide minimal support to vulnerable female migrant workers. Female migrants also face legal and practical obstacles in access to redress support. With all its latitudes and longitudes, the study has brought forth policy recommendations to protect the rights of Bangladeshi female migrant domestic workers in Lebanon.

Keywords: Female Migrant Domestic Workers, Abuse and Exploitation, Access to Redress Mechanism, Supports and Services.

2. Child Murder Issue in Bangladesh: Reasoning from Socio-Ethical Observation

Tahmina Yesmin Shova
Rasel Hussain

Since preceding one and half decades, Bangladesh is constantly confronting an escalating number of child murder incidents. Due to the different social, economic and political reasons, innocent child are being tortured, raped, sexually assaulted, and killed using heinous ways. According to the statistics of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) in 2015, Bangladesh witnessed 1,714 murders of children just over the last five years in which 968 children have been put into atrocious death. This number explicates the fact that in average one child is being killed in each day. Although legal actions are actively investigating these issues but it is not sufficiently reducing the number of child killing occurrences. This paper is an endeavor to formulate a sociological and ethical examination on the feasible reasons of killing child in Bangladesh. We shall argue that child murder issues stipulate special moral consideration of government and public for child since no child as a subject of unreasonable killing can be socially and morally acceptable; instead we have compelling moral responsibilities to protect them from any such vulnerable position of the society. Data of BSAF, relevant literature review like books and articles, numerous empirical examples, and web resources have been used in this study. Findings demonstrate that such incidents have made real threat to the fundamental rights to life and freedom of the child, and therefore, reconsideration of some reformed initiatives is required. More specifically, reformation of existing legal pattern and enhancing public concerns are required.

Keywords: Child killing, Rights of child, Social perspectives, Moral arguments, Public policy, Governance.

3. Women & Violence: A Study in Rural India

**Jayanta Choudhury
Moutoshi Deb**

Gender discrimination can be traced back to ancient society or civilization. The most common type of violence against women worldwide is “domestic violence” or the physical, emotional and/or sexual abuse of women by their intimate partners or ex-partners. Research on violence against women raises important ethical and methodological challenges in addition to those posed by any research. According to available statistics from around the world, about 33 per cent of the women have experienced violence in one form or the other in their intimate relationship at some point in their life. In India, the actual prevalence of domestic violence against women is scant. For a variety of reasons, women may fail to report violence that takes place in the family. Even today, various forms of violence against women are prevalent in our society, though many cases remain unreported due to cultural norms, apathy or ignorance. Present study try to enlighten the actual scenario of domestic violence in our society. The study is limited to view perception pertaining to domestic violence through schedule survey by purposive random sampling. The study was conducted in the state of Tripura as it ranks 4th in National Crime Record Bureau, 2015 regarding Violence against Women. Though, the study is confined to the analysis of socio-cultural and educational background of the victims of domestic violence, however, critical appreciation of pertinent literature and analysis of secondary data on matters related to domestic violence and other related aspects has been ensured in the study.

Keywords: Gender, Violence against Women, Domestic Violence, World Health Organization

4. Attitude towards and Relationship with Deserted Women: Bangladesh Context

Neaz Ahmed
Abul Kashem

The paper attempts to focus mainly on the attitude towards and social relationship with deserted women in the context of Bangladesh. With the objectives of an in-depth exploration on these issues, the study was conducted in Sylhet city of Bangladesh using qualitative research design and purposive sampling method. Data was collected from 25 participants by using unstructured interview guides and tape recordings were used for collecting data. In the context of Bangladeshi society, desertion has been seen a very common phenomenon with complex views different from many societies. In most of the cases extra marital relationship or second marriage of husband without consent of existing wife is found the prime cause of desertion. Having mixed opinions about social view, generally it is negative reported by the significant numbers of the participants. More than one third blamed our traditional male dominant social structure where women have less or no place to ensure their position. Their acceptance to wider society and social support system depend on how society evaluates them as deserted women with compare to other women. Even their acceptance and access among relatives (both father-in-law and mother-in-law) also influenced by the social context. Except few, majority of them (fifteen) did not have any form of contact where rest of them has direct or indirect contact. Despite having hostile social context, participants have been enjoying warm affection and support from their parents. Attitude and cooperation of the neighbors towards the deserted women were tried to explore. Though few of them have very positive experiences regarding the issue but many of them were found reluctant about it.

Keywords: Attitude, Desertion, Marriage, Relationship, Women.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.4

POLITICS, DEMOCRACY AND HISTORY

1. **Violence in Student Politics: Focusing on the Student Politics of University of Dhaka**

Ritu Chakrabarty

University of Dhaka, the name of a dream to the nation which is known as the Oxford of the East. It is considered as one of the best university in whole world. But the thing is it is known highly all over the world, not only for its academic success but also for its long traditional student politics. Yes, it is one of the most important features of University of Dhaka. The nation is also very grateful to the leaders of this institute as it has brought the ultimate freedom for both, language and territory. In fact, still now, it leads all the revolutions. But nowadays, the thing we remember first by the term Dhaka University or the student politics, the thing we visualize is violence. It is very well known to the students or to the general people that student politics, specially in DU and violence are just the two parts of a coin. So, the student politics and the political leaders both are the name of fear to the general people and other student who are not involved in politics. Moreover, the students of DU are divided into two parts, political and nonpolitical or general on the basis of their political activities in the campus. We all know that, from the beginning, politics in DU was never so very calm and quite. It wasn't free from violence at all. But the question is then why are we now claiming the student politics of DU is full of violence? Yes I have reasons behind it. Because there is a long distance between the politics of past and present. So, this paper will represent an explanation on this issue through a systematic search and a hypothesis on the effect and ultimate result of this issue through a comparative analysis.

Keywords: Violence, Student Politics, Campus, University of Dhaka.

2. Local Government Institutions (LGIs) in Bangladesh: Key Trends and Challenges

**Jannatul Ferdous
Saudia Hossain**

In Bangladesh, several renowned organizations are abundantly spoken roughly from which local government (LG) is one of them. Local Government Institutions (LGIs) takes vigorous legal as well as the valid basis. This has a great legacy of inheritances for forming and developing LGIs, however the definite nature and performances of this form of organizations to increase peoples involvement and increase democratic practice which is seen very limited—because of too much central involvement, and misapplication and influence by domineering governments to preserve their supremacy. The present study gives a reflective look at the development and working of local governance in decentralized form in Bangladesh focusing on the key trends, features, and challenges. The study mainly rests on the analysis of secondary elements. LGI is still not strong and as well as not properly structured nor have enough capability consistent with the Constitutional provision but contain characteristics of deconcentration more than the pure practice of decentralization. The findings of the present study recommend that, regardless of having the Constitutional acknowledgment of the formation of an independent and solid local government organization, the political governance of Bangladesh has introduced diverse transformations to get variations to the organization of the LGIs in the forename of decentralization. Yet, the key aims after the most of the restructurings have been to support their political ground in the certain region. Consequently, these organizations could not be well-known as a heart of progress where societies would have the authority to observe and govern their areas.

Keywords: LGIs, Decentralization, Bangladesh.

3. Electoral System and the Crisis in Political Representation: The Bangladesh Scenario

Fariha Tabassum

In representative democracy, people's political representation in the policy making process predominately depends on the national elections. In countries like Bangladesh where democracy is still premature, election remains the only practical way for representation of the mass people. Since independence, the People's Republic of Bangladesh has observed a total of ten parliamentary elections, but the quality of representative democracy in the country is yet to be developed. The 10th parliamentary election has seen a devastating crisis in political representation with only 39.08 percent voter turnout, 153 of the 300 seats being elected uncontested, almost all major parties boycotting the election, and many other controversial aspects. Such crisis was also seen in the 6th parliamentary election where the voter turnout was 26.74 percent and 49 seats were elected uncontested. The repeat of these crises brings out their possibility of becoming precedence for future elections as well. The problem itself largely remains in the electoral system that cannot ensure proper representativeness of the people in the parliamentary elections. The outcomes of the elections are accepted regardless of percentage of vote cast, competitiveness, corruptions, etc. The problem intensifies as there are few specific and clear guidelines in the electoral system for ensuring these major and crucial elements of political representation.

With the 11th national parliamentary election expected to be held only a year later, the need to address this crisis of political representation in the electoral system becomes highly demanding. In this regard, this paper will examine the loopholes and stumbling blocks in the electoral system that causes the crisis of political representation in the national parliament. The evaluation will be made on the basis of the previous elections. It will present a qualitative analysis based on secondary data collected from books, research articles, newspaper articles, etc.

Keywords: Political representation, National elections, Crisis, Parliament.

4. Rangpur district during the Great Revolt of 1857: An Analysis and Observation

Dr. S.M. Sarwar Morshed

The Sepoy mutiny is one of the most significant phenomenon of Indian freedom struggle. It was first of its kind in the political history of undivided India which transcended communal barrier. Starting from the West Bengal, it changed the geopolitical dynamics of Indian Subcontinent for the next centuries. Basing the ideology of movement upon oriental integrative philosophy, Sepoy mutiny was the last incidence before the pervasive communal division. The implications of this movement is that British colonial rulers actively deployed the divide and rule policy, though not mentioned in any official documents, to create a wall of mistrust between Muslims and Hindus. It is perceived that the seed of communalism was sowed by the British rulers in the name of alleviating underprivileged population. In this backdrop, the undivided Bengal played a crucial role in this all encompassing armed movement. The paper particularly focuses to the involvement of Rangpur district of the then East Bengal during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The study has followed qualitative research methodology through extracting sources like books, Articles, Journals and periodicals. Fieldwork has also taken place wherever necessary. This research paper has some limitations. There is no Government document of death convictions of soldiers in Rangpur District Jail during this Mutiny.

Keywords: Sepoy Mutiny, British Colonial Regime, Communal division, Undivided Bengal, Rangpur.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.5

EDUCATION, TEACHING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

1. Relation of Individual Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Career Choice of Business Students: A Study in Bangladesh

Samia Shabnaz

The emerging economy of Bangladesh in its present structure of investment and industrial growth is unable to create matching employment for more than a fraction of the total unemployed youths. The need for new enterprise creation became significant to create employment. The tertiary education presents a great opportunity for the development and promotion of youth entrepreneurship. University environments are natural breeding grounds for creativity, the exchange of ideas and new ways of looking at studying things. Considering the importance of entrepreneurship, Bangladesh focused entrepreneurship development through education. Entrepreneurship courses have been included in the under graduate and graduate programs on selective basis in order to motivate some students to initiate small venture and take self-employment as an alternative source of employment. In this study we have tried to examine the effect of individual factors like gender, intelligence, entrepreneurial experience, work experience and academic discipline, academic intelligence, family background, peer group on their decision to take up entrepreneurship as a career choice. To conduct the study primary data was collected through self-administered questionnaire form 400 young students studying in the final year of BBA program. The sample was selected using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis has been done using descriptive statistics, cross tabulation and Chi square test. The analysis identified the significant relationship with the individual factors and the career intention. This paper will facilitate the policy makers, educational institutions and researchers by suggesting several implementable strategies in major areas for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship in developing countries like Bangladesh.

Keywords: Individual factors, Career choice, Youth entrepreneurship.

2. Physical and Psycho-Social Impact of Mobile Phone Usage among the High School Students of Rural Areas in Bangladesh

Md. Sayed Ali

Mobile phone is the most common means of communication with family, friends, business partner and even in office work at home and abroad. Bangladesh is a densely populated of about 160 million people among them 124 million people (1.2) including 6 million teenager(10-16 year age) use mobile phone. A study entitled “ physical and psychosocial impact of mobile phone usage among the high school students of rural areas in Bangladesh” was conducted to assess the physical and psychosocial impact of mobile phone among school going teen agers . The specific objectives were: (1) the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of parents. (2) the knowledge on different options of standard mobile phone (3) the attitude on proper utilization of mobile phone by the high school students and (4) the common areas of practice of mobile phone, It was a descriptive cross sectional study. Seven upozillas in six districts of five division in Bangladesh were selected for study. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. Sample size was 384 respondents. Data were collected from respondents using pretested semi structured questionnaires by the way of face to face interviews. Data thus obtained was analyzed using SPSS (version21.0). Major findings were about 63% high school students use mobile phone, 13 % parents farmer, 29% businessman, 34% Government employee, only 5.5 % were illiterate. Parents monthly income was 9000 BDT to 15,000 BDT (29 %) and maximum income more than 50,000 BDT (14.5 %). Mobile phone expense 20 BDT (17 %) and more than 500 BDT (11%) The respondents use mobile for one year 63% and uses for two years 18%. respondents visit internet 33%, enjoy games 28% and visit facebook 21%. This study also revealed the physical problems like headache (45%), neck pain (17%), and palpitation (13%). Psychological problems -- like stress (10 %), sleep disturbance (14 %). Social problems- history of derailment (5%) as reported by the 27% respondents 91 % parents monitor their children’s mobile phone. It is recommended that (a) The use of mobile phone should be controlled and to be monitored more carefully by their guardian to eliminate or to reduce the physical, psychological and social problems as detected in this study.(b) Sense of stress and self-efficacy to be examined by the parents and to discuss with physician if necessary. These outcomes are important manifestations for students’ well-being. (c) Health departments may consider to utilize ICT, specially mobile phones for information dissemination, health education and health promotion.

Keywords: Mobile Phone, Psychological, Rural Areas, School Students.

3. Awareness & Attitude of University Students towards Green Banking: A Study on Selected Private Universities in Chittagong

Nubaira Tajrin Nova
Md. Shariful Haque

Green banking is a phenomenon which has gained momentum in the modern world and it has emerged as an important issue in the world as well as in Bangladesh. It is seen as an important strategy of facilitating sustainable development with the scope of improvement in banking sector. Most of the banks of Bangladesh are eager to accept the newer challenges or changes like internet based banking, proper uses of resources, environment pollution and minimization of the waste paper. To be successful with green banking prospects, knowing the attitude of customers towards green banking deserves much attention to pay. This study has been conducted to investigate the level of university students' awareness and attitudes towards 'Green Banking'. It also aims at identifying various initiatives taken by banks and other private institutions as well as universities to create students' awareness and to make them friendly to this concept of green banking. Respondents' demographics like gender, age, marital status, profession, education level and religion that have influences onto the respondents' decision making process have been analyzed. A self-administered questionnaire is developed and distributed to university students in Chittagong to get their response using systematic sampling. The sample consists of 295 respondents. A theoretical framework is developed to find the relationships in between variables where attitude towards green banking is dependent variable. Exploratory Factor Analysis is done using SPSS. The result shows that the independent variables significantly contribute to the shaping and status of dependent variable. This study may be useful to the banking sector in designing strategies for and offering green banking to the customers.

Keywords: Awareness and Attitude, Green Banking, University Students, Chittagong

4. Contribution of HEQEP in Ensuring Quality Education at Higher Level in Bangladesh: A Political Economy Perspective

Md. Shafiul Islam

Education is a very influential factor for development of a nation. For this, it needs quality education and to ensure its interrelationship among the factors of education is very crucial. This paper explores the contribution of Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP) in ensuring quality education at higher level in Bangladesh. Precisely, it tries to find out the answer of the questions: To what extent HEQEP contributes to quality education development in Bangladesh and what has its impact on education governance to ensure quality education in the country? Primarily, it is revealed that, despite many criticisms, this project has brought positive impact in terms of physical and visible development at higher educational institutions in the country. But in terms of governance, it creates complexities in many cases. In addition, it also contributes to generating negative impact on the factors of education, for example, interpersonal relationship among the faculty members. Moreover, there are many other issues which are derived as consequences of the project. This paper also puts forward some policy implications in this regard.

However, this study is followed by qualitative in nature of research method and based on case study. In addition, personal experiences and observations have also been taken into account to prepare it. Therefore, both primary and secondary data have been used to make this paper presentable.

Keywords: Governance, Quality Education, HEQEP, Bangladesh

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2.6

INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Does financial inclusion increase financial resilience? Evidence from Bangladesh

A H M Belayeth Hussain

Sumonkanti Das

Mohammed Thanvir Ahmed Chowdhury

Nadia Haque

Sumena Sultana

Khandaker Jafor Ahmed

Financial inclusion has been largely accepted as critical in reducing poverty and achieving comprehensive economic growth. It is a means to achieve substantial benefits for overall wellbeing of individuals. Studies show that larger access to financial services may benefit to lessen income inequality and accelerate economic progression. In this study, we tried to explore the impact of financial inclusions on financial resilience in Bangladesh. We also see the gender pay-off on financial resilience when other socio-economic covariates are active in the process of financial inclusions. This study has been done based on the World Bank's 2014 data on global financial inclusions which is known as Findex database. We considered 1000 data from Bangladesh part that was used to be representative samples randomly collected from civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 15 and above. We defined financial inclusions as the combination of financial account penetrations, savings and borrowings. We explored gender gap among financially included individuals and their status of being financially resilient. In this study, financial resilience has been defined as being able to manage the risk in the situation of need for emergency funds in respondents' immediate days. Considering account penetration, respondents who have financial account (financial inclusion) are more resilient than who do not have; and the chances proportion of being financial resilient is around 1.4 times higher for the financial account holders than who do not have entrance to account. In perspective of gender orientation, there is a significant relationship amongst gender and financial resilience where the chances proportion of being financial resilient is around 1.4 times higher for the male contrasted with female respondents when the covariates stayed same. Subsequently in both conditions, female are less resilient than male respondents; however in intra-gender, female with financial inclusion have more resilience control than female without financial inclusion.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Financial Resilience, Bangladesh

2. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Bangladesh: An overview on PPP Guidelines- 2010

Munmun Bellah

Md. Mansur Hossen

The term ‘public-private partnerships (PPPs)’ describes a relationship in which public and private resources are blended to achieve a goal or set of goals. The term has gained prominence as its importance has become more significant over time. The PPPs directly related with national development purpose of Bangladesh. The PPP is performing different types of activities in different sectors, as like-infrastructure development, power generation and distribution, water supply, health sector, IT development etc. Policy guideline is the precondition for any sort of development work. The Present government has declared Vision 2021 with the mission of jumping middle income country by 2021. It is difficult for the government of developing countries like Bangladesh to implement development project without the help of private sector. So, Bangladesh government shares its authority with the capital or expertise of private sectors to implement development projects. Bangladesh government has formulated PPP Policy 2010 to expedite the economic growth of the country. The objective of this paper is to understand the concept of PPP with its different models. The specific objective of this paper is to understand the key aspects of government thinking, policy, and strategies for PPP. The area of our study is the government’s policy and strategy for public private partnership in Bangladesh, which is described in the PPP Guidelines- 2010. The present study is based on secondary data like prospectus, books, and book chapters, journal articles, research reports, Newspapers, activity reports, internet surveys etc. Besides, source included different published materials like the publications of Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, World Bank, Conference papers of some scholars.

Keywords: Public Private Partnership, Government policy, Development.

3. Does Democratic Practice Affect Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh? : An Econometric Analysis

Arafat Bin Aziz Mazumder

The main object of this study is to find whether or not there exists a relationship between the level of democracy and the amount of FDI inflows in Bangladesh. Many believe that democracy is an influential factor to attract foreign direct investors. But from the previous researches there is no consensus theory. In this study we tried to find an answer of “Does Democratic Practice Affect Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh? with econometric analysis. Time series data over the period from 1975 to 2015 used on OLS estimation and Error Correction Model (ECM). We have taken FDI as dependent variable and GNI per capita, trade openness, wage rate, exchange rate, political rights and civil liberties indices from Freedom House index as independent variable. This study shows interesting results. In the long run statistically insignificant result which means no significant relationship between FDI and Democracy but in short run one variable (civil liberties) found significant. Results are robust and necessary diagnostic tests have been examined where passed significantly.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Democracy, Bangladesh, OLS, ECM.

4. Political Activity and its Implications on the Economy of Bangladesh

**MD. Kamrul Islam
Zobayer Ahmed**

An economy depends not only on the economic variables but also non-economic variables. Political activity is one of the important non-economic factors that shapes the economic policy and many other macroeconomic outcomes. Bangladesh is a great example in this regard. How political activity and political culture shape the economic outcomes are some of the important issues a nation to be concerned about. The study aims to analyze the political activity and political culture and their implications on the economy of Bangladesh. The study is based on available and accessible data of various organizations, published books, journal articles, newspaper reports, online sources etc. The study reveals that the political culture of Bangladesh is shaped by the distrust & disintegration, restricted political communication, lack of partisan feelings, participatory belief, people's confidence in government, restricted individual right to freedom of expression & opinion, more or less biased media, per sector politicization, lack of constitutionalism, loyal & corrupt bureaucracy, repeated decision changing of previous govt. by the ruling govt., corrupt law enforcement agency, election violence, political violence. Moreover, formation of alliance from ideological homogeneity, self-interest maximizing attitude of the political leaders also play vital role in politics of Bangladesh. All these issues have severe implications on the economy of Bangladesh that affects national income, remittance flow, employment generation, corruption etc. The findings of the study are important for both government and donor agencies that have important roles to play for the development of the economy of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Political culture, Bangladesh, Hartal, Self-interest, Economy.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.1

REMITTANCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. The Asymmetric Effect of Exchange Rate on Remittances in Bangladesh

**Abdul Kader
Mohammad Hassan**

Bangladesh is one of the top remittance receiving countries in the world. Remittance is considered to be one of the key contributors to the Bangladesh economy. The exchange rate change through the “substitution” and “wealth” effects can influence the level of remittances. The appreciation and depreciation can have asymmetric (non-linear) impacts on remittance. This study aims to identify the non-linear effects of exchange rate on remittance flows from five major remittance sender countries to Bangladesh: Saudi Arabia, United States of America, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. To achieve this aim this study applied Nonlinear ARDL (NARDL) on monthly data of remittance flows from top major remittance sender countries to Bangladesh within the period of 2010 to 2016. The results reveal that change in exchange rate depreciation leads to higher remittance and the appreciation leads to lower remittance. There is evidence of nonlinearity in our findings. The effect of appreciation is found to be larger than the effect of depreciation. These findings suggest that Appreciation of Bangladeshi Taka is detrimental to attract the remittance flow.

Keywords: Asymmetry, Bangladesh, Exchange Rate, NARDL, Remittance.

2. Role of International Remittance on Rural Development in South-central Region of Bangladesh

**Apurba Roy
Sudipa Basu**

This study examines the development impact of international remittance on rural development process in south-central rural areas of Bangladesh. The methodology applied in this study is qualitative in nature. The research applies multistage random sampling technique to select the study area and convent sampling approach to select the sample from the study area. In-depth face to face interview technique has been used to collect the data by using pretested semi-structured questionnaire from the respondent. A set of statistical tools such as, descriptive statistics, t-test, correlation analysis has been employed to explore the research objective. The study finds that international remittance plays positive role in rural development process by improving socioeconomic conditions of the remittance receiving rural households. The findings of the research also assert that remittance income serves as key actor in sustaining the livelihood and improving the living conditions of the household. The outcome of the research is an addition to the existing body of knowledge on international remittance and its role in rural development process in the context of south-central region of Bangladesh. Appropriate policies have to be taken and implemented to increase remittance inflow to speed up rural development process in Bangladesh.

Keywords: International Remittance, Rural Development, Bangladesh.

3. Migrant Workers' Contributions and Budgetary Allocations for their Wellbeing: An Analysis of Bangladesh Perspective

Akib Bin Anwar
Kazi Abusaleh

Since 1976, more than 10 million Bangladeshi migrant workers headed for overseas employment in around 161 countries. The objective of the study was to analyze the relationship of migrant workers contribution with the economic growth of Bangladesh, both in macro and micro level and draw a comparison between the budgetary allocation of the government of Bangladesh for the wellbeing of migrant workers and the contribution of migrants in the economy of Bangladesh. Based on a qualitative research design, the study collected data from primary sources employing multi-method approach consists of stakeholders' consultation meetings and key informant interviews as well as secondary sources including statistics of Bureau of Manpower Empowerment and Training (BMET), national budget speeches and annual budgets of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), Bangladesh. Stakeholders' consultations were organized in two consecutive years- in 2016 and 2017 in Dhaka before respective national budget speeches. Result shows that migrant workers' remittances are significantly larger than the foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio investment and official development assistance (ODA) of Bangladesh. Accordingly, remittances have significant positive contribution in both macro and micro economy of the country, in GDP, per-capita, poverty alleviation, foreign exchange reserve as well as in household income, consumption and investment. On the contrary, the budgetary allocation of the country for the wellbeing of migrant workers is very low in comparison to the contribution of migrant workers. Consequently, respective ministry faces remarkable limitations to extend necessary programs and services for the migrant workers in home and abroad. The findings of the paper would be important guidelines for government policy makers and development practitioners.

Keywords: Migrant Workers, Remittances, Economic Growth, Positive Growth Effect, Budgetary Allocation.

4. Impact of export, import, FDI and foreign remittance on economic growth of Bangladesh: An econometric analysis

Sharmina Khanom

Bangladesh has followed a restrictive trade policy immediately after its liberation. But the policy proven wrong and gradually it opens up its market to others and started to improve its foreign trade. This paper investigates the nexus between export, import, remittance, FDI and GDP growth for Bangladesh using annual data from 1972 to 2016. The paper uses time series econometrics tools to investigate the relationship among the variables.

The research objective is to examine how economic growth is influenced by export, import, FDI and remittances. In my analysis annual time series data will be used that are covering the period 1972-2016. Data are collected from World Bank databank (World Development Indicator, WDI), official website of World Bank. Simple OLS method and log linear model will be done to understand the relationship and trend of the variables.

This paper attempts to identify the relationship between economic growth, export, Import, FDI and foreign remittances in Bangladesh from the year 1972 to 2016. This study uses simple econometric analysis and find there is a positive relation between export earnings and GDP, on the other hand, a negative relation between import expenditure and GDP, other two variables does not support theoretical knowledge. The findings of this study will show some result with respect to Bangladesh economy which may follow the previous findings and also suggest some policy.

Keywords: Export, Import, FDI, Remittances, Economic Growth, Bangladesh, Econometric analysis.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.2

MEDIA, JOURNALISM AND ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN AND GENDER

1. Television Viewing Patterns and Program Choices: A Comparison between Rural and Urban Audiences of Chittagong

Mohammad Morshedul Islam

Television (TV) is the most popular mass medium in Bangladesh in terms of users. Socio-economic differences of the rural and urban TV viewers may result in varied viewing patterns and program selection for watching. TV audience research is a neglected area of inquiry and researches that compare the TV viewing habits across the rural-urban dichotomies are very few. So, the aim of this paper is to address this relatively unexplored important area of inquiry. Finding of this study will be helpful to the decision makers in TV channels, academia, government and non-government organizations concerned with TV and its audiences.

The main objective of the study is to identify and understand the differences in TV viewing patterns and program choices of rural and urban audiences. For that an exploratory descriptive sample survey was designed with purposive sampling. Data was collected from 110 rural (Female 75, Male 35) and 149 urban (Female 78, Male 71) respondents with a semi-structured questionnaire. Rural respondents were selected from villages of five *Upazilla* under Chittagong district and urban respondents from Chittagong City Corporation.

It has been observed that a rural viewer watches TV 24 minutes more, Bangladeshi channels 18 minutes more and Indian channels 7 minutes more daily on an average than his urban counterpart. Prime time also differs across the dichotomies. Largest segment of the rural viewers watch TV during 8-10pm and the second highest watch during 10-12pm. The reverse is true for urban viewers. Excluding sports and reality show, all the other program genres listed in the questionnaire watched by more rural viewers. Percentage of rural viewers watching soaps, dramas, telefilms and religious programs are much higher. Much more rural viewers prefer to watch programs in Bengali language. Conversely, number of urban respondents watching programs in Hindi and English Language are much higher.

Keywords: TV viewing patterns, TV program choice, Rural-urban, Audiences, Bangladesh.

2. Is the Growing Social Media Usage Making our Girls More Vulnerable? Evidence from Female Undergraduate Students in Bangladesh

**Hafsa Maryam
Bohi Shahjahan
Samia Shabnaz
Rozina Khanam**

As the whole world is turning into a global village, Bangladesh is also a strong contender in the list of countries where the use of internet is increasing leaps and bounds. As per a study conducted by “We Are Social and Hootsuite” published in January 2017, the number of internet users in Bangladesh has exceeded 63 million which accounts to a 39% penetration rate of the total population, where as the number of active social media users has already surpassed 26 million. These numbers not only depict the advancement in the use of technology and the ease of communication through social networking sites, but also the perils attached to the usage of social media, especially amongst young females.

This paper focuses on undergraduate females who are using Facebook, instagram and Facebook messenger, and investigates the extent of harassment they are facing on their usage of social media; including but not limiting to types, levels and the total time spent on these websites and apps.

This study reports findings from a sample of 400 female students on undergraduate level using purposive sampling method and snowball method. The instruments used include a modified version of the Sexual Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ) along with a separate questionnaire specifically developed for this study.

The individual responses to harassment as well as the experiences afterwards were noted and the relationship of harassment on personal reputation is also evaluated along with the tendencies of females to regularly update themselves with the privacy policies of the aforementioned websites. Results indicated that the targeted group is highly susceptible to social media harassment. More findings are presented in terms of identification and need for comprehensive preventive and intervention strategies.

Keywords: Social media harassment, Cyber harassment, Undergraduate female students, Intervention strategies.

3. Documenting Pre-legendary Life of *Nayak Raj Razzak* through the Media.

Muhammed Shahriar Haque

Abdur Razzak, popularly known as Nayak Raj Razzak, is arguably the most famous actor from the Golden age of Bangladeshi cinema. He has attained an iconic status, and reached the pinnacle of cinematic heights that is unrivalled in Bangladesh. In spite of this, there is no major empirical research on him. He has left a body of work that deserves to be researched. Books that have documented the history of Bangladeshi cinema have merely mentioned some demographic facts of his life and work. Even though media has talked and discussed with and about him in quite detail, there is no documentation of his early life in a comprehensive manner. Therefore, this paper endeavours to document Abdur Razzak's life before he became a star, a cinematic legend, Nayak Raj Razzak, the title given to him in 1972 by Ahmed Zaman Chowdhury, the editor of *Chitrali*.

The overarching objective of this paper is to systematically document the early life of Abdur Razzak. The specific objectives are to trace the path that led him to become an actor and to explore the events that jumpstart his rise to stardom.

This study adopted a qualitative research design and employed media content analysis to analyze the media documents from 2012-2017. Media content data was gathered from the press media, electronic media, as well as news and social media in terms of the following categories: documentaries; TV news reports/talk shows/interviews; print and online newspaper articles; Web 1.0 (New media/ Internet) and Web 2.0 (Social media) sites.

Razzak's past reveals some interesting facts that led him to become an actor. Documentation of his early life also reveals that there are a few very significant people who supported and provided the necessary platform for him to become an actor, and subsequently a star.

Keywords: Accidental actor, Golden Age of Bangladeshi Cinema, Teen actor.

4. (In)-Formal Electoral Campaign Strategies in Bangladesh: (In)- Security Analysis of 2015 City Corporation Election in Dhaka and Chittagong.

Md. Mamunur Rashid

Analyzing the voter's requirements, politicians of Bangladesh have shown their motivations to adopt modern campaign schemes including social media; for virtual world and, (in)-formal campaign field practices; to triumph over political opponents. Use of social media is supposed to have some obvious consequences like; reducing electoral budget in one hand and growing power vacuum on the other.

Moreover, informal practices, for instance, free vehicle services offered for voters to commute from home to the polling booth, is relatively a new phenomenon on the rise.

Electoral candidates are found, often, interested in spending money towards a guided electoral outcome embracing several other (in)-formalities. Sometimes more traditional but informal campaign strategy, for example, electoral violence is blended with the modern approaches towards a more definitive outcome. This paper, however, attempt to study the relationship between changing pattern of electoral campaigns and the pragmatic aspects of security associated with elections. Methodically, the study bases on a set of data developed by a team of experts who observed extensively the two third of a month (20 inclusive days) during the election. Primary sources of information came directly from print media report analyses as well practical field observations. The study successfully concluded that adoption of new electoral campaign strategies to some extent prompted the sense of electoral security in two different ways. First, it reduced the rate of casualties and secondly, the number of wounded persons and property destructions were found widely prevalent.

Keywords: Formal Electoral, Campaign Strategies, Bangladesh.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.3

LEGISLATIONS AND POLICIES

1. Combating Thalassemia in Bangladesh: A case for framing Anti-Thalassemia Legislation and National Policy

Md. Omar Faruque Munshi

Thalassemia is an inherited genetic blood disease that causes excessive destruction of red blood cells and leads to anemia. The special characteristics of this disease is that, only when both the parents are carriers of thalassemia, there is the chance of giving birth of a child inheriting ‘thalassemia major’. If only one of the parents is a carrier of thalassemia, there is the chance of giving birth of child with ‘thalassemia minor’ which generally does not show major symptoms of thalassemia, the child would lead normal life, but be only the carrier of thalassemia. The symptoms of ‘thalassemia major’ is life threatening. Regular blood transfusions at every 2-4 weeks are the only treatment for such patients. The genetic cause of thalassemia was discovered in the 1970s. But the medical cure of this disease is yet to be discovered. Considering the nature of the disease inherited from parents, thalassemia can effectively be prevented by pre-marital or prenatal mandatory blood screening legislation identifying thalassemia carriers among couples. Many countries, such as, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Lebanon, Bahrain, Qatar, have gained remarkable success adopting such anti-thalassemia legislation and national policy for it. Bangladesh has attained considerable success in many other areas like reduction of child mortality, birth rate control, child marriage prevention, vaccinations etc. But it paid little attention to thalassemia. Within near future this disease is likely to appear as great national tension for Bangladesh. This article examines the national policy to be adopted in such anti thalassemia legislations and addressing the related social contingencies.

Keywords: Anti-thalassemia Legislations, Thalassemia Carrier Screening, Preventing Thalassemia, National Policy on Thalassemia.

2. Challenges of Piracy in Designing the Future Digital Copyright Law of Bangladesh

Muhammed Atiqur Rahman

The rise of digital piracy due to the advancement of internet technologies is prompting nations around the world to amend their copyright law in order to protect intellectual property in digital content and limiting unauthorised public access to such content. However, the introduction of legal and technological measures by developed countries to overcome digital piracy have presented developing countries with the challenge of determining how best to design their copyright law for the digital environment. In light of stricter digital copyright laws and the recognition that digitalisation is critical for economic success, developing countries are increasingly pursuing strategies for digitalization. A leading example of this is the 'Digital Bangladesh' strategy of Bangladesh which is aimed to increase the human capabilities for securing the development of the country. Historically, digital piracy has provided opportunities for developing countries by enabling them to access valuable knowledge and increase human capabilities. In this dilemma of digital piracy, the copyright law of Bangladesh needs to address the issue of digital piracy, balancing the private and public interests, commensurate with the development requirements of the country. The paper will begin by examining the objective of copyright legislation, and the importance of access to knowledge for the cultural and economic development of Bangladesh. Building on this analysis of copyright law, the reasons, circumstances and impact of piracy in Bangladesh, especially in the context of digital technologies such as the internet, will be discussed in light of the academic scholarship. In this vein, the provisions regarding the prevention of infringement of the copyright law of Bangladesh will be examined focusing the balancing aspect of copyright law and the challenges for Bangladesh as a developing nation to introduce the solutions provided in the developed world for the prevention of the digital piracy. Finally, it will be recommended that in order to reduce digital piracy it is necessary to amend copyright law making a balance between the private and public interests.

Keywords: Access to knowledge, Balance of private and public interests, Copyright Law, Developing Countries, Digital Piracy.

3. Impact of Forest Rights Act on Livelihood Promotion among PVTGs in the State of Tripura India

**Prankrishna Banik
Jayanta Choudhury**

Adivasis in India, numbering 104.3 million people belonging to various tribes (705) as per 2011 census, constitute about nine percent of the total population of India. Affiliation between forest dwellers, tribals/indigenous people and the forest is symbiotic in nature. Around 23 per cent of India's total land is covered with forest and more than 200 million forest dwellers are dependent on them - directly or indirectly for their livelihood. Forest policies in India have always alienated forest dependants from their homeland rather than giving them legal rights to own and regulate their resources. In its preamble, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA for short), recognizes the historical injustice meted out to scheduled tribes and OTFD with the objective of granting the tribal population of the country legal rights to forest land that they inhabit and improve their livelihood needs as well. Tribal communities are often identified by some specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, having pre-agriculture level of technology, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness. And in 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTGs and declared total of 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (UT), in the country (2011 census).

In Tripura, there are nineteen (19) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state and among them only the Reang tribe has been selected as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) by Central Government (MoTA, Govt. of India, 2001). In numerical figure Reang are the second largest tribal group which forms 16.13 percent of the total scheduled tribe population (11, 66,813) in Tripura, after Tripuri tribe. In this regard the present paper is highly aimed to acknowledge the present socio-economic condition of PVTGs in the state and assess the impact of Forest Rights Act towards PVTGs livelihood in the state of Tripura, India.

Keyword: Livelihood, Tribal, Forest, PVTG, FRA.

4. Citizen's Charter in Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects towards Good Governance

Md. Al Amin

Citizen's Charter is one of the crucial tools of New Public Management (NPM) and aimed for Good Governance through putting citizens first in respect of empowering and participating them. It is all about to the democratic governance that depends on the legal, political and institutional space to hold the governance process accountable, transparent and responsive to the citizens which is the most fundamental constitutional obligations of the country. After implementing the Charter for last few years in the country, it holds the necessity to evaluate the dexterity of it for what purposes it was introduced. This study aims at assessing the performance of Citizen's Charters in various governmental agencies of Bangladesh in respect to ensure the Good Governance. Data obtained from various fields indicates that the performance of Citizen's Charter in ensuring the good governance in Bangladesh is not at a satisfactory level. Lower level of awareness about the charter due to poor publicity campaign, apathy and lack of proper implementation, monitoring, evaluation and lack of interest among the stakeholders are the main barriers towards its performance. The study also explored the people's perceptions on the effectiveness of the charters in public service delivery processes and the level of their satisfaction. The research terminates and inferences with some observations like the poor implementation strategies, administrative culture of developing countries and lack of awareness among the stakeholders hinder the effectiveness of the Citizen's Charter.

Keywords: Citizen's Charter, New Public Management, Good Governance.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.4

GENDER, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND HUMANITARIAN TECHNOLOGY

1. Women's Experiences with Menstrual Regulation (MR) Services: A Study on Kashiani Upazila, Gopalganj

Md. Abul Hossen

Md. Imran Khan

Menstrual regulation (MR) programmes were introduced in Bangladesh in 1974 to reduce morbidity and mortality due to unsafe abortions. About 468,000 MR procedures are performed annually, and its potential is not fully used. To develop MR programmes, the voices of women could add important aspects to its acceptability. This qualitative study aimed to explore the perceptions about MR in a sample of women from rural Kashiani Upazila, Gopalganj, Bangladesh and to know the barrier they face in accessing family planning services and ways to overcome the barriers. The study adapted the analytical process described by Moustakas to analyze` qualitative data. Once all the interviews were coded, researchers looked for clusters of meaning or a group of codes that could be placed under a theme and/or concepts. Findings from this study indicate a need to raise awareness about legal MR services; provide information to women on where, how and when they can access these services; train more MR providers; improve the quality and safety of second trimester services; and strengthen campaigns women about contraception and pregnancy risk throughout the reproductive lifespan to prevent unintended pregnancies.

Keywords: MR Services, Accessibility, Utilization, Rural Women.

2. Dilemma of Monipuri Women Entrepreneurship and Socio-economic Reality in Bangladesh

Ms. Suranjana Sinha

Monipuri women has a tradition of using handloom to weave clothing with unique design developed by their own, that started some 10,000 years back and still remains on an individual basis. That is, the weaver worked from home and the family members assisted. It fulfills their personal needs and preserving heritage, also as a source of income to compensate family needs. Thus in the community, weaving women often perform the dual roles of producer as well as trader. Though Monipuri women could contribute in family income by selling handloom product in the past, their contribution reduced in recent time from this source which is affecting their personal well-being. Several reasons including poverty, lack of direct market access, middle men, invasion of power loom etc has seriously affected this handloom industry and tradition. Quality is also decreasing due to high price of raw materials and lack of appropriate training for innovative designs. New generation are losing interest as they trust more on modern technology-based works and as better future in market-economy era. This study tried to find out reasons of changes, the advantages and disadvantages associated with their working conditions; wages and aspirations; their social relations with family and community; possible impact on household economy, culture, tradition and ultimately to women empowerment. The question of Monipuri handicraft is more vulnerable while their handicraft represents their identity. Thus, an exploration of the women weavers' lives becomes a matter of acknowledging their contribution to society in the performance of their duties and roles according to their capacity, culture and traditions. Government's active initiative and support is essentially needed for survival of this ethnic tradition through specific development program and allocations in the national budget.

Keywords: Monipuri Community, Handloom, Poverty, Technology, Women Empowerment.

3. Women Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: A Descriptive Study on Challenges and Prospects.

Nasrin Akther Lubna

Masuma Parvin

Economic empowerment of women is an inevitable part of the development discourse. Women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh represent a large group of women who are exploring new panoramas of economic participation. In this paper we have tried to investigate the challenges faced by women entrepreneur for starting up and also doing up of business. Furthermore we have explored the prospects of women empowerment in Bangladesh. By using convenient sampling technique and a structured questionnaire an exploratory survey was conducted on 100 women entrepreneur to reach those objectives. Some secondary data sources have also been applied. Data has been analyzed by using SPSS version 16.0. The findings of this study disclose that women entrepreneurs (20.7% of the total respondent) face hostile environment both in and outside their family. 14.9% and 12.2% of the total respondent find competitive pressure and financial problem respectively as major impediments. Moreover, difficulty in purchasing raw materials and selling goods, lack of adequate knowledge about running business, fraud customers, lack of skilled worker, unhealthy competition put some pitfalls in the way of developing women entrepreneur. This study also finds that women entrepreneurs are choosing digital means for marketing their goods which show a very good prospect.

Keywords: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Economic participation, Unhealthy competition.

4. The Use of “Humanitarian Technology” in Rohingya Crisis: A Rights Based Critical Analysis

Md. Saimum Reza Talukder

With the advancement of Information and Communication Technology, a new term “humanitarian technology” has been coined. New methods of technologies are being used to collect, process and disseminate information from the conflict and crisis zones worldwide. Humanitarian technologies have fundamentally altered how humanitarian crises are detected and addressed, and how information is collected, analyzed and disseminated. These developments are changing the possibilities for prevention, response and resource mobilization for the humanitarian actors and the affected communities alike. They have been helping us to understand the gravity and impact of the situation on which short- and long-term policies for action are being made by the state and non-state actors. Also, these humanitarian technologies can help in evidence documentation during a crisis or conflict, which can later be used to find its root cause(s) or punish the offenders.

Since August 25, 2017, the world has experienced one of the most brutal and fastest-growing humanitarian crises that led to the “textbook example of ethnic cleansing” involving the Rohingya community in Myanmar. Therefore, we would not have realized the actual level of devastation on the ground had it not been for the satellite images and drone footage showing burnt villages and houses as frightened people, with whatever left of their belongings, crossed over into Bangladesh to save their lives. We also had audio-video clips and still pictures shared on social media by the victims, journalists and human rights activists. These digital technologies have revealed the gravity of the situation mobilized popular opinion and played a crucial role to make the international community and governments listen and respond.

But using humanitarian technology can also compromise the objective of the humanitarian action and obscure issues of accountability towards the victims. In one hand, humanitarian technology can facilitate the humanitarian actions, on the other hand any kind of abuse might compromise the national security. But, over-securitization might also curtail the freedom of expression and the right to information of the Rohingyas as well. Any restriction on using humanitarian technologies might hamper the re-unification and repatriation initiatives for the Rohingyas in the long run. Therefore, how technological innovation affects humanitarian action needs a critical enquiry from rights based approach, which this paper will look for.

Keywords: Rohingya, Humanitarian Law, ICT, Human Rights, Digital Technology.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.5

BANKING SERVICES AND TOURISM

1. Significant Factors for Measuring Customer Satisfaction: A Study on Conventional Bank Customers in Dhaka

Bohi Shajahan
Tamanna Islam
Samia Shabnaz

The Banking sector in Bangladesh has significant contribution in the financial development of the economy. The growth in this sector has grabbed the attention of researcher's interest. With the rise in competition; this sector is subject to ever increasing customer demand and challenges. Hence, maintaining satisfaction becomes a key element of survival of the banks. Therefore, the study aims to find out the major factors affecting the customer satisfaction of conventional banks in Dhaka. To serve the purpose, 166 respondents have been selected from Dhaka city using purposive sampling method. The clients have been interviewed using structured questionnaire which was pilot tested for modification. Different statistical tests like Cronbach Alpha score, KMO test, Berlet's Test of sphericity have been done. Only the factors with eigen value more than one were considered after which factor ranking was done. Based on the results of exploratory factor analysis it becomes evident that the factor that is highly important for satisfaction is the tangible resources of banks followed by staff skills. It was also observed that the factor named accessibility had the least impact. Based on this research Banks can concentrate on the major factors and design their strategies and activities in a manner that will be more effective to improve their customer's satisfaction.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Factor Analysis, Conventional Banks.

2. The role of Islamic Microfinance in achieving the Sustainable Developments Goals: A study of Bangladesh

Md. Harun Ur Rashid
Mohammed Jashim Uddin
Shah Asadullah Mohd. Zobair

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of Islamic Microfinance in achieving the Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh. The methodology of this study is based on analysis of existing relevant literature. This study attempts to identify some modes of Islamic microfinance. The finding of the study shows that Islamic Microfinance is growing the potentials of developing the human empowerment, knowledge and skills, self-reliance and social cohesion capabilities. The study also determines that the Islamic Microfinance institutions are continuing their efforts in achieving SDGs through their various products which have a direct effect on the outcomes of poverty, health, education and gender inequality and an indirect role in achieving wider goals of inequality, growth, sustainability and peace. The study reveals that Islamic Finance systems and principles such as Zakat, Sadaqah, Waqf etc. and its financing instruments like Sukuk, Musharakah, Murabahah etc. will impact positively to the real sector of the sustainable economy that will lead in achieving SDGs. The paper also tries to assess some of the challenges of Islamic Microfinance in achieving the SDGs. This paper contributes to the efforts widely to achieve SDGs and concludes that the Islamic Microfinance can be a tool to solve the funding challenges.

Keywords: Islamic Microfinance (IMF), Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs), Bangladesh.

3. Perceived Health Expectancy of Chinese Elderly

Xiaochun Qiao

Based on nationally representative data, we calculated the perceived health expectancies of the Chinese elderly, and made a comparison with the results of the perceived health expectancies of the elderly among 1987, 1992, 2000 and 2010. We found that the morbidity of the elderly was expanded from 1992 to 2000 and compressed from 1987 to 1992 and from 2000 to 2010. The changes of health status in the elderly were abnormal from 1992 to 2000; i.e. the morbidity is not compressed, but expanded. The change in social institutions should take some responsibility for the worsening of health in the elderly at that time.

Keywords: Health Expectancy, Chinese, Health status, Elderly.

4. Conservation of coral reefs as a means of sustainable Ecotourism in St. Martin, Bangladesh

**Saeeda Lubaba
Rabiunnesa Koli**

St. Martin, being the only coral island of Bangladesh is becoming a popular tourist spot day by day. This popularity has flourished the economy of this coral island but at the cost of increased environmental degradation. The coral reefs, that forms the main foundation of this island is decreasing rapidly due to mass tourism. Hence, transforming this mass tourism into ecotourism is a dire need. Ecotourism is a recent global concept. It is defined as a responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education. With focus on coral reef conservation this paper investigates the socio-economic problems and possibilities of sustainable ecotourism in St. Martin and tries to find out possible alternative ways to diverge local inhabitants from selling of coral reefs. The research methodology used to conduct this study is mainly an interview method.

Primary data from field work and secondary data from different projects, published literatures, articles, research papers etc. are taken into consideration to get the desired result. After intensive research and further document analysis it is revealed that, with the proper flow of information, awareness and willingness of both locals and tourists towards coral conservation and ensuring local employment in alternative jobs ecotourism in St. Martin is possible.

Keywords: Coral reef; Conservation; St. Martin; Ecotourism.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 3.6

HIGHER EDUCATION GOVERNANCE AND JOB MARKET

1. The Changing Trends in University Governance in Malaysia: Issues and Challenges

SM Abdul Quddus

The term “knowledge society” has evolved with an increasing amount of new ideas and rapid changes in the economy, society and of course culture. Education has been playing the key roles in promoting innovation and socio-economic and cultural development in a society. Following the introduction of the “*Wawasan 2020* (Vision 2020) and the subsequent declaration of the *Transformasi Nasional* (TN50) policy, increasing attention has been paid to the reformation of higher education governance in Malaysia (Dzulkipli, 2011). The ongoing reforms in University governance are driven by the notion that Malaysia is eager to be a regional education hub and a nation aims to transform into “a nation of caliber, with a new mindset”. As a nation, Malaysia also wants to be fully developed in terms of economic development, ensuring social justice, system of good governance, quality of life, uphold social and spiritual values, political stability, national pride, confidence, unity and social cohesion in the polity. This paper explores whether the reform initiatives introduced in higher education management would help to achieve the declared national objectives. In trying to understand what role reform initiatives have played in the new reality of knowledge production in Malaysia and across the globe, this paper has explored the answer of the following questions: a) What are the major changing trends of higher education governance in Malaysia; b) How current reform initiatives relating to University governance affect the “soaring upwards” motto of the government i.e. ministry of higher education; c) what are the current challenges of University governance in Malaysia and how to resolve them. This content analysis based study findings reveal that there are many innovative programs and policies relating to higher education management in Malaysia but some of them are not supportive and to some extent contradict with the objectives of the government and the society at large.

Keywords: Internationalization, Standardization, Talent management, 2u2i & 3u1i, Holistic graduates.

2. Factors Influence the Job Choosing Behavior of Public and Private University Students: A Study in Sylhet City

Md. Bashir Uddin

Md. Muhidur Rahman Jahan

Md. Afzal Hossen

The purpose of this paper is to assess the factors that have played significant role to select private university in Bangladesh. A survey instruments were employed on Bangladeshi private university students included by demographic background, teaching quality, university facilities, graduation on time, marketing strategy and last one family and seniors influences. Data were collected from the students' of different private universities in Bangladesh. To identify the factors and examining their relationship towards the students perception to select their educational institutions in Bangladesh. This research has applied exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling for testing hypotheses. From the result it is revealed that price or call rate is the most important factor followed by graduation on time and university teaching quality and family and seniors influence to choose their university. It is hoped that the findings of this study will assist the private university of Bangladesh in what they can provide in their education services and how they want to increase their educational facilities as well. The findings of this study also assist private university authority to invest their resources more efficiently, making changes to crucial quality attributes that elicit the student's selection level. However, the findings of this study may provide needed feedback and contribute to the improvement of players' strategy and their marketing program. The study only included information of limited variables and from few cities in Bangladesh with limited sample size. However, further research should be considered to gather more information regarding the brand image, corporate image, and students' satisfaction dimensions in context of the Bangladesh private university with larger sample.

Keywords: Private university, Job Choosing Behavior, Teaching quality, Sylhet City.

3. Empowering Women Through STEM Education: A Key Driver of Development and Governance

Lutfunnaher

Women have played and continue to play vital roles in society and the economy- from family to matriarch to caregiver, to wage earner to political leaders and policymaker. The paper argues that empowering women with knowledge skills and self confidence necessary to participate fully in development process. Empowering women is one of the best ways to promote development. Even high achieving girls may lack self-confidence and have markedly lower aspirations for their future. It can only be attained through expansion of quality education of women especially STEM field. Government should adopt and strengthen sound policies for the STEM education and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology to promote the empowerment of women and girls at all levels. This paper is based on secondary data collected from journals, books, internet, news paper etc. The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, it identifies the necessity of STEM education behind women empowerment in Bangladesh. Second, it examines how empowered women could play a significant role in helping the country's development. And three, it analyzes what roles government play to ensure quality education of women. Finally this paper suggests a set of measures to be taken in an effort to establish development and proper governance through quality education of women in STEM field.

Keywords: Women empowerment, STEM education, Development, Governance, Information and Communication Technology.

4. Quality Education, Gender and Governance Perspective in Bangladesh: A Case Study of Rural Schools

Nasima Akhter
Kora Hasan Evana

Education is a fundamental human right which is a basic requirement for the advancement of a society which develops knowledge and ability required for socio-economic development. The quality of education is reflected on achievement of competencies of a student and it depends on various factors, e.g., environment of the educational institutions, teacher-pupil ratio, teachers experience, teacher education, teacher's responsiveness, and teacher's treatment towards weaker students, availability of textbooks and supplementary materials, curriculum and so on. In primary and secondary education the good governance issues such as involvement of local communities, accountability and incentive mechanisms, the checks and balances methods for teachers and administrators are extremely essential towards quality education.

Quantitative and qualitative methodological techniques have been used to collect the primary data. This article is based on survey findings conducted on rural people to assess the quality of education, gender and governance perspectives at primary and secondary level schools in the rural areas. The respondents ($n=06 \times 40=240$) have been selected for KIIs (key informant interviews) from six schools of Comilla, Sonargaon and Dhaka districts. Data shows that 42.50 % respondents declared Eve-teasing/sexual harassment occurred at these study schools. According to the parent's opinion, it is necessary to inform teachers immediately and protests on the spot as well as obey the religious values. Data revealed that the study schools has their working School Management Committee (SMC) which seats in a meeting at least once in a month and create scope for participatory governance in delivering quality education.

On the basis of findings, it is recommended that people's interest for a national education policy in relation to the need of the society and the nation made by various education commissions in various times should be determined and implemented. Recognizing the points for addressing gender inequalities, which include enrolment policies and practices, curriculum relevance, teacher deployment in time, effective teacher-student ratio to reach as is 1:30, learning environments, security, using technology and allocation of resource should be highly standard in the primary and secondary level of school's in rural areas. Indicators should

be developed for teachers mind set change to better identify and measure to ban guide/notebooks, tuition, and coaching centre and stop the students drop out from schools as well as progress toward gender equality in education. Modernization and development of madrasa education by increasing the education scope in the villages by establishing of a model school in every Upazila with modern facility and logistic supports should be strengthened for sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Quality Education, Governance, Gender Equality, Eve-teasing, SMC, Teachers Training.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.1

TEACHING, EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

1. Motivation in Learning English: Undergraduate Private University Students in Bangladesh

Nafisa Moquit

The paper aims to find out what motivates students of private universities to learn English at tertiary level in Bangladesh. Both Bengali medium and English medium students who are studying at the private universities of Bangladesh start learning English from the beginning of their formal education. Even after learning English for so many years, these students are offered with Basic English courses by the private universities which are mandatory for them. The study shows that motivation is playing a role in terms of learning English at the tertiary level for private university students. The reasons that are mentioned by the students in this study reflects that they are motivated due to instrumental, integrative and personal reasons. The most important type of motivation that plays the dominant role in terms of motivating these undergraduate private university students is the instrumental motivation. Instrumental motivation is playing the role of primary source of motivation for these students. Intrinsic and personal motivation is also important for motivating these students but they play the role of secondary source as motivation.

Keywords: Motivation, Types of motivation and English at tertiary level.

2. Teachers' Perception and Practice of Constructivist Approach of English Language Teaching at the Primary Level in Bangladesh

Fahmida Haque

A special attention has been given to the primary education in Bangladesh since the inception of new education policy in 2012. The earlier behaviorist approach to learning and teaching has gradually changed to cognitive and constructivist approaches. Therefore, the present study investigates constructivist approach of ELT at the primary level in Bangladesh. The present study aims to respond to the research questions of qualitative nature, the survey research approach has been chosen as the methodology of this research. Teachers' perceptions were found through questionnaires. Findings show that half of the teachers perceive the mentioned methods in line with constructivism while remaining teachers still perceive to use these methods as a traditional way of teaching. Furthermore, teachers' perception is not similar to their teaching practices considering constructivism.

Keywords: Behaviorist Approach, Constructivism, Self-directed Learning Readiness, Problem-solving Skills, Teamwork Skills.

3. Job Satisfaction of Government and Non-Government Primary School Teachers in Bangladesh: A Study in Sylhet City.

Md. Imran Hossain Emon
Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury

This study was based on the job satisfaction of Government and Non-Government Primary School teachers, conducted in Sylhet city. There are more than 50 government and non-government primary schools in Sylhet city. The main objective of this study was to find out the key factors that influence the level of job satisfaction of primary school teachers and analyze their job performance. 300 data sample has been collected from teachers of both government and non-government school of which 297 were found valid. Both qualitative and quantitative approach of research for data analysis was used in this study. The study shows there is a significant relationship among working environment, relation with colleague, age, academic qualification, leadership, salary, gender, job tenure, type of the organization, social recognition, motivation and intrinsic & extrinsic reward.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Primary School Teacher, Government and Non-Government primary school.

4. Smart Classroom for English Language Teaching in Rural Schools in Bangladesh

Nujhat Nuari Islam

It is an era of technological advancement. The present government of Bangladesh is working to make Bangladesh a 'Digital' country by 2021. At this point, a majority of schools in Dhaka are being equipped with different upgraded technologies. There is no dilemma that the 21st century generation of Bangladesh possess at least one Smart Phone. They prefer using smart phones rather than carrying laptops. Hence, the teachers not only need computer operation knowledge but also they have to be skilled in using smart phones to teach the students English language.

Prensky (2001) have identified the 21st century students as 'Digital Natives' and 'Digital Immigrants'. According to his definition, it can be said that the urban students are 'Digital Natives' and the rural students are 'Digital Immigrants'. Though the students can be identified in these two terms, one question is still need to be answered: if the teachers are 'Digital Native' and 'Digital Immigrant'. Rahman (2015) has found out if CALL is suitable for secondary level students in Dhaka city of Bangladesh. This research will focus on the secondary level students of rural areas.

The paper is intended to show the condition of English Language Education progression through Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) in rural schools of Sonargaon area in Bangladesh by interviewing 20 L2 teachers and by giving questionnaire to 250 students. The researchers also found out if the teachers have computer skills or not.

After analyzing the data from the students and teachers, the researchers found out that laptop and personal computers are not available in every school. Some schools don't have projectors as well. The students prefer to use cell phones mostly. Most importantly, the teachers need to be tech-savvy.

Keywords: Android, CALL, ELT, Technology.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.2

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY MEDICINES

1. Cancer in South-Asia: A Systematic Review

Abdur Rahman
Ataul Mustufa Anik
Ayesha Akhter
Mohammad Ohid Ullah

Cancer is one of the most serious health problems due to high mortality and morbidity as well as frequent treatment and cost, duration and side effects of treatment.

Sufficient systematic reviews have not been done in South Asia on cancer diseases. Therefore, the paper aims to assess the overall scenario of cancer diseases using a systematic review.

We have collected cancer related articles or reports from online during April, 2017 and we have selected articles for our systematic review studies based on some inclusion criteria. We have collected average age, gender, areas, types of cancer and prevalence of several cancer diseases in South Asia. Descriptive statistical tools are used to analyze this collected data from the several articles or reports.

From the collected articles or reports, we found the range of mean age of the cancer patients in South Asia is 36.10 to 59 years and the prevalence rate is 2.8% to 83.4%. We also found that most of the articles are on cervical cancer followed by gastric cancer. We observed most of the cervical cancer related articles are studied in India followed by Pakistan. The study revealed that the average prevalence of gastric cancer is 0.71 (CI: 0.66-0.76, $P < 0.05$) followed by cervical cancer is 0.55 (CI: 0.52-0.59, $P < 0.05$) and breast cancer is 0.48 (CI: 0.46-0.5, $P < 0.05$).

The best available evidence suggests that the numbers of cancer patients are increasing in South Asia. The outcome of the study can be fruitful for the policy makers to make awareness to reduce cancer diseases in South Asia. So, more clinical, cross-sectional and longitudinal studies are essential to know the real causes (life style/genetical) of Cancer diseases.

Keywords: Cancer, South Asia, Systematic Review.

2. Patients Satisfaction Status of Cervical Cancer Screening on Floating Hospitals in Bangladesh

Abdur Rahman

Zobaer Ahmed

Musammad Rahima Begum

Medical service shortages, rural residence and socio economic and cultural factors may pose barriers to cervical cancer screening among woman living in the char in kurigram and Jamalpur in Bangladesh. This study determined the demographic situation, VIA (Visual Inspection with Acidic Acid) test results and the satisfaction level of patients after VIA test and cryotherapy in the floating hospital in Kurigram using Emirates Friendship Hospital (EFH) and Jamalpur using Lifebuoy Friendship Hospital (LFH) in Bangladesh. Our targeted population was woman between the age 20-50 and sexually active. We have done descriptive and cross-sectional analysis using SPSS as well Chi-square test for testing the significant level. Among the respondents 45.0 % (95% CI) respondents were married between age group 16-21 years, whereas the larger portion of the total respondents 71.2 % (95% CI) were married at an age group between 10-15 years. Total 5.71 % (95% CI) patients found with VIA (+) cases and 94.29 % patients found with VIA (-) cases. More than half about 51.79 % respondents respond that they are happy about the VIA service provided by nurse and health staff followed by 46.96 % respond very happy in the floating hospitals. The elevated level of experience and satisfaction expressed by the patients through the patient's experience and satisfaction survey indicates that the staff and management of Friendship's two floating hospitals continue to provide a service which is greatly appreciated by its service users and that Friendship's two floating hospitals continues to 'listen' to its service users.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, VIA test, Cryotherapy, Floating Hospitals.

3. An Overview of the Maternal Health Situation in Bangladesh and the Scopes for Improvement

Halima Akhter
Kazi Moriom Jahan
Sumonkanti Das

This article has two objectives, to have an overview of the maternal health situation over time in Bangladesh especially, during and after deliver with a case study in Sylhet district and to find out scopes for further improvement. The main method was secondary resource analysis, for example reviewing books, journals and government agency reports.

It is found that the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Bangladesh has decreased from 550 in 1990 to 143 in 2014 (per 100,000 live births) keeping an exception for Sylhet region where maternal death is 678 per 100,000 live births. Also, still now the postpartum care of the mother is less important to rural areas where majority of the respondents (42.4%) didn't receive PNC at all. Maternal mortality occurs highly in postpartum period in Bangladesh. At present, postpartum hemorrhage (31%) is the leading cause of maternal death. So, in Bangladesh, postnatal care (PNC) of the mother and the infant is found as a neglected area, even for women who give birth in a health facility.

As the Current Maternal Mortality Ratio in Bangladesh is 173 per 100,000 live births and we have been considerably much closer to meet the MDG target of 143 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015. However, this progress is not running equally throughout the country, specially the coastal areas, hill tracks and some conservative areas like Sylhet. Women and their family members generally do not perceive birth spacing as a priority, and most recently delivered women are not using contraceptives. Finally there are major gaps in human resources which affected the efficiency of the delivery of maternal and neonatal health services. This report can help policy makers and researchers to work in the specified areas for ensuring maternal and neonatal health in Bangladesh and beyond.

Keywords: Maternal Health, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Postnatal Care, Healthy Birth spacing.

4. Integrating Overweight-obesity and Reproductive Factors of Married Women in Bangladesh

Mohammad Meshbahur Rahman

Zaki Farhana

Tania Akhter Tani

Mohammad Ohid Ullah

Overweight or Obesity has become a burning question because it is associated with various health complications. It is increasing day by day all over the world. In Bangladesh, it is higher among women than men. Therefore, we aim to integrate the overweight-obesity factors with the reproductive factors among the married women in Bangladesh aged 15-49 years.

To conduct this study we used a secondary cross-sectional data on a wide range of indicators relating to population, health, and nutrition from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS), 2014. In this study we analyzed married women's nutrition-related data using logistic regression model and multi-factor analysis (MFA).

The data included 17,863 married women of various ages. Of 17863 women, about 18.8% were overweight and 4.3% were obesity. Women of Khulna, Chittagong and Dhaka division had a higher risk of being overweight or obese compared to the women of Barisal division. The richest women were 6.233 times (95 % CI: 4.004-9.720, $p < 0.001$) more likely to be overweight or obese compared to poorest women. It was also found that, the prevalence of overweight or obesity was higher in urban (37.5%) women than rural women (19%). From multi-factor analysis we found in overweight-obesity factors- Wealth Index, TV watching and current occupation of women are positively associated with overweight or obesity. Integrating the factors of overweight-obesity with reproductive groups, we found -Wealth index, Current occupational status and TV Watching in overweight-obesity group are positively associated with Educational status and Breastfeeding of reproductive group.

Taken together, we can conclude that a large number of married women were suffering from overweight-obesity problems. Therefore, special health related programs such as promoting higher level of physical activities, ensuring nutritional food policies and improving awareness through educational institutions should be provided substantially for reducing the prevalence of overweight or obesity of married women in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Integration, Overweight-obesity, Reproductive, MFA, Bangladesh.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.3

URBANIZATION, ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND MODERNIZATION

1. Dynamic Relationship Between Urbanization and Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh: Evidence from ARDL Bounds Testing Approach to Cointegration

Istihak Rayhan

The process of urbanization is necessary for economic growth but it has both positive and negative externalities. This study aims at investigating the dynamic relationship between urbanization and environmental degradation in the context of Bangladesh for the time period of 1973-2013. ARDL bounds testing approach to cointegration and Granger causality Wald test are employed for empirical works. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests confirm that the order of integration of the variables are one. Johansen tests for cointegration also confirms that there is one cointegrating vector between urbanization and environmental degradation. Empirical result confirms significant short-run and long-run relationships between urbanization and environmental degradation, and the short-run deviations from the long-run equilibrium are corrected by 68% towards long-run equilibrium path each year. The diagnostic test are used for checking serial correlation, functional form, normality and heteroscedasticity between the variables. The result show that there is no serial correlation and heteroscedasticity problem in the data and the variables have a correct functional form and data is normally distributed. Cumulative sum and cumulative sum of square of recursive residuals are within the bounds and significant at 5 percent level and ensures the stability of the long and short run coefficients. The results of Granger Causality show that there is a bidirectional causal relationship between urbanization and environmental degradation.

Keywords: Urbanization, Environmental degradation, ARDL bounds test.

2. Reinvigorating the Street Sides of Dhaka: an Existential Approach to Sustainable Urban Planning.

**Shahin Sultana Eity
Fatiha Polin**

Developing countries around the world have a great urban informal sector, which is not only an economic phenomenon but an urban archetype for living in. Like the other megacities of developing countries, in the streets of Dhaka, street vendors are ubiquitous, though it's illegal according to the laws. Most of these street vendors or hawkers usually use the street side and pavements to run their business. Though it impedes the pedestrians to walk easily, surprisingly, they have an implicit relation as these pedestrians are humongous potential customers of these hawkers. The government and different government organizations often try to evict and rehabilitate the hawkers, the inhabitants of the city have an indulgent expression for them, as they became un-separable parts to survive the city life at a reasonable cost. The hawkers have socio-psychological issues as well, which connects the city indwellers. A city like Dhaka also has the problem as, traffic jam in which not only the reckless drivers, the insufficient traffic controller or incommensurate roads are aberrant, the incognizant pedestrians and passengers are also accountable.

This paper presents a research on how street-side reinvigoration in micro-scale urban planning can provide a substantial compartment into the positive transformation of a significant situation.

An integrated design suggestion of street-side can commence a sustainable co-creation of urban planning and social refurbishment, which will rejoin the two most common users of street-side, the vendor, and the pedestrian. And also collate the subjective robustness of street and street-side. Appreciation of micro-scale, futuristic urban planning can help to refurbish the systems and plan of cities, region, and communities as well.

Keywords: Sustainable Urban Planning, Dhaka, Street Sides.

3. Voice of Development and Trajectories of Governance: The Changing Role of Civil Society, emergence of Social Capital and the West Bengal Politics (2007-2017)

Parikshit Thakur

Active civil society is a major pre-condition for good-governance that pre-assume accountability and mass mobilization, which are essential in maintenance of positive interface between urban development and governance. In West Bengal (2011), civic voice has played a crucial role in motivating the *vox-populi* that overthrown the left rule in the wake of unlawful acquisition of the fertile land at *Singur*. After the Left's the present government followed the same policy in the issue of acquisition of land in urban-fringe and semi-urban areas, where civic voice remained silent. That incident not only questioned the role of civil society in the democracy, but also provoked for an conceptual alternative and ultimately replaced by the 'social capital'. That change instigates the social scientists to re-investigate the nexus between politics and economics of planning, accumulation, and distribution of space acquired for good governance. Evidence from two recent cases (*Bhangor* and *Bhabdighi*) shows that how the unresponsive civil society prepared the way of emergence of social capital. The objective of the study is to understand the growth of social capital in a developing economy based on assertive community bonding and 'governmental 'spirit that engages in negotiation with the institutions of administration and accommodates the marginal voices. The study also explores the interface between discourse of planning and urban development, in the neo-liberal framework and its impact on politics of accumulation and distribution of land in urban fringe and semi-urban areas for public welfare.`

Keywords: Land, Development, Social capital, West Bengal, Governance.

4. Farmer Perception to Climate Change: A Case Study from a selected Upazila Under Sirajganj District of Bangladesh

**Md. Amzad Hossain
Razu Ahmed**

Climatic variability is a common natural phenomena of every upazila of Bangladesh. Tarash upazila is not free from with natural events. This study examines the perceptions of adaptive and mitigative knowledge of farmers of Tarash upazila to climate change as well as to evaluate the existing management techniques and strategies. To fulfill the research objectives, this study followed questionnaire survey through random sampling techniques and the total sample size was 360. The research was analyzed with SPSS software, and the consecutive analysis were: descriptive statistics, univariate and bi-variate analysis. The major findings of the study shows that about 80% of the respondents mentioned that low production of the crops as the impact to climate change. At 0.05% significant level with coefficient of $R^2 = 0.48$ was showed between perceived climate change and adaptation strategies. In conclusion, the results showed that there is a significant association among gender, income, adaptation strategies, food scarcity, agriculture production to climate change.

Keywords: Climate change, Farmers, Tarash upazila, Perceptions, Management techniques.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.4

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PARLIAMENT AND REFUGEE POLICY

1. Learning of Social Development Aspirations of ex- Enclave People in Bangladesh Territory: a situational analysis

**M. Kamrul Hasan
Shiekh Masudur Rahman**

Rural development efforts badly requires village organisation, which termed as recipient end of delivery end of government service providers. Expansion of ideas on participatory rural development has changed the receiving end notion from dependent reality to harnessing wisdom of the rural people. Despite of importance of village based cooperative organisation but establishing of such organisation at orthodox religiosity villages felt challenged in 1960s. Comilla model of rural development tackled the obstacles through gradual dialogical realisation of necessity, mind set change and demonstration plots of modern rice fields. Village is the origin of Bangladesh cultural traditions. Once nearly self-sufficient village has changed on invent of technologies and progress of nation making development. After the independence of Bangladesh, formation of a comprehensive village development cooperative society (CVDCS) at single villages of laboratory area of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) was termed as new version of Comilla approach to rural development. Over the 40 years about 4000 CVDCS has been formed under Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) throughout the country. Training and motivation is the major functions at project side of CVDP. It is also patrons' cooperative society's formation of own financial capital and social development for wellbeing. The approach mainly addresses the poverty reduction, poor people mobilisation to the platform type of village organisation. However the villagers felt more training and skill development, capacity building, and accelerate the soft skills so that poor people can earn by utilisation of quality training, which will contributes the national productivity and entrepreneurs in social and economic fields. Without government policy and patronages, the comprehensive village development cooperative societies cannot proceed in large. On the way of development, humanism and empathetic ethical justice on resource distribution are critical at the violent world and in that context, village organisation requires more policy support.

Keyword: Comprehensive approach, Comilla model, Village organisation, Cooperative, Training, Rural change.

2. Chit Fund for Self-help Groups: A Study on Sylhet City, Bangladesh

Abdul Latif

Misbah Uddin Tuhin

David Kumar Sharma

This study analyzed the uses, significance and limitations of chit fund among self- help groups of Sylhet region of Bangladesh. To serve the people of foreign remittance flooded area Sylhet by various products and services, different low income groups are staying at that area. These people expecting sufficient fund for their business and other profitable investment. To help each other by their small capacity, the usage of chit fund is familiar in different shopping centers, institutions and groups. From every members' timely contribution, a lottery is held to provide one fortunate member with all the collected money for a certain period with no interest charge. That member will repay the total amount by similar timely contribution with no scope of winning again at period of repayment. The fund is used by the group members as their self help project with no charge and formalities. By collecting information from 100 respondents of 24 similar organizations in Sylhet area through this descriptive analytical research by questionnaire and interview method, it can be concluded that the some fortunate members used that money profitably. But unfortunately, a significant numbers purchase the smart phone and other devices; meet their obligations, family requirements by that money. Misappropriate of fund by the lottery conducting authority is very common among chit fund committees. Irregularities, non-cooperation of prize-winning members, lack of legal supports intensified the limitations of chit fund operation. Proper law, rules and guidelines is needed for smooth operation of this self help financial support service.

Keyword: Chit fund, Operation of chit fund, Significance of chit fund.

3. Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees in Bangladesh: A Study on Public Accounts Committee

Md. Mansur Hossen

Parliamentary accountability is one of the crucial element to ensure good governance in a democratic country. Parliamentary committees utilize certain tools for ensuring transparency and accountability which helps in sensitizing the citizen and also making the government more responsive. In this regard, Bangladesh is not an exception. Committees are an important feature of the modern legislature and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is one of the permanent parliamentary committees in Bangladesh Jatiya Sangsad. But the existing mechanisms used for ensuring financial control and accountability within the government appear to be defective. World Bank observes that there is an apparent breakdown of the internal control mechanism within the administrative system as a whole. The main objective of the study is to explore the role of Public Accounts Committee to promote government accountability in Bangladesh by identifying the scopes and limits of the PAC. The present study is based on secondary sources like newspaper, prospectus, journal articles, and research reports published from Bangladesh Parliament, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, and TIB etc. The study is descriptive in nature.

Keywords: Public Accounts Committees, Good governance, Accountability, Parliament.

4. Quest for a Refugee Policy for Substantive and Sustainable Solution to the Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh

Joynul Abedin

Since the independence of Bangladesh, it has been experiencing the worst geo political consequences of Rohingya crisis in the southeastern region, and the country is negatively being affected in terms of economy, healthcare system, security issues, environmental issues etc. As the persecution and ethnic cleansing of Rohingya people, especially Rohingya Muslim, have been regular and scheduled agenda for military government, and Buddhist extremist of Myanmar for long time in its western region Rakhine, the victimized people fled to nearby country especially to Bangladesh for the survival. Although Bangladesh is neither a party of 1951 refugee convention nor has been given the refugee status to these intruders, currently the country is overloaded with nearly 1 million Rohingya people. Eventually the situation is being aggravated and the crisis has been beyond explanation since the last couple of months. Internationally the issue is being neglected because the country's diplomacy is not capable of meeting its demand while super powers are not interested due to their own interests. Although the country is providing shelters from humanitarian perspective, the fact is really devastating for Bangladesh from all perspectives. The prevailing tension between value and fact leads to a basic question that for how long the country will experience such an unexpected situation? It is high time for the government, considering the internal and external challenges, to formulate and implement a comprehensive refugee policy for substantive and sustainable solution to the Rohingya crisis. The study attempts to explore the realities and emphasize on formulating a well-designed and articulated refugee policy. Qualitative Meta Synthesis method has been applied to conduct the study. The study reveals that a comprehensive refugee policy is the crying need for substantive and sustainable solution to the Rohingya crisis that will articulate the intruders' status, and national and international mechanisms for the settlement of the crisis.

Keywords: Rohingya Crisis, Intruder, Refugee Policy, Diplomacy, Substantive, Sustainable.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.5

SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND ATTITUDE

1. Power Struggle in Bargaining Encounters

Md. Muntashir Raquib

Language and society is interrelated and thus, language is considered as the reflector of a society where each and every smallest linguistic encounter represents relationship of a number of socio-political aspects. As haggling encounters between daily travelers and drivers in Dhaka is a routine affair, this interplay mirrors power relationships and socio pragmatic features of Bangladeshi society. To analyze, 18 haggling conversations of the drivers (rickshaw and CNG auto rickshaw) and commuters to fix a common fare in the transportation sector were recorded and subsequently studied to expose the power variables of bargaining which reveals the class struggle between the middle class and the working class where the commuters monopolize the drivers because of their social and economic position. The data also disclose that the drivers are forced to demand for excessive fare because of the price hike of day to day essential goods. The paper focuses on social groups, pragmatics of the unequal relationships of social classes and identity politics in language.

Keywords: Society, Haggling encounters, Identity politics, Class struggle, Power relationship.

2. Study of the Socio-economic Status of the People of Kuakata Area, Bangladesh

Md. Shakhwat Hossain

The purpose of this study is to identify the socio-economic conditions of the people of Kuakata; one of the tourist's favorite destinations of Bangladesh. Data were collected through a primary survey by using a structured questionnaire which related to the socio-economic perspective of the target area. Findings show that the people of Kuakata area mostly dependent on the fishing profession. Some another mentionable occupation is farming, grocery, dry fish business and some persons engaged with tourism business etc. Poverty and Illiteracy here highly; literacy rate is low because of low income of the people. For the sake of earning money before maturity; the children engage in different kinds of profession. Now a day's, the technological impact is huge in here; most of the people are using a cell phone, some are using the internet which makes their life easier than earlier. On the other hand, several types of natural calamity hit the area, such as Flood, Tornado, Salty waves etc are very common in this land. This paper aims to analyze the guidelines for the Government and NGO's on the sustainable development framework through enhancing the tourism business of this area.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Livelihood, Tourism.

3. What Determines One to Own a House? Evidence from Bangladesh

Md. Rafiqul Islam

Housing is one of the most important basic needs of human. This can be achieved from mainly two ways. They are to own a house or to rent there from. Beside these, there exists several options but they are miniscule in compare to these two. The financial crisis of 2008 shows us the necessity of this fact in another extent. It proves that the determinants of whether owning a house or not is important not only for Real State business but also important for avoiding financial crisis. Everyone has a common tendency to own a house but the problem lies with affordability. Rather it may not be true that only affordability can be only a reason liable for owning or not. This paper aims to determine the effect of the determinants for whether owning a house or not owning a house. Census data of 2011 available at IPUMS would be used to run a regression. This regression is cross-sectional in nature and logit-probit by modelling. To see the effect a regression would be run by considering the ownership as a dummy one and also regarded as Dependent variable. And if it is zero, it would mean that he or she does not own the house where he or she is living. And if it is one, it would mean that he or she owns the house where he or she is living. Others variable have an impact over those would be considered independent variable. The main purpose is to know what determines house owning decision. This sort of knowledge would help to make production and price decision so that the maximum welfare of mass people can be achieved as well as an optimal pricing and production can be done by the real estate businesses.

Keywords: Housing, Affordability, Financial crisis, Real State business.

4. Divorce: A Common Phenomena for the Muslims Perspective Bangladesh.

Abdur Rahman (Zibol)

Divorce is the formal termination of marital bond. The widespread complaints to each other during the marital life lead a fair conjugation and ends up in divorce in general. The Arabic term for divorce is Talaq which is the most hatred legally permitted work in the domain of Islamic Shariah Law. The divorce rate among the Muslims in Bangladesh increased dramatically since 2000. It has become a common phenomena for the Muslims and its present trends are gradually higher up than the past. Interpersonal reasons of divorce include domestic violence, no confidence to each other, frequent conflict, lack of morality, infidelity, perceived illicit relationship problems, weak commitment to marriage and low levels of love as well as trust between spouses. Increasing risk factors can lead to divorce through two paths i.e. (i) a high level of conflict and unhappiness and (ii) a low level of commitment to each other. Idea of global life-styles defeating the obligations as ordained in the Muslim Shariah Law in respect of family life. This research continued to show that increasing number of children with divorced parents score lower on a variety of emotional, behavioral, health, social and academic outcomes. Adults with divorced parents obtain less education, have lower levels of psychological well-being, report more problems with their own marriages and they are less close to their parents and are at greater risk of their own divorce. Moreover, divorced individuals show signs of depression and anxiety, more health problems, more substance abuse and a greater risk of overall mortality. Some remedial process can play vital role in reducing the divorce by education classes for the couple/parents and to introducing Mediation before divorce by the family member or court and make effective law to administer pre-divorce and post divorce mechanisms respectively for the well-being of the couples, divorcee, children and to the society at large. So, there is an urgent need to reform the present procedure and structure of divorce mechanisms in Bangladesh. This paper endeavors to recognize these reasons for divorce, effects in life and society as well as suggests the way out by taking remedial measures.

Keywords: Marriage, Divorce, Islamic Shariah Law, Mediation and Reforms.

PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 4.6

ENERGY, ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Blue Economy of Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development

**Md. Khairul Islam
Zobayer Ahmed**

The blue economy refers to the economic activity based on maritime resources. The paper aims to explore the current scenario of marine resources of Bangladesh. Using secondary data, the study reveals that Bangladesh can accelerate its economic growth through sustainable use of the marine resources. Bangladesh has 710 km long coastline with 200 Nautical Miles of exclusive economic zone in the Bay of Bengal. Marine fisheries contribute 19.4% of total fish production of the country. Besides, western coastline of Cox's Bazaar is the longest sea beach in the world that is visited by on an average, 81% of the international tourists arrive in Bangladesh. However, due to lack of institutional capacity and socio-cultural context, the sustainability of the marine resources is now facing critical hazards. Apart from studying the present status of marine resources, the paper proposed some way forwards based on existing opportunities and challenges for promoting sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Bay of Bengal, Marine Resource, Sustainable Development.

2. Solar Electricity for the Rural Poor: Evidences from Coastal Region of Bangladesh

Tahsina Khan

Dr. Shamsunnahar Khanam

This paper explores solar electrification programs in the coastal zones of Bangladesh to promote sustainable rural development. The concept of the study is an emerging phenomenon in the country that needs to be addressed in the current debates and discourse of development interventions. From the context of prevailing energy crisis in the remote rural communities, which necessitates the utilization of renewable energy, this paper encapsulates the development implications derived from the dissemination of solar home system in Hatiya – a coastal zone at North-East of Bangladesh . Rural electrification is an essential concern for making the development process inclusive and sustainable. In this regard, the renewable energy projects initiated by the Government are helping the private sector, non-government organizations, and micro-finance institutions expand the solar electrification programs to the underprivileged populations, both in terms of sustainability and commercial viability. By key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field observations, the paper manifests the socio-economic and environmental welfare derived from the rising adoption of solar home system in rural Bangladesh. To inform this proposition, this study additionally consolidates the rural electrification initiatives of Grameen Shakti and Rural Services Foundation in Hatiya for gathering relevant insight for the study. The lessons derived from assessing the solar electrification ventures, reveal that with vigilant forward planning, renewable energy can provide far-reaching economic, environmental, and social benefits to people living in remote rural areas. As multidisciplinary concerns are imperative in achieving sustainability, this paper attempts to identify the stakeholders in the domain of solar electrification in the country and suggests a framework on multilateral collaboration comprising of policy makers, investors, practitioners, beneficiaries and scholars worldwide. In doing so, the study aims to shed light on the national vision of universal access to electricity by 2020.

Keywords: Rural electrification, Solar home system, Rural households, Sustainable development.

3. Humanitarian Law and the Protection Environment during Warfare: Challenges and Limitations

Dr. Masuda Kamal
Md. Jahidul Islam

International warfare in modern times results tremendous suffering for human being from mass killing of civilians to the exodus of millions of refugees. There are international legal instruments to save civilians, wounded soldiers and prisoners of war. But, the destruction of environment is a common phenomenon during modern war, which is overlooked by the policy makers. Therefore, this study is intended to demonstrate the body of international laws regarding the protection of environment during war. International Environmental Law is applicable in peace time. But, only International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is applicable during armed conflict. For that reason this article primarily discusses the conceptual framework of environmental protection and historical development of the environmental protection during war. Furthermore, the general, direct and indirect aspect of International Humanitarian Law regarding the protection of environment during war has been discussed. In addition, different international legal instruments including United Nations Resolutions have been evaluated. Finally, the paper concentrates on the limitations and challenges of International Humanitarian Law considering environmental protection during war, and this paper recommends that more practical policies and international instrument need to be formulated based on the real calculation of damages of environment during conflicts and warfare over last few decades.

Keywords: Protection of Environment, Armed Conflict, International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

4. The Relationship in Between GDP Growth and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission: A Cross Sectional Analysis to Advocate Sustainable Development

**Maleha Murtaz
Md. Shariful Haque**

Sustainable Development is, now, a prime issue which includes economic development, social development, and environmental protection to furnish the due benefits to the current generations considering the rights of future generations. It is a pressing challenge to the world community especially for developing countries in the 21st century. United Nations has already taken charge of seventeen development goals with a view to securing a sustainable world for future generations. Developing countries are the prime concerns of many international communities in compliance to the goals. The stigma of contributing to the high pollution in order to get vibrant economy is needed to be understood and to be reviewed by the corporations. Previously, various studies were taken place to look into the controversy between growth and environment conjunction, but a little number of likewise studies has been found yet which explain cross sectional relations with taking developing countries into account using more than one pollutant. The main purpose of this study is to find, analyze and discuss the ways out to resolve the evolving disputes of the relationship in between GDP growth and Greenhouse Gas (GHGs) emission where two representing countries viz., Bangladesh and India have been selected purposively for cross-sectional investigation of the validity of Environmental Kuznets Curve using secondary data of forty three years from World Bank Development Indicators, 2017. The SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science) is used for statistical analysis and prediction which is also capable of analyzing a large amount of data by tables and graphs. The results exhibit that Environmental Kuznets Curve is not true for Green House Gas emission for both Bangladesh and India. In fact, the scenario is quite different which says whatever the level of growth is, GHGs emission will occur anyway.

Keywords: GDP Growth, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission, Sustainable Development, Environmental protection.

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