

**‘ANIMAL REARING AS A LEGAL RIGHT: A SOCIO-LEGAL
ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGLADESH’**

BY

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Letter of Transmittal

To

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Subject: Prayer for Submission of Dissertation

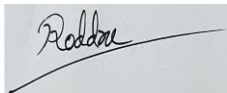
Dear Sir,

hope you liked this message. My name is Munshi Md. Mazharul Haque, and I am a Master's degree student at Daffodil International University. I am writing to submit my research proposal titled "**Animal Rearing as a Legal Right: A Socio-Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Bangladesh**" for your review and consideration. I believe this research is closely aligned with your expertise.

Therefore, I sincerely hope and pray that you will find this study paper useful for your assessment.

Lastly, I want to know if you have any insightful recommendations regarding this. I'm always accessible if you need any additional clarity on this document.

Sincerely yours,



Munshi Md Mazharul Haque

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Letter of Approval

This certifies that the work has been completed. Munshi Md Mazharul Haque, ID: 251-38-008, Department of Law, Daffodil International University, completed the actual work " **Animal Rearing as a Legal Right: A Socio-Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Bangladesh** " under my supervision as a partial fulfillment of the research project for



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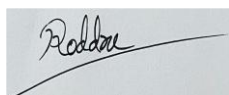
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Declaration

I officially certify that my thesis, " **Animal Rearing as a Legal Right: A Socio-Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Bangladesh**" partially satisfies the requirements needed to be awarded a master's degree in law from Daffodil International University's Department of Law.

I further affirm that the research described in this thesis is unique and has never before been submitted, in whole or in part, to another university for consideration for a degree, certificate, or academic distinction. No copyright is violated by the content I've shared.



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Certification

This certifies that Munshi Md Mazharul Haque has written a thesis titled “**Animal Rearing as a Legal Right: A Socio-Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Bangladesh.**” It is ready to partially satisfy the requirements for the Master of Laws degree from the Department of Law, Daffodil International University. Under my direction, the research was conducted as part of a legitimate project that was completed successfully.



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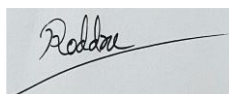
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Acknowledgment

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Finally, I express thanks to my classmates and well-wisher.



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DEDICATION
Dedicated to My Parents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	ii
LETTER OF APPROVAL	iii
DECLARATION	iv
CERTIFICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ABSTRACT	xii

CHAPTERS	Page No.
-----------------	-----------------

CHAPTER ONE	1-5
Introduction	
1.1 Background of the Study:	1
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem	2
1.3 Research Aims and Objectives	2-3
1.4 Research Questions	3-4

1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.6 Structure of the Dissertation	4-5
CHAPTER TWO	6-9
Literature Review	
2.1 Evolution of Animal Rights and Welfare in Law	6
2.2 Comparative Perspectives: Global Approaches to Animal Rearing	7-8
2.3 Existing Legal and Constitutional Framework in Bangladesh	8-9
2.4 Social, Economic, and Cultural Dimensions of Animal Rearing	9
2.5 Gaps in Current Research	9
CHAPTER THREE	10-12
Theoretical Framework	
3.1 Human Rights and Animal Welfare Nexus	10
3.2 Socio-Legal Theories on Rights and Duties	10-11
3.3 Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development Perspectives	11
3.4 Religious and Ethical Considerations in Animal Rearing	11-12
CHAPTER FOUR	13-16
Methodology	
4.1 Research Design and Approach	13
4.2 Doctrinal vs. Empirical Methods	14

4.3 Data Collection (Case law, statutes, interviews, surveys)	15
4.4 Limitations and Ethical Considerations	16
CHAPTER FIVE	17-20
Animal Rearing in Bangladesh – Legal and Social Dimensions	
5.1 Constitutional Safeguards and Policy Framework	17
5.2 Statutory Provisions (e.g., Cruelty to Animals Act, Livestock Development Policies)	18
5.3 Judicial Interpretations and Enforcement Gaps	19
5.4 Rural vs. Urban Practices and Challenges	19-20
CHAPTER SIX	
Comparative Perspectives	21-22
6.1 Case Studies from India, UK, and International Standards	21
6.2 FAO, WHO, and OIE Guidelines on Animal Rearing and Health	21
6.3 Lessons for Bangladesh from International Good Practices	22
CHAPTER SEVEN	22-23
Findings and Analysis	
7.1 Linking Animal Rearing with Human Livelihoods and Rights	22
7.2 Policy Gaps and Enforcement Failures	22
7.3 Stakeholder Perspectives (farmers, policymakers, NGOs)	22-23
CHAPTER EIGHT	
Conclusion and Recommendations	
8.1 Summary of Key Findings	25

8.2 Policy Reform Suggestions for Bangladesh	25
8.3 Future Research Areas	25-26
8.4 Final Reflections	26
REFERENCE	27-28-29

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 4.1: The official framework for “Animal Rearing in Bangladesh	16
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ABSTRACT

This study shows us the socio legal view of animal rearing in Bangladesh, analyzing existing laws, norms and policies also it considers the social practices. It evaluates the effectiveness and importance of animal welfare and rearing law in Bangladesh. The research identifies enforcement, gap, low loops and socio economics challenges which affecting in animal rearing. Practicing by international best practices, the study recommends policy reform, education, economic point of view and industrial revolution in urban. After that all consideration we can make a best animal rearing law in Bangladesh.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study:

Animal rearing and livestock farming has been a very important and integral part for Bangladesh socio-economic factors for the century. This factor contributes to the social economy, rural economy, employment and household importance. The household supplies the essential product like milk, egg and other nutrition products. In now-a-days animal rearing is very important to support rural families. According to government organization and various surveys, we can see that this sector contributes marginally to development in a country's GDP alongside its help to support rural unstable families and empowerment of women. Traditionally, rearing is maintained on a small scale by the rural peoples and using very local methods. If this sector can meet with modern technology, urbanization it can make a notable change in socio economic zone. However, the modernization and urbanization for humans and animals are significant changes. While animal husbandry remains to livelihood stock the legal and ethical options are very important for the animal's development. The idea that individuals have a legal right to rear animals intersects with property rights, environmental law, and animal welfare regulations. It raises many important questions like human interests, public health, and the morals of all to ensure the ethical treatment towards animals. In Bangladesh, legal frameworks such as the Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Penal Code of 1860, and constitutional law indirectly recognize the importance of protecting animals from cruelty. the animal rearing explicit acknowledgement as a legal right is still evolving. Social attitude, religious value and economic necessities are very important for further shaping how to use this rule practice and maintaining. The socio legal analysis is important to understand not only the existing law but also the social dimension that influences animal rearing in Bangladesh. This study explores animal rearing as a legal right through both legal and social view. It aims to identify the gaps in current law, examine their and analyze how social practices, norms, and values interact with legal frameworks in shaping the status of animal rearing in the country.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Although the important role of animal rearing in Bangladesh's socio-economic and cultural environment, the legal recognition of this practice as a right remains uncertain and uncovered. Although several laws, such as the Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Penal Code 1860, and relevant municipal by-laws, address issues of animal protection and welfare, they main focus on rove cruelty rather than aiming the legal right of individuals to rear animals. This gap creates irregularity in defining the value and scope of animal rearing and as a lawful activity within the framework of human rights and environmental protection. In many rural and pre-urban are dispute continuously arise animal rearing due to some issues like health concern, land conflict, neighborhood issues. In absence of legal activity these issues often remain or are addressed inconsistent with administration activity. However, while the Constitution of Bangladesh ensures the right to livelihood and property, it does not recognize animal rearing as a component of these rights. Social and religious sentiment also make an impact on animal rearing. Practices such as cattle rearing, poultry farming, and domestic pet keeping are often makes by cultural norms, economic necessity, and ethical considerations. However, the exploration between these social dimensions and legal framework had not been adequately studied. Therefore, the central problem of this research lies in the lack of a clear legal framework and socio-legal understanding regarding animal rearing as a right in Bangladesh. The study seeks to investigate whether animal rearing can be implemented as a legal right. How existing laws support or restrict it. Also we need to know what social and legal rules will be reform and restrict to main human sociology and animal welfare properly.

1.3 Research Aims and Objectives:

Aims: The primary aim of this research is to evaluate as a legal law through a socio legal framework, through the special reference to the legal framework and social

context of Bangladesh. The study seeks to determine whether animal rearing is implemented as a fundamental and derivative legal right and to extend existing law and social norms to hinder realization.

Specific Objectives: To achieve this aim, the research will pursue the following specific objectives, need to analyze historical and socio-economic importance of animal rearing in Bangladesh. To examine the existing legal provisions, including the Constitution, the Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Penal Code 1860, and other relevant laws, that relate to animal rearing and welfare. To explore the social perception, cultural norms and practices and ethical dimensions, what can influence animal rearing in Bangladesh. To identify the gaps and conflicts within current legal and institutional frameworks concerning the right to rear animals. To evaluate comparative law perspective from other judicial sources regarding the recognition of animal rearing as a legal or human legal right. Provide policy recommendations for improving the legal rights and regulation of animal rearing practices in Bangladesh.

1.4 Research Questions

This research raises many questions about this rearing field. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of this study, the following research questions have been formulated: What is animal rearing and social significance in the context of Bangladesh. This rearing is very important for animal rights and social norms. This research explores in many ways in this field, to extend the existing legal framework in Bangladesh recognized to protect the right of animal rearing. The progression of this study has many questions. Such as, constitutional, statutory, and local laws interact in governing animal rearing practices; this is a more important part of this study. To develop this study, we need to know the social culture and ethical factors that influence perception of practice in animal rearing in Bangladesh. Another question will arrive that we can't ignore that term which is the conflict of the legal system addressing the legal rearing system and another part is individual and total engagement of animal rearing. This could be another good question which is the comparison of international and Bangladeshi law and how to implement it in the Bangladeshi community and culture. Legal and policy reforms can be proposed to ensure a balanced and humane approach toward recognizing animal rearing as a legal

right is the most important part of this study. After finishing the whole research, we can expect the answer of these questions. That will help the implication of the legal framework of animal rearing in the socio-cultural system in Bangladesh.

1.5 Significance of the Study:

This study is important because it's aim to understand animal rearing as a legal right in Bangladesh by discovered the gap between legal, society, and the law. Animal breeding has long been a vital role of the rural economy and social life of the country, but it has not included much legal as a right. This study offers a right framework for investigating how social realities and legal rules involve to influence the protection and practice of animal rearing. This study contributes to the growing field on animal law and human rights from a legal occasion by investigating whether raising animals can be viewed as an extension of the constitutional right to property, livelihood, and food security. It also evaluates how existing laws, like the Animal Welfare Act of 2019, protect or this right, providing useful data to practitioners, and legal scholars. From a socioeconomic perspective, the report highlights how millions of Bangladeshis depend on poultry as a source of food and income. Cindering animal pet ownership as a right could ensure social justice, promote sustainable livelihoods, and rural development initiatives for legal communities that rely on it.

This study shows the need for a well-processed policy that, from a policy perspective, respects the law of both humans and animals. Looking at global legal rules and making changes for improvements in rearing feels, the study can say the development of, sustainable, and humane animal rearing laws in Bangladesh. After all things, this study is important because it aims to educate humans on their animals, direct the development of policies, and increase awareness of the socio-legal significance of animal maintenance as a crucial component of human life and rights.

1.6 Structure of the Dissertation:

Review the research topic, goals, objectives, questions, and importance of the study. Reviewing literature and theoretical frameworks pertaining to socio-legal studies, animal welfare legislation, and animal rearing. Looking the research design, data gathering techniques, and analysis data methodologies that are part of the research

methodology. Explains the results and analysis, looking into the legal facets of animal petting methods and the importance of Bangladesh's current legal. Summarizes the main exploration, makes conclusions, and makes suggestions for future research, policy, and legal reform in order to make up the study.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Evolution of Animal Rights and Welfare in Law:

The evaluation of animal rights welfare legal framework that reflects the main human understand the animal as a vital began and deserve more moral consideration and legal rights. Traditionally the animal are the no words and resource for the human being. Legal framework focused on ownership, productivity, and utility with a little responsibility that animals are suffering or welfare. Another thought, human reform, and international advocacy have collectively transformed this perspective, leading to the Specific recognition of animal welfare as an integral part of social justice and legal development. Europe countries witnessed the legal efforts to prevent cruelty to legal rule of its kind, stopped unnecessary cruelty towards certain domesticated animals. The maintain of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1824 further called the animal welfare movement, the beginning of organized advocacy for humane treatment. These early laws were primarily welfare-oriented, aiming to reduce suffering rather than to recognize animals as right-bearing entities. In 20th century becomes more handy approach to animal welfare through international and national legalization. The development of the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare upheld by the World Organization for Animal Health and supported by FAO and UNEP, established a global moral framework recognizing animals as sentient beings. In the present century, animal rights and welfare are extended. Countries such as Germany and Switzerland constitutionally recognized animal protection, while several others enacted specialized Animal Welfare Acts. This legal development explains the legal, environmental, and legal aspects of animal protection, signifying a paradigm shift from anthropocentric to eccentric and sentience-based approaches.

In the context of Bangladesh animal rearing is very much important social culture and economic perspective. However, the legal framework of animal rearing still in the primary process. Existing laws, such as the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920, require modernization to align with contemporary international standards. The ongoing process of animal rearing is the role model Bangladesh for implement and its help to strength the animal welfare. It also helps the legal mechanism, also an industrial mechanism in animal rearing.

2.2 Comparative Perspectives: Global Approaches to Animal Rearing:

Animal rearing term are use all over the world by the consideration of socio-economic balance, cultural situation and ethical consideration. In general, the global practice of animal rearing is maintained by the consideration of pure economic activity that integrate resource and public health and market value. There are similarities and differences between the legal systems of various jurisdictions when it comes to governing animal husbandry and welfare requirements. In development country like Bangladesh the animal legalization that balance productivity with welfare principle. The EU Animal Welfare Strategy and Directive set minimum standards for housing, feeding, breeding, and transportation. Moreover, the EU's "Farm to Fork Strategy" links animal welfare with sustainable agriculture and food security, promoting traceability and ethical sourcing across supply chains. The Animal Welfare Act (1966) is the main law governing animal rearing in the United States. State and federal statutes, like the Humane Slaughter Act and the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, are also in place. Despite the emphasis on welfare throughout transportation, lodging, and slaughter, these laws are nevertheless difficult to police, especially in intensive farming systems. A trend towards consumer-driven reform is shown in recent developments, such as California's Proposition 12 (2018), which shows increased public desire for ethical animal rearing. The strategy differs greatly among Asian nations. The obligation to protect animals is recognized by constitutional or legislative laws in countries such as Sri Lanka and India. Animal welfare is interpreted as a component of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution in India by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960) and associated jurisprudence. A lot of developing nations, like Bangladesh, continue to use specific colonial laws like the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1920, which don't have any particular welfare clauses or enforcement measures that are appropriate for particular methods of animal husbandry. In Islamic countries, including Bangladesh, animal rearing also participates a religious and moral dimension rooted in Islamic Shariah, which explained compassion and responsible manner to Khalifa toward all living beings. This ethical foundation can serve as a culturally resonant basis for developing modern welfare-oriented animal rearing policies. Overall, the global rearing of the animal is referring the growing conversion of the integrating welfare, sustainability and ethics. Bangladesh can draw important lessons from these

international models to develop a balanced legal framework that supports both rural livelihoods and animal well-being, aligning national practices with global welfare standards.

2.3 Existing Legal and Constitutional Framework in Bangladesh:

The legal and constitutional framework governing animal rearing and welfare in Bangladesh is rooted in colonial-era legislation. implemented by limited post-independence policy initiatives. Although the animal rearing plays a vital role in Bangladesh's economy and rural livelihood, the local structure in Bangladesh is underdeveloped and fragmented. There is a growing need to integrated animal welfare, public health, economic infrastructure and livelihood structure management with a legal framework. By using a furnished legal infrastructure that compare with international standards. Bangladesh's 1972 Constitution makes no mention of animal care as a constitutional right. A number of clauses have an indirect connection to animal welfare and protection. The State is required to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safe places the natural resources, biodiversity, forests, and wildlife, According to Article which was added by the Fifteenth document in 2011. This article offers a constitutional foundation for advancing animal welfare as a resource of ecological and environmental preservation, either the fact that animals are not specifically addressed. Similarly, which provide basic necessities and rural development, might be understood to include livestock practices as part of national development goals. The law controlling animal care is the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1920, which makes back to the British colonial era. Explained on stopping over cruelty, such as beating, overloading, or ignoring animals, rather than modern problems such intensive farming, transportation, testing, or commercial breeding. Sometimes the gentle and maximum penalties of the Act are not enough to violetear. Moreover, enforcement is poor due to a lack of institutional capacity, expertise, and specialized animal welfare authority. By following the different law, and the Animal disease indirectly assist animal welfare through livestock management, feed safety, and disease prevention. The Bangladesh Animal and Animal Products law, which also have import and export laws, does not address welfare issues. Lastly, Bangladesh's current laws announced the rearing and care of animals are not enough, remove rather than preventive, and fall short of international standards. To refers modern welfare concerns, guarantee effectiveness

to constitutional duties, and encourage moral and sustainable livestock practices, laws pertaining to animals urgently need to be updated and modified.

2.4 Social, Economic, and Cultural Dimensions of Animal Rearing:

Animal rearing has a very important role in Bangladesh rural economy, social impact, food security and social life. It provides food, income, and employment to millions of smallholder farmers, especially women, contributing to household nutrition and poverty reduction. Goats, chickens, ducks, and cattle are among the valuable resources that enhance rural resilience and offer social security during emergencies. The sector's national economic contribution a huge agricultural resource contribution explained its economic importance to the nation's development. Having an animal signifies stability and status, and culturally, raising livestock is really included in religious and traditional customs. For instance, Eid-ul-Asha's animal sacrifice represents devotion, and massive sharing. Islamic teachings showing compassion and the humane treatment of animals, which strengthens regional responsibility. However, rapid commercialization and industrial livestock farming have led to environmental and welfare problems, often underestimated the morals of traditional rearing. However, rural and semi urban communities follow sustainable, ecologically balanced, and humane practices. To ensure animal welfare, sustainability, and fair benefits for rural populations—especially women and small farmers—Bangladesh policy and legal frameworks should acknowledge the sociocultural significance of animal rearing.

2.5 Gaps in Current Research:

Animal rearing in Bangladesh is largely explanation livelihood production and economic asset, while legal and welfare dimension remain under covered. There is limited undisciplined work connecting law and sociology and environmental studies. to access whether it is a social or legal right to raise animals. The effectiveness and challenges of implementing the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1920 are rarely evaluated in the studies that are currently available. Comparative study on world best practices and the connection of Islamic ethical principles with modern animal welfare laws is also lacking. These Boundaries highlight the need for evidence-based, policy-driven research to guide institutional and legal reforms.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Human Rights and Animal Welfare Nexus:

The bond between human rights and animal welfare is a new sector of socio and legal part that explained the link between human existence and treating animals softly Both systems have an ethical foundation based on compassion, justice, and respect for life. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizes the right to life, health, and a safe environment—conditions closely linked to the proper management and welfare of animals. Poor animal welfare practices can made automatic affect human well-being through public health, environmental problems, and food insecurity. Animal welfare is incompatible with human rights, but enlarge it from a legal and theoretical perspective. Human rights principles support the main values of moral progress, public peace, and environmental balance, all of which are classified when animals are protected from cruelty. This relationship is also reflected in the Sustainable development goals, especially those related to hunger, health, and living on earth. Bangladesh, introduces animal welfare into human rights that can promote ethical moral, protect public health, and improve rural livelihoods. Specified human did as part of broader animal development, consistent with both constitutional rules and international human rights standards, reinforces the ideal of a compassionate and sustainable society.

3.2 Socio-Legal Theories on Rights and Duties:

Rights are not reliable; they exist within a basic framework of obligations that maintain social rules and justice. Specialist law persons are argued that legal rights are only importance when balanced with moral and social duties. Similarly, Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering sees law as a tool for coordinating competing interests to achieve social good. In this sense, animal welfare is a moral extension of human responsibility. Even though they are not legally entitled to rights, humans still have a responsibility to protect and care for animals. This is supported by Jeremy Bentham's utilitarian philosophy, which emphasizes the avoidance of suffering as a

social good. This way is increasingly relevant in legal field, which refers animals as beings and entitled to be treated with kindness. Bangladesh, the socio legal situation of animal husbandry is same with legal and moral duties towards animals under religious and cultural values. Incorporating welfare duties within the legal framework will not only protect animals but also strengthen social ethics, justice and environmental sustainability, reflecting the role of law as a tool for collective human and ecological well-being.

3.3 Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development Perspectives:

The ideas of sustainable development and environmental justice provide a crucial function for recognize the moral and legal norms of animal agriculture. To ensure that all parts, human and animal, are treated same way, environmental justice places a strong route on the equal distribution of environmental benefits and responsibilities. Given that animal abuse and exploitation issues in ecological balance and dangerous biodiversity, animal welfare becomes a crucial aspect of environmental ethics in this context. According to the Brundtland Report sustainable development seeks to meet present needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs. By promoting resource efficiency, preserving soil fertility, and reducing environmental pollution, ethical livestock farming practices help achieve this goal. Unsustainable livestock farming threatens human health and the environment by causing deforestation, water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Connecting environmental justice thought into livestock law can ensure ecological motion and socio-economic sector in Bangladesh, where livestock farming is essential for rural communities. Legal and institutional frameworks for humane and sustainable livestock farming methods can be strengthened by aligning livestock management with the sustainable development goals particularly.

3.4 Religious and Ethical Considerations in Animal Rearing

Human feelings towards animals and the way they are treated are largely influenced by religious and ethical norms. Religious teachings that explain compassion, duty,

and humanity towards all living beings serve as the basis for animal husbandry in Bangladesh, where Islam is the dominant religion. The Quran and Hadith create a moral norm to protect the welfare of animals by promoting kindness and prohibiting unnecessary cruelty. The right of animals to adequate nutrition, rest, and humane killing is also supported by Islamic law, or *fiqh*, which considers the care of animals a moral and spiritual duty. In addition to Islam, other religions practiced in Bangladesh, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, advocate respect for human life and non-violence (*ahimsa*), which reinforces the moral basis for compassionate treatment. These shared ideals demonstrate an enduring moral consciousness that links animal welfare with human virtue. From an ethical perspective, utilitarianism and rights-based ethics argue that because sentient beings are capable of suffering, they should be given moral responsibility. A compassionate and sustainable society can be promoted by incorporating these philosophical and religious ideas into national legislation, which also increases public awareness, encourages ethical animal husbandry, and balances legal requirements with the nation's spiritual and cultural heritage.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Design and Approach:

The research contains a quality socio-legal research design to explore the relations between social environment and legal practices. This study explores both doctrinal and imperial method to gain a comprehensive understanding of the animal rearing topic. The doctrinal approach exposed the existing law, policies and how to apply the law in rearing process. The doctrinal method entails a comprehensive analysis of prevailing laws, regulations, and judicial rulings concerning animal welfare and livestock management. Key law documents like the Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Fish and Animal Feed Act 2010, and the Livestock Development Policy 2007 are looked at to learn about the rules, how they are enforced, and who is responsible for what in the institutions. This method helps figure out what the good and bad points of the current law system are when it comes to encouraging humane and environmentally friendly ways to raise animals. This study flows an analytical design aiming not only the current situation but also it thinks about the next situation and how we can implement all this law. It evaluates socio legal view and connect it to all the ethical cultural and all dimension in our social welfare. Overall, this study explores the holistic animal welfare in Bangladesh, evaluate the gap of legal theory and social practices and providing solid recommendation to reduce the gap of this social welfare and animal rearing system.

4.2 Doctrinal vs. Empirical Methods:

In this study, both Doctrinal and empirical method are very important for normalize the relationship between socio legal welfare and legal practices in animal rearing. This method applies for help to gain us to comprehensive understanding of animal rearing in Bangladesh. The doctrinal technique concentrates on the examination of legal laws, principles, and judicial interpretations. It entails the analysis of original materials, including the Bangladesh Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Penal Code 1860, and other pertinent statutes, as well as secondary sources such as journal articles, legal comments, and policy studies. This action enables the research to the valid legal framework, evaluate constitutional provisions, and execute judicial interpretations pertaining to animal rights and welfare. The doctrinal method says the extent of animal protection under national law and access its enrolment with international standards, including those established by the FAO and OIE. The empirical method, use the practical application of these principles and laws in reality. It uses effective methodologies such as interviews, focus groups, and field surveys with farmers, veterinarians, policymakers, and representatives from NGOs. This method tells us how much people know about it, what obstacles there are with making it happen, and how culture and society affect how people care for animals. By combining and expanded these two methods we can clearly reduces the gaps of law in book and law in field of animal rearing. In Doctrinal method revealed theoretical practices in existing law and constructed all law for animal rearing on the other hand Especial method are working for practical implemented in rearing filed. Together these two laws are providing a solution in animal rearing welfare in Bangladesh.

4.3 Data Collection:

The study shows us the various source of data collection strategy that combines the primary and secondary data, which is makes a huge role in animal rearing welfare in Bangladesh. This complex process ensures that the research captures both the legal framework and the social realities of its implementation Interviews and surveys with important parts, like farmers, livestock officers, veterinarians, lawmakers, and people from animal welfare groups, were used to gather primary data. Structured interviews enabled participants to express their opinions on animal parenting techniques, knowledge of animal welfare law, and difficulties in enforcement. Surveys were also utilized to collect numbers on how people in the area feel about animal management, how cultural elements affect it, and how economic aspects affect it. These tools helped to search for the differences between the laws that are already in place and how they are used in real life. We got secondary data from legal papers, case law, legislation, and policy reports. The Bangladesh Animal Welfare Act 2019, the Livestock Development Policy 2007, the fish feed and animal feed Act 2010, and other parts of the constitution were all important sources of law. Judicial precedents from Bangladesh and similar to constitutional, including India and the United Kingdom, were examined to comprehend the shifting interpretations of animal welfare rights. We also looked at reports from international groups like the FAO, WHO, and OIE to verify that the study followed global standards and best practices. This combination of doctrinal and empirical data collection guarantees that the issue is covered in full. It gives the research a factual basis for analysis, which lets it critically look at how Bangladesh's laws and institutions deal with animal care and suggest changes based on evidence.

4.4 Limitations and Ethical Considerations:

Every study has some limitation that influence its scope and depth. The animal rearing in Bangladesh has some methodological and practical limitation. First limitation is the unavailability of information in rearing animal, the erroneous and incomplete data will hamper the study result. especially in remote areas where there aren't many formal records. Study doesn't face a lot of fieldwork in all of Bangladesh's areas because of time and money limits. Some responses may come personal or cultural through, so influencing the accuracy of perceptions obtained through interviews and surveys. The fact that it was hard to get to records and policy documents made it complex to perform a via doctrinal study. The research deals with significant ethical phrase of confidentiality, voluntary involvement, and informed consent. Everyone who took part in the study knew what it was for, and their privacy was kept confidentially during the data gathering and reporting process. To avoid any harm, we consider sensitive topics such as how animals are treated and cultural practices with care and humanity. The research lifted the integrity and transparency while acknowledging its limitations, ensuring that the findings properly contribute to the greater discourse on animal welfare and legislation reform in Bangladesh.

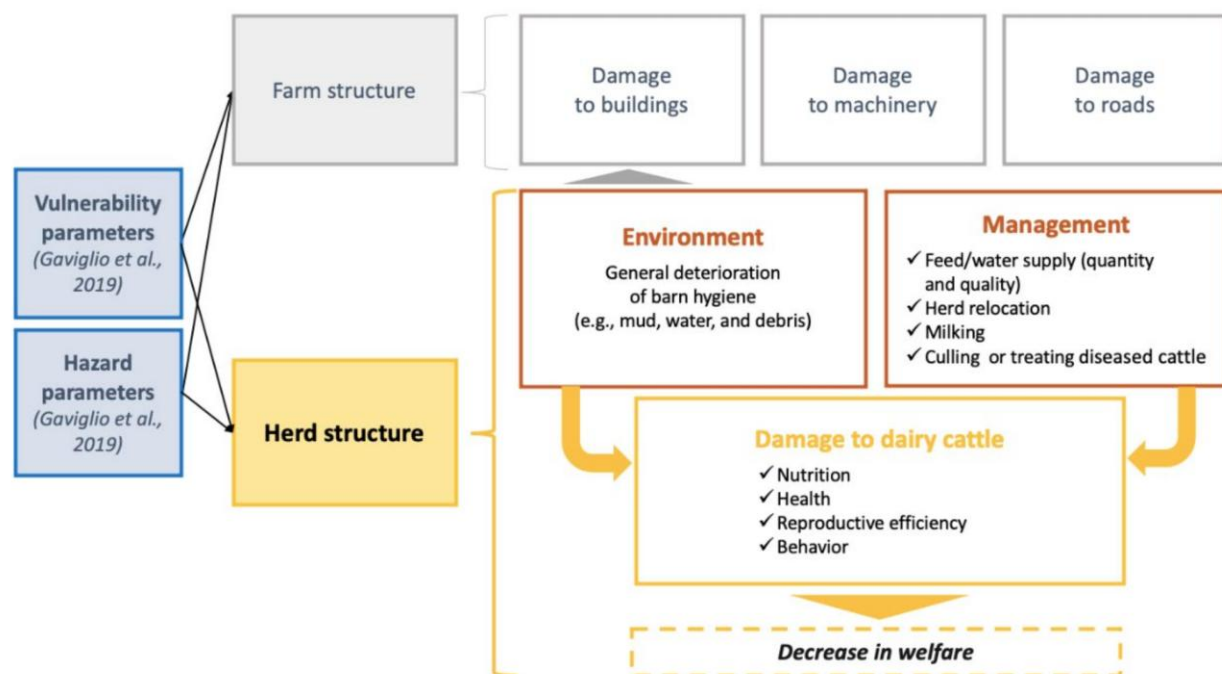


Figure 4.1: The official framework for "Animal Rearing in Bangladesh"

CHAPTER FIVE

LEGAL AND SOCIAL DIMENSION

5.1 Constitutional Safeguards and Policy Framework:

The constitution of Bangladesh provided the fundamental principle that guides the protection of animal welfare via the condition of commitment to the environment. Although the constitution directly mentions animals indirectly, it is exposed by the several provision lifestyle support, promoting comparison justice and structure. The constitution emphasizes the protection of entertainment, preservation of biodiversity and conservation of natural resources, all of which are very important for animal welfare. The main purpose of this article is to ensure human treatment towards animals and maintain ecological balance. On the other hand, another article of constitution emphasizes food security for all animals. It also explains the public health of humans which is very closely linked with animal welfare and livelihood management. In addition, the constitution mandates, the policy framework of Bangladesh rejects growing attention to animal welfare. According to policy of 2007 promotes the sustainable livestock practices, diseases control and animal health services. The animal welfare act 2019 further reinforces the legal obligation to prevent cruelty towards animals and ensure humane treatment. Complimentary policies such as the fisheries, agriculture stage, also explored scientific, ethical, and environmental sound method of animal rearing. Together, these constitutional and policy framework from a board foundation for animal rearing protection in Bangladesh. However, implementation remains limited due to weak enforcement mechanism, lack of awareness and more institutional coordination. By the development of remains boundaries to weak enforcement mechanism, lack of awareness and insufficient institutional coordination, inter agency coordination and legal reform is essential for achieving to reach the standard human socialization and animal rearing.

5.2 Statutory Provisions (e.g., Cruelty to Animals Act, Livestock Development Policies):

Bangladesh has developed several examples to regulate animal welfare, prevent cruelty and promotes sustainable livestock management. These laws collectively aim to balance economic development with ethical and humane treatment of animals. One of the most significant example legalizations is the animal welfare Act 2019, which replaced colonial-era provision of prevention of cruelty to animal act 1920. The 2019 act explored defines cruelty prohibits unnecessary suffering, and introduced penalties for neglects abuse, or mistreatment of animals. It also mandates the salesmen of animal welfare committees at national and local levels to oversee implementation and ensure compliance with welfare behavior. However, the livestock development Act 2007 emphasize scientific rearing, improved breeding and better animal healthcare services. It explored suitable livestock production by maintaining economic goals with animal welfare. And environmental concerns. The fish food and animal feed act 2020 feed production, preventing poisoning and diseases among livestock. Other supporting laws, likes Bangladesh penal code (sec 428-429), criminalize acts of cruelty leading to injury or death of animals, hurter more, the Bangladesh Veterinary Council Act 2019 ensure professional standards for veterinary practice. Contributing indirectly to animal health and welfare. Together, these statues make perfect framework for legal addressing various aspects of animal protection from prevention of cruelty to promotion of human and ethical rearing practices. However, enforcement remains a significant challenge due to limited institutional capacity inadequate public awareness oat weak monitoring mechanism. Strengthening coordination among agency and ensuring community practicing are crucial to realizing this function of animal rearing.

5.3 Judicial Interpretations and Enforcement Gaps:

Judicial embracement plays a crucial role in shaping the understanding and application animal welfare law in Bangladesh. However, the court has occasionally indicate issue to cruelty to animal legal activism in the field remains limited comparison to human rights and environmental laws. Although the court has demonstrative a growing willingness to uphold ethical treatment and recognize the intensive value of animal rearing within the border context of constitutional and environmental rights. In several landmarks case the Court of Bangladesh has extended the need for compassionate treatment of animal rearing and proper enforcement of welfare law. Judicial directives have been to cruelty in transportation, slaughter and animal use in public entertainment these decisions, through progressive often remaining symbolic for animal rearing system. The absence of a clear constitutional recognition of animal rights future limits judicial activism., where court have expanded animal rights. Bangladesh law still interprets animal welfare primarily through administrative or environmental lances. Enforcement gape also persists due to incomplete institutional capacity, insufficient funding, and lack of communication between local authorities, polices and veterinary services. rurales areas in particular face challenges in monitoring and reporting violations public awareness and legal literacy rewarding animal welfare laws remain low, weakening accountability mechanism. To address these issues challenges stronger judicial overstrength, training for enforcement agencies and the establishment of dedicate animal welfare courts or tribunals are recommended. Such as measures would ensure consistent interpretation, effective enforcement and realization of human point of view of standard animal rearing all over the world.

5.4 Rural vs. Urban Practices and Challenges:

Animal rearing practicing in Bangladesh vary significantly between rural and urban areas, shaped by differences, in socio economic conditions, cultural traditions, and

access to access to resources. Understanding these variations is essential to address welfare concerns and implementation. Effective policies measures. In rural, animal rearing is very normal. Substances based, with livestock serving as a vital role of income, nutrition's, and agricultural support. Farmers often defenses on traditional methods lacking access to modern veterinary services, quality feed and proper housing for animals. Awareness of animal welfare law is limited, and practiced such as overworking, insufficient shelter and not enough nutrition's are common for due to poverty and lack of knowledge. On the other hand, many rural communities have a strong bond with their animal, they treated this animal as a family part. Other part of the society in the urban. They are amore medialized and concern about economic approach to animal rearing. Particular in poultry, dairy and other industries. While urban fans may have better access to veterinary care about technology, they often face ethical and environmental concerns, including overcrowding population and cruelty in transport. The rise of factory farming poses serious challenges to ensuring humane treatment and maintain ecological balance. Enforcement of animal welfare regulations also differ sharply between rural and urban setting. Urban area benefits greater area monitoring by authorities and NGO funding. While rural region suffers from weak institutional presence. Bridging these gaps requires context sensitive strategies promoting education, technical support, and legal awareness i rural area and enforcing stricter compliance and ethical standards in urban farms. A sustainable approach can ensure and humane animal raring across Bangladesh.

CHAPTER SIX

COMPERATIVE PRESPECTIVE

6.1 Case Studies from India, UK, and International Standards:

Comparative exploration analysis of animal rearing welfare laws in India, the UK, and international standards provides sustainable things for Bangladesh. In India, the prevention of the Constitution recognizes an animal's right to live with importance. The Indian court has played a vital role in expanding animal welfare through progressive judgment and the establishment of the Animal Welfare Board of India. In United Kingdom, the Animal rearing Act sets high standards for human behavior towards animal and strictly maintain the standard against animal cruelty at the international level, organizations like the OIE, FAO, and WHO establish welfare and rearing guidelines, promoting humane and standard animal management.

6.2 FAO, WHO, and OIE Guidelines on Animal Rearing and Health:

FAO, WHO, and OIE guidelines on animal rearing and health: The Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the World Organization for Animal Health provide global frameworks to enlighten humane, safe, and sustainable animal rearing practices. The FAO explored animal health management, biodiversity, and welfare in livestock production to enhance food security and rural livelihood. The OIE sets international standards for animal welfare, disease prevention, and human embarkment. Guiding member countries in implementing best practices. This study makes easier and help the law organization to impose the law for betterment of animal welfare and set a benchmark for compare all the ethical and human strategy to a standard animal rearing

6.3 Lessons for Bangladesh from International Good Practices:

Bangladesh can draw important lessons from international models that expands animal welfare with sustainable development countries like UK and India demonstrate the value of stick enforcement, public awareness, and institutional accountability, adopting global standard set by the all organization can help Bangladesh improve live hood management, diseases control and human rearing method Introduced education, farmer training and veterinary capacity building is essential. Empowering policy implantation, promoting ethical farming and fostering collaboration among government, NGO's and communities will enable Bangladesh to align its animal welfare practices with international norms and ensure sustainable rural development.

CHAPTER SEVEN

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

7.1 Linking Animal Rearing with Human Livelihoods and Rights:

Animal rearing is closely attached in human livelihood, economic condition and food security it is most important specially in the rural area. Making it vital for poverty reduction and sustainable life. Protecting animals is also protecting human rights, as ethical treatment ensures food security, production, and environmental balance in public health. Constitutional and human principle is closely connected with human animal management. Neglect and cruelty in animal rearing can lead to diseases, loss of productivity, and leadership. Promoting friendly rearing practices thus supports both human dignity and sustainable development goals.

7.2 Policy Gaps and Enforcement Failures:

If having progressive laws like the Animal Welfare Act 2019 and the Development Policy 2007, Bangladesh faces major policy gaps and weak enforcement. Lack of coordination among government agencies, limited resources, and poor monitoring policies. Many local organizations lack the awareness and training to maintain animal welfare properly. The main barrier of a standard animal rearing is the corruption of stakeholder and lack of proper education. On the other hand, rural areas are being neglected, with little legal oversight or veterinary support. These issues of enforcement failure result in persistent cruelty, poor animal health, and unsustainable rearing practices. For this gap requires to be reduced if we want to make standard animal rearing practices.

7.3 Stakeholder Perspectives (farmers, policymakers, NGOs):

Different stakeholder has viewed a point of view to animal rearing and animal welfare perspective. Farmers are primarily focused on production and livelihood, and the also look economic perspective and animal welfare in limited resources and

awareness. Policymaker makes regulation, food security, and economic growth but often overlook enforcement and root realities. NGO's advocate for humane treatment, ethical rearing, and legal reformation, make bond between policy and practices through awareness camping and community organization. Meet up among these stakeholders is important to balance welfare, sustainability and economic needs. Empowering communication, capacity building, and participatory policymaking and promote more humane and effective animal rearing system in Bangladesh.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Summary of Key Findings:

The purpose of this study is the application of the animal rearing law in the Bangladesh. Unfortunately, this law is still weak for weak infrastructure and mechanism of the law. Rural areas depend on traditional rearing method with little regard for animal welfare, whereas urban farming faces issues of over populated and commercialization. Judicial intervention exists but lack sustained follow-up. Stakeholder such as farmers, policymaker, and NGO's hold diverse perspective, highlighted the need for stronger collaboration. Overall, the findings show that legal, institutional, and socio- culture reforms are crucial for ensuring humane, sustainable, able economically viable animal rearing practice in Bangladesh.

8.2 Policy Reform Suggestions for Bangladesh:

Bangladesh should focus on comprehensive policy reform to enhance the governance of animal rearing and animal welfare. Animal welfare Act 2019 must be applied by strict manner, clear institutional responsibilities, and accurate funding. Training programs for farmers and rural peoples should promote humane and sustainable rearing practices accurately. Collaboration between government, NGO's and international organizations such as FAO and OIE can help integrate global welfare standards. Public awareness campaign and inclusion of animal ethics in education are play a vital role in Bangladesh to changing attitudes. Finally, establishing specialized monitoring bodies and stronger penalties for cruelty will ensure accountability and long-term improvement in animal welfare standards.

8.3 Future Research Areas

Future research should focus on the field of animal rearing in Bangladesh and should applied in socio legal impact of welfare laws at both community and institutional levels. Studies cloud examine the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms, judicial practices, and local governance in promoting humane practices. Comparative research should be compared with other South Asian countries, which may help practically with policy lessons and culturally relevant solutions. Future study should be applied on farmer's awareness, economic challenges, and the role of technology in improving livestock management. On the other hand, interdisciplinary research connecting animal welfare with public health, environmental sustainability, and climate change adaptation would provide a broader understanding of ethical and sustainable animal rearing.

8.4 Final Reflections:

The study highlighted the connection between animal rearing, welfare, human livelihoods, and legal law In Bangladesh. Without having progressive laws, weak enforcement, limited awareness and socio- economic constrain is difficulty to effective implementation. The analysis underlines the importance of integrating humane treatment, sustainability and legal responsibility into animal rearing practices. Enforcement institutional capacity, community participation and policy coordinate can bridge the gap between law and practices. Adopting international standard and giving education on animal welfare will future ensure that the animal raring can last reform. Ultimately, a balances legal approach can advance both animal rearing and legal development.

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