

Constitutional Safeguard Minority Protection in Bangladesh



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Letter of Approval

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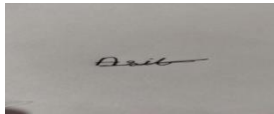
Subject: Constitutional safeguard minority protection in Bangladesh: A study on

Dear Sir,

It's a great pleasure for me to submit "constitutional safeguard minority protection in Bangladesh: A study on", when I made this research monograph paper, I tried to keep it standard, I hope that this research will satisfy your desire.

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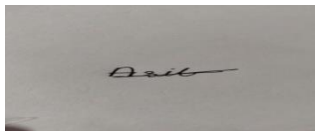


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I am grateful to my family members they always support to me for this work. And I also grateful to my friends and classmates of masters in legal research studies because they also help for my research paper.



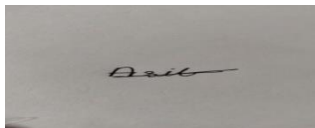
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STUDENT DECCLARATION

I do here by solemnly declare that the work presented in this paper has been carried out by myself and it's don't submitted in any university, college and others institution. I am Asif Ahmmed Bhuiyan my Id (201-38-366) declare that the thesis paper on constitutional safeguard minority protection in Bangladesh analysis is done my me.

DEDICATION

Firstly I am showing too much respect and gratitude to my ALLAH, I would express my honor and love to my parents for their sacrifice and to give chance me for higher education. They still guide me being a good person. I want to dedicate this research to my parents, who always care, love of my life, and I also thankful to them.

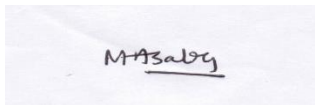


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CERTIFICATE OF SUPERVISION

This is to certify that the work entitled constitutional safeguard minority protection in Bangladesh original which is done by Asif Ahmmed Bhuiyan (ID: 201-38-366) Department of Law, and he fulfillment all kinds of requirements for the LL.M degree from Daffodil International University under my supervision.

This research monograph has carried out successfully under my supervision.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M. Asif" with a horizontal line underneath.

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List Of Abbreviation

CHT ---- Chittagong Hill Tracks

CSCE---- Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

ICCPR---- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

UN ----- United Nation

UNDP ----- United Nation Development Program

NGO -----Non Government Organization

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Abstract: Basically, most of the developing country people's lives under hardship life. Every people must need their basic things which are food, accommodation, health, security and education for their livelihood. They face very kinds of problems which are civil, political, social and economic problem. In The constitution of Bangladesh said that every person of the country are equal of their rights, here is no discrimination. In this country there also a disadvantages group of people which are the lingual minor people, religious minor people and others is sexual minorities. The constitution has given the rights of all these group minorities are neglected. If I mention that religious and ethnic minorities are suffered from offensive misery and threat faced last few years. The constitution has given the rights for all kinds of people in the country. The constitution of Bangladesh guaranteed to all the people is equal. However due to poverty, customary and cultural practices prevailing in the country there have not much opportunity offered to various group which lead them of being treated equally as the other of the society. In this country discrimination is regular incident for every person, Poor people is faced this problem very much. In order to expand their rights, the constitution of Bangladesh has provided a number of concession abandonment to protect them from their groups. When any person violates the rights of minors people in the society the person consider as the criminal in the eye of law. So, the minor right must to give them which they deserve from the society.

Keywords: Developing, Economical, constitution, Discrimination

Chapter One(1.1) Introductory

Introduction:

Minorities are one of the important parts of the society in every country. They have same rights like others peoples. In the constitution gives also the rights to their life spend peacefully in the society. They are not extra part of the society. They take important rules of the society. The most of the people get always all kinds of opportunities where minorities people are not getting equal rights, which is the violation of the constitution rules.

Democracy is law of the majority but the protection of minority which said by Albert Camis. The ascendancy of Bangladesh in 1971 was the triumph of the progressive people. After war of 1971 the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibor Rahman is a anti secular belief person he said always that every people are the equal of this country. A farmer or fisherman or any person who comes from the low class they will give the same priority of a rich family person or who comes from a first class family. Every person will same of theirs rights. The minor has also the rights to spend their life in the society. The incorporate the highly discrimination provision in the preamble and basic principles throughout the constitution reformation, enactment of discriminatory law and order for the minor group.

1972 made the constitution and there writes about the all people's rights, which is also called component right. Human Rights also give the rights of minorities' people. The rights for religious and ethnic are declared by the international organization for the minority's people. The convention on the Elimination A11 forms of the racial discrimination, the convention their rights of child the declaration on the right of person belonging to national Ethnic, religious. Groups of people such as women, children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Linguistic Minorities, Religious Minorities and Sexual Minorities.

In this branch I talked about:

- 1.2) Rationale of the study.
- 1.3) Research objective
- 1.4) Background
- 1.5) literature review
- 1.6) limitation of the study
- 1.7) Research time frame
- 1.8) Research methodology
- 1.9) Research question
- 1.10) study area
- 1.11) Data collection

***Rationale of the study (1.2):**

In this world everything is contemporary, there has minor and ethnic peoples in very country. Here also some country who are free from religious minority. Only few countries have no minor and ethnic people. Most of the country has the minor group they are some follows religious minor, linguistic minor, etc in minor and others the main purpose to protect the minor right in this present world. The trouble of the Asia country's can be attributed to uneven economic development, pre colonial and post colonial policies of the government as well as religious intolerance. The main purpose of this paper to identify the violation against the minorities. So this research is very important for minor groups who are always discriminate from the society.

Here given some main rationale below:

- 1) To secure minor rights.
- 2) To ensure their fundamental rights.
- 3) To protect their all kinds of rights which they deserve.

Research Objective (1.3):

The research paper give the first priority to all minor person who always neglected from the society, they have also the rights to live in the society others person, When we ignore a minor group from the others then it's the violation of the rights of society. We have no rights to neglect any person who live with us.

- 1) Save all minor from any kinds of violation.
- 2) To protect their cultural right which they get from the constitution.
- 3) To protect all the rights of a minor.
- 4) Give them a secure life.
- 5) Ensuring tolerance for others and due respect for human rights of the minorities

Background (1:4)

After war of 1971, a new Bangladesh was created after the victory. The constitution also written after the victory. In this constitution said that, the country is a secular country. where every can live by independently. They are freedom to to keep up their religious. Bangladesh is a historical reality, in 1971 it has curved out of political boundaries and what was east Pakistan after the civil war by the nationalist and of course a secular forces.

Every person is equal in the eye of law. There will be no discrimination in this country. Bangladesh is the country where every people enjoy their freedom in their

religious, their cultures and their etc. In the post liberation period also the pursuance of anti secular belief by the political leader, on this time the minor group also considered who comes from others religious. Bengali masses in the name of defending Islam and Islamic bond between the two provinces of Pakistan had already made the future which will be Islam basis of the state. In the Pakistan period most of the person discriminates who comes from different religion, they became torture by the Muslims leader of west Pakistan. After 1971 of 16 December that problem decrees day by day and minor group on this country peacefully. The first of Bengal took place 1905 under the British rule and resulted in the amalgamation of east Bengal separated by the Muslim dominated. This is the history of the Bengali Muslim who are the disaster for the minor group in this country. The Hindus people are neglected from the others of the society before the liberation war under the British ruler 1905.

Literature Review (1:5)

Basically, I followed a book to make my research paper which written by Dr, Kamollesh Kumar Wadu's book name "minority safeguards in India" and take help from internet and many others newspapers history books and others research paper. But my research paper is different from kamollesh wadu's books cause he wrote about the Indian minority but my research consist totally Bangladesh minority group. He has examined the problem in historical prespective and it was built his analysis on the basis of official and non official reports the committees conference and study group constituted before and after in the independence to investigation the problem.

My research paper is not same his books because:

1. The author Dr, komollesh Kumar fails to make a critical analysis of the functioning where I make this paper by critical analysis.
2. The author don't give us ant clear analysis on other group where I given the others groups in my research paper.

The author also don't provide any recommendation for proving the life style and the structure. He wrote the basic problem the safeguard for the minorities group but the books has not any exceptional lines which is the well for minor Groups.

Here the another writer books to make my research paper is John Daved, who's book name is The minor right revolution. In this book is the walk of civil rights of minor group, the disadvantages group of American began to make headway, Asian American and the disable person found the benefit of this laws of policies and by the early minority right revolution was well under underway. The writes has done great job in his books he wrote about the minority group during early 1970 when the right was underway.

Limitation of the Study (1.6)

The main limitation of the research is the limited time, where their shortage time to make this paper, and other limitation is to collect cases and data's is very difficult take from different places. As the shortage time of time it was very difficult to build up a well report for any person. Unavailability of data with regard to case in relation to the research issue may also be termed as another limitation.

Beside all those limitation I had try my best to complete a good research with university requirement.

Research Time Frame (1.7):

- 1) 1-15 days: collect primary data
- 2) 16-35 days: collect secondary data
- 3) 35-60 days: Make the research draft

After 69 days supervisor show and take this view.

Research Methodology (1.8):

Methodology to various method adopted by a researcher in conducting the research as well as the logic, reason or rationale behind them. It refers not only the research method followed but also the reason where there are selected a particular method. Research methodology is the special process or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information in this topic. In the research paper the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study overall validity and reliability. Analytical is to be followed. In analytical research, the researcher has use to fact or information already available and analyze them to make critical evolution of the material.

Both primary and secondary sources have been utilized while conducting this research. The sources include relevant statutory provision, case laws in different jurisdiction reviewing literature focused on protection of minority rights issues.

Research Question (1.9):

In the research paper the important part is to question make which given below:

- 1) Which problem basically face a minor?
- 2) What is the constitution said, about the minor protection in Bangladesh?
- 3) What stride government will take for the minor rights establish in the country?

Study Area (2.0):

My study area is Bangladesh.

Data Collection (2.1):

Data collection is the process of collecting information from all the relevant sources to find the answer to the research problem, test the hypothesis and evaluate the outcome. Basically, two kinds of two sources of data collection which is said primary data collection and another is secondary data collection.

Primary data:

The primary data is one of the important parts of the research, which data collect from the field directly then it's called primary data. It's collected from the field. As it is an anthropological research so it was essential for me to collect data from field. When anybody took data directly from the informant it is more undated, otherwise it always get chance to misinformation.

Secondary data:

Most of the data I collected my primary sources, I also collected from secondary sources which related to books of online article, journals, newspapers and internet, field survey and goggle these are ways to collect my secondary data.

Chapter Two: The concept of Minority

Minorities(2.1)

Minority is a group in society who are distinguished from and less dominant than the more numerous majorities. Minority is the important part in the society. They are not considered as an integral part of the society. They also have the same rights like other persons in the society. In this advanced world, minorities are relatively better than in developing countries and enjoying all kinds of rights equally with most of the people. In South Asia, they try to impose their values, religion, and languages on the minorities. Our country is also the same way they try to improve their bad condition. Minority people who are the group participate to the race, religion, and ethnicity or other characteristics are lesser in numbers than the main group of those classification.

In this chapter we will talk to:

1. Concept of minorities
2. Meaning of minorities
3. Classification of minorities

Classification of minorities are:

- 3.1. Classification from a quantitative viewpoint
- 3.2. Classification from the contiguity.
- 3.3. Classification viewpoint from the citizenship
- 3.4. Classification viewpoint of national characteristic of the state.
- 3.5. Normally the minorities include in category
- 3.6. Classification from the origin and situation
- 3.7. Classification circumstances within the state
- 3.8. Classification partial inclusion within the territorial jurisdiction of the state.

The Concept of Minorities (2.2):

In the democratic society societies it is based on the numerical ratio to the population as who in a particular term minority cannot practical purpose explained simply by interpreting the word in its literal sense. Generally minority as the oppose of majority. An ethnic religious or linguistic minority is any group of person which constitute less than half of the population in the entire territory of a state whose member share common characteristic of culture, religion, language or a combination of any these. A person can freely belong to an ethnic, religious or linguistic minority any requirement of citizenship, residence official recognitions or any other status. In the independent country, Minorities are not any apart from the society. They also take an important part of the society. The constitution also said that, all people are the same under the eye of law. They are also valuable for the state. They are a group but they have also all kinds of rights like others citizen. In every country of the world various kinds of minorities has in the country. A minority necessity presuppose stable characteristic which differ sharply from those of the rest of the population.

Classification on who is a member of minority:

Following the human rights committee, jurisprudence additional elements as to who is a member of minority can be summarized as follows:

1. Indigenous people may constitute linguistic ,religious or ethnic minorities in the state in which they find themselves both are not mutually exclusive nor undermine any applicable rights as the minority.
- 2.The territory to consider in determining whether or not a group is linguistic religious or ethnic minority is the entire territory of a state and not one of its political or territorial subunits
- 3.One of the main objectives criteria for determining whether a group is minority in a state is numerical one. A minority in the territory of a state means it is not the majority .objectively that means an ethnic, religious or linguistic group makes up less than half the population of a country.

Meaning of minorities (2.3):

Minority is culturally ethnically or racially distinct group that coexists with but is subordinate to a more dominant group. As the term is used in the social science the sub ordinance is the chief defining characteristic of a minority group. As such minority status does not necessarily correlate to population. In some cases none or more so called minority groups may have a population many times the size of the dominating group. During the period of the League of Nation the permanent court of international justice gave its interpretation regarding them minority it's advisory opinion. In this research paper, minorities means that some persons who are come from different religious, language or different tradition come in a society. They are the citizen of the country but they have belonged their personal life style, which are not same others and that's why they are consider as minorities.

With the birth of the united nation the concept of minority came to be covered by the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The UN concept and protection of minorities came to be incorporate in its covenant on civil and political rights .Article 27 said that , covenant is specifically concerned with the situation of persons belonging to the minorities exits ,person belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right in community with the other groups. On the basis of logical and literal interpretation of the Article the following certain positive right have been conferred on the number of the minority group:

- a) Enjoy their personal culture
- b) Profess and practice their own religion
- c) To use their own language.

Although frequently minorities remain concentrated in certain geographical areas they may also live largely dispersed among the majority of population. The prohibition of discrimination prevents measure which directly aims at placing minorities in an unfavorable position as compared with the remainder of the population. Within the modern nation state, however minorities are structurally and permanently put in jeopardy by forces of cultural assimilation. It is the threat which Art.27 seeks to combat.

Classification of minorities briefly (2.4):

3.1) Classification of a quantitative view point.

From the quantitative minorities can be some classification which is the number of individual in the minority as compared to the size of the predomination group or to that of the remainder of the population. Normally the term minority has ascertain numerical significance: it's usually refers to a smaller number and individual than the number.

There is some classification of minorities which given below shortly:

3.2) Classification from the contiguity.

In some cases the population of a particular region consist almost enterly of person belonging to a minority. in other case share a define area to greater or lesser degree, within predominant group. measured by the cortication of contiguity the following types of minorities maybe distinguished.

3.3) Classification viewpoint from the citizenship.

From the sociology point minority elements is a given country maybe represented either by individuals who have the nationality of the country or by foreigners, From the political and legal point s of view foreign elements only exceptionally consider to special services.

3.4. Classification viewpoint of national characteristic of the state.

An important distinction may be drawn by the minorities, minorities under the jurisdiction of a state which is principally the embodiment of the national characteristic of the predominant group, and minorities under the jurisdiction which is not a identify with a nation.

3.5. Normally the minorities include in category

Seek special measure for the maintenance of their distinctive characteristic while those included in category. Are already protected by the very structure of the state.

3.6. classification from the origin and situation

3.7. Classification circumstances within the state

3.8. Classification partial inclusion within the territorial jurisdiction of the state.

Chapter Three:

Minorities Rights and international law

A person who is adopted by consequence in 1972 the united nation minorities declared that in it's article 1 refer to minorities as based on national or ethnic ,cultural religious and linguistic identity and provides that state should protect their existence.The term minority as used in the united nation human rights system usually refer to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, pursuant to the united nation minorities declaration. All state have one or more minority group within their national terrotorise,characterized by their own national ethnic linguistic and religious identity.the protection of minorities is one of the oldest concerns of international law. The root of the minority problems lies in discrimination,oppression,exclusion and denial of identity.The protection of mkinority rights has perhaps never been as relevant as today. International law accords the collectives basis to religious, cultural and linguistic minorities. It must be emphasized at the outside that the interest protected by international law solely to these three types of minorities in the world. An ethnic minority may constitute a whole people or a segment of a people may form a majority in one state and a minority in others or a minority in several state.

In the international law, minorities have also the rights which are very important like for all citizens. Basically, the international rights also called of minorities are the Human rights of law. In the Human rights law are works for all kinds of minorities and citizen of a state.

In the international law human rights basically works for all others citizen in the world.

Human Rights and Minorities are works for the minorities, they also have two part which are Right to physical existences and another is Right to Preservation of separate identity.

In this chapter I discuss this following issues which given below:

3.1. Human Rights and Minorities

3.2.The Human Right at issue

3.3 International provision related to rights of minority

Human Rights and Minorities (3.2):

The protection of the minorities rights is given by the human rights, which is the main and first way to protect the rights of minorities in the world. Basically, when any minorities don't get any support from the state they are the helpless and there is only one way to get help from internationally. The international protection are designed in two ways which are firstly, complete national belonging equity and racial religious and linguistic and secondly to ensure the minority cultural system for all the people which are suitable racial peculiarities.

Accordingly to the court ,the international protection of the minorities system was primarily designed to two purpose

- 1.complete equality all the racial religious or linguistic people.
and another is
- 2.To ensure the rights of minority all of the classed in the society.

The Human Right at Issue(3.3):

The human rights are the security of minorities. The minority groups have dependable under the Human Rights which is totally give support of minor group. It is the universal declaration of the for the minority. The discrimination forum work for discrimination, rights for the children and rights for a group which group are consider as minor group in the society.

The human rights are the free from all kinds of discrimination. It's the party of the issue.

The human right of minority are explicitly set out in the universal declaration of human rights, the international covenants the convention on the elimination of A11 form of racial Discrimination. In the human right issue said that the every person has the rights like others,no discrimination in the society. The person will free from any social distinction, basically human rights issue consist race,color,nation,language and this is the issues to create discrimination of human rights in the society. Minority group are not different from the society.

There is some provision which law is the guarantee the human rights of the minorities which are:

- 1)The universal declaration of human rights.

2)The international convent of social, cultural and economic rights of the minorities.

Prevent of the crime of genocide

International provision related to rights of minority(3.4):

Minority rights protection was for the formally included within the international legal framework following world war, The league of nation is the part of international right, after world war ii minority right received ,but the genocide and the international covenant on civil and political rights, which is minority right protection under Article 27. The collapse of the communist regime central and eastern Europe and the rights of ethnic nationalism followed by the violent conflict in former Yugoslavia changed the situation.

From the early 1990s onwards several international and regional human rights instrument that include minority rights provision were adopted.

Here I mention some name of the convention for minority which are:

*The united nation declaration on the rights of person belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (1992)

*Minority rights at the Paris peace conference(1919)

*The framework convention for the protection of national minorities

Chapter Four: Minority Rights in Bangladesh

The minority problem in Bangladesh started in the year 1947, when Indian subcontinent divided into two countries which is Indian and Pakistan in the basis of religious. The Muslims were the minorities in the Indian part on the same way Hindus people are minorities in the Pakistan state. After the independence war this problem decrease slowly from this country. In the constitution of Bangladesh on the top of this constitution started by Bismillah ar Rahman ar Rahim. But this country is secular country in the constitution said that and it was written. On the Indian state Muslims are the minor group, where the Hindus people are totally free from any rules but Muslims are not free of theirs rules.

Bangladesh is a Sunni Muslim country dominated, where the most of the people are Muslim. Bangladesh has another minority community of various ethnic group and languages is known as whole called “Adibashi” they lived in hill area of Bangladesh. The most of the people of Bangladeshi are called Bengali ethno linguistic which are 98% of the population.

In Chittagong, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Bogura, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Sherpur areas they live. and the north Bengal people are indigenous people. Most of the people are Muslim in the country is Muslim which is 84% and Hindus people are 12% and Christian are 2% a baddish are 1% and others religious belongs person is 1%. The Bangladesh is a secular country; where there is all religious people live together. So, we can say the minorities people live also in our country here most of the persons belongs to Muslim religious and they are maintaining in this country and others of the country are considered as Minorities Group.

In this part I will discuss about:

- 1) Religious Minority
- 2) Racial minorities
- 3) Lingual minorities
- 4) Others

Lastly, I will talk about constitutional position of minorities in Bangladesh and the violation of the minorities.

***Religious Minorities (4.1):**

Most of the people who lives in Bangladesh are Muslims, then Hindus, Christian and baddish are the main religious of this country and there also has some others religious people lives in the country. Muslim religious are the most powerful person in this country where the Hindus people can't show this. Hindus people are discriminate by the Muslim. some their household and temple are broken by others. They are always lead their life in risk, this country is Muslim country that's why they don't get their perfect respect from this country. They are discriminated by the others religious, Only Muslim people can live here peacefully. In past ten or more years Hindus people decrease day by day from this country. so we can said it that the Hindus people are discarnate from the all kinds of facilities of this country although constitution said that Bangladesh is a secular country. Bangladesh government should take to step for the Hindus, Christian and baddish religious people, if they hampered by any other religious then the government will take all kinds of liability and take them proper security of their life. Others only the constitution written Bangladesh is a secular country will unnecessarily document.

***Racial Minorities (4.2):**

In recent years racial minorities are the vulnerable to human rights violation in different parts of the country. The most recent incidence attack on such communities in Nougan District. But it should mention that most of the racially majority person are Bengali. The term is indicated as racial or linguistic and culturally different background.

There are many racial minorities are ion Bangladesh. Almost 26 racial lives in this country, they have different cultures and different life style. They are different from others. They live basically in hill district of Bangladesh, they are totally come from different cultures, languages also different from society.

The hiss district of the Bangladesh which are Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachari they live in this area, their cultures have different from ours. The government should to take active initiatives to preserve their language. This will help in preserving many of their languages. The civil society organization can undertake measure for livelihood and awareness development of racial minorities people.

***Lingual Minorities (4.3):**

Bengali is the national language of Bangladeshi peoples, they belongs to indo groups of languages and it relates to Sanskrit, like here is use many languages which are pali however and various others from Indian languages.

Bengali is the mother tongue of almost the entire population of Bangladesh.

However indigenous minority groups have their own language and dialects some of which are tibeto and burman language. English is an indo European language is spoken in urban centres and among educated groups.

Bengali language differ has two ways,there one is shadu language and another is calita bhasa the colliqual style ,it's used basically 1930s sadhu basha was used all printed matters. Bengali people use many word which come from another country they use Portugal,Persia,Hindi,English they also used.

The government is concrete measure to preserve the country's endangered language.Especially those spoken by the people from the lingual minorities . In this country most of the people bangle language and some others person used Indo ariyana language, mon khimer, khasi and munda language and kubichan and bara language also used in this country. Bangladeshi Hill track racial person use totattly different language which is their personal languages.

Others Minorities (4.4):

The others minorities are consider as bihari,who is part of the Pakistani. they are also citizen in this country but they have different cultures and different activities for themselves. But the constitution gives them the rights as normal citizen of the country. They are not discrimination from the others.After the independence war in this country some other minorities was there, they are come from some Pakistan and some come from India. In 1947 the divided of the two country India and Pakistan ,when the Indian left this country some Indian was there they don't moved Indian on the same way when the Bangladesh independence 1971 was finished all Pakistani didn't moved to Pakistan they also stay here then they lives in this country and get citizenship of this country.They also called Bihari,Pakistani government killed almost 1,00,000 lac Biharis in the war time.

Constitutional position of minorities (4.5):

Bangladesh is an independent country, 1971 Bangladesh got victory from Pakistan. This country is over populated, where the land is very low. In this country almost 55+ racial minorities in Bangladesh. They have their own cultures. Racial person is the address as an indigenous. The constitutional gives the same rights which rights also get others members. They are same as the eye of law. They have same rights as a citizen of the country. The constitutional has said no minorities in the country. Every person has the equal rights of the country. The equal means that the same as like others, in the case of (Afjal j in the case of Sheikh Abdul Sabur vs returning officer others.)

In the article 27 and 28 are said that no discrimination of the citizen. Article 28 said about the discrimination of race, sex or birth of any others. The article is the totally opposition of the discrimination.

In the case of Dr. Nurul Islam vs Bangladesh R Islam justice has interpreted the doctrine in the same way. The principle on which the doctrine of equal protection of laws is founded is that person in similar circumstances must be governed by the same laws.

The principle of equality laid down in Article 27 is spelt out for certain situation in greater detail in article 28.

The constitution of Bangladesh recognizes no minority in the country and contain no special provision of their protection.

Article 29 is said about the equality respect of the whole citizen in this country.

The constitution also gives the equal rights of the society. All over the world minor people consider as a extra part of a country, but they take important part of every country. They are not extra part they are same of the other citizen. The constitution of this country is equal for all they have the same rights like others. Bangladesh constitution gives the rights for all persons. In the article of 24,27,28,29,31 all this article discusses about the constitutional protection of the minorities.

All over the world the minority groups are more or less in a vulnerable position. And their special protection has been recognized.

The extreme aggression came in the 8th amendment of the constitution when Islam was declared as the state religion making the people professing other beliefs as the second-class citizen. The constitution said the whole person are equal in this country. There is no discrimination to any rights to any person. Article of the

constitution 8(1), 891A), 2a OR Article 25(2), all are highly discriminatory article for the minorities were not in original constitution of Bangladesh.

Violence against minority in Bangladesh (4.6):

Violent attack on the religious minorities is the recent incident protest of home and abroad incident, and the minority community think it is an attempt to force them to leave the country like in 1971. they fear and extent to dreadful attack on the minorities. The situation of minorities are very discriminated. The violation is not only religious purpose, the problem also political and social.

Bangladesh rests on a set of primordial social culture, linguistic and religious identities. That have been distinctively shaped by the Bengali data.

The minority communities in general remain state insecurity and fear. Minority man and women's even lady child are very much vulnerable of this minority problem. There is no security of them. Hindu women and Muslim women has distinction in the law, a Hindu woman has no right to talk to in the home but a Muslim lady can do it. Even others violation of the family which is unreported. In the report of Bangladesh Hindus, Buddhist and Christian report 200- to 2010 their 15+ incident in this country which is the totally violation of the minorities right. They don't complain in police station because they get again threat from others person that's why they don't any complain to anyone. Many Hindu family lost their land and they didn't get any support to back up their land. The minorities violence is also a threat.

All over the world every minor is neglected from others. Religious violence increased last three / four years. Basically, religious and racial minorities have very much suffered for others. In the Hindus people have suffered a lot which we can see in newspapers and television, their goddess broken by criminal. In every sector of the country, they are neglected from others.

Recommendation for the violence against the minorities in Bangladesh

*To ensure fair and neutral justice to the minorities from the judiciary and administration authority.

*prevent inequity against religious and linguistic minorities

*make sure to established their right in the society.

*make available repartition to the minority suffering including women and children.

*permit NGO and advocacy to establish their rights .

All these issued if the government fulfill then the minor people will not suffer any problem which is totally discrimination for minor people in Bangladesh.

Attack on their life and property (4.7):

The minor peoples also attacked by some criminal who destroy their life and rob their property cause the minorities people are meager person in the society. They have rights but they cannot enjoy their rights as normal citizen, which is very digressive for all people. They have no safety on their life and their property. Bangladesh constitution said that the all people are equal and their rights also equal, but the minor people are neglected from their rights. Many Hindus people lost their land just only they are minor group in the society. They have no way to complain anyplace, cause if they complain then they face will threat. A Muslim girl and a Hindu girl don't get same rights in the society. If any Hindus complain or said anything then one group of people destroy their temples and houses. They also attack their life. Although the constitution article 28 said to give respect all person but there is totally different. A Hindu woman are always afraid for the torture of physical. In this system come from in the British period after the British period 1947 when two country has divided then this problem also increase, Hindus people torture Muslim people and Muslim people are torture Hindus people. Most of the time they face of attacked by others. Not only Hindus people here also ethnic some different cultures and languages minor in the Bangladesh. In Chittagong some racial they live in the hill track. Outside of the Bangladesh Muslims people are discriminate cause then they are considered as minority group. we have should stop this bad culture. Cause every person has same rights in the society. The scale of the attacking went p with the supporter of war criminal further exacerbating the overall situation. Others of the country of minorities problem is social, economical cultural although this type is totally low in Bangladesh. If we followe the papers last few years we saw that jessore, khulna and shatkhira are attacked on minority people. Government should take hard law established for the safety of minor people in our country.

Chapter Five: Recommendation and conclusion

The minorities problem in Bangladesh has increased last few years. It is the issue of national. All the minorities problem has suffered this type of problem, because it is the issue of insecurity and their all-kinds rights. Government should ensure the fundamental rights for all person. Overall situation of the minorities in Bangladesh will not improve unless total fundamental laid down in the state constitution as well as united nation. At least for those extremely poor adibashi people, policies designed for them to lift themselves extreme poverty.

Recommendation (5.1):

This problem is totally facing a minorities group, who are not different from the society. Our Government should take step to prevent the problem and they also success day by day because everyone has the equal right to lives in a country. we have ensure the rights for minorities people, we must ensure law for the all minorities, if necessary differ NGO will beside them cause they are the extreme poor person of the society. They are the part of our country they are not outside person.

Conclusion (5.2):

The minorities problems are one of the serious problems in every country. it is the topic of the country; the minorities people are. It is human right issue. Minor people are not unconsidered as the citizen of the country. The rights of the minorities are equal like others of the citizen. The law enforcement committee should take decision to establish their rights in country and they have not anything outside of the society. The government has should to take some steps to established

their rights as like as the others citizen of the country.

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