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Eradication of poverty



DR M AZIZUR RAHMAN

BY birth human beings are discriminated; some are well-off, some are partially well-off and some are poor. Among the poor community a large section is poor by birth. It is not an offence. They are also human beings. God has created them with physical and mental power. The society is historically obliged on humanitarian ground to rescue them from such unfortunate situation of ill-fed. The poor also possess talent and physical strength. We should try to provide them with food, cloth, housing, education and health care. We should cultivate the culture of improving the talents of the poor children by providing them with nutrition and formal and informal education.

So we should come forward with poverty alleviation program. Such programs have been recognised socially, politically, economically and historically in various forms at different times. For example towards the end of thirteenth century, the Emperor Ashok, Babar, Akbar and Humayun supplied food for the poor from their storages.

In Islam there is a provision of giving Zakat and monetary help so that the poor could add to their income. But because of lack of specific law and enforcement of law, Zakat is not practiced that way. According to political economy, poverty alleviation and equitable distribution of national income are associated with economic development, religion and humanity. And the equitable distribution of income is as strong as the frame of law in order to develop a country.

It is not that much difficult to realise what income is or why and how it is achieved. For instance national income means the sum total of earnings of individuals, groups, society, the country, government and non-government insti-

tutions, companies, trade and commerce and employments. The income of the government is only a part of national income. The main source of government income is tax and non-tax revenue. The government may have its own sources of income in different trade and commerce; such as government organisations, companies, insur-

order situation, takes steps to remove corruption which signifies political commitment and accountability and which ultimately works to remove poverty as a whole.

Poverty may expand in a country for many reasons. The reasons are lack of proper planning and implementation, discrimination among different classes

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ance, some industries in the production sectors, service sectors and other sources. The effort of the government should be maximising the income from tax revenue and utilising the money for equitable distribution of income for the welfare of the people.

The difference between the income and expenditure of the government is termed as profit or surplus. With this surplus the government initiates social reforms, invests in development infrastructure for the welfare of the people. The government also ensures law and

of people, hatred, and lack of appropriate education and broadness and so on. Only because of discrimination the women-folk and the minority are poorer than male community. In order to eradicate poverty there should be reformation of socio-cultural norms. Our girls should go to schools, offices and business abiding by religions doctrines.

The government has to design a good plan to remove gaps between regional discrimination and discrimination against the minority groups in or-

der to alleviate poverty. The government takes up various activities like loan and investment facility, production, service-oriented activities and increases the rate of literacy for the prosperity of a country. Having met the poverty problem we need to take care of an equitable distribution of employment and service-oriented works such as women, minority, farmers, children and elderly people.

The government should give subsidy to these sectors; especially in education and health-care centres there should be free service. Income of an individual person ultimately means a part of national income. There is poverty in society and at the same time it is moral responsibility of human society to alleviate poverty through providing fruitful means.

That is why utilisation of employment in an equitable system should be made by dint of accelerating national income, progress and development. The nation itself has to create an atmosphere which is congenial and free of poverty and where national opportunities are ensured.

One must not deny the importance of equitable distribution of income and creating methods conducive to the income distribution activities for that. We have to provide education, employment, trade facilities for people from poor and less-than solvent families so that the greater interest and the national objectives of poverty alleviation can be achieved. All these objectives can be achieved effectively by creating and implementing the broad, liberal and productive laws and their effective implementation.

The writer is Vice-chancellor and Chief Adviser, Institute of Policy Research (IPR), Uttara University.