

**HANDICRAFTS AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR  
ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN RURAL BANGLADESH: A STUDY ON  
THANAPARA SWALLOWS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Handicraft industry in Bangladesh remains underutilized, yet it is an oasis for Bangladesh to develop the rural human resource and alleviate poverty as well. The purpose of this quantitative grounded research study was to find out the contribution of handicraft industry for the rural human resource development and the eradication of poverty from Bangladesh. The study was conducted by centering the Thanapara Swallows of Charghat, Rajshahi – a handicraft producing and exporting firm. Archival resources, documents, related studies and data from primary and secondary sources demonstrate the profound contribution of handicraft industry on rural human resource development and poverty alleviation. Data analysis was conducted by using tabular presentation, charts, diagrams and graphs. The finding of the study reveals that the involvement of the rural people in handicraft industry can ensure the overall development of the rural people and can eradicate poverty of Bangladesh on a large scale. Some recommendations also accrue from the study which are, if followed, could be proved beneficial for the poverty alleviation of rural Bangladesh.*

**Keywords:** Handicrafts, Human Resource, Poverty Alleviation, Rural Bangladesh.

**1.0. Prelude:**

Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest countries, ranking third after India and China in the extent of poverty. The population is predominantly rural, with about 85 per cent of its total people living in rural areas. Estimates of rural poverty rates now stand between

53 per cent and 43.6 per cent. So being more than half of the total population in under nourishment, it's quite impossible to think about the development of a country. Poverty is a curse for Bangladesh. As some 63 million people (roughly half of the population) still live in severe deprivation, according to 2000 data, inequality within and across regions is gradually increasing. Though it is impractical thinking to eradicate poverty from the root at all but it is not impossible to reduce the extent of the curse of it by molding it within a tolerable limit. For the glorious future of Bangladesh it is a crying need to focus on the poverty alleviation aspect and the development of rural human resource issues as they are highly inter-related. Proper utilization of human resource is a burning issue in this highly competitive world. In this aspect handicraft industry can be proven a benison for Bangladesh as handicraft is a sector of employment where both men-women and educated- uneducated people can adjust themselves suitably and profitably. Handicrafts would be an important sector not only in providing employment to a vast segment of persons in rural and urban areas but also in terms of generating substantial foreign exchange for the country which will be seemed as a boon for poverty alleviation. Thanapara Swallows Development Society (TSDS) in Bangladesh works on the above concerned issues. TSDS is based in a remote rural clay-earthed village, near the Ganges River in north-west Bangladesh.

So the study will focus light on the crying need for developing rural human resource and how this development could be possible through the proper utilization of the potentiality of the handicraft industry and how this will prove beneficial for the poverty alleviation perspective and ensure the glorious future of Bangladesh. It will also focus on the issue that how TSDS respond to this crucial need for Bangladesh and if its scope can be widened then how it will ensure sustainable elysian future for Bangladesh.

## **2.0. Objective of the study:**

The focused objective of this study is -

To identify the contribution of handicrafts industry in rural human resource development and show how it will act as a means for the poverty alleviation of Bangladesh.

To support the main objective there are some other objectives. These are-

- To find the contribution of handicraft industry to the rural human resource development.

- To find the contribution of handicraft industry to the poverty alleviation of Bangladesh.
- To provide recommendation for the development of handicraft industry as it will in turn contribute to the development of rural human resource and poverty alleviation.

**3.0. Background of the study**

Handicraft sector in Bangladesh comprises with small manufacturing units and mostly located in rural areas, operated either by the owner themselves or with the assistance of a small work force of 10-20 people. Total number of workforce associated with the industry stands approximately over 3 millions of which over three quarters are employed in textile, jute goods, wood, lather, cane and bamboo. These are followed by metal-works and pottery. A rough estimate shows that exports occupy about 20% of the total production.

**Table-01: Current position of some leading handicraft manufacturers in Bangladesh.**

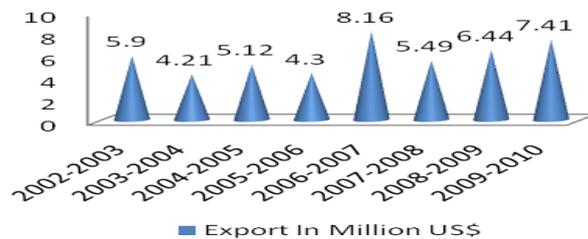
Organization	Swallows	Naksha	Prabartana	Arong	Prokritee
<b>Start from</b>	1972	1993	1986	1976	2001
<b>Type</b>	NGO's	Private	NGO's	NGO's	NGO'S
<b>Manpower</b>	500	500	5000	65000	2000
<b>Product House</b>	1	2	653		20
<b>Main product</b>	All types of textile Handicrafts	All types of textile Handicrafts	All types of handicrafts	All types of handicrafts	All types of Handicrafts
<b>Market</b>	90% export	Local	99% Local	96% Local	99% Export
<b>Turn Over</b>	-	7-8Mn. Taka	100Mn. Taka	-	700Mn. Taka.

(Source: EPB statistical report)

Organized effort in marketing Bangladeshi handicrafts overseas is, in fact, a matter of recent past-although some of the products were able to find export destinations a little time back. And all though at present Bangladeshi handicrafts are being exported to well over 50

countries of different continents, more than 70% of the total merchandise is lifted by the European, American, Indian and Japanese market.

Figure 01: export values of different fiscal years excluding textile handicrafts.



(Source: EPB statistical report)

On the other hand there are over one billion youth (aged 15 – 24) in the world today. Some 61.5 per cent of youth live in Asia and majority of the people of Bangladesh live in rural area. Many youth are unable to reach their potential because of poverty and associated hunger and poor health. Also, because rural people are growing faster than the rate of job creation, too few decent employment opportunities are available for the number of rural people seeking them. The result is that a large number of rural people are unemployed or underemployed. Rural people will often look to urban areas for employment and move to cities. But without training in skills suited to the urban labor market, these people have few opportunities in urban areas. Often, poverty and alienation may lead people to drugs, crime and make them subject to exploitation.

In Bangladesh mainly some NGO have taken some initiatives to create working opportunity for rural people through supporting handicraft production. They are trying to improve the socio- economic condition of rural people by providing them a means of working. This study tries to identify the contribution of handicraft.

This study tries to identify the contribution of handicraft industry not only in the development of rural human resource through creating working opportunities for them but also the alleviation of poverty on the basis of the data available from the field (Thanapara Swallows of Rajshahi).

#### 4.0 Literature Review

The literature review presented in this paper summarizes theoretical and empirical studies that provide the background for understanding the key aspects of handicrafts industry, rural human resource development and its effects on the poverty alleviation aspect of Bangladesh as a whole.

UNESCO, (1997) states that, artisanal products / handicrafts are those produced by artisans, either completely by hand, or with the help of hand tools or even mechanical means, as long as the direct manual contribution of the artisan remains the most substantial component of the finished product.

ICCIM (2000) argues that handicrafts translate into part of a culture and industry that applies local raw materials and hand tools to produce items that portray an artisan's talent in a way different from machine-made or mass-produced counterparts.

Studies/surveys conducted by the EPB and BANGLACRAFT (An association of Handicraft producers and exporters) and ECOTA (Fair trade Forum) provide strong evidence in support of this. In the light of these finding, it appears that the main markets for our handicraft product are in gifts, house wares, home decoration, seasonal products, toys and personal accessories. Handicraft industry is indeed a very encouraging factor. Existing workforce in this sector is near about 4 million, most of whom have accepted the craft work as a means of their livelihood.

Studies suggested that traditional Bangladeshi products which have made some dent in the export market have the potential for increasing their market share significantly. These are traditional decorative textiles (muslin, nakshi kantha, jamdani), block printed, vegetable dyed textiles, artificial flowers, woven jute products, cane basketry, pottery, small leather goods (wallets, purse, belts), etc.

Besides, few national development plans currently include many explicit human resource developments. Human resource development is dealt with sectorally in separate sections of national planning documents and typically implemented by several agencies. There is currently no single unified policy or plan for the development of human resources.

UNDP(1991) defines Human Resource Development as the policies and programs that support and sustain equitable opportunities for continuing acquisition and application of skill, knowledge, attitude and competencies which promote individual autonomy and are mutually beneficial to individual organization, the community of larger environment of which they are part.

Latif (2011) opined that development of human resources can be done both at micro(organizational) level and macro ( national) level. A Macro level HRD is concerned with the development of the people for the nation's wellbeing's. It deals with the health capabilities, skills and attitude of the people, which are more useful for the development of the Nation. On the other hand micro Level HRD has great concern for gross root development in the organizations.

Kalam (2003), states that the quality of human resources in Bangladesh remained very low despite the fact that policy and planning infrastructures existed and certain facilities were available. He suggests the necessity for a demand-oriented human development strategy. United Nation (UN) stressed on the need for rural development and more specifically for improving the lot of the rural poor, who make up the majority of underprivileged people in the world. Similar views have been expressed by several members of the Governing Body of the ILO when examining the ILO long-term plan as well as the program and budget proposals of the organizations for the coming biennium.

IFAD (2000) states that Bangladesh is a home of many million people of diverse ethnic background and culture. Handicrafts have been playing a great role in preserving the culture identity of the various culture and ethnic group. Handicrafts are expression of Bangladeshi age-old culture and as a commercial commodity handicrafts have become an important component of rural human resource development.

Again Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries of the world. A huge number of its people live under the poverty line. This study tries to link the handicraft industry as creation of employment opportunity for rural human resource that can eradicate poverty too.

World Bank (2002) reported that, Poverty is not the same as inequality, which is a relative measure. The relative position of individuals and households is also important, because the overall level of inequality is an important indicator of the level of welfare among the most unequal.

IFAD (1990) stated that, Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest countries, ranking third after India and China in the extent of poverty. The population is predominantly rural. About 20 per cent of rural households live in extreme poverty. Another 29 per cent of the rural population is considered moderately poor.

ILO/JASPA report during the national workshops in 1985, the problem of unemployment the country is facing is more acute on youth and women. In general, the

handicraft sector provides the bulk of rural employment, school drop outs and for those women and youth that could not get the opportunity to be employed in the industry sector.

UNESCO, (2007) states in its policy paper of poverty reduction that the sales of handicrafts both at town shops as well as on-line, would provide the artisans and the villagers with the opportunity to engage in dignified work rather than simply receiving charity. A percentage of the profits from their sales could also help fund the Community Learning/training centers.

Based on the literature discussed above, this can be inferred that handicrafts industry has the potential of developing rural human resources as well as of reducing poverty. This study will try to identify the contribution of handicraft industry in developing rural human resource of Bangladesh and also try to examine whether poverty can be alleviated through this.

## 5.0 Methodology

In this study the workers and management people of “Thanapara Swallows” of Charghat of Rajshahi and the local community surrounding it were considered for sampling. The sample size exhibits the following propositions:

**Table 2:** Sample showing the proportionate distribution of respondents.

Respondents Type	Respondents Number
Workers	70
Manage Personnel	10
Local/rural respondent	20
Total	100

### 5.1 Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique was used to select workers. Convenience sampling technique was followed to select local respondent groups and judgmental sampling technique was followed to select management personnel.

### 5.2 Data Collection Method

Three different types of structured questionnaire were used to collect primary data from three different groups of respondents. For using this method two issues have given weight:

- Identify the variables of interest
- Consider how to measure the variables of interest.

The questions included in the three different set of questionnaires were dichotomous in nature. Funnel approach was followed while preparing the questionnaire. Besides, secondary data was collected from different available sources like – websites, newspaper, reports etc.

### 5.3 Techniques and Tools of Analysis

Different statistical tools like – simple percentages, mean, median, deviation etc. were used to analyze the collected data and bar diagram, pie chart, histogram etc. were used to represent the result.

### 6.0 Discussions

**Table 3:** Response regarding whether Swallows is playing a role in developing handicrafts industry or not.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	88.57%	11.43%	0%
Management personnel	90%	10%	0%
Local respondents	60%	40%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean of the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 79.52% and the deviation is 0.057276. Again in case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 20.78% and the deviation is 0.057276

**Table 4:** Response regarding the types of handicraft the firm produce.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Only domestic	Only foreign	Both
Workers group	15.71%	7.14%	77.14%
Management personnel	0%	0%	100%
Local respondents	0%	10%	90%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean of the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 5.24% and the deviation is 0.016454. in case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 5.71% and the deviation is 0.005305. Again in case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 89.05% and the deviation is 0.026265.

**Table 5:** Response towards the contribution of Swallows regarding in handicraft industry.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	High	To some extent	Low
Workers group	5.71%	74.29%	20%
Management personnel	30%	70%	0%
Local respondents	15%	60%	25%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 16.90% and the deviation is 0.030044. in case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 68.10% and the deviation is 0.010754 and in case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 15% and the deviation is 0.035

**Table 6:** Response to the question whether Swallows is promoting Bangladeshi handicrafts or not.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Workers group	87.14%	0%	12.86%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	80%	0%	20%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 89.05% and the deviation is 0.020545 and in case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response is the mean is 10.95% and the deviation is 0.02054

**Table 7:** Response regarding the types of buyers of the handicrafts items of the organization.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Only domestic	Only foreign	Both
Workers group	0%	10%	90%
Management personnel	0%	0%	100%
Local respondents	0%	35%	65%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 2<sup>nd</sup> response is 15% and the deviation is 0.065. Again in case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 85% and the deviation is 0.065.

**Table 8:** Response regarding the sales pattern of handicrafts items of Swallows.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Increasing	Constant	Decreasing
Workers group	100%	0%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	100%	0%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 100% and the deviation is 0.

**Table 9:** Response regarding whether handicraft industry play a role in developing rural human resources.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	100%	0%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	90%	10%	0%

(Source-Survey)

In this case the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 96.67% and the deviation is 0.006667. Again the mean for the 2<sup>nd</sup> response is 3.33% and the deviation is 0.006667.

**Table 10:** Response regarding whether rural people get adequate training for their development.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	94.29%	5.71%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	55%	20%	25%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 83.10% and the deviation is 0.12044. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 8.57% and the deviation is 0.021227. in case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 8.33% and the deviation is 0.041667.

**Table 11:** Response to the question regarding what types of training does the firm provides to its employees.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	On the job	Off the job	Both
Workers group	100%	0%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	100%	0%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the responses is 100% and the deviation is 0.

**Table 12:** Response regarding the types of people get training from the organization.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Working people	Inclined rural people	Both
Workers group	100%	0%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	15%	0%	85%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 71.67% and the deviation 0.481667. In case 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean and the deviation is 28.33% and the deviation is 0.481667.

**Table 13:** Response regarding whether the training programs are contributing to the development of handicraft industry as well as rural human resources.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	90%	10%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	85%	0%	15%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 91.67%, 2<sup>nd</sup> response is 3.33% and the 3<sup>rd</sup> response is 5%.

**Table 14:** Response regarding whether handicraft industry is a potential sector for rural human resources or not.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	87%	13%	0%
Management personnel	95%	5%	0%
Local respondents	90%	10%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 90.67% and the deviation is 0.003267. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 9.33% and the deviation is 0.003267.

**Table 15:** Response regarding whether handicraft industry can alleviate poverty or not.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	97.14%	2.86%	0%
Management personnel	80%	20%	0%
Local respondents	95%	5%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 90.71% and the deviation is 0.017445. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 9.29% and the deviation is 0.017445.

**Table 16:** Response regarding whether the organization has created working opportunity for rural people.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	92.86%	7.14%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	90%	10%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 94.29% and the deviation is 0.005305. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 5.71% and deviation is 0.005305.

**Table 17:** Response regarding whether this organization has improved the social status of the rural people or not.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	87.14%	12.86%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	80%	15%	5%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 89.05% and the deviation is 0.020545. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 9.29% and the response is 0.013165. In case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 1.67% and the deviation is 0.001667.

**Table 18:** Response regarding whether this organization provides credit facilities to its employee.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	92.86%	7.14%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	90%	10%	0%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 94.29% and the deviation is 0.005305. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 5.71% and the deviation is 0.005305.

**Table 19:** Response regarding the suitability of terms and conditions of the credit facilities to employees.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	87.14%	12.86%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	75%	20%	5%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 87.38% and deviation is 0.031259. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 10.95% and the deviation 0.020545. In case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response 1.67% and the deviation is 0.001667.

**Table 20:** Response regarding whether the employee of that organization can do something by their own effort if they want, after getting training from that organization.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	81.43%	14.57%	0%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	70%	10%	20%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 83.81% and the deviation is 0.04585. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 8.19% and the deviation is 0.011106.

**Table 21:** Response regarding whether the employees are getting proper wages from the organization.

Respondents	Possible responses		
	Yes	To some extent	No
Workers group	14.29%	7.14%	78.57%
Management personnel	100%	0%	0%
Local respondents	15%	25%	60%

(Source-Survey)

Here the mean for the 1<sup>st</sup> response is 43.10% and the deviation is 0.485724. In case of 2<sup>nd</sup> response the mean is 10.71% and the deviation is 0.033165. In case of 3<sup>rd</sup> response the mean is 46.19% and the deviation is 0.33727.

Again secondary data available from various sources showed that, sales was \$25401.32 in the year of 2000, \$36286.85 in the year of 2001, \$39246.91 in the year of 2002, \$38488.51 in the year of 2003, \$54752.88 in the year of 2004, \$58200.18 in the year of 2005, \$86385.11 in the year of 2006, \$110212.85 in the year of 2007, \$124567.68 in the year of 2008, \$142322.37 in the year of 2009 and \$156.664.77 in the year of 2010. The available data showed an upward trend in the sales of handicraft items.

Analysis of secondary data also showed the number of female workers in different sections of Swallows. Data showed that, 23 females are working in sewing section, 87 are working in embroidery section, 20 are working in handloom section, 20 are working coloring section, 2 are working in design, 3 are working in drum section and 23 are working in bobbin section.

## 7.0 Findings:

The literature review of the study support the objectives of the concerned research study which is related with the issues of finding ways to develop rural human resource, develop handicraft industry and alleviate poverty as well. The literature review of the study put light on the issue that handicraft industry is the highly potential sector for the rural human resource development and eradication of poverty as well.

The primary data analysis of the study describes that- Swallows is playing an important role in developing handicraft industry; it produces both domestic and foreign handicrafts; the contribution of Swallows in handicraft industry is medium as it is operating its activities within a limited area, Swallows is promoting Bangladeshi handicrafts on a large

scale; both foreign and domestic buyers buy different types of handicrafts from the Swallows; the sales pattern of Swallows is up grading day by day.

The findings of primary data also describes that handicraft industry can play a prime role in the development of rural human resource development; Swallows provide adequate training for rural human resource development; Swallows provide training to the rural people in both production and craft designing perspective; Swallows only provide on the job training to the workers; the time duration of the training program of Swallows is both three months and more than three months which depends on the nature of the task and the knowledge capturing capability of the workers; Swallows provide training to the workers through both type of experts which are management personnel and external expert; Swallows provide training only to the working people not to the inclined rural people; the training programs of Swallows are highly contributing to the development of handicraft industry as well as rural human resources; handicraft industry is a prime potential sector for rural human resource development.

Again, the findings of the primary data describes that the contribution of the organization to the gross domestic production is passive not active as it is operating its functions on a limited basis; handicraft industry can alleviate poverty on a large scale; Swallows creates working opportunity on a large scale for the rural people of the concerned area; Swallows has improved the economic condition of the rural people on a large scope; Swallows has improved the social status of the rural people on a large scale; the organization provides credit facilities on a large scale to the workers; Swallows provide credit facilities to the workers for only one year; the installment procedures of repayment of credit facilities of the workers are monthly basis; the employee of that organization can do something by their own outside of the firm if they want, after getting training from the organization; maximum employees of the organization are not satisfied with the wage scale of their works; employees are getting enough fringe benefit from the organization; handicraft industry has the high possibility of creating more and more working opportunity of rural people and poverty alleviation as well.

The secondary data analysis of Swallows describes that the sale pattern of Swallows is increasing every year. The secondary data analysis also describes that huge rural people of the concerned village are working in the different sections of the organization which support the research objective.

### **8.0 Recommendation:**

To improve handicraft industry to develop the rural human resource as well as to the poverty alleviation from Bangladesh the researcher recommends the followings:

- Government should take necessary steps to bring and maintain the glory of our handicrafts in different parts of the country.
- Both government and NGOs should take necessary promotional activities. They can use TV add, newspaper and magazine coverage as well as websites to promote our traditional handicrafts.
- More and more opportunity should be created to participate in trade fair in both home and abroad.
- Standard wage level should be set for the handicraft workers.
- If more and more rural people including male can be included in this handicraft industry, they will not only get economic benefit but will also have the opportunity to get access to the upgrades of social status. That means handicraft industry has the huge potential to improve the socio economic condition of the rural people.
- Swallows should provide training facilities not only to their workers but also to the rural people.
- Swallows should heighten the amount of money which they provide to the workers.
- Swallows should widen its working scope to the other rural areas of Bangladesh.

### **9.0 Limitations of the Study**

The study was conducted by centering a single organization at Charghat in Rajshahi. This study was conducted only on one handicraft producing and exporting organization within a limited area. Due to different constraints the researcher conducted this study on a narrow scope. The future researchers in this field can conduct their research covering the whole country or larger area.

### **10.0. Conclusion:**

The study was started with the purpose of identifying the contribution of handicrafts industry in rural human resource development and as well as poverty alleviation of Bangladesh. The literature review of the study and the analysis of the data from the primary and secondary sources reveal the fact that handicraft industry is an oasis of rural human resource development along with poverty alleviation perspective. The findings of the study

puts light on the surface that if handicraft industry could be developed it will create working opportunity for huge number of rural people which will lessen the migration rate of rural people towards the city area as well as improve the socio-economic condition of them which will ensure the reduction of the different types of violence within the society. On the basis of the findings some recommendations have been developed which the researcher believes that if those are followed could be proved beneficial for the overall development of Bangladesh.

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