

EVALUATION OF RURAL MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME (RMP) :
A CASE STUDY ON SANORA UNION

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This case study has been undertaken by Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) as a part of its research programme. It is around ten years that the Rural Maintenance Programme (RMP) has been launched and expanded upto 4,100 unions till date. One of the principal objectives of the RMP is to employ the most distressed and vulnerable segment of the rural women in Bangladesh. The programme has by now employed 61,500 such women. The programme also aims to develop their capability of maintaining themselves alongwith their dependants and uplift their socio-economic condition. This study makes an attempt to know the actual condition of those women and their development as well as effectiveness of the programme.

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Researchers

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ACRONYMS

ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
CARE	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DRRO	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer
PIO	Project Implementation Officer
RMP	Rural Maintenance Programme
TNO	Thana Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad

CHAPTER - ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries of the world. Per capita income of the people has only recently risen to US \$ 220. Widespread unemployment, high rate of population growth, recurrent natural disasters such as floods, cyclones and droughts together with sluggish growth in the national economy have further deteriorated the poverty situation.

1.1.2 The head-count ratio of poverty is estimated at 43% for 1988-89; the corresponding figure was 44% for 1963-64¹. This shows that over the last twenty five years, poverty coverage in Bangladesh remains unchanged. In contrast, poverty incidence has appreciably improved over the last few decades in our neighbouring countries. The head-count ratio of poverty is now 23% in Pakistan, 27% in Sri Lanka, 35% in India. Indonesia reduced this ratio drastically from 58% in 1970 to 17% in 1982². Poverty is more concentrated in rural areas than in urban areas of the country. According to a BIDS study conducted in 1989-90, 60% of the rural people live below poverty line³. 25% of the lowest poor people may be categorised as the "hardcore" poor. Within this 'hardcore' poor, there is another underclass of extremely distressed people who represent about 10% of our rural population.

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1. Report of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development Strategies for the 1990's. Vol.-I, page-26.
 2. The World Bank, Poverty. World Bank Development Report, 1990.
 3. Report of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development Strategies for 1990's. Vol.-I, page-104.

1.1.3 In this context of poverty we may now examine the economic status of women in Bangladesh. In the global perspective (including Bangladesh) an "important generalization about poverty is that it affects a disproportionate number of women. In virtually every country, there are more women than men at the lowest levels of income. Moreover, there is an increasing incidence of poverty in households headed by women"⁴. At present, there are about 3.45 million female-headed households in Bangladesh (about 23% as per 1981 census⁵). Being victims of gender discrimination, women's contributions have largely remained unrecognised and unaccounted for in national income accounts in Bangladesh. In rural informal sectors, women's working hours are longer, labour is harder and wages are lower. Increasing number of women are now coming out of their homes in search of employment. Garment industries and informal urban sectors have absorbed a large number of women. Even in rural areas, destitute women are found searching works for wages.

1.1.4 Since independence of Bangladesh, women have been receiving increasing attention of the politicians, planners and development organisations both government & non-government. Domestic and international developments in respect of the women have contributed to take measures to arrest the deterioration of the women's economic and social conditions. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1990-95) categorically identifies women in Bangladesh as an area

4. Michael P. Todaro, Economic Development of the Third World : third edition. P-155.

5. Report of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development, Strategies for the 1990's. Vol.-1, page-36.

of inherent dynamism of the economy . In documenting experience in this regard the fourth plan states that "the poor and the disadvantaged women can play a pioneering role in development by getting themselves organised in functional groups whenever such opportunity arises as has been the case in Grameen Bank, Swanirvar Credit Program, some experiments by NGO's and in some BRDB experiments"⁷ . Thus the Fourth Plan "aims to integrate women, in the mainstream of development to reduce the gender inequality in all socio-economic spheres. The development objectives and strategies as well as policies with regard to women are placed within the context of macro-economic framework of the plan and women are visualised as distinct target group⁸ both as agent and beneficiary in all sectors of the economy" .

1.1.5 Programme which are designed to provide a 'safety net' to the most vulnerable segment of the rural women as a target group for generation of income and employment are of great importance. Rural Maintenance Programme is such a programme. It started as an experiment in seven Union Parishads in 1983-84. Thereafter the programme was extended to more and more areas and at present 4100 Union Parishads have been covered by it.

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6. The Fourth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Page-1.
 7. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1990-95), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Page-1-8.
 8. Report of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development Strategies for 1990, Vol-1, Page-332.

1.1.6 Some of the highlights of the programme are as follows :

- a) The sale proceeds from the wheat donated by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as sold by the Bangladesh Government form 90% of the RMP fund. The remaining 10% of the fund comes as matching contribution by Union Parishads concerned.
- b) The target beneficiaries of the RMP are distressed rural women; 15 in number for a Union Parishad (5 per ward). Selection criteria are : (i) deserted women, (ii) divorced women, (iii) distressed women who lives by selling her labour, (iv) beggar women.
- c) In each ward, 5 women form one crew, having one leader, who is selected by the majority of the crew members for one year. She is responsible for ensuring internal discipline of the group and solution of minor problems. On each payment day, she prepares a programme showing road sites where the group will work upto the next payment day. In doing so, she takes help and advice of the ward members in charge of supervision. The programme is handed over to the union leader of the UC.
- d) The RMP crew members of the UP in presence of the UP Chairman, appoint, on consensus among themselves, a union leader and a deputy leader for one year. The leader or in her absence the deputy leader conducts banking transaction, receives work programme for the next fortnight from the ward group leaders and submits the programme to the UP. Secretary and the Project Implementation Officer.
- e) Duty hours are daily from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. six days a week excluding government holidays.
- f) The crew members undertake maintenance work on the rural roads previously selected by the Union Parishad. Each worker maintains one mile of road in a year or 18 feet length of the road per day on an average. Rain cuts or holes due to playing of vehicles are repaired such that rain water may easily roll by and the roads remain useable throughout the year. The work does not include construction or reconstruction of the road.
- g) Payments are made on each fortnight through the nearest branch of a nationalised bank where an account is opened in the name of the RMP crew of the Union. Wage rate is Tk. 24.00 per day of which Tk. 20.00 is paid to each woman and Tk. 4.00 per day is kept in her personal non-chequing saving account.

- h) An Union Parishad member from each ward has to supervise the work of the RMP crew. He sends fortnightly progress report to the Chairman Union Parishad who, in turn, submits monthly report to the Thana Project Implementation Officer. The consolidated reports are then submitted to the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation with copy to the DRRO and CARE sub-office.
- i) The Union Parishad Chairman supervises the work of the RMP direct and regularly. Others who may supervise the RMP work at UP or ward include DC, ADC's, TNO, DD(RMP), DRRO, PIO, CARE official concerned and officers appointed by the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation in this behalf.
- j) Implements (spades, baskets and one rammer for each ward group) are supplied to the workers. These are to be maintained and renewed by the crew members themselves.
- k) If at the time of supervision, a crew member is found absent from work without providing a substitute will be fined. Similarly, if the work of a ward crew is not found satisfactory in quantity and quality, the whole group shall be fined @ 10% of cash payment.
- l) CARE Bangladesh monitors the programme excepting four districts under pilot programme.
- m) Directorate of Relief & Rehabilitation is the executing agency of the RMP.

1.1.7 The programme has uptill now, given employment to 61,500 distressed rural women who have taken repair work of 61,500 miles of rural roads throughout the year. The programme has been rolling over the last nine years. Savings accumulated to the credit of the women may be used for income generating activities. These women may be replaced by fresh sets of distressed women. The programme may be expanded to cover more women. Since its inception, no research or case study of the programme was undertaken. A detailed study of the different aspects of the programme together with the socio-economic impact should be studied and brought to the knowledge of all concerned. It may give an accurate uptodate

information and serve as a basis for any future change, modification, replacement or expansion of the programme.

1.2 Usefulness of the study

No study or any evaluative research has been undertaken by any agency about the activity of RMP except the regular monitoring by the CARE and government officials. The outcome of this case studyd will be very much useful to the programme authority, in so far as this will provide them with the present programme effectiveness, the extent of economic wellbeing so far generated to each programme woman (in terms of forced savings, regained social status, etc.), the pitfalls in management of the programme etc. All this information may induce the programme authorities to redesign their future plans. Furthermore, RMP as a poverty alleviating program may be replicated in different forms when the project ends. To this end, the results of this study will be of immense importance to the donor agency as well as to the government.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows :

1. To review implementation of RMP as it is functioning in the study area;
2. To examine the role of RMP in socio-economic upliftment of the programme women;
3. To identify the implementation problems of RMP and problems of programme women in the study area; and
4. To formulate recommendations to overcome the problems identified.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study is confined to the one Union Parishad namely Sanora union under Dhamrai thana of Dhaka district and the people connected with the programme i.e., the crew women, Ward members, Union Parishad Chairman, thana officials and CARE officials. The study, among other things, include the following :

- a) Implementation aspects of RMP as it is in operation in Sanora Union;
- b) Supervision and monitoring aspects of the programme;
- c) Socio-economic development of programme women so far achieved;
- d) Awareness and confidence developed in the women;
- e) Problems, if any, faced by the programme officials and programme women.

CHAPTER - TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Nature of the Study

This is an evaluative case study on of Rural Maintenance Programme(RMP) with focus on rural poverty alleviation for women. As we know, RMP is run by its women maintenance crew, therefore crew women are the main target group of this study.

2.2 Sampling and Sample Area

Dhamrai thana of Dhaka district was chosen purposively with the idea that it has all the rural characteristics which give a suitable environment for conducting this type of study. Moreover, Dhamrai is not far away from BPATC. It was easy for the researchers to visit the place frequently for observation and data collection with minimum travelling expenses and time.

Sanora union, out of 16 unions of Dhamrai thana was selected randomly as sample area for this study. It may be mentioned that the structure of RMP is the same in all the programme unions of Bangladesh as it is in the sample union.

2.3 Respondents

All the crew women of Sanora union, being 15 in number, were selected for principal respondents. Besides, 15 local people from 3 wards of Sanora Union (five from each ward) were selected randomly to collect the opinion regarding RMP programme and the socio-economic condition of the maintenance crews. The local people were teacher, businessman, cultivator and service holder.

6 supervisor - 2 from each ward, who were the U.P members, were also selected for interviewing regarding women's work and effectiveness of RMP. The U.P Chairman, Thana Project Implementation Officer (PIO) and Thana Nirbahi Officer (TNO) had been interviewed as they are concerned with implementation, supervision and monitoring of the RMP.

2.4 Methods of Data Collection

Interviewing method was used to collect data from crew women, supervisors/monitors and local (road-siders) people. Observation method with a checklist was also used in collecting data from crew women's households, their family members, neighbours, bank and work sites. Moreover, we have reviewed monitoring / monthly reports and other administrative records in union parishad.

2.5 Instrument of Data Collection

3 sets of questionnaire had been administered for data collection - one set for maintenance crew women, one for members of local people and one for the supervisors and monitors. Besides, one checklist was used to collect the data from the bank (wherefrom crew women get their wages and maintain their accounts), to observe the socio-economic conditions of the women and to review the official data, related reports and documents.

2.6 Data Collection, Collectors and Processing

Data were collected from the sample area and concerned offices (UP office, Thana office, Bank and CARE office) during September 1993 to January, 1994. The researcher along with one

research associate and one data collector collected data and processed them. Simple statistical measurement were used and uni-variate and bi-variate tables were made for presentation.

2.7 Report Presentation Plan

The background history of RMP activities and rural poverty alleviation programme has been described in the chapter one. Rationale of the study, objectives and scope are also included in this chapter. Chapter two is covered by the methodology of this study. RMP activities of the sample area and its present condition with the views of local people are presented in chapter three. Chapter four is devoted to a description of the past and present condition of the study RMP women and their socio-economic upliftment. Problems are identified in chapter five with some recommendations and followed by conclusion.

2.8 Limitations of the study

- a) The sample size of the study is small and it is confined within an union of Dhamrai thana. This is due to budget constraint. Had there been more fund, the sample size could have been made wider.
- b) The present social and economic condition of the crew women has been assessed by the opinion of the respondents and by observation of their households. The participant observation method for a time would have enriched the fact.
- c) Most of the data collected from the union parishad were taken from official records. But same information on supervision and monitoring aspects were memory based since no records were available.

CHAPTER - THREE

3.0 CONDITION OF RMP WORK IN SAMPLE AREA

3.1 RMP Work in Sample Area

In 1983, RMP work started in Dhamrai thana. Sanora Union of Dhamrai thana was undertaken in 1st phase of RMP which started on 16th March, 1983. At first 10 women, most of whom were widow and destitute, were selected as members of the Crew women. After two years 5 more women were selected. Now 15 women are working in the sample area. There are 6 women in ward number one, 5 in ward number two and 4 in ward number three. 5 women in one ward should be selected by the rules of RMP but it was violated in the first phase and is still continuing. The daily wage per crew member was 10 taka when the program started. Now (at the time of study) it is 24 taka.

In the first phase 10.73 miles CARE road was selected for petty repairing and maintenance throughout the year. Now it is 14.64 miles.

3.2 10% Matching Contribution by the Union Parishad

As reported by the Chairman, members and secretary, the yearly income of Sanora UP from Chaukidari tax and other sources is hardly sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses for running the parishad smoothly. Therefore, it cannot always pay 10% of the requisite deposits in the bank in due time. Even then this union has been continuing to deposit 10% matching contribution till date.

3.3 Participation and cooperation by the local people

Rules of RMP require that the UP Chairman and authorised supervisors, while verifying the work done by the crew women, would consult the road-side people, appraise them about the programme and the opinions of the people would be reflected in their reports. But it appears that the involvement of the people in the programme is marginal, if at all, and chairman and other supervisors hardly furnish any copy of the visit report to the Union Parishad. Local people are not motivated to cooperate, but they do not obstruct the programme; they are mostly passive on-lookers. Sometimes they dig small drains on the road or takes away earth from the road slopes which put extra burden on the Crews in terms of additional work. On the contrary, there are some people who are compassionate with these working women. In scorching heat, when the women are tired and thirsty, they take rest and have drinking water from the houses of such people.

3.4 RMP : How it is Functioning

The MC work on the selected roads throughout the year and keep them fit for use by passers by and rickshaws, bullock carts etc. At some sections, the erosion and raincuts, during the monsoon, necessitate more work which is done by the crew women. There is no written complaint by the people about negligence or low quality of work done by the women, but some villagers told us that the women work only for 4 hours a day, sometimes do not carry rammer & equipments to the site, and work as they like and the UP is indifferent about all these. No signboard was visible at the starting point and ending point of the RMP roads.

3.5 Local People's View about benefit of RMP Work

73 percent local people opined that RMP work is very much beneficial for them. They said that the roads are fit for use by the pedestrians, rickshaws, bullock carts etc. throughout the year including the rainy season. The opinion is shown in table 3.1 :

Table 3.1

Benefit of the RMP Work

Opinion	Local people	Percentage
Very much beneficial	11	73.37
Beneficial	4	26.63
Not so beneficial	-	-
Total	15	100.00

3.6 Supervision and Monitoring

As per rules the designated UP member of the ward is to supervise the day to day work of the women. UP Chairman is to check the work regularly, while PIO, TNO, ADC's, DC, DRRO, CARE officials and officials of the Directorate are authorised to monitor the RMP work at ward and Union levels. It appears, from consulting the records and eliciting information from the crew women local people and others that supervision is an area which is largely neglected. In Sanora union, there is no resolution for selecting supervisors. Orally, three members are given the charge. Only one supervising member of ward No.1 was found active. Supervision in other two wards leaves much to be desired. Ward members said that there was no incentive for supervision of the work.

UP chairman is a teacher of the local Bhalum High School. He is busy in his school, in his household business, in meetings and other works. As the claims, he visits the work sites from time to time, but it is hardly sufficient.

CARE-officials appear to be particular in supervision and monitoring of the RMP in Sanora UP. Their report is forwarded to the UP office.

PIO and TNO report that they visit and check the work from time to time but no such record is available in the UP office. Similarly there is no record of visit of the RMP work at Sanora UP by the DC, ADC's or DRRO.

Cases of unauthorised absence individually and en masse by the programme women were detected by the CARE monitoring officials but not a single such case was detected by the ward member or chairman, PIO and TNO. This amply testifies to lack of active supervision of RMP work at Sanora Union.

3.7 Local People's View regarding RMP Work Supervision

60 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that present supervision is not proper. 40 percent opine that it is proper. Most of the local people say that the programme is very good, but for lack of proper supervision the programme suffers. It is presented in table 3.2 :

Table - 3.2

Opinion regarding Supervision

Opinion	Local people	Percentage
Supervision is satisfactory	6	40.00
Supervision is not so satisfactory	7	46.66
Supervision is not at all satisfactory	2	13.34
Total	15	100.00

3.8 Opinion regarding Work Load of Crew Women

All women opined that the present work load is proper for them. Present work period is 6 hours in a day, from 8.0 clock to 14.0 O'clock and each woman is to repair 18 feet road individually. All supervisors also expressed the same opinion. Most of the local people also accept present work load. It is mentioned in table 3.3

Table 3.3

Opinion Regarding Daily Work Load of Crew Women

Opinion	Classes of Respondents		
	Crew (N=15) Women	Supervisors (N=8)	Local people (N=15)
Work load is proper	100.00	100.00	86.86
Work load is light	-	-	-
Work load is slightly heavy	-	-	6.67
Work load is heavy	-	-	6.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Data presented in percentage)

3.9 Women Working on Public Roads : How it is Taken

Prior to RMP, it was a rare phenomenon for women doing earthwork in public places, in Sanora union. RMP, in that sense, is a new addition to the socio-cultural life patterns of the area, because it is a 100% women work programme on major public roads of the union. When the work first started, people were taken by surprise. The women also felt embarrassed and uneasy. Over time, social tolerance and acceptance have followed. Villagers are now informed about the RMP and the crew women. No public opinion was organised against the programme or against women working on public roads. The women report that on hat days or other occasions when large number of people go along the road, or when a village mullah or munshi passes, they feel uneasy and sometimes veil themselves to escape their view. There is however, no complaint of harassment or teasing of the women by any miscreants or any evil proposal by anybody.

3.10 Women VS men

We asked the local people whether it would be better if the RMP work was done by male persons instead of women. Most of them rejected that proposition. Their opinion is as follows :

Table - 3.4

Opinion regarding RMP Work if done by the Male Worker		
Opinion	Local people	Percentage
It would be better	4	26.66
It would be something better	1	6.67
It would not be better	10	66.67
Total	15	100.00

It may be mentioned that most of respondents were male persons. It thus appears that work done by the women on public roads is accepted by the society.

3.11 Is There Any Trouble to Get Wages ?

73 percent of the crew mentioned that they had no trouble or irregularity to get their wages. Rest women mentioned that sometimes there were troubles to get wages. They pointed out that when UP fails to deposit the 10% matching contribution to the bank in time, their wages are temporarily held up, but after the deposit of the same by the UP they get all their arrears. It causes hardship to them.

3.12 Banking transaction

87 percent of the women mentioned that they faced no problem to get their wages from the Bank. Rest of them opined that there was some problem, but did not specify the nature of the problem. No women complained of harassment or bribing of the bank officials, but it is a heavy toll on them, as they pointed out, that the bank deducts @ 120/- from each woman's savings annually.

3.13 Fine Payment by the crews : individual and group

60 percent of the crews never remained absent from duty and did not pay fine. at any time since the inception of the programme. 33 percent paid fine once and 7 percent paid it three times. It is shown as follows :

Table - 3.5

Crew Women's Individual Fine Payment

How many times	Crew women	Percentage
1 time	5	33.33
3 time	1	6.67
Never	9	60.00
Total	15	100.00

Two groups out of 3 had paid group fine. Of them one group had paid once, and the other paid it twice. The main reason of group fine is group absence in the field and secondly they were not present with their equipments.

CHAPTER - FOUR

4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF THE RMP WOMEN

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the RMP women

The RMP women are the vital part of RMP activities. They are the paid workers, who implement the menial kind of earth work in selected CARE roads. They were chosen from poor, destitute and female-headed household group of the programme area.

4.1.1 Age

35-39 years is the modal class of the RMP in Sanora Union. One member of the crew belongs to 30-34 years and one belongs to 55-59 years age group. In fact, they are middle-aged. Age distribution of the women is shown below :

Table - 4.1

Age Distribution of the Crew Women

Age (in year)	Crew women	Percentage
30-34	1	6.67
35-39	6	39.99
40-44	4	26.66
45-49	2	13.34
50-54	1	6.67
55-59	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

4.1.2 Marital Status

Most of the RMP women were widowed when they joined RMP work and still they are so. Two married women are living with their husbands and one is abandoned. One woman is divorced. Table 4.2 depicts the marital status of the women :

Table - 4.2

Marital Status of the Crew women

Marital Status	Crew women	Percentage
Unmarried	-	-
Married (living with husband)	2	13.34
Married (abandoned)	1	6.67
Divorced	1	6.67
Widowed	11	73.32
Total	15	100.00

4.1.3 Number of Children

The average number of children of the crew women is 2.8. Most of them have 2 children. Two women, living with their husbands, have 3 female children each. They also informed during interview that they had no intention to take more babies. Table 4.3 shows the family size of the programme women.

Table - 4.3

Number of Children of the Crew Women

No. of Children	Crew Women	Percentage
1	1	6.67
2	7	46.66
3	4	26.66
4	1	6.67
5	1	6.67
6	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

(Male Child = 17, Female Child = 25
Total = 42, Average = 2.8)

4.1.4 Literacy of the Programme Women

4 women out of 15 are illiterate and 1 crew woman has got education upto primary level. The remaining 10 crew women can sign their names only. They have learnt to sign after their joining the RMP.

4.1.5 Land Ownership

8 RMP women out of 15 own 6 to 10 decimal land. 5 women have less than 5 decimal land. Only one crew woman is the owner of 31 to 40 decimal land. No woman has purchased land by income or savings during her working tenure in RMP. Land ownership pattern is presented in table 4.4 :

Table - 4.4

Land Ownership of the Crew Women

Land (in Acre)	Crew Women	Percentage
Less than 0.05	5	33.33
0.06-0.10	8	53.33
0.11-0.20	1	6.67
0.21-0.30	-	-
0.31-0.40	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

4.2 Past and Present of RMP Women : A Comparative Analysis of Their Socio-economic Conditions

4.2.1 Previous Occupation of the RMP Women

Before joining the RMP, 1 women was a day labourer, 13 were maid servnts and one used to work in her own households. It is shown in table 4.5 :

Table - 4.5

Previous Occupation of the Crew Women

Previous Occupation	Crew women	Percentage
House wife	1	6.67
Maid servant	13	86.66
Day labourer	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

4.2.2 Previous Monthly Income

One woman reports that she had no income as she was a housewife. 10 women used to work as maid servants and get only food for their labour, 2 women as maid servants used to get Tk. 150 and one women Tk. 200 per month. One day labourer was earning approximately 300 taka per month. This figure is presented in table 4.6 :

Table - 4.6

Previous Monthly Income of the Crew Women

Monthly Income	Crew women	Percentage
No income	1	6.67
Only food	10	66.67
150 taka	2	13.32
200 taka	1	6.67
300 taka	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

Before joining RMP, their income was very irregular, uncertain and low. Most of them were engaged as maid servants for domestic help in others' houses in the village and were paid in kind in terms of food only. A small number of crews were paid maid servants for the monthly wage of 150 to 200 taka, which was rather miserable. For one day labourer, who used to earn about 300 taka, the opportunity of getting daily work was uncertain and the nature of work (road work, earth work) was rather hard and working hours were long. In contrary to this dismal picture, these women have now work which is regular, better paid and less work load. At present, their monthly income as cash payment is Tk.600/- and savings in Tk. 120/- per month.

4 2.3 Secondary Sources of Income

Presently the programme women have no secondary earning sources worth mentioning. However, they grow vegetables on their homestead land and rear a small number of chickens and ducks

which bring them some income in addition to their own consumption. One woman has opened a grocery shop for her son and another woman has purchased a cow by taking loan from Grameen Bank and BRAC respectively.

4.2.4 Condition of Food Availability, Nutrition and Clothing

Due to their abject poverty and acute food deficiency, nutritional condition of the RMP women was miserable. 87 percent of women could afford meals once or two times a day only. None used to get 3 times meal in a day. Now the condition has improved significantly. Starvation and near starvation has been replaced by three times meal regularly. Yet some nutritional deficiency may remain for their food habit and ignorance about nutrition.

RMP women can now afford minimum requirement of clothing for themselves and for their family members. It is observed at the time of interview that the women have become more aware about cleanliness.

4.2.5 Condition of Dwelling Houses

Before getting their present job, 3 women had no dwelling houses and therefore they used to dwell in others' houses. Now that condition has improved. Those 3 women have constructed bamboo fenced and straw roofed houses. Two women, who lived in straw roofed houses, have constructed tin-shed houses. In fact, the women have spent their savings mostly in house building or repairing them timely. Previous and present dwelling condition is compared in table 4.7 :

Table - 4.7

Condition of Dwelling Houses

Condition	Crew women			
	Previous	%	Present	%
No house (Dwelted in other house)	3	20.00		-
Bamboo fenced and straw roofed	5	33.33	6	40.00
Bamboo fenced and tin shed	7	46.67	9	60.00
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00

1.2.6 Educational Condition of the Family Members

Most of the RMP women did not get opportunity of education and similarly their young children, who passed their school-age before inception of RMP. At present 66.67 percent of school age children are in school and most of them in non-formal education offered by various NGOs. Rest 33.33 percent are still away from any kind of education (formal or non-formal). They are doing nothing except petty domestic works and roaming about. Only strong motivation and strict observance of directives issued by the RMP authorities may improve the situation.

1.2.7 Purchasing Furniture and Utensils

RMP women, out of the meagre savings from their income, have managed to purchase chauki (cot), table, chair, etc., utensils and household articles which they require in their day to day life.

4.2.8 Water and Sanitation

All the RMP women drink tubewell water. None of them has any sanitary latrine. They have, however, hanging and pit latrines. Some of them are washed away in the rainy season causing hygienic hazards. In this respect also motivation work may improve the situation.

4.2.9 Savings of the Crew Women

The RMP women are paid @ Tk. 24 daily (at the time of study). All the crew members have bank account in the Kalampur Sonali Bank branch. Out of Tk. 24.00, each woman gets Tk. 20.00 in cash a day; the remaining Tk. 4.00 is saved in the bank account. Payment is made fortnightly. Savings in the account of each woman now stands over 10,000 (Tk. 9717.66 in Oct. 93). Excepting this forced saving, the women cannot save much out of their cash wages.

4.1.10 Access to Health Services

The women have better access to health services now than pre-RMP days. They can now purchase essential medicine, if required and take advice from local health centre and clinics. Local medical practitioners also visit them on calls promptly because they now have the ability to pay fees.

4.3 Improvement of Social Interaction and Access to Various Facilities

4.3.1 Respect from the community

The RMP women's social position in their own villages was worse when they did not join in RMP work. 60 percent of the MCs opined that the villagers did not show respect and some times the villagers hated them when they were simply maid servants. 40 percent mentioned that the villagers showed respect even when they were day labourer or maid servants. The situation is now changed and the villagers respect them.

4.3.2 Help from the Community

Before RMP days, the crew women were literally distressed and helpless. Seldom they enjoyed sympathy from their neighbours and other villagers and rarely got assistance (specially in kind or by money) from them. Those bitter days have gone away. Now they are very much helped by their community in their bad days and also sympathy from them if it is necessary.

53 percent of the women said that they were not helped by the villagers before they joined RMP. Rest of the women acknowledged the help of the villagers. Presently 73 percent of the women are getting help from the villagers. The rest of the women say that the villagers do not help them so much if need arises. It is true that the villagers always help those persons who have purchasing power and who possess capacity to repay loans. The table shows the previous and present situation.

Table - 4.8

Help from the Villagers

Description	Crew women			
	Previous	%	Present	%
Villagers do not help at all	8	53.33	-	-
Villagers do not so help	1	6.67	1	26.66
Villagers help	6	10.00	11	73.34
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00

4.3.3 Social Status

Most important aspect the RMP women have gained is that they have got a social status due to their economic betterment. They are still poor no doubt but not begger or bad borrower. The villagers also certify that RMP women are better off than they were and thus they have confirmed their worthiness. They afford greater community acceptance and they are now counted as earning members of the society.

4.3.4 Self Awareness and Confidence

2 women out of 15 expressed that previously they did not talk with any outsiders and 3 women used to talk some times but felt rather uneasy. Two third women used to talk with outsiders with a great hasitance. Now 14 MCs feel comfortable to talk with any outsiders including government officials or people's representatives. Only one woman still hesitates to talk with any outsider. It is shown in the table 4.9 .

Table - 4.9

Conversation with the Outsiders

Position	Previous	%	Present	%
Do not talk	2	13.34	-	-
Hesitate to talk	10	66.67	1	6.67
Feel very uneasy	3	19.99	-	-
Feel comfortable	-	-	14	93.33
Total	15	100.00	15	100.00

Their employment has offered improved social status, increased self esteem and pride. RMP women have been able to gain enough self confidence. They are sometimes strong when they encounter problems. In the case of non-payment of their salaries. They approach govt. officials and local leaders.

4.3.5 Mobility

As a result of work on the road, the confidence of the women has increased. They also have much more mobility than other poor women of the community. They are now freely and frequently going to the bank, to the market, to health centres, to union parishad and to women's community meetings. Some of them are regular member of various NGOs and playing a vital role. They visit one another and do all necessary work for their families and sometimes also for their neighbours.

4.3.6 Role in Their Family

RMP women are now playing a vital role in their families. In the past, their husbands or other male members of the household (where applicable) often controlled expenditure in the household. Now they by themselves determine as how to use their income. They express their sentiment that respect from family members to them has been extended, while before the RMP they were very much ignored and neglected.

4.3.7 Role in Decision Making

Now a days, RMP women are making more family decisions. They have also acquired decision making abilities from their occupations. They often determine internal division of labour. They have one union leader and one deputy leader among themselves. Those two women decide how to deal with other crew members who are not working well. When they fail, they go to the union parishad. Crew members are supposed to consult the union officials in all decisions regarding work programme, road selection and change of any kind. In fact they are now in the practice of decision making process.

4.3.8 Leadership Development

It is gratifying to note that one crew woman has become the secretary of a women co-operative society. She has already developed her leadership quality. In course of time, other crew women may also develop such quality.

4.3.9 Awareness about Family Planning and Population Control

Two crew women who live with their husbands express their opinion regarding population control and family planning. They have got 3 female children in both cases and have succeeded in convincing their husbands to refrain from taking another issue in quest of male child. It is a significant improvement of their awareness about size of the family.

4.4 Directives to be followed by the Crew Women

Govt. have asked the RMP women to follow nine directives in their family lives. The nine directives are to (i) keep small family size (ii) primary education for the children (iii) clean premises (iv) use sanitary latrines (v) grow vegetables in their house courtyards (vi) small size poultry and duckery (vii) use clean clothes by all the family members (viii) small savings and (ix) invest the savings in any earning sources. We have observed their houses and also collected their opinion. In course of our discussion above, we have touched on all the points. It may be commented that they have made some progress, but much remains to be achieved especially in the field of sending their children to school, and of arranging sanitary latrines.

4.5 Self Confidence of the women regarding Maintaining the Family If This Work is Withdrawn or they are Terminated

The daily wage of RMP is not so handsome that the women can save much. There is no hard cash with the women. Therefore they are afraid and anxious that if RMP is withdrawn or if they are terminated from their job, they will return to their bad days. Only one woman has confidence that she can run her family even

if this job is gone. Another woman opined that she can run the family with some trouble. Rest 13 women are very much anxious and they have no confidence to run their family if RMP is withdrawn. It is presented in the following table.

Table - 4.10

**Crew Women's Confidence regarding Maintaining Family
If RMP is Withdrawn**

Confidence	Crew women	Percentage
Will be capable to maintain	1	6.67
Will not be so capable	1	6.67
Will not be capable	13	86.66
Total	15	100.00

CHAPTER - FIVE

5.0 IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Identified Problems

5.1.1 Lack of Supervision

There is lack of proper supervision of the RMP by the UP and the thana officials. Ward member in charge of RMP work is negligent of his responsibility. Union Chairman also does not take much interest in the work.

5.1.2 Less Quantity and low Quality of Work

Quantity and quality of the work suffer to some extent. Some of the villagers complain about less hours of work, and low quality of work by the programme women.

5.1.3 Inadequate Cooperation of Villagers

Cooperation by the road-side villagers in respect of RMP leaves much to be desired. Supervisors do not appraise them of their responsibility in management of the programme. So they are not properly motivated to extend their cooperation.

5.1.4 Lack of Coordination

There appears to be a vacuum in coordination of the work among the UP, CARE visitors and thana officials. No review meetings by these three agencies are held excepting communication through letters from time to time.

5.1.5 Low Wage Rate

The present rate of wages of Tk. 20.00 (plus Tk. 4 savings) is hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of a four member family. (average family size is 3.8).

5.1.6 Low Enrollment of School-age Children

67 percent children of school going age have been sent to school. The remaining 33% of children are yet to be motivated for enrollment.

5.1.7 Unhygienic Latrines

None of the woman has a water sealed latrine. They have, however, pit latrines and hanging latrines. It is a source of great health hazards.

5.1.8 Little Linkage with Income Generating Activities

Excepting two women, others have not yet been linked with any income generating activity for additional source of income. In case the programme is now discontinued or if fresh crew women are selected, these women will have no other alternative but to fall back upon their savings with the bank. Govt. or donors have not yet made any alternative arrangement for ensuring productive employment for these programme women.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Proper Supervision

To make the RMP more effective, supervision should be streamlined at all levels - especially by the UP and the thana officials.

5.2.2 Timely Deposit of Matching Contribution

10% matching contribution should be deposited in due time by the UP, so that the programme may continue uninterrupted.

5.2.3 Systematic Record Keeping

Record keeping system of the RMP activities by the UP should be systematised, so that all the necessary information may be available there.

5.2.4 Effective Coordination

Coordination among the UP, thana level officials and CARE monitors should be ensured by holding periodic meetings to identify problems and to solve them. This may be a regular agenda in the monthly steering committee meeting of the district.

5.2.5 Motivational Campaign

Villagers should be motivated to cooperate in smooth running of the RMP. Supervisors including the UP Chairman and concerned officials may encourage them to facilitate the work by the women. This may do away with the barriers now created by them.

5.2.6 Work Signboards

Sign boards should be immediately put at the starting and ending points of the RMP roads. It will act as a visual guide and information for all concerned.

5.2.7 Linking RMP with Income Generating Activities

RMP has for the time being given the women work and wages. It is a temporary phenomenon. But they have not yet stood on their own feet. So, steps should be taken to link these women with income generating activities as secondary source of income with the help of the Govt. and/or NGO.

The crew women may be given bank loans against their accumulated savings. The loans may be invested for productive activities like rearing of goats, cows, establishment of small poultry farms, purchasing sewing machines, opening small shops and the like.

5.2.8 Ensuring 100% Enrollment

100% enrollment of school-age children of the RMP women should be ensured. UP and primary education department may motivate the women for this. Local NGOs may also be involved.

5.2.9 Providing Materials for Sanitary Latrines

The programme women should be encouraged to use water sealed latrines. The women cannot afford to purchase the material. So, the Public Health Engineering Department may come forward to supply the materials to the women free of cost.

5.2.10 Enhancement of Wage Rate

The wage rate of the women should be enhanced keeping in mind the minimum requirement of a family of average size and to increase the capacity to save for being self-sufficient within a reasonable period of time. Wage rate may be increased to Tk. 40/- per day of which Tk. 10/- may be kept in bank account as forced saving. The rate may be in line with the prescribed minimum wage rate of 3.50 Kg. of rice as announced by the Govt.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Against the background of mass poverty and increasing number of unemployed destitute women in the rural Bangladesh, RMP is only a small attempt at alleviating poverty. In Sanora Union, only 15 women have so far been covered by the programme. They have been provided with employment throughout the year. Almost a decade is gone since the inception of the programme and the same groups of women recruited at the beginning of RMP are still carrying on. It is true that the women have now regular income and their economic conditions have improved. Their social interactions have also expanded. But this improvement is very much a temporary phenomenon and is under pinned by the continuity of the programme which is dependent on foreign donation of wheat. Of course, the women have gained self-confidence to some extent but are not yet confident enough to run by themselves, if the programme is gone or if they are terminated.

5.3.2 At present we may at best comment that the RMP has been successful in alleviating poverty for rural women only partially and only on short term basis for a very limited number of women.

5.3.3 To make the RMP more successful and dynamic, the govt. and the donor agency should view things from a long run perspective. It is not desirable that programme women should continue for an indefinite period of time without any prospect for self reliance. Self reliance of the women should be a target within a reasonable period of time, say 5-7 years. Within this time span, the women should be given training and credit and be involved with NGOs if

available, so that they may leave the programme after the expiry of the stipulated period of time, and start income generating activities by themselves. RMP may thus bring more and more number of destitute women within its fold in a continuous process and be instrumental in alleviating poverty of the distressed rural women of Bangladesh.

5.3.4 The present study is conducted in only one union whereas the programme is in operation in 4100 unions spread throughout the country. So, the findings of this study may not hold good for all the programme areas. Nevertheless, the strength and weaknesses of the programme as revealed by this study may be of some help to the programme authorities. But what is suggested most is that more and more research works should be conducted in different areas of the country to examine different aspects of the programme and the target groups. It may provide valuable insights which may help the authorities in re-designing the programme for better achievement of its objectives.

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পল্লী রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর (আর এম পি)
উপর একটি সমীক্ষা"

প্রশ্নপত্র - ১

আর এম পি কর্মীদের সদস্যদের জন্য প্রশ্নোত্তর

(প্রাপ্ত তথ্যাদি কেবলমাত্র গবেষণা কর্মে ব্যবহৃত হবে। তথ্য প্রদান কারিগরী
ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না)

- ১.০ উত্তরদাতার পরিচিতি ও জনমিতিক বৈশিষ্ট্য
- ১.১ মহিলা কর্মীর নাম :
- ১.২ ঠিকানা : গ্রাম : ওয়ার্ড নং :
ইউনিয়ন : থানা :
জেলা :
- ১.৩ বয়স :
- ১.৪ শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা : অশিক্ষিত [] মাএ সর্বাঙ্গরক্ষণ []
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৪র্থ - ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী []
অন্য কোন উত্তর (উল্লেখ করুন).....
- ১.৬ বৈবাহিক অবস্থা : বিবাহিতা/অবিবাহিতা
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/সদামী পরিত্যক্তা/বিধবা
- ১.৭ সন্তান সংখ্যা : ছেলে ----- জন, মেয়ে ----- জন
- ১.৮ পরিবারের জমির পরিমাণ (একরে) :
- ১.৯ আর এম পিতে কর্মী হিসেবে যোগদানের তারিখ :

৪.০

উত্তরদাএর সম্পদের বিবরণ (পূর্বে ও বর্তমানে)

সম্পদ	পূর্বে (পরিমাণ)	বর্তমানের (পরিমাণ)
ক. সঞ্চিওত টাকা (ব্যাংকে ও নিজের কাছে) ব্যাংকে = নিজের কাছে=		
খ. অন্যকে প্রদত্ত টাকা (ধার ও ব্যবসায়ে খাটানো)		
গ. গরু-ছাগল		
ঘ. হাটস-মুরগী		
ঙ. কেনা জমি		
চ. গৃহের আসবাব-পত্র (খাট, বিছানা, হাডিপাতিল ইত্যাদি)		
ছ. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) -----		

৫.০ আর এম পি'তে যোগদানের পূর্বে উত্তরদাএর অবস্থা

৫.১ পূর্বে দেশ কি ছিল ? -----

৫.২ মাসিক আয় কত ছিল ? -----

৫.৩ স্বামীর সংগে সম্পর্ক কেমন ছিল ? -----
(বিবাহিতা, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত ও বিধবা না হলে)

৫.৪ গ্রামের লোকেরা আপদে বিপদে সাহায্য করতো কি না ? -----

৫.৫ তিন বেলা আহার জুটতো কি না ?

৫.৬ গ্রামের লোকেরা সম্মানের চোখে দেখতো কি না ?

৫.৭ জনপ্রতিনিধি, সরকারী কর্মকর্তা ও বহিরাগত লোকদের সংগে কথা-বার্তা
বলতে কেমন বোধ করতেন ?

৬.০ আর এম পি'তে যোগদানের পরবর্তী অবস্থা

৬.১ বর্তমানে স্বামীর সংগে সম্পর্ক কেমন ?
(কেবল যারা বিবাহিতা ও স্বামীসহ অবস্থান করেন, তাদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

৬.২ বর্তমানে গ্রামের লোকেরা আপদে বিপদে সাহায্য করে কি না ?

৬.৩ বর্তমানে গ্রামের লোকেরা সম্মানের চোখে দেখে কি না ?

৬.৪ জন প্রতিনিধি, সরকারী কর্মকর্তা ও বহিরাগত লোকদের সংগে কথা-বার্তা
বলতে কেমন বোধ করেন ?

৮.০ কাজের ক্ষেত্রে পারিবারিক ও সামাজিক মানসিকতা

- ৮.১ ক. আপনার সবামী আপনার এই কাজ করাকে কেমন চোখে দেখেন ?
(যাদের সবামী আছে)
- খ. আপনার শশুর-শাশুড়ী/পিতা-মাতা এই কাজকে কেমন চোখে দেখেন ?
(যাদের সবামী নেই)
- গ. আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা এই কাজকে কেমন চোখে দেখেন ?
- ঘ. আপনার আত্মীয় স্বজন/গ্রামবাসী এই কাজকে কেমন চোখে দেখেন ?
- ঙ. আপনাকে কেউ কি এই কাজ ছেড়ে দিতে বলেন ? হ্যাঁ [] না []
- উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে বলেন ?
- সবামী [] শশুর শাশুড়ী []
- পিতা-মাতা [] পরিবারের সদস্য []
- আত্মীয় স্বজন/গ্রামবাসী []

- ৮.২ ক. এই কাজ করার ক্ষেত্রে মাঠে ময়দানে আপনাকে কেউ উত্থাপিত করে কি ?
- খ. যদি করে, তবে কারা ?

- ৮.৩ এই কাজের সংগে সংশ্লিষ্টদের মধ্যে কেউ আপনাকে খারাপ কাজের কুমতলব দেয় কি ?

- ৮.৪ গ্রামবাসী বা অন্যান্য লোকজন এই কাজ করার জন্য আপনার সমালোচনা করে কি ?

- ৮.৫ এই কাজ করার ফলে গ্রামবাসী কতক কোন প্রকার মিশ্রণ আপনার প্রতি হয় কি ?

৯.০ বেতন প্রাপ্তির অবস্থা ও রথের ব্যবহার

- ৯.১ ক. ১৪ দিন পর পর বেতন পেতে অসুবিধা হয় কি ? হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, এরূপ অসুবিধা কি প্রায়ই ঘটে ?

- খ. ব্যাংক থেকে বেতন উঠাতে অসুবিধা হয় কি ?

- গ. বছর শেষে সূদের টাকার সমান ভাগ পেতে আপনার কোন অসুবিধা হয় কি ?

- ঘ. কাউকে কোন ক্ষেত্রে ঘুষ বা ভাগ দিতে হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, কোন ক্ষেত্রে :-----

কাকে দিতে হয় :-----

- ৯.২ আপনার সবামী কি আপনার রোজগারের টাকা নিয়ে নেন ?

বাংলাদেশ লোক-সংস্কৃতি
মন্ত্রণালয়

"গ্রামীণ মহিলাদের যারিহ দূরীকরণ :
পল্লী মহিলাদের কর্মসূচীর (আর এম পি)
উপর একটি সমীক্ষা"

প্রস্তাব - ২

আমরা ইউনিয়নের প্রতিটি ওয়ার্ডেই আর এম পি, জোবকারী মেমবাবন্ড
(মহিলা মোবাবসহ); অন্যান্য মেমবাবন্ড ও চেয়ারম্যানের জন্য প্রযোজ্য।

বিঃ দ্র :-- আর এম পি'র কার্যক্রম আরও ফলপ্রসূ করার জন্য এই গবেষণাটি
করা হচ্ছে। এই গবেষণায় প্রাপ্ত তথ্যাবলীর মধ্যে কাবও ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য
প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আপনাদের অনুভূত চিন্তা, মতামত ও সমস্যাবলী
নিশ্চিতভাবে প্রকাশ করুন।

উত্তরদাতার পরিচিতি

নাম : : : : :
পিতৃকামা : : : : :
গ্রাম : : : : :
ইউনিয়ন : : : : :
জেলা : : : : :
ওয়ার্ড নং : : : : :
থানা : : : : :

স্বার্থী (জনপ্রতিনিধি হিসেবে) :

বয়স : : : : :

শিক্ষিত যোগ্যতা : : : : :

প্রধান পেশা : : : : :

আর এম পি'র দায়িত্ব পালন সংক্রান্ত :

আপনাকে আর এম পি'র কি কি দায়িত্ব পালন করতে হয় ?
(উত্তরদাতা যা বলেন, তা এখানে লিখুন।)

ক) নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে মহিলা কর্মীদের ইউনিয়ন দলনেত্রী বা উপনেত্রী কর্তৃক কাজের রিপোর্ট পান কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

খ) যথা সময়ে ইউনিয়ন থেকে থানা পর্যায়ের রিপোর্ট পাঠান কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উপর 'না' হলে তার কারণ কি ?

২. গত ২ বছরে ইউনিয়ন কর্তৃক প্রদেয় ১০% ব্যয়ের টাকা যথাসময়ে জমা দিয়েছিলেন কি ?

যথা সময়ে জমা দিয়েছিলাম []

যথাসময়ের পরে জমা দিয়েছিলাম []

কয়েক দফা তাগিদপত্র পাঠানোর পর
জমা দিয়েছিলাম []

৩.০ মহিলা কর্মীদের কাজ সংক্রান্ত

৩.১ রাস্তা ঘেরামতের দায়িত্বটি দূঃসহ মহিলাদেরকে দেয়া হয়েছে,
এ বিষয়ে আপনার মতামত কি ?

মহিলাদের দ্বারা সন্তোষজনক কাজ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে কি ?

কোনটি সন্তোষজনক কাজ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে []

মোটামুঠি সন্তোষজনক কাজ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে []

তবে কোন সন্তোষজনক কাজ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না []

মহিলাদের দ্বারা রাস্তার কাজ করানোতে কিরূপ সামাজিক প্রতিক্রিয়া হচ্ছে ?

অনুকূল []

মোটামুঠি অনুকূল []

প্রতিকূল []

চরম প্রতিকূল []

৩.২ আপনার মতে মহিলাদের কাজ করানোর ফলে সমাজের সত্যিই কোন ক্ষতি হচ্ছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উপর 'হ্যাঁ' হলে কি কি সামাজিক ক্ষতি হচ্ছে ?

৫.৭

মহিলা কর্মীদের পালনীয় বিষয়াদি সংক্রান্ত

নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়ে মহিলা কর্মীদের কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে মন্তব্য করুন :

বিষয়	হ্যাঁ	না	'না' হলে তার কারণ
ক) পরিবার ছোট রাখা			
খ) সন্তানদের প্রাথমিক শিক্ষায় শিফ্ত কবণ			
গ) বাড়ীর আঙ্গিনা পরিষ্কার রাখা			
ঘ) কাঁচা পায়েখানা তৈরী ও সেখানে মলত্যাগ			
ঙ) বাড়ীর আঙিনা/উঠোনে সবজী চাষ			
চ) বাড়ীতে হাস মুরগী পালন			
ছ) বাড়ীর সকল সদস্যের কাপড় চোপড় পরিষ্কার রাখা			
জ) কিছু কিছু অর্থ জমা করা			
ঝ) জমাকৃত টাকা আয়বধিক কার্যে বিনোয়োগ			

৬.০

আর,এম,পি: কাজে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সমস্যা ও সুপারিশ

৬.১

আর এম পি'র কাজ পরিচালনা করতে গিয়ে আপনাদের কি কি সমস্যা হচ্ছে ?

ক)

খ)

গ)

৬.২

সমস্যা সমূহ দূরীকরণে আপনার সুপারিশ পেশ করুন :

ক)

খ)

গ)

(ধন্যবাদ)

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর :

তারিখ :

বাংলাদেশ নৌব-প্রাথমিক প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
সাভার, ঢাকা

"গ্রামীণ মহিলাদের দারিদ্র্য দূরীকরণ : পল্লী রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ
কর্মসূচীর (আর এম পি) উপর একটি সমীক্ষা"

প্রশ্নপত্র - ৩

নমুনা ইউনিয়নের যে সমস্ত বাসতা আর এম পি'র অন্তর্ভুক্ত
সে সমস্ত বাসতার পাশের বেনগণের জন্য প্রযোজ্য।

- ১.০ উত্তরদাতার পরিচিতি
- ১.১ নাম :
- ঠিকানা : গ্রাম : ওয়ার্ড :
- ইউনিয়ন : থানা :
- জেলা :
- ১.৩ পেশা :
- ১.৪ বয়স :
- ১.৫ শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :
- ২.০ আর এম পি'র প্রতি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি
- ২.১ আপনি আর এম পি'র বাসতা মেরামতের কাজকে একটি সফল পদক্ষেপ
বলে মনে করেন কি? হ্যাঁ [] না []
- উত্তর 'না' হলে কেন?
-
-
- ২.২ বাসতা মেরামতের কাজটি মহিলাদের দ্বারা করানোর ক্ষেত্রে আপনার
মতামত কি?
- ক. এতে সুষ্ঠুভাবে কাজ হচ্ছে
- খ. মহিলাদের দ্বারা কাজের ফলে কোন প্রকার ফাঁকি দিচ্ছে না
- গ. কাজ হচ্ছে, তবে ততটা ভাল হচ্ছে না
- ঘ. মহিলাদের দ্বারা এ কাজটি মোটেও ভাল হচ্ছে না

১১. মৌলিক অধিকার সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে কখনও সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধানকারী
মেমবারকে জানিয়ে ছিলেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, তাতে কি রাজ্য মেরামতের উদ্যোগ নেয়া হয়েছিল ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

৪.০ আর এম পি'র কাজের গফলতা সম্পর্কে সুপারিশ ?

৪.১ নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রসমূহে আপনার সুপারিশ পেশ করুন :

ক) মহিলা কর্মীদের কাজের সময় ও ধরন :
(দিনে কত ঘন্টা, রাজ্যত্বের কতটি এলাকা, ইত্যাদি)

খ) রাজ্য মেরামত তত্ত্বাবধান :
(মেরামতের পরিবর্তে অন্য কেউ, মেরামতের কাজ সঠিকভাবে
পালন, অন্য কিছু)

গ) মহিলা কর্মীদের বেতন প্রদান :
(গনের মাধ্যমে, মেরামতের মাধ্যমে, অন্য কিছু)

ঘ) মহিলাদের এবং কাজের প্রতি সমাজের ইতিবাচক মনোভাব সৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রে :

ঙ) মেরামতযোগ্য রাজ্যত্বের মেরামত নিশ্চিত করার ক্ষেত্রে :

চ) সাবসিডি হিসাবে আর এম পি'র কাজ সফল করার ক্ষেত্রে :

(ধন্যবাদ)

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর :
তারিখ :

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
সাভার, ঢাকা

"গ্রামীণ মহিলাদের দারিদ্র দূরীকরণ :
পল্লী রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর (আর এম পি)
উপর একটি সমীক্ষা"

চেকলিস্ট

(নমুনা ইউনিয়নের ব্যাংক কর্মকর্তা, থানার টিএনও এবং পিআইও, কেয়ার ও সিস্টার'র সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের নিকট থেকে উপাও সংগ্রহ করতে হবে)

১. ক. নমুনা ইউনিয়নের আর এম পি কাজের অবস্থা (মান ও নিয়মিত যথার্থ কাজ)
- খ. থানার সার্বিক কার্যক্রমের অবস্থা
২. ৩টি ওয়ার্ডের মহিলা কর্মীদের কর্মভৎপরতা
৩. ১৯৯১-৯২ ও ১৯৯২-৯৩ অর্থ বছরে নমুনা ইউনিয়নের ১০% অর্থ জমা দান সংক্রান্ত উক্ত দুই অর্থ বছরে নমুনা ইউনিয়নের মহিলা কর্মীদের মধ্যে বরখাস্তকরণ, নতুন কর্মী নিয়োগ, অনুপস্থিতির ফলে বেতন কর্তন, ওয়ার্ডের কার্যক্রমে অসন্তোষের জন্য ১০% বেতন কর্তন, প্রভৃতি
৫. নিয়মিত ১৪ দিন পর বেতন প্রাপ্তি
৬. ব্যাংক ট্র্যাংকাউন্ট কর্মীদের সন্চয়ের পরিমাণ
৭. ক. কর্মীদের জীবন যাপনের মান উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে নির্ধারিত পালনীয় বিষয়বস্তুর অবস্থা
- খ. বিষয়টি মনিটরিং করা হয় কি না
৮. মহিলা কর্মীদের সন্তান সংখ্যা ও তাদের প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার অবস্থা
৯. মহিলা কর্মীদের জীবনবোধ, বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে মিশবার ক্ষমতা ও আত্মবিশ্বাস
১০. ক. মহিলাদের সন্চয় ও আয়বর্ধক কর্মকান্ডে সন্চয়িত অর্থ বিনিয়োগ
- খ. বিষয়টি মনিটরিং করা হয় কি না
১১. নমুনা এলাকায় মহিলাদের রাস্তায় কাজ করার ক্ষেত্রে সামাজিক প্রতিক্রিয়া
১২. তত্ত্বাবধান ও তদারকী কার্যক্রমের অবস্থা
১৩. মহিলা কর্মীদের ইউনিয়ন নেত্রী, সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধানকারী মেমবারবৃন্দ (মহিলা মেমবার সহ) ও ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে থেকে নিয়মিত প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ
১৪. কেয়ার ও সিস্টার কর্মকর্তাদের কার্যক্রম/তত্ত্বাবধান
১৫. আর এম পি কার্যক্রমের ক্ষেত্রে বিরাজমান সমস্যা