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RESEARCH PROJECT

ON

FOOD FOR WORKS PROGRAMME AND WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Food For Works Programmes is a relief oriented programme which started in the crisis period of flood and famine in Bangladesh. The natural calamity like the dangerous cyclone and tidal surge of 1970 and along with it the ravages of the war of 1971 had shattered the country's economic condition. As such the country has to shoulder the greater task of reconstruction of the country as a whole. Again before standing on its foot Bangladesh has to face another shock in 1974, the Devastating Flood which was followed with an ugly famine that caused the death of thousands of people of the country.

So when we talk of Bangladesh, we find the ugly faces in the shape of hunger and malnutritions of our people. The main root of it is the poverty. And the women folk of Bangladesh are mostly the victims of basic needs like food, shelter, clothes and education. They are always in fear, feel insecure and victims of poverty trap. Today Bangladesh has about 3.45 million female headed families. 25% of the rural landless households are headed by women who are widows and divorces. In the backdrop of such distressing situation Government took this programme "Food For Works Programme" for the vulnerable group which has ultimately turned from Relief to Development. This programme (FFWP) categorically recognised the social role of women for development. It has proved that disadvantaged women can play pioneering role in development by getting themselves organised as functional groups whenever they get an opportunity.

Hence, many of the programmes undertaken by government. FFWP is one of the successful programme which is sustained from the last 21 years in the country. This programme functionally involves 70% of poor women in Bangladesh.

This research study on "Food For Works Programme (FFWP) and Women in Development" as such aimed to provide the government with the proper picture of poor women's condition (at micro level) of Sonargoan Thana. Accordingly two Unions namely, Sadipur and Kanchpur of Sonargoan Thana of the district of Narayanganj have been taken as the study areas. The research study revealed that 22% of women participated actively in FFWP from last few years in Sonargoan Thana. And 10% of women of the said two Unions participated intensively in this programme. The women who had no freedom previously now are quite confident in decision making and free thinking. Their economic condition enhanced improvements in their lives.

Most of these poor women working in FFWP belong to younger age group (25-30 years). These women mostly are divorcee and widows. The main cause of joining to this programme is their extreme poverty. 76% of these women of Sadipur and Kanchpur are illiterate while they are very eager to provide education to their children. Most of these women opined that they are benefitted by this programme (FFWP). This particular programme helped in a big way to the rural women in redressing their age old pangs of sufferings. Today, at least they feel relief from the curse of vicious poverty circle.

This research study provides the government with the appropriate feed back in the light of the economic development of the Sonargoan Thana and the development of women of its two unions Sadipur and Kanchpur through FFWP.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research study on the two unions, Kanchpur and Sadipur of Sonargaon thana of Narayanganj district has been undertaken by Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre as a part of its research programme. It is for the last 23 years that the FFWP has been launched and expanded and still growing in dimension throughout the rural areas of Bangladesh. The programme aims to uplift the socio-economic condition of the most distressed and vulnerable segment of the rural women of our country. An attempt has been made in this study to assess the effectiveness and impact of FFWP as well as the actual condition of the poor women of those two unions under Sonargaon thana.

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION:

1.0 Due to resource constraints and scarce employment opportunity, a large number of people in rural Bangladesh remain idle causing severe poverty. To overcome this distressing situation the govt. of Bangladesh has been embarking upon various people welfare-oriented programmes aimed at poverty alleviation of the bulk of the rural unemployed. Rural public works programme 1960s (Pakistan period), Food for Works Programme 1970s are such programmes that intended to develop the rural poors. FFWP designed to augment the employment and income of those rural unemployed during lean season.

2.0 The programme bring under its fold various types of works such as infrastructive development. Mostly involving earth work. The most striking feature of this programme is its system of payment in rice or wheat. Most of which is received from outside as aid.

The present study intended to evaluate the impact on FFW programme of two unions namely KANCHPUR & SADIPUR OF SONRGAON thana of NARAYNGANJ Districts, in alleviating the socio economic conditions of women folk residing there.

BACKGROUND OF FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

4.0. FFWP is basically a relief oriented programme commenced in the crisis period of flood and famine in 1970's. The natural calamity like the dangerous CYCLONE and TIDEL SURGE of 1970 and with it the RAVAGES OF THE WAR OF 1971 had altered the country's economic condition. Since then the country had to shoulder greater task of reconstruction as a whole, but unfortunately, before standing on its own foot Bangladesh had to face another shock in 1974 the DEVASTATING FLOOD, for which over two third of lands were under water affecting the half of the population. In this flood nearly 80% of the summer crop was destroyed. The flood followed with an ugly famine causing the death of thousand of people. It was in the backdrop of these circumstances "FOOD FOR WORKS PROGRAMME" has been initiated.

4.1 In 1974-75 with only 50 thousands metric tons of wheat contributed by U.S. based World Food Programme (WFP), the wings of FFWP virtually took off to save the lives of million of starving people. Bangladesh scenario fitted well with this programme's declared goal of combatting hunger and building rural infrastructure. Ever since its introduction, FFWP had an stead growth in size and scope rising to a programme size of an average of over 1.5 lac tons of grain use each year since 1985 onwards. The WFP assisted this FFW project and entitled as "NATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME" for the water development works and rural roads. About two thirds of WFP's wheat is allocated to the Bangladesh Water Development Board for construction of:

- River/Coastal flood protection embankments.
- Drainage canals
- Irrigation canals

The remaining one third is allocated to government's local initiative scheme (LIS) administered by Thana administration. WFP is responsible for monitoring FFWP activities involving all resources except those provided by government of Bangladesh and U.S.A.

5.0 The main four objectives of FFWP which assists government to coordinate are:

- To improve rural infrastructure i.e. through upgrading of village feeder roads for facilitating for the distribution of goods and services to rural areas.
- To increase the agricultural productivity of land through a variety of water development works. Also to provide protection from natural disaster through earthwork.
- To generate lean season (typically January-March) employment opportunities for the rural poor.
- To assist the stabilization of Bangladesh food grain market.
- To reach food to the target group.

6.0 FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

Of all the various development strategies, programmes and project experimented in Bangladesh, "Food For Works" programme is perhaps the most popular, effective work programme for development of the government and for the rural

people particularly for the women folk. It has also been the largest rural development programme continuing for the last 23 years growing in size every year.

7.0 The work programme in which payment of wages is made to the labourers in food grain in lieu of cash money has been termed as "Food For Works" (FFW) programme. Under this scheme a predetermined unit of work is paid through foodgrain, usually wheat/rice/paddy etc. "The overall concept of the FFWP is to take place between December and the following April/May. Post monsoon (rehabilitation) is undertaken between mid September and the end of December. About 10% of WFPs wheat used in construction is set aside for the post-monsoon compaction shaping and filling of rain cuts on road completed just prior to the monsoon. This is designed both to give seasonal employment to women and to increase the working life of the roads concerned".¹

7.1 The programme is an effort of the government to generate employment in the rural areas during the difficult periods of the year (Monsoon and winter). As such FFWP aims to utilize the available idle labour force in building up World Food Programme. The Food Aid Organisation of UN System

facilities for irrigation, drainage and flood protection to raise crop intensity and construction of rural roads for developing facilities and excavation/reexcavation of ponds for income generation through pisciculture etc.

7.2 The idea is not only to provide temporary employment but also to create opportunity for future employment of the growing labour force. Considering the success and importance of the FFWP programme, World Food Programme (WFP) U.S.A., Canada, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Australia and EEC have been assisting Bangladesh with food aid. Table I and II given below will speak about it.

8.0 The quantity of food grain has grown up from 20,900 tons in 1975-76 to 4,80,000 tons in 1986-87. The number of scheme has gone up from 1554 in 1975-76 to ²7170 in 1985-86 within a span of roughly 8 years. The terms of mandays of employment generation the figure is 107 million in 1984-85. (World Food Programme the Food Aid Organization of the UN system) against 56 million in 1976. Thus, it is conspicuous that the utilization of food grains and number of mandays increased more than double while number of implementation schemes has more than quadrupled. The success of FFW programme in Bangladesh comes out clearly from the fact that from

1975-76 to 1982-83 annually an average quantity of 2,83,000 metric tons of food grains have been received on the programme alone on Table-I provides detailed informations.

A total quantity of 4,67,000 tons of food-grains have been used in 1985-86 and 4,80,000 tons in 1986-87 under FFW programme.

9.0 So the main programme of FFWP regularly consists of earth work, construction, repair, reconstruction of canals, embankments, rivers, dunes throughout the country, employing rural labours specially women folk uptill now. The earth work programme between December and May keeping in view of the facts that (i) period is suitable for such work and (ii) rural labours do not get adequate employment during this particular period.

10.0 This way FFWP involves sustainable community participation in project identification and implementation. There has been several changes in the nature of FFWP. Details of the programme i.e. the target and achievement of all FFWP from 1988-89 to 1992-93 is given in Table-II.

The table shows the effective implementation of FFWP since 1988 to 1993. Total 84% of wheat has been utilized for

Table-I
Progress of FFW Programme

Year	Number of Implemen- tation Project	Distribu- tion of wheat (000 tons)	Excavation/re-excavation of river, canals, tanks and construction and repair of embankments and roads					Man-days (million)
			river/ canals (mile)	Embank- ment (mile)	Roads (mile)	Tank (nos)	Road Repair (mile)	
1975-76	1554	209	1001	744	900	-	-	56
1976-77	2328	223	1674	1906	1078	326	-	60
1977-78	2087	275	2261	2303	1470	198	-	74
1978-79	2113	230	1915	2167	1103	210	-	62
1979-80	2124	227	2617	2027	2051	181	-	61
1980-81	3927	358	4159	3147	3095	197	-	98
1981-82	3431	288	803	4000	4294	301	-	77
1982-83	3923	379	1071	5333	5725	-	90	101
1983-84	4292	390	2071	1566	13722	73	4088	107
1984-85	6769	456	2530	971	18830	40	26610	107

A total quantity of 4,67,000 tons of food-grains have been used in 1985-86 under FFW programme.

Source: "Local level planning and people's participation and case-study for Food for Works Programme" Bangladesh. Abdul -M-chowdhury.

Table-II

Target and Achievement of all FFW Programme: From 1988-89 to 1992-93

Year	T A R G E T				A C H I E V E M E N T				
	Allotted Wheat(MT)	Value (In ML Taka)	Man-Days (In ML.) (No)	Earth Work (In ML.CFT)	Utilized Wheat (MT)	% of Utiliz.	Value (In ML Taka)	Man-Day (In ML.) (No)	Earth Work (In ML.) (CFT.)
1988-89	638,361	3,420.34	136.83	12,506.89	552,101	86.49%	2,968.16	118.34	10,613.65
1989-90	516,928	2,769.70	110.80	9,920.17	426,835	82.57%	2,286.98	91.49	7,818.70
1990-91	479,057	3,257.59	102.68	9,332.59	398,404	83.16%	2,709.15	85.39	8,134.72
1991-92	275,208	1,871.42	58.99	5,033.54	233,896	84.99%	1,590.50	50.13	4,378.06
1992-93	169,622	1,153.43	36.01	3,384.38	149,398	83.90%	1,015.91	30.21	2,839.49
Total	2,079,176	12,472.47	445.30	40,177.56	1,760,634	84.68%	10,660.69	375.56	33,784.73

Source: Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate.

375.56 man-days (in million) for 33,784.73 earth worked for the last 6 years.

11.0 It may be mentioned here that from 1975 to 1985, employment of women in FFWP was special one. This programme was made mainly for women folk of rural areas. From 1986 to 1993 FFWP was not considered as special one for women. They had to work with man at par. Of course from 1994-95 again it has become mandatory for a separate FFWP project for women. Recently out of 1,00,000 tons of wheat 10,000 i.e. 10% of wheat is provided to female MP of the local areas. Members of the parliament are supposed to distribute the wheat particularly for women's development work under their supervision.

12.0 ROLE OF FFWP ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION & ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN:

Bangladesh being agrarian society, bulk of its economic activities centered round agriculture, where land is the main productive assets of the rural people. It is the most densely populated country of the world where 80% people live in the rural areas under severe economic strain.

One of the three major objectives of Fourth Five Year Plan (1990 - 95) is poverty alleviation. But after 23 years of independence Bangladesh's development situation found to be quite gloomy. The country is yet in the poverty trap having several decades of experiments with development programmes and projects. Rapid growth of population, severe unemployment, massive illiteracy and hunger have become the perennial scenario in the economy of the country. "The landless estimated to be 65% of the total population, that is 60 million people and growing at the rate of 2.2% per annum almost at par with the population growth of the country.

12.1. Poverty in Bangladesh has drawn the attention nationally and internationally. As such Vylder and Asplud write "Bangladesh's limited and poorly diversified natural endowment poses severe strains on her capacity to expand the range of economic activities. The only key to economic development in Bangladesh is, therefore, to raise agricultural production and employment by a better utilization of her three main assets: Man, Land and Water, of these assets only land is scarce"³. The above remark indicates that since its inception Bangladesh has been a food deficit, capital scarce

and labour surplus country. Further, natural disasters enhance its poverty and impede its rapid progress.

12.2 So when we talk of poverty, we find the ugly face in the shape of hunger and malnutrition in Bangladesh which has impeded the economic settlement of the community as a whole. Poverty seems to be the main cause and consequence of all sorts of unhappy turn of events in Bangladesh. Poor people particularly the womenfolk of the country are mostly the victims of the basic needs, like food, shelter, cloths and education. The impact of poverty affects women more because of underlying factors which have more impact on women than men due to prevailing social set-up. Women feel insecure and subject of piety in the male dominated society as such they become the victim of poverty trap more easily than men due to existing socio-economic situation. At present in Bangladesh there are about 3.45 million female headed families. 25% of the rural landless households are headed by women who are mostly widows and divorcees.

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3. Abul Mueyed Chowdhury, "Local Level Planning and People's Participation".

In the light of above, country's FFWP categorically recognizes the social role of women for development. The plan states that the poor and the disadvantaged women can play a pioneering role in development by getting themselves organized in functional groups whenever such opportunity arises.

13.0 Women of Bangladesh suffer from high level of illiteracy, malnutrition and morbidity coupled with frequent child bearing. Discrimination towards them is serious malaise in our society that indicates profound negligence towards women. It is an accepted fact that the rural women of our country do a manifold works but they hardly get recognition of their work. A rural women work day and night ceaselessly. She does husking seeds, processing, preserving, boiling, drying and threshing grain apart from child bearing and various other domestic household necessities with no recognition of her work. So the life patterns of Bangladeshi women are conditioned by age-old male dominated institutions, governing the family, society and economy. Thus ill prepared, women have limited economic opportunities for which they occupy subordinate position in the household and in the economy.

13.1 Although various measures have been taken by government, aims at improving the conditions of women, but the results do not appear to be encouraging. However, FFWP is one of the various measures which has been introduced by the government, did much and offered ample opportunity to women in alleviating their position both economically and socially. Through this programme the hardship of the rural distressed women, who otherwise would have turned into street beggars, has been minimized to a great extent. Food for Work Programme intended specially for developing the women in 1980s and yet it is sustaining. Apart from providing relief it has enhanced poor women position towards development.

14.0 USEFULNESS OF THE STUDY

Of many works undertaken, FFWP by far is one of the successfully implemented rural based popular work of the government. It involves functionally distressed and landless rural people including a large number of women in Bangladesh e.g. more than 70%.

The Programme is the largest rural development programme in the country for the last 23 years. The distinctive feature of the programme is that it is food based

as well as village bound. Besides it generates employment i.e. (i) creates lean season employment for poor (ii) impact on the beneficiaries (iii) has effect on agricultural production etc. For creating rural infrastructure, the focus the FFWP was to reach food to the target people i.e. rural landless labours including the women. Even since it has been introduced in late 70s, within the span of 5 years i.e. from 1982-83 to 1986-87, 5609 bridges and culverts were constructed. From 1981-85 to 1986-87 a large number of projects were completed for which 21,966 metric tons of wheat as wages were used. The projects have so far been utilized in total 1,760,634 metric tons of wheat with 375,56 mandays. (1988-89 to 1992-93)

14.1 The programme is a challenging task as it involves long time and ample logistic support. At the same time it creates a lot of efforts by the workers and local gentry during the programme season. The above facts of the programme thus indicates the importance and necessity of the programmes in Bangladesh in context of country's poor economic condition. This programme in particular brought a hope of new life for the poor distressed womenfolk of the rural areas where bulk of the majority of women nearly 86% lived.

From 1975 government of Bangladesh has adopted various approaches to uplift the condition of women. FFWP is a programme which is trying to alleviate the condition of rural poors including women directly through utilizing their labour force for building up facilities for drainage, irrigation, construction of rural roads, coastal flood protection, embankments and excavation of ponds and canals etc. side by side with the expansion of FFWP activities government have been introducing changes in procedures, programmes contents and administrative system in consultation with the donors. The size of the FFWP has been increasing in terms of inputs, outputs & varieties almost steadily over the years. The government is trying hard to develop rural areas as well as the lot of the poor women through FFWP.

The present study aims at providing the government with proper feedback of the FFWP and which it will provide valuable informations of the role of FFWP in the field of economic development of the poor women of unions of Sonargaon thana in details.

15.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To analyse the perception of women beneficiaries as well as of the people of the area about the usefulness and effectiveness of the FFWP.
- 2) To identify the socio-economic improvement of the target people i.e. womenfolk of Kanchpur and Sadipur unions.
- 3) To offer some valuable suggestions for formulating future policy for women to develop.

16.0 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is confined in two unions namely Kanchpur and Sadipur of Sonargaon Thana of Narayanganj district. The study was focused on :

- Socio-economic development of women through FFWP.
- Growth of self-confidence, self-management and decision making capacity of women.

- Relationship with parents, husband and with villagers.
- Awareness and conscientization of women for development.
- problems faced by programme women.

As Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre recently has given much impetus in developing different modules specially on women, this particular study will ensure to redesign the modules on women and other related topics that will strengthen BPATC curriculum.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

17.0 This is a research study of FFWP with focus on women's development activities based on the two unions namely Kanchpur and Sadipur unions of Sonargaon thana of NARAYANGONJ district. The women folk of these two above unions are the target group of this research study.

18.0 SAMPLE AREA

Kanchpur and Sadipur are the two important unions out of 11 unions of Sonargaon thana. These two unions are found to be suitable for collecting data as they are

situated near to Dhaka and considered to be an important industrial area.

19.0 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND THE RESPONDENTS

Data and information for the study have been collected Through both (a) primary and (b) secondary sources.

RESPONDENTS

(a) <u>PRIMARY DATA</u>		
	<u>CATEGORY OF SAMPLES</u>	<u>NOS OF RESPONDENTS</u>
1)	Programme women (Worked in FFWP)	38
2)	General public	21
	- Business class (14%)	
	- Service holders (24%)	
	- House wives (24%)	
	- Roadsiders (29%) (ordinary public)	

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b) THE SECONDARY DATA that have been used for the study includes different books, journals, reports, periodical. Other different documents have also been consulted in writing the report finally. These data have been presented by tables, graphs, charts, analysis and interpretation.

20.0 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Two sets of questionnaires were used for the purpose of collecting data. Interviews and observations methods were also followed. The researcher had several sessions with the officials of the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation on the issue.

21.0 DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

The researcher along with data collector frequently visited the study areas. Simple statistical methods have been used. Univariate and bi-variate tables have been prepared to correlate the relationship of different variables during processing and interpretation.

22.0 REPORT PLAN

Chapter -I includes background of food for works programme, and its role in the alleviation of poverty of women, usefulness of the study, scope and objectives. Chapter-II deals with methodology and limitation of the study. Chapter-III includes the analysis part which covers various opinions as regard to women's socio-economic development and other indicators. Opinions of general public has also been incorporated in this

chapter. Chapter-IV presents the findings. Recommendations, and conclusion have been included in Chapter-V.

23.0 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Paucity of data and time limitation were the constraints for this study. Due to financial constraints only one data collector had to collect all the data from two unions of Sonargaon thana. As such adequate data could not be gathered. Secondly, the villagers were not available when the data collector went to them. They were busy with their own occupation and reluctant to supply data. As such the data collector had to go to the sample areas several times. Opinions of the respondents as regard to the questionnaires were the source of information. But the data collector had to depend on their mood and wishes. Usually respondents replied their answers from their experiences and memory.

CHAPTER III

24.0 ANALYSIS OF DATA

To measure the impact & role of FFW in alleviating the women's conditions, two unions namely Kanchpur and Sadipur of Sonargaon thana of Narayanganj district have been selected.

Sonargaon thana comprises 42422 acres of land where the households numbers stand at 44405 & male female literacy rates (28 years and above) 60842 & 57477 respectively.

25.0 Given below is a table No. I, where a comparative facts and figures of the two said unions namely Kanchpur and Sadipur of Sonargaon thana are being shown.

Table - III

Area, households population literacy by sex of
Kanchpur and Sadipur unions.

Name of Unions	Acres of land	Households	Male-Female (18+ years	Literacy rate	Married women
Kanchpur	3087	3879	6504-5120	43%	3835
Sadipur	4061	4570	6061-5748	31%	4289

Source: Population census-1992,
National series Vol-2, Oct, 1993

In the above table, it shows that out of the two unions Sadipur has more households & more number of women then Kanchpur & literacy rate of both male and female is also lower than Kanchpur union as per population of both the unions are concerned.

Table- IV
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

Name of the FFWP & Unions	Alloted Value wheat (INML) (MT) (TK)	Man-Days (INML) (NO)	Earth Work (INML CFT)	Women parti- cipation (percentage wise)	Perday wages in wheat	Earth work per day
Kanchpur: GOB Spl. 1993-94	90 .61	.02	1.46	10%	4.5 kg.	73 cft.
Sadipur: GOB Spl. 1992-93	39 .26	.01	.63		3.9 kg.	63 cft.
Total:	129 .86	.03	2.09			

A.D issued by M/O DM & R
Value: (a) Tk. 6,800 per MT of wheat

Source: Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate

The above table explains the target and achievement in Kanchpur and Sadipur Unions. The special FFW programme in the said unions have distributed in total 129 metric tons of wheat which is valued in taka .86 million. In total 2.09 millions CFT earth work was completed through .03 millions man-days in the area.

25.2 In total 10% of women have participated in this special work of FFWP in 1993 in the above unions. Most interesting point here^{vis} is to see that these 10% women received 4.5 KG. Wheat for earth work per day in kanchpur union. Whereas in Sadipur these women received 3.9 KG. Wheat per day works. Here it seems that women are getting less wheat for their work. They are deprived in getting due share compare to man folk they also worked more but got

less remuneration. The reason may be of various types. The misplacement of wheat may be the dominant factor as it usually happen in FFWP. Rural elites distribute the wheat which is usually found un-equally distributed.

From the above fact it is conspicuous that FFWP has achieved considerable success in reaching the target group who are basically landless people in the area (the 2 unions) most of these people are physically quite fit for FFWP. The people of the two areas are also accommodated well in the projects.

26.0 In total 38 respondents replied through schedule No. 1 which consisted of 16 questions in it. These respondents were all women who belonged to the following villages of the said two unions.

Unions	Villages	Respondents
Kanchpur = 20	Kanchpur	10
	Changine	1
Sadipur = 18	Pshcin Vakur	2
	Senpara	5
Total Res- =38	Dakkin Para	2
pondents	Shukertek	3
	Bargaon	5
	Noyagaon	1
	Chewrapara	1
	Lashker Bari	2
	Bailor	1
	Sadipur	2
	Nandipur	1
	Dewbo	2

Total: 38

Unions	Village	Respondents
Kanchpur }	Kanchpur	8
} 21	Shukertek	3
Sadipur }	Senpara	8
	Sadipur	2
Total Res- 21 pondents		

Schedule No. II have been filled up by 21 general public which consisted of 10 questions in it. These general public belonged to the villages of the two unions mentioned above in schedule II. In total 59 questionnaires were collected.

27.0 BACKGROUND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Schedule II was given to 21 respondents who were classified as general public. Analysis show that these respondents belonged to the profession, such as service holders 24%, business class 14%, House wives 24%, while 28% ordinary public (Roadsiders). Majority of these respondents belonged to 35-40 age group i.e. 33%. 71% of the public had the education upto VI to X class.

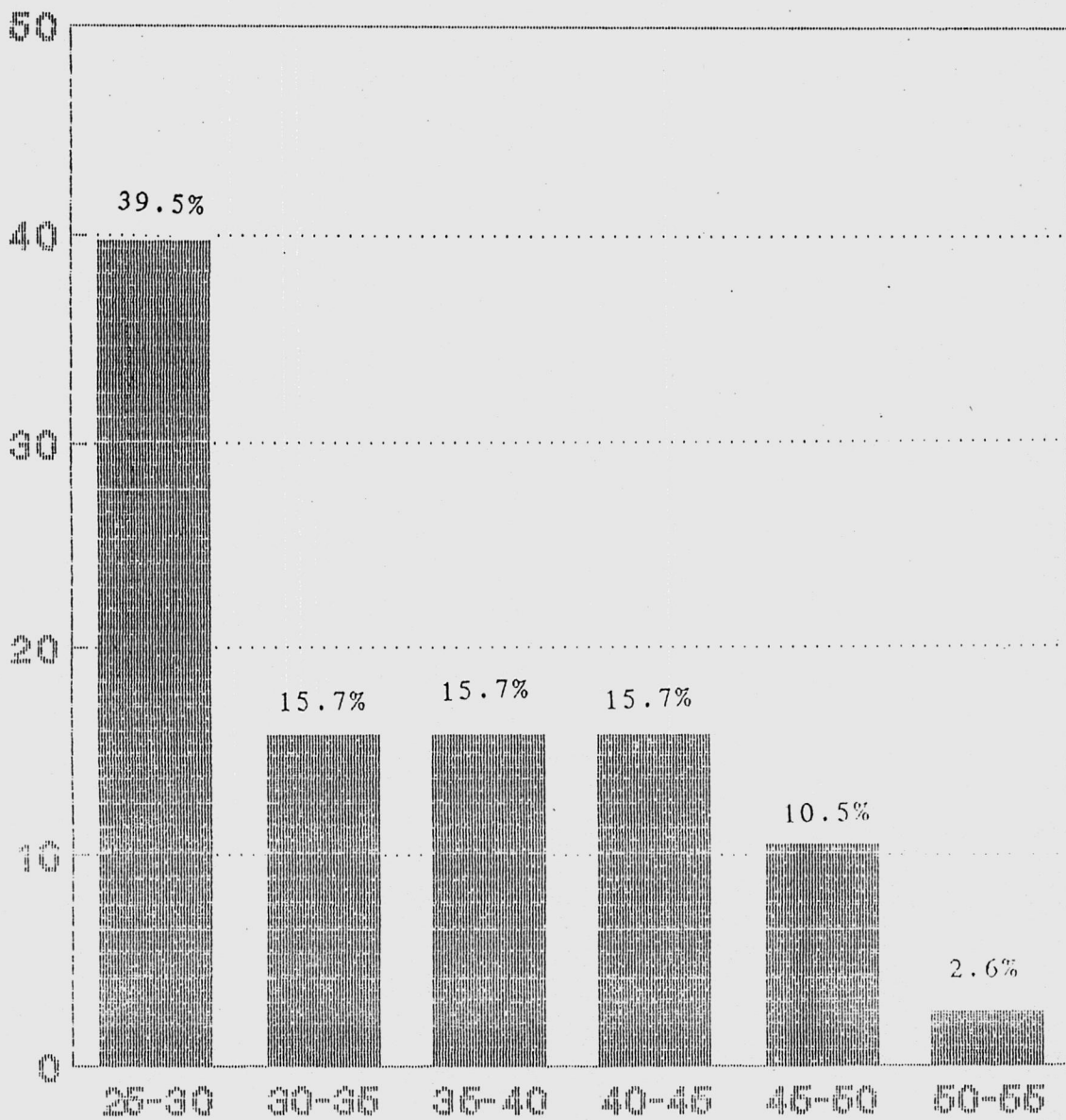
27.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

In this section an attempt has been made to highlight certain socio-economic characteristics of the respondents (which was one of prime objectives of this study). The following indicators have been studied i.e. age, marital status, education, economic working experiences reason to participate in FFWP, income economic conditions. Besides the female respondent's relationship with society and family, social attitudes, personal development through economic development and growth of self-development were included.

28.0 Other important points like attitude, towards family planning, savings, education of children, attitude of villagers e.g. socialization of the women in the community were also studied intensively in this study. Graph I explains that the majority of the respondents in FFWP belong to 25-30 age group e.g. 39.4% while the following three age group (1) 30-35, (2) 35-40 and (3) 40-45 constitute 2nd position e.g. 15.7% respectively. Hence, analysis of the Graph shows that younger age-groups are engaged in this sort of earth work which needs enough energy and strength.

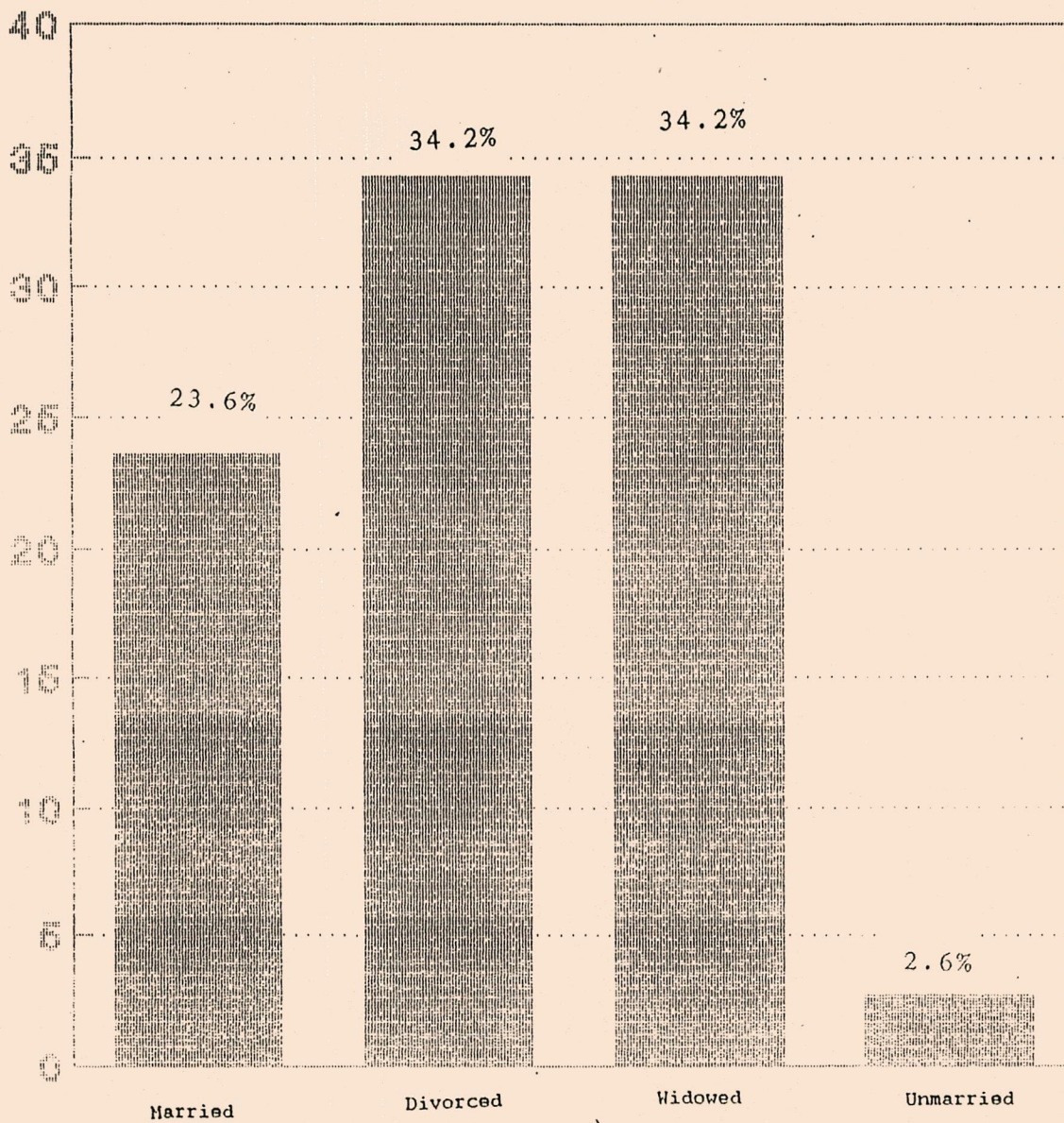
GRAPH -I

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUPS



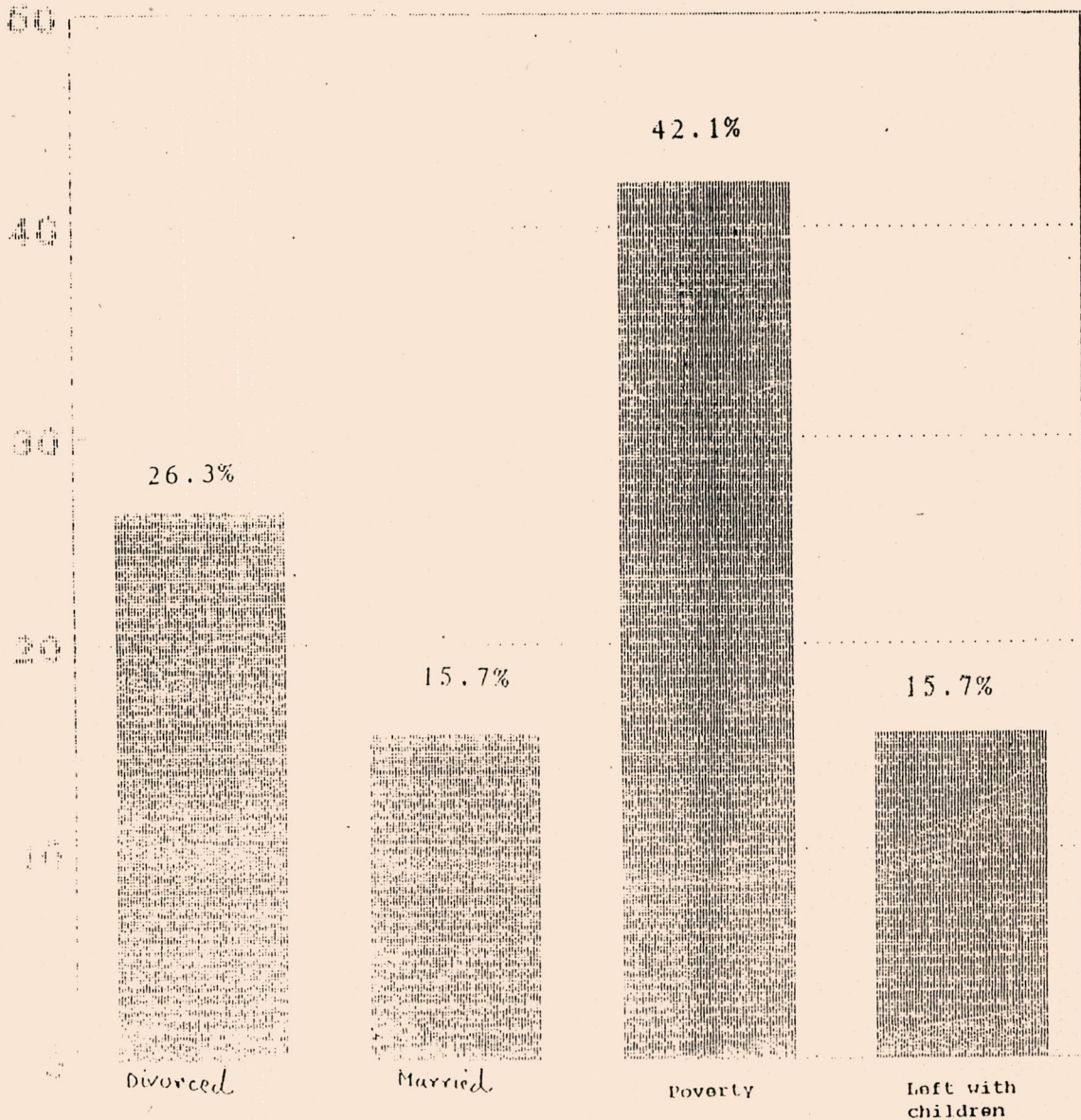
GRAPH-II-A

MARITAL STATUS OF
THE RESPONDENTS



GRAPH-II-B

REASONS TO JOIN IN FFWP



The graph II (a) shows that majority of the programme women i.e 42.2% are divorcees and 34.2% are widows respectively. While 23.3% informed that they were married and worked in FFWP who had no family problem.

The Graph II (b) shows that the maximum member of participants 42.1% joined FFWP due to poverty, while 26.3% informed that as they were divorcees ^{and} they had no other alternative except to join in FFWP.

29.0 The level of educational qualification of respondents shows in table-~~V~~ indicates that majority of the respondents were illiterate 76%, 13% have education upto class VI. while 7.8% can write their name. Only 2.6% had primary education upto to class VI.

30.0

Table- ~~V~~

Respondents Educational Qualifications

Category	Number	%	Total number of Respondents
Illiterate	39	76.3	38
Signature	3	7.8	
Primary (I-III)	5	13.1	
Primary (Class IV-VI)	1	2.6	
Total		100%	

31.0

Table- V

Working Experience of Respondents

Duration	Number	%	Total
3 months	9	23.6	38
6 months	8	21.0	
1-5 years	15	39.4	
No reply	6	15.7	
Total	38	100%	38

Analysis of the above table shows that employees of FFW have the experiences of 3 months to 5 years. Table-4 provides a picture of working experiences of respondents. Maximum number of respondents 39.4% have experiences of 1-5 years.

32.0

Table- VI

Exhaustion, work load, working hours and sickness

Exhaustion after working hours	Load of work	Daily working hours	Fallen sick
Not exhausted 71%	Not loaded 86.8% (33)	1-5	79% No
	Heavily loaded 1-10		5% yes
(Exhausted) 20% (11)	13.15% (5)	44%	

In this bi-variate table have four variables which are compiled into one.^{table} In analyzing these variables it is found (a) that majority number of participants 71% were not exhausted due to work in FFWP. Most of the respondents 86% replied that they were not over burdened with work. These works was within their physical capacity. 55% of the respondents informed that they worked for 1-5 hours. 79% of the respondents informed that they were not sick during the work under FFWP. The above facts shows that FFWP programme is quite suitable for them.

TABLE - VIII

33.0

**BEHAVIOURS OF THE SUPERIORS WHILE
GUIDING THE WORK UNDER FFWP**

Good	In between (fair)	Total
94% (36)	4.6% 2	38

94% of respondents supported their superiors, termed their behaviour as good while guiding their works. But 5.6% replied that they were in between not too bad a not too good. This indicates that superiors were not usually bossy type who have maintained good working relationship with their clients.

**Behaviour of Supervisor and Supervision of Chairman,
and Care Officials**

Good	94% (36)	Chairman	26% (10)
In-between	5.6% (2)	Member of Union Parishad	
		Care officials	47% (20)

Table ~~IX~~ pictures the behaviours of supervisors and supervision of chairman, officials of Care and member of Union parishad. These people show less discrimination. 94% respondent confirmed, that their behaviour was good, while 47% respondents appreciated Care official for their good supervision. The next is the supervision of chairman while 21% supported members of union parishad.

TABLE - ~~X~~

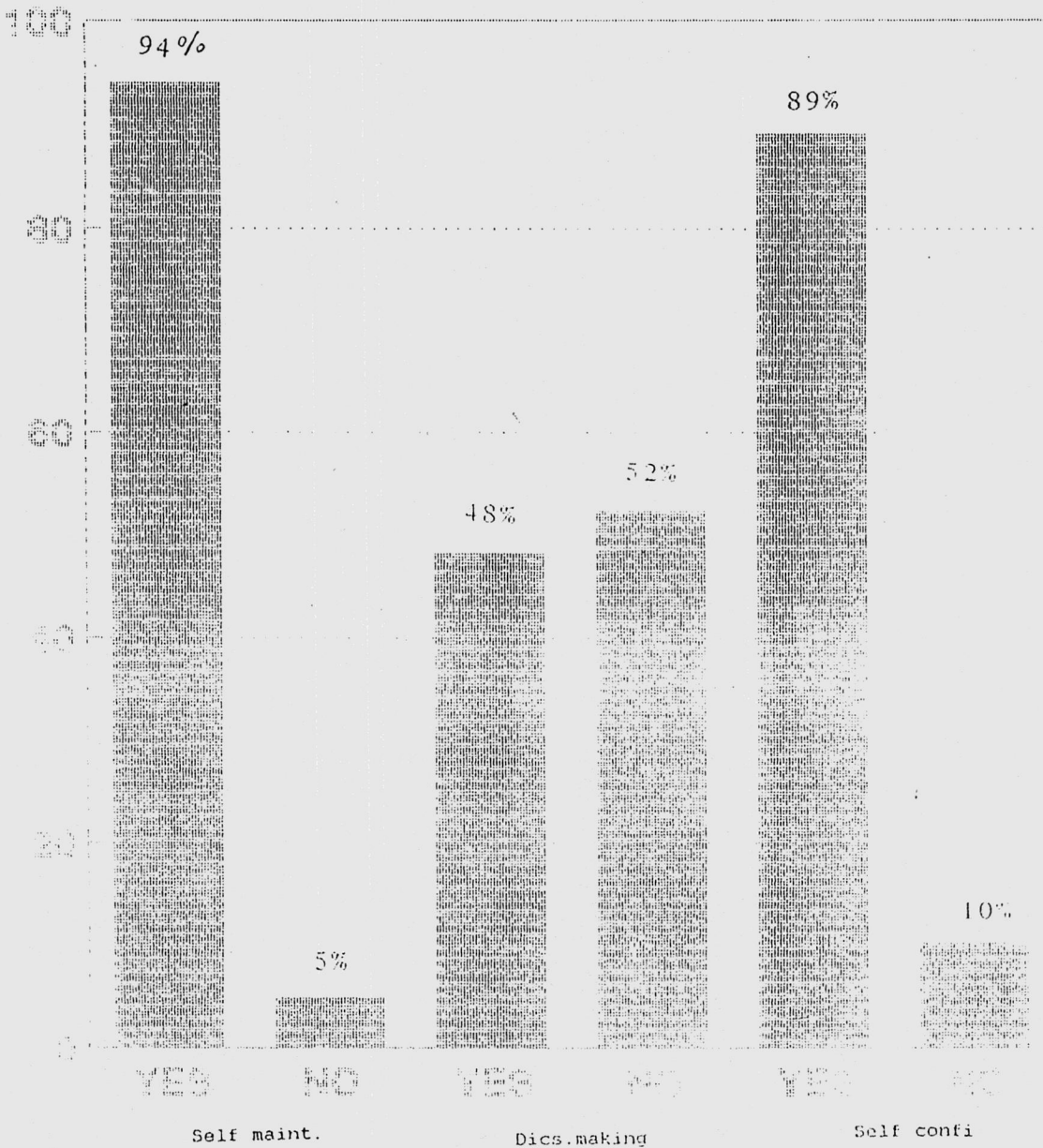
**35.0 Regular visits of Chairman, PIO, Care official
to the programme Areas**

	Number	Percentage	Total
Sometimes	15	71	
Never	2	9	
Always comes	4	19	
Total	21	100	21

As regard to the regular visit of the officials in the programme area 71%, replied that they came sometimes and 19% informed they used to pay regular visit. So the visits of officials are not seemed regular.

GRAPH-III

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-MAINTENANCE
DECISION MAKING AND SELF-CONFIDENCE



37.0 This graph indicates the positive improvement of the respondents. Those women considered destitute now can maintain themselves. 94.1% of women confirmed that they are able to look after themselves and 89% respondents have developed self-confidence after working in FFWP. But the most striking point is that though they have developed the above two capabilities, yet they are unable to take any decisions of their own. 52% of respondents replied that they are unable to take decision while 47% said they can take decision.

Relationship and Reactions of Parents of the Respondents

Relationship of Parents		Reaction of Parents	
Good	71% (27)	Good	89% (23)
Mixed	21% (8)	Bad	13% (15)
Bad	2% (1)		
No Reply	5% (2)		

Analyzing this table, it is found that 71% respondents had a good relationship with their parents while 21% remarked that they have mixed relationship i.e. sometimes parents are good, some time they have bad relationship with parents. So it may be termed as mixed relationship.

As regard to the reaction 89% of respondents replied that their parents had a positive reaction, while 13% said they had negative reactions as they worked in FFWP. The analysis shows that respondents maintain a good relationship with their parents as well as the parents have positive reaction and spirit of cooperation for the respondents.

Table... ~~XII~~

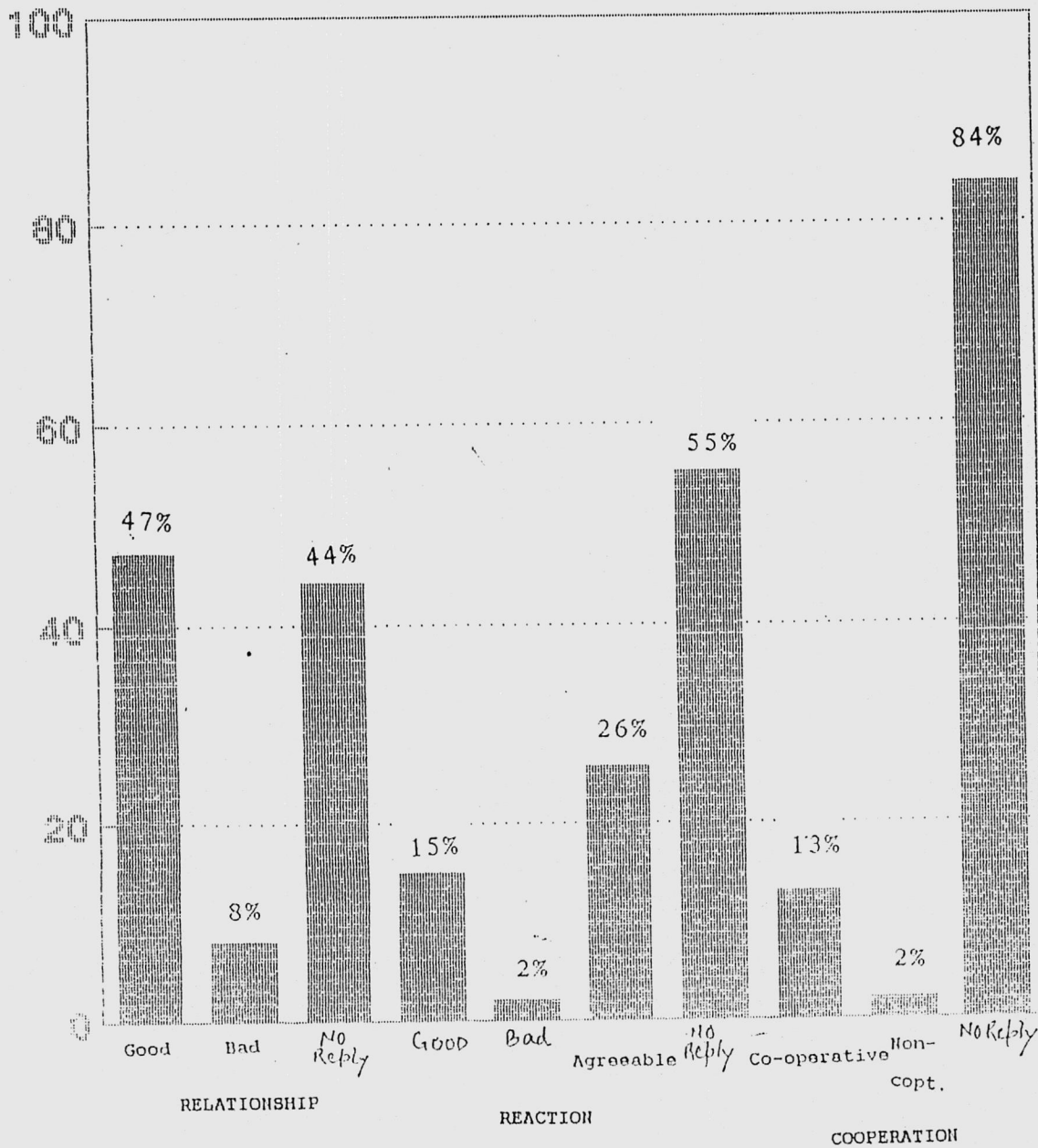
39.0 Previous wealth (past and present) economic condition and employment of quality of life of respondents.

Previous wealth	1) No.of Gen. Public-21	2) No.of Respondents-38	Improvement in the quality of life Economic condition			
Wealth Nil 100%	Good 100 (21)	Yes 84 (32)	Yes-21	100%		
No wealth		No. 15 (6)	Yes-38	100%		

Both 38 programme women and 21 general public expressed their view that the women who work in FFWP had no wealth e.g. 100% in the past & present. 100% general public and 84% respondents also replied that due to FFWP they are in good economic condition. Both the women and general public confirmed that these women had a positive improvement in the quality of life.

GRAPH - IV

RELATIONSHIP WITH HUSBAND, HIS
REACTION AND COOPERATION WITH RESPONDENTS



40.0

The graph provides the information that the husband and wife (programme women in FFWP) having a good relationship e.g. 47%. But 44% of them did not reply to this question. Similarly as regard to the question on the reaction of their husbands towards their job, 55% did not reply and only 26% informed that it is agreeable to their husbands. When asked whether their husbands are cooperative with them 84% of respondents did not reply. While 13% informed that they are cooperative and only 2% informed they are non-cooperative. The

graph proves directly and indirectly that husbands are reactive as their spouses are involved in service out side their homes and that seems to be the only reason that the husbands are not cooperative to their wives.

Relationship with villagers by the Respondents

Relationship	Good	84%	(32)
	Bad	8%	(3)
	Did not reply	8%	(3)
Attitude	Good	27%	(27)
	Mixed	29%	(11)
Reactions	Sympathetic	55%	(21)
	Disparages	44%	(17)

The above table confirms that the villagers do maintain 84% positive relationship with the respondents. The table also provides that 55% of villagers are sympathetic to the respondents but at the same time is also found 44% disparages the respondents for their lower social position. However, it is found in analyzing the table that the attitude of villagers towards respondents is mixed, e.g. 29%, while 27% respondents remarked that villagers has good attitude towards them.

So it is clear that (1) Villagers attitude is mixed towards the womenfolk who work in FFWP. This is due to man's attitude towards employment of women specially in rural areas who hardly support their women to go out of home. On the other hand, it is also found though villagers are sympathetic towards women yet. (2) They disparage the respondents for their lower position in the community.

42.0 ATTITUDINAL CHANGES TOWARDS LIFE BY RESPONDENT

Analysis of table - 12, given below picturises very interesting and important factors, which revealed that " food for work programme" has marked a tremendous impact in changing the attitudes towards life style of respondents which is shown in the following analysis.

All respondents i.e. 100% confirmed that they realized that they should keep the family small in size. They emphasized it after coming out of the house and participating in FFWP. 100% of respondents believed that they should have cleanliness in life. For which 92% of them face the problem on sanitary. Because for cleanliness, good sanitary system is a necessity. The table

further reveals that 100% of respondents realised that they need "saving" for further enhancement of their economic condition. 92% respondents believe that they can earn more money though cultivation of fruits and vegetables also raising poultry, 84% of the respondents are determined to develop their economic condition. 92% respondents also desire for educating their children. This sorts of attitude for changing is due to their jobs outside home.

43.0

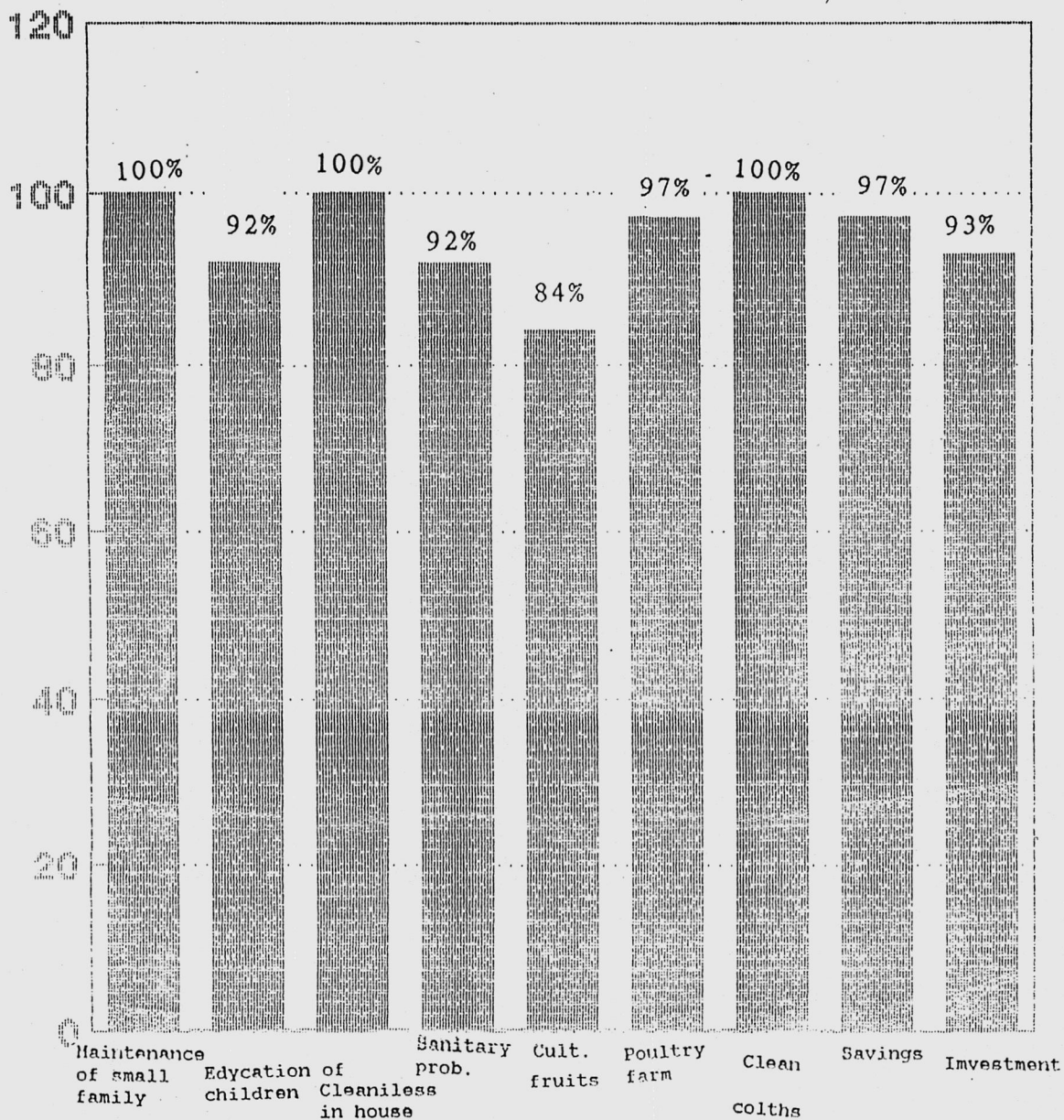
Table- XIV

Attitudinal Changes Towards Life by Respondents

Maintenance of small family	100%
Education of children	92%
Cleanliness in the house	100%
Sanitary problem	92%
Cultivation of fruits	84%
Homebased poultry farms	97%
Cleanliness of clothes	100%
Savings	97%
Investment for economic development	93%

GRAPH-V

ATTITUDINAL CHANGES TOWARDS
LIFE BY THE RESPONDENTS



CHAPTER-IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents of FFWP presents the following findings:

44.0 Age: Most of the respondents belonged to 25-30 age group which reveals that the female labour force in FFWP are quite younger in age e.g. 39%. The other age groups are e.g. 15%. The above mentioned work groups are willing and physically able to participate to the prospect of FFWP.

Marital status : Marital status of the respondents of FFWP shows that 34% of women are divorcees and 34% of them are widows. A few number of women are married i.e. 23%. Most of female workers in FFWP are divorcees and widows. The main cause of their joining to FFWP, were due to extreme poverty , e.g. 42%. The women are usually separated from their husbands who deserted them leaving behind a group of children. Divorcees, widows (left by their husbands) are the main target group of the FFWP as per as women labours are concerned.

Education : 76% of respondents were illiterate, 13% has primary education e.g. upto class III while 2% read upto class VI. It is revealed from the study that most of the female workers are illiterate. Respondents are found to be very much eager to educate their children.

45.0 Working Environment : The supervisors of FFWP were good in their behaviour while supervising. This has been supported by 94% respondents. As their supervisors are not bossy type as such there exists a congenial atmosphere in the working environment of FFWP. They placed official of Care as the most efficient one while chairman and members of union parishad stand in 2nd and 3rd rank respectively for handling the affair of the people in work. This study shows that regular supervision of work in these two unions is much desired by people. 71% expressed their opinion that the officials come to ^{the} working place sometimes who are not regular in their visits.

As regards to benefits, 37% respondents expressed the opinion that the project has benefitted them much while 26% informed they were benefitted. General public also emphasized i.e 66% that they have been benefitted by the FFWP 71% respondents emphasized that they are not exhausted due to work of FFWP. 86% informed they are

not over loaded with works. 55% of them work 1-5 hours. And 79% of them usually do not get sick. Hence, the present work load is accepted by them. 52% respondents expressed their views that the FFWP is a successful project because women have improved their economic condition, health & development of infrastructure within the country.

TABLE - XV

Women success in FFWP	
Yes	52%
No	48%

46.0 GROWTH OF SELF-CONFIDENCE AND DECISION MAKING POWER

In food for works programme, the female labours usually get only 5.25 kg. (from 1994) wheat against their labour. This group of workers have no chance of having cash money. But inspite of that 89% women said that they have developed a strong self-confidence in them. As such they are no more afraid of hunger. They believe their hard labour will provide them to survive infuture. This is a bright sight of women of these two unions who were involved in FFWP. Further 94% women confirmed that they can manage themselves. They opioned that they can manage their families in the time of crisis and can go out of home for work easily with out hesitance. This

attitude of changes came after they have participated in FFWP which stands as a successful programme for poor women. But in case of decision making the most striking point to observe is that 52% of women said they are unable to take any decision by themselves. The reason of this problem seems to be cultural bondage traditional & orthodox outlook of our families and finally the community as a whole.

47.1 REPERCUSSION OF HUSBANDS TOWARDS THEIR WIFE'S JOB OUTSIDE HOME

The findings of this question of the study revealed the true situation which is practically existing in our male dominating society. Most of the married women who are working in FFWP having quite tough time with their husbands who are not cooperative with their wives due to their job out side home. 84% respondents did not reply to this question which stands as negative answer. While as regard to husbands reaction 55% did not reply. It seems that married women's husbands did not show any respect and sympathy to their spouse while they were working in the field. This situation for married women is quite shaky and vulnerable who suffered much mental agony.

48.0 REACTION OF THE COMMUNITY AND THEIR ATTITUDES

Analyzing the social position of women working in the FFWP, it is conspicuously found that the villagers are sympathetic towards them e.g. 55% of those women had worse position in the past. But FFWP has provided them to survive. 66% general public also had the same opinions. But it was found 44% of villagers disparages the respondents' present position. They also had mixed attitudes that is about 29% towards these women. This is due to women's employment outside home which is disliked by manfolk of our society. So the sympathy of the villagers seems to be superficial and their reaction is mixed one. Indirectly they disparaged the women who are lower in position. Findings show that when these women faced problems and were in distressed and helpless, Villagers did not help them. 57% had the above opinions, found through survey.

49.0 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND FFWP AS SUCCESSFUL PROJECT FOR WOMEN

Before joining to FFWP women had hardly any income and they possessed no wealth (100% nil). But through FFWP they got food in kind, as such 55% said they are in good condition than before. As per the opinion of 76% general public and 55% respondents considered FFWP brought positive success in their

live which provided them with basic necessities of life. 93% Female workers want to improve their lives economically. Besides the study proves that though it was perceived in the past that women cannot participate in hard jobs like man found to be false one. This was wrong accusation on women. Undoubtedly FFWP is a successful project for women. Nationally more than 70% women are involved in it. Only in Sonargan thana 22% of women are engaged in this particular project.

Further the study revealed that women involved in FFWP hardly avoid the duties which are assigned to them. 52% of them also expressed the view that the women's participate in their work properly. 71% General public were of the opinion that these women perform standard works in FFWP.

FFWP : HOW IT IS WORKING IN KANCHPUR & SADIPUR UNIONS

50.0 CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE OF LIFE

Working in FFWP women in the above two unions found new leaf in their life. In the past, they were hungry most of them were beggars, slept with hunger but no one helped them. They came out of homes, worked in FFWP earned and eaten food with their families. This has developed confidence in them. In the beginning villagers were suspicious and took it as bad but in the passages of time gradually society accepted it as the real facts of life. No one criticizes or stops these women. On the other hand, women workers slowly found the differences between their past and present life. Accordingly awareness developed among them. 100% general public and 100% women workers are affirmative about the improvements in the quality of life.

In place of starvation, they are getting meals regularly, wearing necessary clothing, which indicate better life than past. FFWP is therefore an example of conscientisation of target people.

51.0 CHANGES IN POPULATION PLANNING

100% of women of the two union Kanchpur and Sadipur emphasized to have small family in size. They believed small family will bring happiness to them. This is a significant improvements of

their awareness about the size of family.

— 100% women feel they should be clean. They emphasized on cleanliness. 92% of them expressed they are facing problem on sanitary.

- Women are more aware of cleanliness, for which they demand sanitary problems to be removed.

For more economic development 100% respondents want to save .

Besides giving necessary impetus for economic enhancement, 97% women are much eager to cultivate fruits and vegetables and raising poultry.

92% women want education of their children. 100% general public emphasized that FFWP has brought great improvement in the life of poor women of Kanchpur and Sadipur union.

52.0 BENEFICIARIES

Nationally more than 70% of women are involved in this programme of FFWP. While 22% of women participated actively in the last few years i.e. 1988 to 1993 in Sonargaon thana. And 10% of women of Kanchpur and Sadipur participated intensively in FFWP. These women were largely employed in low productivity, self-employment (like maid servants) and to some extent other wage employments. Acceptance of work in FFWP was due to more remuneration. But question also arises of not reaching sizable

portion of programmed resources to target groups. The reasons are unknown to participants of FFWP. These workers are also ignorant about their entitlement. Besides they have no freedom to bargain with concerned people who hire them and pay them less. As such a huge part of total resources are diversified. This women target group are deprived of their due share by some vested interest groups who eats away the cream of the programme. This sort of malpractises . . . should be stopped. And the fruits of results to be provided to the people who put long days' labour.

CHAPTER-V

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

53.0 Proper Supervision

To make FFWP intensive and effective, supervision should be organized at all levels. The programme needs strong supervision for its sustainability for the poor. Chairman, members of union parishad, PIO and Care Officials are to be more integrated as it is a successful project for poor women who have already elevated themselves from beggarism (for last 23 years). The study shows e.g. 71% general public accused the above officials for irregular visit to the unions. More meetings should be conducted effectively in these two unions. For this effective coordination is demanded and this calls for efficient leadership in that area for more sustainable FFWP programme.

54.0 Motivation

The term motivation is to be cultured among the villagers, specially the chairman, and members of Union Parishad who should encourage union people for more coordination and help. Villagers are used to the programme but yet they are to be motivated to support the programme for the alleviation of poverty

in womenfolk of the two unions. This will help to remove the impediments of developing the women of the unions. Usually local people of the two unions are to be encouraged to develop the attitude of helping the poor womenfolks.

5.0 Long terms effect

So far there exists few detailed study on the term of FFWP. But several observations are made in this small study. This is much needed programme for poor women which provides food for poor at the hard seasons of the year. This programme alleviate temporary miseries of poor women as much the programme needs to exist in a poverty stricken area like Kanchpur and Sadipur union. The womenfolk of the programme could not "save" any money by this programme. Neither it could encourage the poor to develop awareness for education and training. Whereas 92% women of the two unions are very eager to provide education to their children. Government needs to motivate these children, where nearby NGOs can play important role. The programme (FFWP) could incorporate its endeavour on literacy. In the off seasons the groups are to live with miseries which create a "dependency syndrome". A development approach/measures are to be taken by government to help these impoverished groups when they are in want of jobs in this area. FFWP programme has been started with ad-hoc basis without well-established plan from the

last 23 years and future years to come. Accordingly there should a well defined concept and plan for the group who sit idle in off seasons. So a well conceived plan which establishes prioritization of the people of the area should be recognized. Local planning for rural development can succeed only if it is designed both for the people and with the people. As such local participation can ensure share of actual power. Because the real power lies with the representatives of local population. But inspite of various instructions of the government and donors, the influential people of the area try to influence FFWP for their own benefits. FFWP programme are of benefits to the local people, but at the same time it has caused harms. Many of its road run over the land of both rich and poor people which demands for proper planing and foresight.

56.1 Accordingly all the target groups in these two unions can be integrated who can patronise the programme and projects for the entire union. As such target people should be given the chance of identifying and finalizing their own problems so that villagers share the actual power.

Since local level institution is the main vehicle for processing of FFWP. Union parishad need to be geared up for genuine development

- Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation need to be geared up for better and more intensive supervision of the programme in the said area.
- Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation need ^{to be} more effective for conscientizations of people of FFW in this area. In this existing situation some improvements like family planning campaign, education of children etc. can easily be incorporated.
- Employment of local labour must be made mandatory in FFW projects. outside labours should not be included.
- The women of the area have little knowledge with income generation activities for additional source of income. After the project, these women remain idle. An alternative arrangement for women will ensure productive employment in their unions. Kanchpur and Sadipur during off season when FFWP *ceases*.

54.0 CONCLUSION

The research study is conducted in two unions of Sonargaon thana. The findings will be of great importance in determining the strength and weakness for future FFWP in the same area.

The programme in these unions undoubtedly is able to remove poverty at least in few months of the year. This programme has developed the socialisation of the women. Today women of these two unions Kanchpur and Sadipur are self- confident and developed self-esteem. They don't hesitate to go out of house when it is needed. They have learnt to manage themselves. There is need of more extensive researches in this particular areas.

54.1 Inspite of the perceptions that FFWP is a hard job for women the findings of this study show that this is a successful project for women of the study area. Vis-a-Vis for all the poor women of Bangladesh. 100% women and 52% of the general public also admitted it. Which they expressed in the questionnaires. Research findings further emphasized on the honesty and sincerity of women that 52% women usually don't avoid any work assigned to them. Further, they

emphasized that in the existence of such project a large portion of women e.g. 10% Kanchpur and Sadipur union were engaged in FFWP. In the absence of such projects this vulnerable group of women of two unions would have turned out as beggars. FFWP has helped these destitute women. A large portion of children and women of the area are surviving through earning from this project. Hence Food for Works Programme has contributed to the benefits of thana people.

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TABLE - I

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT BY AGE- GROUPS

Age in years	Number	%	Total
25-30	15	39.4	38
30-35	6	15.7	
35-40	6	15.7	
40-45	6	15.7	
45-50	4	10.5	
50-55	1	2.6	
Total	38	100%	38

Table - II

Marital status of respondents and the reasons to Join in FFWP

Marital	No	%	Reasons	Nos of Respondents
Married	9	23.6	Divorce	10 (26.3%)
Divorced	15	34.2	Married	6 (15.7%)
Widows	15	34.2	Poverty	16 (42.1%)
Unmarried	1	2.6	Deserted living with children.	6 (15.7%)

TABLE -111

RELATIONSHIP WITH HUSBAND. HIS REACTION AND HIS
COOPERATION WITH RESPONDENTS

Relationship	Good	47% (18)
	Bad	8% (3)
	Did not reply	44% (17)
Reactions due to work outside home	Good	15% (6)
	Bad	2% (1)
	Agreeable	26% (10)
	Did not reply	55% (21)
Cooperative	13% (5)	
Non cooperative	2% (1)	
Did not reply	84% (32)	

TABLE - IV

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-MAINTENANCE, ABILITY TO MAKE DECISION :
AND GROWTH OF THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS

MAINTENANCE	%	DECISION	%	SELF-	%
		MAKING		CONFIDENCE	
Maintaining	94	Yes	47.7	Yes	89
themselves	(36)		(18)		(34)
Not Maintain-	5	No	52	No	10
ing themselves	(2)		(14)	change	(4)

TABLE -V

HELP FROM VILLAGERS TOWARDS RESPONDENTS

HELP	%	TOTAL MEMBERS OF RESPONDENT
YES - 2	5.2	
NO - 22	57.8	
SOME TIMES -4	10.5	
NO REPLY -10	26.3	
38	100%	38

Achievement of FTWF Scheme of Sonargaon
for the last 5 (five) years (1988-93)

Table-III

Year	Allotment of wheat	Utilisation of wheat	Percentage of wheat utilised	Value in terms of Money (in mill ion)	Mandays (5.25 wheat) K.G.P Mandays	Percen- tage of women participa- tion in FTWF programme	Remarks
'88-89	1087.2551	1078.320	99.18%	5.78	207095	2%	
'89-90	922.309	891.796	96.67%	4.78	175078	2%	
'90-91	598.403	565.343	94.98%	3.84	113982	3%	
'91-92	596.373	525.383	88.09%	3.57	113525	5%	
'92-93	463.760	383.000	82.05%	2.60	88960	10%	
	3.671.096	3.446.842	92.22%	20.53	6.99.257	22%	

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
সাতার, ঢাকা।

কাজের বিবিধে খাদ্য কর্মসূচী ও উন্নয়নে বারী

প্রশ্নমালা - ১

শুধুমাত্র কাজের বিবিধে খাদ্য কর্মসূচীর কর্মীদের সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

১. মহিলা কর্মীর নাম :
ঠিকানা গ্রাম :
ইউনিয়ন :
থানা :
ওয়ার্ড নং :
জেলা :
২. বয়স -
৩. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা অশিক্ষিত ☐
শুধুমাত্র সাক্ষরজ্ঞান ☐
প্রথম-তৃতীয় শ্রেণী ☐
৪র্থ-৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী ☐
অন্য কোন উত্তর (উল্লেখ করুন) ☐
৪. বৈবাহিক অবস্থা বিবাহিতা/অবিবাহিতা ☐
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/স্বামী পরিত্যক্ত/বিধবা ☐
৫. সন্তান সংখ্যা পুত্র ☐
কন্যা ☐
৬. - কাজের বিবিধে খাদ্য কর্মসূচীতে অতিষ্ঠতার কারণ
- কি কারণে এ কাজে যোগ দিয়েছেন?
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত হওয়াতে ☐
বিধবা হেতু ☐
অভাব অনুভবের জন্য ☐
স্বামীর বাড়ীর অভ্যাস হেতু ☐
অসুস্থ স্বামী হেতু ☐
সন্তান সন্তানসহ স্বামী কর্তৃক পরিত্যক্ত হেতু ☐

৭. কাজের বিভিন্নমুখী খাদ্য কর্মসূচীতে যোগদানের পূর্বের অবস্থা কিমন ছিল

পূর্বের পেশা কি ছিল ?

মাসিক আয় কত ছিল ?

কাজের বিভিন্নমুখী খাদ্য কর্মসূচীতে যোগদানের পরবর্তী অবস্থা

৮. উত্তরদাতারী সম্পদের বিবরণ (পূর্বের ও বর্তমানের)

সম্পদ পূর্বের পরিমাণ

বর্তমানের পরিমাণ

সঞ্চিত টাকা - ব্যাংকে ও

- নিজের কাছে

সঞ্চিত অর্থ দিয়ে এ পর্যন্ত কি করেছেন দেখান

গরম হাঙ্গল কিনা

ইঁদাম - বুড়গা পালন

এমি কেনা

পূর্বের আসবাব-পত্র কেনা

সরবৈতনী করণ

খাদ্য প্রদান

কণ শোধ

অন্যান্য

৯. কাজের বিভিন্নমুখী খাদ্য কর্মসূচীতে বর্ধনশীলতা :

আপনি কাজের বিভিন্নমুখী খাদ্য কর্মসূচীতে কাজ করতে পারার ক্ষমতা কতটা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ

না

অন্যান্য

কখনও কি খাটাই কাজ করার জন্যে অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়েছিলেন ?

হ্যাঁ

না

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে

কত দিন

কাজের ক্ষমতা

সে সময় বদলা কখনও হিসেবে কাজে পারিয়ে থাকেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ

না

- এ খাবত অনুপস্থিতির কারণে ঘাসে কতবার আগনার বেতন কাটা গেছে ?

ইয়া /-----/

না /-----/

- উত্তর ইয়া হলে কত পরিমাণ টাকা বেয়া হয়েছে ?

১০. প্রতিদিন কয় ঘণ্টা কাজ করতে হয়

- ৫ /-----/ ১০ /-----/

১০.১ কাজের বিষয়ে খাদ্য এই কর্মসূচী ক্রি-২
খুব বেশী কাজ দেয়া হয় /-----/

কিছুটা বেশী কাজ দেয়া হয়েছে /-----/

কাজের পরিমাণ ঠিক আছে /-----/

১১. কোন কোন কর্মকর্তা/জনপ্রতিনিধি রাস্তার কাজ তদারকীতে আসেন

১।

২।

৩।

১২. উদ্ভাবন ও তদারকীকালে জনপ্রতিনিধি/কর্মকর্তাগণ আগনার সংগে কেমন আচরণ করেন?

ভাল /-----/

খারাপ /-----/

খারাপাচাি /-----/

১৩. কর্মহেতু পারিবারিক ও সামাজিক অবস্থান

ক) স্থানীয় সচেতন সম্পর্ক এ কাজ করার পূর্বে কি রূপ ছিল ?

ভাল /-----/

খারাপ /-----/

খ) আগনার স্থানীয় আগনার এই কাজ করতে কেমন চোখে দেখেন?

ভাল /-----/

খারাপ /-----/

সমর্থন করে /-----/

সমর্থন করে না /-----/

গ) এ কাজ হেতু বর্তমানে তাঁর সচিব সম্পর্কের বয়স কি রূপ ?

ভাল /-----/

খারাপ /-----/

মিশ্র /-----/

অব্যবস্থা /-----/

২১) এ কাজ করতে কি আপনার স্থায়ী সহযোগিতা পেয়েছেন ?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

উত্তর না হলে ঘড়ি দেখান।

১০.১ - অল্পের গাইকে কর্তৃত্বের হও রূপে সংস্কারের বিভিন্ন ব্যাপারে আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত দিতে পারেন

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

- দীর্ঘদিন এ কর্তৃত্বের অংশীদার কেবল নিজের উন্নয়ন করতে পারেন বলে বিশ্বাস
আপনার মতে জন্মেছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

- আপনার দল/সংগঠন/পিতা-মাতা এই কাজকে কেন চোখে দেখেন ?
(যাদের স্থায়ী হৈ)

ভাল ☐

অর্থকরী ☐

দক্ষ ☐

অন্যান্য ☐

- আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা এই কাজকে কেন চোখে দেখেন ?

ভাল ☐

দক্ষ ☐

- আপনার আত্মীয়/স্বজন/প্রাথমিক এই কাজকে কেন চোখে দেখেন ?

ভাল ☐

দক্ষ ☐

- আপনার কেউ কি এই কাজ হেঁড়ে দিতে বলেন ?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে বলে থাকেন ?

স্থায়ী ☐

স্বজন/প্রাথমিক ☐

পিতা-মাতা ☐

পরিবারের সদস্য ☐

আত্মীয়/স্বজন/প্রাথমিক ☐

১৪. গ্রামের মোকদ্দমা আপনার কাজ করতে কি ভাবে দেবে ?

জান ☐
 খানাপ ☐
 নিশ ☐
 অন্যায় ☐

তারা কি আপনার সমালোচনা করে থাকে ?

হ্যাঁ ☐
 না ☐

তারা বিবাদ আপনে আপনাকে সাহায্য করতে এগিয়ে আসে কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐
 না ☐
 অন্যায় ☐

তারা কি আপনার উপর সংবেদনশীল ?

হ্যাঁ ☐
 না ☐

মহিলা বলে কি তারা আপনাকে

সংবেদন দেয় ☐
 হয় করে দেবে ☐
 বিধিভূম করে ☐

১৫. দীর্ঘদিন ধরে কর্মক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রে আপনার কি কোন বস, "আপনি নিজেই তরুণ প্রায়শ পারবেন ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

আপনার আত্ম বিশ্বাস কি আপনাকে সহজে বোঝা হয়েছে ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

১৬. নিম্নোক্ত প্রশ্নবৃত্তের উত্তর দিন :

বিষয়	হ্যাঁ	না	না'হলে তার কারণ
১) পরিবার হেঁচি রাখা			
২) সমাজকে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা প্রদান			
৩) বিভিন্ন আশ্রিতা প্রতিষ্ঠান রাখা			
৪) উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় ও কলেজ স্থাপন			
৫) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
৬) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
৭) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
৮) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
৯) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
১০) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			
১১) বিভিন্ন উচ্চমাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়			

(অন্যায়)

পরিচালক/প্রকল্প পরিচালক :
 তারিখ :

বাংলাদেশ নৌক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
শাজার, ঢাকা।

কাজের বিষয়গ্রে খাদ্য কর্মসূচী ও উন্নয়নে মহিলা

অবসারপ্রাপ্তের জন্য-প্রশ্নমালা-২

১। কাজের বিষয়গ্রে খাদ্য কর্মসূচীর প্রতি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী

আপনি এ কর্মসূচীর মাধ্যমে রাশুয়া সেরাপডের (মহিলা কর্তৃক) কাজ করা একটি সম্ভব
বন্দোবস্ত বলে মনে করেন কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে গুরুত্ব সাধুন।

২। রাশুয়া সেরাপডের কাজটি মহিলাদের দ্বারা করাযেবার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার মতামত কি?

- এতে সুকৌতাবে কাজ হচ্ছে ☐ হচ্ছেনা ☐
- মহিলাদের দ্বারা যাযেবার জন্য কোন প্রকার ঝাঁকি দিচ্ছে? হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐
- কাজ হচ্ছে, তবে কতটা ভাল হচ্ছে না? হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐
- মহিলাদের দ্বারা এ কাজটি মোটেও ভাল হচ্ছে হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐
- দুঃস্থ মহিলাদের দ্বারা কাজ করাযেবার জন্য কি কি সামাজিক প্রতিবন্ধীতা হচ্ছে
- সমাজের অবহেলিতা মহিলাদের তরণ বোঝণের ব্যবস্থা করেছে হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐
- কতগুলো পরিবার বেয়ে করে যাঁচছে হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐
- সমাজে কিংবদন্তী দেখা দিচ্ছে হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

৩। তাদের নিবিড় কায় মহিলাদের বা দিয়ে পুরুষদের দিয়ে করলে কি বেশী ফলপ্রসূ হতো ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ বা ☐

৪। রাষ্ট্রা মেয়াদেতের কাজটি সংশ্লিষ্ট এয়ার্ট মেয়াদে বিধি অনুযায়ণের দাখিলে নিয়োজিত >

যথা নিম্নে অনুযায়ণ করছেন কি ? হ্যাঁ ☐ বা ☐

৪.১। ইউনিয়নের চেয়ারম্যান, আচার বিচার এবং চেয়ার/সিটার কর্মকর্তারা রাষ্ট্রা মেয়াদেতের তার তদারক করতে পরেজনিয়ে আদেশ কি ?

— কখনও আদেশ না ☐

— কখনও কখনও আদেশ ☐

— নিয়মিত আদেশ ☐

৫। আপনার এনারার রাষ্ট্রাগুলো অন্য কর্মসূচীতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়াতে আপনাদের কতটা উপকার হচ্ছে ?

তোমার এনারা উপকার হচ্ছে বা ☐

কিছুটা উপকার হচ্ছে ☐

যে উপকার হচ্ছে ☐

৬। রাষ্ট্রা মেয়াদেতের কার্যক্রম সংক্রান্ত

— মহিলাদের প্রতিদিন ৩ ঘণ্টা মেয়াদেতী সূচিটি নিম্ন আদেশ > এবং এদের জনকে প্রতিদিন ১২ হাত রাষ্ট্রা মেয়াদেতের মেয়াদেতের অন্য

— যখন মেয়াদেতের মেয়াদেতের মেয়াদেত ☐

— কিছুটা মেয়াদেতের মেয়াদেতের মেয়াদেত ☐

— তাদের পরিচালন নিয়মিত আছে ☐

৭.১। বর্তমানে রাষ্ট্রা মেয়াদেতের কাজ মহিলারা কতটা সন্তোষজনকভাবে করতে পারছে :

হবেকি সন্তোষজনক ☐

মোটামুটি সন্তোষজনক ☐

তোমার এনারা সন্তোষজনক নয় ☐

উপর বহি সন্তোষজনক বা যয় এ বিষয়ে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে কোন প্রিপোর্ট করেছিলেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ বা ☐

উপর হ্যাঁ হলে, সে বিষয়ে কি সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া হয়েছিল ?

- ৭। 'মহিলা কর্মীদের কার্যক্রম অনুপস্থিতি বা ওয়ার্ড গ্রুপের কার্যক্রম অননুমোদনকৃত হওয়ার কারণে এখনও তাদের বেতন বর্তন বা ৯০% জরিমানা আদায় করা যাবে' কি

হ্যাঁ []

না []

- ৮। মহিলা কর্মীদের আর্থিক আস্থা ও জীবন মান

- ৯। স্বাস্থ্য কর্মসূচীতে কাজ প্রাপ্তির পরে মহিলা কর্মীদের আর্থিক অবস্থার কি উন্নতি হয়েছে?

- ৯) ১০)
১১) ১২)
১৩)

- ১৪। তাদের কোন সমস্যা রয়েছে বলে কি আপনি জানেন?
(কোনো সমস্যা থাকলে)

হ্যাঁ []

না []

- ১৫। এ কর্মসূচীতে যোগদান হেতু মহিলাদের জীবনের মান সম্পর্কে সবুজ দিন।

- ১৬। তাদের বিনিময়ে স্বাস্থ্য কর্মসূচী সম্পন্নতা সম্পর্কে সুবাদিন দিন।

নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে আপনার সুবাদিন কোথায় পূরণ হবে:

- মহিলা কর্মীদের তাদের স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবারে:
(বিশেষ করে সন্তান, প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সন্তান ও সন্তান ইত্যাদি)
- স্বাস্থ্য সেবাতে উন্নয়ন:
(কোনো পরিবারে বা কোনো/কোনো কাজ প্রতিষ্ঠানে মানন/অন্য কিছু)
- মহিলা কর্মীদের বেতন প্রদান:
(কোনো সমস্যা, কোনো/কোনো সমস্যা, অন্য কিছু)
- পরিবারের এ সব কাজের প্রতি তাদের ইতিবাচক প্রতিক্রিয়া সৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রে:

স্বাস্থ্য সেবা গ্রহণ করার ক্ষেত্রে:
তারিখ: