

Implementation of Agriculture-based Rural Development Programme for Women : A Case Study

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	a. Background of the Study	1
	b. Rationale of the Study	2
	c. Objectives of the Study	4
	d. Scope of the Study	5
II. METHODOLOGY	a. Type of Research	6
	b. Sources of Data	6
	c. Sample Size and Categories of Stakeholders	6
	d. Sampling Procedure	6
	e. Methods of Data Collection	7
	f. Instruments of Data Collection	8
	g. Data collectors and Data Collection Period	8
	h. Data Processing and Analysis	8
	i. Report Plan	8
	j. Limitations of the Study	9
III. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	a. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents	10
	b. Some Aspects of Training	13
	c. Impact of Training	21
IV. PROBLEMS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION	a. Problems of Implementation	30
	b. Recommendations	33
	c. Conclusion	35
BIBLIOGRAPHY		36
ANNEXURES- A,B,C		37

ABSTRACT

The study is an attempt at highlighting the implementation problems of the training programme of a development project entitled "Agriculture-based Rural Development Programme for Women". With a total cost of about Tk. 360 lakh, it is one of the largest agricultural development projects aimed at improving the socio-economic condition of the rural poor women in Bangladesh. One of the major objectives of the project is to make the rural poor women self-employed by imparting agricultural training. The project is located at Jirani in Gazipur Sadar Thana of Gazipur District and covers Gazipur Sadar Thana and Kaliakoir Thana of Gazipur District and Savar and Dhamrai Thana of Dhaka District. Sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, the project is being implemented by the Department of Women's Affairs. Data for the study were collected from 48 trainees undergoing the four-month training course namely "Agricultural Training Course" during the period from July 1, 1992 to October 31, 1992, 1992 and 89 women trained within the last two years.

The main objectives of training were to teach the techniques of poultry raising, cultivation of vegetables and increasing income. The trainees easily grasped the subject on poultry raising since the training was more practical and the poultry farms of the project encouraged them to take more interest in the subject. Majority of the trained women themselves treated the poultry diseases. By imparting agricultural training and providing some inputs the project infused a spirit of self-confidence in women in solving their problems. Most of the trained women undertook motivational work among their neighbours for receiving the training.

The major problems of implementation of the training programme are : (i) There is no full-time Project Director/ Manager. (ii) Infrastructural facilities available in the project are undeveloped. (iii) There is no follow-up study on the applicability of the training programme. (iv) Majority of the respondents lived below the poverty line. Moreover, there is shortage of capital. (v) There is no veterinary centre at the project site.

Some of the recommendations are : (i) Project Manager who will stay at the project site should be immediately appointed. (ii) More infrastructural facilities such as class room, dormitory and residential accommodation should be created. (iii) Follow-up study and action should be undertaken continuously. (iv) The rural women should be provided credit at a low interest rate for taking up poultry raising as principal occupation. (v) A veterinary centre should be established at the project site immediately.

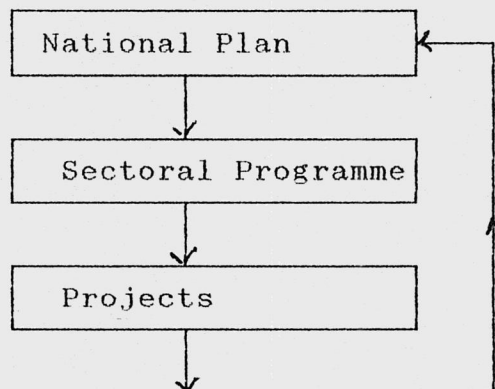
I. INTRODUCTION

a. Background of the Study

1.1 Every country, more so the developing countries with scarce resources, needs to formulate plans to guide its development efforts. A plan consists of a cluster of sectoral programmes which in turn are split into projects. Thus projects are the pivot of a sectoral programme and the sectoral programmes in turn constitute a national plan. In other words, projects are formulated and implemented within the broad framework of a national plan; thus plans and projects are interdependent subsystems. This interdependence is shown in Figure 1.1

Figure 1.1

Plans and Projects



1.2 The project approach to development has proved a potent instrument for rationalizing and improving the investment process of a country. Project activities take place in several distinct stages commonly designated as "the project cycle". An important stage in project cycle, project implementation begins when

resources are deployed for a particular investment. The implementation stage covers the actual development or construction of the project up to the point at which it becomes fully operational. The experience of development planning indicates that attainment of the plan objectives depends largely on the efficiency of project implementation. But the state of project implementation in Bangladesh is poor. In this study an attempt has been made to highlight the implementation problems of a development project entitled "Agriculture-based Rural Development Programme for Women" (ARDPW) which is one of the largest agricultural development projects for improving the socio-economic condition of the rural women in Bangladesh.

b. Rationale of the Study

1.3 Bangladesh has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world (US \$ 220 in 1991); it ranks eighth in terms of population with about 110 million inhabitants. The economy of Bangladesh is predominantly agrarian since the agriculture sector contributes 36% of the country's GDP and employs nearly three-fifths of the civilian labour force. In fact, survival of millions of people of Bangladesh depends largely on the development of agriculture. Article 16 of the constitution of Bangladesh gives emphasis to agricultural development of Bangladesh.

1.4 In Bangladesh the state of project implementation is poor. During the period from 1979-80 to 1988-89 average actual expenditure on development projects was 91.73% of total allocation (revised) in ADP. On the contrary, only 16.45% of

total number of approved projects were complete during that period. The questions are often raised that despite larger allocation of fund, why is the state of implementation of projects so poor ? What are the constraints on project implementation ? How can the problems be tackled ?

1.5 In the present study an attempt has been made to analyse a development project entitled "Agriculture-based Rural Development Programme for Women" which is located at Jirani in Gazipur Sadar Thana of Gazipur district. Sponsored by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the ARDPW is being implemented by the Department of Women's Affairs. One Additional Director of the Department of Women's Affairs works as the Project Director. With a total cost of about Tk. 360 lakh (including 76 lakh taka grant from DANIDA), the project is being implemented in three phases (Phase I : July, 1979 - June, 1982; Phase II : July, 1984 - June, 1984 - June, 1988 and Phase III : July, 1988 - June, 1993). The ARDPW covers Gazipur Sadar Thana and Kaliakoir Thana of Gazipur district and Savar and Dhamrai Thana of Dhaka district. The goals of the project are : (i) to make the rural women self-employed through training on agriculture and (ii) to make the project self-financed on its completion. Major components of the project are : (i) agricultural training centre, (ii) poultry farm, (iii) pisciculture and (iv) horticulture nursery.

1.6 One of the major goals of the project is to make the rural poor women self-employed through impartation of agricultural training. A four-month training course, "Agricultural Training Course" is a mix of theoretical lectures and practical training.

The curriculum of the course includes (i) poultry raising, (ii) cultivation of vegetables, (iii) pisciculture, (iv) health and nutrition, (v) maternal and child health care, (vi) family planning and (vii) adult education. Till October, 1992 the project trained 1061 rural women.

1.7 The major grounds for undertaking a study on the project are :

(i) It is one of the largest agricultural development projects for upliftment of rural women. The total population of the country in March, 1991 was 10.80 crore of which 5.24 crore (48.52%) were women (Preliminary Report of Population Census 1991)

(ii) It is an on-going project and therefore the findings of the study would be helpful for taking corrective measures,

(iii) Since the ARDPW is located 10 kilometers from BPATC, it was convenient to study the project within the shortest possible time.

(iv) The trainees of different training courses conducted by BPATC would visit the project and learn.

c. Objectives of the Study

1.8 The major objectives of the study are :

(i) To study the complexities involved in the implementation of the training programme of the project;

(ii) To identify problems that hinder implementation of the programme; and

(iii) To provide recommendations for solving the problems.

d. Scope of the Study

1.9 The study is confined to the training activity which is the major component of the project. The following aspects of the training have been covered :

(i) The socio-economic characteristics of the trainees and the trained women e.g. age, marital status, education, principal occupations and monthly household income.

(ii) Important aspects of the training imparted to the rural women :

- a. major objectives of the training course;
- b. curriculum easily understood by the trainees;
- c. retention of curriculum taught; and
- d. usefulness of the topics.

(iii) Impact of training on the rural women in terms of :

- a. Principal occupations of the trained women in pre and post-training period;
- b. treatment of poultry diseases;
- c. savings from the sale-proceeds of poultry;
- d. becoming self-reliant and
- e. motivational activities undertaken by the trained women.

II. METHODOLOGY

a. Type of Research

2.1 This research is based on case study. The case study has been undertaken on a development project entitled "Agriculture-based Rural Development Programme for Women".

b. Sources of Data

2.2 Both primary and secondary data have been used for the study. the sources of primary data included the trainees and the trained women while the secondary data constituted review of project documents, research reports, books etc.

c. Sample Size and Categories of Stakeholders

2.3 The sample size of the study is 137. The categories of stakeholders included the following :

- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) Trainees of "Agricultural Training Course" | 48 |
| (held from July 1, 1992 to October 31, 1992) | |
| (ii) Trained women | 89 |
| (received training within a period of two years of the study) | |

d. Sampling Procedure

2.4 Forty eight trainees undergoing the four-month "Agricultural Training Course" conducted by the project from July 1, 1992 to October 31, 1992 were selected on the ground that they were available at the project site during data collection. For selection of the trained women, a list of the women trained in the last two courses was collected from the Department of Women's

Affairs. Keeping in mind both time and budgetary constraints, trained women who were residents of the villages around the project were selected. Eight villages namely (1) Panishail, (2) North Panishail, (3) West Panishail, (4) Laskarchala, (5) Madabpur, (6) Bhabanipur, (7) Gobindabari and (8) Sardhaganj under Kashimpur Union of Gazipur Sadar thana of Gazipur district were selected as the sample villages for the study. Simple random sampling method was employed for selection of the trained women.

e. **Methods of Data Collection**

2.5 The following methods of data collection have been used in the study :

i. Interviewing :

2.6 Both the sample trainees and the trained women were interviewed with structured interview schedules.

ii. Observation :

2.7 Observation method was used and a checklist prepared to collect data on some aspects of the project which include (a) training sessions, (b) poultry farm, (c) pisciculture, (d) horticulture nursery at the project and (e) a number of poultry farms owned by the trained women.

iii. Review of Records :

2.8 Project Proforma and other records of the project were consulted and research reports, books and other related documents available on the subject were reviewed.

f. **Instruments of Data Collection**

i. Interview Schedule :

2.9 Two structured interview schedules were used for collection of data from the respondents -- one for the trainees (Annexure- A) and the other for the trained women (Annexure- B).

ii. Observation Checklist :

2.10 An observation checklist was used to collect data on the physical aspects.

g. **Data Collectors and Data Collection Period**

2.11 The researchers and the trainees (16) of the Eighth Research Methodology Course conducted by Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre worked as data-collectors who explored primary sources of information. Data collection took place during the period from September 22, 1992 to December 31, 1992.

h. **Data Processing and Analysis**

2.12 Collected data were classified and tabulated. Data were analysed by employing such statistical tools as percentage, average, graphs etc.

i. **Report Plan**

2.13 In chapter I background, rationale, objectives and scope of the study have been presented. Chapter II deals with methodology and limitations of the study. Findings of the study have been

recorded in Chapter III. Chapter IV includes problems in implementation of the project and a few recommendation.

j. Limitations of the Study

2.14 The following are the limitations of the study :

- i. The case study has attempted to identify some constraints on the implementation of the project. But no rigorous multivariate analysis of the factors affecting its implementation has been undertaken.
- ii. Owing to time and budgetary constraints, a small sample size had to be chosen for the study.
- iii. Majority of the respondents were illiterate. Therefore, their opinions on different aspects of the training imparted by the project may not provide very dependable or conclusive basis for taking appropriate actions.

III. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1 In this report the findings of the study have been presented in three sections. In section a socio-economic characteristics of the respondents (i.e. the trainees and the trained women) have been highlighted. Section b deals with the important aspects of training organised by the project for the rural women. An attempt has been made to assess outcome of the training in section c.

a. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

3.2 In this section an attempt has been made to highlight certain socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. The following indicators have been studied : age, marital status, education, principal occupations and monthly household income.

i. Age Distribution of the Respondents

3.3 Of the trainees 25-29 years age group constituted the largest group (27.08%) followed by 20-24 years age group (22.92%). About 60% of the trainees were below 30 years of age. Among the trained women both 20-24 and 30-34 years of age group formed the largest groups followed by the group belonging to 25-29 years (19.10%). About 55% of the trained women were below 30 years of age. The mean age of the trainees is found to be equivalent to that of the trained women (about 29 years) (Table 3.1).

ii. Marital Status of the Respondents

3.4 The majority of the women were married, 60.41% in case of the trainees and 58.43% in case of the trained women. Of the trainees 16.67% were found to be unmarried compared to 10.11% of the trained women. Divorce rate seemed to be negligible --- 4.19% in case of the trainees and 10.11% in case of the trained women. But a sizable portion of the respondents were deserted by their husbands --- 14.58% of the trainees and 13.48% of the trained women represented a dismal socio-economic picture of the women of the area studied (Table 3.2).

iii. Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

3.5 The majority of both the trainees (62.50%) and the trained women (56.18%) were illiterate. About 23% of the trainees and 32% of the trained women were literate.¹ Only 14.58% of the trainees and 12.36% of the trained women received primary education. Nobody received education above the primary level. The percentage of literacy is higher in case of the trained women (43.82%) than that of the trainees (37.50%) (Table 3.3). Literacy rate of both the trainees and the trained women is much higher than the national average which is 24.82%². The higher literacy rate of the trainees and the trained women may be attributed to a number of factors such as higher literacy rate of the study area, impact of training etc.

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1. Literacy is defined in terms of reading and writing a letter and knowledge of simple arithmetic.
 2. Bangladesh Bureau of Statics, Preliminary Report on Population Census 1991, P.6.

iv. Principal Occupations of the Respondents

3.6 The principal occupations of both the trainees and the trained women included house keeping, poultry raising, crop growing and puffed rice making. House keeping appeared to be the largest occupation of both the trainees (75.00%) and the trained women (75.28%). The second largest occupation constituted poultry raising, 20.83% of the trainees and 13.48% of the trained women engaged in poultry raising. Some women (both trainees and trained women) were found to cultivate crops (sowing seeds, harvesting crops, husking etc). Only a few trained women were engaged in activities like puffed rice making, weaving and vegetable growing. Apart from these principal occupations all the trained women were found to be engaged in poultry raising (Table 3.4).

v. Monthly Household³ Income

3.7 Income, if any, of the trainees and the trained women and that of other members of their households constituted monthly household income. In Bangladesh a five-member household, on average, can meet monthly household expenses with a minimum amount of Tk. 1500 in the rural areas. The study shows that the majority of the households of both the trainees (56.25%) and of the trained women (51.69%) had a monthly income below Tk. 1500. The mean monthly income of the trained women (Tk. 1350.67) is higher than that of the trainees (Tk. 1291.21) (Table 3.5).

3. A household means members of a family sharing the same kitchen and having the same source of income.

b. Some Aspects of Training

3.8 In this section some aspects of training e.g. (i) major objectives of training, (ii) topics easily intelligible to the trainees, (iii) retention of training agenda and (iv) usefulness of the topics included in the curriculum have been described in brief.

i. Major Objectives of Training

3.9 When asked about the expectations the trainees had for receiving training, majority (37.50%) replied that they came to learn the techniques of poultry raising. This is followed by the objective of applying training for increasing income (25.00%). Another important objective of training mentioned by the trainees was learning methods of vegetables growing (18.75%) (Table 3.6).

ii. Topics Easily Understood by the Trainees

3.10 Most of the trainees (83.34%) easily understood the subject on poultry raising since the training was more practical and the success of the poultry farms of the project stimulated more interest in the subject. About 15% of the trainees opined that the subject on cultivation of vegetables was easily understood by them. The topic on nutrition and child health care was the least easily understood topic (Table 3.7).

iii. Retention of Subjects

3.11 Both the trainees and the trained women were asked to what extent they had been able to retain the subjects taught in the training course. The majority of the trainees (43.75%) were able to retain 75% of what they learnt while the majority of the trained women (43.82%) could retain only 50% of what they learnt in the training courses. It is natural that the trained women could not retain some of the subject after a long lapse of time. Only 25% of the trainees and 11.24% of the trained women could retain all the subjects taught (Table 3.8).

iii. Usefulness/Applicability of the Topics

3.12 Regarding usefulness of the topics learnt, majority of the trainees (89.58%) and the trained women (73.03%) expressed opinion that they had been benefitted by learning techniques of poultry raising. The second useful topic mentioned by both the trainees and the trained women was cultivation of vegetables. 7.87% of the trained women found methods of family planning useful. Non-formal education was considered the least useful topic according to the trainees and the trained women.

c. Training Impact

3.13 An attempt has been made to assess the impact of the training imparted by the project to the rural women in terms of the following : (i) principal occupations of the trained women in pre and post-training period, (ii) treatment of poultry diseases, (iii) savings from the sale proceeds of poultry, (iv) becoming self-reliant and (v) motivational activities undertaken by the trained women.

i. Principal Occupations of the Trained Women in Pre and Post-Training Period

3.14 Information on principal occupations of 89 women before and after their training has been presented in table 3.10. House keeping constituted the largest occupation of the women before and after their training, though there occurred a fall in the number of women having house-keeping occupation in the post-training period. But some improvement is observed in the field of poultry raising from pre-training period (5.62%) to post-training period (13.48%). Crop cultivation happens to be the third important occupation. After receiving training the unemployed were able to engage in activities on self-employment basis (e.g. in puffed rice-making, vegetable cultivation etc.) (Table 3.10).

ii. Treatment of Poultry Diseases

3.15 The outcome of training has been assessed by asking the trained women as to whether they had been able to treat poultry diseases by using skills received from the training course. Some poultry diseases include new castle disease, typhoid, cholera etc. The majority of the trained women (51.69%) themselves treated the poultry diseases by purchasing vaccines, medicines from the market. 24.72% of them sought the help of veterinary surgeons and 20.22% consulted the project personnel for treatment of poultry diseases, only 3.37% women just left everything to fate (Table 3.11).

iii. Monthly Savings from Sale-proceeds of Poultry

3.16 Of the trained women, 51.68% could not save from the income of poultry mainly as they had to meet their basic needs. The remaining 48.32% of the women could save some money. 31.46% of the trained women saved upto taka one thousand per month. Only 3.37% of the trained women could save above taka 3,000 per month. The average monthly saving per trained women was to the tune of 420.17 taka. The project is mainly responsible for generating surplus for some trained women (Table 3.12).

iv. On Attainment of Self-reliance

3.17 The project by imparting training and providing some inputs (credit, poultry etc.) have empowered the trained women in solving their problems. This is reflected in their opinions on becoming self-reliant. Most of the trained women (78.65%) expressed the desire to become fully self-reliant or partially self-reliant. This shows the level of consciousness created by the project among the rural women. Only 21.35% did not intend to be self-reliant (Table 3.13).

v. Motivational Work Undertaken by the
 Trained Women

3.18 All the sample trained women supported the idea of disseminating the knowledge gathered from the training courses to their neighbours. Eighty two percent of them undertook motivational work to their neighbours for receiving the training from the project. Each of them, on average, motivated seven women to undergo the training course. This is undoubtedly a positive effect of the project.

IV. PROBLEMS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Based on the opinions of the respondents, observation by the researchers and review of project documents, the researchers identified a number of problems on the implementation of the training programme of the project. Some recommendations have also been given for solving the problems identified.

a. Problems of Implementation

i. Absence of full-time Project Director/Manager

4.2 There is no full-time Director for the project. One Additional Director of the Department of Women's Affairs who works as ex-officio Project Director does not stay at the project site. Off and on he visits the project. The posts of Project Manager and Accounts Officer are still lying vacant. As such implementation of the project is suffering considerably.

ii. Substandard Infrastructural Facilities

4.3 Infrastructural facilities for conducting the training programme are inadequate. In only one classroom where training sessions are held is not spacious enough to accommodate 64 trainees. Still for space shortage, training is conducted in a very congested way. Apart from this, there is no dormitory facilities for the trainees. Accommodation of project personnel at the project site is inadequate.

iii. Meagre Daily Allowance

4.4 Each trainee is paid Tk. 10 as daily allowance which is very meagre.

iv. No Follow-up Study

4.5 There has been no follow-up study on the utilization of training since the inception of the project. As a result, it could not be ascertained as to whether the trained women utilized what they had learnt in the training courses within the last two years. This apart, in the absence of the study no action could be taken for upgrading, revising or updating the curriculum (contents, methods and duration) of the training course.

v. Shortage of Capital

4.6 Majority of the households of both the trainees (56.25%) and of the trained women (51.69%) lived below the poverty line. Majority of the trained women (about 52%) could not save money mainly because they had to meet their basic needs with their earnings. Above all, most of the trained women (76.40%) did not receive any credit from the project or elsewhere. Because of the shortage of capital, most of them could not invest in poultry raising. This is reflected in the fact that most of the trained women (about 87%) could not take up poultry raising as principal occupation but took as subsidiary occupation.

vi. Absence of Intensive Credit Supervision

4.7 A small portion of the trained women (23.60%) were given credit from the project for poultry raising. But due to lack of supervision, they purchased land, goat etc. in lieu of poultry.

Average number of 6 fowls and 2 ducks per trained women gives testimony to the statement.

vii. No Veterinary Centre at the Project Site

4.8 A large portion of the trained women (about 45%) had to consult either veterinary surgeon outside or project personnel for treatment of poultry diseases. In the absence of a veterinary centre at the project, they do not receive consultancy service and medicine.

viii. Complaint Against HYV Poultry

4.9 At the end of training, the women were given, on average, six chicks of high yielding variety free of cost from the project. But many of them complained that some chicks died after some time owing to non-adaptability to the local condition. Moreover, the cost of HYV poultry raising is high. These led them to sell HYV poultry and buy local variety from the open market.

b. **Recommendations**

i. Appointment of Full-time Project Personnel

4.10 For unhindered implementation of the project, Project Manager and Accounts Officer should be immediately appointed. Their appointment should be conditional on their full time stay at the project site. Moreover, the Project Manager should be given sufficient authority for running the project. Project Director may work as the supervising officer of the Project Manager.

ii. Development of Infrastructural Facilities

4.11 More infrastructural facilities such as classrooms, dormitory for the trainees and residential accommodation for the project personnel need to be created as early as possible.

iii. Undertaking Follow-up Study

4.12 Follow-up study on the effectiveness of training programme should be undertaken continually. This is needed to make the training need-based and ensure the utilization of the knowledge and skill learnt by the trained women for poultry raising.

iv. Enhancement of Daily Allowance

4.13 The present amount of Tk. 10 as daily allowance per trainee may be enhanced.

v. Delivery of Credit and Materials for Poultry Raising

4.14 Only 23.60% of the trained women received credit from the project for poultry raising. Since the women are poor, they should be supplied credit at the end of training course at a low

rate of interest. Credit should be repayable in a reasonable number of instalments. Moreover, poultry and materials for poultry raising should be supplied to them.

vi. Supervision of Credit

4.15 The credit to be delivered to the trained women should be supervised continuously by the project personnel so tht the same is utilized properly for poultry raising.

vii. Establishment of a Veterinary Centre

4.16 A veterinary centre should be established immediately at the project with the provision of veterinary surgeon, medicine etc. This will go a long way in solving the problems of rural women in the treatment of poultry diseases.

viii. Hybrid Variety of Poultry

4.17 Raising HYV poultry involves a lot of care and money. Since the rural poor women cannot afford that, hybrid poultry may be supplied to them at a reasonable price.

c. Conclusion

4.18 Upliftment of the conditions of the rural women is an essential condition for the overall development of the country. By imparting training and delivering inputs the project aims at making the rural poor women self-employed. In this case study an attempt has been made to highlight the implementation problems of the training programme of the project.

4.19 The major findings of the study are : (i) The main objectives of receiving training were to learn poultry raising, cultivation of vegetables and increase income. (ii) The trainees easily understood the theories and principles of poultry raising since the training was need-based and the poultry farms of the project created more interest in the subject. (iii) Majority of the trained women themselves treated the poultry diseases. (iv) By imparting agricultural training and delivering some inputs the project was able to empower the trained women in solving their problems. (v) Most of them took initiative in motivating their neighbours for receiving the training.

4.20 The findings of the study reveal a few strengths and a few problems of implementation of the project. The problems call for immediate intervention. In the study problems have been identified and recommendations made for solving them. The assumption that such projects in promoting the economic condition of rural women has proved valid. What is needed now is to try to increase the efficacy of the project. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project activities are essential to the success of these projects as these are with the other.

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Table 3.1

Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Age (in years)	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
15-19	5	10.42	12	13.48
20-24	11	22.92	20	22.47
25-29	13	27.08	17	19.10
30-34	10	20.83	20	22.47
35-39	8	16.67	10	11.24
40-44	1	2.08	7	7.87
45-59	-	-	3	3.37
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.2

Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status

Matirial status	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Unmarried	8	16.67	9	10.11
Married	29	60.41	52	58.43
Divorced	2	4.17	9	10.11
Widow	2	4.17	7	7.87
Deserted	7	14.58	12	13.48
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.3

Distribution of the Respondents by Educational Qualifications

Educational Levels	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Illiterate	20	62.50	50	56.18
Literate	11	22.92	28	31.46
Primary	7	14.58	11	12.36
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.4

Distribution of the Respondents by Principal Occupations

Principal Occupations	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
House keeping	36	75.00	67	75.28
Poultry raising	10	20.83	12	13.48
Crop cultivation	2	4.17	4	4.50
Weaving	-	-	2	2.25
Vegetable cultivation	-	-	1	1.12
Muri making	-	-	3	3.37
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.5

Distribution of Households by Monthly Income

Monthly Income (in taka)	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Upto 999	15	31.25	25	28.09
1000-1499	12	25.00	21	23.60
1500-1999	9	18.75	20	22.47
2000-2499	6	12.50	11	12.36
2500-2999	1	2.08	3	3.37
3000 and above	5	10.42	9	10.11
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.6

Expectations of the Trainees about the Training Outcome

Major objectives	No. of trainees	Percentage
Learning poultry raising	18	37.50
Learning vegetables group	9	18.75
Increasing income	12	25.00
Taking credit	3	6.25
Getting daily allowance	2	4.17
Learning methods of family planning	3	6.25
Others (Motivation by others)	1	2.08
Total	48	100.00

Table 3.7

Acceptability of Topics to the Trainees

Topics easily understood	No. of trainees	Percentage
Poultry raising	40	83.34
Vegetable cultivation	7	14.58
Nutrition and child health care	1	2.08
Total	48	100.00

Table 3.8

Degree of Retention of Subjects by the Respondents

Degree of Retention (%)	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
25	1	2.08	12	13.48
50	14	29.17	39	43.82
75	21	43.75	28	31.46
100	12	25.00	10	11.24
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.9

Opinion of the Respondents on the Usefulness of the Topics

Topics	Trainees		Trained Women	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Poultry raising	43	89.58	65	73.03
Cultivation of Vegetables	4	8.33	16	17.98
Family Planning	-	-	7	7.87
Non-formal education	1	2.08	1	1.12
Total	48	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.10

Distribution of the Trained Women by Principal Occupations in Pre and Post-Training Period

Principal Occupations	Pre-training		Post-training	
	No. of women	Percentage	No. of women	Percentage
House keeping	73	82.02	67	75.28
Poultry raising	5	5.62	12	13.48
Crop Cultivation	7	7.87	4	4.50
Weaving	2	2.25	2	2.25
Puffed rice-making	-	-	3	3.37
Vegetable cultivation	-	-	1	1.12
Unemployed	2	2.25	-	-
Total	89	100.00	89	100.00

Table 3.11
Treatment of Poultry Diseases

Actions	No. of Trained Women	Percentage
Treatment by Self	46	51.69
Consulting veterinary surgeons	22	24.72
Consulting the Project Personnel	18	20.22
Did Nothing	3	3.37
Total	89	100.00

Table 3.12
Monthly Savings from Income of Poultry

Savings (in Tk.)	No. of Trained women	Percentage
Upto 499	18	20.22
500-999	10	11.24
1000-1499	6	6.74
1500-1999	2	2.25
2000-2499	2	2.25
2500-2999	2	2.25
3000 and above	3	3.37
No Saving	46	51.68
Total	89	100.00

Table 3.13

Opinions of the Trained Women on Achieving Self-reliance

Opinions	No. of Trained women	Percentage
Fully self-reliant	27	30.34
Partially self-reliant	43	4.831
Not to be self-reliant	19	21.35
Total	89	100.00

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
সাভার, ঢাকা

"গ্রামীণ মহিলাদের জন্য কৃষিভিত্তিক কর্মসূচীর
বাস্তবায়ন : একটি ঘটনা সমীক্ষা"

প্রশ্নপত্র - ১

(প্রশিক্ষণার্থী মহিলাদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

(প্রাপ্ত তথ্যাবলী কেবলমাত্র গবেষণা কর্মে ব্যবহৃত হবে। কারও নাম বা ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না। প্রযোজ্য স্থানে অনুগ্রহপূর্বক টিক চিহ্ন দিন।)

১। উত্তরদাতার জনতাত্ত্বিক বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- ক) নাম :
- খ) স্বামী/পিতার নাম :
- গ) ঠিকানা : গ্রাম - ইউনিয়ন -
থানা - জেলা -
- ঘ) উত্তরদাতার বয়স :
- ঙ) প্রধান পেশা :
- চ) শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :
- ছ) বৈবাহিক অবস্থা : বিবাহিতা [] তালাকপ্রাপ্ত []
অবিবাহিতা [] স্বামী পরিত্যক্তা []
বিধবা []

২। উত্তরদাতার পারিবারিক তথ্য :

- ক) পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা : ----- জন (উত্তরদাতা সহ)

খ) উত্তরদাএীর পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যের পেশা ও আয় :

উত্তরদাএীর সংগে সম্পর্ক	বয়স	প্রধান পেশা	মাসিক আয় (টাকায়)

৩। প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

ক) আপনি কেন এই প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণে উদ্যোগী হয়েছেন ?

খ) প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণে পরিবারের কেউ বাধা দিয়েছিল বা বর্তমানে দিচ্ছে কি ?

গ) আপনি নিয়মিত প্রশিক্ষণে আসতে পারছেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর না হলে, নিয়মিত না আসতে পারার কারণ কি ?

ঘ) প্রশিক্ষণের সময়সূচী (অধিবেশনের সময়) কি আপনি সঠিক মনে করছেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর না হলে, দিনের কোন সময়ে প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়া হলে আপনার জন্য সুবিধাজনক হতো ?

ঙ) প্রশিক্ষণের কোন বিষয়টি আপনার কাছে সবচেয়ে বেশী প্রয়োজনীয় মনে হচ্ছে ?

হাঁস - মুরগী পালন []

শাক -সবজী চাষ []

মৎস্য চাষ []

পরিবার পরিকল্পনা []

অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা []

পুষ্টি ও শিশু যত্ন []

চ) প্রদত্ত প্রশিক্ষণ আপনি কতটা ধারণ করতে পারছেন ?

শতকরা ১০০ ভাগ []

শতকরা ৭৫ ভাগ []

শতকরা ৫০ ভাগ []

শতকরা ২৫ ভাগ []

ছ) আপনার মতে আপনি কি প্রশিক্ষণ শেষে প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণের বিষয়াদি কাজে লাগাতে পারবেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] মোটামুটি [] না []

৪।

অন্যান্য তথ্য :

ক) সরকারী ঋণ না পেলেও কি আপনি হাঁস মুরগী পালন করার পুঁজি সংগ্রহ করতে পারবেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

খ) আপনি কি অন্যান্য মহিলাদের জন্য এই প্রশিক্ষণটি অবশ্যই গ্রহণীয় বলে মনে করেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উপর না হলে, কেন মনে করেন না ?

গ) বর্তমান প্রশিক্ষণের কোন বিষয়টি আপনি দ্রুত বুঝতে সক্ষম হচ্ছেন ?

হাঁস - মুরগী পালন	[]
শাক -সবজী চাষ	[]
মৎস্য চাষ	[]
পরিবার পরিকল্পনা	[]
অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা	[]
পুষ্টি ও শিশু যত্ন	[]

(আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ)

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর নাম :

তারিখ :

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র
সাভার, ঢাকা

"গ্রামীণ মহিলাদের জন্য কৃষিভিত্তিক কর্মসূচীর
বাস্তবায়ন : একটি ঘটনা সমীক্ষা"

প্রশ্নপত্র - ২

(প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপ্ত মহিলাদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

(প্রাপ্ত তথ্যাবলী কেবলমাত্র গবেষণা কর্মে ব্যবহৃত হবে। কারও নাম বা ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না। প্রযোজ্য স্থানে অনুগ্রহপূর্বক টিক চিহ্ন দিন।)

১।

উত্তরদাতার জনতাত্ত্বিক বৈশিষ্ট্য :

ক) নাম :

খ) স্বামী/পিতার নাম :

গ) ঠিকানা : গ্রাম -

ইউনিয়ন -

থানা -

জেলা -

ঘ) উত্তরদাতার বয়স :

ঙ) প্রধান পেশা :

চ) শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :

ছ) বৈবাহিক অবস্থা :

বিবাহিতা []

তালাকপ্রাপ্ত []

অবিবাহিতা []

স্বামী পরিত্যক্তা []

বিধবা []

জ) প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্তির পূর্বের পেশা :

২।

উওরদাএীর পারিবারিক তথ্য :

- ক) উওরদাএীর পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা :----- জন (উওরদাএী সহ)
- খ) বর্তমানে উওরদাএীর নিজস্ব মাসিক আয় : ----- টাকা
- গ) উওরদাএী পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যের প্রধান পেশা ও মাসিক আয় :

উওরদাএীর সংগে সম্পর্ক	বয়স	প্রধান পেশা	মাসিক আয় (টাকায়)

৩।

প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

- ক) কোন সালে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন ? ----- সাল
- খ) কতদিনের প্রশিক্ষণ ? ----- দিন/মাস
- গ) প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণকালে কোন প্রকার বাধা/অন্তরায় সৃষ্টি হয়েছিল কি ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উওর হ্যাঁ হলে বাধা/অন্তরায় উল্লেখ করুন :

- ঘ) প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণের কতটা আপনি স্মরণ রাখতে পেরেছেন ?

১০০% [] ৭৫% []

৫০% [] ২৫% []

५५५ -----

୧୫) ସବୁ-ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ସମ୍ମାନ ପ୍ରଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂମିକା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରୁଥିବା ଦେଶଟି କେଉଁଟି ?

下午四时

(খ) অরপিন সব-সেইটি কতিপয় ফিল্ম (পট) ই-ম-বর্ণী প্রমাণ অর্জন করে। ?

----- ২২২২২২ ২২২ ২২২ ২২২

----- 1244 43 43

[illegible]

၇၂ ----- : ၆၅၆၁၆

(କ) ଏ ସାବଧାନତା କେଉଁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଦିଆଯିବ ?

[illegible][illegible]

[] ଡ଼ାକ୍ତର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ . ୯

(୧) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଂଜଳି ପଢ଼ାଯିବ ।

(୧) ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କର ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିବ ?

६७३०

५१०

১৫৫২ ১৫৫৩ ১৫৫৪ ১৫৫৫

2. கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் காட்டும் பி.டி.என்.எஸ். இலிருந்து பி.டி.என்.எஸ். (15)

8. ଆମର ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ (୧୫୫୫)

୭. ସାଂସଦମାନଙ୍କ/ସାଂସଦମାନଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ : -----

२. कृत्/कृत/कृत्य : -----

ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩

(2) ଅଫିସରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ :

ଉତ୍ତର : ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

----- : ५३

କ) ଅନ୍ତିକ୍ଷେପେର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ, ଉତ୍ତମର ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରାଯିବ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷା ?

: ଫିଲ୍ମ କଳାକାରଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୧୨-୧୩ରୁ ବଢ଼ି ୪୯ ହେଉଛି ।

ক) আপনি কি প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্তির পরে অন্যকে হাঁস মুরগী পালনে উৎসাহিত করেছেন বা নিয়মকানুন শিক্ষা দিয়েছেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কত জনকে ? ----- জন

খ) আপনি কি হাঁস-মুরগী পালনের আয় থেকে ব্যাংকে বা অন্য কোথাও সঞ্চয় করছেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কত টাকা ? ----- টাকা

গ) আপনি আর্থিক দিক থেকে সরাবলমবী হতে পারবেন বলে আশা করছেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] মোটামুটি [] না []

ঘ) আপনি কি উক্ত প্রশিক্ষণ সকল মহিলাকে দেয়ার বিষয়টি সমর্থন করবেন ?

হ্যাঁ [] না []

ঙ) প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণের মধ্যে কোনটি সবচেয়ে ফলপ্রসূ বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?

হাঁস - মুরগী পালন []

শাক -সবজী চাষ []

মৎস্য চাষ []

পরিবার পরিকল্পনা []

অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা []

পুষ্টি ও শিশু যত্ন []

- ক) প্রশিক্ষণের সময়সীমা পর্যাপ্ত [] মোটামুটি পর্যাপ্ত []
অপর্যাপ্ত []

উত্তর 'পর্যাপ্ত' না হলে প্রশিক্ষণের সময়সীমা কতদিন হওয়া উচিত ? -----

- খ) বর্তমানে দিনের যে সময়ে প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়া হয়ে থাকে, সে সময়সূচী কি আপনি যথার্থ মনে করেন ? হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর না হলে, দিনের কোন সময়ে প্রশিক্ষণ দিলে ভাল হয় ?

- গ) গৃহীত ঋণ পরিশোধের নিয়মাবলী কি আপনি যথার্থ মনে করেন ?
হ্যাঁ [] না []

উত্তর না হলে, কিভাবে ঋণ পরিশোধ করার নিয়ম উত্তম হতে পারে ?

- ঘ) প্রশিক্ষণের পরে আর কি কি সুযোগ/সেবা প্রদান করা প্রয়োজন বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?

(আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ)

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর নাম :-----

তারিখ :-----