

Annual Report 2017-18

Editors

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**Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
Kotbari, Comilla**

Contents

	<u>Editors/Authors</u>	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD		ii
EDITORIAL	Abul Kalam Azad Fouzia Nasreen Sultana Md. Reaz Mahmud	iii
Chapter One	Introduction	1
Chapter Two	Annual Report on Training	4
	Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Salah Uddin Ibne Syed Bimal Chandra Karmakar	
Chapter Three	Annual Report on Research	43
	Md. Shafiqul Islam Dr. Abdul Karim Junaed Rahim Rakhi Nandi	
Chapter Four	Annual Report on Project	98
	Md. Mizanur Rahman Abdullah Al Mamun Md. Tanvir Ahmed Md. Babu Hossain	
Chapter Five	Annual Report on Administration	150
	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Sheikh Mashudur Rahman Abdullah-Al-Mamun	
Chapter Six	Annual Report on Performance of Faculty Council	165
	Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman Sheikh Mashudur Rahman Kazi Sonia Rahman Junaed Rahim	
Abbreviations and Acronyms		172

Foreword

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been organizing a participatory Annual Planning Conference (APC) every year since its inception in 1959 (with some conceptions). The APC offers BARD a useful forum to promote the practice of transparency, accountability, participation and integrity in its activities. Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, the pioneer thinker of rural development in Bangladesh and an internationally renowned social scientist started this practice during the early years after the establishment of BARD in 1959. APC provides an opportunity proceeding to review performances of the financial year and formulate a plan for the coming year taking into account the existing national needs and priorities. In the APC, BARD faculty members interact with the academicians, professionals, scholars and representatives of various organizations and seek their suggestions with a view to formulating a useful annual plan for the current year taking into account the valuable views, needs of the stakeholders and the national priority. Such APC has been found useful for carrying out activities of the Academy smoothly. BARD organized the 51st APC during 04-05 August 2018 to review the performance of the previous year and to formulate plans on training, research and action research for this FY. This report contains the Annual Report 2018-19 of BARD, summaries of discussions of the distinguished participants and their valuable suggestions.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Mr. A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal, MP Honorable Minister for Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for his kind presence as Chief Guest. I am happy to offer my sincere gratefulness to Mr. Tabita G. Boseiwaqa Taginavulau, Director General, Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Dhaka for his kind presence as Guest of Honour. I would also extend my cordial thanks to the expert delegates for their effective and spontaneous participation in the APC and valuable contributions to preparation of annual plan for BARD. My sincere appreciation is due to Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Director (Rural Sociology & Demography), Ms Fouzia Nasreen Suktana, Deputy Director (Rural Administration and Local Government) and Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud, Assistant Director (Agriculture and Environment) of BARD for their sincere efforts as Convener, Associate Convener and Assistant Convener respectively to make the conference a success. I also thank the writers of various sections of this report, the editors of this report and all other personnel of BARD who were directly or indirectly involved in the successful completion of the 51st APC. I hope this report will be very useful to BARD and its stakeholders.

(Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman)
Director General, BARD

Editorial

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) believes in transparency, accountability and participation. The Annual Planning Conference (APC) acts as a conductt for applying there vital elements of perticipatory management. Every year, after the APC, BARD publishes the Annual Report. The First Annual Report of the Academy was published in 1960. It was edited by the founder Director Dr Akhter Hameed Khan. He explained the philosophy of the activities of the Academy. BARD has been continuing this luminous tradition of good governance. The Annual Report 2017-2018 is the continuation of this tradition that documents the performances of the Academy in Training Research and Action Research of the previous year. The report enlightens the stakeholders about the Academy. Traditionally, academic activities of BARD of the previous year are presented in the Annual Planning Conference (APC). These are reviewed by the participants of the APC coming from different government and non-government organizations and faculty members of BARD. Following this participatory process, plans of BARD for the current year are prepared. And all the constructive suggestions made by the learned participants are properly documented along the current year's plans of training, research and actions research in a publication known as "Annual Plan" while the performances of the preceding year are pubsished under the title "Annual Report".

We are happy that active participation of the distinguished participants in every event of the APC made the conference successful and helped BARD work out a pragmatic plan of action. We would like to express our gratitudes to all the participants. We convey our gratitude to the Director General, BARD for his continuous guidance in organizing the APC and publishing the Annual Report 2017-2018. We also express our appreciation to the Faculty Members of BARD for extending their valuble supports to make the APC a success and offering academic inputs while editing the Annual Report 2017-18. We do acknowledge the contributions of the officials of concerned divisions of BARD for preparing the working papers. Different service sections of BARD also deserve thanks for their involvement in various kinds of activities of the APC.

Finally, we do believe that the Annual Report 2017-2018 of BARD would be helpful to the academicians, policy planners, rural development professionals and practitioners, different government and non-government organizations, international agencies and general readers for having useful knowledge on various activities of BARD as well as the salient features of rural development of the country.

Abul Kalam Azad
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Chapter - One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) is the pioneering national institute for rural development. The academy is recognised as a centre of excellence in training, research and action research in rural development. It was established in 1959 to train government officials and representatives of the local government and village organizations on various subjects relating to rural development. The founding Chief Executive of BARD was Dr Akhter Hameed Khan, and internationally renowned social scientist. It is an autonomous institution governed by a Board of Governors of which the Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is the Chairperson. Administratively, it functions under the purview of Rural Development and Cooperative Division, the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. The Director General acts as the Chief Executive of the academy and he is assisted by the Additional Director General and nine Directors. The activities of the Academy are carried out by its Faculty Members working in nine Divisions, each of which is headed by a Director. The Academy is famous for its evolved model “Comilla Approach to rural Development” which is well-known at home and abroad, BARD received Independence Day Award in 1986 for its remarkable to rural development. The Founder Director of the Academy received Magsaysay Award for his contribution in the field of rural development. He was also conferred Honorary Doctorate by the Michigan State University for the Comilla Approach to Rural Development.

1.2 Functions of the Academy

1. Conduct research in rural development and related fields.
2. Conduct raining of Government officials and others concerned with rural development.
3. Test and experiment concepts and theories of development, and replicate where appropriate.
4. Formulate, implement and evaluate projects and programmes relating to rural development.
5. Provide advisory and consultancy service to the government and other agencies
6. Guide and supervise national and foreign students and fellows in their dissertation works.
7. Conduct national and international seminars, conferences and workshops.
8. Help Government in policy formulation relating to rural development.

1.3 Training

The Academy is a designated national training institute. Its training clientele includes both officials and non officials. The officials are civil servants, officers of nation building departments and international participants of development organizations while the non – officials are local councilors, local leaders and members of co-operatives, students of educational institutions and members of voluntary organizations. Besides, a large number of international clientele including scholars, fellows, consultants, government officials, members of diplomatic corps and imitational agencies visit the academy.

1.4. Research

The academy has been conducting socio-economic research since its inception. Research findings are used as training materials and inputs for initiating action research by the Academy itself, and as information materials and policy inputs by the Ministries, Planning Commission and policy makers for undertaking development programme. In some particular cases, these are also disseminated among the international agencies and institutions.

1.5 Action Research

BARD conducts experimental projects to develop models of improved institution, administrative structures as well as coordination and methods of production. The project activities usually involve the villager's development institutions, local councils and government officials. So far the Academy has conducted about 50 experimental projects on various aspects of rural development. Through these pilot experimentations, it has been able to formulate the following rural development models that have already been replicated throughout country as components of the Comilla Approach to Rural Development

1. Two-tier Cooperatives;
2. Thana (Presently Upazila) Training and Development Centre (TTDC);
3. Rural Works programme (RWP); and
4. Thana (Presently Upazila) Irrigation Programme (TIP)

Besides government has been replicating two recent models of BARD which are: Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) and Small Farmers and Landless Labourers' Development Project (SFDP). The former is being replicated throughout the country by involving four national organisations, namely BRDB, Cooperative Department, BARD and RDA while the latter has been transformed into a foundation known as Small Farmers Development Foundations (SFDF).

1.6 Facilities at BARD

Facilities have been developed at the campus to meet the needs of the trainees, visitors and campus residents. There are seven hostels including various categories of guest houses with a total capacity of 400 seats. For organizing training, workshops, seminars symposiums and conferences, there are five classrooms, four conference halls, IT Lab, two auditoriums and a library with about 65,000 titles of books. All classrooms, conference halls, IT Lab, Auditoriums and reading rooms in library have Air Conditioning facilities. The Academy is supported by Sonali Bank for financial transaction with its branch in the campus. There are a post office, a consumer's cooperative store, a medical center and a sports complex with a variety of sports facilities. Adequate residential quarters have been built at the campus for the faculty and other employees.

Chapter - Two
Annual Report on Training
2017-18

Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee
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Salah Uddin Ibne Syed
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2.1 Introduction

Human resource development (HRD) has been given topmost priority both in Vision 2021 and the Seventh Five Year Plan. “Developing required manpower is an unavoidable precondition for achieving ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ along with accelerating economic growth and generating employment. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been providing training to various types of development functionaries ranging from government and non-government officials to leaders of village level cooperative societies and local government institutions since its inception in 1959. Training as the main activity of BARD necessitated changes in its mandate through incorporation of two other related activities - research and action research. Both research and action research played a conducive role in enriching training contents through first-hand knowledge and experience on rural areas of the country and providing real life examples as well as practical learning to the trainees. This unique combination of training, research and action research helped the Academy become a nationally and internationally reputed institution in the field of rural development. This innovative process of knowledge generation and dissemination was widely appreciated at home and abroad. The dynamic leadership of Dr. Khan and his dedication towards humanity transformed BARD into an outstanding organization in the field of rural development. BARD continues its training activities for capacity building of different stakeholders involved in rural development in keeping with national and international context and ever changing demand of clientele. From 1959 to June 2018, BARD organized a total of 7,825 training courses (long, medium and short), seminars, workshops and orientation programmes attended by a total of 2,60,435 participants.

With the passage of time, the focus of training has been shifted to new areas due to the changing global and country perspectives. BARD has designed new training courses and also updated the existing training courses considering the changing development priorities and harmonising them with its institutional mandate, multi disciplinary expertise of its faculty and needs of its clientele. In its persistent effort to remain updated and useful, every year, BARD organises an Annual Review and Planning Conference (APC). In this APC, Academy reviews its activities of the preceding year and prepares plan of action for the current year. This report contains a chronological account of training at BARD, detailed performance of training against the plan for 2017-18 and a draft training plan for 2018-19.

2. 2 Changing Training Focus and Curriculum at BARD

In the sixties and the seventies, Academy’s training contents and curricula were determined initially according to the needs of officials engaged in implementing the Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (V-AID) programme, and later on according to the needs and demands created by the nation-wide replication of the ‘Comilla Model’. During this period, almost all the training courses were designed on the basis of the job requirements of the officials, who were directly entrusted with the responsibilities of implementing the V-AID and the components of the ‘Comilla Model’.

In the eighties, Academy's training concentrated on orientation of the officials and people's representatives who were involved in the process of decentralized administration under the 'Upazila System'. From 1987-88 onward, the academy was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing two months' long 'Special Foundation Training Courses' for the cadre officials of BCS (Health) and BCS (Public Works) and for the officials of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED).

From 1998 onward, BARD also implemented four months' long Foundation Training Courses for the agricultural scientists of different research organizations under National Agricultural Research System (NARS) with the initiative and sponsorship of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC). Very recently, BARD conducted Foundation Training Courses of six months duration for the new entrants to different Cadres under the Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA) and successfully organized four such courses (BA-61, BA-62, BA-63 and BA-64).

BARD organized series of international level training courses for the participants from countries of the Asia-Pacific region and African-Asian countries with the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Secretariat and African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) respectively. In the last few years, BARD has been jointly organizing International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation in collaboration with Dhaka University and Stamford University. The 3rd in the series was organised last year. BARD also organized a number of training courses and workshops under SAARC and CIRDAP as a link institution in the eighties and the nineties.

At the beginning of the 21st century, new thrusts of Academy's training included gender and development; development communication; development project preparation, monitoring and evaluation; development management; environment development and sustainability; disaster management; climate change; institution building; good governance; and micro credit.

Over the years, BARD has developed 18 various specialised and professional training courses for the officials of government and non-government organizations and universities on different issues of rural development.

BARD organized training courses for the grassroots level beneficiaries of 'Palli Progati Prokalpa' of BRDB in 2006. Almost at the same time, Academy got involved in organizing training courses for the UP Chairmen, Members and Service Providers as per the request of Local Government Division of Ministry of LGRD&C. From the year 2007-08 to 2015-16, BARD has also been involved in organizing series of training courses on Preparation of Poverty Reduction Plan for the beneficiaries of Water Management Cooperatives under Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP) and Capacity Building of the Field Functionaries of Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) of LGED. Cooperative leaders as well as concerned project functionaries and government officials engaged in the implementation of SSWRDSP and SCBRMP participated in these training courses.

In the year 2011-12, BARD organized a series of training courses for Upazila Resource Team (URT) members under Local Governance Support Project-II (LGSP-II) of Local Government Division of the Ministry of LGRD&C. BARD also conducted series of training courses for the elected representatives of Upazila Parishad, UNOs and officials of selected departments under Upazila Governance Project (UZGP) of the Local Government Division of the Ministry of LGRD&C.

In 2013-14, BARD ventured upon a new type of training course for the fresh graduates from universities. One month long foundation training courses titled **Fast Track Future Leaders (FTFLs)** for a total of 281 fresh university graduates and later three months' long foundation training courses of the same title for a total of 129 graduates were organised with the support of LICT Project of Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) under the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunication and Information Technology. The courses were intended to train the fresh graduates on soft and hard skills in the field of ICTs to achieve the goal of Vision 2021(Digital Bangladesh).

During the period of July 2017 to June 2018, BARD in collaboration with Manusher Jonnya Foundation (MJF) organized 64 training courses on **Grivence Redress Machanism for Good Governance in Social Safetynet Programmes**. The courses were attended by 1900 participants comprising representatives of local government bodies, officials of nation building departments and project officials of partner institutes of MJF.

Recently Academy organized 25 training courses on Small Entrepreneurship Development for the project beneficiaries of **Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar**. The courses were attended by 1011 project beneficiaries. Along with these courses, BARD also conducted as many as 81 training courses on different IGAs for the beneficiaries of **“Lalmai Mainamoti Sub-Project” of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar**. The courses were attended by 2389 villagers from different occupations living in the project villages of Lalmai – Mainamati area of Cumilla district.

In the current year, BARD will continue implementation of its usual courses like foundation training courses, attachment courses on rural development for cadre officials and university students, specialised courses for professionals from government and non- government organisations, and skill based courses for the beneficiaries of ongoing projects of BARD and Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar project. In addition, Academy is going to launch one or two e-Learning courses as per a decision of the 2nd Social Media Dialogue facilitated by the Prime Minister's office. Considering the importance of ICT and its huge potentials for rural employment generation, BARD is also exploring opportunities to start large scale training courses on ICT applications aimed at creating freelancers among rural unemployed youth. Academy is also exploring opportunities for more collaborative programmes with the agricultural research institutes of the country and more training programmes, seminars and workshops in collaboration with international and regional organisations like KOICA, AARDO, CIRDAP and APO.

2. 3 Clientele of BARD's Training Programmes

BARD has no permanent clientele for its training programme. For this reason, it depends on the demand of different organizations in the country for getting trainees. This has created an opportunity to BARD to be competitive and innovative in designing and organizing training courses. In the recent past, Academy received considerable number of as well as a regular inflow of participants from such organizations as DGHS, LGED, LGD, MoPA, BCC, BARC, MJF and AARDO. Certain universities sent their students of various departments on a regular basis to attend rural development attachment programmes. The participants are heterogeneous who come from both government and non-government organizations including the banking sector. The clienteles comprise officials of the Nation Building Departments (NBDs), elected representatives of the Local Government Institutions (LGIs), cooperators, teachers and students of universities and colleges, international delegates and foreign students. Concerned departments/organizations request BARD to organize both professional and skill development training for their officials and stakeholders. BARD also organizes a large number of orientation and visit programmes for the students of different colleges and universities of the country. last year, BARD has got new groups of participants from Bhakhrabad Gas Distribution Company Limited, Bangladesh Small Scale Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar project, Lalmai Mainamoti Sub-project, Cumilla District administration, Cumilla University and Rajshahi university

2. 4 Training Calendar

Every year, after the APC, BARD publishes a training calendar incorporating different training programmes, on the basis of requests of the sponsoring agencies. The training calendar contains Academy's self initiated training courses, training courses sponsored by different organizations of the country and international training courses, workshops and seminars. However, beyond the training calendar, subsequent requests from different institutions are also accommodated on the basis of available scope of the academy.

2.5 Training Methods

Effectiveness of any training course largely depends on the appropriateness and systematic use of various training methods and materials. For increased engagement of the participants in the training and learning process, continuous efforts have been made by BARD to update and improve its training methods, tools, techniques and materials. **Recently government has emphasized on the use of participatory training methods in all training courses as much as possible to reduce dependence on powerpoint based one way lecture method.** Accordingly, Academy has been incrementally increasing application of participatory training methods and techniques like lecture-cum-discussion, group discussion, group exercise, seminar, workshop, brain storming, syndicate, visualization in participatory planning (VIPP), field attachment, field survey, book review, case study, report presentation, games and simulation techniques,

debate, role play, documentary film show etc. The application of video conferencing in training has also been started.

2.6 Training Management

Training Division is responsible for overall coordination of training activities. The Division is headed by a Director, who is assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors. This Division is also supported by one Training Officer, one Section Officer and a number of other supporting staff to carry out the day-to-day functions of this Division. Training Division initiates and maintains regular correspondence and negotiates with sponsoring organizations/agencies for organizing training courses, preparing training budget and time schedule, ensuring timely release of fund etc. Course Administration of each training course under annual plan is proposed by the Division and approved by Director General, BARD for smooth implementation of the course.

The Director General plays the role of Advisor for each training course. As per the mandate, this Division coordinates and monitors training programmes, provides necessary inputs/materials and other logistic services for smooth running of the training programmes. The process of any sponsored training programme starts with the request made by the sponsoring organizations/agencies followed by negotiations regarding the terms and conditions of the course, schedule, mode of implementation of the course as well as adjustment of expenditures. The process ends with the submission of course completion report along with financial statement to the respective sponsoring agencies.

2.7 Training Performance during 2017-18

The Academy organized a total of 187 courses against a target of 189 and the actual number of participants of those courses was 8394 against the target of 7495 in 2017-18. The achievement of course organization in terms of number of courses was 99%. In case of number of participants, the achievement was 112%. In case of mandays, the achievement was 80% (Table-1).

Table-1: Detailed Achievement of Courses, Participants and Mandays against the Plan in the Year 2017-18

S I. N O.	Nature of Course	Target			Achievement		
		Course (No.)	Participants (No.)	Mandays (No.)	Course (No. & %)	Participants (No. & %)	Mandays (No. & %)
A	International						
1	Training Course	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	01	20	240	01 (100%)	23 (115%)	276 (115%)
3	International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation	01	150	300	01 (100%)	175 (117%)	350 (117%)
4	Seamaul Undong: Seed of Global Peace	-	-	-	01	135	270
5	Orientation Programme	05	50	300	-	-	-
	Sub-total:	07	220	840	03 (43%)	333 (151%)	896(106%)
B	National						
1	Foundation Training Course for Different Cadre Officials of BCS	01	50	9000	01 (100%)	46 (92%)	8280 (92%)
2	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	08	400	24000	08 (100%)	256 (64%)	15560 (65%)
3	Special Foundation Training Course for LGED Engineers	01	40	2400	-	-	-
4	Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) Cadre Officials	0	0	0	01	40	2400

S I. N o .	Nature of Course	Target			Achievement		
		Course (No.)	Participants (No.)	Mandays (No.)	Course (No. & %)	Participants (No. & %)	Mandays (No. & %)
5	Attachment Training Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for Different Cadre Officials of BCS	06	600	7200	08 (133%)	610 (102%)	7320(102%)
6	Attachment Training Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for University Students	05	400	1600	06 (120%)	450 (113%)	1745 (109%)
7	Orientation on Rural Development Programme and summer live in Field Experience (LFE) for IUB Students	01	75	750	-	-	-
	Sub-total:	22	1565	44950	2422 (114%)	1402 (89%)	35305 (78%)
8	Professional Training Course						
8 a	Self-initiated Training Course	14	280	2240	09 (64%)	165 (59%)	1439 (64%)
8 b	Sponsored by Other Organisations	57	2840	14600	30 (52%)	1160 (41%)	6628 (45%)
9	Workshop/Seminar /Conference	01	100	200	08 (800%)	1396 (1396%)	1506 (753%)
10	Project Level Training Course	63	1740	5220	91 (143%)	2908 (167%)	8110 (155%)
11	Orientation Programme/Guided Visit	25	750	750	21(84%)	1015 (135%)	1015 (135%)
12	Basic Training Course	0	0	0	01	15	30

S I. N o .	Nature of Course	Target			Achievement		
		Course (No.)	Participants (No.)	Mandays (No.)	Course (No. & %)	Participants (No. & %)	Mandays (No. & %)
.							
	Sub-total:	160	5710	23010	160 (100%)	6659 (117%)	18728 (81%)
	Grand Total:	189	7495	68800	187 (99%)	8394 (112%)	54929 (80%)
	Achievement against Plan (%)	-	-	-	98.94%	111.99%	79.83%

2.8 International Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops

In 2017-18, the second international training workshop on **Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation** was organized by BARD under the joint sponsorship of Government of Bangladesh and African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) which was attended by 23 participants from 15 different countries. The **Fourth International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation** was organized in collaboration with Dhaka University and Stamford University.

2.9 Foundation Training Courses

Among the national level training courses, there were Special Foundation Training Courses for the BCS Health Cadre officials sponsored by DGHS, a Special Foundation Training Course for 40 newly recruited officials of BSCIC and a six months' long Foundation Training Course for BCS officials of different cadres sponsored by Ministry of Public Administration. It is worth mentioning that as a national training institute, BARD has an obligation to undertake some programmes according to the priorities of the government. After the promulgation of the Public Administration Training Policy 2009, the demand for the Foundation Training Courses for the officials of various departments has increased. BARD continued responding to this demand by conducting Foundation Training Courses in the year 2017-18 as well.

2.10 Attachment Programmes on Rural Development

Six attachment courses on Poverty Studies and Rural Development were organized for BCS Cadre officials attending foundation training courses at BPATC, BCS Administration Academy, BIAM, RDA and Telecommunications Staff College (TSC), Gazipur while five attachment courses on rural development were organized for the students of different universities in 2017-18. Theoretical sessions on rural development, practical learning through guided field visits, family attachment and report writing were included in these attachment programmes. Moreover, project level training courses were also organized for the beneficiaries of BARD's own Action Research Projects.

2.11 Project Level Courses

An important shift in training in 2017-18 was conducting series of courses for the beneficiaries of **Lalmai-Mainamoti sub-project** (Under EBK) of BARD. A total of 81 project level training courses were conducted which were attended by a total of 2389 beneficiaries and functionaries of the project. Similarly, 25 training courses on Small Entrepreneurship Development were organised for a total of 1011 beneficiaries of **Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar** project. Besides, training courses were organised for beneficiaries of smaller projects of BARD like a) **Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)**, b) **E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery** and c) **Livelihood Development through Village Based Organisations and Union Parishads**.

2.12 Self Initiated Training Courses

BARD offers professional training courses for the officials of government and non-government organizations. Officials/individuals having requisite qualification can attend any of these courses by paying required course fees. Different divisions of BARD prepare training brochures consisting of course objectives, curriculum/contents, methodology, duration, course fee etc. On behalf of BARD, Training Division takes the necessary measures for advertising the courses in the well-circulated national dailies and BARD website. BARD designed 18 such courses to be organized each year a list of which can be seen in Table-2.

In 2017-18, BARD organized 09 out of its 18 different self-initiated training courses for the participants of different organizations. The major areas of these training courses were: Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers, Training of Trainers (ToT), Development Management, Development Project Planning and Management, Climate Change Issues and their Adaptation and Quality Education System and Development of School Management.

Table-2: BARD Initiated Training Courses

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Course	Duration (Working Days)	Responsible Divisions
1.	Development Project Planning and Management(DPPM)	05	Project Division
2.	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Project	05	
3.	Gender, Nutrition and Reproductive Health	05	Rural Education and Social Development Division
4.	<i>gvlbm=SZ uk¶¶v`vb c×wZ l we`yj q e`e`rcbv Dbqtb tKSkj</i>	04	
5.	<i>~r`" c¶¶ Rwi c l cwi tek Dbqtb ebvqb l JI wa et¶¶i e`envi</i>	05	
6.	Training of Trainers (ToT)	05	Training Division
7.	Research Methodology for Social Science Researchers	21	Research Division
8.	Development Communication	05	Administration Division
9.	Irrigation Management and Land Use Development Planning	05	Agriculture and Environment Division
10.	Climate Change Issues and Its Adaptation	05	
11.	Food adulteration and way out	05	
12.	Dairy Production and Health	05	
13.	Development of Micro-Entrepreneurship	05	Rural Economics and Management Division
14.	Development Management	05	
15.	Rural Development for Bank Officials	05	
16.	Participatory Rural Development and Management	05	Rural Sociology and Demography Division
17.	Team Building, Leadership Development and Mind-Set Change	05	
18.	Governance, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction	05	Rural Administration and Local Government Division

2.13 Training Courses on ICT

Last year, BARD gave high priority to training courses relating to ICT. Most of the courses were for capacity building of Academy's Faculty and other employees. These courses included such issues as a) *Introduction of a Training Management Software*; b) *e-filing*; c) *Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development*; d) *Training on Computer Applications for Academy's staff of different sections*; e) *Computer Hardware Maintenance, Networking, Troubleshooting and Freelancing*; and f) *Creating Webportal for BARD under the National Webportal*. At the project level, BARD organised two courses on a) *Computer Operation and Mobile Servicing* and b) *UPM software Applications*.

2.14 Orientation Programmes for Students

Huge demand came from different educational institutions to orient their students on rural development and activities of BARD. Adjusting with the regular training programmes, BARD accommodated the maximum of such orientations. Academy believes that this type of interaction is essential for dissemination of rural development messages to the new generation. However, due to training load of the Academy, sometimes it became difficult to accommodate the students at the Academy.

2.15 Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Academy also organised a number of important seminars and workshops which included the following:

1. Seminar on Saemaul Undong: Seed of Global Peace
2. Seminar on Revisiting the National Rural Development Policy 2001
3. Seminar on *AvLZvi nmg` Lvb Zui Av`#kP gvbvPI* (Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan Personifies His Ideological Map)
4. Seminar on Father of the Nation's Rural Development Vision and Thoughts
5. National Seminar on *Dbq#bi Mizavivq eisjvt`kt cLZ'vkv, cUNB I m#tebv* (Bangladesh Moving Ahead: Expenditures, Achievements and Potentials) jointly with RDA at CIRDP, Dhaka
6. 50th Annual Planning Conference of BARD
7. Curriculum Development Workshop on Special Foundation Training Courses
8. Seminar on Problems and Prospects of KTCCA Ltd
9. Workshop on Formulation of Development Project Proposal
10. Annual Planning Conference (APC) of WEINIP Project

2.16 Use of Physical Facilities of BARD

Physical facilities of BARD like hostel, cafeteria, classroom, conference hall, and auditorium can be used on a rental basis by government, non-government and private organizations. These facilities are also offered to national and international

organizations/agencies for arranging training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences. The priority of providing physical facilities is given to the national and international organizations which are actively involved in development activities. There was huge demand for using physical facilities of BARD by outside agencies in 2017-18. Many requests from outside agencies for using the facilities could not be entertained due to pre-occupation of the physical facilities in training programmes of BARD and other organizations. In the reporting year, 60 institutions used physical facilities of BARD.

2.17 Proposed Training Plan (2018-19)

On the basis of demand from different organizations and the feedback of the participants of the APC, the training plan of BARD is prepared. For initiation of discussions, BARD seeks training proposals from relevant organizations and different Divisions of BARD prior to APC through a formal request letter. As of now, BARD has received requests from certain organizations for organizing training courses which have been included in the tentative training plan (2018-19). In the present APC also, more proposals are expected from the participants representing various organisations. There is scope to accommodate these demands in the training plan of BARD which will be formulated tomorrow in a business session and finalised in the subsequent plenary session. The tentative training plan for 2018-19 is shown in Table-5.

Table-4: Tentative Training Plan of BARD for 2018-19

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	Number of Courses	Duration of the Course (Days)	Number of Participants	Sponsor
A	International				
1.	Training Course	--	--	--	--
2.	International Training Workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals : Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation	1	12	20	AARDO
3.	International Integrative Research Conference on Development, Governance and Transformation	1	2	100	BARD, DU, Stamford University
4.	Orientation Programme	1	5	15	-
B	National				
1.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials	5	60	250	DGHS
2.	Attachment Programme for University Students	5	5	350	CU/CoU/RU/NSU
6.	Attachment Course on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction for BCS Cadre Officials	3	12	300	MoPA/BPATC
	Professional Training Courses				

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	Number of Courses	Duration of the Course (Days)	Number of Participants	Sponsor
7.a	Self-initiated Training Course	12	5	240	BARD
7.b	Training courses Sponsored by Other Organizations	10	5	300	BARC, CoU, BGDCL, BSMRSTU, Comilla City Corp., BB etc
8.	Workshop/Seminar/Conference	5	1	600	BARD
9.	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries	100	3-5	3000	Lalmai Mainamati sub project (EBEK), WEINIP, E-Parishad, Livelihood Development Project
10.	Project Level Training Course for Project Beneficiaries of <i>Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar</i> Project	25	5	750	EBEK
11.	Orientation Programme on various organizations	20	1	1000	GO/NGO/ University
12.	Office Management and ICT for BARD Officials	4	5-7	150	BARD
Total		192	-	7075	--

2.18 Some Observations and Concluding Remarks

- a) Like the preceding year, the Academy is expected to remain vibrant in the training arena in the current year as well. Huge training load will come from the Lalmai-Mainamati Sub-project under Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar. The mainstream EBK is also expected to involve BARD in organising series of courses. These training courses will directly contribute to livelihood development and poverty reduction through diversified IGAs in the project areas.
- b) There will be, however, challenges in organising foundation training courses since right now there is shortage of doctors without foundation training, and recruitment of new BCS (Health) cadre doctors as well as officers under various other BCS

cadres is yet to be carried out. This poses a threat to achieving the target of organising FTCs as committed in the Annual Performance Agreement (APA).

- c) Considering the importance of ICT and its huge potentials for rural employment generation, BARD is exploring opportunities to start large scale training courses on ICT applications aimed at creating freelancers among rural unemployed youth. New avenues might open in this regard through engagement of BARD in some projects under the Ministry of ICT. The initiative is already in progress. Academy is also exploring opportunities for more collaborative programmes with the agricultural research institutes of the country and more training programmes, seminars and workshops in collaboration with international and regional organisations like KOICA, AARDO, CIRDAP and APO.
- d) In the current year, SDGs will gain increased focus in Academy's training activities. Immediately in September, a seminar will be organised on role of local stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs. Government officials, local government functionaries, community leaders and civil society members will be invited in this seminar. Besides, considering the inclusive development focus of SDGs and our national plans, the international training workshop on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Final Inclusion and Rural Transformation at BARD will be continued.
- e) To address the zero poverty and zero hunger goals under SDGs, BARD intends to strengthen relations with the agricultural research organisations of the country keeping in mind their role in ensuring food security. With this objective, a seminar will be organised inviting the agricultural scientists. The ultimate objective is taking their technological innovations at farmers' doorsteps in the project areas of BARD.
- f) Fresh impetus will be given to SDGs relating to environment and ecology through mainstreaming RIO conventions in Academy's training activities for which necessary supports will be needed from Dept. of Environment and **RIO Project** in particular.
- g) BARD has initiated some new projects of livelihood development including a project for the marginalised communities like **Kamaar, Kumaar, Tanti, Jele, Hizra** etc. Academy is also spearheading the concept of **community tourism** to give a new dimension to rural livelihood through capitalising on the archaeological, historical, cultural and natural heritages of Cumilla. Such initiatives might open up new avenues of training to create skilled human resources required for works.
- h) BARD keeps training slot for the sponsoring agencies in its training calendar according to their demands. But sometimes, the sponsoring agencies withdraw from their commitments due to practical problems on their part. This, however, hampers full utilisation of Academy's training capacity.
- i) BARD does not have any permanent clientele groups for training. Over the years, training institutions and venues have increased in number. BARD finds itself in ever increasing challenges from these competitors. To overcome this situation, a working relation between BARD and other Government organisations engaged in rural development and poverty alleviation like BRDB, Cooperative Directorate and

LGED under the Ministry of LGRD & C as well as from other allied Ministries need to be struck up in order to ensure a regular flow of trainees to BARD from among their huge workforces across the country. The Ministry of LGRD & C can play a bridging role here.

- j) Finally, in the current year, Academy is expected to achieve tangible improvements in its training capacity. The World Bank funded UGC project known as BdREN is going to establish a **virtual lab** and **data centre** along with installing **Academy's own set-up of high speed broadband connectivity**. This will facilitate Academy's connectivity with global networks of research and training institutes. Moreover, under the ongoing Physical Facilities Development Project, Academy will go through a **massive automation process** which will help BARD provide faster and easier services to its training stakeholders.

Detailed Accomplishment of Training Performance of BARD 2017-18

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
I.	International								
1.	International Training Workshop on "Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation"	BARD AARDO	1	15	8	23	17 - 28 February 2017	276	Senior Level from Auto B Res Tr Inst Asia R
	Sub-Total:		1	15	8	23	-	276	
E.	Seminar/Conference								
1.	4 th International Integrative Research Conference on Education, Governance and Development	BARD & Stamford University, Dhaka	1	135	40	175	18-19 December 2017	350	Profe O
2.	Saemaul Undong: Seed of Global Peace	Seamaul Undang, Korea	1	70	65	135	24-25 January	270	BARD K De
	Sub-Total:		2	205	105	310		620	
II.	National Level Course								
A.	Foundation Training Courses								

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
1.	BA64 th Foundation Training Course for BCS Cadre Officials	Ministry of Public Administration	1	29	17	46	24 May – 19 November 2017	8280	BCS O
	Sub-Total:		1	29	17	46	-	8280	
B.	Special Foundation Course								
1	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (132 th Batch)	DGHS	1	25	12	37	09 July – 06 September 2017	2220	BCS Cadre
2.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (133 th Batch)	DGHS	1	22	12	34	16 July – 13 September 2017	2240	BCS Cadre
3.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (134 th Batch)	DGHS	1	27	13	40	30 July – 27 September 2017	2400	BCS Cadre
4.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (135 th Batch)	DGHS	1	15	13	28	15 October – 13 December 2017	1680	BCS Cadre
5.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (136 th Batch)	DGHS	1	30	9	39	12 November 2017 – 10 January 2018	2340	BCS Cadre
6.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (137 th Batch)	DGHS	1	13	6	19	17 December 2017 – 14 February 2018	1140	BCS Cadre
7.	Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) Cadre Officials (138 th Batch)	BSCIC	1	33	7	40	28 January– 28 March 2018	2400	New of

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
8.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (139 th Batch)	DGHS	1	14	10	24	05 February – 05 April 2018	1440	BCS Cadre
9.	Special Foundation Training Course for BCS (Health) Cadre Officials (140 th Batch)	DGHS	1	20	15	35	18 March – 16 May 2018	2100	BCS Cadre
	Sub-Total:		9	199	97	296		17960	
C.	Basic Training Course								
1.	বাংলাদেশে পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমিতে কর্মরত ড্রাইভারদের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি, নগ্ন-শুষ্কতা ও আচরণ উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ	BARD	1	15	0	15	12-13 February 2018	30	Driver
	Sub-Total:		1	15		15		30	
III.	Professional/Job Training Course								
IV.	BARD Initiated Course:								
1.	Training Course on “Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development”	BARD	1	11	4	15	17 – 19 September 2017	45	Officer
2.	Training Course on Training Management Software	BARD	1	12	4	16	8-9 March 2018	32	Officer
3.	Training Course on “Development Management”	BARD	1	15	5	20	18-22 March 2018	100	Officer/Development Org
4.	Training Course on Enhancing Computer skill of staff of BARD	BARD	1	20	10	30	22 April – 15 May 2018	690	Employee

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Organization
5.	Training Course on "Climate Change Issues and Its Adaption	BARD	1	8	5	13	06-10 May 2018	65	Off Di Orga
6.	Self Initiated Course on "Development Project Planning and Management (DPPM)"	BARD	1	10	9	19	06-10 May 2018	95	Off Di Orga
7.	Self Initiated Course on "Research Methodology" for Social Science Researchers.	BARD	1	7	8	15	13-29 May 2018	255	Off Di Orga
8.	Training Course on Training of Trainers	BARD	1	13	10	23	27-31 May 2018	115	Off Di Orga
9.	Training Course on Quality Education & School Management System	BARD	1	7	7	14	29-31 May 2018	42	Off Di Orga
	Sub-Total:		9	103	62	165		1439	
V.	Course Sponsored by Outside Agencies								
1.	Training Course on Web Portal Design under National Web Portal	a2i	1	11	1	12	28 – 29 July 2017	24	evW@ GK Kg@ Kg@
2.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (1 st Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	38	12	50	16 – 20 September 2017	250	P Benef
3.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (2 nd Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	29	5	34	17 – 21 September 2017	170	P Benef

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
4.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (3 rd Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	27	18	45	23 – 27 September 2017	230	P Beneficiaries
5.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (4 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	31	12	43	24 – 28 September 2017	215	P Beneficiaries
6.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (5 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	34	8	42	07-11 October 2017	210	P Beneficiaries
7.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (6 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	30	10	40	08-12 October 2017	200	P Beneficiaries
8.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (7 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	37	7	44	14-18 October 2017	220	P Beneficiaries
9.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (8 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	30	14	44	15-19 October 2017	220	P Beneficiaries
10.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (9 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	30	8	38	21-25 October 2017	190	P Beneficiaries
11.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (10 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	32	10	42	22-26 October 2017	210	P Beneficiaries
12.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (11 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	27	12	39	02-06 December 2017	195	P Beneficiaries
13.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (12 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	29	11	40	09-13 December 2017	200	P Beneficiaries

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
14.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (13 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	40	8	48	31 December 17 – 04 January 18	240	P Beneficiaries
15.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (14 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	35	12	47	06-10 January 2018	235	P Beneficiaries
16.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (15 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	30	12	42	07-11 January 2018	210	P Beneficiaries
17.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (16 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	20	5	25	13-17 January 2018	125	P Beneficiaries
18.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (17 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	29	6	35	14-18 January 2018	175	P Beneficiaries
19.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (18 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	34	6	40	20-24 January 2018	200	P Beneficiaries
20.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (19 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	27	14	41	21-25 January 2018	205	P Beneficiaries
21.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (20 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	42	6	48	27-31 January 2018	240	P Beneficiaries
22.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (21 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	31	10	41	28 January -01 February 2018	205	P Beneficiaries

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
23.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (22 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	17	17	34	03-07 February 2018	170	P Benef
24.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (23 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	20	15	35	04-08 February 2018	175	P Benef
25.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (24 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	24	16	40	10-14 February 2018	200	P Benef
26.	Training Course on Micro Entrepreneurship Development (25 th Batch)	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar	1	21	13	34	11-15 February 2018	170	P Benef
27	BARD-FAO Training Programme on Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	FAO	1	27	3	30	21-31 October 2017	330	Offic S Agr C
28.	Training course on 'Office Management' for the Officials of Bakrabad Gas Distribution Company Ltd.	BGDCL, Comilla	1	58	6	64	21-30 January 2018	640	Off B
29.	Training Course on "Administrative and Financial" Rules for CSO & PSO	BARC, Dhaka	1	21	8	29	01-14 February 2018	406	CSO und
30.	<i>BDibqb cmi l t i beibh? miPeMtiYi Anclm e e icbr ielqK ctk y Y tKim®</i>	<i>tRj v ckimb, Kggj u</i>	1	14	0	14	5-16 Noverber 2017	168	<i>BDibqb be n</i>
	Sub-Total		30	875	285	1160		6628	

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
VI.	Attachment Programme/Orientation Courses/Visit Programme								
1.	Attachment Programme								
1.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (1 st Batch)	BPATC	1	91	26	117	13 – 24 August 2017	1404	Parti 64 th F Traini
2.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (2 nd Batch)	BPATC	1	72	35	107	27 August – 07 September 2017	1284	Parti 64 th F Traini
3.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (3 rd Batch)	BPATC	1	64	39	103	10 – 21 September 2017	1236	Parti 64 th F Traini
4.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (1 st Batch)	BPATC	1	51	32	83	8-19 October 2017	996	Parti 65 th F Traini
5.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (2 nd Batch)	BPATC	1	33	17	50	22 October - 02 November 2017	600	Parti 65 th F Traini
6.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (3 rd Batch)	BPATC	1	34	15	49	05-16 November 2017	588	Parti 65 th F Traini
7.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (1 st Batch)	BPATC	1	32	20	52	06-17 May 2018	624	Parti 66 th F Traini
8.	Attachment Programme on Poverty Studies and Rural Development (2 nd Batch)	BPATC	1	31	18	49	20-31 May 2018	588	Parti 66 th F Traini

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
9.	Attachment Programme on Rural Development	Cumilla University	1	48	9	57	20-24 January 2018	285	Student Administration Dept. University
10	Attachment Programme on Rural Development	Chittagong University	1	87	39	126	31 January - 3 February 2018	504	Student Chittagong
11.	Orientation Programme on Development Management & PRA	North South University	1	6	4	10	3-6 March 2018	40	Student North University
12.	Attachment Programme on Rural Development	Chittagong University	1	107	38	145	02-05 April 2018	580	Student Society of Chittagong University
13.	Attachment Programme on Rural Development	Cumilla University	1	57	30	87	08-10 April 2018	261	Student Economics of University
14.	Attachment Programme on Rural Development of Public Administration Department	Rajshahi University	1	15	10	25	06-08 May 2018	75	Student Administration Department Rajshahi University
	Sub-Total:		14	728	332	1060		9065	
2.	Orientation Courses								
1.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Police Training Centre, Noakhali	1	21	0	21	10 August 2017	21	Participant Training Centre

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
2.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	NAEM	1	4	29	33	17 August 2017	33	Participating 1 Fou Tr C
3.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	NAEM	1	25	4	29	27 August 2017	29	Participating 1 Fou Tr C
4.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Police Training Centre, Noakhali	1	20	8	28	11/10/2017	28	Participating F Tr C
5.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Police Training Centre, Noakhali	1	20	0	20	13/12/2017	20	Participating F Tr C
6.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	YWC, Comilla	1	5	13	18	07/11/2017	18	Participating Y
7.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Bangladesh Bank Training Academy	1	40	21	61	24/11/ 2017	61	Ban Bank Ac
8.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Child Fair, Comilla	1	26	15	41	30/12/2017	41	Rv Khp
9.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Bangladesh Army, Comilla	1	32	11	43	21/1/2018	43	Participating Ban

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typical Participants
10.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Police Training Centre, Noakhali	1	49	0	49	29/1/2018	49	Participating Police Training Centre
11.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Chittagong Govt. Mohila Collage	1	10	90	100	12/02/2018	10	Students of Chittagong Govt. Collage
12.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Milk Vita & Bangladesh Bank	1	18	10	28	18/2/2018	28	
13.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Stamford University	1	22	15	37	11/3/2018	37	Students of Stamford University
14.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	NAEM	1	7	6	13	06/3/2018	13	Participating NAEM
15.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	BAIUST	1	70	50	120	7/3/2018	12	Students of BAIUST
16.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	Chunarghat Govt. Collage, Hobigonj	1	95	55	150	22/3/2018	15	Students of Chunarghat Govt. Collage

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typ
17.	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	BPATC	1	22	8	30	28/3/2018	30	Partic B
18	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	WDB	1	28	15	43	26 June 2018	43	P Bene
19	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	WDB	1	28	15	43	27 June 2018	43	P Bene
20	Orientation Programme on BARD Activities	E-Parished Project	1	65	35	100	25 June 2018	10	P Bene
	Sub-Total:		20	607	400	1007		1007	
3.	Guided Visit Programme								
1.	Visit of Officials from NILG, Dhaka		1	8	-	8	27 September 2017	8	Fa N
	Sub-Total:		1	8		8		8	
VII.	Workshop/Seminar/Conference								
1.	Workshop								
1.	Training workshop Formulation of Development Project Proposal	BARD	1	38	7	45	10-12 October 2017	45	Fa E
2.	Training Course on Enhancing Skills on using UPM Software	BARD	1	11	0	11	17/4/2018	11	Sec
	Sub-Total:		2	49	7	56		56	

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Ty Par
2.	Seminar								
1.	Seminar on National Rural Development Policy: 2001 Review	BARD	1	120	60	180	18 July 2017	180	eW ms ⁻ vi
2.	W. AvLZvi nmg` Lvb-Gi 103Zg RbLeml Rx I erfWP 58Zg cUzOv eml Rx Dcj ty AvtqmRZ OW. AvLZvi nmg` Lvb Zui Av tkP gvbiPTU nel qK tmigbvi	BARD	1	300	80	380	15 July 2017	380	All F Staff Mer Coo S
3.	Seminar on Problem and Prospects of KTCCA Ltd.	BARD	1	49	1	50	30 August 2017	50	Fa BA Mer K
4.	RmZi RbK e%eU tkL gyRej i ngib- Gi 42Zg knr`vZ eml Rx Dcj ty e%eUz cj Dbaqb fiebr nel qK tmigbvi	BARD	1	400	150	550	15/08/2017	550	Facu of E Parti Foun S Fou Co
5.	Bangladesh Moving Ahead : Expectations Achievements & Future Potentials	RDCD, LGRD&C	1	60	10	70	24/3/2018	70	F Mer Off RDC RDA
	Sub-Total:		5	929	301	1230		1230	

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	Typ
3.	Conference								
1.	50 th Annual Planning Conference	BARD	1	89	21	110	05-06 May 2017	220	M Sen Offici & N F Me E
	Sub-Total:		1	89	21	110		220	

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
VIII.	Project Level Course								
	BARD Action Research Project Courses								
	Workshop on the occasion of International Literacy day, female children day & world children day	WEINIP, BARD	1	5	43	48	14 September 2017	48	Ber
	Training Course on Computer Hardware Maintenance, Networking, Troubleshooting & Financing	E-Parished Project	1	20	8	28	07-15 May, 2018	224	Ber
	Annual Planning & Evaluation Conference (2017)	WEINIP, BARD	1	18	147	165	20 November 2017	165	Ber
	Workshop on the Occasion of International Women's day	WEINIP, BARD	1	56	30	86	08 March 2018	86	Ber
	Workshop on the Occasion of International Humanitarian & CEDAW Day	WEINIP, BARD	1	11	40	51	15 January 2018	51	Ber
	Primary Health Management Food & Nutrition Security & Environment Improvement	WEINIP, BARD	1	0	24	24	09-15 May, 2018	24	Ber
	পারিবারিক নারীস্বাস্থ্য প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে পরিবারিক দ্বন্দ্ব ও অভিযোগ নিরসন প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন শক্তিশালী বয়স্ক প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচি	WEINIP, BARD	1	0	30	30	06-08 May, 2018	30	Ber
	Computer Operating, Mobile Servicing & Perlering skill Development training.	WEINIP, BARD	1	0	30	30	29-31 January 2018	30	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	<i>GKiu emo GKiu Lvgvi cKti i gvW Kgti i cKti cniwPuz I ev'brqb I Dti'v3y Dbqgb weLqK cKkyY tKim®</i>	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	25	2	27	29 October-2 November 2017	135	Ber
	Training Course on Rice seed production & harvesting-1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	18	9	27	26-28 December 2017	81	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting-2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	9	20	29	30 December 2017-01 January 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	7	23	30	02-04 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	15	14	29	06-08 January 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	13	12	25	13-15 January 2018	75	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -6 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	14	16	30	16-18 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -7 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	10	20	30	23-25 January 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -8 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	16	14	30	27-29 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -9 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	11	18	29	03-05 February 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Rice Seed Production & Harvesting -10 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	5	25	30	06-08 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 1 st Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	1	29	30	26-28 December 2017	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 2 nd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	4	25	29	30 December 2017-01 January 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 3 rd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	5	25	30	02-04 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 4 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	3	27	30	06-08 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 5 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami ti Project	1	1	29	30	13-15 January 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 6 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	5	24	29	16-18 January 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 7 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	9	21	30	23-25 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 8 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	2	28	30	27-29 January 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 9 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	4	26	30	03-05 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Vegetable Seed Production & Harvesting - 10 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	14	16	30	06-08 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	7	20	27	03-05 February 2018	81	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	19	8	27	03-05 February 2018	81	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	21	6	27	06-08 February 2018	81	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Bee Production -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	21	7	28	06-08 February 2018	84	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	16	14	30	17-19 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -6 th Batch)	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	20	10	30	17-19 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -7 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	26	4	30	24-26 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -8 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	23	7	30	24-26 February 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -9 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	20	9	29	27 February - 01 March 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Bee Production -10 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	22	8	30	27 February - 01 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production- 1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	5	25	30	13 - 15 March 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-2 nd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	5	25	30	13 - 15 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-3 rd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	17 - 19 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-4 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	11	19	30	17 - 19 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-5 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	4	26	30	20 - 22 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-6 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	20 - 22 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-7 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	9	21	30	27-29 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-8 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	6	24	30	27 - 29 March 2018	90	Ber
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-9 th Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	5	25	30	31 March - 2 April 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training on Technology Based Chicken & Duck Production-10 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	9	21	30	31 March - 2 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Organizational and Financial Management-1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	16	12	28	27 - 29 March 2018	84	Ber
	Training Course on Organizational and Financial Management-2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	18	10	28	31 March- 2April 2018	84	Ber
	Training Course on Organizational and Financial Management-3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	23	7	30	03-05 April, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	07-09 April, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	8	21	29	10-12 April, 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	7	20	27	15-17 May 2018	81	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	20	10	30	17-19 April 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	22	30	21-23 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -6 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	22	30	24-26 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -7 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	22	30	28-30 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -8 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	5	25	30	05-07 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -9 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	12	18	30	07-09 May 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Dairy Farming -10 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	22	30	12-14 May 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	12	17	30	07-09 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	9	21	30	10-12 April 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	9	20	29	15-17 May, 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	17-19 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	21-23 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -6 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	24-26 April 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -7 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	28-30 April, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -8 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	8	22	30	05-07 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -9 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	10	20	30	07-09 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Vermicompost Production & Use -10 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami Project	1	8	22	30	12-14 May, 2018	90	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	7	22	29	19-21 May , 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	13	17	30	22-24 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	10	19	29	26-28 May, 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	21	29	29-31 May, 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	5	25	30	02-04 June, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fruit Cultivation -6 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	8	22	30	05-07 June, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	11	19	30	19-21 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	24	5	29	22-24 May, 2018	87	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	10	20	30	26-28 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	20	9	29	29-31 May, 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation -5 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	13	17	30	09-11 June 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Nursery Mangement -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	23	7	30	20-24 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Nursery Mangement -2 nd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	23	7	30	27-31 May, 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Nursery Mangement -3 rd Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	20	10	30	03-07 June 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Nursery Mangement -4 th Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	23	7	30	09-13 June 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production -1 st Batch	Lalmai-Maynami ti Project	1	9	20	29	02-04 June 2018	87	Ber

SL. No.	Title of the Course	Sponsor	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total Participants	Duration (Days)	Man-days	T Pa
	Training Course on Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production -2 nd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	26	4	30	05-07 June 2018	90	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Irrigation & Water Management for Crop Production -3 rd Batch	Lalmi-Maynami Project	1	3	27	29	09-11 June 2018	87	Ber
	Training Course on Modern Fish Cultivation	Livelihood Development Project	1	18	12	30	03-07 June 2018	150	Ber
	Sub-Total:	-	91	1091	1817	2908	-	8110	
	Grand Total:		187	4942	3452	8394	-	54929	

Training in Pictorial Views

Chapter – Three

Annual Report on Research

2017-2018

**Md. Shafiqul Islam
Dr. Abdul Karim
Junaed Rahim
Rakhi Nandi**

3.1 Introduction

Rural development is a multi dimensional issue that includes the well-being of the rural people. In Bangladesh, most of the development interventions are targeted to increase the standard of living of the people of rural areas. Research plays the most vital role for identifying the prevailing socio-economic problems of the rural areas. BARD has been playing a significant role since its inception through conducting effective research in the field of rural development. Some successful rural development interventions were undertaken in this country through the recommendations of a number of researches conducted by BARD in the sixties and seventies.

The Academy is mandated to conduct researches on diversified socio-economic issues of the country. The major purpose of the researches of BARD is to bring viable and sustainable development of the rural areas. The Academy emphasizes on the participation of the rural people in the development activities and believes that their problems should be viewed from their point of view. The feedback of the rural poor is emphasized in the research activities of the Academy. The research at BARD is sometimes action-oriented leading to action research/pilot projects. The renowned **“Comilla Model”** was the result of the action researches of the Academy that changed the rural scenario of the country radically. Existing projects are also evaluated through research programmes that help to modify or upgrade the project activities. The research findings and results of pilot experimentations provide valuable data and information to the policy planners for formulating rural development programmes and strategies. The Faculty Members use research findings as training materials and share their views with the trainees, which enriches the training programme of the Academy and helps the participants to be equipped with the knowledge of real situation of rural areas.

3.2 Research Plan and Implementation

The researches of BARD are taken through following definite steps. The process generally starts with submitting research proposal to Research Division and ends with the publication. The Faculty Members of BARD conduct researches on various socio-economic problems every year in keeping with their fields of specialization. Apart from this, research proposals are invited on rural development issues in line with the SDGs, Five Year Plans, Vision 2041 and priority areas of the Government. Research Division (RD) of BARD coordinates, advises, collaborates and provides necessary academic and logistic supports to the researchers.

Prior to the Annual Planning Conference (APC), the Division invites research proposals from the Faculty Members through a pre-structured proforma. Accordingly, research issues and proposals are initiated individually or jointly by them and submitted to the Research Division for consideration in the next year’s research plan. The Division then refers the proposals to the Annual Planning Conference (APC) for seeking opinion of invited professionals, academicians, policy planners, research collaborators from various national as well as international organizations. After a thorough discussion on the proposals by the learned participants, these are provisionally recommended for

inclusion in the research plan. The collaborative research proposals from other agencies are also considered in the APC for inclusion in the next year's plan. After inclusion in the plan, the concerned researchers prepare their research proposals and present the proposals in the Faculty Council of BARD. Incorporating the suggestions of the Faculty Council, the proposal is processed for approval by the Director General of BARD. Prior to the planning exercise, the working paper on the research activities of the previous year is also presented in the conference and the participants also review the progress of research studies.

3.3 Research Budget and Collaboration

The research activities of the Academy are mostly performed under the revenue budget received from the government on an annual basis. Academy also conducts collaborative research with financial support from different national and donor agencies.

3.4 Dissemination of Research Findings

The research findings of the academy assist the policy planners by providing grass-roots data and feedback on rural problems along with their casual factors and probable solutions. On an average, BARD generally conducts 8 researches every year addressing issues and problems of rural development. The findings of the researches are disseminated through organizing seminars and workshops. Moreover, the research results of the Academy are disseminated through publishing reports, newsletters and journals. In the reporting period, printed research reports, annual report, annual plan, BARD newsletters (both Bangla and English) and special news bulletin have been circulated to different universities, research institutes, government departments, ministries and other think tank organizations. A list of major publications during the last year is attached in **Annexture- 1**. Moreover, the Faculty Members published their articles in renowned journals in the reporting period (**Annexture- 2**).

During 2017-18 BARD published 04 research reports which were circulated among different stakeholders.



Seminar on Research Highlights in 2017

3.5 Review of Research Progress 2017-18

The research activities 2017-18 included a total of 24 research studies. Among these researches, 09 researches were under taken in 2017-18 FY (details can be seen in the Annexure-3 & 4).

3.6 Action Taken against the Suggestions of Last APC

Sl. No.	Major Suggestions	Responses Against Suggestions
01	BARD has recently conducted a study in Haor areas. Based on this experience BARD could initiate an action research project titled "Livelihood Improvement in Haor Areas"	Recently, BARD is working on developing a number of action researches on the livelihood development of rural areas including Haor areas
02	Cumilla is famous for Khadi product. BARD can initiate a study on this area.	A study has been taken on the Khadi Industry based on the recommendation of the APC
03	BARD can conduct studies on the backward sections of the citizens such as Kamar, Kumar, Tati etc.	An action research has been under taken to address the problems of the backward sections of the citizens such as Kamar, Kumar, Tati etc.
04	Since disability is increasing in the rural areas, studies should be conducted on disabled people in the rural areas.	BARD will conduct a research on this issue this year.
05	A study should be undertaken by BARD on the role of rural correspondence in community development of Bangladesh	A study has been taken on the role of rural correspondence in community development of Bangladesh.

3.7 BARD as Link Institute of CIRDAP

BARD acts as the link institute of CIRDAP in Bangladesh. Research Division is the link desk of CIRDAP. This division coordinates in development works and collaborative research, provides country data and status of rural development as and when required by CIRDAP. BARD conducted a number of studies in collaboration with CIRDAP since its inception.

In the reporting period an office for the Director General of CIRDAP has been set up at the BARD campus for better collaboration between the two institutes.

3.8 Linkage with National and International Organizations

BARD regularly conducts research in collaboration with different national and international organizations. In the reporting period, BARD having been instructed by the Board of Governors (BoG) and the Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RDCCD) conducted three studies. The titles of these three researches are ***Micro Credit Operation by the Public Setor in BD: Origin, Performance and Replication; Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentials; and Feasibility Study on the Project of Cooperative Marketing.*** Moreover, one research titled '***Value Chain Analysis of Selected High Value Agriculture Products***' had been under taken in collaboration with **Korean Rural Economic Institute, RoK.**

3.9 Recent Initiatives

Recently BARD has initiated a "*Research and Higher Study Fellowship Programme*" to promote social researches on the recent problems of the country. Academy believes that the best way to address the social issues of the country is to conduct "*Evidence based Research*". With this end in view, it is expected that the newly initiated Research Fellowship Programme will create a new generation of researchers in the country. The fellowship programme has been going on since 2016-17 FY. In FY 2017-18, one research proposal has been selected for professional fellowship. The title of the study is "Impact of Ground Water Depletion on Agriculture Growth of Barind Track in Bangladesh". Moreover, MoU has been signed with Bangladesh Agricultural Univeristy, Mymensingh and Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University to conduct collaborative researches in the field of agriculture. Initiative has also been taken to sign MoU with national agriculture research institutes like BARC, BARI, BIRRI, BFRI, BLRI etc. for joint activities. Two researches will be conducted on a) 'Prospects and Problems of Deedar Cooperative Society: A Case Study' and b) 'সমস্যার ও অবস্থা বর্তমান এর লিঃ কেটিসিসিএ স্টাডি কেস পর্যবেক্ষণঃ স্বরূপ' to examine the current situation of cooperative societies.

3.10 Capacity Building of BARD Faculty Members

BARD regularly takes initiatives to strengthen its Faculty through attending training and higher studies. The list of the Faculty Members attending higher studies during 2017-18 is given below:

Sl. No.	Title and Nature of Degree of the Programme	Name of the Institute/University	Name and Designation of the Faculty Member	Status
01.	Master of Public Policy in Economic Development	Yeungnam University South Korea	Ms. Ireen Parveen Joint Director	On going

Sl. No.	Title and Nature of Degree of the Programme	Name of the Institute/University	Name and Designation of the Faculty Member	Status
02.	PhD Programme	Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), Rajshahi, Bangladesh	Mr. Benzir Ahmed Deputy Director	On going
03.	MA in Development Studies	International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands	Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain Deputy Director	On going
04.	PhD Programme	Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), Rajshahi, Bangladesh	Mr. Abu Taleb Deputy Director	On going
05.	Master of Public Policy in Economic Development	Yeungnam University South Korea	Ms. Saifun Nahar Assistant Director	On going

3.11 Completed Research Studies during 2017-18

The Faculty Members of BARD completed 09 research works in the reporting period. Highlights of some of the completed researches are given in **Annexure- 5**.

Sl. No.	Title of the Completed Researches
01.	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentialities
02.	Empowerment and Food Security among Vulnerable Women Group in Selected Districts of Bangladesh
03.	Paradox and Dynamics of Women Leadership at the Grassroots Based Local Government: The Case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh
04.	Agricultural Practices, Problems and Potentials of Farmers in Cumilla
05.	Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh
06.	An Analysis of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Situation in Selected Areas of Bangladesh
07.	Remittance Flow and its Impact on Rural Households: A Situational Analysis of Six

Sl. No.	Title of the Completed Researches
	Villages in Bangladesh
09.	Lives and Hopes of the People of Former Enclaves inside Bangladesh: A Search for National Development and Integrity
10.	Indigenous Fishermen and their Livelihood Potentials: Case of Selected Areas
11.	<i>নব্ব্বি Riebhvîvt mgnîv I m²tebv</i>
12.	<i>BDibqb WWRUij 1m>Uvîii Rbmštó I Kvhrîvvi Zv weþkðY: PÆMðg weFvþMi Dci GKWJ mgn²ka</i>

3.12 Consultancy Service Provided by BARD Faculty Members

Providing consultancy services to different national and international agencies is also a mandated function of BARD. During reporting period, Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed, Deputy Director, in addition to his regular activities at BARD, offered services to CDAIS Project, FAO, as a National Facilitator.

3.13 Others

One of the important mandates of BARD is to guide the students of different universities in preparing thesis and research reports. During the reporting period, Academy provided such guidance to a number of students from home and abroad which were coordinated by the Research Division. Besides, as a regular annual event of the Division, Research Division organised a Training Course on Research Methodology for Social Science Researches during 13-29 May 2018. The course was attended by 16 Participants including students and teachers of Universities and officials of GOs and NGOs.

Publication of BARD: 2017-2018

S	Name of the Book and Author
	<p>The Journal of Rural Development Vol. 40. No. 2. July-2015 Dr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta, Director, BARD Sk. Masudur Rahman, Joint Director, BARD</p>
	<p>Annual Plan (2017-2018)</p>
	<p>Annual Report (2016-2017) Mr. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD Sk. Masudur Rahman, Joint Director, BARD Mr. Tanvir Ahmed, Deputy Director, BARD</p>
	<p>Relationship of Farmers and Intermediaries on Vegetable Supply Chain in Bangladesh: A Study on Kalirbazar Union Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha, Joint Director, BARD</p>
	<p>Performance and Opportunities of Upazila Co-operative Associations (UCCAs): An Analysis Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Director, BARD Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha, Joint Director, BARD Mr. Abu Taleb, Deputy Director, BARD Mr. Soyed Monjurul Islam</p>
	<p>Local Government and Service Delivery: Cases of Three Union Parishads Junaed Rahim, Deputy Director, BARD</p>
	<p>স্বল্প মূল্যে (এমআরএস) - 2017 W. tgv: kwdKz Bmj vg, cii Pij K, eW® Rbve tebiri Aintg`, Dc-cii Pij K, eW®</p>
	<p>স্বল্প মূল্যে (এমআরএস) - 2017 W. AvLZvi nmg` Lib</p>

	<p><i>Uzi Ae Utqwu _ibum</i> <i>W. AvLZvi nmg` Lib</i> অনুবাদক <i>W. tgv: kwdKz Bmj ig, cwi Pij K, eW©</i> <i>Rbre Avej Kij ig AvRv` , cwi Pij K, eW©</i></p>
	<p>Cattle Rearing and Use of Manures in Agriculture: Situational Analysis of Selected Areas Dr. Kamrul Ahsan, Director, BARD Dr. Anwar Hossain Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BARD Mr. Md. Reaz Mahmud, Assistant Director, BARD Dr. Bimol Chandra Karmakar, Assistant Director, BARD</p>

Annexure -2

Journal Articles Published by the Faculty Members

Sl. No.	Title of the Articles	Name of Faculty members
	Hasan, M. Kamrul 2017. Comprehensive Village Development Programme and Cooperative Organizations, in Development and Governance Challenges in Bangladesh, Osder Publications. Dhaka. Published in December 2017. Pp. 143-152.	Dr. Kamrul Hasan Joint-Director, BARD
	Hasan, M. Kamrul Changing International Cooperation for Rural Development in Bangladesh: Perspective on Governance. In Governance and Development: Changing Dynamics and Shifting Agendas, Osder Publication. Pp 21-32	
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	Ahmed, Benzir (2017). Good Governance Practice at Local Level: A Case of Three Union Parishads in Bangladesh. The Journal of Rural Development, BARD, Vol.-41, No-1.	Benzir Ahmed Deputy Director, BARD
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	Karmakar, Bimal Chandra (2017) Demonstration Dairy Farm of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development: Experience and Lessons Learnt. The Journal of Rural Development, BARD, Vol.-41, No-1.	Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar Asst. Director, BARD
	M.R.I. Sarder, A. A. Islam, M. M. Islam, M. N. Noor and D. A. Jahan. (2017). Cryopreservation of Spermatozoa of Threatened Asian Stripped Dwarf Catfish <i>Mystus vittatus</i> (Bloch 1794) for Ex-Situ Conservation: An Approach to Poverty Alleviation. Asian Journal of Poverty Studies (AJPS), 3(2): 157-169	Anas Al Islam Asst. Director, BARD
	Hossain, Md. Babu et. al (2017). Carbon mineralization and carbon dioxide emission from organic matter added soil under different temperature regimes; Intl. Journal of Recycling of Organic Waste in Agriculture.	Md. Babu Hossain Asst. Director, BARD

SI. No.	Title of the Articles	Name of Faculty members
	Hosen, Md. Shahadat and Ahamed, Md. Saleh (2017). Pattern of species distribution along environmental variables in two different forest beat of Raghunandan Reserve Forest of Habiganj. Journal of Forest and Environmental Science, Vol.33, No. 4.	Md. Saleh Ahmed Assistant Director, BARD

Status of Research Activities at a Glance

SI. No	Current Status	Number of Researches
01.	Proposal Writing Stage	5
02.	Questionnaire Finalization	7
03.	Data Collection	5
04.	Tabulation Stage	1
05.	Draft Report Writing Stage	7
06.	Process of Printing	9
07.	Report Published	8
	Total	42

Status of Ongoing Researches

SI. No.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
	Micro Credit Operation by the Public Sector in BD: Origin, Performance and Replication.	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman Dr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Ranjan Kumar Guha Salah Uddin Ibne Syed Junaed Rahim	Report Writing
	Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentialities	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Md. Mizanur Rahman Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Md. Abdul Karim Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Md. Tanvir Ahmed	Review

Sl. No.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
	Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi Benzir Ahmed Junaed Rahim	Report Writing
	Empowerment and Food Security among Vulnerable Women Group in Selected Districts of Bangladesh	Abdullah Al Mamun	Review
	River Bank Erosion and its Effects on Rural Society in Bangladesh	Dr. A. K. Sharifuallah Md. Reaz Mahmud	Data Collection
	Lives and Hopes of the People of Former Enclaves inside Bangladesh: A Search for National Development and Integrity	Dr. Kamrul Hasan Sk. Mashudur Rahman Junaed Rahim	Review
	Education Safety Nets in Bangladesh: A Snapshot on Elite Capture	Md. Shafiqul Islam Nasima Akhter Abdullah Al Hussain	Tabulation
	Paradox and Dynamics of Women Leadership at the Grassroots Based Local Government: The Case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Review
	Reaping Demographic Dividends through ICT: A Case of LICT Project	Ranjan Kumar Guha Afrin Khan	Report Writing
	Changing Land Use Pattern of Some Selected Villages in Bangladesh	Salahuddin Ibne Syed	Data Collection
	Challenges and Potentialities of Youth Entrepreneurship Development in Rural Areas of Bangladesh: A Case of Two Districts	Abdullah Al Mamun Afrin Khan Azma Mahmuda	Data Collection
	Potentialities and Strategies of Public Private Partnership in Rural Development of Bangladesh	Abdul Karim Afrin Khan	Questionnaire Preparation

Sl. No.	Research Title	Researchers	Present Status
	Family and Human Development Aspirations: Socialization at Bangladesh Transforming Villages	Dr. M. Kamrul Hasan	Questionnaire Preparation
	Village Court and its Potentialities in Grievances Reduction of Bangladesh	Nasima Akhter Azma Mahmuda Farida Yeasmin	Report Writing
	Cost Benefit Analysis of Mechanized and Labour Intensive Crop Production	Abul Kalam Azad Md. Tanvir Ahmed Md. Babu Hossain	Data Collection

Researches taken in the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	Titles of the Study	Researchers	Present Status
	Livelihood and Social Inclusion Pattern of the Migratory Labourers: Cases of Five Districts of Bangladesh	Md. Mizanur Rahman Salahuddin Ibne Syed Junaed Rahim Kazi Foyez Ahmed	Questionnaire Preparation
	Interrelation between Socio-Economic Condition and Dietary Diversity in Rural Areas of Bangladesh: Analyzing the Determinants of Food Security	Abdullah Al Mamun Rakhi Nandi	Questionnaire Preparation
	Strengthening Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP): Experiences, Rural Changes and Outline of Institutional Sustainability	Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee Dr. Abdul Karim Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Kazi Foyez Ahmed	Proposal Not yet Submitted
	Development Process, Rural Transformation: Potentials and Challenges of Social Entrepreneurship Development	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Nasima Akhter	Proposal Not yet Submitted
	Present Conditions of Homestead Plantation in Comilla: A Case Study on Comilla District	Abul Kalam Azad Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Md. Saleh Ahamed Abdulla-Al-Mamun	Questionnaire Pretesting
	Adoption of ICT in Local Government Institutes in a Developing Country: An Empirical Study on Bangladesh Rural Local Government	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Fouzia Nasreen Sultana Kazi Sonia Rahman Sharmin Shahria	Questionnaire Preparation
	Problems and Prospects of Khadi Industry	Dr. Jillur Rahaman Paul	Proposal Submitted
	Role of Rural Correspondents in Community Development of Bangladesh	Md. Shafiqul Islam Abdulla Al-Mamun	Proposal Not yet Submitted
	Value Chain Analysis of Selected High Value Agriculture Products	Dr. Kamrul Ahsan Md. Mizanur Rahman Salah Uddin Ibne Syed	Data Collection Completed

Highlights of Some Completed Research Studies

1. Title: Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) Project: Challenges and Potentialities

Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar (Advisor), DG, BARD
 Dr. Tofail Ahmed, (External Expert Member)
 Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Director, BARD
 Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, BARD
 Milan Kanti Bhattacharjee, Director (In-charge) , BARD
 Dr. Abdul Karim, Joint Director, BARD
 Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury, Joint Director, BARD
 Md. Tanvir Ahmed, Deputy Director, BARD

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the operational efficiency and limitations of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar (EBEK) project in reducing the rural poverty of Bangladesh. The specific objectives are to:

- i) Examine the operational aspects of the project at the field level in the light of project documents and guidelines;
- ii) Find out how far the desired outputs like VDOs, capital, productive assets, skill of beneficiaries, marketing centres, Information Communication Centre (ICC) etc of the project are attained;
- iii) Assess the outcome such as agricultural productivity and self-employment status of the beneficiaries of the project;
- iv) Evaluate the impact like household income and incidence of rural poverty along with prospect of institutionalization of VDOs of the project; and
- v) Find out the governance, overall effectiveness, weaknesses, strengths, potentialities and sustainability of the VDOs as well as project.

2. Research Methods

Survey Design

The study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches for collecting and analysing the data. Mostly primary data were used for analysing purpose. Cross sectional primary data were collected through different methods and tools. The study team reviewed different publications, research reports, newspaper articles and previous project evaluation documents to have clear understanding about the EBK project activities and its achievements so far. The team collected data through;

- Sample Survey
- FGDs
- Case Study and
- Field Observation

Sampling Technique and Determination of Sample Size

Multi-stage random sampling technique was followed to select sample Village Development Organizations (VDOs). From eight Divisions of Bangladesh, one district from each Division was chosen randomly. Two Upazilas from each of the eight districts and two VDOs from each Upazila were selected randomly. Thus, a total of 32 VDOs were randomly selected from all over the country.

Household Sample Survey

Simple Random Sampling (SRS) technique was followed to identify the VDO members for household survey. For this study, the team selected 32 VDOs and each VDO consisted of 60 members. Hence, the population size was **1920**.

For finite population, the sample size was calculated by using the following formula (Kothari 2004);

$$n = (z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N) / \{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q\} \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where,

n= Sample size for finite population

z = z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = Percentage of population picking a choice (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

q = Percentage of population not picking a choice (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

e = Margin of error at 5% (0.05)

N = Population size (1920)

According to the above formula (i) the estimated sample size was **320**. Ten members (6 women and 4 men) from each VDO were selected randomly for household survey. The list of Upazilas was prepared in each district at first and then two Upazilas were selected from each district randomly. Similar strategies were followed in case of VDOs, by making the lists of two groups in terms of length of operation; one is for 3-5 years of operation, another one for above 5 years in

each Upazila. Then one from each group i.e. two from each Upazila was selected at random accordingly.

Detailed sampling plan for household survey along with the sample size is presented below;

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Name of the Upazila	VDOs	Sample Size per VDO	Sample Size
Barishal	Barishal	Barishal Sadar Agailjhara	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Chattogram	Cumilla	Homna Burichong	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Dhaka	Narshingdi	Raypura Belabo	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Khulna	Khulna	Rupsha Dumuria	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Mymensingh	Netrokona	Atpara Mohangonj	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Rajshahi	C.Nuabgonj	Sadar shibgonj	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Rongpur	Lalmonirhat	Sadar Patgram	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Sylhet	Hobigonj	Madhabpur Chunarughat	4 VDOs	10 (6 women and 4 Men)	4 x 10 = 40
Total	8 Districts	16 Upazilas	32 VDOs		320

Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

To collect qualitative information about the EBK project interventions and their impact on the socio-economic development of the target groups, FGD was supposed to be conducted in each of the randomly selected Upazilas. But at the end, a total of 10 FGDs were conducted in Chattogram, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions in the respective Upazilas. Approximately 15-20 participants attended each of the FGDs. The FGD participants were VDO-members, local government representatives, BRDB officials, Upazila Chairman, UNO, local leaders etc.

Case Studies

For in-depth analysis and understanding of the success and failure of the VDOs, eight case studies were conducted under this study. Four successful VDOs and four unsuccessful VDOs were purposively chosen from eight districts. A thorough investigation and analysis was done to find out the cause and effect relationship behind the success and failure of the selected VDOs.

1.3 Data Collection

Quantitative Method: Primary data were collected through different methods based on the types and needs of data. For collecting quantitative data structured interview schedule was used (Annexure 1) and data were collected through face to face interview. Before data collection the data enumerators received basic hands-on training from the study team members. Monitoring of the data collection was done simultaneously by the researchers.

Qualitative Method: Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted to gather qualitative data on various aspects. Checklists and open-ended questions were used in collecting qualitative data. Data collection tools are attached as Annexure 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Data Processing and Analysis

Computer based software (CSPPro) was used for data entry and processing. Research investigators of Research Division of BARD performed the functions of data entry developed by an expert data analyst.

Quantitative Analysis: For quantitative data analysis MS Excel and CSPPro software were used. Mostly tabular analysis was done with t-test and standard deviations. After statistical analysis data were presented into different graphical forms such as bar chart and pie chart.

T-test was used to compare two different sets of values. This test compares the mean of two samples. For this research t-test was employed to test the significance of some defined variables before and after intervention of EBK. The formula of t-test is;

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}} \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Where,

X_1 = Mean of first set of values

X_2 = Mean of second set of values

S_1 = Standard deviation of first set of values

S_2 = Standard deviation of second set of values

n_1 = Total number of values in first set

n_2 = Total number of values in second set.

Qualitative Analysis: Since qualitative analysis differs from quantitative analysis, special ways were followed to analyse qualitative information. The beneficiaries of the project were also asked to rate the overall performances of the project through five point Likert scale. Scale 1-5 was used to determine the level of agreement on the services of the project. Each respondent

was asked to indicate the extent of agreement against each statement along a 5-point scale, i.e., 'fully agree (5)', 'agree (4)', 'not known (3)', 'disagree (2)' and 'totally disagree (1)'. The total score of a respondent was determined by summing up the weights for responses against each statement which is shown under 'aggregate score'. Thus, aggregate score against each statement was calculated by the formula $\frac{\sum f_{ixi}}{\sum f_i}$. The score value ranges from 1-5, the higher the value, the higher the agreed upon responses and vice versa.

4. Major Findings

- Majority of the VDO members are in the age group of 31 to 50 years. Most of the VDO members belong to working age and they can utilize their potentialities to bring positive change in their economic and social status.
- A diversified occupational structure was found among the VDO members of the EBEK project. Agriculture is no longer the only primary occupation of all respondents. Only 15.3% of the respondents reported that agriculture is their primary occupation while about 26% of the respondents have taken it as their secondary occupation.
- The average family size of the VDO members of EBEK project in all divisions is 4.98 comprising 2.37 adult male, 2.29 adult female and 1.16 children under 5 years. Chattogram Division has the highest family size of 6.25 whereas the lowest family size of the VDO members is found in Khulna Division (3.93).
- The average land size of the respondents in all divisions is 57.4 decimals including 38.2 decimals of cultivable land, 12.9 decimals of homestead land, 3.9 decimals of pond, 1.0 decimal of fallow land and 0.6 decimal of other types of land. The VDO members from Chattogram Division possess the highest amount of total land (109.7 decimals) whereas the VDO members of Rajshahi Division possess to the lowest amount of average land (28.1 decimals).
- Regarding upgradation of pass book, 99 percent respondents responded positively that their pass books were regularly upgraded. However, the deposit of contributory savings from project authority was found a little bit irregular.
- Among the respondents, 82% deposited savings on a monthly basis. On the other hand, 14.06% respondents deposited the monthly savings at irregular intervals. On an average, each member saved Tk. 6,866 although average amount of savings at the highest was Tk. 8,501 in Chapainawabganj District and the lowest amount was Tk. 6,078 in Sylhet District.
- The respondents got varying amounts of contributory savings from the project depending on the length of time of membership and amount of personal savings. The average contributory savings varied from Tk. 4,192 (Habiganj) to Tk. 4,800 (Cumilla and Khulna) while the average amount of contributory savings for all districts was calculated to be Tk. 4,610.

- The survey reveals that almost all respondents (99.7 percent) received loan. Average size of loan amount varied across the geographic divisions of Bangladesh. According to guidelines of the project, a member can receive an amount of Tk. 10,000 for the first time, Tk. 20,000 for the second time and Tk. 30,000 for the third time. It was found in the survey that the highest and the lowest average size of loan for the first time ranged between Tk.13,750 (in Chattogram) and Tk. 8,675 (in Sylhet). For the second time, the amount varied between Tk. 21,000 (in Chattogram) and Tk.15,089 (in Rajshahi). For the third time, the amount varied between Tk. 27,777 and Tk.19,130. It indicates that there is a small deviation between the existing guidelines and practices at the ground with regard to distribution of loans to members.
- According to a considerable number of respondents, the current loan approval process was time consuming as result of a number of steps. It was found that the loan approval process in some cases took more than one month, and in an extreme case it took more than six months. Most of the respondents expressed that loan approval process is a little bit slow compared to NGOs. Therefore, they put much emphasis on reducing time of loan approval process.
- It was observed that among the members of the societies of EBK, there was a high demand for increased amount of loan. They expressed that the initial amount of loan should be increased to at least Tk. 50,000.
- The project has installed a software to provide information such as loan information, government grants information, asset information, society's balance information, including mobile banking. In this regard, the respondents were asked whether they were informed of e-service of the project. Majority of the respondents (56 percent) responded positively and 44 percent negatively. It indicates that a sizeable portion of respondents was not aware of online based credit operation system of the project. Some participants pointed out certain difficulties with SMS. First, some borrowers could not read SMS. Second, sometimes they missed SMS due to some reasons. Sometimes, SMS was deleted due to ignorance. Sometimes, they had changed mobile number.
- It was learnt that among the general members, 120 (37.50%) out of 320 received training while 200 (62.50%) were not imparted training from the project. The respondents were asked whether they had received any complimentary supports after training. In reply, 312 (97.50%) said that they did not receive any kind of technical support after training.
- The current average monthly household income of the respondents from all the Divisions is significantly high compared to the monthly household income 5 years earlier. On an average, all the respondent VDO members have increased their monthly household income by 46% within the period of 5 years after being the members of the EBK project. The highest average monthly income of the respondents was found in Khulna Division which has increased by 70% whereas the lowest average monthly household income of the respondents was found in Sylhet Division which has increased by 25.5%.

- Changes in the number of cell phones of the beneficiaries were found positive in all the eight divisions. The number of cell phones per household increased from 1.35 before enrolment to 2.02 after enrolment as VDO members. The highest number of cell phones per household was found in Chattogram division and the lowest was found in Mymensingh division.
- Five different types of housing walls were found in the study areas. These were: mud, tin, thatched, brick and wood. Most of the beneficiaries' house walls were made of tin followed by brick. It was found that mud and thatched walls of the houses of the beneficiaries decreased and tin and brick walls increased which indicates the improvement of their economic condition and standard of living. Most of the house roofs of the beneficiaries were found to be made of tin (272 before and 300 at present). A few roofs were made of straw covered, thatched, tallied and cemented.
- Most of the beneficiaries (189 before and 217 at present) own latrine made of Ring Slab. A good number of beneficiaries (51 before and 85 at present) have pacca sanitary latrine. At present, the number of *Kutchra* latrine has declined remarkably (69 before and only 18 at present) and no open place defecation was found.
- Number of income earning members has increased in all the eight divisions. The highest number of income earning members was found in Chattogram Division (2.15 before and 2.7 at present) and lowest was found in Sylhet Division (1.1 and 1.4 before and at present respectively).
- Among the beneficiaries, 95% opined that their self-employment opportunities increased and only 5% opined that it remained same as earlier. Among the beneficiaries, 94% opined that their poverty decreased and only 6% opined that it remained same as earlier.
- Among the beneficiaries, 96% opined that their social dignity enhanced and only 4% opined that it remained same as earlier. Among the beneficiaries, 95% opined that their livelihood status improved and only 5% opined that it remained same as earlier.
- The t-test result shows that significant changes occurred among various assets of the beneficiaries after joining the EBK project. Amount of household land holdings, number of TVs and Mobile Phones and number of earning members are found highly significant at 1% level of significance whereas number of cows and buffalos is found significant at 10% level of significance. On the other hand, amount of pond and number of goats and lambs are found non-significant.
- Chi-square test was also conducted to identify significance differences of some qualitative aspects of the beneficiary households before and after the project intervention. The result shows that housing status, drinking safe water, sanitation status and electricity consumption status have significantly improved at present compared to

the period before joining the EBK project. The Chi-square test found that all the above mentioned indicators are significant at 1% level of significance.

- According to the project documents, each VDO must have 60 members consisting of 40 female and 20 male. This study identified that 78% of the VDOs had full members during establishment while other 22% of the VDOs had less than 60 members during their commencement. However, during the study period it was seen that 75% of the VDOs had full members while 25% of the VDOs were in shortage of members.
- This study investigated the frequencies of the members' dropout from the VDOs while gathering the information from the selected VDOs in the study areas. The result shows that in care of about 38% of the VDOs no member had left the VDO since they joined the organization. It was also found that 1-5 members from 38% of the VDOs had left the organization while 19% of the VDOs reported that about 6-10 members had left the organization. Only two VDOs reported that about 16-20 members have left the VDO since their commencement. On the other hand, 94% of the VDOs reported that no member had been expelled from their organization. Only 6% of the selected VDOs mentioned that 1-5 members from their VDOs had been expelled so far.
- The study found that on an average 7 members of each VDO received some sort of IGA training. It was found that 10-20 members received IGA training only in case of 9% of the VDOs while in case of the rest of the VDOs only 1-10 members received IGA training.
- It was found from the study that the mean increase of fund over the last five years showed increasing trend. It was seen that over the last five years, the VDOs of the study areas were able to increase their initial fund almost three times (from Tk. 4.28 lakh to Tk. 12.94 lakh). This is quite a good sign for the VDOs to maintain the fund flow at the society level.
- It was found that the mean loan amount distributed increased so far in the studied VDOs over the last five years. It increased from Tk. 2.38 lakh to Tk. 4.61 lakh after five years.
- The mean number of *uthan biotaks* differs significantly. It ranged from 9 to 11 meetings per year in the study areas.
- A few members did not continue their membership in the organization due to various reasons. As it was observed, a big confusion prevailed among the members. The members were told that they need to provide Tk. 200 each month and Govt. will provide same amount to each in their respective account. Some members did not have the idea that the 'incentive bonus' given by the Government. would be deposited in society account and cannot be withdrawn at any circumstances and it is the property of the society, not of the individual members. Another confusion was observed about the own savings amount, which they thought could easily be adjusted with the bad debt. In many places, there had been brawl over this issue between the beneficiaries and project management at the local level. Some of the beneficiaries argued that they need to

provide interest to the Bank when they take loan, but instead, they are not provided interests on their savings amount and it cannot be withdrawn from the account in case of their need. This has created serious problem in running the society smoothly at the initial level. For these reasons, a few members left the society bearing mistrust in the society management.

- A number of problems were identified by the respondents, among which the most serious problems as felt by the respondents are - poor loan amount (88%), shortage of training (52%), no society office (45%) and loan not given timely (17%). Other problems are - shortage of field supervisor, poor monitoring, no provision of loan exemption in case of death of the borrower, etc.
- It was found from the analysis that loan receiving methods, e-service, importance of monthly meeting, monitoring of field staff got the highest score over 4 which means that majority of the beneficiaries have agreed to the statement made on the project services. The issues that got the lower score are – member selection process, IGA training, e-service, savings condition and the amount of loan.
- Each VDO of EBK is being operated by an eleven- member executive committee of the society. The Field Assistant and Field Supervisor of EBK monitor the activities (especially deposit of micro-savings and loan repayment activities) of the VDOs.
- The members of village Development organizations (VDOs) have been engaged in different types of IGAs by utilizing the loans taken from their common fund. The IGAs include cattle rearing, poultry, fish culture, small business and agriculture.
- Gradually poverty is reducing among the EBK beneficiaries. Their income is increasing and they are becoming self-reliant gradually. A number of beneficiaries have become shop keepers and their economic solvency has become quite visible.
- There are some advantages of EBK loans. The interest rate is minimum and repayment system is also quite flexible. Borrowers do not need to pay installments weekly. Repayment of loan is also quite satisfactory. However, there are some beneficiaries who have got loans from NGOs as well and it has been difficult for them to repay loans in due time.
- All the participants unanimously agreed that EBK project has been able to improve the social and economic status of the beneficiaries to some extent.
- As the number of female members is 40 (out of 60) in each society, women got the opportunity to express their loan demand in the 'courtyard meeting'. The project has made the loan available at their doorsteps which not only helps to promote women empowerment, but also enhances the capacity to utilize the loan effectively for increasing the household income. The female and male beneficiaries become

acquainted with the e-service of project implementation process. The managerial skills of women who are actively involved with the project have increased.

5. Current Challenges

- There is no suitable place for conducting monthly meeting (*Uthan Boithak*).
- The loan amount for the first term is only Tk. 10,000.00, the highest is about Tk. 30,000. Both need to be increased in order to expand the investment opportunity. The minimum loan ceiling could be Tk.20,000 while the maximum Tk. 50,000 to gain maximum profit out of investment.
- The time requirement for the approval of the loan is sometimes more than 2 weeks. It needs to be brought down to 4-5 days in order to increase the room for many loan sanctions. Some steps in the loan approval process could be withdrawn to facilitate speedy loan approval process (for example signature of RDO).
- Currently provision for '**incentive bonus**' for the beneficiaries in the society is two years. This period of incentive bonus is only the first two years, but this message has not been passed on neither by the project management nor by the society management to the beneficiaries properly. Moreover, the message that this bonus is given to the society only has also not been communicated properly. This has made a serious confusion amongst most of the beneficiaries. After knowing the fact now in most cases, the rate of own savings in the society is decreasing rapidly as no bonus is there.
- According to the previous system, Chairman and Manager of the society were entitled to have 'allowance' for running the society. As the allowance stopped after the first two years of establishment, the sincerity and devotion of the 'society management' decreased over time, resulting in poor collection of savings and low rate of return of the loan in a few Upazilas.
- Presently, there is no provision of loan adjustments with the own savings of the beneficiaries. Also, there is no clear cut decision of the adjustments of bad debts even in the case of sudden death of the beneficiaries. Moreover, in case of emergency needs of the family of the beneficiaries, there is no provision of withdrawal of own savings either in full or in partial form.
- At the society level, there is a mandatory preservation of at least 10% fund of the total in the account of the beneficiaries after disbursement of all approved loan amount at any point of time. Moreover, the society cannot also disburse the amount added from 8% interest of loan from the account. If this bar is withdrawn from the society, more loans could have been provided to the deserving beneficiaries.
- The number of training programmes for the beneficiaries is very limited. It is not always rationally organized keeping the focus on local needs, skill requirements and income generating opportunities.

- Now only one Field Assistant is posted in each Union under this project. Currently he/she needs to take care of 12-18 societies, which creates enormous pressure on the Field Assistant resulting in the poor monitoring of the societies. In a few Upazilas, even the number of posted field staff is far less than the approved posts. For better monitoring of the loan activities, at least two Field Assistants could be deployed in each Union irrespective of operational area of the societies.
- Presently, the number of members in each society is 60, the female members are 40 whereas the male members are 20. This size could be broken down to smaller size for better management and monitoring.
- One field level officer is not enough to supervise field level activities. In these circumstances, the field level strength of EBEK could be increased.
- The field staff of EBEK expressed that the matter of profit or interest on savings is not clear for which they cannot give proper explanation to the beneficiaries.
- It was learnt during the discussions that some members purchased share of “Palli Shanchoy Bank” but did not receive certificates.
- It was suggested that the project should give clear guideline for measures to be taken in case of loan default.
- Societies need to be motivated for joint ventures to make IGAs more profitable and create more employment. This could bring rapid changes in the rural economy.
- It was also suggested by the participants that some assets can be transferred as grant to the poorest members of the VDOs. This could help them increase their loan utilization.
- In some societies there are more than one VDO members from same family. Sometimes this creates problems regarding timely repayment of loan.
- There is no logistic support from the project side for organizing meetings of VDOs. The beneficiaries desire some logistic support like chair, mat etc. for sitting during meeting.
- High target is given for creation of VDOs and inclusion of beneficiaries. The target could be rational.

1.6 Policy Implications and Recommendations

- Society office could be established at Union level so as to strengthen monitoring of activities of the beneficiaries and field staff.
- Loan size could be re-fixed at Tk. 20,000-50,000 depending on the business opportunities at the community and capacity of repayment of the beneficiaries.

- Withdrawal of own savings above Tk. 5,000 on a very special case could be allowed so as to meet the emergency needs of the beneficiaries with the approval of the Upazila project management upon the recommendations from society management.
- Providing 5% interest on the savings of the beneficiaries' right from the first year and showing it in the passbook could help gain the confidence of general beneficiaries.
- Provision could be made for reconciliation of bad debts from society fund which can be created from a portion of loan interest (8%) that is added to the society account on a regular basis. But the whole process needs to be approved by the Upazila project management upon the recommendations from society management.
- Loan approval process needs to be made faster through quitting some steps (like signature of field supervisor, RDO).
- For escalating staff morale, all staff positions need to be fixed either for long term or be transferred to *Pally Sanchoy Bank* in due time by providing service guarantee.
- To encourage local entrepreneur, the possibilities of establishing 'co-operative market' for the various products grown by the EBK beneficiaries at the different locality of the country need to be explored.
- Training on IGA is not sufficient. There should be more provision for training for the VDO members. The training should be related to the IGA that a particular VDO member wants to investing. To cover all the VDO members under IGA training, Master Trainers could be developed among the VDO members on different trades. These Master Trainers will train the other members of the VDOs. Training of Trainers (ToT) could be arranged to develop Master Trainers. It is obvious that the strong role of the VDOs is important to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the members. It is an undeniable fact that the higher the IGA activities at the VDO level, the higher the opportunity for the members to become self-reliant and the faster the rate of poverty alleviation in the village.
- UP Chairmen and Members are not actively involved in forming VDOs and at the time of disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries. Their involvement could be increased. UP representatives and local elites could be included during disbursement of loan for making it more transparent.
- Regular *Uthan Boithak* is essential for VDOs, but in most cases, it is irregular. The attendance of beneficiaries in the meeting is also not up to the desired number. Regular *Uthan Boithak* and attendance of members should be ensured by the Field Worker of EBK.
- The loan approval process can be delegated to URDO, if the loan-amount is less than Tk.30,000. Some respondents pointed out that they could not read SMS. As a result, they faced difficulties in to receiving loan from the bank. The message of SMS could be in Bangla and training could be arranged in this regard.
- In order to satisfy demand of loan, a number of suggestions are: First, contributory fund to the society could be increased. Second, special loan allocation could be provided to disaster-prone areas. Third, at present, service charge on loan (8 percent) is being deposited in the society's fund, but this amount is not utilized due to lack of guidelines. Therefore, the fund could be increased through adding amount of service charge with society's fund. Fourth, interest on society's savings should be paid regularly from the bank, so that society's fund can increase and members become encouraged. Fifth,

according to existing principle, the society has to keep reserve amount (10 percent) of total fund of the society. The fund of the society could be increased through utilizing this reserve fund in credit activities by the members.

- A number of issues have been pointed out by the participants of FGDs with regard to effective loan management of EBK (1) Skill development training on income generating activities (for example, cattle-fattening, poultry rearing, small business etc) could be arranged from the project, so that borrowers could effectively utilize their loan money. (2) Borrowers could be informed through SMS with regard to payment and remaining balance of their loan. (3) For effective local level monitoring, supervision and loan realization, Chairman and Manager of the respective society could be involved, and for this service, a little honorarium from service charge can be provided to them. (4) A branch office could be established at the Union Complex for effective management of society as well as loan recovery. (5) For increasing fund of the society, government can continue to provide contributory fund to the society for five years. (6) For risk management (for example, sudden death of borrower or serious illness), there should be some security fund to support defaulter. Besides, a principle could be taken to re-adjust his/her savings with his/her loan in case of death. (7) Online loan application could be introduced. (8) Loan application form could be more simplified (reducing number of forms, signatures of a number of stakeholders). (9) Project can provide marketing support to the borrowers for their products. (10) Field organizers could be provided training on record keeping, accounting and loan management. (11) Guidelines are needed with regard to utilization of service charge of loan. (12) Proper supervision has to be ensured so that loan money could not be misused. (13) Societies could be rewarded based on better performance of credit operation in terms of repayment, proper utilization etc. (14) Grace period for loan recovery could be introduced for three months.

2. Title: Empowerment and Food Security among Vulnerable Women Group in Selected Districts of Bangladesh

Abdullah Al Mamun, Joint Director, BARD

The study was carried out to determine the empowerment and food security among the vulnerable women group of selected districts in Bangladesh. The study also emphasized on exploring the influence of women empowerment status on household food security and food consumption pattern. A total of 220 Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) beneficiary women from four upazillas of two selected districts (Jikorgacha and Bagarpara from Jessore district, Gangachara and Taragong from Rangpur district) were interviewed for the study.

Most of the participants are from Bangali (96.8%) ethnicity; and follower of Islam (71.4%). When the respondents were classified according to their occupation, most of them were found to be housewives (77.3%). The study found an overall empowerment score of 42.61 ± 13.31 (Mean \pm SD) in a range 0-100. 71.81% respondents reported that they can take decision about household budgeting, whereas 77.3% and 43.2% have the power of small and

big items respectively. The decision related to use of family planning methods is made jointly in 76.7% respondents' families. Respondents who possess the power of making decision alone about their children's education, sickness, and teaching norms and behavior are 34.9%, 23.9% and 41.1% respectively, whereas egalitarian decision was made in 61%, 65.9%, and 48.5% families. Most of the respondents (84.45%) claimed that they have control over their husbands income. The study reveals that 41.8% of the households are highly food secure, whereas 43.2% are moderately food insecure. It observed that, households with empowered women are more food secure than the households with less empowered women ($p=0.02$). A positive correlation was found for empowered score with food consumption score ($p=0.190$). A statistically significant ($p=0.000$) negative correlation was found for empowerment score with food consumption score ($r=-0.237$).

The study reveals that empowerment of vulnerable women group is significantly associated with the food security, and dietary consumption of the corresponding households. The study suggests further research to determine the cause-effect relationship of these factors, confounding factors that may influence the relationship, and the specific aspects of empowerment of women that effectively influence the food security, dietary consumption, and nutrition profile at larger community.

3. Title: Paradox and Dynamics of Women Leadership at the Grassroots Based Local Government: The Case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh

Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Joint Director, BARD

3.1 Introduction

Since the colonial era there was hardly any provision of women representation in the UP. Women's representation in the UP was ensured in 1997 which provided one-third reservation of women. Following a one-third reservation system, along with a huge number of elected women members, a few women leaders were elected Chairpersons in the UP. At present the number of Male and Female Chairpersons in the UP are 4474 and 24 respectively, who were directly elected as the Chairpersons in the lowest unit of rural local government for the term of 2011-2015. Although the number of UP Women Chairpersons (WCs) is small but in a traditional society like Bangladesh, women are almost excluded in all spheres of socio-political life, which triggers question who are these WCs, and what factors have helped them become leaders in the UP. Against such a backdrop, this paper aimed at the following: i) to analyze the socio-economic characteristics of these Women Chairpersons (WCs); ii) to identify the factors which have helped them become leaders at the community level; iii) explore whether there are any common pattern or factors for their leadership process in the UP of Bangladesh.

3.2 Methodology Employed in the Paper

This study emanated from a broader research design of a Ph.D. dissertation and hence focusing on 5 in-depth case studies on the WC, this study tried to delve into socio-economic profiles, the process of their leadership and thus to identify a few common factors for the leadership process of these WCs in the UP following a short checklist. To achieve the purpose of this study, all these cases were abridged substantively deducting some data to make the cases focused and sharp in line with the research questions. This study is mainly based on primary data. To support primary data some secondary data were also used. Based on the principles of the qualitative method the selected cases were chosen from different socio-cultural zones of Bangladesh based on purposeful selection and easy access.

3.3 Summaries of the Findings of the Women Chairpersons of the UP

In this part some of the findings obtained from the 5 case studies were analyzed in the light of the available literature from other studies. The issues included in the empirical analysis were socio-economic background comprising age, income, education, marital status, land ownership etc., and their leadership process includes family legacy, NGO involvement, political involvement, linkages with the MP, family support and training received by the women representatives etc.

Socio-economic Profiles of the Women Chairpersons

A strong socio-economic background played a significant role in terms of the efficaciousness of the women leadership. Except for Baroi, all of the women Chairpersons under study had a strong socio-economic base, which might have helped them to play an effective role at the community level, overcoming myriad socio-cultural, political, and administrative bottlenecks, which were inherently embedded and entrapped in the whole rural governance parameter, which is quite complex and complicatedly intertwined with those above factors. Some of the major findings are described below:

- *Age Group:* It was found that out of 5 WCs, 4 belonged to 45 plus age whereas only Parul's age was 38 years, having an average of 44.6 years.
- *Income:* Here it was found that average monthly income of 5 WCs was Tk.52,000.00 (669 US\$), which was quite good in the context of Bangladesh society.
- *Education:* From the 5 cases it was found that none of the Women Chairpersons (WCs) had education above graduate level and a few of them had education of primary level, which means that education had an insignificant role in terms of the WCs being successful.
- *Marital Status:* Concerning marital status of the WCs, it was found that 3 WCs were widow and the rest 2 were married. In different studies it was revealed that most of the women members in the UPs were married.

- *Land Ownership by Women Leaders:* The average land owned by the women chairpersons is 8.3 acres, which means that the families of the women chairpersons are relatively rich in the standard of Bangladesh society.

Leadership Process of the Women Chairperson

Based on the analysis of the salient features and factors of all five cases of women UP Chairpersons, the following summary has been prepared.

- **Family Legacy:** To become a leader, family legacy plays a supportive role. It was evident from the cases that except for Mina, all of the UP Chairpersons had deep roots in their family tradition. By observing their close relatives' role in the public domain, some women Chairpersons obtained the proper attitude and stature to serve in the public domain. Thus using their family political network they became UP Chairpersons. In a traditional society, where women are socially, culturally, economically, and politically entrapped and enchained with lots of bottlenecks, in such a context, breaking the bondage of all of those hurdles women may find themselves helpless to become leaders in the public domain, so family legacy may be helpful for those women leaders to participate in the political sphere.
- **NGO Background:** Most of the women Chairpersons in the UP were found to have been previously involved with NGOs. It was evident that out of 5 UP Chairpersons, 4 were directly involved in different NGOs before they were elected to the UP. Having been involved in NGOs these women leaders obtained enough experience to work at the grassroots level. During their involvement in NGOs they might have received a lot of training and opportunities to interact with many people and situations. Women's prolonged association and work experiences with NGOs helped them achieve social mobility, conscientization, enough practical knowledge, courage and mental strength, etc., which in turn, might have helped them form their attitude and behavior, beliefs, and thinking patterns to develop their personality and to achieve some managerial capacity. The combined effects of all those above factors might have contributed to their assuming a leadership role in the community.
- **Linkage with Political Parties:** Leadership does not grow automatically in human life. Some sorts of previous associations and linkages with political institutions can be the cause of the leadership process. It was found that out of five, 2 Chairpersons had political affiliation from their student life, which might have helped them achieve a leadership position. In the case of 2 other Chairpersons, it was found that their

husbands was currently directly involved in political parties. The last one had a strong family legacy.

- **Family Support:** Family support helped the women leaders to emerge as public leaders. In the case of Mina and Nargis, this was quite evident. The once others had a strong family legacy, which indicated that they also became women leaders by using their family support.

- **Training Received:** It was found that almost all the women Chairpersons attended various training programs during their tenure, which surely helped their job performance at the UP.

- **Linkage with MP:** It was found that among the 5 UP Chairpersons, all had a linkage with the MP. Undoubtedly for playing an important role in a political institution, a linkage with an MP is extremely essential, as the MP has a direct role in local development, so it is quite natural to maintain a good relationship with him or her.

- **Reelected Issue:** Among the 5 Chairpersons, except for Mina, 4 Chairpersons were elected for more than one term. Mina contested the UP election 3 times, including her current leadership position. This is an important indicator for women leaders. Due to women leaders' huge popularity they could achieve this, which means that they were really performing excellently in their assigned role through their competent leadership. In the context of Bangladesh, most of the UP Chairmen can be found to be involved with corrupt practices, but these women leaders through their honesty, integrity, and quality leadership are trying hard to bring change and transformation at the local level, which might be the cause of their having being elected for the second term. Coming to the UP, these women leaders were able to grasp all of the necessary rules, regulations, and practices quickly, and they were also able to adjust to the prevailing established socio-cultural and political milieu of the rural society, which in turn might have helped them achieve success in bringing change and transformation to the rural society. Therefore people recognized their performance through electing them for multiple terms.

Common Factors Contributing to the Leadership Process of the Women Chairpersons in the UP

Based on the research questions and a rigorous analysis combining the findings of the salient features and significant factors of all 5 cases of women UP Chairpersons, the following common factors that contributed to their leadership process have been identified here. It was observed that in most of the cases, the women chairpersons entered into political space by using their family network and dynastic political legacy, being surrogates for their husbands or fathers. Women's prolonged association and work experiences with NGOs helped them flourish their leadership potential; achieve social mobility, conscientization, enough practical knowledge, courage and mental strength, etc., which in turn might have helped them form their attitude, behavior, beliefs to develop their personality and achieve some managerial capacity. The combining effects of all those above factors helped them achieve a huge social capital□might have resulted and also contribute to their assuming a leadership role in the community.

3.4 Conclusion

Analyzing the socio-economic characteristics of these Women Chairpersons (WCs), it was found that most of the women had better socio-economic base. All of these WCs were married having their age in the early fifties. Most of the WCs were moderately educated but education had little role in their performance. In fact, WCs at the UP were the product of the family legacy, while some of them emerged as leaders using their social capital gained through NGO involvement. In most cases, the women leaders entered into political space by using their family network and dynastic political legacy, being surrogates for their husbands or fathers. The common contributing factors behind playing their leadership role were their better socio-economic base, family support, previous political network and linkage with political parties and the local MP which in fact provided them a supportive base for their leadership process in the UP of Bangladesh.

4. Title: Agricultural Practices, Problems and Potentials of Farmers in Comilla

Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Director, BARD

Dr. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BARD

Dr. Bimal C. Karmaker, Assistant Director, BARD

4.1 Introduction

The research titled "Agricultural Practices, Problems and Potentials of Farmers in Comilla District" was conducted during 2016-17 in Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South, Barura and Chandina *Upazilas*. The broad objective of the study was to investigate and analyze the development taken place in the study area in the agricultural field particularly in the areas of cereal production, vegetable production, pond fish culture, poultry and livestock rearing, social forestry and irrigated agriculture as a whole. For sample survey, the sample size was determined through statistical formula (Kothari, 2004). In total 1071 farmers from four Upazilas (271 from Adarsha Sadar, 280 from Sadar South, 246 from Barura and 274 from Chandina) (Marginal - 599, Small-365, Medium-95 and Large-12) were selected finally for this study.

Primary, secondary, quantitative and qualitative data were accumulated for the study. For collecting primary data at farmer's level a structured interview schedule was developed. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool like Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the *Upazila* level officials of Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock, etc. was used for triangulation of research methods and for gathering qualitative data. Case studies (both from good agricultural practices and poor agricultural practices blocks) of some farmers were also conducted. Moreover, one workshop was organized at BARD with different types of farmers along with Faculty Members of BARD to investigate their existing farming practices, types of problems faced by them and their desire to improve the farming practices.

Quantitative data were tabulated with the help of Tabulators of Research Division of BARD and were presented mostly in tabular and graphical manner. In most of the cases, average situation of the farmers was highlighted. The qualitative data were presented in the report in descriptive manner.

4.2 Major Findings of the Study

The average land under cultivation of rice is decreasing day by day. Ten to fifteen years ago, the farmers cultivated rice on 0.66 to 1.65 acres of land but at present they are cultivating rice in 0.33-1.30 acres of land. At present most of the farmers (90 percent) plough their rice field by tractor and a few of them (10 percent) plough the rice field by power tiller. Ten to fifteen years ago there were some farmers who used country plow for cultivating the rice field, but at present none of the farmers in Comilla use country plow for tillage purpose, they use either tractor or power tiller.

Currently, in boro season most of them cultivate BRR1 dhan28, BRR1 dhan29 and BRR1 dhan 58. Ten to fifteen years back they mostly cultivated BRR1 dhan28 and BRR1 dhan29. In aus season most of the farmers cultivate, BRR1 dhan28, BRR1 dhan43 and BRR1 dhan48, but 10-15 years ago they mostly cultivated Chandina rice variety along with some other HYV as well as local rice varieties. In aman season most of them cultivate BR 22, BR 23, BRR1 dhan 46 and BRR1 dhan 49 rice. Earlier they cultivated BR 3, BR 11 and also some local varieties like Morabazal, Kalozira etc. Maximum of the farmers (60 percent) of Comilla use own rice seeds, some of them (20 percent) buy seeds from local market and also collect (20 percent farmers) from BADC.

Usually the farmers apply more chemical fertilizers in boro rice followed by aman. They use 120 kg urea, 60 kg TSP and 60 kg MoP in boro rice, 90 kg urea, 45 kg TSP and 45 kg MoP in aman rice; 60 kg urea, 30 kg TSP and 30 kg MoP in aus rice cultivation. The farmers usually do not use cowdung or compost in their land as organic manure, to a certain extent they mix only residue of rice plants, locally known as *nara* (straw) in their rice field.

The farmers use Deep Tube Well (DTW), Shallow Tube Well (STW) and Low Lift Pump (LLP) as means of irrigation in the rice field. Currently on an average 25 percent irrigation is given by

DTW, 70 percent is given by STW and only five percent is given by LLP. But there is exception in case of low lying *Upazilas*, in such low lying *Upazilas* 50 percent irrigation is given by LLP. Now a days the farmers use hand weeder (50 percent farmers) as well as weedicides (50 percent farmers) for weeding the rice field. They usually weed the rice field 1-2 times. At present almost 100 percent of the farmers use either manual or power driven paddle thrasher for thrashing the rice. Approximate per acre cost of cultivation of rice is Tk. 25600.00 and they got returns/acre Tk. 38000.00-42000.00.

The farmers frequently face the problems in cultivating the rice. These are: Low price of rice during the harvesting time, Lack of labour during transplanting and harvesting time, High price of labour, Irregularity of irrigation water supply by the owner of DTWs and Political influence during procurement of rice by the Government.

Only a few farmers grew wheat in rabi season in Comilla. The varieties they grew were found Sonali, Kanchan and Pradip. A few of wheat growers used vitamin in their wheat field for ensuring vegetative growth and expected level of yield. Most of the wheat growers opined that they got more benefit compared to the previous years. The wheat growers faced some problems like natural calamities especially drought, attack of rat, low price of wheat and less knowledge/training in cultivating wheat. Only a few farmers grew maize in rabi season in Comilla. The varieties they grew were found BARI, Lalteer, Joar, Barnali, Joy and Krishan. The average years of experience of the farmers of growing maize was found only 4 years. Almost all of the maize growers opined that they got more benefit compared to the previous years. The maize growers faced some problems like natural calamities especially excess rainfall, pest infestation, high price of fertilizers and pesticides, low quality of seeds and low price of maize etc. A few farmers grew potato in rabi season in Comilla. The varieties they had grown were found Diamond, Malta, Kardinal, Galona etc. The average years of experience of the farmers of growing potato was found 20 years. Most of the potato growers opined that they got more benefit in compared to the previous years and only a few of them opined that they did not get more benefit than those of previous years. The potato growers faced different problems during cultivation of potato. The highest number of the farmers reported pest infestation (virus, rotten etc.) as a serious problem followed by high price of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. A few farmers grew sweet potato in rabi season in Comilla. The average years of experience of the farmers of growing sweet potato was found 10 years. Most of the sweet potato growers opined that they got more benefit compared to the previous years and some of them opined that they did not get more benefit than that of previous years. The highest number of the farmers reported natural calamities as serious problem followed by low price of sweet potato.

The farmers in Comilla were growing varieties of vegetables. It was found that they had been growing 27 different types of vegetables. The highest number of farmers grew tomato followed by brinjal and bean. The highest years of experience of the farmers of growing cabbage and cauliflower was found 15 years followed by brinjal and red amaranth. Most of the farmers opined that they got more benefit compared to the previous years. The highest number of the farmers reported low price of vegetables as serious problem followed by high insect-pest infestation.

The farmers in Comilla have been growing different types of spices like chili, mustard, garlic, onion, ground nut, turmeric, coriander leaves etc. It was found that the highest number of farmers grew chili followed by ground nut. The highest number of the farmers reported high insect-pest infestation as serious problem followed by high natural calamities (excess rainfall, flood storm etc).

The average land under cultivation of fruit is decreasing day by day in homestead areas but it is increasing in field areas. At present most of the farmers (80 percent) plant their fruit sapling by making a small hole without using any organic and inorganic fertilizer, but 20% farmers plough their fruit field by tractor and making a hole size of 90cm x 90cm x 90cm with using recommended organic and inorganic fertilizer and after that they plant fruit sapling. In addition, they use stick and fence by bamboo. Ten to fifteen years ago they planted their fruit sapling by making only a small hole without using any organic and inorganic fertilizer. Presently farmers of Comilla are using organic manure and fertilizer, different vitamins and pesticides, they are applying water in dry season, they also practice mulching, training and pruning for better yield. The farmers frequently face different problems in cultivating the fruit. The problems are: Low price of fruit during the harvesting time, Lack of labour during transplanting and harvesting time, Lack of storage facilities and High intensity of insect and pest attack.

Many farmers cultured fish in their ponds. They cultured indigenous carps, exotic carps, catfishes etc. in their pond. Most of the fish growing farmers opined that they got more benefit compared to the previous years. The highest number of the farmers reported high price of fish feed as serious problem followed by high pest infestation. Most of the sample farmers in the study area reared the poultry in their house. They were also involved in rearing broiler, layer and *deshi* chicken. The village poultry rearer raised their chicken or duck in the house made of tin, wood, brick, cement and iron. Maximum of them used to buy different feed materials like broken rice, rice polish, rice, paddy, etc and feed the poultry daily. During study period the highest number of farmers fed readymade feeds to their chicken and duck. The farmers used separate housing facilities for chicken and duck but five years ago this practice was not done by the farmers. Disease occurrence ranked top among the other problems. Some of them opined that they did not get the support of government doctors or expert as per their expectations. They did not get sufficient training. Lack of sufficient quality medicine or high price of poultry medicine was one of the major problems. Inappropriate knowledge and experiences regarding poultry rearing, high price of poultry feed, lack of quality chicks, inappropriate selling price of poultry and egg and lack of capital were the major problems.

The farmers reared both indigenous and cross breed of cow. The average number of cattle per household has been decreasing gradually, whereas the number of cattle rearing farmers have been increasing. Similar trend was found in case of goat rearing. Some of the dairy farmers opined that they received more benefit compared to the previous years by using different technologies in dairy farming. The highest percent of farmers opined that high price of feed was the main problem of cattle rearing.

The farmers followed 19 different cropping patterns in their crop land. The highest number of farmers followed Paddy – Paddy - Paddy cropping pattern followed by Paddy – Fallow - Paddy cropping pattern.

4.3 Recommendations

The study has led to some useful conclusions having important policy implications. These are as follows:

1. Rice importation should be controlled by the government to ensure rational price of rice; the hard conditions of procurement of rice (moisture percentage, unfilled rice etc.) by the Government should be relaxed; procurement of rice directly from the rice farmers instead of vendor would be ensured; and political interference should be stopped during procurement of rice. At the same time price of fertilizers, seeds and pest should be reduced by any means.
2. Some effective mechanism should be developed for ensuring lucrative price of wheat and maize, and at the same time, training could be arranged for wheat and maize growing farmers to promote wheat and maize cultivation in this area. The price of fertilizers, seeds and pest should also be reduced.
3. The potato and sweet potato growers faced different problems during cultivation. Most of the farmers reported pest infestation (virus, rotten etc.) as a serious problem followed by high price of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. To overcome these problems mechanism should be developed for supplying good quality pesticides, seeds and fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers.
4. Most of the farmers reported low price of vegetables as a serious problem followed by high insect-pest infestation. To mitigate these problems, effective market channel should be developed and mechanism should be developed for supplying good quality pesticides.
5. Most of the tree growing farmers reported high natural calamities (excess rainfall, flood, storm etc.) as serious problems followed by squirrel attack. To solve these problems, squirrel attack should be controlled by any means and some training on growing quality tree could be arranged from the government side. Fruit importation should be controlled to ensure the rational price of fruit for fruit growers. Storage facilities of fruits should be ensured. Post harvest facilities should be ensured and fruit processing industries should be established in rural areas.
6. Most of the fish cultivating farmers reported high price of fish feed as serious problem followed by high pest infestation. Price of imported fish feed should be reduced by adopting some mechanism and at the same time some training should be arranged on fish cultivation for solving these problems.
7. In poultry rearing, quality medicine with low price should be ensured. Besides, regular expert visit and advice to the village for better service delivery, arranging more training regarding poultry rearing and management, reducing the feed price, lessening the price of medicine, giving interest free loan, ensuring quality chicks and developing market system can help to increase the production of poultry. Huge training should be introduced for the rural farmers.

8. One veterinary surgeon is not enough to serve the whole Upazila, so some posts of veterinarians should be created. For maintaining the market of dairy feed and beef channel for marketing of milk and beef should be created. Building awareness of general people about the nutritive value of milk and meat is a necessity for creating demand to ensure stable price so that farmers can get profit from rearing dairy cattle. Interest free loan or low interest loan system can be started for dairy development.

5. Challenges and Prospects of Jute Cultivation: A Study on Farmer's Response in Selected Areas of Bangladesh

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5.1 Introduction

Jute, an environment friendly fiber provides a lot of opportunities to farmers for income generation in Bangladesh. Till the end of the 1980s, Jute remained as the most significant export item for Bangladesh and had a dominant role for foreign export earnings. Bangladesh and India's jute production generally runs between 20.5 MMT to 23.0 MMT which account for over 85 percent of world production. China, Myanmar, Nepal also grow and produce jute products. The other smaller jute producing countries are Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Cambodia. Pakistan does not produce jute but processes and manufactures jute goods through import of raw jute fiber mainly from Bangladesh. India also imports jute fiber from Bangladesh (Abdullah, 2015). The area under jute cultivation in Bangladesh remained almost static during the 2006-10 (Islam, 2014). However, the eagerness of the farmers to cultivate jute, share and significance of jute and jute products in the manufacturing sector and its overall contribution in the GDP has faced a sharp decrease over the decades. Lack of significant efforts and required investments towards product development and diversification and also inability to undertake the technological transformation undermined jute's prospects as a fiber. Failure to follow modern marketing procedures and international trade practices led to the demise of jute as an important globally-traded commodity. All these had adverse impact on production, domestic consumption and export performance of jute. In this regard, it is to be mentioned that the genetic structure of jute was first invented by Bangladeshi scientist. The study tried to explore the reasons of losing competitiveness of jute sector in the manufacturing sector and the possible ways of promotion of jute products whereby the poor farmers could be able to generate their income.

5.2 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study was to examine the prevailing problems and future potentials of jute cultivation in the country. The specific objectives were to:

- a. describe the present socio-economic status of the respondent farmers;
- b. estimate the cost and return of jute cultivation;

- c. identify the factors contributing to the variation of prices of jute from producers to users at different levels;
- d. identify the opportunities of promotion of jute products and formulate policy recommendations specially in marketing of jute and jute products.

5.3 Study Methods

The research was carried out following both qualitative and quantitative methods. To fulfill the objectives of the study both primary and secondary data were used. The problem structure was formulated following the theoretical framework done by the literature review. This problem structure is validated and rationalized through the study findings as materialized by the primary data. A structured questionnaire was followed to collect data from the study area. The study was designed to comprehend and highlight the opinion of two sections of people: a) farmers who are directly involved in jute cultivation and b) Faria/ Aratdar (Market Agents) who are involved in trading of jute and jute products. Moreover two case studies have been included to analyze the success stories of jute cultivation and promotion of jute products. With this view previous research conducted on this area was used as a source for analyzing the trends of jute industry in Bangladesh. Relevant newspaper articles and websites were also used as a secondary source. Data was collected through random sampling. Three approaches were followed to collect data: questionnaire survey, in-depth interview and case study. The questionnaire was pre tested to make it more pragmatic and rational. Based on the feedback from the field, two sets of questionnaire were developed. Two hundred (200) respondents were interviewed from four districts randomly. Both close ended and open ended questions were included in both the questionnaire. Close ended questions were included to make short survey and open ended questions were asked to get in-depth knowledge of the situation of jute cultivation. The researchers and the Research Investigators of BARD completed the data collection process. Data has been presented through in-depth analysis. Results are presented through graphical explanation like pie chart, bar chart etc. which have given a concrete insight of the situation of the study areas. In analyzing the data MS Excel has been used as a tool for drawing simple percentage and graphs.

5.4 Major Findings of the Study

- The present potentials of jute could not be comprehended by the farmers because of multifarious market dimensions. Although jute has huge market potentialities the farmers could not get the benefit out of jute cultivation. Among the problems actual price of jute seems significant. 167 respondents in the study area opined they did not get the real price of jute.
- The presence of a syndicate in the market is another significant factor for not getting the profit of jute cultivation by the farmers. This syndicate controls the market chain and price for which the farmers could not get the benefit.

- To break the chain of syndicate the government could directly intervene in the market by purchasing directly from the farmers. The respondents opined that price of jute could be rationalized and fixed by the government. Use of modern machines could increase the production. Moreover, the farmers need training on how to use the best technology for jute cultivation.
- The farmers want to increase their production. In this respect the influential factors in the market plays some negative impact. Farmers' association has not been formed in the study areas as a result of which they could not address their problems to the proper channel.
- Increase of cultivation cost of jute is diminishing the interest of the farmers to cultivate jute. Moreover, the hazards in production process such as lack of water bodies/ponds make the situation more complex.
- Farmers usually sell jute in the local markets. The local market is basically the prime channel from where the raw jute moves to its final output. Therefore, the interest of the farmers lies mostly in the local markets. But the local market is mostly controlled by local middleman that is called ***Foria***. Here also the interest of the farmers was lost.
- The farmers could not get the benefit because of other factors as well. The local dealers usually collect the raw jute with very low price and store them so that they could sell them in high price in peak period. As a result, the farmers again could not get the actual benefit.

6. Remittance Flow and its Impact on Rural Households: A Situational Analysis of Six Villages in Bangladesh

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The general objective of the study was to assess the utilization of remittance in the arena of rural life in Bangladesh. In order to collect village level in-depth data from the remittance recipient households, the study was conducted in six villages of six districts under three divisions of Bangladesh. All the villages have similar type of village community based cooperative organization named Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) of 2nd phase under BARD, a national project of the Government. Six villages from Narayanganj,

Comilla, Noakhali, Moulavibazar, and Habiganj districts under Dhaka, Chittagong, and Sylhet divisions respectively were selected for field level data collection. Fifty remittance recipient households from each village of each district were selected purposively, where many workers live abroad and send the remittance regularly. Thus the study covered 300 remittance recipient households. A survey was conducted to find out remittance recipient households from the sample villages. Relevant information was collected through both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured pre-tested interview schedule and checklist from the randomly selected household heads of the remittance recipient sample households. Besides, opinions of the key informants on impact of remittance were collected through in-depth discussion, and informal discussion with them.

A total of 341 expatriates were found in 6 villages. However, all the selected expatriates were male in the study area. Age structure of the remittance earners is also important in estimating potential productive human resources. In the present study a bulk number (26.69%) of the family members were young people who were at the age of 26 to 30 years and these people were potential to do any type of hard work. It was economic insolvency, unemployment and disguised unemployed of the rural youth that pushed them to search new life at abroad. The reasons for overseas employment had several factors like economic solvency, social recognition, and happy family life after hard work in foreign country. The pull factors were another important issue which encompassed new attitude, risk taker mindset, changing living styles, new learning etc.

Education and health care expenditure of the respondents have increased after remittance earnings in foreign countries. Comparatively better land holding houses were able to recover their previous land with some additional land with the use of remittance. Land was most valuable asset and villagers were sustaining their land ownership. In that case, the relatively poor villagers had long hardship to increase the land. On the other hand, land was very costly. Due to huge demand, the market of land posed high price, dwelling place or homestead of remittance receiving household were mostly thatch (47%) because of their relatively disadvantaged position at the village. Almost all the respondents (98.67%) did not purchase land in the commercial areas, only 4 respondents purchased 1 to 20 decimal of land in the commercial area. Out of 300 households, 290 households did not purchase any type of land. Only 3.33% of the respondents bought 1 to 10 decimal of land.

Brokers were found major source of sending labour to foreign countries in the study villages. About 52% of the expatriates had gone through brokers. Only 2.05% of the expatriates recognized they had gone through GoB agents whereas 34.31% of the expatriates had gone through private organization and 11.73% through others like assistance from kin group viz. brothers and uncle. At the time of going abroad as remittance earners people may be cheated through wrong personnel. Some of the failures were also reported and such rate was only 4.33%.

At the time of going abroad, people managed money in many ways. Collected money in some cases did not go to the right persons those were genuine recruit agent. In those failure cases, the frustration and feeling victims mounted up. The highest 1.47% victims managed

money through borrowing from relatives and from own savings. The failures and cheated persons who failed to go abroad was only 0.88% and they collected money by selling own agricultural land and borrowing money on interest. Other (0.29%) victims managed money by selling ornaments, mortgaging the land / house or both.

People go abroad with the hope that they will earn more money and will expend it for the family. With this hope they invest/manage money in many ways at the time of going abroad. Expatriates are to manage 2 to 4 lakh Taka at the time of going abroad and the rate is even higher. There were 27.27% remittance earners of the study villages who worked currently in Saudi Arabia and 14.66% remittance earners were in Malaysia and 12.02% of the expatriates were staying in Maldives as it was neighboring country and was easy to access. As a country of sustainable economy and one of the destinations for import manpower, Singapore comprised about 2.35% of the respondents staying in there. There was also a manpower market in South Africa and the rate was 1.47%.

The remittance earners earn money and send it to the country in every month or in two or three months' interval. For sending money they used different channels. Nearly 45% of the expatriates send money to the native country through the formal channel (bank account). Transferring money through mobile is a new system and nearly 23% of the respondents used this system. It was revealed that in every village there are some remittance earners. So a significant number of the expatriates (29.29%) send money by their relatives or known person during the visiting time to their native land. Informal channels like *hundi* were used as remittance money sending by 2.72% of the expatriates.

Most of the remittance recipient households used the money for consuming daily commodities. Nevertheless, investment in productive sectors also happened and the rate was low. Last year, in the study areas only 24% of the respondents invested their remittance in the productive sectors. Among the investment sectors of remittance, 11.73% of the respondents were found to invest in /purchase of rural land. Other than land purchasing, 5.28% of the respondents invested the remittance in constructing and repairing houses and renting in lands. Another 5.57% of the respondent used remittance for petty business, paying Deposit Pension Scheme (DPS), cultivating fish, purchasing city land and cattle etc. Besides consuming assets, saving and investment, the family members of the expatriates used the money for other purposes like paying tuition fees, buying clothes, expenditure of food, paying loan etc.

Most of the remittance earners family gained social dignity due to change of their economic position and more purchasing power than before. Because of remittance, the family of the expatriates became dignified in the society. The remittance earners absented from their family for a long period of time. At that time, the family faced many problems and challenges which having would be termed as social cost of remittance. One of the social costs was mental and emotional stress of the married couple, those who stayed at different places. Leaving the young wife/ wife to the home was unbearable for the remittance earners. Children were deprived of sharing and caring guidance of parents. However, it was treated as sacrifice of present time for future happiness. People were stay in other countries for the sake of their

family communicate with the family in different ways such as cell phone, internet, social media and these reduced the mental stress.

The remittance earners had some plans of doing some work after coming back from abroad. The choices were diverse. Business remains major area for investment. Other probable areas of investment plans were agriculture, transport, and contractor. A skilled person earned more money than the non-skilled person. At the same time, language efficiency in English and halium language (destination) were important for them. Side by side the expatriates required institutional supports both in the country and out of the country for better living.

7. Lives and Hopes of the People of Former Enclaves inside Bangladesh: A Search for National Development and Integrity

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Story of people of enclave was soreness and historical phenomena in the subcontinent. On the midnight of July 31, 2015, the 'nowhere' people of both Bangladesh and India, those who lived in enclaves for long time, finally gained their long demanded citizenship. The objectives of the study were to:

- review the historical perspective of enclave people in Bangladesh;
- know the current status of former enclave people in regard to living pattern and development hopes; and
- Identify inclusive development opportunities according to their aspirations in a holistic way.

Based on survey, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and oral history, the study was carried out in 9 Upazilas namely Phulbari, Burungamari; Lalmonirhat Sadar, Patgram, Hatibandha; Panchagarh Sadar, Boda, Devigonj; and Dimla from four Districts namely Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Panchagarh, and Nilphamari respectively. Overall, 550 ex-enclave people were interviewed in the survey. Besides review of literature was done.

The people of the former enclave were mainly engaged in agriculture, day labor, and petty business. Celebrations were observed when they got Bangladeshi citizenship. Flag of Bangladesh was hoisted. Citizen, government officials, people's representative, and politicians were present at the inaugural occasion. The reasons behind family members' decision to live or stay in Bangladesh were mainly living with relatives, and bondages at the village cum locality and religious community decision compromises 86 and 78 percent respectively. About 72 percent opined that better work and job opportunity was the reason for opting for Bangladesh. Majority thought that this land (Bangladesh) is their motherland or birthplace with deep affection.

Problems of living in the former enclaves were so many. Major problem was they had no citizen rights. They forged their self-identity due to lack of citizen identity. They had no school, and educational institutions. They had been denied of basic facilities like health, water, electricity, schooling, legal support, and road access. The parents had to forge documents to get their children admitted to nearby Bangladesh schools. They did not have birth, marriage or land registrations due to their identity crisis. Rural leaders of the community mainly resolved the disputes and in some cases they sought cooperation from nearby UP representative of adjacent Bangladesh villages.

Majority of the dwelling houses of the inhabitants were mainly made of tin which was 84 percent (462 in numbers). Only 2 percent dwelling houses made of permanent structure such as brick built (number 13). Substantial number (45) of Kancha or non permanent dwelling houses found at the former enclave villages which comprises about 8 percent. Awareness level of safe drinking water was satisfactory and they had access to tube well water. However, the condition of their toilets was deplorable. Only 34 percent of households had water sealed sanitary latrine or toilet.

A substantial number of inhabitants dropped out from the school due to economic hardship and 39 percent people never attended the school in their life. The people of former enclave now badly need quality education for the children. Presently 51 percent people of them were literate. The development aspirations articulated by them were modern agriculture development, health facilities, access to quality education, employment (both in and out of country), family planning, women development, business opportunity, cottage industry, market access, and skill based training. The inhabitants want bicycle for the students so that they could go to school, located outside of the village. After the exchange of enclave, electricity has been extended in the ex enclave locality. At the village level comprehensive village development organization may be formed as umbrella organization which has to be connected with nation building departments and other service providers.

7. নীচের খেঁচাগুলোর মধ্যে

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Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` D`t`i`k`: GB Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` g`j`-D`t`i`k` n`t`j`v` AvKw`SK cOK-tgsmgx eb`vi` y`q`y`w`Z` ch`e`j`v`P`b`v` K`t`i` n`v`l` i`i` D`b`q`b`i` R`b`` K`i`Y`q` m`e`u`t`K`m`i`K`v`i` i` b`w`i`Z` u`b`a`f`t`y` m`n`v`q`Z`v` c`l`v`b` K`iv`| GB Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` u`b`w`i`b` D`t`i`k` n`t`j`v`:

- K) AvKw`SK cOK-tgsmgx eb`vi` y`q`y`w`Z` u`b`i`j`c`b` K`iv`;
- L) y`w`Z`M`O`I`t`j`v`K`t`i` g`Z`v`g`Z` t`R`t`b` y`w`Z`i` c`w`i`g`v`Y` m`e`u`t`K`m`i`K`v`i` b`v`t`b`l` q`v`;
- M) m`i`K`v`i`x`-t`e`m`i`K`v`i`x` m`S`-v`i` K`g`R`Z`M`Y` h`v`i`v` H`m`e` A`A`t`j` K`v`R` K`t`i`b` Z`v`t`i` g`Z`v`g`Z` t`b`l` q`v`;
- N) e`v`i`P`M`Z` ch`e`j`q` h`v`i`v` y`w`Z`M`O`I`n`t`q`t`Q`b` Z`v`t`i` t`K`B`m` ÷`w`w` K`iv`;
- O) w`e`f`b`a`m`y`n`t`Z` c`O`B` Z`-`w` ch`e`j`v`P`b`v` I` w`e`t`k`l`Y` K`iv` Ges Z`v`i` Av`t`j`v`t`Z` m`i`K`v`i` i` u`b`K`U` m`g`w`i`k` t`c`k` K`iv`|

Z`-` m`S`M`h` c`x`w`Z`

Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` j` `z` M`l`g`x`Y` g`j`-v`q`b` (Rapid Rural Appraisal) G`i` g`v`a`t`g` c`l`q`v`R`b`x`q` Z`-` m`S`M`h` K`t`i`| Z`-` m`S`M`h`n`i` G`j`v`K`v`i` n`t`m`t`e` n`v`l` i` i` m`v`Z`u`I` t`R`j`v`i` g`a` n`t`Z` `U` t`R`j`v`i` u`b`e`P`t`b`i` t`y`t` `w`j` w`e`l`q` `i`a`z`j`t``q`v` n`q` : (1) m`v`e`u`t`Z`K` AvKw`SK` e`b`v`q` m`e`P`t`q` t`e`w`k` y`w`Z`M`O`I`n`v`l` i` t`R`j`v` Ges (2) t`R`j`v`i` Ae`-v`b` (D`R`v`b` I` f`u`U`i` t`R`j`v`i`)| G` `U`U` w`K` w`e`t`e`P`b`v`q` M`t`e`l`K` `j` M`t`e`l`Y`v`i` Z`-` m`S`M`h`n`i` R`b`` m`b`v`g`M`A` Ges w`K`t`k`v`i`M`A` t`R`j`v` e`v`Q`v`B` K`t`i`| Z`-` m`S`M`h`n`i` R`b`` M`t`e`l`K` `j` w`e`M`Z` t`g` - Av`M`o` 2017 m`g`t`q` m`b`v`g`M`A` I` w`K`t`k`v`i`M`A` t`R`j`v` c`w`i` `k`b` K`t`i`| G`m`g`q` M`t`e`l`K` `j` m`b`v`g`M`A` t`R`j`v`i` m`e`P`t`q` t`e`w`k` y`w`Z`M`O`I` D`c`f`R`j`v` Z`w`n`i`c`y` I` w`e`k`=4`c`y` D`c`f`R`j`v` Ges w`K`t`k`v`i`M`A` t`R`j`v`i` u`z`b` n`v`l` i` D`c`f`R`j`v` (n`v`l` i`i` g`t`a` Ae`-v`b`) w`g`v`v`g`B`b`, A`o`M`l`g` Ges B`U`b`v` D`c`f`R`j`v`i` `v`b`x`q` R`b`c`O`Z`u`b`v`a`, `v`b`x`q` c`k`i`m`b`, R`w`i`Z`M`V`b`g`j`-K` c`O`Z`o`v`b`m`g`t`n`i` K`g`R`Z`M`Y`e`v`i` m`b`v`g` m`g`v`t`R`i` c`O`Z`u`b`v`a` Ges y`w`Z`M`O`I` R`b`M`t`Y`i` m`v`t`_ g`Z`w`e`b`g`q` K`t`i`b`| g`j`y`Z`t` M`t`e`l`K` `j` G`m`g`q` t`d`v`K`v`m` M`b`c` w`w`m`K`v`m`b` (FGD) Ges M`l`g`x`Y` R`b`M`t`b`i` t`K`B`m` ÷`w`w` G`i` g`v`a`t`g` e`b`v`i` y`q`y`w`Z` ch`e`j`v`P`b`v` Ges R`x`e`b`h`v`I`v`i` D`c`i` G`i` c`f`v`e` w`e`l` t`q` Z`-` m`S`M`h` K`t`i`| G`m`g`q` m`b`v`g`M`A` t`R`j`v`i` k`u`b`i` n`v`l` i` I` K`i`P`v`i` n`v`l` i` Ges w`K`t`k`v`i`M`A` t`R`j`v`i` n`v`l` i` m`t`i`R`u`g`t`b` c`w`i` `k`b` K`iv` nq| c`w`i` `k`b`K`v`t`j` m`b`v`g`M`t`A`i` w`e`k`=4`c`y` D`c`f`R`j`v`i` d`t`Z`n`c`y` B`D`u`b`q`t`b`i` e`v`n`r` `j`c`y` M`l`g` Ges w`K`t`k`v`i`M`A` t`R`j`v`i` B`U`b`v` D`c`f`R`j`v`i` G`j`s`R`v`j` B`D`u`b`q`t`b`i` `f` n`v`Z` t`K`v`e`j`v` M`l`g`i` y`w`Z`M`O`I` R`b`M`t`Y`i` K`v`Q` t`-t`K` Z`-` m`S`M`h` K`iv`| G`O`v`ov`l` D`f`q` t`R`j`v`i` c`k`i`v`m`t`K`i` K`v`h`e`j` q` Ges w`m`t`j` U` w`e`f`i`M`l`x`q` K`u`g`k`b`v`t`i` i` K`v`h`e`j` t`q` m`S`u`k`w` m`i`K`w`i` I` t`e`m`i`K`w`i` c`O`Z`o`v`b`m`g`t`n`i` K`g`R`Z`M`Y`i` m`v`t`_ g`Z`w`e`b`g`q` K`iv` nq| G`O`v`ov`l` e`v`s`j`v`t`k` n`v`l` i` I` R`j`v`f`u`g` D`b`q`b` A`w`a` `B`i`, Ges Av`B`B`D`w`m`G`b` (I`q`v`i` `K`b`m`v`i`t`f`k`b` B`D`u`b`q`b) G`i` K`g`R`Z`M`Y`i` m`v`t`_ g`Z` w`e`b`g`q` K`iv` nq| Av`B`B`D`w`m`G`b` n`v`l` i` A`A`t`j` w`e`t`k`l` K`t`i` m`b`v`g`M`t`A`i` U`v`i`g`v`i` n`v`l` i` G`i` m`S`i`y`t`y` e`v`s`j`v`t`k` m`i`K`v`i`i` m`v`t`_ D`b`q`b` K`v`h`e`j`q` c`w`i` P`j`v` b`v` K`t`i`| t` `t`k`i` R`j`v`f`u`g` D`b`q`t`b` t`e`m`i`K`w`i` D`b`q`b` m`S`-v`i` n`t`m`t`e` Av`B`B`D`w`m`G`b` `i`a`z`c`Y`K`v`R` K`t`i` h`i`t`Q`|

Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` m`g`v`e`x`Z`v`

m`g`v`w`R`K` Mt`e`l`Y`v`i` t`y`t` n`t`m`t`e` n`v`l` i` A`A`j` G`K`u`U` e`p`r` w`e`l`q`| m`i`K`v`i`i` n`v`l` i` g`n`v`c`w`i`K`i`b`v`i` R`b`` w`K`Q`b`v` w`e`k` ` Av`K`v`i`i` M`t`e`l`Y`v`i` K`iv` n`t`q`t`Q`| G`g`Z`v`e`-v`q`, e`W`w`M`t`e`l`K` `j` g`j`-Z`t` G`e`Q`t`i` i` c`O`K`-t`g`S`m`g`x` Av`K`w`SK` e`b`v`i`K` D`t`i`k`` K`t`i` `z` M`l`g`x`Y` g`j`-v`q`b` c`x`w`Z` e`e`n`v`i` K`t`i` G`B` M`t`e`l`Y`v`i` R`b`` Z`-` m`S`M`h` K`t`i`| G`m`g`q` M`t`e`l`K` `j`i` m`K`j` m`-m`B` Z`-` m`S`M`h`n`i` K`v`t`R` u`b`t`q`w`R`Z` u`Q`t`j`v`| G`u`U` c`w`i`g`v`Y`M`Z`

(Quantitative) ev , YMZ (Qualitative) weřkđ tYi b'vq Mfxi gj'vqb KiřZ cviřebv| GıU GB Mřel Yri mıgve×Zv| Zře GB Mřel Yri nřZ cieZřMřel KMY Zř' i Mřel bri Rb' cđqvRbrq DcvĒ tctZ cviř b|

Mřel Yri djvdj I mřuik

GB Mřel Yri gj- Dř'k' uQj AvKıřK cđK-tgřmř eb'vi řqřmř ıbiřY Kiv| GB řZ MřgıY gj'vqb nřZ nři i AvKıřK eb'vi KviY, eb'vi řqřmř I gıbtři Rıeb hřıvi gřıbi Dci GB eb'vi cřve BZ'w' mřuřK'AemřZ nevi cıvıcmk MřelK`j nři AĀřj i Dbqřb cııwřZ ıbtq mg'Kfıře AemřZ nq| GB Mřel Yri nřZ ř'Lv hıřt

1. nři AĀřj evřıř'řki Rb' , iřZřY'cđKıřZK mřuř' i AĀřj | nři nřjv weřkđ Rjvřıř AĀř thıU eQři i 6-7 gym cııbi břřP _řřK| G mgq nři nřq DřV , iřZřY'Řıe-%ıPřř' i emevm`ř | Gme KviřY mřıřMřĀi Uıřgııv nři weřkđ , iřZřY'Řjvřıř ıntřte ıPıřYř nřqřQ| GıU evřıř'řki ivgııv mıřBřııi ıDZıř fıřg ıntřte ıPıřYř nřqřQ| řm ıntřte GıU Rj R Rıe-%ıPřř' mřıřYřı , iřZřY'ĀĀřj | wekıř Rjvřıř Ges DĒřı cııvo teıřZ Ace'cđKıřZK řmř' řhř KviřY GB AĀř nřZ cviř chřřıbi Ab'řg gj- řK'`ře`ř y křřZi cııLi AvMgb chřřıbi AvřıKıU gj- AvKıř nřZ cviř | A_ř' mewKÖzıřıř q nři AĀř nřZ cviř meř A_řmřZ ev bıř A_řmřZi GKıU řK'`ře`ř y
2. G eQřıi (2017) eb'ıU mgřqi cđq 40-45 w`b AvřM řiř nřqřQ| G mgq řKv_vl řKv_vl avb cıřKřZ řiř KřııQj | Aveřı řKv_vl řKv_vl avřb dř AvmřZ řiř KřııQj | nři AĀř evřıř'řk teřřıv avřıbi řgıU Drcv`řıbi 13% Gi teıř řRıMıř w`řq _řřK| cıvıcmk mıřııi řRıMıř w`řq _řřK| GB dmj GB AĀřj i cıııb A_řıř dmj | gıbtřı i gj- Avřqi Dřm, Lř'`ı Dřm| eb'vi dřj Kıı.R GB dmj bó nřq hıřq| dřj , gıbtřı Avı_řfıře řhgı řmřZMř' nřqřQ řZgııb Lř'`ı gRı KıřZi e`_nřqřQ| Gi `řN'řgqı`x cřve nři AĀř Ges ř'řki A_řmřZi Dci cöřZ cviř |
3. Ab'řřK avb cřřP ıMřq cııbi gııvřZK řmřZ mıřb KřıřQ| avřb KıUıřıK I iııvıřıK mıřı e`evı Kiv nq| řh mgq eb'vi cıııb řřj Avřm řm mgq dıřj i řyřZ GmKj iııvıřıK `ř` ıřřk uQj | dřj avb cřřP, Ges iııvıřıK `ř` cıııbřZ ıřřk cıııbřK `řřZ Křıı řdřj | dřj cřřZ gıQ Ges Ab'řı Rj R Rıřei gZřNřıU| Kııi ci grm` AvııY GB AĀřj i gıbtřı i Avřqi Dřm| gıQ gřı hveřı dřj GB DřmıUı řmřZMř'ııřq|
4. avb I gıřQı řmřZ nřm I Mew`-ci cıř řııı mřm'ı mıř Křıı | Nıřm bı _řKıř Mew` ci i Lř'`řve ř'Lv ř'q| Ab'řřK cıııb `řřZ nřı qıř I gıQ gřı hveřı KviřY nıřm cıř řııı mřm'ı ř'Lv ř'q| GmKj KviřY gıbtřı Mew` ci weřı Křıı w`řZ eva` nq| AřřřK nřm Ab'ř' mıřı řq ıbtřZ eva` nq A_ev weřı Křıı ř'q|
5. GB AĀřj i gıbtřı řřřı Rb' řřYı Dci ıbřřKıřj | Gıv Kıı.e`ıřK, FY cđııbKııı mı Kviř weřřbřečřZöřb, řemı Kııı Dbqřb ms`ı Ges gıııRb I Avřřq `Rb'ı ııKıU nřZ FY ıbtq _řřK| teřřıv Aveř' bó nřq hıřı qıř GB AĀřj i gıbtřı FYMř' nřq cřöřQ| AřřřK FY řdıř ř'qıı fıřq ř'řki Ab'ř' Avřeıřmı KřıřQ| mı Kvi Ges řKıı`ř e`ıřK FY řdıř bı řbqıı Rb' mıKřıı Rııı Ges cř-cııřKıř cřřı Kıřj I gıbtřı fıřZ nřq Ab'ř' řřj řMřQ|
6. Avřeıřmı řKııb řKııb e`ıř'ı Rb' Avı_ř mřdř' ıbtq Avmřj I teıřı fıM e`ıř'ı Rb' mřdř' eřq ıbtq AvmřQııv| eıĀ teıřı fıM gıbtřı Avřıv `ıı` nřq hıř'Q| řmRb' GjvKřZB weKıř KřıřP ms`ııb Kiv `ıKıı| GLııbKıı gıbtřı i Avřqi gj- řyř' nřjv Kıı.Ges grm` AvııY| cđKıřZ Ges gıbtřı mřm'ı mřm'ı (řhgı Rj gıııř BRııı c×ıřZ) KviřY G`řıU Avřqi Dřm G AĀřj i gıbtřı i Rıeb hřıvi gřıbi Dbqřřb řZgı fıřgKıı i řLřZ cviřQııv|
7. G AĀřj i weKıř Kgřıř`řııi mřřıM řıB eř řřB řřj | A_P GLıřb weKıř Avřqi mřřıM mıřm'ı Kiv řZgı Kıııb KııR bq| řKej cřřııKZıı I weřıbtqřřııı Afıve iřřqřQ| GLıřb chřřıb GKıU mđj ıKıř nřZ cviř | ıKıř' řm

wełtq Df`ıtMi Afve itqtQ| G týtĀ mi KviłK , iazcy⁹fiqKv cij b KiłZ nte| weKı Kgms`ıtbi Rb`
 `y Rbej `Zix GKıU , iazcy⁹elq| wKŠ`GLıtb tm aiłYi cłZóvb łbB|

8. chĖb wKıłK cłZıóZ Kivi týtĀ GKıU eo etav ntjv wıvıEvi Afve| wKłkviMłÄ nvlıı wıvıEvnıxbZvi KviłY evw⁹MłełK `j mÜ`vi AvłMB wıVıgBb DctRjv ntZ wKłkviMłÄ knıi i l br w`łZ eva` ntqıQj | wıVıgBb DctRjv m`ııU wıvıC` ntj l GLıv ntZ wKłkviMłÄ thłZ nvl i cıwı w`łZ nq|
9. nvl i AĀłj łmev Kvhłrg mgm`v msKjy Ae`ıvq AvłQ| cłgZt GLıtb DctRjv łZ łmev cłvbKviłt` i emevłmi Dctłwłx evm`ıv, Zıv` i mšłbł` i Rb` `ğ, Kłj R Ges Ab`ıv` młłwł młpavi KgıwZ itqtQ| dtj łmev cłvbKviMY łhgb mi Kwi weıfbae`Błi i KgRZMY DctRjv , łjvi m`łi Ae`ıv KılZ cviłQıv ev Kłıb bı| GRb` Zıv` i łK me mgq cvı qv hıq bı| włZıxZt wKłkviMłÄ gZıwıbgq mfiq ejv ntqtQ nvl i AĀłj mi Kwi `Błi i c`ıvqb , łjv kwi`łj-K c`ıvqb wntłte Mb` nq| wKłkviMłÄ łRjv cłkvmłKi głZ GıU nvl i AĀłj i Rb` GKıU `yM`RbK wełq| Gi dtj łmev cłvbKviıv tenki fıMB KılRi gła` Drmıv ŁłR cıv bı|
10. cıwb Dbqb Awa`Bi (cvDıev) nvl i Dbqb Kvhłrtgi Rb` mełPtq , iazcy⁹Awa`Bi | evsjv`łk eZłıtb DctRjv chłqıU ntjv mi Kwi weıfbaeKvhłrg ev cKı BZ`w` ev`evqłbi gj- cłkvmıbK `lı | nvl i AĀłj i DctRjv , łjv łZ cvDıev gj-Zt Włev evłai KırıU Kłi `ıłK| A_P DctRjvıq cvDıev Gi łKıv `Bi łbB| dtj DctRjvi Dbqb mgšq KıgıUı mıł_ cvDıev Gi łKıv thıMłłıM łbB| Gevłi eb`ıv wıqšy evłai tgıvgtZı mgm`v Ges Gi dtj Avłıg eb`ıv Gme wKQz` Rb` DctRjvi cłkvmıbK e`e`ıvq cvDıev Gi Abıw`ıZ eo aiłYı mgm`v wntłte wıVıZ ntqtQ| eZłıtb DctRjv Ges BDııqb chłqi łmev cłvb l cłkvmıbK KıVıtgıU G AĀłj i Rb` KZUKZKıvRı łmıUı MłelYı wełq|
11. G chŠı nvl i Dbqłbi Rb` mıgıMłK Dbqb Dł`M łbqv nqıv| łKej wKQzıKQzełKı AĀłj i Rb` wełKı Dbqb Dł`M MłıY Kiv ntqtQ| Złe mi Kvi eZłıtb nvl i gıvıwı Kı bıvı gıv`ıg mıgıMłK Dbqłbi Rb` Kır KılQ| GRb` nvl i Dbqłb Awa`Bi MıY Kłi ZıłK mgšłqi `wqZı`ı qv ntqtQ| wKŠ`GB Awa`Bi Rbej mgm`v, weıfbae AĀłj `Bi bıv`ıKv Ges Aıı_Kmgm`ıv RRłıZ|
12. nvl i Dbqłbi Rb` wKQzıvıłjv Dł`M mi Kvi Ges łemi Kwi Dbqb ms`ıv ntZ łbqv ntqtQ| Gme týtĀ Dbqb cıwıZ wntłte mn-e`e`ıvıcv cıwıZ (co-management) łK e`enıvı Kiv ntqtQ| Złe GB Dbqb cıwıZ cłZóvıYK wıfıE cłZıóZ KılZ cıııbıv| dtj cKı łkł mn-e`e`ıvıcv cıwıZ Ges Dbqb Kvhłrg Pj gıv i vLvi týtĀ mgm`v ł`Lı w`łQ| mn-e`e`ıvıcv cıwıZı týtĀ `ıvıxq mi Kvi cłZóvıYı fıqKıU `úı bq| A_P BDııqb cııı l` RbMłYı mełPtq wıKıeZıGKıU `ıvıx cłZóvb| evsjv`łk mgeıv Avł`ıj łbi BıZıvıv kZłKı łPtq tenk ntj l mn-e`e`ıvıcv cıwıZ GB wıfıEıUłK e`enıvı , iazıı`qıv etj cłZıxqıv|

mıgıı kmgr-

- cıwb Dbqb teıwłK (cvDıev) bZłfıte mıRıııv thłZ cııı | DctRjv chłq cıwb Dbqb teıwłP Aııdm cłqıRb itqtQ| cıwb Dbqb teıwłK DctRjv cııı l ł` n`ıšłı Z `Bi wntłte ł`qv thłZ cııı |
- cıwb Dbqb teıwłP Kıvłrtg Rb-AskMłıY evııı gıv`ıg etı i yıvı gıZıv , iazcy⁹elqtK cłZóv Kivi młłwł `ıKłj l GB `Błi i Kıvłrg Rb-AskMłıYagłbq| GRb` cvDıev Gi KgRZıGıes cłKŠkııı i mıgıRk cłKŠkııı wntłte cłkıyZ Kivi wełtq weıfbaeZ wıbgq mfiq łRıv ł`qv ntqtQ| mi Kvi GB wełqıU wełepıv Kłi ł`łłZ cııı |
- młe` týtĀ Gı wıRıMłłK etı wıgıY Ges i ybıteyłbi KılR mıúı³ Kiv thłZ cııı |

- weKí Kg^{ms}vb wntmte ýž^al Kudi wktí i cñvi Kiv AwZe Riáx| wewntKi KvhþgþK mupq Kivi cñZ mi KvitK `wó w tZ nte| nvl i AAj þK úmeR A_ðmZ (Green Economy) ev bñj A_ðmZ (Blue Economy)úAAj wntmte tNvl Yv t`qv cñqvRb| esj vt`tki A_ðmZtZ GB AAj , iazcY⁹Ae`vb ivLtZ cvti |
- Zte tmtýþÍ GB AAj i cwitek l cñZtekMZ w Kmgr wetePbvq AvþtZ nte| RmZ mstNi wi l + mþsj þb GRb` Rjvftg AAj þK wekl A_ðmZ AAj wntmte tNvl Yv t`qvi Dci , iazj t`qv ntqtQ| nvl ði mþebvgq w Kmgr thgbt (1) Rie%wPÍ weklZt AwZu cml Ges RjR eb` cñYxi GñU Avevm `j ; (2) nñKvjþK nvl i (tgj fñevRvi) Ges Uvþvqvri nvl i (mþvgMÄ) cñZtekMZ w K w tç , iZcY⁹etj wetePZ ntqtQ Ges ivgmvi mñBU wntmte AvSRñZKfite wPnyZ ntqtQ; (3) esj vt`tki GKgvÍ `vq Afqvi Y` (sanctuary) we`v wej tgj fñevRvi tRjvi tnBj nvl ði Aew`Z; (4) GLvþb itqtQ ivZvi , j Wþev eb, Zvgwej , Rvdjs, gvaekþ, kñgþj Ges j vDqvQov eþbi gZ chþb AAj ; (5) ewþi cñvb Ges eb`vi cñvb msi ýYmvi ; (6) f-Mf⁹ cñvb msi ýYmvi ; (7) GñU wgvw cñvb ev cñvbq cñvb Drm`j ; Ges (8) wekl aiþYi A_ðmZK AAj wntmte tNvl Yv Ges weþtqvþMi Rb` wekl mþev cñvb GB AAj i A_ðmZtZ k³ wñE w te GtZ tKvb mþ`n þb| RmZ mstNi wi l + mþsj b A_ðmZK Dbqb Ges cwitek msi ýþYi týtÍ , iazcY⁹w K wþt`P Yv w tqtQ| GtýtÍ GB wi l + tNvl Yv ev`evqþbi Df`m tþqv hvq|
- cwitekí cñZ `wó títL wefþakí Mto tZjvi wltq Df`m tþqv thtZ cvti | weix cñvb l cqtub⁹vly e`vi Rb` cñvb wekyKiY l tevZj RvZKiY wí, Ges BþKvjwRkij mñbþUkb e`v Kiv thtZ cvti | GLvþb GLvþv tLjv cñqvLvb e`envi Kiv nq hv nvl ði cñvbþK w tZ KiþQ| GRb` Rb-mþPZbZvgj-K Kvhþg MñY Kiv cñqvRb| BDwqb Ges DctRjv cñi l` RbmþPZbZv evovþvi Rb` wefþakíhvþg MñY KiþZ cvti |
- Stakeholder Analysis gva`tg Avejv iv`l, Rj gMeviv`l, era wþgþy BZ`w wltq wñvñl tþqv cñqvRb Ges Dbþj Rjvktq grm` AvniþYi Rb` BRviv Rjvq msj MæGj vKvi RbMYþK t`qv thtZ cvti | BRviv wZb t`þK cñveQþi i Rb` t`qv thtZ cvti | BRviv cñb Gj vKvi RbMY mgevq mñgñZ MVþYi gva`tg cñvb mæú` e`v`vcbri e`v`v KiþZ cvti | `vþq mi Kvi cñKþj Awa`Bi ezgþb GB AAj ýžtKvi cñvb mæú` e`v`vcbri wltq cñKí cñi Pjv bñ KiþQ| GB cñKí mgevq gva`tg cñvb mæú` e`v`vcbri Df`m wltq `vþK| evw⁹Kvgj w Ges AvimVG, e`ov GmKj mgevq mñgñZtK mgevq Kvhþg Ges e`v`vcbri wltq cñKýY cñvb Kþi `vþK| Zte gZ weþgq mfvq mgevqþK Avþiv kv⁹kvj xKiþYi Dci , iazj t`qv nq| wKQzñKQzGj vKvq mgevq gva`tg cñvb mæú` e`v`vcbri Kiv nt`Q Zte GB mKj mgevq mñgñZ KZUkz wñ`Zv wgtqvþb KiþQ ev`wi`RbMþYi AskMñY wñvñZ KiþQ Zv Mtel Yv Kiv`i Kvi |
- cñvb Mfvþþy (Water Governance) Gi Dci tRvi w tZ nte| Rjvq BRviv cñvþbi týtÍ mgstq mñab Kiv thtZ cvti | GQovl tefþiv Aveþ`i mgq cñvb cñqvRbq mfeivn wñvñZ Kivi Rb` BRviv MñYKviþ`i wþt`Rbv cñvb Kiv thtZ cvti | BRviv e`v`vcbri cñvñZtZ cñveZþ AvþtZ nte| wekl Kþi f-Rwiþci KivñU`æz mæúbaKiþZ nte|
- gvtQi AfqviY` mRb l etþai cvtk AskMñYgþ-K eýþivcb Kvhþg cñi Pjv bñ Kiv cñqvRb| Gi dtj era thgb iýv cñve tZgñb gvtQi Avevm`j Mto tZjv mæe nte| Rjvftg Dbqb l msi ýþYi nvl i AAj i RbMþYi AskMñY Kg| AskMñYgþ-K Dbqb cñvñZtK KivR j wltq etþai iýYþeýþbi `wqZjmswþ Gj vKvevmþK t`qv thtZ cvti |
- b`x l Lj Lþþbi KivñU wþqvZ KiþZ nte| b`xi Mñ_c_þK Dbþj ivLvi Rb` cñqvRbq Df`m wltZ nte| cñvb mñt` AwZwi³ ewj Pþj Avmvi KviþY gvtQi ewþ`jñZMñlnt`Q| GRb` cñvb tkvatYi e`v`v KiþZ nte| ZvQov ewj i AvMgb Kgrþþvi Rb` AvÁwþ K mñþwñZvþK KivR j vMþZ nte|
- GRb` GB Mtel Yv cñZte`þb wefþawel tç mçwñk Kiv ntqtQ| Mtel K`j gþb Kþi GB AAj i Dbqþbi Rb` mçwñZ Df`m MñY Kiv cñqvRb| nvl i gnvcwi Kíbvq AþK wltq Ašf⁹ Kíþj l GB cñi Kíþvi Aaxþb MpxZ cñKí mgr chþj vþvi Kíþj GB cñi KíþvþK mçwñZ Dbqb cñi Kíþvi evj hvþev| GLvþb mvgñRK- ms`KñZK DbqþK Mfxi chþj vþvi gva`tg Ašf⁹ Kiv nqñb| thgb tRÚvi `elg` Gi wltq cñKí cñi Pjv bñ `wqZj cñwñK wñýv Awa`BiþK t`qv ntqtQ| A_P GB wltq gj- ms`v nevi K_v gñjv wltqK Awa`Bi | ZvQov mi Kvit i Avþiv cñZvrb thgb evw⁹RvZxq `vþq mi Kvi cñKýY cñZvrb Ges AvimVG tK mæú³ Kiv thtZ cvti | GmKj cñZvrb bñx Dbqb wltq `ñwþ b aþi KivR KiþQ| A_P GB mKj cñZvrb mýgZvþK e`envþi i wltq gv`vi cñvþb tKvb cñi Kíþv þb| ZvQov, nvl ði Rb` BþKv-Uñi Rg , iazcY⁹wltq ntj l GB wltq tKvb AvþivKivZ Kiv nqñb| chþb Dbqþbi Awaþb AfqviY` ev cñw chþeýþbi Rb` Uvqvri `Zixi

փոխարինելով այս փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | Գլխիկը երբ փոփոխվում է, Kiv nq թիվը | ցուցանում է հիմնականում փոփոխությունը | ԳԵ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է |

մեթոդը այս հիպոթեզի համար օգտագործվում է | ԳԵ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | ԳԵ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է |

8. ԲԴԻԲԳԵ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ: ՔՐՈՆՈՑ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ

W. Մեթոդը օգտագործվում է, DC-ում ՔՐՈՆՈՑ, ԵՄՄՊ
 ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է, DC-ում ՔՐՈՆՈՑ, ԵՄՄՊ

Մեթոդը ԴՐՈՒՄԻ

Մեթոդը մասնավորապես օգտագործվում է ՔՐՈՆՈՑ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է |

- ԲԴԻԲԳԵ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ (ԲԴԻԲԳԵ) ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԿԳՐԱՎՈՐ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ
- ԲԴԻԲԳԵ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է |
- ԲԴԻԲԳԵ մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ
- ԿՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է |

Մեթոդը ԿՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ

Մեթոդը ԿՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ

Մեթոդը օգտագործվում է ՔՐՈՆՈՑ (Survey type) | ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է |

Մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է |

Մեթոդը օգտագործվում է փոփոխությունը համարժեցիկ է | ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է |

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ, n = օգտագործվում է (msL), p = օգտագործվում է (sample proportion) = 0.5, q = 1 - p = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5, z = 1.65 (90% confidence level of nominal curve worked out from the table) e = 0.05 (error of 95% of confidence level) |

ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ, ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԿՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԴԵՐ ԳՆԱՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ Ի ԿՆԻՔԻ ԶՆԱՆՈՒՄԻ օգտագործվում է |

Sampling) cĀZĪU BDĪWĪm t_ġK 13 Rb Kġi tmev MĀhZĪġK PevŠĪfĪte teġQ tġqv ntġġQ| GQġov, 22 Rb BDĪWĪm Gi Dġ`v³vġKI mġyvrKġġi i Rb` tġqv ntġġQ|

MġIYmĪi Rb` cĀġġK (Primary) I ġvġġK (Secondary) `ġ aiġbi Drm ntġ Z_` msMĀh Kiv ntġġQ| cĀġġK Zġ`i Rb` mġyvrKġġi I ġvġġK Zġ`i Drm ġntġte eB, MġelYv cĀZte`b, msev`cġġi ġbeŪ, IġqemġBU BZ`w` e`envi Kiv ntġġQ|

MġelYmĪi Z_`-ġekġġY KġZcġ ġbfġġġ (Dependent) I `ġxb PġġKi (Independent Variables) ġvġġg Kiv ntġġQ| tġġl qġKĪŪ ntġġv ġb=ġġc:

tmevġ ġvb (Standard)	BġUvi tġġU i MġZ
Pġġġ ġġġġK tmev cĀġ	`e`ġZK e`e`v
tmevġ cĀekġġM`Zv (Accessibility)	ġbi e`Qb tmev cĀvb
tmev ġġ`	tmev cĀvbKġġi Avġ
mġKġġ ġġġ (Time saved)	Dġ`v ³ v mġġ
tmev cĀvbKġġi ġġġġZ tmev cĀvb (Regularity)	Dġ`v ³ vġ mġġġMZvc`ġġvġve
Rb tġġMġŠġġ ġġġv (Hassle)	Kġv`ŪDġvi mġġMġġ ġvb
AeKġġġġġ ġvb	MġġġKi MġZ-cġġZ
Dġ`v ³ vġ e`envi	bZġ bZġ tmev mġġġRb
Dġ`v ³ vġ `ġZv	BDġġqb cġġ I`KZġ mġġġMZv
Dġ`v ³ vġ tġġv ġġZġ	Dġ`v ³ vġ mŠġġ



Dġġ ġLZ tġġl qġK`Abġġġġ cĀġ Z_`-DcġġEmġġġK cġġ mġL`ġġbi mġvġY ġKQzġelġ thġb: kZKġv ġvġ, Mo, tġġY-ġeb`ġm BZ`w` i mġġġth` ġekġġY Kiv ntġġQ| GQġov, tġ Lbġi tġġġ eYġvZġKġġte (Narrative form) cĀZte`b cġġqb cġġZ AbġġġY Kiv ntġġQ|

MġelYmĪi Rb` 5- cġġQ tġġs t`ġ e`envi Kiv ntġġQ| t`ġġ ġġntġġv ġb=ġġc:

t`ġ	Rb mŠġġ	Kġġġġi Zv
5	LġB fġġv	Lġ Kġġġi
4	fġġv	Kġġġi
3	tġġUġġġ fġġv	tġġUġġġ Kġġġi
2	Kġ	Kġ Kġġġi

1	LəB Kg	LəB Kg KivhRi
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wekəl Z Z_` mviy, Mōd, PivBZ`w` i gva`tg Dc`vcb Kiv nqtqQ|

Dtj LthM` dj vdj

K) DEi`vZvi Av`mgurK Z_` wekəY

MtelYwU PEMōg wefvMi Dci m`uv`b Kiv nqtqQ| BDwMm t`tK tmev wbtZ Avm Ggb 286 Rb tmev MōxZv Ges 22 Rb BDwMm Dt`v`vi wbu t`tK Z_` msMō Kiv nqtqQ| tmev MōxZvi eqm wekəY t`Lv hvq, kZKiv 24 fM DEi`vZvi eqm 20-29 eQti i gta`| G Qrov kZKiv 23 fM Kti tmev MōxZvi eqm wQtjv h`vμtg 10-19 Ges 30-39 eQi eqtmi gta`| A_φ, AtcyivKZ.ZiaX RbMōxi wWvRuj tmevi cōZ teuk AvMō iqtqQ etj cōZxqgvb nq| tmev MōxZvi tckvfwEK Z_` wekəY t`Lv hvq, wkyv`x`MvYx t`tK i iæKti Kul Rxex I tRtj ev w`bgRyl iqtqQ| mePttq teuk msL`K tmev MōxZvi (kZKiv 28 fM Kti) tckv wQtjv h`vμtg MvYx I wkyv`x` Z_` msMōni týtI mgmsL`K bvi x I cjad tK wePbvq tbqv nqtqQ hvi kZKiv nvi wQtjv 50 fM Kti | mePttq teuk msL`K tmev MōxZvi wkyvMZ thM`Zv (kZKiv 33 fM) cvl qv hvq 6ō-9g tkōY chS|

BDwMm Gi Dt`v`viMYI G MtelYvq bgbv wntmte Ašf` wQtjv| tgvU 22 Rb Dt`v`vi nqtZ Z_` msMō Kiv nqtqQ| Dt`v`vi eqm wev`m nqtZ t`Lv hvq, mePttq teuk msL`K (kZKiv 81 fM) DEi`vZvi eqm wQtjv 20-29 eQti i gta`| Dt`v`viMYI kZKiv 77 fM wQtjv cjad | mePttq teuk msL`K Dt`v`vi (kZKiv 36 fM) wkyvMZ thM`Zv wQtjv GBPGmm/mggv`bi |

L) BDwMm Gi Rbmšō

BDwMm Gi Rbmšōi weqiu wekəYi Rb` tek KtqKw Pj K wbaφY Kiv nqtqQ| Gme Pj K Ablyvq Z_` wekəY t`Lv hvq, Pwv`vgvcdK tmev cōBtZ tmev MōxZvMY (kZKiv 65 fM) ōmšō etj gZvgZ e`3 KtiQtb| cōB gvIvi tiUs t`j Ablyvq Pj KuLi Mo gvb cvl qv tMtQ 3.72 hv mweRfite ōmšō wntmte cviMvYZ| A_φ, tmev MōxZvMY we`gvb tmev cōvb Kivhētj Pwv`vgvcdK tmev tctq`v`Kb| G weLtg Ziv ōmšō etj cōZxqgvb nq| wK GKB aitbi dj vdj cvl qv hvq, tmev cōBtZ cōekthM`Zv, wbcvgZ tmev cōB, tmevi gvb, mgq mivkō BZ`w` Pj tKi týtI | G týtI mePttq teuk msL`K DEi`vZv ōmšō etj gZvgZ cōvb KtiQtb| Avi tiUs t`j Ablyvq cōB Mo gvb (3-4 Gi gta`) wekəYI ōmšō wntmte cōZxqgvb nq| A_φ tmev MōxZvMY tmevq fvtj vfvte cōekthM`Zv iqtqQ; Zvuv wbcvgZfvteB tmev cvt`Qb, tmev gvbI fvtjv Ges tmev wbtZ Gtm Zv`i mgq mivkō nqtQ| Gi cvkvcvuk tmev wbtZ Gtm Zv`i tfvMvšil teuk gvIvq (kZKiv 45 fM) KtqtQ etj gZvgZ e`3 KtiQtb| G Qrov tmev gj`I cteP Zj`bvq teuk gvIvq KtqtQ etj gtb Ktib kZKiv 53 fM DEi`vZv| Avi BDwMm t`tK eZgub th nvti tmev gj` tbqv nqtQ ZvtZI Zvuv wbtRt`i mšōi K_v RwbqtqQb (mšōi gvIvi Mo gvb 3.64)|

tmev MōxZvMY hLb tmev wbtZ hvb ZLb BDwMm Gi Dt`v`vi`i AvPvi-e`envi LəB , iāZcY`weLq| G w`K t`tK t`Lv hvq, Dt`v`vi`i AvPvi-e`envi tmev MōxZvMY ōLəB mšō etj gZvgZ cōvb Ktib (tiUs t`j Ablyvq Mo gvb 4.41)| Avevi mePttq teuk msL`K DEi`vZv (kZKiv 65 fM) Dt`v`vi tckv`w`i gtbvfvte ōmšō etj gtb Ktib| Dt`v`vi we`gvb`y`Zvi gvIv wbtqI tmev MōxZv`i gvtS BvZevPK gtbvfvte weivRgib| mePttq teuk msL`K DEi`vZv (kZKiv 58 fM) Zv`i ō`yō etj Qtb| Avi ōLəB`yō etj Qtb kZKiv 32 fM DEi`vZv| G týtI tiUs t`j i wntmte Mo gvb cvl qv hvq 4.20 hv mweRfite Dt`v`vi`y`Zvi gvIvK ōLəB`yō wntmte AwfvZ Kiv hvq|

Dt`v`vi BvZevPK gvbumKZvi Dci AtbKvstK tmev cōvb Kivhētgi Rbmšō wbfP Kti | BvZevPK gvbumKZv`vKtj tckv`w`iZj mvt`_`YMZ gvbum`ubv`tmev cōvb Kiv hvq| mePttq teuk msL`K DEi`vZv (kZKiv 72 fM) gtb Ktib th, Dt`v`vi BvZevPK gvbumKZvi gvIv ntvj ōfv`j vō| A_φ fvtjv gvIvi BvZevPK gvbumKZv wbtqB Dt`v`viMY tmev cōvb Kti`v`Kb| G Qrov Dt`v`viMY mweRfite tmev Kivhētj cviPj bvq ōmšō etj wbtRiv gtb Ktib| kZKiv 71 fM DEi`vZv GuU etj Qtb| miKv`i

tmev c0vb KvhRiigi KvhRiivi Zvi gvTiv m=utK@tmev M0hxZivMY gtb Ktib, welqW 0KihRi0 (Mo gvb 3.94) | Df`v3v mpy0t miKvTii BDWVm c0Z0vi KvhRiivi Zv I mdj Zvi welq Df`v3vMY LgB BuzerPK gZvgZ c0vb Kti0Qb | G`yJ welqtK djvdj wek0tY 0LgB teuk0 (Mo gvb h_vmtg 4.32 Ges 4.05) gvTiv AwfinZ Kiv hiv | A_@, miKvTii G Df`vM GKW KvhRi in0tme tmev M0hxZi Ges Df`v3v Z_v RbMY M0Y Kti0Qb etj a0i tbqv hiv |

BDWVm Gi KvhRig fitj vfi0e cwi Pij bvi m0_ bZb bZb tmev msthrR0bi m=utK@tq0 | MtelYvi c0B djvdj wek0tY t`Lv hiv, kZKiv 65 fVM tmev M0hxZi ch0eyY iQ0jv th weMZ GK eQ0i BDWVm bZb bZb tmev msthrRb Kti0Q | Gme tmevi g0a` i0q0 d0UvKucKiY, weKiv/ tgevbJ e`vsiKs, tj ug0bu0s, I qmi k mb`, e`yZK ugU0ti i Rb` Av0eb, we`y wej t`qv/ tbqv, w00Us, B0Uv0tU e0D0Rs, Abjv0tb wfmv/ cim0civ0dig ciY, Rigi cP0 Rb` Av0eb BZ`w | Gme tmevK b0bv gvTiv KvhRi in0tme tmev M0hxZi I Df`v3vMY gZvgZ e`3 Kti0Qb | Z0`i gZvg0Zi m0_ wj cvl qv hiv Df`v3v`i w0KU n0Z c0B gZvg0Zi | Df`v3vMY BDWVm Gi i0a0t_0K A`vewa bZb bZb tmev msthrR0bi gvTivK 0teuk0 in0tme AwfinZ Kti0Qb (Mo gvb 3.59) |

MtelYvi c0B djvdj mmeRfi0e wek0tY Kti ejv hiv, BDWVm Gi KvhRiivi Zvi t0j0T GKW BuzerPK Ae`v weivRgub | B0Uv0t0Ui M0Z I e`yZK Ae`v welq`yJ e`ZxZ c0q Ab`vb` Pj Kmg0 ev Bm0Z BuzerPK Z`_ cvl qv hiv | Gme Z`_ BDWVm Gi KvhRiivi Zvi gvTivK w0t`R Kti | MtelYvq ti0Us t`0j c0B gvTiv KvhRiivi Zv0K mte0P gvTiv Z_v 0Lg KvhRi0, 0KihRi0, 0tgvUvg0 KvhRi0, 0Kg KvhRi0 ev 0 LgB Kg KvhRi bq/ AKihRi0 Gi g0a` 0KihRi0 gvTiv g0`vqb Kiv hiv | A_@, P0EM0g wefi0Mi BDWVm Gi KvhRiivi Zvi gvTivK Av0iv Db0Z Kivi m0h0M i0q0 |

N) BDWVm Gi mgm`img0

BDWVm m0g0ni eZ0vb Ae`vq tmev M0hxZi`i g0tS Rbm00 I KvhRiivi Zv weivf0egvTiv cwi j0y0Z n0j I Gi w0Q0w0Qz m0m`vi MtelYv djvdj D0V G0t0Q | tmev M0hxZi Ges Df`v3v Df0B BDWVm0Z we`gvb m0m`img0 m=utK@Av0jvKcvZ Kti0Qb | m0m`vi aibm0g c0q KivKiv0 | Gme m0m`img0` h0Ki0Y h_vh_ c`0yc M0h0Yi g0a`0g BDWVm tK Av0iv KvhRi Ges tmevg0x Kiv th0Z cv0i | c0B Z`_ D0vE wek0tY t`Lv hiv, tmev M0hxZi tmev t0tZ 10 a0t0i m0m`v w0py0Z Kiv n0q0 | G_0jv n0jv 0me mgq we`y_0tK b00, 0c0qvRb0q h0S0sk Kg (d0UvKucqvi, tmjvi, K`v0g0v, Kujvi w00Uvi, tj ug0bu0s BZ`w)0, 0B0Uv0t0Ui M0Z Kg0, 0gv0S g0tS tgevb0j B0Uv0t0U cvl qv hiv b00, 0c0v0i i Afiv0, 0BDWVm t_0K c0k`y0Y M0h0Yi Rb` tKv0bv tK`^bv00, 0BDWVm Gi K0yi Riv0Mv Kg0, 0BDWVm tZ Avmev0c0T Kg0, 0me BDWVm tZ tgevb0j e`vsiKs/ weKiv0ki e`v`v t0B0 Ges 0gv0S g0tS BDWVm e0 cvl qv hiv0 | me0P0q teuk0 msL`K tmev M0hxZi (kZKiv 73 fVM) 0me mgq we`y_0tK b00 tK c0KUZg m0m`v in0tme w0py0Z Kti0Qb | Gici kZKiv 59 Ges 50 fVM tmev M0hxZi h_vmtg 0c0qvRb0q h0S0sk Kg (d0UvKucqvi, tmjvi, K`v0g0v, Kujvi w00Uvi, tj ug0bu0s BZ`w)0, 0B0Uv0t0Ui M0Z Kg0 welqtK m0m`v in0tme gtb Ktib | c0q GKB a0t0i gZvgZ cvl qv hiv BDWVm Df`v3v`i e`3te` | kZKiv 86 fVM Df`v3v 00b0q0Z/ mem0q we`y_0tK b0v/ tj w0tk0w00 tK me0P0q c0KU m0m`v etj AwfinZ Kti0Qb | Gici kZKiv 68 Ges 45 fVM Df`v3v h_vmtg etj 0Qb 0B0Uv0t0Ui M0Z Lg Kg0 Ges 0tmev c0v0bi h00c0wZ Ac0Z0j0 |

Gme w0py0Z m0m`v0K tgvKv0ejv K0tZ Z_v BDWVm KvhRig0tK Av0iv m000I RbK I KvhRix Kivi t0j0T tmev M0hxZi Ges Df`v3v tek K0qK0W ci0gk`c0vb Ktib | G_0jv g0a` i0q0 w0iev0b0we`y0Zi e`v`vKiY I bZb we`y jvBb msthrRb, Kiv0DUvi I Ab`vb` m0g0M0 Av0iv ev0v0bv, B0Uv0t0Ui M0Z e0x0KiY/ 30R msthrM t`qv, d0UvKucqvi msthrRb, tmev m=utK@c0v0Yv Pijv0bv, t0t0Ui M0Z e0x0i Rb` Av0iv tgevb0j Uv0 qvi `vcb Kiv, BDWVm Gi K0yi cwi mi ev0v0bv/ w0R`^feb` ZwiKiY, bZb bZb tmev msthrRb, miKvi fi0e Df`v3v`i m00b0x c0vb, BDWVm tZ Kiv0DUvi c0k`y0Yi Rb` tK`^0tLujv, BDWVm Gi Avmev0c0T e0x0KiY Ges BDWVm t_0K mmeR m0h0M0Zv c0vb BZ`w | G_0jv h_vh_ we0eP0v0i` we iv0L | KivY, `v0b0q ch0q t_0K m0m`v_0jv D0V G0t0Q hv ev`0m00Z I AZ`00t0h000K in0tme c0Z0x0gvb nq |

m0v0i kgvjv

Mtel Yiq c03 dj vdtj i Dci wfiE Kti Kuzcq mzwii k c0qb Kiv h1q| Gme mzwii kgj v wetePbv Kiv ntj BDWmmgr-
Avtiv KihRi I tmevgj nte etj cwi `p nq| G,tjv ntjv wbejfc:

1 BDWmm Gi BvUvibvUi Muz evovbvri tyt1 `azZvi mif_ KihRi e`v M0Y Kiv c0qvRb| G tyt1 t`tki temi Kwii
tgevBj tdlv tKvúmbtK m`ú,3 Kiv thZ cvti | Gme tgevBj tdlv AcvtiUi I wvUvmGj t`tki mKj BDWmmtK
AvbzvZK niti D`PMvZi 4wR BvUvibvU msthvM c0vb Kitz cvti wbv g`j` ev `f g`j` hv Zv`i wGmAvi
(Corporate Social Responsibility) KihRig wntmte cwi MvYZ ntZ cvti |

2 BDWmmgtn wbiev`Obvte`ytZi e`v Kiv c0qvRb| G tyt1 cviv BDWmm mPj ivLtz c0qvRbxq I qvUi tmjvi
c`vbj `vcvbi D`vM M0Y Kiv thZ cvti | A`q`vbi tyt1 msk0 Ab`vb` dvtUi cvkvcnk wlv KibtgU divU e`envi
Kiv thZ cvti |

3 mKj BDWmmi Rb` mi Kvi KZR wba0i Z tmevgj`i GKvU Zvuj Kv DctRjv wbe0x Avdmviti mrvqZvq c0qb Kti Zv
BDwqb cwi l`i tbnvUk tevW0mn Ab`vb` RbvKv` `vfb Uvrbvri e`v Kiv thZ cvti |

4 mi Kvti i Ggb GKvU D`vtebagv`D`vM wntmte BDWmm wbtq h_vh_ c0viti Dci `iazv`vc Kiv thZ cvti | t`tki
cZ`slAA`j i Avcvgi RbMY thb BDWmm m`ú`K`cY`vte RvbZ cvti Zvi e`v Kiv thZ cvti | BDwqb cwi l`
Gtyt1 Avtiv tRvvtjv figKv ivLtz cvti |

5 BDWmm D`v`vMYtK bZb bZb tmev msthvRb Kivi Dci Avtiv tRvi w`tz nte| wvfbvGcm&(Apps) wfiEK tmev
PjyKiv thZ cvti | G tyt1 BDWmm e`vcbv KvgvU`K Avtiv m`vq I KihRi figKv cvj`vbi c0Z gtbvthvMx ntZ nte|

Research in Pictorial Views

Chapter - Four
Action Research
2017-2018

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Abdullah Al Mamun
Md. Tanvir Ahmed
Md. Babu Hossain

4.1 Introduction

Action Research is an innovative component of rural development initiated by BARD in the sixties. The main feature of the action research is to experiment the new thoughts and ideas of development on a smaller scale to get more insights on the practical utility of the concepts before replicating them on a wider scale. The purpose of the action research was to understand the different aspects of a problem or problems to discover visible and efficient solutions and ultimately to present a model which could be replicated easily by the respective departments. Dr. Khan advocated that the research work of BARD should have practical orientation through collaboration with other departments. BARD conducted several action researches in collaboration with the Planning Commission and evolve the much acclaimed “Comilla Model for Rural Development”. Subsequently, the model was replicated all over the country. Responding to the need of time and local people, BARD experimented two other projects, namely *Small Farmers & Landless Laborers Development Program (SFDP)* and *Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)* in mid seventeis and ealry eighties. The later one is now being implemented by four organizations in one Upazila of each Sixty Four Districts while SFDP was transformed as “Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF)”, a self sustaining organization. BARD believes that development is a continuous process and it has continued its efforts to develop new models for rural development considering the need of local people and changed policies. However, the newly approved BARD Act, 2018 state that BARD can now undertake both experimental and larger development projects and programs related to rural development across the whole country. The report narrates some performance of action research activities of BARD conducted during 2017-18.

4.2 Project Initiation and Approval Process at BARD

The project initiation process of BARD consists of several steps. At first the Faculty Members of BARD generate new ideas through conducting research, carrying out observation studies and consulting different policy documents. Subsequently the concept paper is presented in the Annual Planning Conference (APC). After getting approval of the APC, the project proposal is prepared following different formats. Project Division of BARD facilitates the initiative by providing technical and administrative support and making liaison with the concerned Ministries/Divisions, Planning Commission, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Economic Relations Division (ERD) and other relevant organizations. Considering the funding opportunities, generally three types of proposals can be formulated for conducting action research. The common funding opportunities are: i) Annual Development Program (ADP), ii) Research Grant of BARD’s Revenue Budget, & iii) External Supported Project at home and abroad. Some projects are experimented through signing an MoU with different academic institutes and professional bodies and small projects under revenue budget get approval from the DG, BARD.

4.3 Performance of Project Activities during 2017-18

Since inception in 1959, BARD has experimented 56 new ideas on different issues of rural development in order to develop models for improved institutions, administrative structures and methods of production. According to its mandated functions, BARD constantly attempts to generate new ideas for improvement of rural community. BARD has implemented 7 projects during 2017-18 (Table-1). Major features and achievement of on-going projects have been presented in the following sections.

A. Projects Under Annual Development Programme (ADP)

4.3.1 Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar Project)

The main focus of the project is to improve livelihood of poor community of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill areas of Comilla. In 2015, BARD proposed the project to the government under the title of Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Cumilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming and it was approved finally in 21 November, 2016 as a part of national flagship project, Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar. The main features of the project are to familiarize new technologies to rural community with regard to agriculture practices and skill development on income generation activities. As of June 2018, 5,019 beneficiaries are enrolled through 149 Village Development Organizations (VDOs) under this project. Details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure – 1**.

4.3.2 Development of BARD Physical Facilities

Most of the physical infrastructure of BARD was constructed during early sixties. Recently, government has approved the project in order to improve its age-old facilities. The main activities of the project include construction of a modern hostel, conference hall, swimming pool, school building, vehicles and full automation of BARD operation. Details of the project have been presented in **Annexure -2**.

4.3.3 Comprehensive Village Development Project (CVDP)

Under Annual Development Program, BARD experimented 2nd phase of *Comprehensive Village Development Program (CVDP)* along with three other organizations up to December 2015. In the 2nd phase, BARD was involved in experimenting the project in sixteen Upazilas of 15 districts of 5 Divisions. Under this project, one organization in one village is formed to cater to all socio-economic needs of its members. Irrespective of age, sex and socio-economic conditions, village people can be members of a CVDP society. A total of 1020 comprehensive village development cooperative societies with the participation of 1.58 lakh members were formed till December 2015. More than 1,58,565 villagers from about 1,03,101 households took the

membership in the society. Cooperators include both male, female, youth, poor, landless, distressed women and so on. They practice cooperative principles.

Members of the cooperative societies are provided both skill and management development training on cooperative management, leadership development, livestock development, gender development, entrepreneurship development, vermi-compost and so on. So far, more than 50,000 members received a variety of training. A total of 1,680 youth (male and female) received income generating training on tailoring, electrical house wiring, basic electronics, plumbing, solar panel. Now they have been engaged in self-employment. The 3rd phase of the project has been approved recently and one Deputy Project Director (DPD) is deployed from BARD Faculty to carry out the project activities. Details of the project have been presented in **Annexure -3**.

B. Projects Under BARD Revenue Budget

4.3.4 Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)

Since 1961 BARD undertook a number of projects to eliminate massive suffering of the females and to emancipate them to uphold their position in the society. In this regard, WEINIP was started in 1993 as a part of such efforts of BARD to improve status of women and empower them. The major features of the project include formation of village-based women society, accumulation of own capital, engagement of members in income generating activities, development of social awareness and so on. In 2017-18, 1,082 members in 24 societies accumulated a total of Tk. 10,42,195 as share/savings and provided Tk. 1,67,46,600 as micro-credit from its own capital. Over the years, the societies accumulated Tk. 79,61,315 as their own capital. The interest rate of credit is 20%, however the accumulated interest is deposited in society and then distributed among members of the society as yearly earning or profit of the respective society. A number of training courses were organized for the members of the society. Detailed performance of the project has been presented in the **Annexure-4**.

4.3.5 Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad

This project aims to strengthen the capacity of local government and village organizations to provide support services from the government and other sources according to the need of rural people. Through this project a total of 13 village organizations were formed in South Khosbash Union of Barura Upazila under Comilla District and the follow up activities were being done smoothly by the Union Parishad itself. The major activities of the village based organizations include accumulation of own capital, engagement of members in income generating activities, development of social awareness and so on. In 2017-18, 703 members in 13 organizations accumulated a total of Tk. 55,96,226 as savings and provided Tk. 34,32,374 as micro-credit from its own capital for different types of income generating activities. The accumulated profit for

the micro-credit is deposited in organization's own bank account and then distributed among members of the organizations as yearly earning or profit of the respective society in collaboration with the representatives of Union Parishad. A number of training courses were organized for the members of the society. Detailed performance of the project has been presented in the **Annexure -5**.

4.3.6 E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas

Now-a-days, it is widely recognized that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are essentially important for accelerating developmental efforts. Promoting e-governance both at national and local level is one of the priority issues of the government. In this regard, BARD initiated an action research at one union for experimentation in 2010 in order to provide necessary services to the rural population at their door-steps for rural development and to improve their standard of living through promoting ICT based Platform at local level. A soft-ware has been installed under this project in the selected up for improving efficiency of management of the Union Parishad. In 2017-18, one training course on computer skill development and freelancing has been organized for rural youths. Detailed performance of the project has been presented in the **Annexure -6**.

4.3.7 Management and Extension of Dairy Demonstration Farm

The project was undertaken by BARD in 2015. Initially it was established jointly by KOICA Bangladesh and BARD. The main objective of the farm establishment is to demonstrate the modern technology based dairy rearing system through training to the village farmers, researchers, university personnel etc. In 2017-18 financial year more than 600 farmers received practical training on Dairy and Poultry farm Management. Moreover, students from different universities, beneficiaries from different projects, national and international delegates visited the farm. Recently, a poultry unit has been installed at the premises of the team. Details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure-7**.

Table 01: On-going Projects of BARD at a Glance

Category & Name of the Projects	Duration	Total Project Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Project Personnel
		GOB	Total	
A. Projects Under ADP				
1. Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Comilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar Project)	July 2016 – June 2020	5055.00	5055.00	DPD: Dr. Shafiqul Islam APD: Dr. Md. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan Component In-charge: Mr. Salah Uddin Ibne Syed Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar Mr. Anas Al Islam Md. Babu Hossain Md. Saleh Ahmed
2. Development of BARD Physical Facilities	January 2017 – December 2019	3439.65	3439.65	PD: Ranjan Kumar Guha DPD: Salah Uddin Ibne Syed APD: Nazmul Kabir
3. Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)	July 2018 – June 2021	310.00	310.00	DPD : Dr. Kamrul Hasan
B. Supported under BARD Revenue Budget				
1. Women's Education, Income & Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)	July 2014 to June 2018	20.60	20.60	PD: Nasima Akhter APD: Farida Yeasmin
2. Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad	July 2017- June 2021	4.0	4.0	PD: Abdullah Al Mamun DPD: Afrin Khan APD: Junaed Rahim APD: Azma Mahmuda
3. E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas	July 2012 - June 2018	4.22	4.22	PD: Afrin Khan DPD: Kazi Foyez Ahmed

Category & Name of the Projects	Duration	Total Project Cost (in Lakh Tk.)		Project Personnel
		GOB	Total	
4. Establishment and Management of Dairy Demonstration Farm at BARD Campus	July 2016-June 2019	5.00	5.00	PD: Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar

4.4 Project Related Training Activities during 2017-18

As divisional responsibility, the Project Division of BARD regularly organizes three training courses. Last year, two self initiated training courses on Development Project Planning and Management and Project Monitoring and Evaluation were conducted. Officials of government and non-government organizations participated in those training courses. Each of the courses was 5 days long. Besides that, a two-day training workshop on DPP Preparation was organized by the Project Division for the Faculty Members of BARD. A total of 90 participants from different government and non-government organizations and BARD Faculty Members attended these training courses.

4.5 Status of Proposed Project in 2017-18

During the financial year 2017-18, a total of 13 project proposals were formulated for ADP funding and sent to Ministry for approval. Five out of 13 were included in the RADP list of 2018-19 as unapproved projects. Initiative has been taken for approval from the government of those eight projects. Brief summary of 05 projects have been presented below:

4.5.1 Ecological Farming for Sustainable Agriculture Project

The main focus of the project is to expand practices of ecological farming and adopt appropriate strategies to institutionalize the practices for creating healthy environment and achieving sustainable agricultural development. The main activities of the project include expansion of ecological farming practices, improvement of utilization of surface and ground water, preservation of land and environment, increase agricultural productivity, installation of solar base irrigation system, production of organic manure, marketing of organic products and so on. The details of the project have been presented in the **Annexure –8**.

4.5.2 Livelihood Development through Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprise Project

The general objective of the project is to increase the contribution of micro enterprise to the household income of the entrepreneurs through developing human, social capital & ensuring access to formal financial institutions, market and reducing the vulnerability related to technological change, changed demand of market and idiosyncratic shocks. The main activities of the project include training on organizational management for entrepreneurs, financial support from formal or informal financial institute, risk cover through insurance, training on marketing strategy and product design, website development for introducing products of micro enterprises, actions of organize Union/Upazila based business group and so on. Details of the project are presented in **Annexure-9**.

4.5.3 Livelihood Improvement of Coastal People through Climate Change Resilient Agricultural Practices

The general objective of this action research project is to improve the coping strategies of climate change effects of the coastal people through various interventions in the field of agriculture and renewable natural resources. The specific objectives of the action research are as follows:

- a) Introduce and use the strategy of climate change resilient modern cultivation practices;
- b) Create awareness of coastal people regarding climate change effects and disaster management;
- c) Uplift the socio-economic condition of the coastal communities through providing skill development training and necessary materials;
- d) Increase the reservation of renewable natural resources;
- e) Ensure safe drinking water supply; and
- f) Document, preserve and disseminate project success and lessons learned.

The major components of the project are:

- Adaptive trial with salt, submergence tolerant rice and HYV vegetables seeds
- Adaptive trial with HYV of fruits and medicinal plant saplings
- Adaptive trial with wind break and wood yielding timber trees
- Adaptive trial with local and hybrid fish and crab fingerlings
- Adaptive trial with sheep, goat, duck, hen, koel and pigeon rear
- Adaptive trial with sorjan, permanent raisedbed, mulching and pyramid practices
- Adaptive trial with solar power operated shallow tube well for irrigation
- Adaptive trial with solar power operated Pond Sand Filter (PSF) for safe drinking water
- Adaptive trial with ultra violet ray system for the water of pond and rain to purify

- Preserve rain water through local system

Outcome of the project:

- Strengthen capacity to face climate change effects
- Livelihood improvement of the people of project area
- Increased reservation of natural resources of the project area
- Ensured availability of safe drinking water
- Creation of digital interface for the information of project area
- Household level income and consumption pattern will be improved.

4.5.4 Development of Bangladesh through Establishment of Digital Village

The general objective of the project is to ensure the utilization of digital facilities in all stages of rural lives and develop the socio-economic conditions of rural people. The main activities of the project include developing the socio-economic status of rural lives by ensuring the utilization of digital technologies; Making daily life more comfortable by expanding the digital technologies in all stages of rural lives; Expanding the use of digital technologies in agricultural and livestock production; Digital village model development focusing the renewable energy and rural green economy concept; Demonstrating and exposing the development of Bangladesh. Details of the project are presented in **Annexure-10**

4.5.5 Women Entrepreneurship through Developing Resource Centre in Union Parishad

The objectives of the project are:

- i) Creation of women entrepreneur through skill development;
- ii) Creating income earning opportunities for rural women;
- iii) Establishing rural women market for women entrepreneurs; and
- iv) Establishing union resource centres for rural entrepreneurs.

Details of the project are presented in **Annexure-11**.

4.6 New Proposed Project for 2018-2019

The Board of Governors (BOG) of BARD suggested taking three different projects under GOB development budget. In addition, one project under BARD revenue budget is also proposed. The summaries of these four projects are given below:

4.6.1 Title of the Project: Promoting Livelihood of Marginalized Communities in Comilla District

Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Joint Director
Sk. Mashudur Rahman, Joint Director
Salah Uddin Ibne Sayed, Deputy Director

The proposed project will be implemented in three Upazilas of Comilla district. The main focus of the project is to mainstream the disadvantaged groups through social inclusion. Already, two Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRA) have been conducted in two selected Upazilas to identify different occupational groups. About 20 ethnic occupational groups exist in the proposed project areas. These are *Kamar* (potter), *Kumar* (blacksmith), *Tati* (weaver), *Jele* (fisherman), *Majhi* (boatman), *Maira* (misti maker), *Sutar* (Carpenter),

Napit (barbar) etc. The general objective of the action research project is to upgrade the standard of livelihood of marginalized people of Comilla district through package interventions of economic and social development.

The specific objectives are to;

1. Enhance occupational skills of marginalized groups in the project area; .
2. Give appropriate occupational skills to ethnic people and socially neglected groups like third gender and physically handicapped people;
3. Create a capital base for IGA promotion through savings generation, micro finance and seed capital support;
4. Introduce alternative IGAs for marginalized groups where necessary;
5. Facilitate greater access to institutional supports and services through establishing linkage between target groups and service providing institutions;
6. Create and expand marketing opportunities for the products of target beneficiaries; and
7. Create entrepreneurs among the target beneficiaries.

The important components of the proposed project are formation of society, baseline survey, need assessment, technology improvement and transfer, market survey, product quality improvement, occupation specific skills development, managerial skills development, financial support and capital formation etc.

4.6.2 Modernization of BARD Physical Facilities

Md. Abdullah Al Mamun, Joint Director

Md. Nazmul Islam, Assistant Engineer

The physical infrastructure facilities of BARD are very old and were constructed in early 60s. Now in 2018 these facilities are outdated considering the training needs and international linkages of BARD. A new indoor sports complex is also required for the trainees to undertake Physical Training (PT) and games especially for the rainy season. The major components of the project are given below:

- Formulation of BARD landscaping and master plan
- Construction of Laune Tennis court and office complex for sports centre
- Construction of modern wash room for BARD cafeteria

- Construction of modern hostel reception
- Modernization of office buildings and residential buildings
- Re-excavation of ponds and construction of borders with beautification
- Reconstruction of boundary wall of BARD and construction of walkway adjacent to the boundary
- Construction of multi-purpose hall
- Modernization of drainage system inside the BARD campus

4.6.3 Eradication of a Non-Communicable Disease Thalassemia through Public Awareness

Abdullah Al Mamun, Joint Director

Anowar Hossain Bhuy, Deputy Director

Rakhi Nandi, Assistant Director

Introduction of the Project

Thalassemia is a hereditary blood disorder that causes severe anemia in children. These patients need 1-2 bags of blood every month to survive. Thalassemia is very common in Bangladesh. 7% of our population is thalassemia carriers and every year 7000 new babies are born with thalassemia in Bangladesh. This disease can be easily prevented with proper knowledge and awareness. The treatment of thalassemia is regular blood transfusion at 2-4 week intervals to correct the anemia. A safe and sustainable supply of blood is needed to cater the thalassemia patients. Ideally, the patients need leuko-reduced (free of white blood cells) red blood cell. Alternatively, a bedside leukoreduction filter is used to reduce the white cells from blood. A significant number of patients contract transfusion-transmitted infection such as Hepatitis B and C. Chronic blood transfusion results in toxic iron accumulation in vital organs of the patient such as liver, heart, and pancreas. The iron overload gives rise to further complications such as heart failure, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, and growth retardation. Consequently, the patients have to take iron reducing medications throughout their lives to mitigate the iron toxicity. The currently available medications are desferrioxamine, deferiprone, and deferasirox. Desferrioxamine is available only in injectable form and must be taken subcutaneously with a portable infusion pump over 8-12 hours for 5 days/week. The only cure for thalassemia is bone marrow transplantation (BMT). But its potential widespread application is limited by several factors. Firstly, BMT for thalassemia requires a matched sibling donor. Such donor is available in only 1-2%

families. Secondly, there is a significant mortality and rejection risk associated with BMT compared to conventional treatment with blood transfusion. It is also an expensive procedure and most families cannot afford it. Thalassemia is a preventable disease. The disease only occurs when both the parents carry the thalassemia gene. In such families, the probability of having a thalassemia affected baby in each pregnancy is 25%. However, if either partner is healthy, children will not be affected at all. Therefore, the project has been undertaken in joint collaboration with Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Dhaka University and Institute for Developing Science and Health Initiatives (ideSHi).

Objectives of the Project:

The main objective of the project is to make the people aware about thalassemia and to protect risk marriage to eradicate this non-communicable disease.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Create public awareness about thalassemia and its risk
- Detection of thalassemia carrier and non-carrier through bio-chemical analysis and distribute thalassemia card to at least 500000 youths (16+ years of age to before marriage).
- Prevent risk marriage of the project areas

Project Duration: July 2018 to June 2021

Project Areas: Comilla, Chandpur and Brahmonbaria District (34 Upazilas)

Project Cost: About 4900 Lac Taka.

4.6.4 Livelihood Improvement of Char Lands People through Climate Change Adaptation Practices

Md. Riaz Mahmud, Assistant Director

Introduction of the Project

Bangladesh is recognized worldwide as one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of global warming and climate change. This is due to its unique geographic location, dominance of floodplains and low elevation from the sea high, population density, poverty, overwhelming dependence on nature, its resources and services. The country has a history of extreme climatic events claiming millions of lives and destroying past development gains. The people and social system have knowledge and experience of coping with their effects to some degree and extent. Variability in rainfall pattern, combined with increased snow melt from the Himalayas and rising of temperature are resulting in crop damage and failure, preventing farmers and those dependent from meaningful earning opportunities.

Bangladesh is an agriculture dependent country and about 62 percent people of it are directly and indirectly involved in agriculture. Climate change appears as a big challenge for the agricultural sector. The agricultural production system in the char lands of Bangladesh is characterized by rain fed cultivation, low nutrient levels in the soil, the raising of traditional crop varieties with conventional management practices,

poor access to agricultural technologies and services, poor linkage to markets, low cropping system intensification and diversification. In addition, char lands agriculture is highly prone to climatic stresses (flood, river erosion, salinity, high temperature, erratic rainfall, moisture stress and tropical cyclone) and local farmers suffer every year. The changing climate will amplify these problems in future and make char lands livelihoods precarious. The adoption and adaptation of climate-smart agriculture options (for example different crops or varieties, cropping systems and management practices) can significantly reduce the negative effects and build resilience to changing environmental conditions.

Objectives of the project:

The general objective of the project is to improve the livelihood status of char lands people through adaptive agricultural practices. The specific objectives of the project are given below.

- a) To prepare the village profile with the help of Union Parisad and Upazila Agriculture department;
- b) To build awareness of char lands farmers regarding climate change impact and vulnerability of climate hazards;
- c) To introduce climate change adaptive agricultural practices; and
- d) To provide skill development training and necessary agricultural materials for the upliftment of economic conditions;

Justification of the project:

Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to the impact of climate change, in part because it is a low-lying and very flat country, subject to riverine flooding and vulnerable flooding and vulnerable to sea level rise. Impacts of climate change are already occurring, as measured by increasing temperatures, variable rainfall and an increase in climate-related extreme events such as floods, flash floods, cyclone, sea level rise, drought and soil erosion (Asaduzzaman et al., 2010; Yu et al., 2010; Hossain and Deb. 2011). Rice, the dominant staple food in Bangladesh, is highly susceptible to climate change and climate related extreme events such as floods and erratic Rainfall. Charlands people face different climate disasters almost every year. In many chars people usually cultivate during dry season. But in rainy season agriculture land is inundated because many areas of charlands are low-lying. For that reason, farmers cannot cultivate during rainy season. On the other hand, people living in high land cultivate three crops in a year. Now and then, crop of dry season like IRR1 dhan-8, BRRI dhan-28 and BRRI dhan-29 is damaged in the field before harvesting because the water of high tide and flash flood enters into the land. People of charlands have the potential resources but they are not aware of utilizing available local resources. Besides, most of them do not know modern technologies of crop seeds such as submergence tolerant rice varieties, short duration vegetable seeds. Therefore, the aims of this project are to inform adaptation strategies for using the unused agricultural land in rainy season. Farmers can culture fish in cage in their inundated crop land.

Livelihood improvement depends on three basic indicators which are access to assets, capacities of effectively using these assets and activities using the capabilities. Char lands people who do not know how they should use these assets in an effective manner. Therefore, awareness programme through training, providing modern agricultural technologies, involving practice of floating bed culture, fish culture in cage and rice, fish and duck culture will improve their livelihoods.

Activities of the Project: The following major activities/components of the project will be implemented.

- Formation of society at village level
- Formation of village profile
- Adaptive trial with submergence rice varieties
- Adaptive trial with floating bed
- Adaptive trial with permanent raised bed
- Adaptive trial with duckling rearing
- Adaptive trial with cage fish farming
- Training

Project Area:

Fourteen villages of Daudkandi North Union at Daudkandi Upazila under Comilla district are selected for experimentation of the Action Research.

4.6.5 Demonstration of Fish Nursery Unit of BARD Campus

Kamrul Hasan, Assistant Director
Anas Al Islam, Assistant Director
Md. Faruk Hossain, Assistant Director

Introduction of the Project

Bangladesh is one of the world's leading fish producing countries with a total production of 41.34 lakh MT, where aquaculture contributes 56.44 percent to total production. In Bangladesh, fish plays a central role in dietary patterns, livelihoods and culture. Almost all the SDGs, and many associated targets are relevant to aquaculture development. As well, Bangladesh government has multiple initiatives to boost up the aquaculture growth of the country.

Cumilla district is located in the East-Central part of Bangladesh. Presence of large number of ponds, canals, floodplains and also the vicinity of the area to Gomoti and Titas River estuary ensures the significance of the district in total fish production of the country. Around 2.5 % of the total aquaculture production of Bangladesh comes from Cumilla district which underscore fish farming one of the major source of income for local people.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) has been conducting action research projects for evolving effective and suitable models of rural development since its inception in 1959. BARD has been recognized as a fostering ground of green revolution in Bangladesh for its activities in the early 70's. As an academy, BARD always comes up with new models and technologies for rural development, provides training on the agriculture technologies along with real life demonstration. Consequently, development of a fish nursery unit at BARD campus through this project is intended to facilitate the fish farming for the local people in Cumilla.

Nursery pond refers to the pond where rearing of spawn (newly hatched fish fry) is done having an area of 10 to 15 decimal and an average depth of 1 meter. It is generally seasonal where 5 to 8 mm size spawn is stocked which are harvested within 15 days after attaining 25 to 30 mm size and transferred into a larger pond having size of 20 to 25 decimal with an average depth of 1.5 meter for further growth. After rearing in the larger pond the fry attained a size of 90 to 120 mm for 45 to 60 days of rearing. These two kinds of ponds comprise the nursery pond unit to produce fingerling.

This project will not only solve the repugnancy between emerging popularity of pond aquaculture and over growing demand of quality fish seed, but also this unit will be used as a demonstration unit for standard fish farming. Rural youth can easily adopt this model to make a way out of the curse of unemployment and can contribute significantly to the development of blue economy of Bangladesh.

Objectives of the project:

Specific objectives of the project are-

- i) to demonstrate a model nursery pond unit for fish fingerling production; and
- ii) to meet up the demand of quality fish seed in surrounding areas of BARD campus.

Justification of the project:

Fish production is dependent on quality fish seed, fish feed, and proper feeding schedule along with proper pond management. In the recent years, small-scale floodplain aquaculture has also been popularized and contributing significantly to the country's total fish production. During the recent past decades, hatchery and nursery developed very rapidly which helped commercializing aquaculture. But the seed quality of finfish is now a major threat for aquaculture expansion. Fish seed deteriorated mainly because of inbreeding and scarcity of quality brood stock.

To solve this issue, establishment of a nursery unit can help by providing quality seed in the rural areas. Besides, nursery managers can collect and rear indigenous spawn of their interest and promote the farming of those species by producing fingerlings. A nursery pond unit at BARD campus will facilitate the participants of fish culture training courses by providing better understanding of nursery pond operation and management.

Major Parts/ Components:

- i. 3 smaller ponds (10 decimals each)
- ii. 1 larger pond (25 decimals)
- iii. 1 store house
- iv. 1 overhead tank
- v. 1 Submersible pump
- vi. Water inlet and outlets
- vii. Feeding ration
- viii. Lime and Fertilizer
- ix. Net
- x. 1 labour (contractual)
- xi. Oxygen cylinder

Area of the Project

Location of the nursery pond unit will be on the east side of BARD Dairy Demonstration Farm inside the BARD campus.

Project Duration: July 2018 to June 2019

Project Cost: About 4, 53,150 Taka

7. Actions Taken Responding the Suggestion of APC 2017-18

Suggestions	Action Taken
BARD should take strong initiatives to start the 3 rd phase of the CVDP project	The 3 rd Phase of the CVDP project has been approved by the Government and one of its Faculty Members has been deputed by the ministry as DPD for the project.
Though the ongoing “ <i>Lalmoi-Moynamoti</i> ” project of BARD is part of “ <i>Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar</i> ”, however the new and additional components of the “ <i>Lalmoi-Moynamoti</i> ” project could be re-arranged and prepare a new project proposal need to be prepared. Specially for reducing the poverty in rural areas by distributing cattle could be included as a component of that project.	Similar type of the project proposal as DPP will be prepared expanding the new areas where cattle component will be included.
The ongoing project of BARD titled “Women’s Education, Income, and Nutritional Improvement Project” could be extended in all Upazilas of Comilla district	Formulation of DPP is under process.
Before submitting any new project proposal, BARD must do a feasibility study on the respective topic or use the results of the previous related researches as	The measure has been taken

Suggestions	Action Taken
reference.	

4.7 Conclusion

BARD has earned its name and fame at home and abroad for its innovative efforts in rural development through conducting action research. The uniqueness of the BARD action research is to involve local organizations at the village level, local government and nation building departments. Earlier Planning Commission requested BARD for experimenting new ideas before replicating the idea on a wider scale. However, the action research environment has changed a lot over the years. Now, the urgency of the smaller projects has been reduced to the government. In that case BARD may concentrate more on expanding research grant and explore professional network for experimenting new ideas according to the need of local people on a smaller scale.

Annexure
on
Project Details

Title of the Project: Improving Livelihood of Rural People of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill Areas of Comilla through Integrated Agricultural Farming (BARD part of Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar Project)

DPD (BARD Part): Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam

APD (BARD Part): Dr. Anowar Hossain Bhuyan

Background of the Project

Lalmai-Mainamati hill range is about 17 km long and 1-2.4 km wide and about 8 km westward from Cumilla Township. The northern part of the hill range is locally known as Mainamati, while the southern part is known as Lalmai. It covers an area of about 33 sq. km.

The present context of agriculture in this area is not so sustainable due to the aftermath of unsustainable farming practices. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to conduct an Action Research in this hill area with modern agricultural technologies for improving their livelihood situation. There are a lot of modern agricultural technologies that have been evolved in different agricultural research organizations but most of them have remained in some confined areas. Massive dissemination of these technologies through Action Research is needed for sustainable agricultural development in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) since its inception in 1959 has been working in the field of rural development for evolving successful models of rural development through Action Research. Some of the successful models evolved by this Academy have already been taken by the Government and replicated throughout the country. Thana Irrigation Programme (TIP) is one of them. Many of the research and action research activities of this Academy are mainly related to agriculture. BARD is always aware of the present problems of agriculture and rural development and willing to undertake Action Research to cope with defined problems. Complying with the national development priorities emanated from NADP and PRSP, BARD attempted to undertake an Action Research for improvement of livelihood of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati Hill area through integrated agricultural farming.

Project Area: 68 villages of Adarsha Sadar, Sadar South and Burichang *Upazilas* of Cumilla District.

Project Cost: 5055.00 Lakhs

Objectives of the Project

The general objective of the project is to improve the standard of living of the people of Lalmai-Mainamati hill areas of Cumilla through comprehensive interventions in the field of agriculture.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- (i) Increase organic agricultural production and conserve agricultural land productivity;
- (ii) Enhancement of agricultural farming practices;
- (iii) Augmentation of improved cattle/dairy/poultry rearing;
- (iv) Enrichment of scientific fish culture;
- (v) Improve ground water distribution and utilization system;
- (vi) Develop marketing linkage and facilities for agricultural products; and
- (vii) Evaluation of livelihood improvement of the people of Action Research areas.

Progress of the Project during 2017-2018

1. **Fund Released** : 416.28 lakhs (direct) + Contributory Savings to the beneficiaries + Revolving Fund + Procurement of Vehicles (Indirect)
2. **Fund Utilized** : 386.17 lakhs (93%) (Direct and Indirect fund: 97%)

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2017-18	Target for 2018-19
1.	Baseline survey and creation of "Village Information Book".	Baseline survey of 19,300 households in 68 villages of the project areas has been completed and 68 "Village Information Books" have been prepared and distributed to the VDOs (Achievement: 100%) .	-
2.	Recruitment of project staffs	All the project staffs (27 personnel) have been recruited and posted to their working places. One driver has resigned later on. One additional driver post has been created and got approval from the Ministry of Finance (Achievement: 100%) .	Two drivers will be recruited.
3.	Creation of VDOs	A total of 149 Village Development Organizations have been created throughout the project areas (Achievement: 99.33%) .	Total 100 village development organizations will be created.
4.	Enrollment of beneficiaries in VDOs	A total of 5019 beneficiaries have been enrolled in 149 VDOs (Achievement: 97%) .	Total 4000 new beneficiaries will be included.

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2017-18	Target for 2018-19
5.	Collection of Monthly savings	Tk. 49,35,900.00 (Achievement 98%) .	Tk. 185 lakhs
6.	Micro savings support	Micro savings support has been given to 5019 beneficiaries (Tk.49,35,900.00) (Achievement: 100%) .	Micro savings support will be given to 8000 beneficiaries.
7.	Revolving fund for VDOs	Revolving fund (Tk. 147 lakhs) has been given to all the VDOs (Achievement: 100%) .	Revolving fund (Tk. 300 lakhs) will be given to 250 VDOs.
8.	Special Grant for ultra poor beneficiaries.	Selection of ultra poor beneficiaries is going on.	Special Grant will be given to 1000 ultra poor beneficiaries.
9.	Input distribution 1. Rice seed	9.1. In winter season, a total of 3,000 kg of aromatic rice seeds (BRR I Dhan-50) were distributed among 600 beneficiaries and in aman season a total of 2000 kg rice seeds (BRR I Dhan 49, 62 and 75) were distributed among 390 beneficiaries (Achievement: 95%) .	9.1 Ten (10) MT seeds will be procured and distributed among 1600 Farmers
	2. Potato seed	9.2. A total of 12,000 kg potato seeds were distributed among 300 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 100%) .	9.2 Total 15000 kg potato seeds will be distributed among 375 beneficiaries.
	3. Vegetable seeds	9.3. A total of 660 kg summer vegetable seeds were distributed among 500 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 100%) .	9.3. Vegetable seeds will be distributed among 1000 beneficiaries
	4. Bee keeping box with honey colony	9.4. Three Hundred (300) Honey Bee Boxes were distributed among 300 beneficiaries of the project and as supplementary food in dull period, a total of 1200 kg sugar were distributed among 300 beneficiaries (Achievement: 100%) .	9.4 400 bee keeping box with colony will be distributed among 300 beneficiaries.
	9.5. Fingerlings	9.5. A total of 1523 kg fingerlings were distributed among the beneficiaries (Achievement: 100%) .	9.5. Ten (10) lakhs finger links will be distributed among 1000 beneficiaries.

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2017-18	Target for 2018-19
	9.6 Poultry birds	9.6. A total of 26,375 “Faumi” and “Sonali” chicken of 42 days old were distributed among 1055 beneficiaries of the project (Achievement: 90%) .	9.6. Total 50000 chickens will be distributed among 2000 beneficiaries.
	9.7 Establishment of Vermi-compost unit	9.7. A total of 1740 vermi-compost units have been established in projected area (Achievement: 90%) .	9.7. Total 1700 vermi-compost units will be established.
	9.8 Fruit sapling	9.8 Total 9000 saplings have been procured.	9.8. 11250 fruit saplings will be distributed among 150 beneficiaries.
	9.9 Establishment of Nursery	-	9.9. Ten (10) Nurseries will be established.
	9.10 Distribution of Mustard seed	-	9.10. Mustard seeds will be distributed among 1500 beneficiaries.
	9.11 Procurement of Rice planter and Reapers	-	9.11 Five rice planters and 5 reapers will be procured and supplied to the VDOs
	9.12 Procurement of Solar panel	-	9.12. Ten (10) solar panel based STWs will be established.
10.	Preparation of signboard for VDOs	A total of 129 Signboards have been prepared for 129 Village Development Organizations (Achievement: 100%) .	Total 121 new signboards for VDOs will be prepared.

Sl. No.	Activities	Progress 2017-18	Target for 2018-19
11.	Preparation of training manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 10 Training Manuals namely rice seed production and preservation, vegetable seed production and preservation, Livestock production, poultry rearing, honey production, Vermi-compost production and application, fruits production, Water and Irrigation management in crop production, Nursery management, Modern Fish culture etc. have been prepared and printed. ❖ Moreover, Project Implementation Handbooks and three Brochures have been prepared and printed. (Achievement: 100%). 	One training manual on Mashroom Cultivation will be prepared and printed.
11	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A total of 107 batches of training courses were organized and 2665 beneficiaries participated in the training courses on rice seed production, vegetable seed production, Livestock production, poultry rearing, honey production, Vermi-compost production and application, fruits production, Water and Irrigation management, Fish culture, Organizational and Financial of society leaders and Nursery management. ❖ All the staffs of the project were provided 5-day training course on orientation about project activities ❖ 12 officer/staffs of the project have received Training of Trainer on Bee keeping from Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka and Vermi-compost production and application from Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 	Total 97 training courses of different trades will be organized
12	Procurement of Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ One minibus, one double cabin pickup and 10 motor cycles have been procured 	17 by-cycles will be procured.

Some lessons learnt

1. At the initial stage, many of the poor people of the project areas were not interested to become the beneficiaries of Lalmai-Mainamati project. But, after organizing series of meetings at the village level, providing different inputs to the beneficiaries and imparting training to them, most of the poor people of the project villages are now motivated to become the beneficiaries of the project.
2. Most of the beneficiaries have been utilizing the facilities of the project (poultry birds, bee keeping box, rice seeds, potato seeds, vegetable seeds, vermi-compost unit etc.) including training and getting benefit.
3. Many of the beneficiaries who got 'Bee Keeping Box' did not get benefit last year as per expectation. But most of them are rearing the bee very carefully and they hope that in the coming winter season, they will acquire desired level of benefit from bee keeping.
4. Most of the beneficiaries who got poultry birds (chicken and duck) acquired benefits as per expectation level. A negligible number of beneficiaries could not get the expected level of benefit due to their negligence.
5. Among different vegetables the beneficiaries reported that snake gourd (*chichinga*) could not perform well in this area.
6. Almost all the beneficiaries reported about very good performance of BRRI Dhan-50 (Banglamoti) (Aromatic rice) in the project area. After harvesting they are selling both paddy and rice with very high price.
7. Many of the pond owner beneficiaries showed their interest for fish culture in scientific manner. By this time those who received fish fingerlings are very happy and they are nursing the fingerlings in the ponds as per instructions of Component Leader (Fish culture).

Conclusion

The project is running smoothly. The baseline survey and preparation of 'Village Information Book' have got tremendous appreciation from all levels. It is expected that after successful implementation of this action research project an effective rural development model will be evolved. It is also expected that in near future BARD will be able to hand over a special rural development model to the government of Bangladesh.

Title of the Project: Development of Physical Facilities of BARD

PD : Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha
 DPD : Mr. Salahuddin Ibne Syed
 APD : Mr. Nazmul Kabir

Most of the physical infrastructures of BARD were constructed during early sixties. Limited renovation and construction works were carried out in mid nineties. To meet the growing need for organizing national and international trainings, seminars, conferences the existing facilities are not adequate. The demand for organizing national and international training courses is increasing day by day. On an average BARD conducts about 100 training courses including seminars and workshops in a year where about 5000 participants from home and abroad attend.

Moreover, various organizations i.e. Government, Non-government, private, socio-cultural organisations also use the physical facilities of BARD for organizing their programme which create scope for earning revenue. The existing physical facilities of the Academy are not adequate to meet such increased demands of training and conducting other academic functions. So, expansion of the physical facilities and improving logistic support of the Academy is significantly important in the present context. The development of physical facilities of BARD project is to enhance the institutional capacity of BARD for conducting more courses, workshops and seminars effectively.

Objectives of the Project:

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the physical facilities of Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) to increase its capacity to perform training, research and action research activities more efficiently.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- i) expand and modernize physical facilities of BARD to meet up the requirements of professionals and trainees/participants of home and abroad;
- ii) develop support-services related to training, research and action researches of BARD ; and
- iii) expand accommodation facilities for trainees and venue users of BARD

Major Components of the Project

- ✓ Automation of Research, Training, Project and Different Sections of BARD
- ✓ Procure one coaster and one Jeep
- ✓ Procure one Photo Copier and one Photo Printer

- ✓ Construction of one 5 storied conference hall cum classroom
- ✓ Construction of Three Storied School Building
- ✓ Construction of 5 Storied Hostel with Modern Facilities
- ✓ Construction of swimming pool

Total Cost of the Project: 3439.65 lakh Tk.

Project Period: January 2017-December 2019

Financial and Physical Progress (2017-18)

One consulting firm namely Creators: The Design Syndicate has been selected through QCBS method for designing, quality control of physical infrastructures. Engineers Builders-Sams Engineering and Construction Ltd and Suriya Enterprise (EB_SECL_SE jv), Dhaka has been awarded for construction of 05 storied conference hall and 05 storied hostel while Anam Construction, Cox's Bazar has been awarded for construction of Swimming Pool. There three tenders were floated through EGP. A contract was signed between Project and Brain Station-23 and Inflack limited (JV), Dhaka for implementing automation works of BARD. For facilitating automation work one IT consultant was selected. In the mean time, construction works of hostel, conference hall and swimming pool have been started. Besides, a transformer of 500 Kv was procured in this year. The cumulative expenditure is Tk. 438.28 lakh against allocation of Tk. 655 Lakh. In the year 2017-18, an amount of Tk. 287.86 lakh was spent against an allocation of Tk. 500 lakh. This in turns constitutes 58 percent of this years allocation. The cumulative physical progress is 19 percent. The tender process was delayed due to incorporating some suggestions of policy making body which reflected low financial progress in this year.

Plan of 2018-19

- ✓ Completion of swimming pool and conference hall and hostel building construction and automation works.
- ✓ Floating tender for construction of three storied school building.
- ✓ Revising DPP.
- ✓ Budget for 2018-19: Tk. 15 crore.

Title of the Project: Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) – 2nd Phase

DPD: Dr. Md. Kamrul Hasan

Introduction

Bangladesh has a long experience in the field of rural development. A series of rural development efforts like Co-operative Movement (1904), Rural Reconstruction Programme (1938), Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (V-Aid, 1952), Comilla Model of Rural Development (1959) etc. were made in different phases of time. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla in the mid'70s took an endeavor to develop the socio-economic conditions of different professions, age, sex and economic standing-based rural population who earlier remained left out. With a view to developing a package programme for an integrated and total development of the villages by bringing all classes of people within one institutional framework, a new programme called the "Total Village Development Programme" (TVDP) was introduced by BARD in the mid nineteen seventies. It was renamed as "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" (CVDP) in the early nineteen eighties and remained only an effort by BARD itself till 1988. In 1989 the project was included in the Annual Development Plan of the Government of Bangladesh and the Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra was chosen as a partner of BARD, Comilla to implement the project in 40 villages each in 1991-92.

The main thrust of CVDP is to promote overall development of all segments of population of a village by organizing them into a more innovative and effective co-operative based organizational framework. It is a modest effort of experimentation that would pursue increase in production, employment, income, social development and equitable distribution of benefits based on local level planning within a common and single cooperative institution of all villagers. Another objective of the project is to evolve a replicable model for rural development. With this end in view, 40 Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Societies (CVDCS) were formed in 1992-93 by BARD, Comilla in four Upazilas of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet divisions. The demonstrative phase (July 1999 – June 2004) of the project was completed in June 2004.

At the experimental phases CVDP was able to create some positive impact for the betterment of the rural people under the project. With the intention of extending its results throughout the country a series of discussions and seminars on the results, problems and potentials of CVDP were held in the Ministry of LGRD and Co-operatives and Planning Commission. Finally, the government was convinced to adopt CVDP as a model concept for rural development. Hence, it was decided for further implementation in 21 Upazilas of 19 districts for more four years on pilot basis before wider replication throughout the country.

The pilot phase of the project was started in July 2005 and supposed to close by June 2008. It was, indeed, extended up to June 2009. After completion, the government approved its 2nd phase with duration of six years including two years extension between July 2009 and December 2015. The project was sponsored by the Rural Development and Co-operative Division of the Ministry of LGRD & Co-operatives. BARD, RDA, BRDB and Co-operative Department are working as implementing agencies in a total of 66 Upazilas of 64 districts. BARD covers 1020 villages of 16 Upazilas under Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka, Barishal, and Khulna divisions. Accordingly there is a Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society in each village. These organizations are characterized by self-motivated, self-managed and self-financed.

Objectives of the Project

- Organize a village based Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society for total development of each village;
- Create self-employment opportunity and enhance income in planned way according to the ability and potentiality of the youths, adolescents, women and men of all families in each village; and
- Improve standard of living and reduce poverty of the villagers through comprehensive development.

Progress of the Project of CVDP 2nd Phase, BARD part

SI. No	Activities	Achievement (2015-2016)		Cumulative Achievement
		Physical	Financial	
1.	Family Enrollment	2741	-	103101
2.	Member Enrollment	3372	-	158565
3.	Total Capital (Tk. in Lakh)	-	201.39	3212.21
	a) Savings of Cooperators (Tk. in Lakh)	-	29.66	2315.43
	b) Paid up Share of Cooperators (Tk. in Lakh)	-	171.73	896.78
4.	Investment of Credit from Societies Own Fund (Tk. in Lakh)	-	231.33	4758.07
5.	Self-employment Generation though Training & Credit (Person)	2992	-	50201

Lessons Learnt

- Through this programme, an institutional structure following all cooperative laws has been established at each village ensuring the spontaneous participation of all people irrespective of class, sex, religion, profession, etc.
- Technical training for income generation and self-employment are prime concerns for human resource development of CVDP.
- Preparation of annual development plan and participatory implementation ensured through village information book is an outcome of a realistic and effective implementation of development activities at the village level.
- CVDCS at the village level acts as a workable platform for the delivery of services of different Nation Building Departments and NGOs.
- Through CVDP programme, optimum use of local resources, own capital investment and assistance from different government and non-government organizations have made the 'village cooperative' a 'focal point of village development'.

Title of the Project: Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project (WEINIP)

PD : Mrs. Nasima Akhter
APD : Mrs. Farida Yeasmin

Introduction

Females constitute about a half of the total population in Bangladesh. A nation can never progress if its female folk remain in backward position. It is therefore, essential that women should participate in and be integrated into the development process of the country. Mainstreaming gender issues in the development process is a major concern of the day. The need for integrating rural women in development was felt by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) in early sixties. BARD undertook a number of projects to eliminate massive suffering of the females and to emancipate them to uphold their position in the society since 1961. Women's Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement project (WEINIP) was started in 1993 as a part of such efforts of BARD to improve status and empower females and evolve a replicable model for the development of females in Bangladesh. This project is comprehensive in nature; provides a package programme to all socio-economic categories of females under the village societies.

Specific Objectives of the Project

- i. Organize the rural female into groups and develop their managerial skill and leadership qualities for promoting women's empowerment;
- ii. Build capacity through training and education and adopt appropriate technologies for undertaking income and employment generation activities;
- iii. Form capital, provide credit to generate IGAs and institutional support for investing capital in entrepreneurship development;
- iv. Develop a group of female community extension agents involving them (in the field of planning process including functional education, health and nutrition improvement, save motherhood, gender rights practice and violence protection activities) as complementary to the government agents in these fields; and
- v. Develop a viable model for replication throughout the country for improving conditions of females in Bangladesh.

Duration, Coverage, Cost and Source of Fund:

The third phase of the project (July-2004 to June 2009) which was experimented in 24 villages under three upazilas namely Comilla Sadar, Sadar South and Burichang of Comilla District ended in June 2009. Then the project duration was extended 5 times more upto June 2015. After that it was extended and ended in June 2018. In this period one new upazila (Barura) and two (02) Villages (Baraipur, Goheenkhali) incorporated. The total budget for the year 2017 -18 was Tk. 5.56 lakh.

Achievement of the WEINI Project during 2017-2018 & plan for 2018-2019

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2017 - June 2018		Cumulative Progress July1993 – June 2018	plan for July 2018- June 2019
		Target	Achievement (%)		
A	Organization Activities				
1.	No of organizations	24	24(100%)	24	24
2.	Number of member enrolled	20	15 (75%)	1082	25
3.	Household coverage (Excluding Dropouts)	20	15(75%)	907	25
B	Economic Activities (in lakh)				
4.	Capital accumulation	11,00,000	10, 42, 195 (95%)	79,61,315	11,00,000

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2017 - June 2018		Cumulative Progress July 1993 – June 2018	plan for July 2018- June 2019
		Target	Achievement (%)		
	a) Shares	3,00,000	2, 72,074 (91 %)	24,32,663	3,00,000
	b) Savings	8,00,000	7, 70,121 (96 %)	55,28,652	8,00,000
5.	Credit disbursed (Amount/ Person)	22,00,000 (210)	22, 63,000 (103%) (159)	1,81,22,600 (2543)	22,00,000 (210)
	a) Own capital (person)	22,00,000 (210)	22, 63,000 (103%) (159)	1,67,46,600 (2412)	22,00,000 (210)
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	13,76,000 (131)	-
6.	Credit realization	22,00,000 (210)	20, 00, 000 (88%) (138)	1,79,58,175 (99%) (2567)	22,00,000 (210)
	a) Own capital	22,00,000 (210)	20, 00, 000 (88%) (138)	1,65,82,175 (2436)	22,00,000 (210)
	b) Revolving fund	-	-	13,76,000 (131)	-
C	Human Resource Development				
7.	Training				
	a) Regular training: Nos./ Participants	24 (1152)	24 (100%) (1086)	753 (18,202)	24 (1152)
	b) Special training Refreshers: Nos./ Participants	04 (120)	04 (100%) (114)	69 (817)	04 (120)
	c) Workshop/Seminar on observation of national & international days Nos./ Participants	04 (300)	04 (100%) (203)	73 (2680)	04 (300)

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2017 - June 2018		Cumulative Progress July 1993 – June 2018	plan for July 2018- June 2019
		Target	Achievement (%)		
D	Education & Co- curricular Activities				
8.	a) Signature Campaign & folk show, competition Nos./ Participants	28 (1600)	28 (100%) (1400)	203 (7080)	28 (1600)
	b) motivational programme on formal & non formal education for Children Nos./ Participants	125	127 (102%)	2353	130
	c) Learning through weekly & Special meeting.	1290	1142 (89%)	19565	1290
E	Health & Reproductive Rights				
9.	Primary reproductive health care services	1100	1098 (99%)	6355	1100
10	Tube well /Supply water (Both)	200	204(102%)	3251	210
	- Organization level (Tube well)	70	76 (109%)	1199	80
	- Village level (Tube well)	130	128 (98%)	2052	140
11.	Sanitary latrine (Both)	200	182(91%)	6290	200
	- Organization level	100	82 (82%)	1245	100
	Village level	100	100 (100%)	5048	100
	-				
F	Environment Development				
	a) Fruit, wood bearing and herbal trees plantation(Nos)	9,800	9710 (99%)	10,095	9,900

Sl. No.	Activities	July 2017 - June 2018		Cumulative Progress July 1993 – June 2018	plan for July 2018- June 2019
		Target	Achievement (%)		
	b) Vegetable production (HHs Nos.)	650	654 (101%)	7823	700
	c) Nursery & seed shed	06	05(83%)	41	06
12.	Nutrition garden (demonstration plot)	04	04(100%)	40	04
13	Waste management campaign	01	01(100%)	40	01
G	Rights and Laws				
14.	Utahan Boithook & joint meeting	22	22 (110%)	183	20
15.	Workshop on conflict management	03	03 (100%)	48	03
16.	Preparation & distribution of IEC and BCC material (posters and leaflet)	420	426 (102%)	3371	450
H	Planning, Dissemination and Documentation				
17.	Annual planning conference (APC) related workshop: Nos./ Participants	01 (250)	01(100%) (250)(100%)	19 (4030)	01 (250)
18.	Research evaluation Work, Monitoring & WID Reports	52	51 (98%)	313	52
19.	Rally and demonstration	03	04(133%)	34	03
20.	Annual General Meeting (AGM): Nos./ Participants	08(600)	08(100%) 543 (90%)	108 (6641)	08(600)

Lessons Learnt from the Project

1. Female groups accumulate micro savings which create the opportunity for Micro credit with low repayment rate. Women are now using large amount of credit successfully.

2. Using own capital as credit with reasonable duration and flexibility increased economic empowerment of rural women.
3. Imparting skill training to the females along with credit and technical support increased option of choice in production side and their bargaining power in selling goods.
4. Demonstration of female,s own produced goods promote their economic role and increase the capabilities to access the market channel.
5. More technical and ICT training with motivation for computer use increases women's capacity.
6. Protection to women against violence with legal support and advocacy campaign in presence at village level has positive gender violence.
7. Health-nutrition and environment education impact on reducing of women could be promoted by study visits and horizontal learning process.

Problems felt by the project team

1. Inadequate resource, budget and logistics supports.
2. Less monitoring and follow up activities due to other academic responsibilities.
3. Inadequate training, materials and local resources etc.

Future Plan of 2018-2019

Revised Project Proposal (RPP) of WEINIP and 3 years budget amounting to 18 lakh is now under process for approval. The future plan of project activities for human resource development has been given below:

1. Human resource development through regular training(fortnightly) as well as special training related with different trades and income general activities (IGAs);
2. Village based special and jointly meeting, utahan boithak, conducting Annual Planning
Conference (APC) with rally and demonstration and study tour campaign with village executive committee workers and members so on;
3. From capital, provide credit to generate IGAs and institutional support for investing capital in entrepreneurship development;
4. Conducting workshop/seminar on observation of important national and international days, AGM, preparation of IEC and BCC materials etc.

Title of the Project: Rural Livelihood Improvement through Village Based Organizations and Union Parishad

PD : Abdullah Al Mamun
 DPD : Afrin Khan
 APD : Junayed Rahim
 APD : Azma Mahmuda

1. Introduction of the Project:

The livelihood pattern of rural people is being changed. Earlier people of rural areas were thinking different ways rather than the modern thinking now- a- days. But the ultimate goal of development thinking by the government and public initiatives is the livelihood improvement of the people. The rural people have their own creativity but they need some supports from the local government and village level institutions. Therefore, this project aims to strengthen the capacity of local government and village organizations to provide support services from the government and other sources according to the need of rural people. Developing database and village information book by ensuring participation of community people at the union level and using the information of database for preparing plan of local government at the grassroots level and its implementation in participatory way is one of the main strategies of this project. Earlier in 2012, a project was implemented in South Khosbash Union under Barura Upazia of Comilla district. The donors were highly satisfied with the result. But the project duration was only 18 months. Through this project a total of 13 village organizations were formed in this Union but the follow-up activities were not done smoothly even the Union Parishad itself has been monitoring the activities. Therefore, this project aims to follow up its activities of village based organization and develop a triangular model with government institutions, Union Parishad and village based organizations.

2. Objectives of the Project:

2.a Broad Objective:

The broad objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the local government and village level organization for livelihood improvement of rural people.

2.b Specific Objectives:

The specific objectives of the project are:

- (1) To organize monthly meeting with the respective personnel of village based organizations and Union Parishad representatives for planning and monitoring of livelihood improvement activities.
- (2) To prepare the village profile by the local enumerators incorporating all relevant information for taking necessary action for livelihood improvement.
- (3) To provide training to the local people to become entrepreneur to involve themselves in income generating activities.
- (4) To involve the local government (*Union Parishad*) for monitoring activities of village organizations for livelihood improvement.
- (5) To organize the cross visit in different places of Bangladesh for success case replication by the people of *Union Parishad* and village based organizations.

3. Justification of the Project:

Rural people have the potential resources but they are not fully aware of utilizing the available local resources for their livelihood improvement. Therefore, the project aims to build capacities to utilize their potential resources or assets available in local areas especially in the *Union Parishad* and village based organizations. The livelihood assets or resources are mainly human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital.

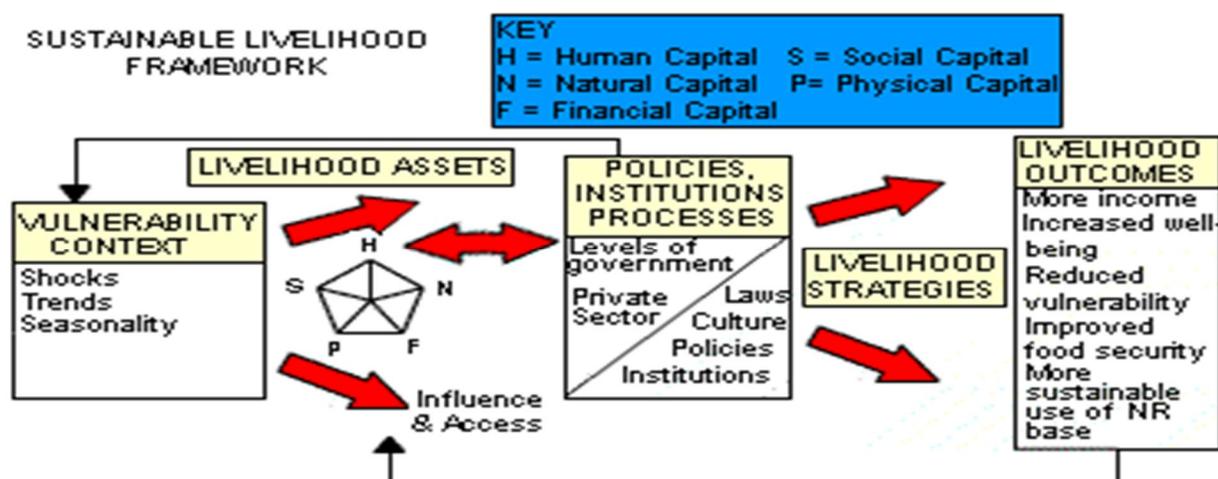


Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Human capital of the rural people of Bangladesh includes skills, knowledge, good health, ability to work, motivation and spiritual strength and the ability to adapt and react. Natural capital of the rural people of Bangladesh contains access to land, access to water, access to forests and other vegetation, access to common property resources (land, lakes, roads, etc.), wildlife and nature and environmental resources. Social capital includes being part of networks, relations of trust, reciprocity and exchange, being member of informal and formal groups, access to institutions specially the *Union Parishad* and, knowing powerful people. Physical capital consists of shelter, transport facilities, access to water (drinking, irrigation etc.), access to energy and

telecommunication facilities, access to production storage facilities, market places. The financial capital includes possessions like cash, savings, bank deposits, assets (livestock, gold, jewelry ...), resources on credit like loans and mortgages, regular flows like wages, allowances, remittances, pensions, access to insurance schemes.

The livelihood improvements are based on three basic indicators which are access to assets, capabilities to effectively use these assets and activities using the capabilities and assets as a means of living. Even the people of rural areas have all those livelihood assets but they do not have the capabilities to effectively use these assets. These capabilities are mainly, having the required knowledge, having the required skills, having the required confidence, being able to fulfill one's own potential, being able to function well physically, socially and culturally, and being able to achieve self-respect and respect of others. The activities using the capabilities and assets as a means of living are based on capabilities and assets; the household performs activities to obtain a means of living (production, labour, trade, selling a service, begging etc.) and social interactions to improve access to assets and capabilities. Therefore, the project will create a triangular relationship among the *Union Parishad*, Village based organization and government for the livelihood improvement of the rural people.

4. Major Activities/Component of the Project:

The following major components of the project will be implemented:

- a. **Quarterly Meeting with Leaders of Village Organizations and PIC:** Every three months a meeting will be organized with the village leaders (Chairman and Secretary or their authorized person) from 13 village societies under *Khosbash* (South) *Union Parishad*. The meeting will be arranged by the field officers of this project and BARD officials will attend the meeting to monitor its activities specially the financial and economic activities. A report will be prepared by the project officials to submit the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting which will be held in every three months.
- b. **Village Profile:** Household census will be conducted for the preparation of village level profile. For data collection there would be two members (one male and one female) in each Ward under the leadership of Ward Member and field supervisor. The field supervisor will be selected and appointed for the project period on temporary basis from south *Khosbash* Union. Some previous experience will be taken into consideration for this appointment. The field investigators will be selected from the *Union Parishad* and specifically from the village level organizational members also. The Investigators will be responsible for data collection. The data will be validated by the leadership of women member of the Ward. On the basis of data collected through household census, nine ward information books will be prepared by the local government functionaries with the technical support of BARD.

- c. **Village Status Report:** The report will analyze the poverty and development status of the villages and provide the required information to the policy planners specially the *Union Parishad* functionaries. Especially the organizational report will be articulated in this report. This report will be monitored by the *Union Parishad* in every three months in the Union Parishad meeting.
 - d. **Training:** The need based training /workshops will be organized on Income Generating Activities (IGAs) especially for the women entrepreneurs from the thirteen village organizations under south *Khosbash Union Parishad* for their livelihood improvement.
 - e. **Cross visit:** For smooth implementation of the project the success cases of rural livelihood development in Bangladesh will be demonstrated to the selected villagers and representatives of Union Parishad to replicate the cases in the project areas based on their sustainability. Therefore, some cross visits will be organized on behalf of the project.
5. **Coverage:** South *Khosbash Union* of Barura Upazila under Comilla district will be selected for experimentation of the project.

6. Progress During 2017-2018

- a) Four quarterly meetings were held with the project officials, representatives of Union Parishad and members of 13 village organizations.
- b) One training course on modern fish cultures and livestock production was held under this project
- c) Thirteen Annual General Meetings (AGMs) were held in 13 villages under this project where the activities of the previous were evaluated and plan for the next years were formulated. In addition, the profits of the previous year were also disbursed among the beneficiaries of the project.
- d) In 2017-18, 703 members in 13 organizations accumulated a total of Tk. 55,96,226 as savings and provided Tk. 34,32,374 as micro-credit from its own capital for different types of income generating activities.

Title of the Project: E-Parishad for Better Service Delivery in Rural Areas

PD : Afrin Khan

APD : Kazi Foyez Ahmed

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is predominantly a rural country and 70 per cent of its population lives in rural areas. Unfortunately rural areas are less developed than the urban areas. Therefore, rural development has become an important concern for Government and the development professionals. Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RD CD) of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives has the particular responsibility to develop the rural areas through providing supports to improve the livelihoods of rural people, such as institutional development for service delivery, human resource development and skill training for IGAs, awareness raising and organizing the village community for their own development. Local governance is one of the strategic goals mentioned in the PRS of Bangladesh. It is widely recognized that information and communication technologies (ICTs) become the unavoidable need for meeting the development needs of the present century. ICTs are playing the leading role for developing the livelihood of the population (by connecting them) in most of the countries. Bangladesh has much potential to use this ICT based opportunity to bring changes in livelihood and standard of living in rural areas. Promoting e-governance both at national and local level is one of the priority issues of the government. Therefore, application of information technology in the operation of local government is very essential for improving governance as well as service delivery.

In this regard BARD initiated an action research in one union for experimentation. The learning and experiences of this research will be replicated on large scale.

1.2 Objectives of the Project

The main objective of the project is to provide necessary services to the rural population at their door steps for rural development and to improve their standard of living through promoting ICT based Platform at Local Level.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- i. Promoting ICT based platform at village and union level to support the general mass to get necessary services at their door steps;
- ii. Introducing a ICT based coordinated and efficient service delivery system to the villages from the Upazila through union parishad;
- iii. Developing a computerized rural development and service delivery related database for union parishad; and
- iv. Supporting rural people with development knowledge to change their livelihood.

3. Duration, Coverage, Cost and Sources of Fund:

The project was started in January 2010 by revenue fund of BARD. The duration of the project has been extended up to June 2018 with a cost of Tk. 3.00 lakh for 2017-2018. The project has covered one Union Parishad named Jorkanon (East) of Sadar South Upazila of Cumilla district.

1.4 Components of the Project:

The projects activities will mainly concentrate on database management of upazila resources and re-engineering the service delivery system through e-governance in union and upazila. The project will be implemented in three phases as: First Phase: Developing Union E-governance Centre; Second Phase: Establishing Upazila E-governance Centre and Third Phase: Activate ICT based Interaction and Process Automation. In the first phase union parishad (UP) will be developed as union e-governance center (Governance system facilitated by computer and internet technology). In the second phase the existing upazila center will be redesigned as upazila e-governance center. In the third phase automation, digitization, standardization etc will be done between UP e-governance center and Upazila e-governance center.

1.5 Progress of the Project

- From the beginning of the project a total of 06 training courses on Introduction to Computer and ICT and 02 courses on Computer Hardware Maintenance were organized for the rural youth. A total 223 youth were trained through training.
- A website of the Union Parishad has been launched in 2010 where all information about the Union Parishad were incorporated.
- Socio-economic information on all households of the Union were collected and incorporated in a database and uploaded in the website. Through this database information about the Union Parishad and any household could be searched.

- Three computers with internet connection through modem were provided for the use of Union Parishad personnel and for rural youth.
- A software including all financial registers of Union Parishad was developed to ease Union Parishad activities. The Union Parishad is using this software for their day to day transaction. It will be possible to produce a balance sheet from this software.
- A training course on Computer Hardware Maintenance, Networking, Troubleshooting and Freelancing for the rural youth was organised.

1.6 Progress of the Project during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Major Activities	July 2017-June 2018	
		Target	Achievements
1.	ICT related training for Youth (Basic computer, Hardware maintenance etc.)	100%	100%
2.	Conducting training workshop on UPM Software	100%	100%
3.	Conducting training at UP Level (orientation, workshop, training for UP personnel on software operation)	100%	100%
4.	Upgradation and hosting of website	100%	100%

1.7 Observations

- Local youths demanded regular training on computer hardware maintenance, networking and freelancing.
- The UP Secretary is busy with his office work and requires assistance and motivation to use UPM Software.
- The project needs to include new approach/dimension and increase budget allocation.

Title of the Project: Management and Extension of Dairy Demonstration Farm

PD: Dr. Bimal Chandra Karmakar

Background

The project is being implemented by BARD since 2015, though initially it was established by the financial support of KOICA Bangladesh and BARD. The main objective of the farm establishment is to demonstrate the modern technology based dairy rearing system through training to the village farmers, researchers, university personnel etc. In 2017-18 financial year more than 600 farmers received practical training on Dairy and Poultry farm Management. Moreover, students from different universities, beneficiaries from different projects, national and international delegates visited the farm. Recently a poultry unit has been installed at the premises.

Objectives of the Project

The General Objective of the project is to demonstrate the ideal method of technology based dairy farming so that the rural farmers can be motivated and get skills for maintaining and initiating new projects on dairy and poultry farming.

The Specific objectives are:

- I. to demonstrate the scientific method and basic way of dairy and poultry farming to the farmers, students and so on;
- II. to extend the horizon of research, training and project works of BARD on different aspects of dairy and poultry development; and
- III. to adopt different technologies in dairy and poultry farming.

Achievements against Target in 2017-2018

Sl. No.	Target (2017-2018)	Achievements	Comments
	Extension of farm size	A new shed for 16 cow has been established	10 calves will be bought from RDA, Bogura very soon
	Starting of poultry farm	An unit for poultry has been established	
	Production and cultivation Napier and Jumboo grass	Continuous process	Grass land area will be extended

Lessons learned from the project

- Farms can be better managed by recruiting permanent employees along with the employees of outsourcing. If the temporary workers are recruited, they leave the job after a certain period creating problems for the farm.
- Dairy farmers do not follow basic biosecurity practices in their farm. For that reason the animals become infected with different infectious diseases specially mastitis and FMD. Following the rules of biosecurity, these problems can be minimized.

Problems encountered during project implementation

There are only 6 cows in the farm and two workers are involved in managing the farm. So the cost of workers become high compare to the number of cows. The number of animals needs to be increased to make balance between cost and return.

Plan for FY-2018-2019

BARD will also take following initiatives to increase the horizon of the project:

- Establishing an unit of 500 layer birds.
- Ten new calves will be bought from RDA Bogura
- More Training courses for the dairy and poultry farmers will be arranged.
- A unit for Black Bengal Goat will be created so that training on Goat rearing can be incorporated. It will also extend the demonstration activities of the farm.

Title of the Project: Ecological Farming for Sustainable Agriculture

Abul Kalam Azad
 Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi
 Mr. Kamrul Hasan
 Mr. Anas Al Islam

Objectives:

The general objective of the project is to expand ecological farming practices and adopt appropriate strategies to institutionalize them for creating healthy environment and achieving sustainable agricultural development goals.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- i. Enhance ecological farming practices;
- ii. Improve surface and ground water utilization status;
- iii. Preserve natural setting of the land and environment;
- iv. Increase organic agricultural production;
- v. Increase farm income;
- vi. Develop marketing facilities for organic products; and
- vii. Increase and conserve agricultural land productivity

Components

- i. Training
- ii. Seminar/Conference
- iii. Base line survey
- iv. Conserve and improve soil organic matter
- v. Organic Seed & Plant development
- vi. Implement water saving technologies
- vii. Solar Electricity Unit
- viii. Vermiculture & vermicompost
- ix. Safe Water Supply system

Project Location: 24 Upazilas of 6 District (Cumilla, Noakhali, Barisal, Patuakhali, Sunamganj and Habiganj)

Project Cost: Tk. 2802.00 lakh

Project Duration: July 2018 – June 2021

Title of the Project: Livelihood Development through Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprise

Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam
Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha
Mr. Md. Tanvir Ahmed

Background

Micro enterprise (ME) a small business endeavor by comparatively low educated and unskilled or semi skilled people is contributing a good portion to the non-farm economy in Bangladesh. MEs constitute 90 percent of total enterprises in Bangladesh and employ three fourths of total labour force of all enterprises. Ninety five percent of the enterprises in rural areas are small ones. But the contribution of small and MEs to the national GDP is only 5 percent. As a result, the value addition in terms of gainful employment creation both for the entrepreneurs and employees and product or service diversification is very small. A major part of the MEs are livelihood oriented i.e. concentrate on earning income for maintaining livelihood of entrepreneurs while a small portion is growth oriented that emphasize on employment generation by expanding their business. Most of the Micro entrepreneurs materialize their ideas by investing from their own or borrowing from the informal source of financial market. Lack of access to formal financial system, low management capacity, poor marketing linkage, little idea about technological advancement and poor networking capacity of ME's entrepreneurs are found as hindering factors for the livelihood oriented micro enterprises to be transformed into growth oriented micro enterprises. As a result, the growth of the micro enterprises becomes slow and micro enterprises failed to play its potential role in employment generation and enhancing income of Micro Entrepreneurs.

Lot of NGOs are working in the field of Micro Enterprise development by offering financial services to the Micro Entrepreneurs. These organizations provide loan to their graduate members as well as the non members. Moreover, they concentrate on the trade sectors rather than the Manufacturing and Service Sector. There are very scanty programmes to support the graduate members of poverty alleviation programme sponsored by government organisations. ADB (1997) suggested including one or more non financial service such as market information and development, marketing assistance, product development, technology upgradation and dissemination, technical and business training and assistance for securing access to raw materials according to the need of the subsectors. Non-crop agriculture, agro and food processing, manufacturing, trading, transportation, and services are identified as potential sectors of micro enterprises. From that perspective the project was designed to develop a system for supporting ME's of manufacturing, service and trade sector with a package of development supports for sustaining its growth and thereby ensuring potential role of the MEs to the entrepreneur's household.

Enterprises having at least one to 10 full time employees including entrepreneur and fixed capital less than Tk.50 lakh other than land and building will be identified as Micro Enterprise. The graduated members of government sponsored poverty alleviation

prgormme along with the micro entrepreneurs who have no access to any development organization will be the target group of this project.

Objectives of the Project

The specific objectives of the project are to

- i. upgrade the technical know-how of key technical person of MEs;
- ii. strengthen managerial and marketing capacity of the ME's Entrepreneurs ;
- iii. develop strong networks among the entrepreneurs of related business;
- iv. increase access to information related to market demand and their competitors ;
- v. develop a system for taking loan in an affordable rate of interest from formal financial institutions;
- vi. develop a system of insurance to cover the risk of idiosyncratic shocks i.e. illness, loss of job, death or several other micro level shocks that adversely affect the consumption of household level or losses in business .

The major activities of the project are as follows:

- i. **Group Formation:** Ten to fifteen persons irrespective of sex between 18-35 years of age having visible micro enterprise will form a group at village/ward level. In each upazila total number of beneficiaries will be 350 to 400. At least one group will be formed for women and another one for the producers of specialized goods in the Upazila. If the number of female or entrepreneurs related to specialized products are smaller at village or ward level Union or Upazila based organisation will be organised for them.
- ii. **Contributory Savings:** Each entrepreneur will be advised to save at least Tk. 400 each month. Following the innovation of micro saving introduced in the Ektee Bari Ektee Khamar Projects each beneficiary will be provided maximum Tk. 400 each month for four years. If any beneficiary wants to leave the organization, they will get back their deposit with the bank interest.
- iii. **Insurance Fund:** An insurance fund will be developed ensuring the participation of the beneficiary and project. Each beneficiary will deposit Tk. 50 each month and project will provide the double for four years and keep it with the separate group account with the Bank. If any member incurs any loss due to personal or covariate risk they would be able to take loan from this fund with 4 percent annual interest and with flexible repayment schedule set by the managing committee of the group.
- iv. **Grant:** The group will be provided an amount of grant on half yearly basis to generate capital for providing loan from the society. The yearly grant for per

member will be Tk. 5000. The project will provide the grant for three years. After one year the beneficiary will be entitled to use the grant along with fund deposited as contributory saving for taking credit. An MoU will be signed between a commercial Bank and Project to provide 150% credit against the group account.

v. Training of Trainers: Four training courses will be organised for the Upazila level officials to develop their capacity to organise management and marketing related training course for the beneficiaries at the grassroots level. At the initial stage of the project two ToT will be organised for transferring the knowledge of management and accounting related training course and other two courses will be organised at the third year for transferring the knowledge of marketing related training course.

vi. Training Course on Management and Accounts Keeping: A total of 104 training courses having participation of 30 persons in each course will be organised at the Upazila level. The participants will be trained to prepare business plan and keep accounts in a standard way.

vii. Training Course on Marketing Management: Thirty percent of total beneficiaries with special emphasis on entrepreneurs of production and service sector will be provided training on improved marketing strategy of their products and services.

viii. Skill Training: Entrepreneurs of production and service sector will be provided skill training for upgrading their skills according to demand of market. The training course will be residential and necessary arrangement will be made to contact technical training institution or to organise the training at BARD by hiring professionals in the respective field. A total of 40 training courses having participation of 25 entrepreneurs in each batch will be organised. Training need of the entrepreneurs on different trade will be identified before organising the training course.

ix. Exposure Visit: A total of 20 exposure visits will be organised having participation of 40 beneficiaries in each visit at the successful enterprise located in different districts of Bangladesh. Trade specific exposure visit will be organized for developing network among the entrepreneurs of Comilla district.

x. Access to Information: A digital information centre at each Upazila will be developed and a web page incorporating the basic information of each micro enterprise will be hosted. The information centre will develop a system for sharing the information related to each business with the Business Group and send information according to the need of respective enterprises.

Duration of the Project: July 2018- June 2022

Total Project Cost: Tk.2562.85 Lakh

Annexure -10

Project Area: 8 Upazilas of Comilla District

Title of the Project: Development of Bangladesh through Establishment of Digital Village

Dr. Jillur Rahman Paul

The general objective of the project is to ensure the utilization of digital facilities in all stages of rural lives and develop the socio-economic conditions of rural people.

The **specific objectives** are:

1. Developing the socio-economic status of rural lives by ensuring the utilization of digital technologies
2. Making daily life more comfortable by expanding the digital technologies in all stages of rural lives
3. Expanding the use of digital technologies in agricultural and livestock production
4. Digital village model development focusing the renewable energy and rural green economy concept
5. Demonstrate and expose the development of Bangladesh

The **main components** of the project are:

- Physical facility development
- Technology supply
- Training
- Solar panel setup
- Water supply to the households
- Motivational campaign for using digital facilities

Duration of the Project: July 2018- June 2021

Total Project Cost: Tk.1246.00 Lakh

Project Area: 2 Upazila of Comilla District

Title of the Project: Women Entrepreneurship through Developing Resource Centre in Union Parishad

Afrin Khan

(বিষয়ক উন্নয়ন উদ্যোক্তা নারী মাধ্যমে প্রতিষ্ঠার সেন্টার রিসোর্স পর্যায়ে স্থানীয় প্রকল্প)

১. মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের নাম : পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়।
২. বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা : বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমী, কোটবাড়ী, কুমিল্লা।
৩. সেক্টর : পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান।
৪. সাব-সেক্টর : পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান।
৫. প্রকল্পের নাম : বাংলায়: স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে রিসোর্স সেন্টার প্রতিষ্ঠার মাধ্যমে নারী উন্নয়ন উদ্যোক্তা বিষয়ক প্রকল্প
: ইংরেজীতেঃ Women Entrepreneurship Development through Union Resource center at Local Level
৬. বাস্তবায়নকাল : জুলাই ২০১৮ হতে জুন ২০২১ (৩ বছর)
৭. প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় (লক্ষ টাকায়) : মোট : ২৬০০.০০
জিওবি (বেঃ মুঃ) : প্রযোজ্য নয়
প্রকল্প সাহায্য : ২৬০০.০০ (লক্ষ টাকা) (১০০%)
(টাকাংশ)
প্রকল্প সাহায্যের উৎস : বাংলাদেশ সরকারের উন্নয়ন বাজেট
৮. অনুমোদন পর্যায় : অননুমোদিত

৯. প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য : ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে রিসোর্স সেন্টার প্রতিষ্ঠার মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ নারীদের উদ্যোক্তা উন্নয়নে সহায়ক ভূমিকা রাখাই এ প্রকল্পের মূল উদ্দেশ্য। প্রকল্পের সুনির্দিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ নিম্নরূপঃ-
- ক) দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ নারীদের উদ্যোক্তা হিসেবে গড়ে তোলা।
- খ) আয়বর্ধনমূলক কর্মকান্ড গ্রহণের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি ও গ্রামীণ নারীদেরকে উদ্বুদ্ধকরণ।
- গ) নারীদের উদ্যোক্তা তৈরির মাধ্যমে অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডের মূল স্রোতধারায় অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা।
- ঘ) নারী উদ্যোক্তাদেরকে বাজার ও বিপণন ব্যবস্থার সাথে সংযোগ স্থাপন করা।
- ঙ) অংশগ্রহণ মেলায়/প্রদর্শনী আন্তর্জাতিক, অবদানকে জাতীয় উদ্যোক্তাদের নারী করা। ব্যবস্থা প্রদানের স্বীকৃতি

১০. প্রকল্পের আওতায় গৃহীতব্য কার্যাবলী/প্রধান প্রধান অঙ্গের বিবরণঃ

১. বেইজ লাইন জরিপ পরিচালনার মাধ্যমে পণ্য উৎপাদনের সম্ভাব্য ও উদ্যোক্তা উৎপাদন এলাকা চিহ্নিতকরণ;
২. ১৮ হাজার নারীকে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান।
৩. ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে টি১০০০ কেন্দ্র স্থাপন (বিক্রয় কেন্দ্র)
৪. পণ্য বিপণনের উপযোগী করার জন্য প্যাকেজিং করা;

এ প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে ২০২৩ সালের মধ্যে সাধারণ পল্লী অঞ্চলে ১০০০০ নারী উদ্যোক্তা তৈরী হবে ফলে ১০০০০ পরিবারের ১০০০০ সুফলভোগী প্রত্যক্ষভাবে এবং মানসম্মত ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে প্রায় ৫০০০০ জন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকল্প সুবিধা পাবেন। এ ছাড়া জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের প্রভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকাসমূহকে (হাওর/চর অঞ্চল) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে অগ্রাধিকার দেয়া হবে।

১১. প্রকল্প এলাকা (জেলা ও উপজেলা সহ) :

বিভাগ	জেলা	সিটি কর্পোরেশন/পৌরসভা/উপজেলা	
	১	২	৩
রংপুর	নীলফামারি	প্রতিটি জেলা থেকে কমপক্ষে ২	টি উপজেলায় মোট ২০
		টি ইউনিয়নে প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।	
	রাজশাহী	রাজশাহী	
	খুলনা	চুয়াডাঙ্গা	
	ঢাকা	নরসিংদী	
	সিলেট	সুনামগঞ্জ	
	মোট	৫ টি	-

১২. বৈদেশিক সাহায্য (যদি থাকে) : প্রযোজ্য নয়
প্রাপ্তির সর্বশেষ অবস্থা
(সমঝোতা/চুক্তি ইত্যাদি)
১৩. ইতোপূর্বে এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে : প্রযোজ্য নয়
অন্তর্ভুক্ত/বরাদ্দবিহীনভাবে সংযুক্ত
ছিল কি-না
১৪. সপ্তম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা ও : গ্রামীণ দরিদ্র ও দরিদ্র নারীদের জন্য সরাসরি কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করবে এবং স্থানীয়
এসডিজি এর লক্ষ্য মাত্রাসমূহের সাথে পর্যায় দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনের জন্য অবদান রাখবে, তাই দেখা যাচ্ছে এই প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য ও
সামঞ্জস্য আছে কি-না লক্ষ্যের সাথে এসডিজি ২ ও ৫ এর লক্ষ্যসমূহ সাথে সরাসরি সম্পৃক্ত (ক্ষুধার অবসান,
খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা অর্জন এবং পুষ্টির উন্নয়ন সাধন এবং টেকসই উন্নয়ন) (লিঙ্গসমতা অর্জন
এবং কন্যাশিশু ও নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন নিশ্চিত করা।)
১৫. দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন ও কর্মসংস্থানের জন্য : সরাসরি জড়িত কারণ বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি প্রশিক্ষণের পাশাপাশি অনগ্রসর
সরাসরি জড়িত কি-না মানুষের জীবন যাত্রার মানোন্নয়নের জন্য গবেষণা করে দারিদ্র্য পরিস্থিতি নিরূপণ এবং
নতুন নতুন প্রায়োগিক গবেষণা বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে দারিদ্র্য হ্রাস করার ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রণী
ভূমিকা পালন করছে।
১৬. পিপিপি উদ্যোগে গৃহীত প্রকল্পের : প্রযোজ্য নয়
সহায়ক প্রকল্প কি-না

Action Research in Pictorial Views

Chapter - Five
Annual Report on Administration
2017-18

Dr. Kamrul Ahsan
Sheikh Masudur Rahman
Abdullah-Al-Mamun

5.1 Introduction

The Administration Division headed by Director (Administration) provides necessary supports and services for effective implementation of training, research and action research activities of BARD. The mural of the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was constructed under the direct supervision of Director General in this period. An initiative has been taken to start e-filing in all divisions and sections to perform all types of official works. Through e-filing BARD is trying to transform all official activities into online-based services for better service delivery. Seven hostels and cafeterias have been renamed after seven Bir Srestha and three language movement martyrs respectively. Auditoriums and guest houses have also been renamed. At the same time, the Division is responsible for internal discipline, welfare of employees, maintenance of office records and files, human resource management and management of physical and financial resources. The Director General of BARD acts as the Chief Executive of the organisation. Director General manages overall affairs of the Academy with the support of the Director (Administration) and eight Directors. Total provision of manpower of BARD is 365.

5.2. Faculty Strength under Administration Division

	As per Organogram	Present Strength (30 June 2018)
Director	01	01
Joint Director	02	02
Deputy Director	01	01
Assistant Director	03	03
Accounts Officer	01	-
Assistant Engineer	01	01
Medical Officer	01	-
Total =	11	09

5.3 Activities of Different Sections

There are 17 sections under the Administration Division. The activities of these sections are supervised by Assistant Director, Medical Officer and section officers, and coordinated and controlled by the Director (Administration). Activities accomplished by different sections of Administration Division as per plan for July 2017 – June 2018 are summarized below:

5.4 Establishment Section

(i) **Appointment:** Recruiting processes are going on to recruit 5 Faculty Members and 35 staffs.

(i) **Promotion:** In the year 2017 – 2018, a total of 12 (twelve) employees were promoted to different higher posts at the staff level as presented below:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)*
1.	Estate-Cum-Store Officer	01	01	
2.	Section Officer (Hostel)	01	01	
3.	Section Officer (Care-taker)	01	01	
4.	Head Master	01	01	
5.	Lady Health Supervisor	01	01	
6.	Cashier	01	01	
7.	Upper Division Assistant (UDA)	01	01	
8.	Store-Keeper	01	01	
9.	Plumbing Foreman	01	01	
10.	Equipment Operator	01	01	
11.	Inspector (Lady)	01	01	
12.	Assistant Inspector (Lady)	01	01	
	Total	12	12	

**all these posts have been filled up*

- (ii) **Training/Workshop/Seminar:** A total of 14 Faculty Members attended different higher study courses, training courses, workshops and seminars in different countries while 48 Faculty Members and staff also attended various in-country training courses, workshops and seminars. Details of programmes attended by the Faculty Members in foreign countries are as follows:

Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training/Exposure Visit	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration
					From	To	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mr. M. Maududur Rashid Md. Afzal Director General (Ex.)	Technical Programme Committee (TPC)	AARDO	Republic of Sudan	2017	08/07/2017	12/07/2017	5
	Policy Planning and Management Course (PPMC) Overseas exposure visit	BPATC	Thailand	2017	10/09/2017	16/09/2017	7
	CIRDAP Governing Council (GC-21) and Executive committee (EC-3) at Manila, Philippines	CIRDAP	Philippines	2017	09/10/2017	13/10/2017	5
	Saemaul Undong Workshop for Professors and Experts in the Field of Community Development	Korea Saemaul Undong Center	Korea	2017	16/10/2017	20/10/2017	5
Mr. M. Mizanur Rahman Director General, BARD	ROSC Project Supported Exposure Visit	ROSC Project Phase-II	Kenya, Morocco Russia	2017	31/07/2017	11/08/2017	12
	Exposure Visit under Policy Planning & Mgt Course (PPMC) in QIT, Thailand Policy Planning and Management Course (PPMC)	BPATC, Dhaka	Thailand	2018	14/01/2018	20/01/2018	7

Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training/Exposure Visit	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Year
					From	To	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	The 19th General Session of AARDO Conference & The 69th and 70th Sessions of AARDO Executive Committee	AARDO & BARD	Malaysia	2018	26/02/2018	04/03/2018	7
	33 rd Technical Committee Meeting (TC-33)	CIRDAP	Fiji	2018	16/04/2018	29/04/2018	14
Mr. Abul Kalam Sharifullah Director	Use of Poor Quality Waters in Agriculture	CSSRI	India	2017	10/11/2017	24/11/2017	15
Mr. Kamrul Ahsan Director	Saemaul Undong Workshop for Professors and Experts in the Field of Community Development	Korea Saemaul Undong Center	Korea	2017	09/10/2017	19/10/2017	1
	Strategies and Measures for Capacity Building in Rural Development	Korea Rural Community	Korea	2018	10/05/2018	15/05/2018	6
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad Director (In charge)	Waste to Wealth-Value Recovery from Agro Processing	CIRDAP-NIRD & PR	India	2018	19.03.18	28.03.18	12
Mr. Newaz Ahmed Chowdhury Joint Director	Climate Change and Food Security Nexus	Netherlands Fellowship Programme	Netherlands	2017	11/09/2017	22/09/2017	11

Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training/Exposure Visit	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration
					From	To	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Climate Change Adaptation Strategies	Singapore Cooperation Programme	Singapore	2017	11/12/2017	15/12/2017	05
Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain Deputy Director	M.A in Development Studies (Major in Social Policy for Development) at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)	JJ/WBGSP	Netherlands	2017	01/09/2017	31/12/2018	1 Year 1 Month
Mr. Junaed Rahim Deputy Director	Geo-Spatial Information Management in Rural Development	NIRD&PR	India	2017	13/11/2017	22/11/2017	12
Mr. Md. Tanvir Ahmed Deputy Director	Sustainable Agriculture and Modern Marketing	U.S. Department of State	Washington D.C. USA	2017	17/08/2017	10/09/2017	3 Weeks
Mr. Najmul Kabir Assistant Engineer	Social Audit in Rural Development Programmes	CIRDAP-NIRD&PR	Myanmar	2018	15/01/2018	24/01/2018	1
Mrs. Farida Yeasmin Assistant Director	Rural Development	EICA, Dokki, Egypt	Egypt	2017	10/07/2017	25/09/2017	2 Months
Mrs. Raki Nandi Assistant Director	Animal Production and Health	EICA, Dokki	Egypt	2017	01/10/2017	25/12/2017	3
Mr. Anas Al Islam Assistant Director	Fish Culture Development	EICA, Dokki	Egypt	2017	01/10/2017	25/12/2017	3

Officer's Name & Designation	Description of Training/Exposure Visit	Sponsoring Agency	Place of Training/ Workshop	Training Year	Training Period		Duration Year
					From	To	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mr. Abdulla-Al-Mamun Assistant Director	Participatory Development Rural	CIRDAP- ITEC	India	2018	24/01/2018	20/02/2018	1

- (iii) **Transfer:** During the reporting period, 31 Faculty Members and 71 staff were transferred different divisions and sections from their earlier places of posting.
- (iv) **PRL/Pension:** PRL/Pension of 02 Faculty Members and 11 staff were granted during this period.
- (v) **Celebration of National and Important Days:** Academy observed all national and important days and events with due respect and solemnity. The celebrating and observance included 98th Birth Day of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and National Children Day, 43rd Death Anniversary of Father of the Nation and National Mourning Day, 59th Founding Anniversary of the Academy, 103rd Birth Day and 18th Death Anniversary of the Founder Director of BARD, Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, Celebration of the Recognition of the 7th March Speech of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Shaikh Mujibur Rahman by UNESCO through its inclusion in the Memory of the world Intensional Resister Victory Day and Independence Day.
- (vi) **Support from the Welfare Fund:** A total 18 staff were granted financial assistance amounting to Tk. 1,80,500/- in the year of 2017-18.
- (vii) **Warning:** As disciplinary measures, 13 employees of the Academy were served warning for different incidents during this period

5.5 Target and Achievement in 2017-18 and Target for 2018-19

i) Establishment Section

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
A	BOG Meeting	02	01	02
B	Appointment in Vacant Posts			
a) Class – 1				
3	Director	01	-	01
4	Assistant Director	04	-	04
5	Medical Officer	01	-	01
b) Class – 3				
1	UDA	02	-	02
2	Lady Health Visitor	01	-	01
3	Junior Artist	01	-	01
4	LDA	02	-	02

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
5	LDA-Cum-Computer Operator	06	-	06
6	Sales Man	01	-	01
7	Driver	01	-	01
8	Pump Driver	01	-	01
9	Assistant Inspector (Lady)	04	-	04
c) Class – 4				
1	Weaving Master	01	-	01
2	Knitting Master	01	-	01
3	Doptory	01	-	01
4	Electric Assistant	03	-	03
5	Mason Assistant	01	-	01
6	Tri Wheeler driver	01	-	01
8	SMW	02	-	02
9	Peon/MLSS	03	-	03
10	Gardener	02	-	02
11	Attendant	01	-	01
12	Bus Helper	02	-	02
13	Organiser	01	-	01
14	Security Guard	02	-	02
C	Promotion			
	a) Class-02	04	04	04
	b) Class -03	04	04	14
	c) Class -04	06	05	02
D	Foreign Training/Workshop/ Seminar	As per Need	14	25
E	Higher Scale	As per Need	01	As per Need
F	Local Training/Workshop/ Seminar	As per Need	48	As per Need

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
G	Transfer	As per Requirement	92	As per Requirement
H	PRL/Pension	As per rules	12	09
I	Celebration of National and Important Days	08	09	08
J	Support from the Welfare Fund	As per Requirement	1,80,500/-	As per Requirement
K	Warning/Penalty	As per Requirement	17	As per Requirement
L	Departmental Proceedings	As per Requirement	03	As per Requirement

Accounts Section :
Budget Allocation : Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Salary (Officer & Staff)	8,08,00,000.00	8,03,68,671.00	9,10,00,000.00
2.	Allowances	4,75,47,000.00	4,67,21,998.00	5,30,00,000.00
3.	Supply & Service	4,04,28,000.00	3,95,25,499.00	3,88,25,000.00
4.	Social benefit	5,49,50,000.00	5,75,16,000.00	5,74,75,000.00
5.	GPF	35,00,000.00	35,00,000.00	40,00,000.00
6.	Capital Expenditure	18,00,000.00	17,97,296.00	30,50,000.00
7.	others. Expenditure	45,75,000.00	41,70,469.00	36,50,000.00
.	Total =	23,36,00,000.00	23,35,99,933.00	25,10,00,000.00
	Local Income =	(-) 1,42,00,000.00	(-) 1,42,00,000.00	(-) 1,60,00,000.00
	Grand Total =	21,94,00,000.00	21,93,99,933.00	23,50,00,000.00

Audit & Pension Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Finalization of Pension case	09	14	10
2.	Reply of Audit Objection	As per required	As per required	As per required
3.	Settlement of Audit Objection	37	04	25

Maintenance Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
01.	Repair works in toilet/bathroom, kitchen at different official & residential building.	28	34	36
02.	Roof repair works in different building.	06	08	26
03.	False ceiling works done at conference hall, class room, library & different building	05	04	02
04.	Drain Repair	05	18	37
05.	Repair and painting works in different building	18	58	42
06.	Toilet & Bath room repair & modernization	10	16	52
07.	Brick Wall Construction & Repair	06	11	05
08.	Floor Repair at different building (Office & Residence)	10	15	12
09.	Electric Underground Cable Line Repair at Office Area	As per Required	100%	As per Required
10.	PABX Repair	01	01	01
11.	Generator repair & servicing	-	01 job	01 job
12.	Rain Water Pipe Supply & Fitting at Different Building	03	12	16

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
13.	Repair, Renovation of Hostel Building, Guest House.	07 Buildings	09	05
14.	Repair and Painting of Mosque	01	01	01
15.	Repair of Walk Way	As per required Area	100%	As per required Area
16.	Thai Aluminum Sliding Door & Windows	02	19	56
17.	Cleaning and Repair of Canal & Drain in BARD Campus	03	04	06
18.	Steel furniture repair	15	26	28
19.	Wooden furniture repair	15	153	225
20.	Carpentry, Masonry, Electric, Plumbing, Sanitary & Sewarge Works and Service	6500	7518	7800
21.	Necessary Carpentry, Masonry, Electric, Sanitary Goods Purchasing	4 lots	4 lots	4 lots

Communication Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	P.A. System (Mike)	1250	1177	1250
2.	Cord less Mike	1200	804	1200
3.	Multimedia Projector	1100	1137	1250
4.	Laptop Computer	1100	1058	1150
5.	DVD	125	106	125
6.	Sound System	20	39	50

7.	Conference System	50	39	50
8.	TV	10	04	10
9.	Photocopies	4,00,000	2,98,192	4,00,000
10	Copy Printer	7,00,000	6,31,979	7,00,000

Photograph :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Digital Photographs	10000 Snaps	6800 Snaps	10000 Snaps
2.	Video Works	50 days	30 days	50 days
3.	Photo Print	5000 Copes	2188 Copes	4000 Copes

Communication (Art Works) :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Banner Writing	100	57	100
2.	Display + Welcome	200	78	200
3.	Posters	100	60	100
4.	Certificate Writing	2000	4983	3000
5.	Wall Magazine	10	10	10
6.	Sticker	1000	403	1000
7.	Signboard + Name Plate	30	35	30
8.	Cultural Evening	40	20	40
9.	Chart	60	10	60
10	Honor Board	10	03	10
11.	Miscellaneous Works	1000	550	1000

Library Section :

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Gift:			
	English Book	120	154	120
	Bangla book	90	73	100
	Periodicals	60	7	50
2.	Local Purchase:			
	English Book	100	210	150
	Bangla book	100	284	170
	Periodicals	20	1	20
3.	Exchange:			
	Periodicals	15	-	10
4.	Foreign Purchase:			
	Periodicals	8	-	10
5.	BARD Publications:			
	English Book	60	63	60
	Bangla book	20	28	20
6.	Library readers:	3000	3628	4000
7.	Monthly Meeting	12	3	12

Documentation Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Number of cuttings and Preservation of Bangla and English Articles	2500	1799	2000
2.	Preservation of Folder on different Subjects	42	42	42

Hostel Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Income from Accommodation Facilities	1,35,00,000.00	11562950.00	10500000.00
2.	Expenditure for Providing Services and Improvement of Hostel Facilities	1,27,69481.00	11299190.00	10335000.00
3.	Net Income	5,00,000.00	2300000.00	385000.00
4.	Fixed Deposit	12,00,000.00	9500000.00	500000.00
5.	Purchase of Stationary Goods	3,50,000.00	217453.00	350000.00
6.	Plumbing Goods and Electric Purchase	4,00,000.00	141560.00	400000.00
7.	Purchase of TV	13	33	20

Development Communication Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Computer Training support to the Courses (FTC, SFTC & Others) and related services	10 Courses	15 Courses	16 Courses
2.	Unicode Training	As per Demand	01 Group	As per Demand
3.	E-Nothi& Hardware Training	As per Demand	02 Courses	As per Demand
4.	Number of Laser Printer Purchase	05 pcs	02pcs	10 pcs
5.	Number of Broadband Internet Connectivity and Wi-Fi	15	10 pcs	As per Demand
6.	Update of BARD Website	Redesigning the Website	Link with National Portal	Update will be continue
7.	Number of Replacement of Old Computers with LCD monitors (LAB/Others)	25 pcs	20 pcs	35 pcs

SI. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
8.	Number of Laptop/Note Book	As per Demand	03 pcs	As per Demand
9.	Number of LAN connectivity for all Computers	all CPUs	As per Demand	As per Demand
10.	Automation of Library	-	Ongoing	Completion
11.	Number of CC Camera Installation	16 pcs	13 pcs	20 pcs
12.	Creation of Face book Page for BARD	Update continue	Update continue	Update continue
13.	Face book Live	10	10	As per Demand
14.	Video Conferencing	As per Demand	16	As per Demand

Cafeteria Section:

SI. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Income from Cafeteria	Tk. 350 lac	Tk. 340 lac	Tk. 300 lac
2.	Expenditure of Cafeteria	Tk. 305 lac	Tk. 282.18 lac	Tk. 260 lac
3.	Net Income	Tk. 45 lac	Tk. 57.82 lac	Tk. 40 lac

Caretaking Section:

SI. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Transport Services to Different Training Courses	270	137	200
2.	Transport Services to Employees of BARD	1400	1350	1400
3.	Convert Vehicles to CNG	--	--	--
4.	Condemnation of Old Cars	--	--	--
5.	Purchase of New vehicle	01	--	01
6.	Servicing/Repair of Car and Add Necessary Tools	08	08	08

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
7.	Providing Security	BARD Campus	BARD Campus	BARD Campus
8.	Maintaining Cleanliness	Office Areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference Room	Office Areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference Room	Office Areas, Circular Road, Class Rooms, Auditoriums and Conference Room

Store Section:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Distribution of Summer Dresses	130 (Person)	126 (Person)	142 (Person)
2.	Distribution of Winter Dresses	65 (Person)	60 (Person)	65 (Person)
3.	Distribution of Umbrellas	130 (Person)	117 (Person)	142 (Person)
4.	Distribution of Shoes	142 (Person)	129 (Person)	142 (Person)
5.	Supply of Stationery Goods	3,50,000/-	3,18,156/-	5,00,000/-

Medical Centre:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Patients Visited	1200-1300	950	1200-1300
2.	Treatment was given to the Patients at Resident and Hospital	1000-1200	550	1000-1100
3.	Patients were Referred to Different Hospitals after Giving Preliminary Treatment	10-15	12	10-15
4.	Treatment and Service were provided to the Patients at the Observation Bed	25-30	17	20-25

SI. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
5.	Children received vita: A Capsules & Polio vaccine	300-400	320	300-400
6.	Blood Sugar Test of Patients	300-400	400	400-500
7.	Purchase of diabetic Test Stick	400-600	400	500-600

Pally Unnayan Academy Model School:

SI. No.	Activities	Target (2017-2018)	Achievement (2017-2018)	Target (2018-2019)
1.	Monthly Exam	04	04	04
2.	Terminal Exam	02	02	02
3.	Annual Exam	01	01	01
4.	Annual Milad	01	01	01
5.	Annual Picnic	01	01	01
6.	Annual Sports	01	01	01
7.	Teachers and Guardians Meetings	03	02	02
8.	Annual Prize Giving and Cultural Ceremony	01	01	01
9.	Book Distribution on 01 Jan.	01	01	01
10.	Literary and Cultural Program	01	01	01
11.	National Day Celebration	all	all	all
12.	Study Tour (All Class)	01	01	01
13.	Making Annual Lesson Plan and Distribution (Kg to Class 5)	01	01	01

5.6 Conclusion:

Administration Division is one of the vital divisions of this Academy. Some remarkable works like e-filing; construction of Mural of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman; renaming of hostels and cafeterias according to the names of the martyrs of the glorious independence of the country and the language movement took place during the said period. The Division is grateful to the Director General for his cordial support and guidance. The Division is also grateful to all employees of the Academy and seeks their continued support and cooperation in future.

Chapter - Six
Annual Report on Performance of the Faculty
Council

2017-18

Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman
Sheikh Mashudur Rahman
Kazi Sonia Rahman
Junaed Rahim

6.1. Introduction

Faculty Council of BARD is an academic forum that serves as a platform for professional development of the Faculty Members. The main objective of Faculty Council is to update the Faculty Members' knowledge on contemporary issues of rural development, review the progress of work in the fields of Training, Research and Action Research and organise socio-cultural activities for increasing interaction among the Faculty Members and their family members.

The Faculty Council usually organises two types of meetings. These are regular and special meetings. One regular meeting is organised in a month where Faculty Members share findings of their completed research, present journal articles from reputed journals, review progress of work in training, research and action research on a quarterly basis, and disseminate knowledge and experiences of training and higher studies at home and abroad while special meetings are convened to discuss urgent issues of rural development and chalk out follow up action. Scholars and professionals from home and abroad usually give talk to the Faculty in the special meetings.

6.2. Executive Committee for Faculty Council 2017-18

The Executive Committee for Faculty Council 2017-18 was as follows:

1.	Mr. Maudur R. Safdar, Director General (Ex.)	Chairman (June- December 2017)
2.	Dr. M. Mizanur Rahman, Director General	Chairman (January – June 2018)
3.	Sk Mashudur Rahman, Joint Director	Secretary
4.	Kazi Sonia Rahman, Deputy Director	Sports and Recreation Secretary
5.	Mr. Junaed Rahim, Deputy Director	Joint Secretary

3. Review of Faculty Activities

The Executive Committee of the Faculty Council prepared a draft plan of activities for the year 2017-18, which was finalised by incorporating the feedbacks of the Faculty Members. The plan incorporated provisions for regular meetings, special meetings and social get-togethers. The average attendance of the Faculty Members in the regular meetings was 80 per cent. The numerical performance of the Faculty Council against plan can be seen in Table 01 while a summary of the presentations of regular meetings and special meeting organised during 2017-18 is furnished in Table 02 and Table 03 respectively.

Table 01: Performance of Faculty Council against Plan

Event	Plan (Number)	Achievement (Number)
Regular Meetings	12	09
Special Meetings	03	03
Social Activities	05	05

Table 02: Summary of Presentations in the Regular Meetings of Faculty Council 2017-18

Meeting	Date	Title of The Presentation	Presenter
1 st	19 July 2017	□ Farewell to outgoing previous Faculty Council Members and Reception to the newly elected Faculty Council Members	Secretary of Faculty Council (2016-17)
2 nd	30 August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Presentation on Plan of Action of Faculty Council, 2017-2018 □ Presentation on Potentialities and Strategies of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Rural Development of Bangladesh □ Presentation on “সৌরশক্তি নির্ভর অগভীর নলকূপ সচে ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিশে বান্ধব কৃষি পাদন উ তরান্বতি করণ” □ Presentation on “টেকেসই কৃষির জন্ম ইকোলজিক্যাল ফার্মিং” 	<p>Sk Mashudur Rahman</p> <p>Dr. Abdul Karim, Joint Director (Project), BARD</p> <p>Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, JointDirector (Agriculture and Environment), BARD.</p> <p>Dr. A. K. Sharifullah Director (Agriculture and Environment) & Dr. Shishir Kumar Munshi, Joint Director (Agriculture Extension), BARD.</p>
3 rd	20 September 2017	□ Meeting on BARD Video Documentation	Red Dot, Dhaka Media Plus. Com

Meeting	Date	Title of The Presentation	Presenter
4 th	22 November 2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Open discussion on future challenges of BARD and the role of BARD Faculty Members <input type="checkbox"/> Open discussion on developing relations with KTCC Ltd for Rural Development	Faculty Members of BARD Faculty Members of BARD and Officers of KTCC Limited
5 th	30 November 2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Meeting on the issue of BARD Video Documentation	Drik Gallary, Dhaka Nimphea, Dhaka
6 th	10 December 2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Farewell to Dr. Md. Abdul Hamid, Director, BARD <input type="checkbox"/> Open discussion on forthcoming BoG meeting and Mural of <i>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman</i>	-
7 th	02 January 2018	<input type="checkbox"/> Open discussion on future plan and activities of BARD <input type="checkbox"/> Farewell to Dr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta, Director, BARD <input type="checkbox"/> Farewell to Director General of BARD and Faculty Council Chairman Mr. Maududur Rashid Safdar	-
8 th	05 February 2018	<input type="checkbox"/> Welcome to the newly appointed Director General of BARD and Faculty Council Chairman Dr. M Mizanur Rahman <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion on the issue of forthcoming AARDO Conference at BARD	-
9 th	04 March 2018	<input type="checkbox"/> Division wise presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Open discussion on the presentation	Divisional Directors

4. Social Activities

1. **Celebration of Bangla Naboborsho and Annual Picnic (New Year):** Celebration of *Bangla Naboborsho* and annual picnic were organised at Amrakanon (Front side of Hostel No. 05) of BARD.

2. **Iftar Party:** The council in collaboration with Officers' Association of BARD organised an Iftar Party in the month of Ramadan for the Faculty Members and their family members.
3. **Participation in wedding ceremonies:** The Faculty Council facilitated participation of all Faculty Members in two wedding ceremonies at the campus.

5. Conclusion

Rural development is a multidisciplinary issue. It covers wide range of activities in different fields of development. Faculty members of BARD having multidisciplinary academic and professional background get the opportunity to contribute through their active participation in the discussion. The Faculty Council creates opportunity to learn from each other and helps monitor the progress of planned activities of Training, Research and Action Research of BARD. The learning process facilitated by the Faculty Council helps faculty members keep updated with the changing concepts, thoughts and practices in the field of rural development.

Pictorial Presentation on the Activities of the Academy

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AARDO	African-Asian Rural Development organization
ADP	Annual Development Programme
APC	Annual Planning Conference
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARD	Bangladesh Academy For Rural Development
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BCS	Bangladesh Civil Service
BPATC	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center
BRP	BARD Revenue Budget
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRRI	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
BSTD	Bangladesh Society for Training and Development
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPO	Capacity Building of People's Organization
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CU	Chittagong University
CoU	Comilla University
CVDP	Comprehensive Village Development Programme
CVDCS	Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	Development Project Proposal

DPS	Development Partners
DYD	Department of Youth Development
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ERD	External Resources Division
ESP	External Supported Projects
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Faculty Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMs	Faculty Members
FTC	Foundation Training Course
FTFL	Fast Track Future Leader
FYP	Five Year Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GROVE	Gender Rights Operation and Violence Elimination Project
HH	House Hold
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSC	Higher Secondary School Certificate
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IUB	Independent University of Bangladesh
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
KTCCA	Kotwali Thana Central Cooperative Association
LFE	Live in Field Experience
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGRD&C	Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives

LGIs	Local Government Institutions
LGSP-11	Second Local Governance Support Project
LICT	Leveraging Information and Communication Technology
LLPMS	Local Level Poverty Monitoring System
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVRD	Model Village of Rural Development
NAEM	National Academy For Education Management
NAPD	National Academy For Planning and Development
NAPE	National Academy For Primary Education
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NBD	Nation Building Department
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
NSU	North South University
PEC	Project Evaluation Committee
PKSF	Palli Karma Shayak Foundation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PPNB	Project Proposal for Non Revenue Budget
RD	Rural Development
RDA	Rural Development Academy
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperative Division
RWP	Rural Works Programme
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SCBRMP	Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management project
SDC	Swedish development Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDF	Small Farmers and Landless Labourers Development Programme

SFTC	Special Foundation Training Course
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SSRC	Social science research council
STW	Shallow Tube well
SSWRDSP	Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	Technical Committee
TIP	Thana Irrigation Programme
TNA	Training Need Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
TQM	Total Quality Management
TTDC	Thana Training and Development Centre
TVDP	Total Village Development programme
UCCAS	Upazila Central Cooperative Association
UDC	Union Development Committee
UISC	Union Information Service Center
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UPMS	Union Parishad Management Software
UP	Union Parishad
URT	Upazila Resource Team
UZGP	Upazila Governance Project
V-AID	Village Agricultural and Industrial Development
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VIPP	Visualization in Participatory Planning
WFNIP	Women Education, Income and Nutrition Improvement Project

