

# **VALIDATION STUDY OF IAS 1998-99 PROSHIKA**

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Proshika**

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## Acknowledgement

Proshika, a national NGO is engaged in variety of activities of which empowerment and economic development of the poor are important tasks having far reaching consequences. In order to gauge the changes in accomplishing the above tasks, Proshika undertake Impact Assessment Survey (IAS), every three year. The IAS of 1998-'99 was reviewed by a panel of reviewers and they suggested a validation survey involving qualitative and quantitative techniques.

Human Development Research Center (HDRC) was assigned the job of the survey. HDRC in particularly grateful to Dr. Qazi Faruque Ahmed, President of Proshika for his committed efforts toward the mission of Proshika. Mr. Shahabuddin, Director, Proshika deserve special thanks. Mr. Abu Naser of IMEC, Proshika was helpful enough in getting the works done. The field personnel of HDRC did a tremendous job braving the weather. Numerous respondents of different parts of the country were kind enough to provide with necessary information. We thank all of them for their help.

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## **Abbreviations**

ADC	: Area Development Centre
EPI	: Expanded Program for Immunization
FWC`	: Family Welfare Center
HDRC	: Human Development Research Centre
HRDC	: Human Resource Development Centre
IAS	: Impact Assessment Study
IMEC	: Impact Monitoring and Evaluation Cell
NGO	: Non- Government Organization
PK.	: Proshika
RD	: Rural Dispensary
THC	: Thana Health Complex
TCC	: Thana Coordination Committee
UCC	: Union Coordination Committee
VAW	: Violence Against Women
VCC	: Village Coordination Committee

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## Executive Summary

Proshika undertakes Impact Assessment Study (IAS) in every three years. It has been experienced by the Proshika that validation exercises of different nature are needed for IAS. The Impact Monitoring and Evaluation Cell (IMEC) of Proshika contracted Human Development Research Centre(HDRC) to conduct a validation study on selected issues and to facilitate a validation workshop on relevant issues.

For the purpose of the validation survey, a sample of 120 households drawn from 06 villages of 06 ADCs were re-surveyed. All these samples were drawn randomly bearing in mind the IAS survey, wherein both qualitative and quantitative surveys were carried out in selected villages. The issues addressed in the validation survey were: Income of female-headed households, Access to Public Resources, Participation in local institutions, Dowry and Violence Against Women and Wage Bargaining

The issues discussed in the validation workshop, in addition to those addressed in the survey, include: Broader Organizations, Education, Housing, Ecological Agriculture, Poverty and the Poor, and Dependency on Money-Lenders.

Following are the major findings that emerged from the analysis of data and information of qualitative and quantitative surveys and workshop:

- 1. Income of female headed-households:** The IAS reported no major variations among different age categories. Both the IAS 98-99 and the validation survey found almost similar income figures for the female-headed households. The sample size of respective respondents in the IAS was quite small- wherein no valid conclusion could be drawn. The validation survey-sample of respective respondents were also quite small. This is because, the terms of references specified the total households as 120 wherein only 17 respondents of the category were found. As a result, on the basis of responses from 17 samples, conclusions can not be drawn.
- 2. Access to Public Resources:** Access to public resources is found to be greater for experimental group than with control group. However, variety of problems are being faced in gaining accesses. In some instances, they are able to overcome the problems while in others, they are sometimes fed-up. As public resources, like Khasland or water-bodies are not available everywhere, therefore, the variety of reasons for not being able to secure access to those resources could not be traced. Nonetheless, it can be concluded that, Proshika members are trying to gain access, sometimes, somewhere vigorously and are becoming successful, while in other cases they are yet to be organized enough to launch and sustain a campaign.

3. **Dowry and Violence Against Women:** Dowry is being practised by Proshika members, as by others in the society. Violence's against women are there in the society, if not, among Proshika members. Husband and in-laws are the principal abusers.
4. **Participation in Local Institutions:** Greater participation of Proshika members are evidenced. But, those participation are more in less-significant committees than in significant committees. Again, the general members of Proshika are presumably not in these committees rather the higher echelons are.
5. **Wage Labor:** Experimental group appear quite vocal in negotiating wage with the employer, than the control group. As a result, possibly, relationship between employer–employee has been reported as `deteriorated'. Moreover, greater misbehavior of employer is also there. All these points to the possibility of conflict of interests, where Proshika members, either individually or collectively are yet to score significant points.
6. **Education and housing:** While Proshika members themselves, irrespective of gender are almost uniformly educated, their children are enrolled in greater numbers in school, which may be the result of Proshika's awareness campaign of different sorts and the government's effort to promote primary education.
7. **Ecological Agriculture:** It is not easy for marginal and poor farmers to remain aloof from the allure of higher yield through the use of chemical fertilizers. Nonetheless, it has been reported that the use of non-chemical fertilizers are in increase. This is a significant achievement of Proshika's move towards environment-friendly sustainable agriculture.
8. **Dependence on money-lenders:** The dependency is in decrease partly because institutional and non-institutional loans are available. The validation workshop reveals that about 85 per cent of Pk members are free from the dependency on money-lenders. The rest 15 percent still have dependency on money-lenders because of non-availability of loan in time and non-availability of loan according to requirement.
9. **Use of Proshika loan:** Using Proshika loan 60% of the borrowers have been able to increase their income. On the other hand, 50% of the borrowers who were poor are still poor but their income has also increased. However, 70% of Proshika members are below the poverty line. While 30% are above the line. This 30%, who are above the poverty line are there, mainly because they are not the poorest of the poor as a result, they are able to manipulate and use resources in a better way. While 42 per cent have crossed the poverty line after becoming Proshika member.

This is based on the Validation Survey and the Workshop that the following suggestions are being made to improve upon the content of the future IAS:

1. Validation workshop is a good idea but it should be held at least twice with the real targets. First, before designing the IA survey and second, after the survey. In which case, the first workshop should be named as “Pre-designing IAS Workshop”, and the second workshop be named as “IAS Findings Dissemination and Exploration Workshop”.
2. In the quantitative part of future Impact Assessment Surveys (IAS), in addition to the current variables and indicators, inclusion of the following are suggested: access to public resources (health, sanitation, education, agriculture departments, etc.), participation in the local institutions (various committees/bodies: village theatre, various school committees, etc), extent of violence against women by types, valuation of dowry.
3. In order to ‘capture’ the processes of different phenomenon, qualitative methods are considered to be the best. Therefore, at this stage of Proshika activities, while quantitative surveys are providing us with information about different changes, we may also think about going deeper into those changes by employing qualitative methods. Ethnography is a related concept in this regard. Phenomenon, like dowry, or long waiting period to gain access to public resources or wage labor worldview is more possible to capture through ethnographic studies.
4. In order to better comprehend the essence of the multidimensional impact of Proshika’s interventions, it is suggested to conduct in-depth studies on the following broad areas: economic and social situation of female-headed households; methods and techniques to deal with various forms of Violence Against Women (VAW); means and ways to reduce incidence of dowry; reaching the hard-core poor (both rural and urban); access to various forms of public resources: awareness about rights and methods (means) to materialize those rights; building (strengthening further) effective linkages of primary groups →VCC→UCC→TCC aimed at formation of a monolithic institutional structure for the poor under the leadership of the poor; and on multifaceted impacts of people’s theatre.

## A. VALIDATION SURVEY

The proposed validation survey was conducted not only to validate some of the key findings of the IAS 98-99, but also to study the essence of some of the key findings to a greater depth and find out value of some indicators which are important to understand change, but which were not ascertained in the IAS 98-99 survey. Thus, the validation study's purpose was not confined within the domain of validation *per se*, it went beyond that.

### A.1. Background

The **validation study** of Impact Assessment Study '98-99 (IAS 98-99) was planned at the designing stage of the IAS98-99. Proshika undertake Impact Assessment Study every three years. The purpose of IAS is to assess the overall impact of the development intervention through an integrated development approach implemented by Proshika. Proshika, one of the largest NGOs in Bangladesh provides support to the rural and urban poor aiming at economic empowerment through poverty eradication and social empowerment.

The Impact Monitoring and Evaluation Cell of Proshika undertook the second Impact Assessment Study in 1998-99 in association with international and national consultants and two consulting firms. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were deployed. The aim of the IAS was to ascertain the extent to which Proshika has contributed, through its integrated development efforts, to poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor. The IAS has assessed the extent of poverty reduction and the level of empowerment of the beneficiaries. The validation study aims to cross check some of the findings of the IAS.

Proshika has a system to share the findings of its studies to ensure participation of beneficiaries at all levels. In that context, the finding of the previous study (IAS95) was shared with federation members of grassroots or the representatives of the respondents. During such sharing, the participants disagreed with the findings on some specific issues. Their argument was: some findings were not closer to the - reality from their perceptions. To understand the real situation pertaining to those findings, IMEC decided to conduct a follow-up study on those issues through participatory approach. The experience of the previous study promoted IMEC to make provision for validation study of IAS99. The IAS99 used both qualitative and quantitative methods.

It is worthwhile to note that, planning for IAS included a validation study, which was to take place after the completion of the main quantitative and qualitative surveys. The validation study is part of IAS study but it was conditional on divergence of IAS findings. The purpose of this Validation Study is cross-checking and follow-up on findings, specially divergent findings, from the IAS. During planning for the validation study, reinvestigation on divergent findings using qualitative and quantitative methods was provisioned.

The divergent findings came out using the two separate methods on the following issues: access to public resources, nature and extent of dowry-less marriage, participation in local institutions, and bargaining capacity of wage laborers of Proshika group members. The review-panel-members of IAS 98-99 anticipated that this divergence might be due to phrasing of quantitative questionnaire or other methodological reasons. This study has been initiated in response to validate those divergent findings.

## **A.2. Objectives**

In order to assess the overall impact of its program, the Impact Assessment Study (IAS) of 1998-99 of Proshika was carried out as are being carried out every three years. Using current best practices of quantitative and qualitative methods, the IAS of Proshika considered the extent to which it has contributed to poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor.

A validation study on the IAS was provisioned in order to cross check and follow up on findings from the IAS hence the need and objectives of the present study. The validation study purports to capture the 'process' (how a particular event happened and did not happen) and causality (why a particular event did or did not happen). The specific objectives of the validation study was to:

1. Estimate (validate) the income of female-headed households.
2. Analyse the situation of access to various forms of public resources taking into account long waiting period that may be necessary to gain access to public resources.
3. Capture the dowry scenarios among the PK members about the size of the dowries being provided; and identify various issues pertaining to the violence against women.
4. Estimate the share of members in various local institutions who are PK members.
5. Assess wage bargaining bearing in mind the process of wage bargaining and mode of payment

## **A.3. Methodology**

In general, the validation study has been conducted following a multi-methods approach which includes a re-survey and a validation workshop. The re-survey includes both quantitative and qualitative methodologies like questionnaire survey and case study. The unit of analysis for the validation survey is 'control' versus 'experimental' group of Proshika members. For the purpose of this study, the length of membership of primary groups of Proshika between 0-12 months has been considered as control group, and those 13+ months as experimental group. On the other hand, the validation workshop covers Participatory Rural Appraisal method and formal and informal sharing of data.

### A.3.1. Reinvestigation on five issues

The methodology for the validation of the Impact Assessment Study 1998-99 of Proshika has been planned to conduct an in-depth study specifically on five issues in line with the objectives of the study (A.2). As the validation study is the follow up study of IAS 1998-99, so the methodology is not different from that was used during IAS. Following the methodology of IAS'99 both qualitative and quantitative methods have been used in this validation study to obtain clear and in-depth understanding about the overall impact of Proshika's intervention on those specific issues.

For the purpose of Validation Survey, a total of six Area Development Centers (ADCs) were selected ensuring the representatives from across the agro-ecological zones of the country so that difference in agro-ecology would not affect study results. During ADC selection, it was also taken into consideration that equal representation from both qualitative and quantitative studies ADCs as well as villages are incorporated under the validation study. One village from each of the five ADCs and one *bustee* (slum) from urban area has been selected. It is to be mentioned that the Impact Assessment Study'98-99, covered 18 ADCs considering the various indicators or characteristics i.e. agro-ecological zones, age of the ADCs. For purpose of quantitative study, three villages from each selected ADC were selected randomly. Among those villages, six villages from six ADCs (i.e; one from each ADC), located in six different agro-ecological zones were selected for intensive village study by using qualitative method. Thus, the six validation study villages are also selected from six ADCs as well as from six different agro-ecological zones. Three of them were covered under both qualitative and quantitative study, and all six were covered in quantitative study of IAS'98-99.

As shown in Table 3.1, a total of 120 households were sampled for cross-checking the data. The households selection was made randomly from the IAS'99 sampled households. As per review-panel's suggestion and agreed Terms of Reference 20 households from each village and 30 from each category by length of membership were selected for this validation survey. The female-headed households were included in the re-survey sample.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Sample Respondents by Area Development Centre (ADC)

Name of ADC	Length of Membership (in months)				Total
	0-12	13-48	49-84	85+	
Mirpur	5	14	1	-	20
Madaripur	14	-	-	6	20
Sirajganj	-	-	14	6	20
Ramgoti	-	-	2	18	20
Delduar	11	9	-	-	20
Naogoan	-	7	13	-	20
Total	30	30	30	30	120

### **A.3.2. Data collection process**

The Human Development Research Center (HDRC) in-close collaboration with IMEC, PROSHIKA implemented the survey. A survey questionnaire was developed considering the issues on which IAS98-99 could not meet up the demand/ objectives. The questionnaire is presented in Annex D. For in-depth understanding of those issues additional questions were incorporated in the questionnaire. Twelve enumerators were selected for data collection and a day long training was organized for the enumerators. After imparting training, the enumerators were divided into six groups consisting two in each group. For in-depth understanding about those issues, it was planned to conduct some case studies (which were not envisaged in the TOR). In each area one person was specially assigned to conduct the case studies. The checklists of the case studies are presented in Annex E.

### **A.3.3. Validation Workshop**

The validation workshop was intended to crosscheck the findings on seven<sup>1></sup> major issues from both qualitative and quantitative IAS study. The issue list is presented in Annex F. The participants' selection of validation was made from three qualitative and three quantitative studied ADCs of IAS. A total of 30 representatives from 18 villages of six ADCs (five from each ADC) took part in the validation workshop. Some of the most important IAS indicators were selected to validate including the findings from IAS on issues where divergent findings came out. At first, the predetermined issues were raised among participants and were asked the opinion from their own perception on those issues. The participants' opinion on those issues were obtained through various participatory exercises. After completion of exercises by the participants, IMEC researchers presented findings of IAS draft report and shared those findings with workshop findings. The findings of the Validation Workshop appear in the Part B of this report.

## **A.4. Major Findings from validation survey**

### **A.4.1. Income distribution of female-headed households**

The estimation of real income in the rural context is a herculean task. The reasons, among others, include lack of household accounting, non-fix nature of income, multiple sources, mis-reporting, various formal and informal sources of income, transformation of income in kind into cash, definition of income, etc. The quantitative survey of IAS98-99 found that average annual income of female-headed households is almost similar across the age categories, ranging between Tk. 34474 and Tk. 36030 (Table 4.1). The income of female-headed households (Tk. 36525 and Tk. 34311 for control and

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<sup>1></sup> The broad issues are education, women, access to public resources and local institutions, society, large organization, environment-friendly agriculture, poverty and income generation (for details see: Annex F).

experimental groups respectively) assessed in the validation survey is identical to the IAS99 findings. However, because of very small sample, it would be inappropriate to provide further analysis about the income situation of female-headed households.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of average income and expenditure of female headed household during last year.

Length of membership (in months)	Number of Households	Gross Income (in Taka)	Expenditure (in Taka)	Net income (in Taka)
0-12	4	36525.00	20475.00	16050.00
13+	13	34311.53	22912.31	11399.23
<b>All</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34832.35</b>	<b>22338.82</b>	<b>12493.53</b>

#### A.4.2 Access to public resources

Access to the public resources was one of the key areas for reinvestigation under the validation study. Proshika provides support for social mobilization, to establish the legal right to use the resources, legal support to get access, etc. Proshika supports the poor people to become aware and establish their right. However, Proshika member's understanding about the public resources is somehow limited to khasland, water bodies, and forest resources (Validation Workshop). In IAS98-99, only these three resources were included. The validation survey includes additional public resources, which presumably, have a substantial impact in the life of the PK beneficiaries. Access to these resources is right of people, but to what extent they got real access to those resources has been assessed in the validation survey.

Among various public resources like Khasland, water bodies, and roadside forest, the access of the respondents or any of their family members of experimental group is much higher than that of control group (Table 4.2). The validation survey shows that the past and present user and current user of khasland of experimental group is 33.3 percent, which is only 6.7 percent for the control group. The experimental group members have stated that due to their unity under the umbrella of Proshika organized group their strength has increased and they became successful against powerful people.

**Case Study of Khasland:** Proshika member of Mongolhore gained their access to a piece of Khasland that was being availed by one of the influential. In gaining the access, the Proshika members fought both socially and legally and finally succeeded.

**For details : See Annex A**

The access to the water bodies and roadside forest by both past and present user and only current user of the experimental group is 18.9 percent and 14.5 percent respectively which is nil and 6.6 percent respectively for the control group. Compared to the control group, the experimental group has higher access to almost all sort of public resources (Table 4.2). The percentage of households having access to agro-forestry and reserved forest is very low. The most likely reason would be that such resources are not available in most of the study areas.

**Case Study on Roadside Forest:** The same Proshika members of Mongolhore, were able to establish their rights on a piece of roadside forest which was being denied by one ex-policeman. In the process, the Proshika members were able to convince the society about their rights to the roadside forest along with other public place.

**For details: See Annex A**

About 17 percent and 50 percent respondents of control and experimental groups respectively reported to have knowledge of useable public resources nearby their village (Table 4.3). There might have been an impact of Proshika's awareness raising program onto use. Gaining knowledge through Proshika, they might have inquired whether there is any public resource. It is interesting to note that 53.3 percent of the experimental group have made efforts to gain access to public resources available in their area. On the other hand, no one of the control group has made such efforts (Table 4.3).

Among those who made effort to gain access, some reported to have face problems. Among those who made efforts, about 30 percent and 33 percent of the respondents of the experimental group mentioned local influential people and different local organizations respectively, as threats in gaining access. Only 8.3 percent have mentioned that they faced financial crisis in making efforts to gain access to public resources.

The respondents have mentioned some important reasons for not making efforts to gain access to public resources. There is no substantial variation between control and experimental group on some common reasons; money is needed, muscle is needed, resource is in others' possession, and law is unfavorable (Table 4.3).

Among control and experimental groups, 20 percent and 42.9 percent respectively have mentioned that 'law is not in our favor'. This statement reveals that the experimental group has much higher knowledge about law in connection to gain public resources. That the control group never tried the access can be attributable to the lack of their knowledge on this.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by their family members' status of access to public resources: Land, water and forest

Status of access to land, water, forest	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Khas land</b>			
Past and present user	6.7	18.9	15.8
Only present user		14.4	10.8
Only past user		1.1	.8
Never user	93.3	65.6	72.5
<b>Water bodies</b>			
Past and present user		11.1	8.3
Only present user		7.8	5.8
Only past user		4.4	3.3
Never user	100.0	76.7	82.5
<b>Roadside forest</b>			
Past and present user	3.3	5.6	5.0
Only present user	3.3	8.9	7.5
Only past user		4.4	3.3
Never user	93.4	81.1	84.2
<b>Agri-Forest</b>			
Past and present user	3.3	2.2	2.5
Only present user		3.3	2.5
Only past user		1.1	0.8
Never user	96.7	93.3	94.2
<b>Reserved Forest</b>			
Past and present user		2.2	1.7
Only present user		1.1	0.8
Never user	100.0	96.7	97.5
<b>Others(Road side hat)</b>			
Past and present user		2.2	1.7
Only present user		3.3	2.5
Never user	100.0	94.4	95.8
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

Table 4.3: Percentage of respondents aware about public resources, made efforts to gain access, problems faced, and reasons for not making effort to gain access.

Public resources: awareness, efforts	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Aware	16.7 (5)	50 (45)	41.7 (50)
Not aware	83.3 (25)	50 (45)	58.3 (70)
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>
Made efforts		53.3 (24)	48.0 (24)
Did not made efforts	100.0 (5)	46.7 (21)	52.0 (26)
<b>N</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Problems faced (only those who made efforts)(multiple responses)</b>			
Local influential are threat	-	29.2	29.2
Diff. local organization	-	33.3	33.3
Financial inadequacy	-	8.3	8.3
<b>N</b>	-	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Reasons for not making effort to gain access (multiple responses)</b>			
Money is needed	-	4.8	3.8
Muscle is needed	60.0	52.4	53.8
In others possession	20.0	23.8	23.1
We do not need	20.0	42.9	38.5
Law is not in our favor	20.0	42.9	<b>38.5</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>

Table 4.4: Comparative status of access to government facilities (before and after PK Membership): have increased, decreased or remained the same

Status of access by public sector facilities	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>District Hospital</b>			
Decreased		2.2	1.7
Same as before	80.0	53.3	60.0
Increased	20.0	44.4	38.3
<b>THC</b>			
Same as before	33.4	18.9	22.5
Increased	3.3	13.3	10.8
NA(only for district)	63.3	67.8	66.7
<b>FWC</b>			
Decreased		4.4	3.3
Same as before	83.3	74.4	76.7
Increased	16.7	21.1	20.0
<b>RD</b>			
Decreased	3.3	5.6	5.0
Same as before	83.4	68.9	72.5
Increased	13.3	25.6	22.5
<b>SC</b>			
Decreased		4.4	3.3
Same as before	56.7	55.6	55.8
Increased	43.3	40.0	40.8
<b>EPI</b>			
Decreased		4.4	3.3
Same as before	50.0	24.4	30.8
Increased	50.0	71.1	65.8
<b>Tube well</b>			
Decreased		16.7	12.5
Same as before	56.7	38.9	43.3
Increased	43.3	44.4	44.2
<b>Sanitation</b>			
Decreased		14.4	10.8
Same as before	66.7	37.8	45.0
Increased	33.3	47.8	44.2
<b>Primary school</b>			
Decreased		2.2	1.7
Same as before	83.3	40.0	50.8
Increased	16.7	57.8	47.5

Status of access by public sector facilities	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Secondary school</b>			
Decreased		1.1	0.8
Same as before	93.3	78.9	82.5
Increased	6.7	20.0	16.7
<b>College</b>			
Decreased		2.2	1.7
Same as before	100.0	84.4	88.3
Increased		13.3	10.0
<b>Technical Training Center</b>			
Decreased	3.3	-	0.8
Same as before	96.7	97.8	97.5
Increased		2.2	1.7
<b>Thana Agricultural office</b>			
Same as before	100.0	86.7	90.0
Increased		13.3	10.0
<b>Thana veterinary office</b>			
Decreased		1.1	0.8
Same as before	100.0	82.2	86.7
Increased		16.7	12.5
<b>Thana fisheries office</b>			
Decreased	3.3	-	0.8
Same as before	96.7	88.9	90.8
Increased		11.1	8.3
<b>Coordinate with the union block supervisor</b>			
Decreased	-	1.1	0.8
Same as before	100.0	87.8	90.8
Increased		11.1	8.3
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

The comparative status of government facilities with respect to access has also been assessed in this validation study. The study aimed to understand whether the access to government facilities, such as District Hospital, Thana Health Complex, Rural Dispensary, Extended Program for Immunization, Sanitation, Educational Institutions, and Agriculture, Fishery, Veterinary Offices etc. have increased, decreased or remained same. The experimental group has mentioned that the access have increased in most of the government facilities which is comparatively higher than the control group (Table 4.4) . Interestingly, none of the control group members stated that the access have decreased except Technical Training Center and Thana Fishery Office.

Both control and experimental group members responded that access to such facilities has increased in the following way: 20.0 percent and 44.4 percent for District Hospital, 63.3 and 67.8 for THC, 16.7, and 21.1 percent for FWC. It reveals from case study that compared to control groups, the experimental group members, though not as expected, have gained relatively more courage to demand services from various public sector facilities.

### **Case study on Health Facilities**

The Proshika member of Jhaudi used to consider the different health facilities of the government as one of their privileges. But, having learnt about their rights to these institutions, one Proshika member was courageous enough to challenge a local physician – who was contemplating to send a patient to private clinic.

*For details: See Annex A*

The validation study shows that the access of control group to College, Technical Training Center, Thana Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries, Union Block Supervisors Office has remain unchanged, but the experimental group data reveals that the access has increased (ranging between 11.1 and 16.7 %).

From the validations study it is clear that the access of experimental group to the government facilities have increased after the membership with Proshika. It has been found from the Validation workshop that the Proshika members have limited knowledge about the legal right to get access to these government facilities. However, the validation study reveals that the experimental group has higher knowledge about the rights than that of control group.

#### **A.4.3. Dowry and Violence against Women**

### **DOWRY**

As a social phenomenon, particularly in rural Bangladesh – practice of dowry, sometimes as a ritual and sometimes as a right is quite prevalent. One of the objectives of Proshika is to discourage dowry among its members. But the quantitative survey of IAS found that dowry among female members was still relatively 'high'. Through validation survey it was tried to find out if the situation among female Proshika members is really so and if so, what about the size of dowries. It should be kept in mind that information about dowry **straight** from them who are practicing it, is very difficult to extract, partly because, there is stigma attached to the rights or rituals of dowry. On the other hand, respondents are not always in a position to differentiate between dowry and gift. As a result, their mentioning of "gift" may appear "dowry" in reality. Therefore the research team was cautious in tackling the phenomena.

It appears that there were 50 marriages solemnized in last five years, of which 44 were with experimental group and 06 were with control group (Table 4.5). Out of 44 marriage with the experimental group 7 were by 'own choice', 26 by 'family choice' and 25 were 'both'. On the other hand, the 06 marriages with control group were either by the choice of family or both (Table 4.6).

Key mediators (Table 4.7) in these marriages were close relatives followed by neighbors and professional match maker i.e. *Ghatak*. Again dowry appear as condition in 52.3 percent cases with experimental group and 66.7 percent cases with control group (Table 4.8).

It appears from 'trend of marriage with dowry' (Table 4.10) that incidence of dowry is less when marriage is between Proshika members, on the other hand, when marriage is between Proshika and non-Proshika members the incidence of dowry is more. Again, dowry is more prevalent in case of female members of Proshika then of male members of the same. These findings have been amply substantiated by the participants of the validation workshop.

'Subsequent demand for gifts and other conditions' (Table 4.11) was imposed in case of 4.8 percent case with the experimental group while no such demand was made with control group. Full compliance with commitment for dowry was 61 percent and 50 percent respectively for experimental and control groups (Table 4.12).

The mean value of dowry in case of control group is Tk. 11,833 while the same for the experimental group is Tk. 19,710 (Table 4.13). The share of cash in dowry reported is about 80 percent in case of the control group and the same is about 62 percent in case of the experimental group.

'As a result of failure to meet dowry – related demands' verbal and physical abuses and feeling downgraded are more prevalent in control group than with experimental group (Table 4.14).

'Opinion about offering dowry' is strikingly different from opinion about receiving dowry (Table 4.15). In case of offering dowry, both control and experimental group are of the same opinion that 'dowry is a social taboo', but in case of receiving dowry, control group's opinion is quite weaker than that of experimental group.

### Story of Afroza

At the age of 17, Afroza of Noagaon Sadar of Rajshahi division got married to a man. Her father is a poor rickshawpuller and both Afroza and her father are members of Proshika.

Afroza's aunt-in-law was the matchmaker and it was claimed before the marriage that the man owns a shop and a baby taxi and the man in fact arranged a fake show of his possessions – while the decisions about the marriage were taking shape. Subsequently Afroza's side agreed to a dowry of Tk. 25,000 and Tk. 5000 was paid at the time of the marriage. After few days Afroza realized that her husband really does not own anything – not to speak of shop or baby-taxi. In fact, Afroza's husband was nothing but a shop-worker. After sometime, her husband gave up the job with the shop and started pressing for the unpaid sum of the dowry that was committed by Afroza's side at the time of marriage. But, having been cheated, Afroza's side did not agree to pay the unpaid amount, as a result, verbal and physical abuse started to occur. Afroza initially tried to tolerate the abuses but subsequently got sick and having been informed. Afroza's father took her back to his own place. Afroza's mother-in-law threatened her (Afroza's) father that "if she must come-back, she must come along with Tk. 20,000. Otherwise there is no room for her in this place". Subsequently, in connivance with the village arbitrators, Afroza's husband secured a divorce as Afroza's parents failed to maintain their commitment.

Afroza's parents were neither convinced that, even if the committed sum is paid to Afroza's husband – that will bring happiness to Afroza's life as Afroza's husband became an addict.

Afroza's husband is of the view that, only because of money he showed interest to marry Afroza otherwise he would have married one of his cousin – with whom he had an affair.

*For details: See Annex B*

### Violence Against Women

'Violence against women' is a much pronounced social phenomenon in Bangladesh. Proshika is equally interested in addressing and tackling the phenomenon.

Respondent's knowledge about domestic and social violence is quite widespread irrespective of control group or experimental group. All sorts of abuses has been reported by the respondents (Table 4.16).

Alarmingly, knowledge about individual or organizations involved in protection toward violence against women is terribly poor (Table 4.16). Most likely, lack of such individuals and/or organizations, or lack of serious efforts on VAW are the major reasons attributable to the lack of knowledge about the same.

Distribution of abusers by type of abuse shows that husbands ranks first in case of verbal and physical abuse, followed by male members of groom's side and female member of groom side (Table 4.20). Most interestingly, these were fully substantiated by the subsequent workshop (validation).

In case of mental and physical disturbances of present compared to the past it appears that 71.4 percent of control group is of the opinion that mental disturbance has remained 'as usual', while 28.8 percent opined that it has decreased (Table 4.21). Again, about 30 percent of experimental group is of the opinion that mental disturbance has increased, 37.0 percent is of the opinion it has remained as usual and 33.0 percent is of the opinion that it has decreased.

On the other hand, 57.1 percent of control group is of the opinion that physical disturbance has remained as usual while 42.9 percent is of the opinion that it has decreased. Again, 3.7 percent of the experimental group is of the opinion that physical disturbance has increased, 59.3 percent opined that it has remained as usual while 37.0 percent opined that it has decreased (Table 4.21).

In terms of combined mental and physical disturbances of both control and experimental group, it can be said that experimental group is more exposed to these disturbances than the control group (Table 4.20 and 4.21). The reasons are difficult to ascertain, unless there are reporting biases.

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents about marriage in family

Marriage in the family during the last 5 years	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Yes	20.0 (6)	48.9 (44)	41.7 (50)
No	80.0 (24)	51.1 (46)	58.3 (70)
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents as to if the marriage was on own choice or by the choice of family

Choice	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Own choice	-	15.9 (7)	14.0 (7)
Family choice	50.0 (3)	59.1 (26)	58.0 (29)
Both	50.0 (3)	25.0 (11)	28.0 (14)
<b>N</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 4.7: Distribution of reported last marriage by category of mediators and the key mediators

Mediators (multiple responses)	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Ghatak	33.3	32.4	32.6
Neighbor	33.3	43.2	41.9
Close Relative	83.3	97.3	95.3
<b>Key mediator</b>			
Ghatak	16.7	2.7	4.7
Neighbor		8.1	7.0
Close Relative	83.3	89.2	88.4
<b>N</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 4.8: Distribution of last marriage by whether dowry was a condition (demand or commitment for gifts and other conditions) for marriage

Whether dowry was a condition: Last marriage	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Yes	66.7 (4)	52.3 (23)	54.0 (27)
No	33.3 (2)	47.7 (21)	46.0 (23)
<b>N</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 4.9: Marriage without dowry (Last marriage)

Length of membership (in months)	% dowryless marriage: <b>Women</b>		% dowryless marriage: <b>Men</b>	
	IAS 98-99	Valid: HDRC '99	IAS 98-99	Valid: HDRC '99
0 – 12	36.4	NA	69.2	NA
13+	23.4	37.5	51.7	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>

NA: Data were not available as there was no marriage reported

Table 4.10: Trend of marriage with dowry: 1995-1999

Year	% male members married with dowry	% female members married with dowry	% members married with dowry when the other side is from PK(inter PK marriage)	% members married with dowry when the other side is not from PK (not inter PK marriage)	% marriages with dowry
1995	-	75.0	33.3	50.0	42.9
1996	25.0	87.5	75.0	62.5	66.7
1997	44.4	30.0	66.7	31.3	36.8
1998	33.3	87.5	50.0	77.8	72.7
1999	50.0	62.5	33.3	66.7	58.3

Table 4.11: Percentages of marriages (last) in which dowry was not a condition but subsequent demand for gifts and other conditions was imposed

Dowry not conditional, but subsequently demanded so	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Yes		4.8	4.3
No	100.0	95.2	95.7
<b>N</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 4.12: Status of compliance with dowry commitment

Compliance with commitment	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Completely	50.0 (2)	60.9 (14)	59.3 (16)
Partially	25.0 (1)	39.1 (9)	37.0 (10)
Never Fulfilled	25.0 (1)	-	3.7 (1)
<b>N</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>

Table 4.13: Nature of dowry (physical and cash) and their valuation.

Nature of dowry (multiple responses)	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12		Total
Jewelry	-	60.9	51.9
Cash	75.0	82.6	81.5
Durable	25.0	26.1	25.9
<b>N</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Mean value (in taka.)</b>			
Jewelry	-	4230.77	4230.77
Cash	9333.33	12263.16	11863.63
Durable	2500.00	3216.67	3114.00
Total (mean in Tk.)	11833.33	19710.60	19208.40

Table 4.14: Nature of consequence resulting from failure to meet the dowry-related demands

Nature of consequence (multiple response)	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Verbal and Physical abuse	50.0	20.0	25.0
Feeling downgraded	50.0	20.0	25.0
No problem	50.0	80.0	75.0
<b>N</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 4.15: Opinion about dowry

(Multiple responses)

Opinion	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Opinion about giving dowry</b>			
Dowry is social taboo	50.0	45.6	46.7
Should not be offered	86.7	87.8	87.5
Can be offered, consensual	10.0	13.3	12.5
Don't know		1.1	0.8
<b>Opinion about receiving dowry</b>			
Dowry is social taboo	13.3	27.8	24.2
Should not be offered	80.0	91.1	88.3
Can be taken, consensual	26.7	10.0	14.2
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

Table 4.16: Distribution of respondents about their knowledge about victims of violence against women by type in the area.

Type of VAW	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Knowledge about domestic violence in the area</b>			
Verbal abuse/Battering	53.3	90	80.8
Female child abuse	13.3	23.3	20.8
Dowry related violence	13.3	51.1	41.7
Marital rape	3.3	31.1	24.2
Compel to suicide	3.3	10.0	8.3
<b>Knowledge about social violence in the area</b>			
Rape	3.3	10.0	8.3
Casualty	20.0	30.0	27.5
Acid burn /throwing	6.7	4.4	5.0
Women trafficking		1.1	0.8
Forced prostitution		1.1	0.8
Intimidation at working place	3.3	7.8	6.7
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

Table 4.17: Distribution of the respondents according to their knowledge about individual or organizations who are involved in preventing/protecting VAW

knows about individual/ organizations involved in prevention/protection against VAW	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Knows	16.7 (5)	21.1 (19)	20.0 (24)
Don't know	83.3 (25)	78.9 (71)	80.0 (96)
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Of those aware: reported type of activities (multiple responses)</b>			
Formal committee	100.0	52.6	62.5
Informal committee	80.0	94.7	91.7
<b>N</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 4.18: Distribution of respondents about their knowledge about the supportive services which a victim of violence can avail.

Knowledge status about supportive services	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Knows	93.3 (28)	86.7 (78)	88.3 (106)
Don't know	6.7 (2)	13.3 (12)	11.7 (14)
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Of those who know, type of services reported</b>			
Legal services	100.0	96.2	97.2
Rape counseling and psychological support	28.6	71.8	60.4
Battered women's shelter	25.0	38.5	34.9
Abused child care center	21.4	20.5	20.8
Financial assistance	10.7	21.8	18.9
<b>N</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>106</b>

Table 4.19: If the respondent has been abused in last one year?

Physical or mental abuse: last year	Length of membership (in months)					
	0-12		13+		Total	
	IAS	valid	IAS	valid	IAS	valid
<b>Physical or Mental disturbed during last year</b>						
Abused		35.0 (7)		65.9 (27)		55.7 (34)
Not Abused		65.0 (13)		34.1 (14)		44.3 (27)
<b>N</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>61</b>

*Exclude male respondents*

Table 4.20: Distribution of respondents by type of abuse and person responsible (last year)

Physical or mental abuse: last year	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Verbally abused : by husband	100.0	70.4	76.5
Verbally abused: by male member of groom side	14.3	25.9	23.5
Verbally abused :by female member of groom side	14.3	55.6	47.1
Verbal abused :by male members outside of family		22.2	17.7
Battering: by husband	57.1	33.3	38.2
Battering: by male member of groom side	14.3	-	2.9
Battering: by female member of groom side	14.3	-	2.9
Threatening to divorce :by husband	28.6	3.7	8.8
Threatening to divorce :by male member of groom side	-	3.7	2.9
<b>N</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>

Table 4.21: Mental and physical disturbances in present compared to past (only those who were abused during last year)

Changes in the status of mental and physical disturbances	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Mental disturbance</b>			
Increased	-	29.6	23.5
As-usual	71.4	37.0	44.1
Decreased	28.6	33.3	32.4
<b>Physical disturbance</b>			
Increased	-	3.7	2.9
As-usual	57.1	59.3	58.8
Decreased	42.9	37.0	38.2
<b>N</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>

#### A.4.4. Participation in Local Institutions

Participation in local institutions of the Proshika group member is one of the key indicators for measuring the impact of Proshika's intervention. The main objective of Proshika's intervention is to empower the poor people. Proshika believes that poverty is a structural phenomena of the society. In order to remove unjust phenomena from the society, there is a need for pro-active participation of the deprived and disadvantaged in the power structure of the society. From that point of view, Proshika encourages its group members to take part in the local institutions, to protest against unjust acts and to ensure equal rights for all. The validation study reveals that about 14 percent of the members in the different local level committees are represented by the Proshika members. The highest share of representatives (55.9 percent) of Proshika was found in the Village Theatre Committee. Alongside, 32.8 percent of different Hat/Bazar Committees are represented by Proshika members, 9.1 percent in School Committees, 10.0 percent in various Project Committees (Table 4.22).

#### Jhaudi Experience

Jhaudi, a village, is around six kilometers away from the Madaripur town. The village is relatively bigger in size and around 10,000 people lives there. The river Arial kha (a branch of Padma) flows by the village. The economic condition of the people of the village is quite poor, partly because the village is flooded with water for a considerable period of the year.

Proshika started their activities in 1988 and presently there are 14 Proshika groups in the village. Proshika aims at developing the economic condition as well as social empowerment of the target people of the village. There are some changes, as a result of Proshika activities:

- The members of the upper echelon of Proshika groups are attached to different committees of institutions like: village arbitration committee, Mosque and Madrasha committees, etc. But, the general members of the groups are neither attached to those committees nor they are that interested about those committees. On the other hand, even the upper echelon members are not attached to schools and related committees. One can say that the attachment of Proshika members with different available committees are not uniformly distributed. They are represented in one types of institutions while absent in others.
- Women participation in village arbitration is considered important that can make valuable contribution to social empowerment. Women are represented in such committees but their number and extent is not that significant, though some of them are quite effective.
- One of the Proshika members has been elected as Union council members and by virtue of his position as member, he is member of different committees. He received considerable support from his fellow Proshika members during the election campaign.
- Though there are Proshika members in different committees but again women share is quite negligible. Moreover, the Proshika members are not that united to include one of their members in different committees.

*For Details: See Annex C.*

Table 4.22: Participation of Proshika members in various local institutions (Committees)

Name of the institution	Number of Members in (committees)			Proshika member(in committees)	% of PK members in different committees
	Female	Male	Total		
Primary School	43	220	263	24	9.1
Hat/Bazar	5	59	64	21	32.8
Village court	4	132	136	9	6.6
Mosque	-	210	210	21	10.0
Madrasha	-	186	186	10	5.4
Eidgah	2	214	214	27	12.6
Ghat	-	34	34	-	0.0
Village theatre	15	94	109	61	55.9
Various Projects	20	-	20	2	10.0
Others	1	20	21	6	26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>13.7</b>

Note: Information containing in this Table is outcome of **census** of 6 sampled villages.

#### A.4.5. Impact on Wage labor's activities

The primary group members of Proshika comprise of those people who are poor and disadvantaged in the society. Wage laborer constitutes one of the key segments for targeting as group member. The validation survey data show that 60 percent of the control group and 39 percent of the experimental group members' household are engaged in wage labor market (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Distribution of respondents by their reporting about involvement of family member(s) as wage-laborer

Involvement of family member(s) in wage market	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Involved as wage-laborer	60.0 (18)	38.9 (35)	44.2 (53)
Not involved as wage-laborer	40.0 (12)	61.1 (55)	55.8 (67)
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

The wage determination system has been investigated from different dimensions. Timing for the wage determination is an important criteria for the wage laborers. There are four types of timing arrangement: hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly. Basically hourly and daily arrangements are more or less identical in nature, but in the case of hourly payment, eight working hours consists a working day. "Hourly payment" was reported by 61 percent and 89 percent respondents of control and experimental groups respectively (Table 4.24). Compared to none in the experimental group, about 6 percent of control households reported monthly payment arrangement. It can reasonably be assumed that in the most vulnerable condition, a laborer makes arrangement for weekly and monthly payments, which are pronouncedly reported by the control groups.

Cash payment as wage was reported by 67 percent and 49 percent of the respondents from control and experimental groups' respectively, who are involved in wage market (Table 4.24).

Among the respondents, about 73 percent from control and 43 percent from the experimental group members said that the employers determine the wage. On the other hand, 11 percent from control and 60 percent from experimental households responded that wage is determined through mutual discussions (Table 4.24). These imply that the experimental group members have become aware about their rights and they have relatively higher capacity to influence the wage determination process. It is most likely that Proshika's intervention on the experimental group for a relatively longer duration accelerated the process of enhanced capacity to bargain in wage settlement with employers.

Improvements in the employer-employee relationship were reported by 33 percent of the control and 40 percent of the experiment groups (Table 4.24). On the other hand, 37 percent of experimental household members having involved in wage earning mentioned that the relationship has deteriorated. From Proshika's side it might be a positive change. Possibly, the Proshika group members have become aware about their rights and they do bargain with employer for higher wage rate. The deterioration of relationship might be a reflection of such bargaining capacity and relevant 'right-based' awareness.

Table 4.24: Wage determination system: Various dimensions

(Multiple responses)

Timing	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Hourly	61.1	88.6	79.2
Daily	27.8	22.9	24.5
Weekly	11.1	5.7	7.5
Monthly	5.6	-	1.9
<b>Mode of payment</b>			
Cash	66.7	48.6	54.7
Kind	33.3	51.4	45.3
<b>Who determines the wage(multiple responses)</b>			
Employers decided	72.2	42.9	52.8
Mutually decided	11.1	60.0	43.4
DK	22.2	5.7	11.3
<b>Changing relationship between employer and employee in last three year</b>			
Developed	33.3	40.0	37.7
Deteriorated		37.1	24.5
As usual	66.7	22.9	37.7
<b>N</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>

The validation survey data presented in Table 4.25 show that 22 percent of the control and about 46 percent of the experimental group members experienced some form of misbehavior from employers side (during last three years). seventy-five percent of the control and 87.5 percent of experimental groups mentioned verbal abuse, only 6.5 of the experimental group members witnessed physical abuse from the employers. Possibly, Proshika members have become more conscious about their rights and accordingly bargained for wage and created the situation of such incident.

Table 4.25: State of misbehavior of employer: Various aspects

State of misbehavior of employer:	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
<b>Does your employer misbehave with you?</b>			
Yes	22.2 (4)	45.7 (16)	37.7 (20)
No	77.8 (14)	54.3 (19)	62.3 (33)
<b>N</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Types of misbehavior of the employer</b> (Multiple responses)			
Verbal abuse	75.0	87.5	85.0
Physical abuse		6.3	5.0
Non payment	50.0	31.3	35.0
<b>N</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>For how long, misbehavior has changed to better behavior</b>			
01 - 11 months	28.6	26.3	27.3
12 - 24 months	64.3	31.6	45.5
25 - 36 months	7.1	5.3	6.1
37 - 48 months		5.3	3.0
49 - 60 months		10.5	6.1
61+ months		21.1	12.1
<b>N</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>

Table 4.26: Changing status of financial standing during the last five years

Status of financial standing	Length of membership (in months)		
	0-12	13+	Total
Improved	40.0	61.1	55.8
Deteriorated	20.0	20.0	20.0
Unchanged	40.0	18.9	24.2
<b>N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

Regarding improvement in the financial standing, 40 percent of control and 61 percent of experimental groups have said positive improvements in the last five years (Table 4.26). One-fifth of both the groups have mentioned deterioration in the financial status. On the other hand, 40.0 percent of the control and 18.9 percent of experimental groups' financial standing has remained unchanged over the period of last five years.

## A.5. Summary of Survey Findings

- 1. Income of female headed-households:** The IAS reported no major variations among different age categories. This was partly because, the sample size of respective respondents in the IAS was quite small- wherein no valid conclusion could be drawn. The validation survey-sample of respective respondents were also quite small. This is because, the terms of references specified the total households as 120 wherein only 17 respondents of the category were found. As a result, on the basis of responses from 17 samples, conclusions can not be drawn. Therefore, a study on the issue can be initiated.
- 2. Access to public resources:** It appears that access to public resources is greater for experimental group than control group. In the same vein, knowledge about public resources is also greater with experimental than control. While the PK members tried to gain greater access to these resources, they faced variety of social and legal problems to overcome which they observed that money and muscle is needed. However, the situation is not similar in all parts of the country as in Mongolhore the PK members were able to negotiate and gain access by using social and somewhat political power. This is quite a remarkable success as is evident from the statement of one VCC member of Mongolhore “the ultimate result of this tussle was that, we (the PK members) are now counted while we were disregarded in the past”. In the same way, Mongolhore PK members were either able to gain greater access or able to establish their own rights on other public resources.
- 3. Dowry and violence against women:** Reported marriages of PK members are mainly by the choice of the family and negotiated by close relatives. While choice for marriage is by the family and professional matchmaker is the key mediators, then one can reasonably smell dowry. The mean value of dowry or gift in case of control group is Tk.9333 in cash and Tk.2500 in kind, while the same for the experimental group is Tk. 4230 in Jewellery, Tk.12263 in cash and Tk.3216 in kind. Interestingly, compliance (full or partial) with demand for dowry and gift is 100% in case of experimental group while the same is not equally true for the control group. Dowry as a social taboo is being maintained by Proshika members and as such some are facing problems as in the case of Afroza of Naogaon Sadar of Rajshahi division. Violence against women is there in the society but knowledge about individual or organizations involved against violence, is quite poor. Husband appears the main abuser followed by other members of his side. The experimental group reported greater mental and physical disturbances than the control group.

4. **Participation in local institutions:** PK members are widely represented in Village Theatre Committee, followed by Hat/Bazar, Edgah, Mosque, Various Projects and Primary School. The scenario is clear from the case of village Jhaudi of Madaripur.
5. **Bargaining for wages:** In about 73 percent cases of control group the wage is determined by the employer while the figure is relatively low (43%) for the experimental group. This is quite possible, because the senior PK members are more matured than their junior counterparts. Two-fifths of the experimental group observed that relationship between employer and employee has deteriorated while one-third of control group is of same opinion. Moreover, experimental group reported misbehavior of employer to a higher extent than control group. All these may point to the greater bargaining power of PK members. This is also evident from the statement of Abdul Majid, one of the day laborer and PK member, "when we are talking about our just reward, employer say, '*Rubbish*', as a result argument is bound to be forwarded, sometimes resulting into untoward incident".

## B. VALIDATION WORKSHOP

The Validation Workshop on the IAS (1998-'99), was held on September 30-October 01, 1999, at Human Resource Development Centre, Koitta, Manikganj.

### B.1. Objective and Expected Outcome

Proshika, as usual, carried out the Impact Assessment Survey 1998-'99. The survey was to assess the impacts of the activities of Proshika on the target people. It was planned that, before finalizing the survey, a validation workshop will be carried out with some segments of the target people in order to cross-check the findings. The outcomes expected from the workshop were to disseminate key findings of IAS, crosscheck some of the findings, and explore some information that appeared necessary.

### B.2. Participants and the facilitators

Thirty members of different Proshika groups from around the country representing 06 ADCs were the participants at the workshop, which was facilitated by Prof. Abul Barkat of Human Development Research Center, Mr. Abu Naser of IMEC, Proshika. Mr Ayub Ali, Mr. Shamsul Huq Mondal, Mr. Monzur Rashid and Ms. Noorjahan Begum – all of IMEC, Proshika worked as co-facilitators.

### B.3. Workshop Schedule

30.09.'99	09:45	Participants introducing each other.
	10:30	Mr. Abu Naser on "Objective of the Validation Workshop".
	10:45	Prof. Abul Barkat on "Human Development and Development NGO".
	<b>11:30</b>	<b>Group work (issue based)</b>
	15:30	<b>Betel-Leaf - Issue for discussion:</b> Public resources and participation in local institution <b>Betel-nut – Issue for discussion:</b> Broader Organization <b>Limestone – Issue for discussion :</b> Education, Housing
		<b>Group work</b>
	16:00	<b>Female group – Issue for discussion:</b> Dowry and Violence Against Women <b>Male group – Issue for discussion:</b> Dowry and Ecological Agriculture
01.10'99	09:20	(Group work continued, including presentation)

- 12:00 **Team work (Three groups)**
- 02:20 **First Team: Issue for Discussion:** Dependence of Money Lenders and Use & Misuse of Proshika loan
- Second Team: Issue for Discussion:** Dependence on money-lenders, Use and misuse of PK loan
- Third Team: Issue for Discussion:** Who are Poor? What is their status?
- 02:30 Sharing of Workshop Findings with those of IAS
- 04:30 Summing up of the workshop – Prof. Abul Barkat

#### **B.4. Methodology**

Following the checklist for the workshop (Annex E), the participants were divided into 03 groups: Betal leaf, Betal Nut and Limestone – each group having 10 participants. Most of the deliberations were on group basis and at the end of deliberations, groups were requested to present their findings in a plenary. Sometimes, groups were reshuffled so as to extract better output on a particular issue. Specifically, the group: Betel-leaf assigned to deliberate upon Public Resources and Participation in Local Institution, while the group Betel Nut was assigned to discuss upon Broader Organization, and the group: Limestone was assigned to discuss about Education and Housing. Again, at one stage of the workshop, participants were divided into male and female groups and were requested to discuss upon Dowry and Violence Against Women, and Ecological Agriculture and Dowry, VAW respectively. Still further down the workshop lane, a combination of male-female participants were made and three groups were constituted: 1<sup>st</sup> group tackled the issue of Impact of PK Credit; Second group tackled Poverty Alleviation and the poor; and the third group tackled, Dependence on Money-Lenders as well as Use and Misuse of PK Loan.

The following pages, present the workshop findings in line with the workshop schedule. The findings are presented as it is following the simple question-answer (brainstorming) format used in the workshop.

## B.5. Workshop Findings

**Date: 30.09.99**

**Morning Session**

**1<sup>st</sup> group (Betel-leaf)**

*Issues for discussion: **Government (public) resources and participation in local institution.***

1. What is meant by Public Resources? Give us a list of Public Resources. What percentage of Proshika members have got access to those resources?

SI.No.	Variety of Public Resources	% of access
01.	Khasland	3
02.	Wetlands	3
03.	Jalmahal	-
04.	Social Forest	25
05.	Hospital	-
06.	Health facilities	2

2. Percentage of Proshika member's participation in different institutions.

SI.No.	Different Committees	Percentages
01.	School committees	10
02.	Masjid & Temple committee	05
03.	Hat-bazar committee	10
04.	Road management committee	30
05.	Idgah	03
06.	Arbitration committee (Salish)	20
07.	Club committee	50

3. What changes have occurred as a result of your becoming member of Proshika?

1. Strengthening of organizational capacity
2. Participation in different institutions
3. Increase in awareness
4. Development of social environment
5. Elimination of terrorism
6. Empowerment of women within the family
7. Increment of wage
8. Stopping demolition of slums
9. Capacity to participate in meetings
10. Empowerment toward establishment of local government.
11. Women development and empowerment.

**Date: 30.09.99**

**Morning Session**

**2<sup>nd</sup> group (Betal-Nut)**

*Issue for Discussion: **Broader Organization***

### **Broader Organisation, formation and it functions**

1. Village coordination
2. Union coordination
3. Thana coordination

### **Description of large organizations**

1. Constitution of village coordination and their works.
2. Minimum five society's make a Village Coordination Committee, of which three are women society and two are men's society. The village coordination committee meets once a month.

### **Constitution of Village Coordination Committee:**

1. One President
2. One Vice President
3. One Secretary
4. One Assistant Secretary
5. One Cashier and three sub-committees.

### **Functions of village coordination committee:**

1. Liaison with primary society's
2. Conduction of regular monthly meeting
3. Look after the societies
4. Recommendation of proposals for loan
5. Formulation of annual plan
6. Coordination to recover loan
7. Mass literacy for members of the primary society
8. Campaign against dowry, polygamy and child marriage
9. Exchange of information about Khasland

### **Constitution of Union Coordination Committee:**

1. Village coordination constitutes Union constitution

**Functions of Union Coordination Committee:**

1. Inquiry about every village coordination
2. Regular meeting once a month
3. Staging of mass-drama quarterly
4. Union assembly half-yearly
5. Celebration of national and international days
6. Selection and deputation of members for thana coordination
7. Exchange of information about variety of Khasland to the thana coordination.
8. Campaign against religious fundamentalists
9. Helping the poor to participate in the power-structure.

**Constitution of thana Coordination Committee:**

Member of all Unions coordination constitutes thana coordination.

1. One president
2. Three Vice-presidents
3. One Secretary
4. Three Assistant Secretaries
5. One Cashier
6. The rest, general members.

**Functions of Thana Coordination Committee:**

1. Meeting once a month in every development area
2. Launching issue-wise movement
3. Building good relationship with the civil society
4. Celebration of different days
5. Helping the central office to set policies
6. Possession of Khasland and distribution
7. Accommodation for destitute from river-erosion
8. Creating awareness among voters through mass drama
9. Helping the development workers

**Date: 30.9.99**

**Morning Session**

**Third group (Limestone)**

*Issue for Discussion: Education and Housing*

1. Percentage of literate people among Proshika members:

Status	Percentage	Remarks (reasons for low literacy)
Female	55	1. Superstition 2. Early marriage
Male	65	Lack of social bondage
Total	60	

2. What percentage of son and daughter of Proshika members attend school?

School-going children	Percentage	Reasons (for low/high attendance)
Daughter	95	1. Awareness among parents 2. Discourage child-marriage 3. Free education 4. Availability of stipends 5. lack of religious and social obstacles 6. Preference in securing job.
Son	85	1. Poverty 2. Child labor 3. Environment
Total	90	

3. What percentage of Proshika members' status of housing has been changed?

Status	Percentage	Reasons
Improved	70	1. Long-term loan for housing 2. Loan on soft condition
Deteriorated	20	1. Natural disaster 2. Improper use of loan
Remained same	10	1. Improper use of loan
Total	100	

Date : 30.9.99  
 Afternoon Session  
 Female group

Issue for discussion: **Dowry and Violence Against Women**

**1. Whether dowry related marriage in your development area has increased or decreased?**

Status of dowry in the development area:

Status	Percentage
Dowry for son	80
Dowry for daughter	80

Dowry within Proshika members  
 (Boy's side – Proshika)

Status	Percentage
Female side of Proshika member	40
Female out side of Proshika member	60

(Girl's side-Proshika)

Status	Percentage
Male side of Proshika member	40
Male out side of Proshika member	70

## 2. Violence Against Women

Free listing of violence against women and ranking

Sl.No.	Type of violence	Tally no.	Ranking
1.	Verbal abuse	09	Second
2.	Polygamy	10	First
3.	Women trafficking	01	
4.	Physical abuse	07	Fourth
5.	Rape		
6.	Withdrawing food	04	Fifth
7.	Divorce	09	Second
8.	Threatened divorce	01	
9.	Deportation to parental house	09	Second
10.	Acid throwing	02	
11.	Non-recognition	01	
12.	Wayside abuse	01	
13.	Suspicion	01	
14.	Threatening to re-marry if give birth to girl-child	04	Fifth
15.	Threatening re-marry if failed to produce an issue	08	Third
16.	Scapegoating the female		
17.	Restricting movement	01	
18.	Attaching no value to women's opinion	01	
19.	Bride of poor family is looked down		
20.	Bride through affair is oppressed by in-laws		
21.	Wife killed by husband		
22.	Suicide		

## 3. Five most frequent types of violence against women and their causes:

Sl.No.	Varieties	Reasons
01.	Polygamy	01. Re-marry for dowry 02. Remarry for addiction (as habit) 03. Re-marry for male child 04. Re-marry for children 05. To satisfy parents 06. To satisfy one's ego
02.	Verbal abuse	01. Delay in cooking 02. Cooking not up to the mark 03. For not providing dowry 04. Going places without permission 05. Talking with other male 06. Displaced anger
03.	Deportation to parent's house	01. Dowry 02. Abuse for not giving money 03. For remarriage 04. Wife's failure to earn money 05. Sickness
04.	Divorce	01. Dowry 02. Inability to bear child 03. Inability to produce male-child 04. Sickness 05. If wife appears unfair
05.	Physical abuse	01. Dowry 02. If wife is absent on his return 03. Delay in cooking 04. Creating obstacle to second marriage 05. If poverty persists in the family

## Who abuses the women (free listing of persons and ranking):

Sl.No.	By whom	Tally	Ranking
01.	Husband	13	First
02.	Father-in-law	03	Fifth
03.	Mother-in-law	12	Second
04.	Brother-in-law	03	Fifth
05.	Sister-in-law	12	Second
06.	Eldest Brother-in-law	04	Fourth
07.	Eldest Sister-in-law	04	Fourth
08.	Relatives of grooms side	01	
09.	Other male	02	
10.	Neighbour	02	
11.	Women trafficker		
12.	Religious fundamentalist	10	Third

Date: 30.9.99

Afternoon Session

Issue for discussion: **Dowry and Ecological Agriculture (Male-group)**

1. The status of dowry in the area

Status	Girls	Boy	Reasons
Increased			
Decreased	10%	10%	1. Because of Proshika's programme 2. Because of Govt. programme
Remained same	90%	90%	1. The laws in vogue 2. Improper use of govt. law

2. Status of dowry among Proshika members

Status	Girls	Boy	Reasons
Increased			
Decreased	20%		1. Because of awareness by Proshika 2. Exposure to mass-drama
Remained same	80%		1. Employment for boys

3. Percentage of Proshika members with respect to receiving dowry

Status	Girls	Boy
Increased		
Decreased	20%	
Remained same	80%	

4. Changes in status with respect to offering dowry in case of marriage of a female of Proshika and non Proshika members

Status	Percentage
Increased	
Decreased	5%
Remained same	95%

5. Changes in Status with respect to offering dowry in case of marriage of a female of Proshika and non-Proshika members.

Status	Percentage	Reason
Increased		
Decreased	5%	1. Because of Proshika 2. Because of Govt. programme
Remained same	95%	01. Lack of employment for boys 02. Law is not enforced 03. Social reasons

## 6. Ecological agriculture (Male team)

Status	Percentage		Reasons/observations
	Non-chemical	Chemical	
Increased	30%		01. Fertility is maintained 02. Environment remains balanced 03. Low cost of production 04. Quality of produce
Decreased	-	30%	01. Fertility is destroyed 02. Environment problem 03. Deterioration of food quality 04. Expensive production 05. Not available
Remained same			Non-availability of non-chemical fertilizers

## 7. Ecological vegetable production (Male Team)

Status	Percentage		Reasons/observations
	Non-chemical	Chemical	
Increased	60%		01. Fertility is maintained 02. Environment is maintained 03. Low cost of production 04. Quality of produce is maintained 05. High yield
Decreased		60%	01. Fertility of soil is reduced 02. Environmental balance is destroyed 03. Food quality is disturbed 04. High cost of production
Remained same	40%	40%	Non-availability of non-chemical fertilizers

Date: 1.10.1999

**Morning Session**

First Team

Issue for discussion: **Dependence on Money-lenders and use and misuse of PK loan**

1. Percentages of members dependent on village-money-lenders for loan

% Dependent on money-lenders

Status	Percentage	Reasons/observations
Dependent	15	01. Unqualified to receive loan from Proshika for breaking rules 02. Non-availability of loan in time 03. Non-availability of loan according to requirement 04. Special need
Dependency reduced	85	01. Availability of loan from Proshika 02. Borrowing from savings 03. Employed 04. Organizational awareness 05. Financial solvency

2. Taking loan from sources other than Proshika? Other sources of loan

SI.No.	Sources	Tally	Ranking
01.	Bank (Commercial)		
02.	Money lenders,	6	Third
03.	Relatives	7	Second
04.	Friends	4	Fourth
05.	In-laws	3	Fifth
<b>NGO Sources</b>			
06.	BRAC	7	<b>First:</b> (Among all sources NGOs combinedly is on the first ranked source of loan, while among NGOs BRAC is on the top of the list and followed by Grameen and ASA.)
07.	Grameen Bank	6	
08.	ASA	4	
09.	Thengamara	1	
10.	Arsha	1	
11.	Bureau	1	
12.	NDP	2	
13.	Swanirvar		
14.	BRDB	2	

3. What are the reasons for not using the borrowed money for the purpose for which the money is borrowed

**Reasons:**

1. Non-availability of loan on-time
  2. Repaying dues
  3. Natural disaster
  4. Expenditure over income
  5. Accidents
  6. Dowry
  7. Lack of training (skill)
  8. Improper selection of projects
  9. Passage money to send someone abroad
4. Percent of team-members suffers from shortage of food?

Status	Percentage
Lack of proper food	45

Reasons for lack of food

1. Small amount of land
2. River – erosion
3. Crop failure
4. Sluggish trade
5. Higher price of daily necessities
6. Lack of employment
7. Small wage
8. Large number of family members
9. Expenditure over income
10. Educational expenses

**Date: 01.10.99**

**Morning Session**

**Second team**

*Issue for discussion: Poverty alleviation and use of PK loan.*

- Using the loan from Proshika what percentage of people have been able to increase their income, have not been able to increase their income or resulted into decrease of income?

Effect	Percentage	Reason
Increased	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper use of loan</li> <li>Gainful employment</li> <li>Women employment</li> <li>Free from money lenders</li> <li>Development of awareness</li> <li>Longer terms of repayment</li> <li>Using own capital</li> </ol>
Not increased	30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper use of loan</li> <li>Natural disaster</li> <li>Lack of planning</li> <li>Non-availability of loan on time</li> </ol>
Decreased	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial indebtedness (group)</li> <li>Different classes in same society</li> <li>Improper use of loan</li> <li>Natural disaster</li> <li>Demolition of slums</li> </ol>

What percentage of people were poor and are poor but their income has increased?

Status	Percentage	Reasons
Were poor, remain poor but income has increased	50	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both husbands and wife are earning.</li> <li>Own capital</li> <li>Proper use of loan</li> <li>Development of awareness</li> <li>Availability of loan on-time</li> </ol>

**Date: 01.10.99**

**Morning Session**

**Third Team**

*Issue for discussion: Who are the poor? What is their status?*

1. Who are the poor? Types of poor? Why they are called so?

#### **Poorest of the poor**

- Physically and mentally handicapped
- Does not have any landholdings and abode
- Stays in others place
- Deserted and divorced
- Day-labourers
- Female-headed households (most)

#### **Landless**

- Does not have agricultural land but abode.
- Wage earners without any savings
- Those who stays in slums

#### **Marginal**

- Those who have 1-2 bigha of land
- Those who are agricultural -laborer
- Own landholdings are not enough therefore work in others land
- With plough and cows
- Tk. 10-20 thousand of own capital
- Petty traders.

2. Percentage of Proshika members over and under the poverty line?

<b>Status</b>		<b>Percentages</b>
1.	Under the poverty line	70
2.	Over the poverty line	30

30% over the poverty line, why?

1. Nepotism
2. Large number of members
3. Lower and lower middle class
4. Organizational strength
5. The influential are in favor
6. Educated (who are not poor) are hired to assist in maintaining accounts, meetings procedure, etc.
7. The rich allures and the field staff cooperates

3. Percentage of poor who have become solvent (relatively)?

Status	Percentage
What percentage of the poor have become relatively solvent	60

## B.6. Comparison of Workshop Findings with those of IAS

1. Literacy rate among Proshika members:

Reading, writing and basic numeracy Arithmetic	Validation information	workshop	IAS Information
Female	55%		47%
Male	65%		64%

2. Percentage of school-going children

School going	Validation information	workshop	IAS information
Female	95%		82%
Male	85%		77%

3. Changes in housing after becoming Proshika member

Status	Validation information	workshop	IAS information
Increased	70%		20%
Same	10%		76%
Decreased	20%		02%

4. Access to local institutions

Institutions	Validation information	Workshop	IAS information
School Committee	10%		Primary School 32% High School 13%
Hat-bazer	10%		-
Masjid, Temple, etc.	5%		30%
Edgah	3%		-
Shalish	20%		29%
Club (Village Theatre)	50%		-
Union Council	11%		14%

## 5. Status of poverty among Proshika members.

Status	Validation information	IAS information
Under poverty line	70%	48%
Over poverty line	30%	52%
Moved to over poverty line after becoming Proshika member	42%	

## 6. Sufficiency of food among Proshika members

Validation Information	IAS information
45%	31%

## B.7. Summary of Workshop Findings

1. **Access to public resources:** The participants of the workshop has got fairly wide idea about different public resources but their access to those resources are most pronounced in case of social forest and least pronounced in case of health facilities. Access to other resources like Khasland and wetlands are pronounced.
2. **Participation in local institutions:** With respect to participation in different institutions, it appears that, Proshika members are widely represented in Village Theatre, Road management Committee, followed by Arbitration Committee, School Committee and Hat bazar Committee. Representation in all these committees necessarily mean the strengthening of Proshika members as a group but their presence is not uniform in all committees.

It appears from the discussion related with 'bigger organization' that Proshika members are well conversant with the workings of these committees, but they are not yet organized enough to mount an attack to change the status quo of existing social structure as far as participation in local institutions are concerned. To that end, Proshika can train their members as to how to negotiate with those who are in power and how to advance their legitimate rights. Regular meeting for different co-ordination committees like VCC, UCC and TCC, and trainer to those meetings can be helpful.

3. **Dowry and Violence Against Women:** Dowry is there in the society in whatever form. The incidence of dowry among Proshika members is less than non-Proshika members. Violence against women is quite rampant in the society and polygamy is ranked as number one violence while divorce and related abuses are second and threats of various kinds are third. Husband is the first abusers among the lot, while in-laws are second, and religious fundamentalist ranked third.

Proshika can think about starting campaign towards religious fundamentalist to pacify and neutralize them, while the husbands and in-laws can be tackled through social pressure resulting from social awareness.

4. **Education and housing:** While Proshika members themselves, irrespective of gender are almost uniformly educated, their children are enrolled in greater numbers in school, which may be the result of Proshika's awareness campaign of different sorts and governments efforts to raise literacy.
5. **Environment-friendly Agriculture:** It is not easy for marginal and poor farmers to remain aloof from the allure of higher yield through the use of chemical fertilizers. Nonetheless, it has been reported that the use of non-chemical fertilizers are in increase. This is a significant achievement of Proshika's move towards environment-friendly sustainable agriculture.
6. **Dependence on money-lenders:** The dependency is in decrease partly because institutional and non-institutional loans are available.
7. **Use of Proshika loan:** Using Proshika loan 60% of the borrowers have been able to increase their income. On the other hand, 50% of the borrowers who were poor are still poor but their income has also increased. However, 70% of Proshika members are below the poverty line. While 30% are above the line. This 30%, who are above the poverty line are there, mainly because they are not the poorest of the poor as a result, they are able to manipulate and use resources in a better way.

## C. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusions

1. **Access to Public Resources:** Access to public resources is found to be greater for experimental group than with control group. However, variety of problems are being faced in going accesses. In some instances, they are able to overcome the problems while in others they are sometimes fed-up. As public resources like Khasland or water-bodies are not available everywhere, therefore, the variety of reasons for not being able to secure access to those resources could not be traced. Neither we covered all areas, where these resources are available. Nonetheless, it can be concluded that, Proshika members are trying to gain access, sometimes, somewhere vigorously and are becoming successful, while in other cases they are yet to be organized enough to launch and sustain a campaign.
2. **Dowry and Violence Against Women:** Dowry is being practiced by Proshika members, as by others in the society. Violence's against women are there in the society, if not, among Proshika members. Husband and in-laws are the principal abusers.
3. **Participation in Local Institution:** Greater participation of Proshika members are evidenced from the study. But, those participation are more in less-significant committees than in significant committees. Again, the general members of Proshika are presumably not in these committees rather the higher echelons are. Nonetheless, 'the camel's head in the tent' is quite a relevant proverb here.
4. **Wage Labor:** Experimental group appear quite vocal in negotiating wage with the employer, than the control group. As a result, possibly, relationship between employer – employee has been reported as 'deteriorated'. Moreover, greater misbehavior of employer is also there. All these points to the possibility of conflict of interests, where Proshika members, either individually or collectively are yet to score significant point.

## Suggestions

1. Validation workshop is a good idea but it should be held at least twice with the real targets. First, before designing the IA survey and second, after the survey. In which case, the first workshop should be named as “Pre-designing IAS Workshop”, and the second workshop be named as “IAS Findings Dissemination and Exploration Workshop”.
2. In the quantitative part of future Impact Assessment Surveys (IAS), in addition to the current variables and indicators, inclusion of the following are suggested: access to public resources (health, sanitation, education, agriculture departments, etc.), participation in the local institutions (various communities/bodies: village theatre, various school committees, etc), extent of violence against women by types, valuation of dowry.
3. In order to ‘capture’ the processes of different phenomenon, qualitative methods are considered to be the best. Therefore, at this stage of Proshika activities, while quantitative surveys are providing us with information about different changes, we may also think about going deeper into those changes by employing qualitative methods. Ethnography is a related concept in this regard. Phenomenon, like dowry, or long waiting period to gain access to public resources or wage labor worldview is more possible to capture through ethnographic studies.
4. In order to better comprehend the essence of the true impact of Proshika’s interventions, it is suggested to conduct in-depth studies on the following broad areas: economic and social situation of female-headed households; methods and techniques to deal with various forms of Violence Against Women (VAW); means and ways to reduce incidence of dowry; reaching the hard-core poor (both rural and urban); access to various forms of public resources: awareness about rights and methods (means) to materialize those rights; building (strengthening further) effective linkages of primary groups →VCC→UCC→TCC aimed at formation of a monolithic institutional structure for the poor under the leadership of the poor; and on multifaceted impacts of people’s theatre.

## **ANNEX A: Case Study on Access to Public Resources**

### **1. Access to Khasland**

Muntaz a landless poor group member of Proshika actively involved with Proshika's development intervention in the Mongolhore village under Pathrail Union at Delduar thana.

There is no other khasland except a single piece in the village, but it unknown to the villagers till 1992 . During the land survey at 1992 the people became to know that there is piece of Khasland of about 12 decimals in the village, which was occupied by an influential people named Zinnah at the same village from long back. he had no legal right to occupy this land. The village coordination committee of Proshika group members of the Mongolhore come to know the issue, then they decided that they will occupied this land and will give it to one of their fellow landless member.

The VCC members identified Md. Muntaz a landless member of Proshika samity. At the beginning the village coordination leader requested Zinnah to hand over the land to Muntaz, but he refused the proposal of coordination leaders. Then muntaz file a case against Zinnah at the Circle officer's office with assistance from the village coordination leaders and Proshika staff of Delduar ADC. On the other hand Md. Zinnah got the support of elite person including Union Parishad Chairman and Members. At the stage Muntaz become very nervous and hopeless, but the village coordination committee members had given him helped with their own initiatives. When Zinnah found that the would not be able to win in this case, then he agreed to divide the land between them with some conditions. Zinnah and his fellows proposed to Muntaz that he will withdraw the case against Zinnah and the village coordination members and *matbors* will call a Salish to settle down the issue. In that Shalish all Proshika members of the village were present. it was settle down that both Zinnah and Muntaz will get the 6 decimals of land each.

Provided support to the samity members to file case against the illegal occupant of the Khasland and also provided all sorts of support to the group members in this connections. they also tried to way out for the group members to get access in Khasland of the area. The villages were not well known about the rules and regulations about the issue, but Proshika staffs of this ADC have played a key role in this regard. in each and every village coordination meetings the representative of Proshika attended and gave suggestion to way ahead. However, the Proshika members also make them clear the process to get access to Khasland through legal process. it was exception in the case of Muntaz of the Mongolhore village.

The event khasland occupied by Muntaz Mia was become an important event and as example to the villager which had encouraged group members to be more united to establish their right in the society. From this event Proshika group members really understood the Proshika is committed to do something better for the poor people. it has become an axiomatic belief that Proshika can at least established right of the poor in the khasland.

it is to be mentioned that at that time group members of this village were not so much organized regarding establishing their legal rights in the society. Understanding the strength of unity for this event they become members of Thana and union coordination committee of group federation.

it was their inference that if they were not members of Proshika they would not be able to get access to this Khasland which was occupied by Zinnah, and even nobody would be their helping hands in this connections. One of the VCC members of the Mongolhore village Md. Nur Mohammed said that the ultimate result of this events is the voice of poor was not counted by anybody in the society, but now influential village leaders, local bodies, and elites of the society are counted the voice of the poor. The poor people of society decision making but that has been established.

## **2. Access to Plantation in the Roadside**

Proshika has been providing support to its group members to get access to any kinds of public resources. in 1990 about 6 kilometers of a road from Pathrail bazar to Mongolhore village was constructed with assistance from the World Food Program. initially there was not plan for plantation under Thana afforestation program. In 1992 the group members of three village including Mongolhore have got access to the roadside plantation in the road of Pathrail Union Board. They have got access after completion of course of activities. There are four groups of the village have taken part in roadside plantation.

Environment protection and regeneration for sustainable development through its program activities is one of the important trust of Proshika. Afforestation program is a way for achieving its objectives and the roadside plantation is a major activity of Proshika intervention in that connection.

This is a part of the Thana Afforestation Program under the Ministry of Environment and Forest of Government of Bangladesh. Non government organizations are assisting the government to implementation with assistance from the World Food Program.

With the advice and assistance of Proshika staff of Delduar ADC the Village Coordination Committee members of the Mongolhore village proposed to Chairman of Union Parishad for afforestation on the said of the above mentioned road. However, the chairman reuses their proposal by saying that without permission of higher authority

it is not possible to give them permission for plantation on the roadside. He also added that plantation program might damage the newly constructed road.

However, the village, Union and Thana Coordination Committee members of Proshika Group submitted an application, with proposal for plantation, to Deputy Commissioner of Tangail District. DC agreed to the proposal with some condition that members of Proshika Group will take part in the plantation program in the area of their respective villages and DC himself will inaugurate the plantation program. Then the Thana, Union and Village Coordination Committee decided that four groups Mongolhor village and one group of Pathrail village will plant in the roadside.

After inauguration of the program by DC the group members started their activities and faced counter from the landowners by the roadside. They said that when the trees will grow up the production of their land will deteriorate. So, some of the landowners tried to damage the plants.

At the initial two years the group members guarded the plants for protecting from animals and people who are playing role against the program. As a result, the VCC members decide that by rotation five members in each month will take part in guarding the tree.

At the initial stage, some of the landowners of roadside damaged plants by cutting, breaking and uprooting it. Some of the labors of Delwar Daroga an influential people of Pathrail village frequently damaged trees in many ways. Initially, group members requested Delwar Daroga for not damaging trees, but nothing changed and no initiative was made by him. He also said that why you are do not talk in a loud voice by planting trees in the government's land. he also said that every body has the right to use the public resources like road. Not only that the road was constructed on my land so I have also right use this land. When the group members failed to restrain the situation then they decided to take legal action against him by filing case against him. Some of the group members and villagers suggested them to call a Shalish in the village before going to thana. If he do not response to then the group members will file a case against him. Then about 250 members of the Proshika organized a Shalish and invited all respective person from both the villages for proper judgement of the issue. Finding no other alternatives, Delwar Daroga give the confessional statement and apologize to the group members for his unfair activity. He also give commitment that same thing will not happens in this connections.

Mr. Samad Mia, President of village coordination committee and also the member of Union Coordination committee said that 'plantation of trees is essential for our survival, because we get Oxygen from trees which is very essential for all sorts of animal. Trees are also reducing carbon dioxide reduced from the air though inhaling carbon dioxide. Not only trees are friends of us who is providing many things like fuel for cooking, fodder for animals, fruits for human binges and lastly shadows for the people.' Itg was asked to that from where he has learnt this message. Then Md. Samad replied that he attended a several meetings and training organized by Proshika and learnt this entire message.

He also said that they could realize the importance and necessity of plantation. So each and every members of Proshika known this important message and could realize the need for plantation. This realization also helps them to motivate people in favor of this plantation program.

Regarding the Afforestation program Proshika group members Md. Nur Mohammed said that Proshika influenced to take part in the afforestation program and they selected us for attending the skill development training on afforestation. In that training there are several issues were covered including plantation process, soil preparation for plantation and nursing of trees. The financial and logistic support including plants were provided by Proshika.

### **3. Access to Health Facilities**

Among public resources Thana Health Complex, Union Family Welfare Center, and many other public resources were taken into consideration for this study. Among these resources/institutions THC and Union Family Welfare Center to meet up the demand for basic human needs. The health cares facilities from the local THC and UHFPWC were also considered as issue for case study on access to these public resources.

Nur Mohammed, 28 years old a VCC member said, Now we have access to the THC for taking health care facilities. Before few years we knew that hospital if a place for taking treatment. It was unknown to us that getting treatment is our right, but now we know it. He describes that before two months he went to take treatment in the thana health complex at Delduar. But without taking care of him and even without asking any thing, Doctor wrote a prescription for taking antacid. However, by giving him the prescription call him to take medicine from the counter. It is notable that he attended training on health education, which was organized by Proshika Delduar ADC, he learnt something about the primary life savings drugs and its functions. Though he was suffering from fever but the finding the prescribing antacid to doctors. Then Doctors had no appropriate answer of these questions, but he replied that there is no right medicine in the hospital for this disease and asked him to go to Private doctor. Then Nur Mohammed asked him that why I shall go to private doctor for prescription, because you can write the prescription for me and I can buy the medicine form the dispensary at the market. He said that before taking training from Proshika I could not understand what medicine is appropriate for specific diseases. Not only now we know that getting treatment is our right and even the doctors ignore us we can at least asked them reasons for that, but before few years we could not do so.

## **ANNEX B**

### **Case Study on Dowry: Story of Afroza**

At the age of 17, Afroza of Noagaon Sadar of Rajshahi division got married to a man. Her father is a poor rickshaw puller and both Afroza and her father are members of Proshika.

Afroza's aunt-in-law was the matchmaker and it was claimed before the marriage that the man owns a shop and a baby taxi and the man in fact arranged a fake show of his possessions – while the decisions about the marriage were taking shape. Subsequently Afroza's side agreed to a dowry of Tk. 25,000 and Tk. 5000 was paid at the time of the marriage. After few days Afroza realized that her husband really does not own anything – not to speak of shop or baby-taxi. In fact, Afroza's husband was nothing but a shop-worker. After sometime, her husband gave up the job with the shop and started pressing for the unpaid sum of the dowry that was committed by Afroza's side at the time of marriage. But, having been cheated, Afroza's side did not agree to pay the unpaid amount, as a result, verbal and physical abuse started to occur. Afroza initially tried to tolerate the abuses but subsequently got sick and having been informed. Afroza's father took her back to his own place. Afroza's mother-in-law threatened her (Afroza's) father that "if she must come-back, she must come along with Tk. 20,000. Otherwise there is no room for her in this place". Subsequently, in connivance with the village arbitrators, Afroza's husband secured a divorce as Afroza's parents failed to maintain their commitment.

Afroza's parents were neither convinced that, even if the committed sum is paid to Afroza's husband – that will bring happiness to Afroza's life as Afroza's husband became an addict.

Afroza's husband is of the view that, only because of money he showed interest to marry Afroza otherwise he would have married one of his cousin – with whom he had an affair.

## **ANNEX C: Case study on participation of Proshika members in local institutions**

Jhaudi, a village, is around six kilometers away from the Madaripur town. The village is relatively bigger in size and around 10,000 people lives there. The river Arial kha (a branch of Padma) flows by the village. The economic condition of the people of the village is quite poor, partly because the village is flooded with water for a considerable period of the year.

Proshika started their activities in 1988 and presently there are 14 Proshika groups in the village. Proshika aims at developing the economic condition as well as social empowerment of the target people of the village. There are some changes, as a result of Proshika activities:

- The members of the upper echelon of Proshika groups are attached to different committees of institutions like: village arbitration committee, Mosque and Madrasha committees, etc. But, the general members of the groups are neither attached to those committees nor they are that interested about those committees. On the other hand, even the upper echelon members are not attached to schools and related committees. One can say that the attachment of Proshika members with different available committees are not uniformly distributed. They are represented in one types of institutions while absent in others.
- Women participation in village arbitration is considered important that can make valuable contribution to social empowerment. Women are represented in such committees but their number and extent is not that significant, though some of them are quite effective.
- One of the Proshika members has been elected as Union council members and by virtue of his position as member, he is member of different committees. He received considerable support from his fellow Proshika members during the election campaign.
- Though there are Proshika members in different committees but again women share is quite negligible. Moreover, the Proshika members are not that united to include one of their members in different committees.

## ANNEX: D

### Validation Survey of IAS PROSHIKA: QUESTIONNAIRE

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	ID NO:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Sl. #. Form	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Zone ID:	<input type="text"/>			
Name of Group/Code:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Date of Group formation:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family Identification Number:				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Length of Membership:				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sex of the Family head	<input type="text"/>	(Male=1, Female=2)	<input type="text"/>		
Father's/Husband Name:	<input type="text"/>				
Name/Sex of the Interviewee:	<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>
Village/slum:	<input type="text"/>	Thana:	<input type="text"/>		
District:	<input type="text"/>	Area Developing Centre	<input type="text"/>		
		Name/Code:	<input type="text"/>		
Name of Interviewer:	<input type="text"/>				Date:
Name of Supervisor:	<input type="text"/>				Signature
	<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>

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Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)

September 15, 1999

## Section A

(Only for female-headed household)

Total income and Expenditure of your family during last year			
SL.No.	Source	Total income & expenditure (in Tk.)	
		Income	Expenditure
1.	Agriculture		
1.	Dairy		
2.	Poultry		
3.	Fisheries		
4.	Vegetables/gardening		
5.	Fuel/Forestry		
6.	Agriculture labour		
7.	Non-Agriculture labour		
8.	Industrial (self)		
9.	Industrial (service)		
10.	Business (self)		
11.	Business (service)		
12.	Transport (self)		
13.	Transport (service)		
14.	Construction (self)		
15.	Construction (service)		
16.	Nursing (self)		
17.	Nursing (service)		
18.	Service		
19.	Realization of rent/revenue		
20.	Rent		
21.	Earning Fuel/vegetable		
22.	Presentation/Remittance		
23.	Others (specify)		



B.7.	What is the variety of gifts that were demanded? Variety of gifts and value?  -----  -----  -----  (Skip to B.10)	<table style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																					
B.8.	Has the gifts that were committed or demanded been provided with?  Completely = 1, Partially = 2, Never Fulfilled = 3																						
B.9.	Types of gifts and source																						
	Types of gifts*	Source of gifts	Quantity/ Numbers of gifts	Value of gifts	Unfulfilled gifts																		

*\*Write all types of gifts.*

B.10.	In case of failure to meet the demands or maintain the commitments, has any misunderstanding resulted into?  ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	<table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>					

<p>B.11.</p>	<p>What is your opinion about <u>offering</u> gifts attached to marriage?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>B.12.</p>	<p>What is your opinion about <u>receiving</u> gifts attached to marriage?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

### Section C (Violence against Women)

<p>C.1.</p>	<p>Do you know any women of your area who was a victim of any type of violence during the last year?</p>			
<p>Domestic Violence</p>				
<p>1.</p>	<p>Verbal Abuse/Battering</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Female child abuse</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Dowry related violence</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Marital rape</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Compel to suicide</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Violence in Community</p>				
<p>1.</p>	<p>Rape</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Casualty</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Burn/acid throwing</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Women Trafficking</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Forced prostitution</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>Intimidation at working place</p>	<p>Yes=1, No = 2</p>	<p>Don't know=8</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>



C.7.	If yes, who was that and what type of disturbance?				
	<b>Violator</b>	Type of Violence Answer Code (Yes=1, No = 2)			
		Verbal abuse	Bettering	Threatening of Divorced	
	Husband	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Male member of groom side	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Female member of groom side	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Parental side	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Outside of the family	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.8.	Compare the mental and physical disturbing situation between past and present?				
	Present mental disturbing situation: Increased = 1, As usual =2, Decreased = 3				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Present Physical disturbing situation Increased = 1, As usual =2, Decreased = 3				<input type="checkbox"/>

### Section D (Access to Public Resources)

D.1.	Whether you or any member of your family does use any of the following facilities or resources?					
	<b>Properties</b>			<b>Use Code : *</b>		
		1	2	3	4	
1.	Khas (agriculture) land	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Water land	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Roadside forest	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Agri-Forest	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Reserved Forest	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Others ----- (Specify)	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Use Code: Present to past user=1, Only present user=2, Past user=3, Never user=4</b>						
D.2.	Is there any public resource available in your village or adjoining area?					
	Yes = 1,		No. = 2 (Skip to D.6.)		<input type="checkbox"/>	



13	Thana Agricultural Office				<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Thana Veterinary Office				<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Thana Fisheries Office				<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Communication with Union Block Supervisor				<input type="checkbox"/>

## Section E

### Information regarding participation at local organization

#### E.1. Information about committee of different organization

Types of organization	whether there is any committee or not (yes=1, No=2, DK=8)	Total number of committee members		Number of Proshika member at the committee of the organizations
		Female	Male	
1. Primary School				
2. Hat/Bazar				
3. Village <i>Shalish</i>				
4. Mosque				
5. Madrasa				
6. Eidgah				
7. Terminal				
8. Theatre				
9. Various project				
10. Others ----- (specify)				

## Section F

### Information regarding daily labour

F.1.	Does any member of your family work for wage in any part of the year?  Yes = 1 , No= 2	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
F.2.	If yes, with respect to wage award and process of wage beginning, please narrate your experience  ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
F.3.	The changing relationship between the employer and employee during last three years  Developed=1, Decreased=2, As usual=3	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
F.4.	How the relationship has changed?  ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
F.5.	Does your employer misbehaves with you?  Yes=1                      No=2 (skip to F.7)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
F.6.	If yes, what types of misbehaviour?  ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... (Skip to F.8)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>

F.7:	If no, how old the situation is?  ----- (month)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
F.8.	Have your financial position improved or deteriorated during last five years  Yes=1                      No=2	<input type="checkbox"/>

## **ANNEX E: Validation Survey CHECKLIST (for Case Studies)**

### **PUBLIC RESOURCES**

- \* Are you enjoying any benefit from public resources (e.g. Khasland, water body etc.) of your locating?
1. If yes,
- \* What are the benefits?
  - \* How to increase those benefits?
2. If no,
- \* Are you interested in getting benefits?
  - \* Did try for benefit? How? Individually or collectively?
  - \* Has any organization helped you in securing the benefit?
  - \* How long you are trying for that?

### **DOWRY**

01. What presentations are generally offered in time of marriage?
02. Is there any difference between gift and dowry?
03. Is dowry practiced in your area?
04. Have you received or offered dowry?
05. Who has offered you? Whom you have offered?
06. What is the type of dowry? Cash? Kind?
07. What is the amount of cash?
08. What are the variety of kind?
09. Why dowry is offered or taken?
10. What you think about dowry?
11. What others think about dowry?

## WAGE

01. Does any member of your family work as day-laborer?
02. How long you are working as day-laborer?
03. Do you work throughout the year or in some part of the year?
04. What type of work? Agriculture? Others?
05. What is the daily rate for agricultural work? Does it vary within a year?
06. How the wage is paid?
07. How is your relationship with the employer?
08. What are the qualities of a good employer?
09. What are the characteristics of a bad employer?
10. Who are greater in numbers? Good employer or bad employer?
11. Are good employer increasing or bad employer?

## PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

01. What are the different institutions in your area?
02. Do you participate in those institutions?
03. How and in what capacity, do you participate?
04. Do you participate in local political activities?
05. Do you compete in any local elections? How?
06. Do you attend different meetings? If yes, what role you play there?
07. Does any member of Proshika like you attend the meetings?
08. Do you attend local institutions individually or collectively?
09. Do you participate in different local committees, like village Arbitration Committee (*Shalish*) etc.

## **ANNEX: F**

### **CHECKLIST OF VALIDATION WORKSHOP**

#### **A. Education**

1. What percentage of Proshika members' sons and daughters attend school?
2. What percentage of Proshika members are literate?
3. What percentage of Proshika members' household have improved?

#### **B. Women**

1. Do you think that the mobility of women has increased after becoming member of Proshika
2. What is the role of women of your development area with respect to movement and agitation.
3. Has dowry in your development area has increased, decreased or remained the same? What is the percentage of dowry among Proshika members. Is there any change of the status of dowry while marriage is between Proshika members and between Proshika members and outsiders.
4. Has physical and mental violence against women increased or decreased?
  - a. Prepare the list of violence
  - b. Rank the list
  - c. Causes of violence
  - d. List and rank the violators

#### **C. Assess to Public Resources and local institutes**

1. Prepare a list of Public Resources. What percentage of Proshika members of your area has got areas to those resources. (Prepare the list of Public Resources).
2. Has the participation of group members increased in local institutions. To what extent it has increased? What is the rate of membership of Proshika members to various institutions.

3. What changes in your empowerment has occurred after becoming member of Proshika.

#### **D. Observation about society**

1. Observation upon becoming members of societies (Free discussion).

#### **E. Broader organization**

1. What contributions have been made by broader organizations in establishing their rights.
2. How the members are being benefited by becoming member of broader organization.

#### **F. Ecological agriculture**

1. Has environment-friendly agriculture increased than before? If not, why? (Group discussion).

#### **G. Proshika and Income-generation**

1. What percentage of Proshika members have been able to increase their income? (Find out at least 05 reasons through group-work).
2. What percentage of people were poor and are poor now but their income has increased?
3. Among what percentage of people the situation did not change?
4. Whether the economic status of the members have changed by becoming member only and not by taking any loan?
5. What percentage of members are still dependent on money-lenders? To what extent the dependency has reduced? (Find out five reasons for non-reduction of dependency on the money-lenders).
6. Do the members take loan from sources other than Proshika? (Rank the sources through group discussion)
7. What are the reasons that the members do not use the money for which they take the loan).
8. Who are the poor? On that basis they are termed poor? (Group discussion)
9. What percentage of Proshika members are over the poverty line and below the poverty line.
10. What percentage of people have come over the poverty line after becoming members of Proshika?
11. What percentage are not poor but Proshika members?
12. What percentage were poor but not poor now?
13. What percentage of group members suffers from shortage of food in one time or other in a year.

**ANNEX G:****Participation list of Group Members in Validation Workshop**

Sl. No.	Name of ADC	List of Participants	Position in Coordination Committee
1.	Mirpur	Mr. Abdul Khaleque Howlader	Chairman, Area Coordination Committee (ACC)
2.	"	Mr. Abdul Hamid Fakir	Chairman, ACC
3.	"	Mr. Abdul Mannan	Chairman, Slum Coordination Committee (SCC)
4.	"	Ms. Shorufa Begum	Chairman, SCC
5.	"	Ms. Hazera Begum	Vice-Chairman, SCC
1.	Ramgoti	Mr. Babar Uddin	Member, TCC
2.	"	Ms. Nurjahan	Member, UCC
3.	"	Mr. Suja Mistree	Member, VCC
4.	"	Ms. Rezia Begum	Member, VCC
5.	"	Mr. Mostafa Kamal	
1.	Delduar	Mr. Fazlul Haque	Secretary, UCC
2.	"	Ms. Sufia Begum	Vice-Chairman, TCC
3.	"	Ms. Mukul Begum	Chairman, VCC
4.	"	Ms. Monowara Begum	Member, VCC
5.	"	Mr. Helal Uddin	Secretary, VCC
1.	Sirajganj	Ms. Tahmina Begum	Chairman, TCC
2.	"	Ms. Morium Begum	Chairman, VCC

3.	"	Md. Abdur Razzak	Member, VCC
4.	"	Md. Motiur Rahman	Secretary, VCC
5.	"	Mr. Chan Myan	Member, VCC
1.	Naogaon	Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad	Member, TCC
2.	"	Mr. Shahidul Islam	Member, UCC
3.	"	Ms. Sakina Begum	Member, VCC
4.	"	Ms. Anjuara	Chairman, VCC
5.	"	Ms. Tahera	Member, VCC
1.	Madaripur	Mr. Kazi Delwar Hossen	Chairman, TCC
2.	"	Mr. Zahurul Haque Munsif	Member, UCC
3.	"	Md. Hasan Chowdhury	Chairman, VCC
4.	"	Ms. Pervin Begum	Chairman, VCC
5.	"	Ms. Razea Begum	Chairman, VCC