

# **Empowerment and Development**

**An overview in the context of Bangladesh**

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## Chapter – 1

### Introduction:

We observe inequality in our society. Gender differences are considered based on the allocation of resources. Power and Authority. Democracy is not practiced properly. There are lack of freedom that people can not work for his livelihood when he wishes to do . Poor people are not empowered. Since people desire something when he feels that he has ability to perform for his/ her livelihood, but his/her position is not secured . Can the society give him /her social security and help to empower?

Definition : Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to participation to greater decision making power and control and to transformative action- Karl(1995). Empowerment a cardinal principal in social work enhances and promotes clients in their active participation and their decision making process – clients are visualized not just as passive recipients of services but as active participants in creating change - Sheafer et all,1991,Cranell-2000-321. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional social and political process that helps people gains control over their lives-( Ripon Kumar Bisas ,freedom of expression access and empower -1995 New Delhi.)

The notion of empowerment Pronounced by Carline Moser(1983) is focused on the individual with control over resources seen as the central means for redistribution of power ,Moser considers It emphasizes the right to choices and gain control mover material and non material resources as well as influencing the direction of changes .

Empowerment means enabling poor people who lack power to work together to enhance their bargaining position in relation to the existing power structures(Car .nell200,321).The people stayed out of poverty in different social and political and economic environment . This is achieved by some factors , people can participate active life of the community .This can bring and create a process for development ,development depends on the empowerment .Development is not possible without empowerment .There is relationship between empowerment and development.

Empowerment is a process which enables individuals or groups into change balance of power through exchange of experience , expertise , technology and know –how as well as diffusing innovative technique for strengthening of self- reliance. Besides , we observe some forms of empowerment

Table-1Empowerment Model \*-A Study.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Psychological and Personnel Empowerment | Self-Confidence , Vision for future planning , Sense of saving ,Self awareness , bargaining power ,Sense of unity . |
| Community and political Empowerment     | Participation in local government tiers and Community meeting   |
| Forms of empowerment                    | Indicators /dimension   |
| Economic Empowerment                    | Ability to make purchasing power for himself /herself , children and family   |
| Empowerment at family level             | Positive voice family's decision making   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Empowerment within traditional perceptual level | Using contraceptive methods , decision Of number of children , fixing age of daughter marriage |
| Empowerment through technology                  | Suitable technology, even mobile phone for business.   |

Naz, Farzana (2003) Pathways to women's Empowerment in Bangladesh –p-59

**We shall discuss the nature and recommendation of Empowerment**

**a) Poverty Alleviation :Poverty** Govt, and NGO's are providing credit, training, technology , different kinds of social services but distribution of income needs to be increased at the lower level . Here labour intensive policy /programs may be implemented where economic emancipation of mass people can be achieved .Besides ., sustainable pathways calls for global , national , local process which promotes equitable distribution and Vibrant economic growth . Poverty as a process component incorporates & designed to steadily reduce global national and local disparities (Ahmed,Q.K BEA2004,Poverty reduction strategy paper -repackaging old machine p-117 Poverty Alleviaton chapter 11 )Micro credit is discussed in the Chapter -2

**b)Participation: It implies Empowerment (chapter-3)**

**c) Freedom** Freedom can be discussed from different aspects. Freedom relates to the substantive opportunities that people have the process that enable them to decide and maintain their life accordingly. Sen-(1999) has identified five types of institutional freedoms as are individually and collectively important for the people to enjoy in order that they improve their condition of living by overcoming constraints . These are – political ,conomic facilities Power must be dispersed, the preservation of freedom is the protective reason for limiting and decentralizing Government power (Friedman Milton(2002)-Capitalism and Freedom p-3

**4)Women Empowerment;** Necessary laws and its implementation `are required for empowerment of the women . This can expedite empowerment process and create consciousness of the people .Besides, different types of government and NGO'S initiatives are required to achieve the empowerment of women . Generally it is a process where man and women can bring balance of power to change the social, economic and political power . It atmosphere is that powerful people can transfer power to powerless if the such situation prevails .

**Chapter-2**

**POVERTY AND EMPOWERMENT**

Poverty is multi -Dimensional. Poverty not only means low income and consumption and low level of social development but it also includes feelings of powerlessness, vulnerability, scarce conviviality. According to some one, it comes from inequality , Malnutrition is central place in the concept of poverty . Arguments in favor of view ing poverty as inequality are presented powerfully by Muller and Rosy who conclude “Casting the issues of poverty in terms of stratification leads to regarding poverty . in the issue of inequality . we move away from efforts to measure poverty with present scientific accuracy . we look at the nature and size of differences between 20or10percent and the rest of the society . Our concern becomes of the narrowing the differences between those at bottom and better off in each stratification dimension ( Sen,Amartya &

Dreze-1999)Poverty and Famine ,Hunger public action Indian Economic development action and social opportunity

**A) inequality :**

Amartya Sen identifies seven types of inequality. These include

- Mortality inequality –inequality between women and men that involves matter of life and death .
- Natality inequality – inequality arising from exercising male preference as a result of cultural reinforcement of prejudice against women specially in male dominant society
- Basic facility inequality – inequality arising from differential access to literacy ,education and health ,and nutrition for individual to function effectively in society
- Special opportunity inequality-arising from differential access to tertiary education and training
- Professional inequality –inequality arising from differential access to employment opportunities
- Ownership inequality-inequality arising lack or limited control over assets and other resources.
- Household inequality – basic inequalities within families.

These types inequalities may already be operative in reproductive decisions where male are preferred over females for economic and cultural reasons , reinforced by social norms and expectation and entrenched in the different stages of the life cycle. The disproportionate burdens of women systematically marginalize if not exclude them , from participating fully in economic and political life of society if not eradicating gender disparities , for the realization of the human rights women as equals of men , to widen the life opportunities of women to the some extend as that of women , and generate positive externalities for the family , community .and society as a whole .

Table-2 :Seven types of inequality

| Sen's seven types of inequality | Selected indicators   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Natality inequality             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male- female population ratio..</li> <li>• Presence / absence of sex – selected abortion</li> </ul>  |
| Mortality inequality            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male –female life expectancy</li> <li>• Male female infant mortality</li> <li>• Maternal mortality .</li> </ul>  |
| Basic facilities inequality     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutritional status by sex and age group</li> <li>• Nutritional status of pregnant women .</li> <li>• Literacy rate by sex</li> <li>• Percentage unmet family planning needs</li> </ul> |
| Social opportunity inequality   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post secondary and higher education graduates by sex</li> <li>• Percentage of college graduates by cluster by sex</li> <li>• Training opportunities by sex</li> </ul>                  |
| Professional inequality         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment by sex l</li> <li>• Wage disparity</li> <li>• Women and men in bureaucracy , technical and managerialpositions and polical leadership</li> </ul>                            |
| Ownership inequality            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land ownership</li> </ul>  |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House ownership</li> <li>• Ownership over other assets /resources</li> </ul>  |
| Household inequality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of female – headed households</li> <li>• Prevalence of domestic violence</li> <li>• Time –use analysis</li> </ul> |

(Francisco, Josfa ,S- 2007)

Now we can assess factors leading into poverty .

- 1) sickness / charonic illness ,
- 2) death of husband /loss of earning member
- 3) loss of livelihood /Limited income /Many members
- 4) Can not work hard
- 5) money borrowing when somebody die family
- 6) have to borrow due to flood or natural disaster

### B) **CHARACTERSTICS OF POVERTY**

- 1) when we feel about shortage money in house
- 2) inability to provide nutritional food to their children
- 3) lack of enough food
- 4) Women go to work
- 5) Daily income Tk50 -70 Tk
- 6) 3- 4 children in house
- 7) buy necessary food daily
- 8) borrow money and hard to repay
- 9) Attempt to suicide
- 10) Consumes 1kg flour a day

It is needless to say that when people feel that he has minimum food and lack of m shelter to maintain his life , he is said to be poor

### c) **FACTORS THAT PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY**

- 1) Support of relations
- 2) Savings
- 3) Borrow money and hard work to repay
- 4) Overcoming superstitions
- 5) rituals and customs
- 6) Sufficient of income
- 7) Children start earning Less addition
- 8) Secured livelihood

In recent literature , relative and absolute poverty is discussed . it provides a frame work for analysis but we can say that poverty is a mater deprivation . poverty and inequality relate closely to each other distinct concept ( Sen & Drez 2002 page 22 23 ) poverty can be minimized on following hypothesis.

A) Economic : Households have a higher probability to escape poverty on a permanent basis if they (a) live in a community with better infrastructure and

Endowments that can help the poor (b) have higher assets and better access to markets and credit and more diversified income sources IT IS POSSIBLE TO

**d) THREE MAIN FORMS OF CHARONIC POVERTY**

- **Long term poverty** – poverty that is experienced by individual or household for so many years that likely to change
- **Life -course poverty** – poverty that experienced over the entire length of person's life.
- **Intergenerational poverty** - poverty that is transmitted from parents to children via condition of childhood and youth , young adulthood and inheritance .

b)Social: Households have a highest probability to escape poverty if they live in communities which has strong community organization they follow a norms and maintain minimum justice and there is good leadership , this leadership always not available in the villages . It is important that community organizations may be flexible to respond the communities when new situation occurs to develop rural community , it needs a institution ( generous) commitment is required for them , it is to be implemented where community leaders must play active role

Political: household has higher probability to escape poverty on a permanent basis if they (a)live in a community with democratic system which exists a local government (b) are empowered and able to take a number of economic and political actions that increase the control over their lives (c) tn a wide range of freedoms s and have positive economic aspiration towards the future . political power leads to the development structure , political machine will try to official for the welfare of the people district upazila and union leaders place his development proposal which are people oriented . through a process the leader / legislative , leader must access to official maintain possession of significant role which wii be dynamics of social development (Narayan ,Deepa presented lecture in World Bank office Dhaka,2005)

In general sense , people believes that govt. will help them, they should not suffer for food . Govt. will be able to supply food. for the poor people. Here good policy needs to be maintained . The success of govt depends on some works for the poor a) distribution of food b) delivery of services . when disaster occurs other programs cut down , affected population will be taken consideration some opportunities can be created by the govt. where local initiatives are needed by which affected people are affected we must take initiative since poverty remains the gravest of our problems although number of hard core poor has decreased and economic growth has not lead to equal distribution of wealth thereby establishing then in equations and social configuration . we should keep in mind that it has increased the regional disparity where incidence of poverty is most severe and endemic in the northern district s of Bangladesh so we should emphasize to reduce inequality .( The Daily Star Sunday, 2 Sept ,2007)

**e)Social relations and poverty traps :** The concept The concept of social exclusion does not capture the social and economic relationships that incorporate the majority of poor people living into the world economy and national and global society . people living in poverty may need to trade off opportunity for security through allying themselves with patrons of who in turn limit their options ( Wood ,2000. Even credit is

considered to be the core of a poverty trap- is embedded in social relations for most of the poor people .

**f)Moving towards and policy narratives:** the biggest challenge is to provide an understanding of how it is sustained and escaped from poverty can be promoted or supported, how entries can be minimized and how the factors maintaining people in poverty over the long term , and leading in some cases to inter- generational reproduction of poverty can be addressed by national policy- makers and leaders of civil society leaders. key positive process includes enhanced individual and a livelihood resilience , which may be achieved through redistribution and protection .

**g)Revision of tax System:** if low income countries revises their tax policy/ system , their financial administrations and strengthen abolish tax exemption for transnational investors so that the proportion of public revenue within GDP, government s income needs to be increased

- The tax income of developing countries needs to be increased by 285US\$ billion per year if the informal economy could be integrated completely into the formal economy( Martens (2007) Public finance for poverty Eradication , Development june /2007)

- *Develop efficient and just tax system:* taxation should based on ability to pay, and rich individuals large and private companies

- *Strengthen tax authorities and financial administration :* a tax system is only as effective as administrative machinery that is responsible for implementing and collecting the taxes .

- *Effective taxation of transnational operation .*

- *Binding regulation on transparency of payment flows .*

- *Combating corruption and bribery :* In order to avoid the embezzlement of public fund and reduce revenue losses due to fraud due to fraud , corruption and bribery . more decisive rules and procedures are necessary in affected counties and international level.

- *Strengthened international tax cooperation .*

- *Stop the pressure in liberalize trade in international trade negotiations*

- *Abandoned flawed Cconditionalities with respect to fiscal policies.*

*Malnutrition , hunger / Starvation and poverty are affected by whole economic and social activities not only food production in agricultural activities , we must know there is economic social interrelation behind the hunger position*

**Infrastructure :Connecting poor people to growth :** Water, electricity , communication are absent ,the countries has great difficulty in achieving pro – poor growth **On the other hand** reliable affordable infrastructure reduces the production cost of doing business and help poor people to connect up to the growth process ,by increasing increasing their access and mobility .

**Private sector Development:** Making the engine of growth, work better for the poor Most Developing countries are currently unable to create sufficient jobs to absorb the increase in the non- agricultural work force . as a result hundreds of poor million of poor women and men earn their livelihoods informally .It is estimated that 72 % of the non-agricultural work force in Africa , 65per cent in Asia and 52 percent in Latine America earns its livelihood informally. IT requires most of the important policy issues for private sector development today while informal work may provide a means of survival.



It can also result in poor people engaging low value added activities and taking insecure jobs where

**h).Agriculture key for improving the livelihoods of the poor :** In developing countries increasing agricultural productivity plays important role in lifting people out of poverty . The average of real income of small farmers in south India rose by 90% between 1973 and 1994 and that of landless laborers by 125% through Green Revolution . a 10% increase in crop yields may lead to a reduction of between 6 and 10% of people living on less than US\$ 1 a day in Africa Agriculture has not been able to contribute to pro poor growth as effectively as in Asia. To realize potential in the agriculture sector, policy needs to address a broad set of challenge including infrastructure development Research and development , education and land reforms

The following implication show challenges to gender equality ,

- Land is predominantly owned by males . land titling is usually under fathers and sons name , as they carry the cultural tradition with them
- Access to credit
- Other social services

Our task will be continuous process when we bring positive sense .Poverty may be reduced where indifferent social , political and economic environment are in existence

Three key messages may be applied:

- Rapid and sustained poverty reduction requires to pro- poor growth , that is a pace pattern of growth that enhances the ability of poor women and men to participate in contributing to and benefit from growth policies therefore need to promote both the pace of economic growth and its pattern ,that is the extend which the poor participate in growth as both agents and beneficiaries , these are interlinked and both are critical for long term and sustained poverty reduction

- Policies to tackle the multiple -dimension of gender and environment are mutually reinforcing and should go hand –in-hand in tackling poverty perceptions of policy dichotomies have been misplaced . Policy Trade-off do exists but can be better managed.

- Empowering the poor is essential for bringing about the policies and investments needed to promote pro poor growth and address the multiple dimensions of poverty. To achieve this the state and policy making processes need to be open , transparent and accountable to the interests of the poor polcies and resources need to help expand the economic activities of the poor (,Manning , Pro-poor growth ,2007)

- Rural Urban linkages , poverty reduction and challenges for governance : in many cases , competition for resources results in an increase in social polarization and poverty in both rural and urban areas The mechanism that regulate access to and management of , such resources the government role is significant and plays safeguard the need of the most vulnerable groups while at the same time making provision for the requirements of economic and population growth . Small villages and people of remote areas are neglected in our country and local government faces shortage of fund to fullfil their demand ensuring that rural poor voice is heard in policy debate where they reside and difficult to manage resources a mechanism needs to be designed ..

- Local control /empowerment: the sustainability component of poverty reduction is difficult. The concept of Sustainability Community, Economic development combines the principles of sustainable development and community economic

development(Vodden , 2 002) . It emphasizes the limitation on the usage of the environment as a source of resources and as a means of assimilating human generated wastes. It does so local and cultural and realities in the development process through meaningful participation (details in next chapter.) .

- While there is an important need to link the economic , cultural and ecological imperatives ,

- Gender balance :Education is the distinguishing factor and is a necessary variable in poverty reduction ,mother's education is critical for ensuring daughter' education So need to female enrollment . Economic analysts are proposing a strategy that boost growth ,reduces inequality and needs the formation of human capital(skills).

## Chapter 2

### Empowerment through Micro Credit

#### a)Use of Micro credit

Research and policy makers find a model to reduce number of the poorest through the use of Micro-credit to enhance their incomes and livelihood .most of the poorest in Bangladesh are not reached by the regular or mainstream micro -credit program due to various constraints But it is being implemented as instrument of poverty alleviation

Micro -credit is an effective mechanism for poverty reduction appeared as a clear vision of commitment to empower the poor.It has created benefit the rural poor in various ways by increasing their income , reducing their risk and livelihood vulnerability and contributing to their social development . Microcredit facilities have created encourageous employment made provision for income generating activities and developed impetus for qualitative improvements in life style through investments(Ahmed,Salehuddin,Hakim M..A2004 Attackinng poverty with micro – credit ,UPL &PKSF)

b)Microcredit has four objectives

- 1) Reaching the poorest .
- 2) Reaching and empowerment of institution.
- 3) 4)Ensuring a positive measurable impact on the lives of women.  
building financially self sufficient the clients and their families .

Dr. yunus gave Microcredit an institutional shape in Bangladesh turned to adevelopment philoshophy, Nath, D.k.2004assessment Micro-credit in Bangladesh UPL Bangladesh Grameen Bank PKSF, ASA and other NGO,s identified the problems that poorest are motivated to join the micro credit sustainable intervention may be made for the poorest

c)set criteria for beneficiary selection

- Mainly landless , but few with land holding of up to 0.30 decimals
- Unemployed or earning less than a dollar dependent on temporary job having no asset no place to sleep.
- divorced or Separated women headed households,
- Disabled
- Farmer child labour,
- Ex -Sex worker ,
- Beggars ,
- Seasonal Workers and day laborers

- Without any skills and expertise
- Success of deceased borrowers (Project profile (2003) Financial services for the poorest . PKSf ).

d) Social Development Substantial amount of Micro –credit is being provided for improvement in living condition of the hardcore poor . Income generating activities for self employment and wage employment are implemented for the poor . This is not enough for overall improvement of the ultra poor . Some NGO,s designed to provide a special package of Services program that would meet the critical needs of ultra hard core poor.

A) social development Services including health, nutrition , non formal education , awareness about safe drinking water and sanitation Income .

b) meeting households emergency needs .

Micro-credit has rightly come to be seen as the most visible of anti-poverty instruments (Unlocking the potential (2004), Planning Commission, Dhaka)

Successful outcome of microfinance program requires skill development, business development including market support to the beneficiaries, the following issues are examined to assess the effectiveness and impacts of skills development and support to enterprises development

- Strategies adapted by NGO,s for skill development .
- Strategies for business development and support based on experience NGO;s
- Outcomes of these interventions – in terms of increase in business activities at the households and micro enterprise level , market penetration of their product , increase in households income and assets , sustainability of their business development, opening their opportunities for the target beneficiaries (e.g, access to other business development services activities promoted by other development agencies access to other sources of funds for meeting their increased funding requirement ).

Some poor people were studied who received Microcredit and created visible impact on their economy and social developments. when I served in financial services for the poorest project . I expected to know the life of some sex-worker who resided at Dauladia Ghat received credit and created social development and other impacts and what was their reaction Since KKS is a national NGO,s were working to provide credit to sex workers under Financial services for the poorest. I took the opportunity to study on the sex-workers who lived in Dauladia Ghat under Rajbari District . For this , I designed a questionnaire which was supplied to KKS authority , the field worker prepared an analytical report on sex worker on the basis of structural questionnaire urged the community to change their attitude . I observed a positive outcome for improving their life

( Source: Case study by KKS. 22.3.05)

#### **b) Micro-Credit Programs : An Evaluation**

PKSF , Grameen Bank , Plan and other organization have designed innovative Micro-credit programs for the extreme poor . An Impact Evaluation was undertaken to study the micro-credit programs of PKSf, BRAC and Plan . The impact study indicated that percentages of poor beneficiaries declined average monthly income of the beneficiaries during the peak and lean seasons slightly increased for the beneficiaries and control population , The average annual income for wage labor , agriculture and

other activities primarily due to additional income from project which generated income, the study noted that women has received some assets , she has access to it .the asset are livestock assets , poultry, trees , houses and land etc. are important elements . The study assessed that percentage of women has effective access to this households assts for taking independent decisions .It is noted that after completion of the project (FSP) a large number of women who would take decisions on the assets immediately. Through training and motivation women increasingly attended more meeting during the project period they could not attend this type of meeting before The,study indicated that participation of the women increased , non- beneficiaries felt interest to participate in the program. It is observed by the study that freedom of women to participation in the meeting is an important indicator of their Empowerment. The study found that the percentage of women taking independent decisions and represents in committees during the project has increased it is evident application of introducing micro-credit enhanced women empowerment .

A strong social base organization can empower the poor , which can enable them to interact equitable and informed and negotiate more effectively to improve their livelihoods In the absence of social capital , it will be difficult to acquire empowerment

c) **Learning from ASA experience:** poor people valued the services . ASA realized that ice is breaking slowly through the program , the major outcomes from ASA experience are

- Hardcore poor can pay back money savings regularly . open savings is very important to them to cope up with the uneven financial crisis in their lives .:
- hardcore poor can payback loans on time , if the system fits with their lifestyle and income pattern .
- Hardcore poor also adopting socially acceptable means to earn living using loan money in income generating activities and quitting undignified professions like begging door to door .
- Handicapped / disable persons are engaging in dignifying income generating activities to earn a living
- Poor communication system and lack of banking facilities in rural / remote areas where most hardcore poor concentrates , microfinance operation seems to expensive and risky
- Flexible delivery mechanism is essential to cater hardcore poor where clients are one who may set the condition loan like fixing loan amount , set loan amortization , loan repayment mode , and whether to have group meetings and savings activities
- Special operational set up brings better results than convergence operation

Source : ASA project profile 2005 collected by Zahir, PKSf

The main social benefits manifested health condition increased, empowerment of women . there has been positive attitudinal change among the right women .The credit is not sufficient approach for improvement of hardcore poor other programe like social development program as pursued by the organization are necessary and beneficial for hardcore poor ( Nath , Naryan Chandra , Evaluation Report submitted to PKSf, August 2005

## Chapter -3

### Participation -

Participation implies an empowerment that allows them to participate actively in their own development .It is essential for a people which defines the right to development in both its economic and political aspects(white – Participation : walk , the talk(1989P-24) .Participatory development can be a important elements to empower people and access to management and information ,resources, though there is a controversy but increasing farmer participation makes better use of scarce resources , to provide the basic needs participation may be expected to play a critical role by stimulating peoples initiatives and mobilizing their resources creative talents to this end .(Rahman ,Md Anisur, 2000, participation of the rural poor in development Pathak Samabesh , Dhaka )

Human centered development is a means for enlarging people's capability in terms of skills , productivity and inventiveness . authentic participation of grass- roots people may still be more an ideal than reality based on inquiry and observation, there seems to be an ever-increasing over recognition of the need to be involved and disadvantaged people's in the flow of decision are required for development

Participation is considered as one of the development strategy , people can be motivated by civil society, officials and consciousness will create among them, they can reduce poverty themselves, even they face poverty when they participate in development.They will be able to mobilize resources which can be supported by society or govt / NGO,s In the present context political, social, economic participation are required to know the present power structure.They will acquire to exercise the power , in this way society can be built.

Resources need to be distributed properly .Community can be developed and strengthened by participation .This type of participation involves the peoples which creates empowerment and influence even participatory development can help the poor women and expand their thinking would be helpful in their work.

**a) Participatory Learning:** It allows the people, how they will work and will share their knowledge in different situation.

- The notion of participation as an exercise of empowering rural people.
- People can gain better support .

In 1979, the world conference on agrarian Reform and rural development (WCARRD)emphasized the importance of a transfer of a power as implicit in Participation . it is needless to say participation creates the process of Empowerment , it is one kind of contribution of local people .some obstacles are observed in participation . communicator some socialists says that some incentives are required to participate for a rural poor /Man here materials benefits are required it needs to be understood that what kinds of benefits are required you have choose for them, it is tangible benefits . the targeted people will be inclined to participate in the development process .

**b) The participatory Communication idea:**

Those who conceive of development as a process of social transformation is treated participatory communication as a necessary instrument and condition for change to take place . insight about the nature of participatory communication its ideological practical and functional

dimensions is useful for everyone whose job whose it is to bring about participatory Development .Nair and white (1987) projected a definition of communication for development , which is adapted to reflect the role of a catalyst communicator

:Participatory development is a two way , dynamic interaction , which through dialogue transform grass-roots people enable them to become fully engaged in the process of development and become self – reliant .

All people have a right to voice their role and they can participate in the development .peoples knowledge can create a basis for development action .

Participatory development helped the poor women and expand their thinking and would be helpful in their work. The form of participation often leads to a variety of political actions

Development starts with mind .we feel it should work from head., mind and heart . It is a generous feeling . we need commitment to make development which can be achieved . It can be assessed through evaluation . For Empowering of poor man , it is recommended , a coordination committee supported by grass root leader needs to set -up that will review that real participation is taking place that can form economic integration and development . The development of rural people will depend real , they will try to improve their social , economic and political development..Technology is required that needs to be used for economic welfare of the people .

## Chapter 4

### Freedom and Development

**Every** man has some right but how he will exercise. It is grown in mind he can decide and feels he has freedom. Freedom is important for creating social and political opportunity .**William Cowper** points to this rich variance ,Freedom has a thousands charms to show that slaves , however contented never

Freedom is discussed with different aspects like Political,Social and Philosophical literature and we can observe the peoples definitions of freedom

\*The groups defined freedom as wish

\*.--- -As a choice of selecting work and salary both

Focus group of 10 man , Danilimda Guzrat . India –(1994) their idea of Freedom ,

\* Being independent self- reliance - - -

\* Having peace - - - -

\* Being free from politics - - - - -

\*free movements from one place another

\* Having employment opportunities

Focus group of man, Gulete, Ethiopia . their idea , people desires opportunity that opportunity may be used by them accordingly decides .There are stories which can relate freedom

#### **a)Freedom as wish :**

We desire to do something a man has some abilities to do some works he has chosen. He tries to perform these activities It is a positive thing but he failed to do due to some process . This is a negative aspect of Freedom

A man wishes to work , whether opportunity is available The areas which he develops, this has some prospects for improving livelihoods Even a man desires to win in the local and national level election He committed to the people .he will be able to bring a change in your locality . If he fails , he is disappointed.

1) Another story of village level regarding freedom : a landlord residing in a village , he did not work for a society but he worked for some people who led the people for his victory.

Individuals who has failed to do something. His family and Society did not respond for his freedom when feels to activate his innovative ideas It is a negative aspects of his freedom .In the process, he did not receive social opportunities e.g., income opportunities, job opportunities and others .The people could take opportunities through socialization process. He has to think, which are the preferences for his improvement.

Arrow ,(1955 a p-(23).) defined individual preference ordering as referring broadly to “ the values of individuals rather than to their test .reflecting the values may have(“the entire systems of value s) incorporating the persons, “general standards of equity and highly important socializing desires.

2) Individuals have some preference but he could not show moral freedom to his family/ head of the family. A landlord residing in a village who had many sons . He thought that my elder son will take some initiatives for the welfare of the family He was ever interested and did not take some initiatives and responsibilities je was so lazy . he was not found to take any initiatives for the whole family. The farmer are found to be rich and has many lands one day he decided to offer two acre lands to his elder son and said to his sons that provided a pair of bull ,you will maintain your family with this land. You have to cultivate the land in own way. He was separated from his family The son followed his fathers decision .He begun to cultivate the land received by his father he took initiatives. His two sons took part in the program within short time His father observed his son could do something for the welfare of his family and got self-sufficiency .He showed his creativity .A philosophy is observed that the creativity can be created by his own freedom but in some cases ,check and balance are required. Own philosophy needs to be applied. .Society has created a deterrent his freedom which is to be removed here is a caution that freedom for individuals will not help the society unless it achieves the progress of the society . it is a revolution that society will benefited. Even minorities will enjoy the freedom here equal distribution of wealth and opportunities need to be established. Equal opportunities will be established in every sphere of life. Social barriers need to established gradually . All kinds of discriminations will be abolished , individual right will be protected . (Bhadra M. Kanti (1998) . Netaji and his concept of freedom )

Somebody claims that market system makes people free to choices ( Friedman -1980) . the success and failure of competitive markets are judged by the achievement of individual welfare , for example in terms of utility based on Pareto optimality)rather than by accomplishments of improving individual freedom (Sen (2007) the rationality and freedom -502. Delhi , oxford .) We have to think that what is our actual capacity and capability . on the other hand , we shall achieve our capability here is procedure that there is free decision a weak person has less capability on the other hand an able bodied person has capabilities and has command over the commodities ( Sen 2007p523)

An individual freedom is like that what he likes , I.R. Green we do not mean merely freedom from restraint or compulsion when we speak of freedom as something to be so highly prized , we mean a positive power or capacity of doing or enjoying , something worth or doing enjoying

**b)Social Reality :** We can understand the social reality of freedom (1)Economic (2)Technology Society realizes that we need development . In some cases choices are focused . the persons must command over resources .Even the society may follow some rules for achieving some degree of economic freedom ( SN C .P-79)

**c)Economic Freedom** Economic freedom is the right choice for development .economic Freedom is defined as the absence of Govt coercion or constraints on the production, distribution or consumption of goods & services beyond the extend necessary for the citizen to protect and maintain liberty itself (Driscoll-2000. )According to Economist., here two important restrictions need to taken into account .

a)Economic freedom should be restricted in case where it harms others and

b) Individual must also be accountable to the society for their own action ( Rowly and Peacock-1975) Economic freedom promotes not only individual development but also promotes the development of the society.

**Economic freedom enhances economic growth:** The findings of the released in index in different times about freedom suggests that high rates of economic development and prosperity can be attained by high level of economic freedom .Some Govt. specially could not move in shaping the structure of economic reforms. The Govt. must try to remove some distortion of the economy

**d)Socio-Political freedom :** Plato : A person is free when the parts of the soul rules , the other parts , Freedom is old concept which was based on political. H.C. explained .and defined the rights of a man before his government.. The freedom is used in economic term . it desires the welfare of a man . How economic welfare can be established. The old one is defined for all men – Equality before law .

An individual has freedom who thinks to change the technology to meet the social demand , Technology can make the improvement of living standard .in some case it destroy the the human life and environment This should be used for mankind .

**e)Press :** Freedom of Expression also creates an environment in which Justice can promote a good role for a social role .In real sense freedom of expression is there , injustice is observed needs to be checked .

## **Chapter -5**

### **Women Empowerment**

Women represents 50%of the world population .Women Plays a crucial role and create positive impact on the social and economic development of rural societies. It is needed that effective policies and programs are required to facilitate their contribution .Million of women workin different sectors .They look after crops animals , gather firewood , collect water, process, and market products. .But importance their contribution to development process need to be assessed and recognized. women workers are marginalized in the process of development because their economic gains as wage workers , farmers are slightly compared to those of male workers. Policy efforts should be directed to address this problems. (Nison .Noff., wiegersma, NaliniVisuanthan, Dugger Lauree,UPL,1977 ).

International women's year in 1075and the united nations decade for women that followed and noticed world attention to the critical role of women in development and gave the impetus needed for international organizations and many government to work for the elimination of discrimination against women in 1985. . Upon the conclusion of Nairobi forward looking strategies Promoted specific actions for broadening Women's participation and equality in development.

**a)Some international organization s role for women:** 1976the women decade for women

1979:UN **Convention** on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women



1983:FAO expert consultation women in food production .Rome

198The FAO Plan of action on Women in development is adopted in FAO conference .

FAO's Strategy for improving civil status of women complies with the principles of UN convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women . The convention specially addresses rural women's right to participate in development planning , to secure agricultural credit and health care ;to join cooperatives and other rural organizations , FAO desires to provide assistance to government in identifying areas that require improved legislation for women particularly

\*Right to land and water

\*Access to credit ,

\*Right to new technologies

\*Full memberships and equal voting rights in cooperatives

\*Educating rural women on existing right

\*Women in agricultural development,

FAO Plan of action, Rome. !990,P-6-13 women education is desirable from social ,and national point of view . Have we can select the program seeks to maximize the access of women to be productive resources in order to expand their economic opportunities and ensure equal participation and benefits from rural development

The strategies are –income control and economic adjustments , agricultural production , wage income generation activities

## **b) Points to women barriers for development.**

1)Women are poor and illiterate

2) superstition & social prejudice

3 )Early marriage

4) religious constraints

Women can not come out due to poverty , they are not considered as skilled labor but recently Garment industry has changed their position .women are turned into unskilled labor to skilled labor . their contribution is assessed .

The economy of south Asia is characterized with high unemployment . it is difficult to survive for the poor people . A large portion of women are unemployed and working with low payment. Siddiqui. -2004 comments the employment opportunities created by the RMG industry in Bangladesh have saved many families from starvation.Many families has (gained social access .The women who are working have broken down social customs,values and attitude created development (FAO Plan of action, Rome. !990,P-6-13) **women constitutes an important role in Bangladesh.Iwould like to write in subject in future**

**It is difficult to narrate here all the Govt .policies which can help the people to be empowered. the priorities areas of empowerment are power and energy, transport and communication , ICT. Women participation and programs for poverty alleviation, health and social welfare .**

Men and women will receive equal opportunities , Govt can encourage the participation of women in politics & business. In the realm of good governess Govt will implement regulatory and institutional measures to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services. Human capital needs to be formed to provide quality education , health services specialized knowledge (skills) so that people can be engaged in income generating activities with ability and sound health. The following activities need to gear up for empowerment of women. Ensure of social and political empowerment, eradicate violence against of women, ensure full participation of women in mainstream and social safety women economic activities etc

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