

A Study on the Role of Women and Men in the Family-Bapard Perspective

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Abstract: *The study is about the role of women and men in the family in which to play a multi-roles in the society to produce and socialize children. If any changes occurred in the society women take the lead in helping the family adjust to new realities and challenges. However, research has shown that Women and Men developed and learned from birth to before death in the life-long process. In the research paper there are two major respondents one is the employee (104 manpower) of BAPARD and another 60 out of 175 members of Agrogami NGO, Kotalipara, Gopalganj in Bangladesh was interviewed through Questionnaire and find out the most appropriate gender roles in the socio-economic development of a country. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines Gender Roles as “Socially constructive roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate men and women.” So that an exemplar structured for the up-coming generation to follow and suitable framework can be developed on gender roles most precious gifts of the Almighty. These samples were selected randomly and analyzed by SPSS and SWOT analysis. These data will portray typical are mostly due to social conventions and varies from society to society, culture to culture and above all some relevant literatures can also be cited so that it can be compare and contrast the actual nature of Gender Roles in the family. It must be taken in a proper manner, keeping this in mind, the research excellence in building up the framework of gender roles by primary and secondary data. The attributes of the study such as Long-term malnutrition suffering, Do not get additional food during pregnant, Pregnant women is suffering in Anemia, Lack of skilled midwifery, Mortality of pregnant women, Mortality of pregnant women, Employment position in Govt. job, Women violence, Divorce, Below in poverty line, Literacy rate, Women Immigration Rate Abroad, Early Marriage, Education cost of women, Education cost of men, food intake, income status were 65%, 90%, 60%, 95%, 2%, 3%, 52%, 27%, 50%, 59.2%, 5%, 80%, 25%, 75%, less than 2200 Kcal and \$823 respectively. 18% of women employee were involved in BAPARD. Women participation of BAPARD training was increasing year after year. Women had done so many works than men. But sometimes men say, “My wife does not work.” Women and men play a great roles to abide by the gender relevant laws and policies. The findings of the present study was shown that the discrimination of women is decreasing, women empowerment is increasing at every sphere and the role of women and men in the family is positively increasing regarding the attributes day by day.*

Key words: Role of Gender (Women and Men), Empowerment, Modern Family, SPSS, SWOT.

INTRODUCTION:

Now-a-days women are not only a incubator of child reproduction but also a great multi-roles player in the family as well as in the country’s sustainable development. In the globalization, the “Gender Roles in the Modern Family” is a crucial issue for socio-economic development in the world. The role of women in the family is like that of spinal cord in human beings. So, the role of women and man in the family is a must.

Women can be defined by many sociologist and scientist in many ways. The word women is usually reserved for an adult, girl is usually term for a female child or adolescent. Some female human beings are denied reproductive rights.

There is a great role of women and men in the contribution of the field of Sociology and Economics are cited as follows:

- Auguste Comte, Father of Sociology, Male Contributor.
- Harriet Martineau, Mother of Sociology, Female Contributor.
- Adam Smith, Father of Economics and Philosophy, Male Contributor.
- Amelia Fletcher, in the field of Economics, Female Contributor.

K Prabhakar (2016) reported that women are to take part actively in development program and be a part of the decision making process like family headship, leadership, entrepreneurship etc. In recent years, empowerment of women has been recognized as a central issue in determining the status of women. Empowerment is an active process of enabling Women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. Women empowerment concept was introduced at the international women’s conference in 1985 at Nairobi. In India the SHG’s (Self Help Groups) can play an important role in women empowerment. Since the overall empowerment

of women is crucially dependent economic empowerment, these SHG's can generate income and employment to build their empowerment. So, women and men have a great role to foster women's empowerment in the family.

According to the women in Bangladesh Wikipedia (2018) it is reported that Women in labor force is 36.0% in Bangladesh. It is also reported that Women in parliament 20.3% in Bangladesh.

It is reported that 48% women have been working as household workers among the immigrated women in the world. They have a serious risk. There is no abide by labor law in the Middle East. Domestic workers are serious risk during the COVID-19 period. 87% early marriage has been increased during the COVID-19 period in Bangladesh. 71% early marriage is occurred due to school closed during corona virus disease and with expatriate groom is increasing. To protect the violence of girl child and early marriage in order to achieving target zero in 2030 in Bangladesh by Laws policies strictly followed relevant gender issues. (17 and 24 July, 2020, The Prothom Alo, Daily Newspaper in Bangladesh).

Moleong et.al. (2006) started that the main information is the women who plays multi-roles, husband and children as in intact family unit.

From the human history we can find many things on gender studies. During 20th century, women have gained throughout human history, traditional gender roles have often defined and limited women's activities and opportunities. Many religious doctrines stipulate certain roles for women.

With restrictions loosening during the 20th century in many societies, women have gained access to careers beyond the traditional home maker and the ability to pursue higher education. Violence against women, whether within families or in communities have a long history and primary committed by men. The movement and ideologies of feminism have a shared goal of achieving gender equality.

Vu. H.T et al (2019) were conducted with a research in Sixteen Vietnamese Journalist (8 men and 8 women) and suggested that journalists see gender roles as fixed and men as the most suited for leadership roles.

Modern family can be defined as many ways by different scientist. The definition of family as consisting of two or more people related by birth, marriage or adoption residing in the same housing unit. Therefore, the definition of family does not currently encompass the diversity of families in America today. Fortunately, a few television shows like modern family, raising hope, the foster and baby daddy portray the modern-day family. Modern family has seven facts such as:

1. Families are multi-generational (25-40 live in households).
2. Families are shrinking.
3. Parental diversity is the new normal.
4. Family does not discrimination on love.
5. Families are more colorful.
6. Biology does not matter to family revealed.
7. Some families are blended.

The Role of Women and Men in the Family:

The Role of Women as Caretakers: Women are the primary caretakers of children and elders in every country of the world. International studies demonstrate that when the economy and political organization of a society change, women take the lead in helping the family adjust to new realities and challenges. The women performs the role of wife, partner, organizer, administrator, director, re-creator, disburser, economical, mother, disciplinarian, teacher, health officer, artist, ICT expert and queen in the family at the same time. A part from it, women plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the society.

Alim M.A. (2020) cited his book on "Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina" has been achieved many international Awards like women in Parliament Global Award, Global Women Leadership Award etc. indicates the success of Women Roles, Empowerment and Development in Bangladesh as well as the World.

The Global Role of Women and Men are as follows:

- The duties of women are to love, support, cherish and respect each other as well as children.
- Women is a good creation in this world. Because of men have done only some official and some other work, but women are complete all domestic and official work both like take care of home, children. Even they are handle every role in their life. So women is a responsible, beautiful creation in the universe. Women is God's best creation- career.
- Contribution to Development.
- To explore the actual role of women and men in the family regarding workforce and employment strategy trends.

Women Roles in the Family are as follows:

From the perspective of children, the family instills a sense of orientation. The family functions to locate children socially and plays a major role in their socialization. From the point of view of the parents, the family's primary purpose is procreation. The family functions to produce and socialize children.

Family dynamics can especially influence gender specialization. Girls generally do more house work than boys and the type of homework assigned to children largely depends on gender. Thus household dynamics further advance gender role expectations on children equally.

Garbage studied on Gender Roles and suggested that "Happy wife, happy life maxim"

National Poet of Bangladesh Kazi Nazrul Islam says, "Every things that are contributed in the world half done is men and half done is women" that is an inspiration of us to Gender issue.

However, it has shown that there is an important Gender (women and Men) Multi-Roles in the Family in every spare in the development of a country in the world.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

There are some objectives of the study are as follows:

- I. To find out the roles of women and men in the family in the global context as well as Bangladesh.
- II. To find out the roles of women and men how to foster Women Empowerment in the Family.
- III. To find out the Gender Roles in child Care, Education and protection.
- IV. To find out the how to increase men's participation in Housework.
- V. To know the roles of women and men how to abide by the laws and policies to promote gender equality in the family
- VI. To study the socio-economic uplift changes of women of the NGO named "Agrogami Human Welfare Organization" at Kotalipara in Bangladesh.
- VII. To know the trainees and employee scenario of BAPARD in Bangladesh.
- VIII. To recommend the future planning strategy of gender development in the modern family from the outcome of the present study.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted at the BAPARD Academy and Agronami Human Welfare Organization. NGO, 60 out of 175 samples as respondents for three months at Kotalipara, Gopalganj in Bangladesh. There are discussed in the following headwords.

Sources of Data:

All necessary information to prepare the research was collected from both the primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary Data Sources:

- Interview of manpower (104 persons) at BAPARD.
- Interview to the respondents (60 out of 175) by Questionnaire.
- Direct observation and focus group discussion.
- PRA (Participatory Research Approach, CI (Crosscheck Interviews)

Secondary Data Sources:

- Secondary data was collected from the internal and external sources.
- BAPARD Annual Report and Research Report 2020.
- Relevant Research Journals on Gender Development.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
- Books, Web-browsing

Data Collection Procedure:

Primary Data: Interview by Questionnaire, Observation, Survey, Visiting and Group Discussion.

Secondary Data: Annual Report, Training and Account Statement, Journal, Net-browsing, Policy Guideline, Government Circulations, News Articles and Scientific Papers.

Data Processing Method:

Data analysis was done by using computer software such as MS-Word, Excel, SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Qualitative data was done by SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) analysis and Quantitative data was done by penal calculation, simple statistical technique and IBM-SPSS 25 version.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

In this chapter different research findings of different researcher have been discussed literatures are as follows:

Sue L.T. (2000) reported that some exciting synergy between sustainable development, consumption and family well-being. New concepts (the human family, human responsibilities, human security, citizenship education) and old concepts (quality of life, well-being justice and standard of living) have been combined in conjunction with a comparative analysis of the alternative approaches to the GDP as a way to bring together a collection of view-points to understand a family perspective in sustainable consumption and development.

It is showed that the total persons of Bangladesh are engaged in Economics from the census of 2013 in Bangladesh. Now the number of male is 83.46% which was 89.09% in 2001-2003 and the female is 16.54% which was compared to 10.91% in 2001-2003. The figures imply that the percentage of female workers have significantly increased to 16.54% in 2003 from 10.91% in 2001-2003 (Economic Census of Bangladesh 2013).

K.M. Mustafizur *et. al.* (2013) reported that it should be scientifically utilized in formulating policies and programs that can be used in improving and fostering sustainable livelihoods of the poor people especially, of the women in Bangladesh.

According to USAID (2020), it is found that the following findings:

USAID promotes economic growth while increasing women's empowerment. In Bangladesh, few women entrepreneurs and retailers sell farming tools and products. USAID supported a women entrepreneurs' boot camp for 80 female agro-entrepreneurs. USAID's agriculture mechanization activities have also trained women as local service providers for such agricultural equipment as reapers and power tillers. As a result, 139 women—among the first—are now involved in farming mechanization service businesses. USAID efforts helped women secure loans for this game-changing agricultural machinery from a range of sources, including government sources, private commercial banks and microfinance institutions.

Despite the success of microfinance in helping improve poor women's access to finance, many women in rural Bangladesh are still required to take out high-interest loans through informal money lenders to earn a living and care for their families. USAID helped establish the community savings groups that enable women in the fishing villages to invest their savings, take out regular loans approved by the group, and start small enterprises to support their families. As a result, more women in Bangladesh now have access to low-interest loans that help them be more resilient and independent.

Bangladesh is one of the country most vulnerable to malnutrition. For example, 36 percent of children under the age of five are stunted and 33 percent are underweight. In addition, 31 percent of women and girls aged 15 to19 are undernourished. USAID is helping increase women participation in the private sector and improve their access to market systems. USAID's Bangladesh Aquaculture and Nutrition and Livestock for Improved Nutrition activities are helping improve women's practices around nutrition, and provide valuable sources of sustainable income for households, such as drying fish and raising livestock. Focusing on women has led to a significant impact on malnutrition in Bangladesh, reducing stunting by over 20 percent in project areas. USAID has also developed a mobile application that promotes social behavior change for nutritional messaging and zinc-fortified rice promotion, particularly among women. USAID's Agricultural Value Chain activity, which promotes access to finance, environmental compliance, nutrition, and gender equity, partnered with local organizations of empowered women entrepreneurs and business owners to help break down barriers and biases for women.

In Bangladesh, few women occupy real leadership roles. USAID supports women's political and civic participation, cultivating women's leadership roles in areas such elections and political processes. As a result, women workers are learning ways to engage and create a stronger social network, advocating for their rights in local communities and connecting them to resources through community groups.

Gender-based violence affects every sector. USAID supports Bangladeshis at risk of child marriage, gender-based violence, human trafficking, and violent extremism across 20 districts. USAID has provided shelter services, psycho-social counseling, legal services, job skills training, and job-placement support for survivors. USAID's activity organizes events that provide young Bangladeshis an opportunity to discuss issues related to radicalization, recruitment, tolerance, and diversity, with special emphasis on how young girls can play more active roles in their communities to prevent and counter violent extremism. The Study implies the findings of the cited Review of Literatures.

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The study was conducted at the BAPARD academy staff and trainees and 60 respondents of poor people of Agronami NGO at Kotalipara, Gopalganj to find out the objectives. The findings of the research study are as follows:

Information of the employment Ratio in BAPARD. Information was collected from BAPARD administration section. There are found 104 employees among them 85 are men and 19 are women. These information are shown in tabular form and pie chart.

Table 1: Information of the employment Ratio in BAPARD.

Employee	Men	Women	% of Men	% of Women
Officer	20	2	91%	9%
Staff	65	17	79%	21%
Total	85	19	82%	18%

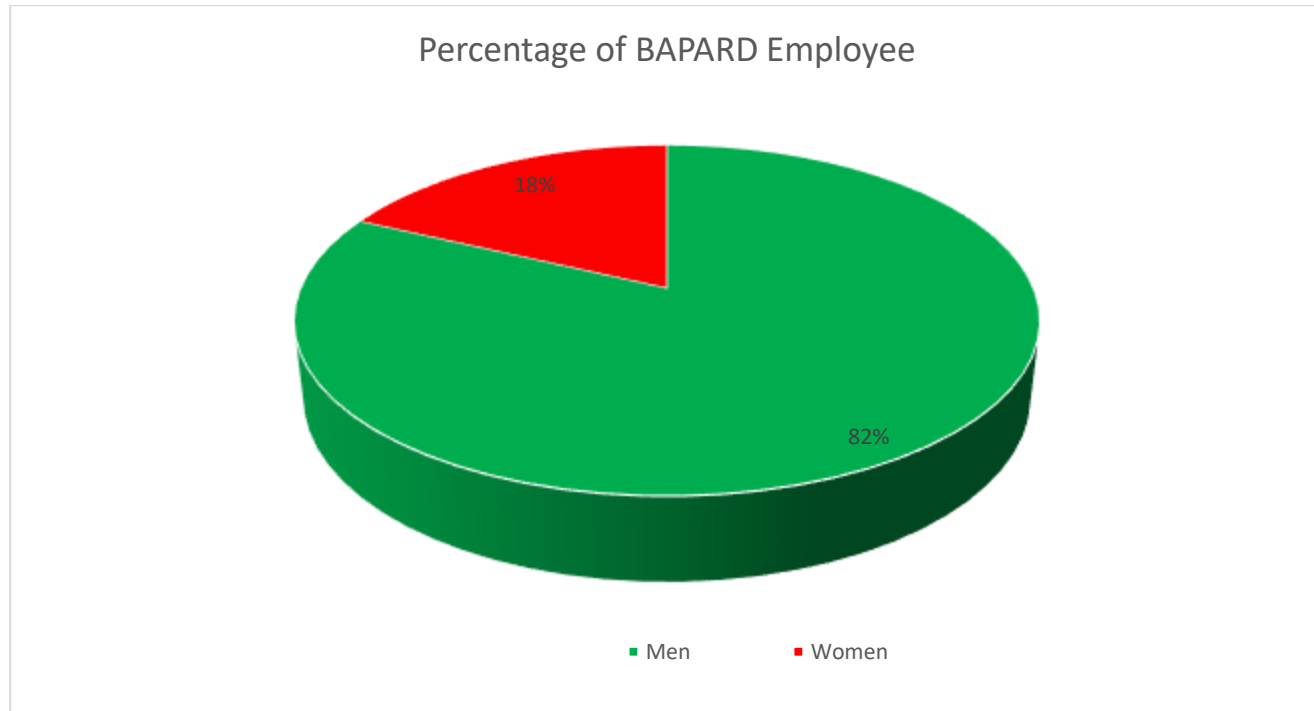


Figure 1: Percentage of BAPARD Employee.

It is shown that 18% women employee were involved in BAPARD and 82% men employee were involved at BAPARD academy. So, women participation is comparatively less than men.

Information of the Trainees during 2001-2020 at BAPARD in Bangladesh:

BAPARD is an autonomous organization under Bangladesh Government which established in 1997. The information was collected from training report of BAPARD about 20 year data and analyzed. It is shown in tabular and multi-nominal bar diagram.

Table 2: Information of the Trainees during 2001-2020 at BAPARD in Bangladesh.

Serial No	Fiscal-year	Men	Female Trainees	Total Trainees (Person)
1	2001-2002	144	216	360
2	2002-2003	163	244	407
3	2003-2004	163	244	407
4	2004-2005	170	124	294
5	2005-2006	969	500	1469
6	2006-2007	2385	2769	5154
7	2007-2008	302	2319	2621
8	2008-2009	763	2672	3435

9	2009-2010	698	406	1104
10	2010-2011	1018	1210	2228
11	2011-2012	902	817	1719
12	2012-2013	849	771	1620
13	2013-2014	538	1190	1728
14	2014-2015	1309	1128	2437
15	2015-2016	968	888	1856
16	2016-2017	1227	1842	3069
17	2017-2018	2497	1519	4016
18	2018-2019	2199	1533	3732
19	2019-2020	1391	1071	2462
Total		18,655	21,463	40,118

Source: BAPARD, Survey Period (2001-2020), Report 2020.

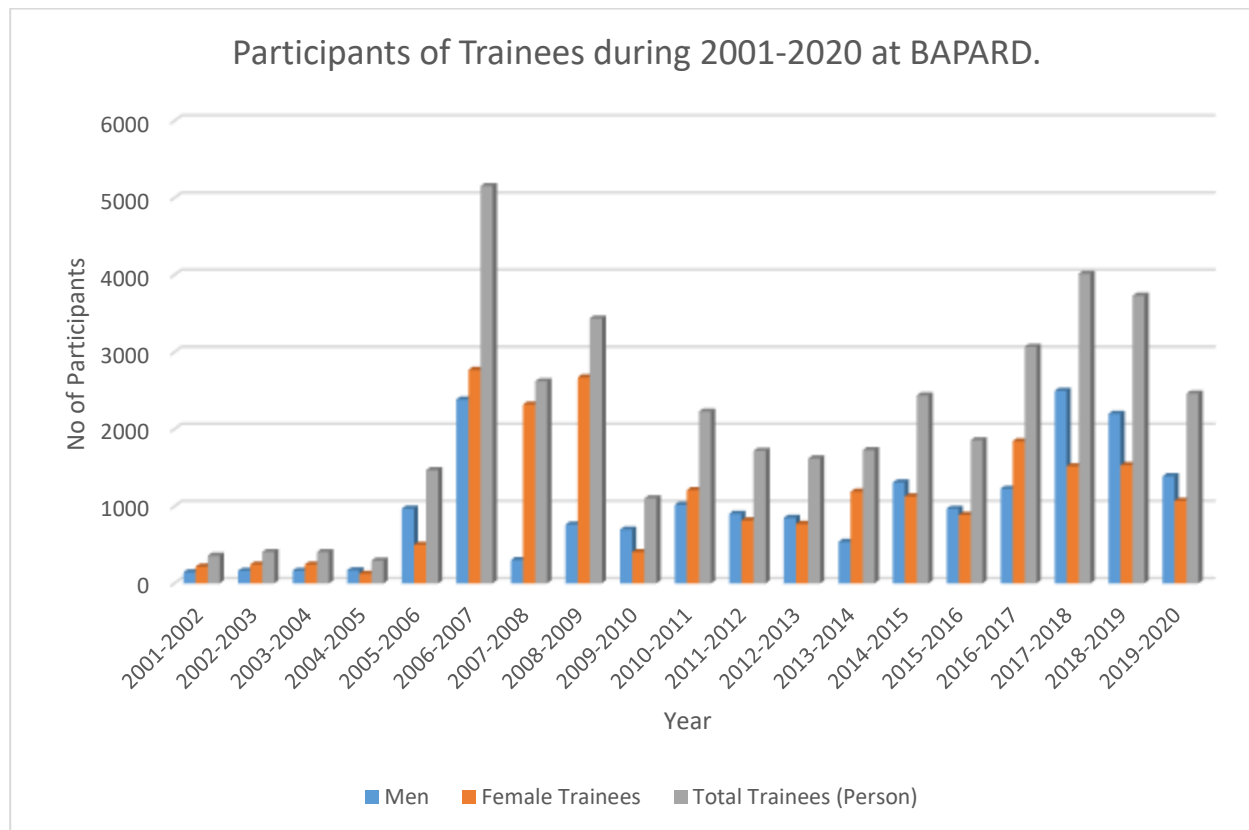


Figure 2: Participants of Trainees during 2001-2020 at BAPARD.

It is shown that women participation of BAPARD training is increasing year after year. It has an opportunity to train up on gender issues by the female which is implemented by the BAPARD academy which is established in 1997 having a four mandates viz. Training, Research, Action Research and Advisory Services.

Domestic task scenario in Bangladesh of women and men:

Traditional women and men domestic task scenario in Bangladesh. From the study area it is found that the following functions are seen. It is written to understand the gender works to compare the roles of men and women functions of the 60 respondents.

Table 3: Comparative List of the daily functions of 85% women and men in the family..

Functions of Women	Functions of Men
A. Domestic Functions 1. Cleanliness of houses awake to sleep before all members . 2. To clean the musty utensils, crockeries etc. of night. 3. To be responsible for other members of the family to awake from the sleep and provide water to them for washing face and teeth. 4. To cook breakfast and serve all the family members in time. 5. To collect the essential equipment for husband or other members. 6. To wash the cloth of all family members. 7. To collect fuel viz. wood, straw etc. 8. To supervise the study lessons of children. 9. To prepare of the dinner at the same and she goes to the bed.	A. Domestic Functions 1. Take breakfast after complete personal works and awake to sleep. 2. Go to the field with other's collected equipment. 3. To buy marketing goods. 4. To supervise the study lessons of the children.
B. Productive works: 1. To grow vegetable at the yard. 2. All the works has been done before and after harvesting crops. 3. Crops preservation and processing. 4. To make handicrafts for the demand of family members and increase income. 5. To rear livestock and poultry. 6. To promote the produced products to the market.	B. Productive works: 1. To plough the land. 2. To sow seeds and implantation of the plants. 3. To be weeding. 4. To collect and utilization of fertilizer and insecticide.
C. Reproductive Works: 1. To conceive child in gestation period. 2. To delivery child and breast feeding.	C. Reproductive Functions: 1. Role of reproduction to birth child (male or female).
D. Service Oriented and Social Works: 1. To take care older patient. 2. To nurse and give the medicine in time. 3. To co-operate neighbor works and ceremonies. 4. To communicate relatives and entertainment the guest.	D. Service and Social Works: 1. To buy medicine for the patients. 2. To co-operate neighbor works and ceremonies

It is shown that women has done so many works than men but have no recognition. It is heard by the man says, "My wife does not work".

Useful Tools: Indicators of Rural Women between Kotalipara (Study Area) and Bangladesh.

Table 4: Comparative Scenario of Rural Women between Kotalipara (Study Area) and**Bangladesh****Aspects:**

Indicators	Bangladesh	Kotalipara
1. Long-term malnutrition suffering	50%	65%
2. Do not get additional food during pregnant	80%	90%
3. Pregnant women is suffering in Anemia	50%	60%
4. Lack of skilled midwifery	90%	95%
5. Mortality of pregnant women	3%	2%
6. Employment position in Govt. job	12%	3%
7. Women has worked more labor than men in a month	21 hour	22 hour
8. Women violence	66%	52%
9. Divorce	34%	27%
10. Below in poverty line	45%	50%
11. Literacy rate	73%	59.20%
12. Women Immigration Rate Abroad	48%	5%
13. Early Marriage	87%	80%
14. Education cost of women	31%	25%
15. Education cost of men	69%	75%
16. Treatment cost of women	18 tk.	20 tk.

17. Treatment cost of men	24 tk.	25 tk.
18. Food Intake	<2200 Kcal	<2200
19. Income Status	\$1909	\$823

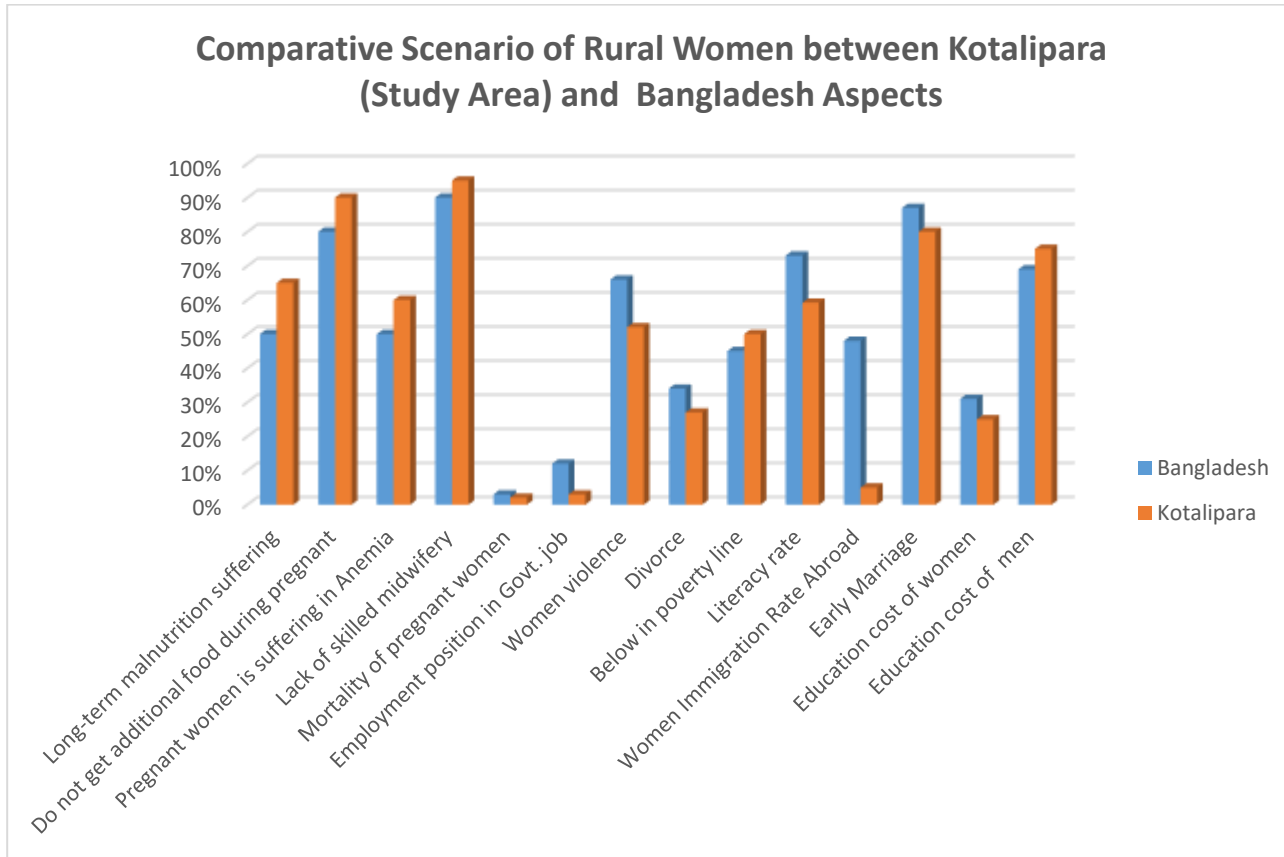


Figure 3: Comparative Scenario of Rural Women between Kotalipara (Study Area) and Bangladesh.

It is found that the attributes of the study such as Long-term malnutrition suffering, Do not get additional food during pregnant, Pregnant women is suffering in Anemia, Lack of skilled midwifery, Mortality of pregnant women, Mortality of pregnant women, Employment position in Govt. job, Women violence, Divorce, Below in poverty line, Literacy rate, Women Immigration Rate Abroad, Early Marriage, Education cost of women, Education cost of men, food intake, income status were 65%, 90%, 60%, 95%, 2%, 3%, 52%, 27%, 50%, 59.2%, 5%, 80%, 25%, 75%, less than 2200 Kcal and \$823 respectively. So, it is shown that the attributes of women discrimination is decreasing and women empowerment is increasing day by day. Bangladesh Government has committed that the rate of early marriage will be Zero in 2030. Similar findings are found by the USAID research findings (2020) and Dhaka Tribune report (6 December 2018).

So, it has a great roles of men to remove the discrimination.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

The study was conducted by BAPARD employees, trainees and 60 respondents which are randomly selected, interviewed and collected data was analyzed by SWOT, Excel and SPSS. attributes of the study such as Long-term malnutrition suffering, Do not get additional food during pregnant, Pregnant women is suffering in Anemia, Lack of skilled midwifery, Mortality of pregnant women, Mortality of pregnant women, Employment position in Govt. job, Women violence, Divorce, Below in poverty line, Literacy rate, Women Immigration Rate Abroad, Early Marriage, Education cost of women, Education cost of men, food intake, income status were 65%, 90%, 60%, 95%, 2%, 3%, 52%, 27%, 50%, 59.2%, 5%, 80%, 25%, 75%, less than 2200 Kcal and \$823 respectively. 18% of women employee were involved in BAPARD. Women participation of BAPARD training was increasing year after year. Women had done so many works than men. But sometimes men say, “My wife does not work.”

Women and men play a great role in the modern family equally. Women were empowered the power in the states, politics, regarding power administration, assets, knowledge empowerment, workforce, dignity, economic and social value at everywhere increasing day by day. Although divorce is increasing day by day but women workforce is increasing in the country.

Some organizations like as UN, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, CEDAW along with Bangladesh Government have been working to develop the rule of women and men in the family regarding laws and policies on gender.

Gender play a vital role in child care, education and protection in the society. Men's participation in housework viz. cooking, childcare, cleanliness and so on are increasing gradually. To control the different women violence in the family by men that can be strictly prohibited by following laws and policies of enforcing Government of the state. It is also to promote gender equality in the family by awareness build-up to the men and women. So, GO, NGO, Private Organization and Individual must be effective effort to create a modern family free from all discrimination against women and men having a strategic plan followed by "Colombo Plan for the welfare of the upcoming generation.

Recommendation:

- To create a suitable gender development framework for up-coming generation.
- To be playing a great role in childcare, education, protection and socio-economic activities and customs and Poultry Manure COMPOST with Struvite for IGA
- To increase cordial cooperation to the relevant organization and persons.
- To more attention in the women empowerment.
- To create a software development regarding gender roles in the developing countries.
- To more attention on by GO, NGO and Private Sector on Gender Roles in the modern family.
- To abide by the UN: Gender Development (1948-2005) works, Child Labor Law (2010), Human Trafficking, Protection and Suppression Law (2011), Women and Child Violence Suppression Law (2003), Acid Crime Protection Law, Eve Teasing Law (2010).
- To build-up a strong ICT based network among the member countries of Colombo Plan.
- To create or establish a Gender development institute in the BAPARD, Academy independently with the assistance of Bangladesh or Suitable International Organization.

So, the Academician and BAPARD has a great role for the development of Gender Roles in the modern family .

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