

REPORT ON PANCHKITTA VILLAGE

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1. Introduction

1-1 Location of the Village

Village panchkitta is located in Mokam Union, Burichang thana under Comilla district. It lies at 3 kilometers south of Dhaka-Chittagong highway and about 16 kilometers west of Comilla town. The thana centre is 28 kilometers away from the village.

1-2 Population

The total population of the village is 1,813 belonging to 291 households. Per household population is 6.23. Among the total population, about 44 percent (791) belong to the age group of 0-14 years, 49 percent (897) 15 to 59 years and the remaining 7 percent are above 60 years. Fifty two percent of the total population (949) are male 48 percent are female (864). There are 10 female headed households in the village.

1-3 Landholding Pattern

Among the 291 households 21 (7.21%) are landless. 254 (87.28%) households are small farmers owning upto 2.49 acres; 12 households (4.12%) are medium farmers (2.51-5 acres) and the remaining 4 households own more than 5 acres. Villagers own 183.52 acres of cultivable land. The available data show that the small farmers own 71 percent of total cultivable land, medium farmers own 20 percent and large farmers own 9 percent.

1-4 Occupation Pattern

The main occupation of about 40 percent households is farming, 18 percent agricultural labour, 18 percent service, 9 percent business, 8 percent rickshaw pulling, 6 percent non-farm day-labour and the

remaining one percent household is engaged in other activities.

1-5 Land under irrigation

There is one DTW and 4 STWs in the village. The DTW is owned by the cooperative society of the village. STWs are owned privately. Total coverage is 119 acres in Boro rice and 20 acres in vegetable cultivation.

1.6 Livestock and Poultry

There are 304 cattleheads and 190 goats in the village. Cattleheads include 88 bullocks and 25 cows for ploughing, 23 cows for both ploughing and milking, 59 cows for milking only and 45 calves. Besides, 64 young bulls are reared for fattening. There are 3,144 ducks and fowls including the chicks.

1-7 Drinking Water and Sanitation

All the households of Panchkitta use hand-tubewell water for drinking. There are 29 hand tubewells for 291 households, i.e. one tubewell per 10 families. Fourteen households use sanitary latrine, 144 use water sealed latrine 46 use semi-water sealed latrine and 87 households use katcha latrine.

1-8 Literacy

Among the adult population, 34 percent do not have any formal education. Functionally they are illiterate. Fifty one percent have primary education and 14 percent have secondary education. Only 1 percent have education beyond secondary level.

1-9 Village Organization

In Panchkitta there is a registered cooperative society named Panchkitta Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society. Among the 291 households 190 (65.29%) have been covered by the cooperative and total membership strength is 393 including male (136) female (80) and children (177-between 8-18 years). A committee consisting of 9 elected members manage the affairs of the cooperative. There is also a mosque, a maktab' and a primary school in the village.

2. Project Activities

Shortage of draft animal, adoption of new technology, cooperative use of agricultural machinery, investment in livestock, petty business, generation of employment, production of livestock and poultry, cooperative marketing, etc. were the important key issues identified during the first phase of the JSARD project for development intervention in the village. As per the four basic approaches of the JSRDE project in the second phase the following activities have been initiated until now.

2-1 To Unite Two Groups in the Village: the Traditional and the Economically Motivated

2-1-1 Formation of Village Committee

The Panchkitta Krishak Samabaya Somity (KSS) was formed in 1975. It received its DTW in 1978. Since then it used to provide irrigation and credit facilities to the members. The non-members were also supplied irrigation water. When BARD initiated the Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) in 1983 for overall development of the village Panchkitta, KSS joined this movement and changed the name to Panchkitta Comprehensive Village Development Cooperative Society in 1983. Although the cooperative is working for improving the socio-economic condition of all the classes of households in the village, still 34 percent households did not enroll as members. The reasons mentioned by the non-member households were lack of capacity to save every week, fear of losing money and lack of approach by the leaders of the cooperative. Many of the non-member households like the cooperative because it provides credit at low rate of interest, provides different services like irrigation, facilities for capital formation, arranges supplies of livestock vaccines, seeds, tree saplings, training, contraceptives for family planning, etc. They also mentioned the role played by the cooperative regarding improvement of village roads, school and 'maktab' and settlement of disputes in the village and maintenance of social disciplines.

The JSRDE project intends to work for all the households including those have not joined the cooperative. With this end in view a seven

members village Committee (VC) comprising of members and non-members was formed in February 1993. Four of the members are from the cooperative including one ward member of the Union Parishad. The VC formed five sub-committee to look after different development interventions in the village. The sub-committees also comprised of both members of the cooperatives and non-members.

The VC is mainly a coordinating body. It coordinates the activities of sub-coommittees and maintains linkages with BARD, KTCCA, Bank, Union Parishad, thana level offices, relevant institutes and also with JSRDE project.

The VC meets once in every month to review the overall activities of the sub-committees and programmes. Some special meetings are also held when necessary. The VC maintains records, and accounts, operates bank account, select action components, beneficiaries and supervises on-going activities. It also provides necessary support for conducting different surveys in the village undertaken by the JSRDE sub-project office. The VC prepares plans for undertaking development interventions and submits the same for consideration by the JSRDE.

2-2 To Identify and Make Good Use of Ecologically Sustainable Appropriate farming Technology

2-2-1 Introduction of Power Tiller

The DTW under the cooperative and the private STWs provide scope for irrigation. The irrigation technology has revolutionized agriculture in the village. This has provided scope for Boro cultivation in the dry season and supply of irrigation water for vegetable cultivation. Switching on to Boro rice has provided scope to cultivate Aus rice cultivation in between Boro and Aman seasons (three season rice cultivation in one year). This necessitates preparation of land within a short time. Besides Panchkitta farmers are cultivating vegetables in some other plots throughout the year. For plantation of crop one after another, mechanical ploughing of land saves some time. Besides, many small farmers and landless sharecroppers of the village do not have bullock power or find it uneconomic to maintain a pair of bullock. They thus hire bullocks from the large farmers

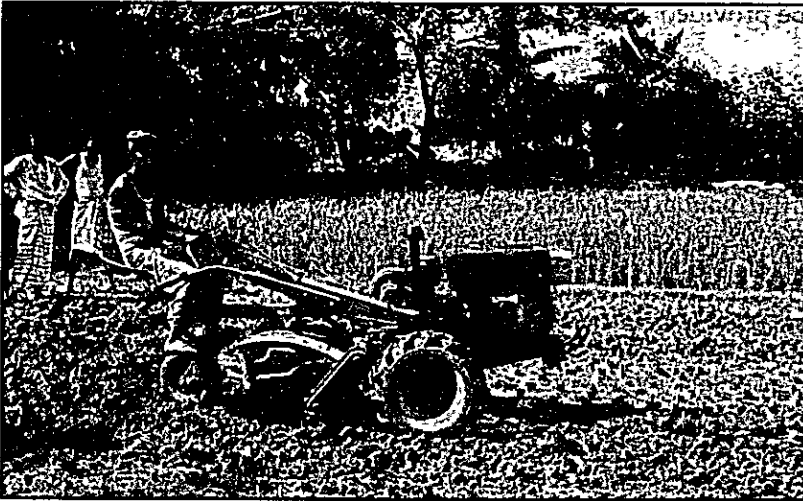
which is generally available only at the later part of the season. Again, bullock ploughing is costlier than mechanical ploughing. The VC of Panchkitta thus requested the JSRDE Project to provide power tiller. A power-tiller was thus provided in December 1992. A seven-member power tiller sub-committee was formed. It meets regularly in every month to review the use of power tiller. It also maintains records and accounts. Drivers have been trained to operate the power tiller. Its use has been recorded as 7 acres in Rabi season of 1992, 20, 33 and 22 acres respectively in Boro, Aus and Aman seasons of 1993. The demand for use of power tiller is increasing gradually.

Households having bullock power do not hire the power tiller. Besides, since the time is short some households hire tractor for land preparation without waiting for the power tiller. All classes of households especially the landless sharecroppers and small farmers hire the power tiller. Some people from the neighbouring villages also hire it. There is a decreasing trend in hiring bullock for land preparation. With simple modification of the engine of the power tiller, it is also used for surface water irrigation and for dewatering of ponds. In 1993 four ponds were de-watered by this engine.

2-3 To Fill the Gap between and Link Institutions i.e. the Village and Local Government Institutions

Panchkitta Village has been maintaining linkage with the union Parishad and Thana Parishad regularly. Although the village is within the jurisdiction of Burichang thana the cooperative activities are looked after by the Kotwali thana Central Cooperative Association. Besides, services of some nation-building departments are obtained from the Kotwali Thana. For local Government activities the village receives supports from Mokam Union Parishad and Burichang thana administration. One of the members of the VC is a ward member of Mokam Union Parishad who maintains regular linkage of the villagers with Union Parishad. The role of the cooperative in linking the village with the UP was also highlighted by the villagers. Sixty percent of the households, in a survey, opined that the cooperative can raise the issues of the village to Union Parishad and the thana administration. This shows that the cooperative

maintains good linkage with the local government councils (Union Parishad). The cooperative is planning to raise the issue of re-excavating the old canal of the field to the Burichang thana administration to solve water logging problem through CVDP. The cooperative is maintaining linkage with the nation-building departments like Livestock, Fishery, Agriculture and other. The cooperative is maintaining regular linkages with the KTCCA and BARD. Members of the cooperative are receiving training through the courses organised by CVDP. The cooperative opened an account with the nearby Commercial Bank and transacts regularly. If necessary, It may take credit from the bank.



Power tiller is cultivating land at Panchkitta village, Comilla.

2-4 To Encourage and Promote Non-agricultural Job Opportunities

The VC planned four-fold projects for implementation under the auspices of JSRDE project for raising the income and employment of the members of households. Three of these are agriculture related. Out of these only one could have been initiated till now. The objectives and status of the project are shown below:

2-4-1 Goat Rearing

The objective of the project is to provide she-goat to a landless household the price of which is to be repaid by the allottee in 18 monthly

instalments along with 7.50 percent interest. These amount will be used for providing goats to more households. By now 35 goats have been purchased for distributing to 35 households. A training course is being organised for the allottees about the rearing of goat with the assistance of the Kotwali Thana Livestock Officer. JSRDE provided Tk. 25,000 as revolving grant. The goats were distributed to the landless and distressed households identified by the Goat Rearing Sub-Committee of V C. This Sub-Committee will also remain responsible for supervision of rearing of goats and for distribution of goats to other households in future. Each allottee will contribute TK. 2 with every instalment for formation of a risk fund. This fund will be provided to the allottee in case of death of the allotted she-goat.

2-4-2 Joint Vegetable Marketing

Panchkitta is one of the vegetable growing area in Comilla. But the farmers do not get fair price of their produce due to lack of market information, transportation, storage, etc. To address these problems a project for joint marketing of vegetables has been planned. A sub-committee called Joint Vegetables Marketing Committee (JVMC) has also been formed. Since Panchkitta village cannot alone form a year round and viable joint marketing proposition, contact has been made with the vegetable producers of the neighbouring four villages. Listing of the vegetable producers and type of vegetables generally produced by them in different seasons have been made by a survey. Through a series of discussion between JVMC and the vegetable growers of the neighbouring villages an agreement has been made for initiating such a venture. A plan for preparation of the shed in front of the Panchkitta Cooperative Office, where the vegetable growers would bring their vegetables, has been prepared. The JVMC will grade the vegetables and supply the same to the traders in the nearby Kalakachua and Nimshar Markets or Chittagong or Dhaka markets. The profit and risk will be shared by the enlisted growers proportionately.

For erection of the shed, working capital, rickshaw van, risk fund and other related items a budget amounting to Tk.103,000 has been prepared. Of the total amount Tk. 71,000 is expected to be received from the JSRDE.

2-4-3 Paddy-cum-Fish Culture

Since there is availability of rain water for about 6-7 months in a year and irrigation water in the remaining months, there is potential to start paddy-cum-fish culture project in some suitable locations of the village. For this a small shallow tank would be dug in one portion of a bigger paddy plot and the boundary 'ail' of the plot would be raised upto a level so that fishes remain inside the plot during the rainy season. The fishes would be reared both in the tank as well as in the paddy field. A five-member committee has been formed for this project. Six farmers having suitable plots have shown interest for this. A budget amounting to Tk. 37,000 for digging the tank and raising the boundary 'ail', fish feed and fingerlings have been prepared. Out of this, Tk. 31,000 is expected from the JSRDE as grant. The V C would distribute this fund to the six farmers as credit who would then repay the amount with 7.50 percent interest in the three yearly instalments. The VC would again distribute the amount as credit to other interested farmers. The interest to be accrued out of this process would be accumulated to VC account. Two farmers have already dug two tanks for such type of projects. But they could not yet raise the boundary 'ail' of the respective plots.

2-4-4. Milch Cow Rearing

Majority of the landless sharecroppers and small farmers in Panchkitta do not have draft power. It is also difficult and uneconomic for them to maintain a pair of bullock. To facilitate their land preparation JSRDE has provided a power tiller to the V C. These groups of people are also being encouraged to rear milch cow for income generation and to meet up the nutrition deficiency. But these people by themselves, cannot take such an initiative. For this, a project under the name 'Milch Cow rearing' by the landless people has been planned under the auspices of the JSRDE. A sub-committee under the V C has been formed for this. It is planned to start this project with five milch cows initially. A budget amounting to Tk. 75,000 @ Tk. 15,000 for each cow has been prepared. This amount is expected from the JSRDE as a revolving grant. Each of the beneficiary of the milch cows will have to repay the price of the cow (Tk.15000) along with 7.50 percent interest in three years. The amount

is expected to be distributed as credit to other interested landless households in future. The sub-committee under guidance and supervision of the VC will operate the amount. The interest will be accumulated to the VC account. It is also planned to arrange a training programme for the selected milch cow rearers whenever the fund would be made available.

3. Conclusion

Village Panchkitta has achieved some progress in terms of institution building, education, exposure to development, crop production, both institutional and individuals asset formation, etc. To reach this stage the cooperative in the village maintained linkages with local government councils, relevant nation-building departments and other supporting agencies.

The VC targetted the key issues identified in the first phase of the JSARD and planned some projects for accelerating the development stimuli already existing in the village. In this effort the focus has been mainly for supporting the landless and small farm households. Most of these project are both crop and non-crop agriculture based.

The initial stage of the JSRDE Phase II has already been passed. Time has come to support the project planned by the VC. Successful implementation of these will pave the way for taking up some more projects in the coming years of the project period. Only then one can think about developing a model for rural development.

7.2.3. Discussions on the papers

The following discussions were held in this session:

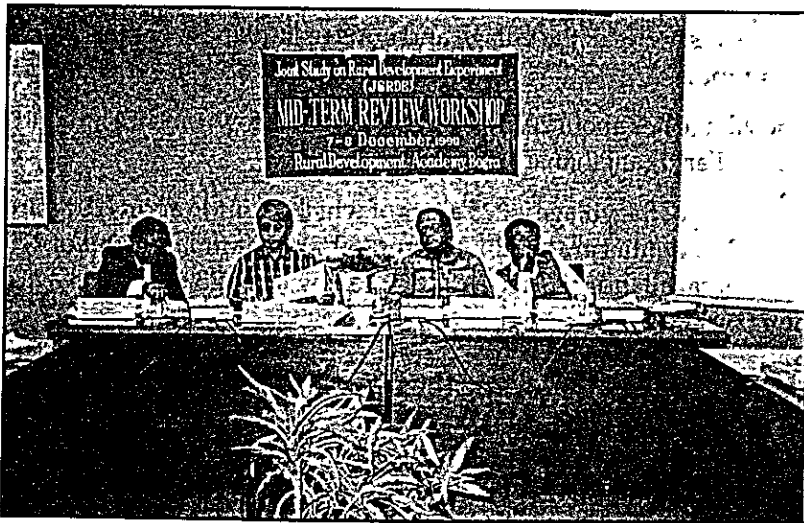
- a) There may be both formal and informal institution in the project villages. Ideally there may be one institution in one village. But it may not be possible in case of a big village. So, small groups within a big umbrella organization may be formed. But limitation of membership in the institution should not be there because it will go against the international co-operative principle.
- b) Further, it was discussed that there is no clash between the approaches of comprehensive village development programme

and Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment, rather these are complementary. Village co-operative society may be used as a forum for implementing action programmes in the site villages.

- c) Moreover, it was raised that the block supervisor should identify the felt needs of the farmers and then brought to the notice of the officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Extension so that the due attention and remedy could be received by the farmers who need it.

7.3. Business Session-3

This session was chaired by DR. M. A. Mannan, Director, RDA, Bogra, Mr. Mizanur Rxahman, Asstt. Director BARD and Mr. K. Ando, Short Term Expert worked as rapporteurs. Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah, Regional Project Co-ordinator, JSRDE Project, Comilla and Mr. Shiro Mukai, Short Term JICA Expert, presented the village reports on fanishair, Chandpur.



Dr. M. A. Mannan, Director, RDA is seen to chair a business session in the Workshop.

REPORT ON FANISHAIR VILLAGE-I

A.K.M. Obaidullah

1: The Project Village

1-1. Location of the Village

Village Fanishair is one of the five villages under Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE). It is one of the twelve mauza villages of Subidpur East Union of Faridganj Thana under Chandpur District. It lies in the lower Meghna floodplain. The Dakatia river runs on the northern side of the village forming the union border and Faridganj thana-Hajigonj thana border. Fanishair village is situated in the heart of the union, surrounded by Lakshmipur village in the east and south, Talishair and Basara villages in the north and kamta, Subidpur, Bagura villages in the west (Annexure-1: Union Map). Kamta khal, a tributary of the Dakatia river passes by the western side of the village and ends up into the Meghna river at Chandpur.

The village lies about 20 km east of Chandpur town and 12 km north-east of Faridganj thana.

Total area of the village is 225 acres of which about 46 acres (20%) are under residential area and 179 acres (80%) are farmland. Out of 179 acres of farmland, 156 acres (87%) are low land, 23 acres (13%) are high and medium land.

1-2. Population

Fanishair village has 23 baris and 233 households with a total population of 1442 of which 53 percent are male and 47 percent are female. Average family size of the village is 6.1.

According to a sample survey, about 44 percent of the population belong to the age a group of 0-14 years, 51 percent belong to the age group of 15-59 years and about 5 percent to the age group of 60 years

and above. Those who belong to the age group of 15-59 years may be considered as the productive population and they constitute about 51 percent of the total population.

1-3. Occupation:

About 70 percent of the households (163 households) are engaged in farming. But farming is not the full-time occupation of all of them. Only about 16 percent of the farming households and about 11 percent of the total households (26 households) have farming as full-time occupation while the rest of the farming households (137 households) have farming as part-time occupation. A total of 40 households (17%) are engaged in non-farming activities of which 30 households are landless living on selling their labour, rickshaw pulling and share-cropping. The main occupation of the non-farming households are business, rickshaw pulling, pedal vendors, low-ranking salaried jobs, petty business, day labourers and manual works.

Main occupation of the female population is housewifery. They are occasionally involved in agricultural works. According to a sample survey, about 11 percent of the working force are unemployed; they idle away their time as layabouts.

1-4. Literacy:

A person is considered literate if he can read, write and speak any language with comprehension. In the sample survey of Mr. Chowdhury, the literacy rate of village fanishair was found to be 31.47 percent which is higher than the national rate of literacy. Among the male population 35 percent was literate while in the case of female population it was 28 percent. Only 2 percent of the population was found to have graduate degree all of them were male.

1-5. Irrigation:

Irrigation for agriculture is needed mainly in dry season. During dry season (winter) water is lifted through LLP from canals for growing

HYV paddy. Other crops, such as potato and vegetables are occasionally irrigated by traditional methods of swing basket and shauti lifting water from ponds, canals and 'doba'.

The sample survey however, found that about 11 percent of the cropped area was irrigated with DTW, 84 percent with LLP and 3 percent with country method.

1-6. Livestock and Poultry,

Bullocks and cows are still the main source of draft power. Bullocks are owned by about 25 percent of the farming households and these (66 nos.) are used as draft animals. The number of bullocks per farm is highest in the large farm. About 37 percent households (all categories) own 86 cows. Most of them are used as draft animals.

Goats are normally reared by small farmers many of which are on share basis from large farmers. Their offsprings are shared by the owner and the share-farmer on verbal contract basis. Goat rearing is mainly an income generation activity. She-goats are kept for multiplication while the he-goats are sold in the local markets mostly after castration.

Poultry birds and ducks are reared as scavengers by almost all the households as a source of side income and for self consumption. No special care or veterinary care is taken in rearing these livestock. In his sample survey Mr. Chowdhury did not find any improved variety of livestock in the village.

1-7. Sanitation

In Fanishair village almost all the households except one use katcha latrine. The sample survey found that about 94 percent of the households used katcha latrine. This indicates the lack of awareness among the villagers about the importance of proper hygienic practices. All the households, however, use tubewell water for drinking purpose. But for household purpose, pond water is extensively used. Tubewell water is a little saline. Under any standard of measurement, pond water cannot be considered as fresh because many katcha latrines are located very close to the bank of the ponds.

1-8. Land-holding Pattern.

Village Fanishair has an area of 225 acres (100 ha) of which 179 acres are under cultivation. The villagers of Fanishair own 177 acres of land including some land of neighbouring mauza. The area of the village land operated by the villagers is 174 acres. The land holding is skewed with the top 5 percent and the bottom 75 percent of the households possessing 30 percent of the land.

Nearly one-third of the land is rented in and rented out in various forms by the villagers. Though tenancy of land is practised mainly by small and medium farmers with holding upto 2.50 acres, large farmers with more than 4.01 acres of land also leased out their land.

Mr. Maharjan found that 30 households are landless who live on selling their labour, rickshaw pulling, petty business, share -cropping, low ranking jobs, etc.

Mr. Chowdhury in his sample survey however, found that the bottom 31 percent households (who own 0 to 0.99 acres of land) owned about 29 percent of the cultivable land and 4 percent of the households (who own 4.50 acres and above) owned about 31 percent of the same. He also found that even the landless had homstead.

1-9. Village Organization.

Before the initiation of JSRDE, Fanishair village had, according to Mr. Chowdhury, no formal rural development organization. He found two organizations in the village, namely Fanishair Welfare Youth Society and Fanishair Co-operative Society which had no activities commensurate to their objectives.

The different condition of the village before the initiation of the project are described in the above section. The section not only introduces the project village, It also indicates to a great extent, the needs of the village.

(Village Fanishair can be seen at a glance in Annexure-2.)

Earlier studies on the village tried to analyse these conditions from different angles and identify the basic approach to address the key issues and problems. In the following sections the activities initiated

under the JSRDE project at village Fanishair will be discussed on the basis of the basic approaches outlined in the project proposal.

2. Activities Undertaken in Village Fanishair

From the beginning of JSRDE project, several programmes have been implemented in Fanishair village. These programmes can broadly be divided into two categories. These are (1) programmes initiated by the village organization and (2) programmes initiated by the JSRDE project itself. In our discussion we shall try to fit the programmes under the four basic approaches.

2-1. Formation of a Village Institution

In the following section the activities undertaken in the light of the basic approach 'unification of the groups in the village' will be discussed.

The activity under this basic approach may be termed as formation of a village institution "to unite the traditional group and the economically motivated group". Earlier studies on villages have observed that a village society is divided into different groups. The economically motivated groups belong to the power structure and dominate the society and the service receiving points. The matabbar and the members of a salish of the village also belong to the power structure. The existence of four groups in a village (gram) as depicted in the paper of Mr. Mukai also indicates a sharp division in the village society where decision making for the whole village may become difficult. A divided village society dominated by the power structure can hardly come to a consensus on any development issues. In order to eliminate these differences and division, the formation of an appropriate village institution that will cater to all kinds of needs of all classes of village people was felt necessary. Rural development is a process of participation of the people in an experience sharing situation involving the villagers, their local resources, external change agents, outside resources and linkage with service delivery sources. Thus the Fanishair Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society, was formed in Decem-

ber, 1992. The decision to form such a society was taken in a general meeting of all the villagers.

Institutional Set-up

The very title of the society indicates that all classes of the village people are eligible to become members of the Comprehensive Society. As of September 1993, a total of 584 members of 217 (93%) households joined the society indicating that more than one member from each household became members. The members include children of 5 to 17 years age group (both boys and girls) and those who are above 17 years (both male and female). The children are considered as associate members.

The formation of a Managing Committee (M.C) of the Society passed through a process of experimentation. The Society started with a Managing Committee of 41 members. With so big a M.C. It was facing the problem of non-attendance of members in the meeting. The society then reduced the number to 6. This was found to be inadequate to be representative. Finally the society formed the managing committee with 9 members. Later on the M. C. has frequently been referred as Village Committee (VC).

Initially the Society started with monthly meetings. After some months they realised that the general meeting should be held more frequently to resolve the issues and questions that crop up within short intervals. Thus the society started holding fortnightly general meeting. This again created the problem of non-attendance of members creating quorum crisis.

Finally, the society decided to hold the general meeting once in a month. Their monthly savings rate is Tk. 10/- per member. The society involved three members to collect the monthly savings. Some members however, deposit more than Tk. 10/- per month. In addition, all members are required to pay Tk. 5/- as admission fee. As of October, 1993, the society has accumulated a total of Tk. 66,695/- as their own monetized resource which includes monthly savings and admission fee.

The society has drafted a by-law which is yet to be approved by the

Co-operative Department. It has not yet got its registration, but attempts are being made to get through.

The total capital of the society is as follows:

Savings,(Tk.)	66,695
Interest on loan(Tk.)	1,600
Fish sale (Tk.)	3,250
Latrine sale (Tk.)	3,200
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	74,745

Problems Faced

The members of the society selected two persons, one as Chairman and another as Manager on mutual understanding. Both of them belong to the salish group of the village, i.e. to the power structure. The society has not yet started on a large scale its income generating activities, and so is not in a position to keep a salaried manager. But the Manager's work is a demanding one. If he gives full time attention to the various works of the society his own economic activities suffer. The problem was solved by making the Manger a tempoary staff of the JSRDE.

Attendance in the monthly general meeting has been very low. In spite of the Counterparts' frequent visits to the village and motivational work there, the attendance could not be raised to satisfactory level. People are yet to realise the importance of participatory decision making, group cohesion, group pressure and bottom-up joint planning.

The society has not yet introduced the share purchase system. Therefore, only the savings of the members is their own capital. The society has started its credit operation with the savings of the members. The peculiar feature of this credit operation is that a large amount of the loan was given to members to cover a part of the cost of their dependent's going abroad for jobs. As of October, 1993 the society has given Tk.56,600/- as loan to 25 members. A total of Tk.

16,000 has been repaid. the rest are to be repaid by December 15, 1993. The purposes for which loans were given are purchase of cow, petty business and partial cost for going abroad for jobs. The rate of interest is 1.5 kg. paddy per hundred taka.

The problems of the society are not new or uncommon: the society has not been firmly structured. The Managing Committee members are not yet aware of their rights, obligations and responsibilities. With the passage of time, exposure to different development activities and training the leadership is expected to catch up with the demand of the progressive time.

The society has not yet been able to have their own office building. Their meetings are held in the local primary school or in the 'Kachari' of the Chairman's house. The society needs a permanent office room.

Progress of the Society at a Glance

Coverage of bari	21 (91%)
Coverage of households	217(93%)
Total member	584
Male	252(43%)
Female	129 (22%)
Children (associate member)	203 (35%)
Total savings (Tk.)	66,695
	(including admission fee)
Male (Tk.)	28,680
Female (Tk.)	14,675
Children (Tk.)	23,340
Number of general meetings	20
Number of Meetings of the M.C.	23

Loan given:	
Amount (Tk.)	56,600
No. of members	25
Amount repaid (Tk.)	16,000

Purpose of loan:

- Purchase of cow
- Petty business
- Part cost to go abroad for jobs.

Other income of the Society:

Sale of latrine sets (Tk.)	3200
Sale of fish (TK.)	3250
Interest on loans (Tk.)	1600

Total capital of the society (Tk.) 74,745

2-2. This section will discuss the activities in the light of the second basic approach of the project, namely "identification and use of ecologically sustainable appropriate farming technologies."

Identification of appropriate farming technologies through trial and error is probably not that difficult task. But its sustainability cannot be assured. What seem sustainable today may not be so tomorrow. "Needs and priorities change with the emergence of new issues and problems. Strategies generally adopted to address those issues and solve those problems shift from one focal point to another. Many of the basic premises of development theory, constructed during 1950s and 1960, came into question during 1970s and 1980s and the directions and priorities of the development policy shifted drastically" (Sultan). Dynamism and sustainability cannot co-exist they are diametrically opposite. Sustainability of a programme or a project or a system should, therefore, be measured on the basis of other things remaining the same". The 'other things' include factors like foreign aid, government policy, population growth, landlessness, investment environment, attitudinal stagnation, ecological stability, etc. or, it should be measured in terms of the possibility of a programme to stand out with changes and adjustments as per requirements.

2-2-1. Paddy cum Fish Cultivation in Small Polder, Beri, band:

The objectives of the activity are to introduce a new type of land use system that would be acceptable to the villagers, develop fish production of the village and disseminate modern fish culture technology to the villagers.

The Co-operative society was involved in preparing the plan and to operate the programme. Fish fry was collected from the fish nursery programme.

Institutional Set-up

JSRDE field staff and trained person of the Co-operative society are responsible to implement the Programme. The society selected two polders on contract basis. The VC (MC) is made responsible to take care of the project. Profits that will be earned from this programme will go to the society to raise its monetized capital.

Progress

About eight thousand fish fry was released in the polder. Thereafter, heavy rainfall started disrupting the programme.

Another polder on the southern side of the village was taken by the society for fish rearing. A total of four thousand fish fry was released in this polder.

Problems and Prospects

Due to construction of embankment around the small ring levee, water level in the polders rose to level that hampered paddy cultivation. Paddy cum-fish cultivation could not, therefore, be tried in the polders. Eventually, the embankment-cum-road of the ring levee was broken due to water pressure and all the fish of the ring levee spread all over the polder. The society took up the issue and came to a contract with the polder owner to rear the fish there for which the owner will be given Tk: 2000/- for this season (7 months). Due to unusually high water level, paddy could not be grown in the polder. Same is the case with the second polder. But fish rearing is expected to give a good and satisfactory harvest.

2-2-2. Small Ring Levee Programme

Survey made during the first phase of the project (JSARD) pointed out the need of medium ring levee with a view to demonstrating better and suitable land use system in deltaic area. In fact the villagers themselves tried to prepare such a plan in 1986 by constructing embankment using CARE road as a leverage. The villagers could not materialise their plan due to lack of fund. The idea of constructing such a ring levee, however, has been hovering in their mind. In order to study the feasibility of a medium ring levee, a small demonstration ring levee was planned and implemented.

In selecting the area of the ring levee, it was considered that the area should be owned by a single person to avoid conflict among the land owners and the JSRDE.

The small ring levee was constructed and land reclamation (improving the micro-topography inside) was done on the basis of sharing the harvest with land owner.

Since the technology is both indigenous and enterprising, initial cost was met from the JSRDE project.

Institutional Set-up

One Japanese expert and one Bangladeshi counterpart have been taking care of the action programme. The Co-operative Society is providing necessary support. But its management is under the JSRDE project. The field staff of the project are directly involved in it.

Progress

Construction of the small ring levee and land reclamation (renovation of micro-topography) were completed in January, 1993. Four types of land were prepared inside the levee, namely high, medium, low and pond. Except pond area, sugarcane was cultivated in the other three kinds of plots. Fish was cultivated in the pond area. The details are as follows:

Sugarcane:

High plot	0.03 acre + 0.07 acres
Medium plot	0.03 acres
Low plot	0.045 acre

Fish:

Plot No. 1	0.05 acre
plot No. 2	0.03 acre
Plot No. 3	0.15 acre

Problems and Prospects

The experiment was suspended due to heavy rainfall that damaged the ring levee. Sugarcane could not be grown in the low plot due to high level of water. Even the installation of a LLP could not keep the water at required level. Due to pressure of water, embankment of the ring levee was broken and all the fish of all the fish plots came out in paddy field. The paddy field, however, is enclosed by roads. Only future can tell how many fish could be caught from the paddy field (polder).

The action programme faced an unusual weather of heavy rainfall. As such the programme could not be implemented as planned. Therefore, the feasibility of ring levee of 200 acres could not be studied.

2.2.3 Pisciculture in Leased Ponds

Initially, the idea of pisciculture in leased ponds was offered by the JSRDE project staff. Later the society discussed the plan in its general meeting and the VC took the initiative to implement the programme. The VC took five ponds on lease, two to be used for the fish nursery scheme. The society also took decision to repair the banks of individual ponds to make them physically suitable for pisciculture. The members did this voluntarily to save the fund of the society. Major part of the repair work was, however, done by hired labourers. The details of the plan, however, were worked out by the Chairman and the Manager of the M. C. /V.C.

Institutional Set-up

Pisciculture in leased pond is a programme of the society. The

society particularly the V.C managed the programme. Its main objective was to increase the income of the society to be shared by the members. Thus the village institution remained responsible for its maintenance.

Progress

A total of 12,800 fish fry from fish nursery was released in the leased ponds. The fish of the ponds have not yet been netted. But the villagers/members expect a good harvest. The results will surface only after netting.

Problems and Prospects

Pisciculture in ponds is generally considered to be a profitable business. But this year experienced a heavy rainfall. Although the banks of some ponds were repaired, the flooding water was about to overflow the banks. The Village Committee decided to fill the banks with water hyacinth on emergency basis. The members were requested to do the work voluntarily. But the response was unsatisfactory. Finally, the Manager of VC did the work himself with some members of the VC and his close friends. The mode of management and decision making process were almost same in the three income generating programmes. The decision making on the activity was left to some recognized leader after rough plan was approved by the general body. It seems that the general members of the village organisation were not concerned enough about the management of those activities though they had invested in those business. It thus appears that the concept of participatory decision making has not yet taken its root in the village.

2-2-4: Fish Nursery:

Two of the leased ponds were used to develop the fish nursery programme from 1st May, 1993 with the spawn collected from private hatchery. Its objectives were to involve the VC in the management of the programme, to demonstrate modern fish culture technology and to increase fish production in the village. Some fish fry (12,800) of these two ponds were reared in other three leased

ponds of the society. The initial result of this programme was encouraging. But marketing of fish seed was not satisfactory.

The fund of the project was provided from JSRDE and the spawn was collected from private hatchery. One kg. spawn was released in two leased ponds. Spawns of following varieties were released:

Ruhi	250 gm.
Mrigal	500 gm.
Katla	125 gm.
Bighead	125 gm.

Fish rearing in private ponds is a common practice in the countryside. But multiple ownership of single pond blocks the process of decision making. The Comprehensive Co-operative Society of the village has an important role in solving this problem. Since most of the households of the village have become members of the society, the problem can easily be solved by the VC. The VC is yet to take the initiative.

Mr. Chowdhury identified the following problems:

1. The villagers and cooperative leaders have not taken much interest in this project.
2. Fish seeds have not been able to find a good market.
3. If the seeds fail to find a market the programme might lose its future prospect.

2-2-5. Fishery Training Programme

Before initiating fishery programmes the society felt the need of trained personnel to assist them in their efforts to build up scientific fishery programme. The VC (M. C.) took the initiative, discussed it in the general meeting and selected two members to have the training. Thus two members of the society received training in a private hatchery for two weeks. The cost of the training was met from the JSRDE project. These two members have been working in the fishery programmes of the society and the JSRDE project.

Institutional Set-up

One of the trainees is a regular field staff of the project and the other is an ordinary member of the society. The project and the society monitored their activities. The field staff of the project gets his salary but the general member of the society was given a lump remuneration of Tk. 1200/- from the project for his services given to the fishery programmes.

Progress

Both the trained personnel provided their services to the fish nursery and other fish rearing programmes. Their technical services, however, were not extensively utilised due to the lack of private initiative.

Problems and Prospects

Pisciculture in private ponds has not yet become a popular enterprise in the village. Therefore, the knowledge gained by the two persons from the training remained unutilised. If the VC could take initiative to solve the multiple ownership problems, only then the training of the two persons could be gainfully utilised and a demand of their services would be created. Moreover, if the society could fetch a good profit from its fish rearing programme, it would have a demonstration effect on the other pond owners. Sustainability of such programme would again, depend on natural conditions. A heavy rainfall and flood is likely to damage the prospects of such programmes.

2-2-6. Banana Demonstration Programme

Banana cultivation is not uncommon in the countryside. But cultivation of improved banana on commercial basis is almost absent in the whole Faridganj thana. The project thus started with the following objectives:

1. To demonstrate the technology of HYV banana cultivation.
2. To demonstrate the economic viability of banana farming to the villagers;

3. To establish a linkage between the villagers and the concerned thana level nation building department.

The Block Supervisor of Faridganj thana Agriculture Office first discussed with the JSRDE field staff about the possibility of starting the banana demonstration farm in the project village. Together they discussed the plan with the society, made frequent visits to Fanishair village and finally managed a plot for implementing the project. A villager gave his plot for transplanting banana saplings.

Institutional Set-up

Though the society and the JSRDE project staff provided assistance, it is mainly an experimental project of thana Agricultural Department, Faridganj thana Agriculture Office is responsible to implement the project. The fund, material and technical advice are provided by the same office. The Agriculture Officer and the Block Supervisor have been visiting the project and providing technical services. The land owner is responsible for taking care of the plants.

Progress

A total of 150 saplings of sagar variety were bought from Dhaka and planted in a plot of 0.15 acre. All the necessary inputs, like fertilizer, insecticide, etc. were supplied from Faridganj thana Agriculture Office. The plants have reached the age of 7 months and have started giving fruits. As of today, only five plants have started giving fruits.

Problems and Prospects

The growth of the banana plants was satisfactory. The plants have started giving fruits right in time. But size and the quantity of banana per plant are inadequate. However, the plants have just started to show fruits. Only future can show real result of the project.

The land owner was responsible to take care of the plants. He has not shown much interest in the banana plantation and so proper care was not taken. Rain water was not drained out in time. This might affect the yield per plant.

However, the project has established a healthy linkage between the thana Office and the village organisation and opened the possibility of further co-operation in similar projects.

2-3. Mr. Shiro Mukai in his paper has elaborated the conceptual aspect of the linkage model and its practicability.

In this section the activities undertaken in the light of the third basic approach namely "filling the gap between and link two prime institutions, namely village and the local government institutions," will be discussed.

The studies undertaken during the first phase of the project (JSARD) identified that there exists an institutional discontinuity between the local government bodies and the village and there is no suitable saucer or institution at the receiving point, i. e. the village to receive the administrative services. The services, however, reach down to union level through the local government ladder and the villagers, due to absence of any appropriate institution, can hardly get the benefits of those services and supplies. Moreover, the receiving points; i. e. the villages are dominated by the power structure.

In the delivery system under the BRDB, there exists a gap at the union level. Their services and supplies go directly to the village institution (KSS, BSS, MSS, MBSS, etc.) by passing the union level organisation. Thus under both the delivery systems (government and BRDB) an institutional discontinuity is observed. Mr. Mukai in his paper has elaborated the issue and sketched a recommendable structure. In this section an attempt has been made to focus the activities through which initial linkage has been established with service institutions.

2-3-1. Establishment of a Nonformal-Primary School

The development activities undertaken by JSRDE project and the establishment of a Comprehensive Society in Fanishair village promoted the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) to select the village for setting a non-formal primary school. The representatives of the BRAC made frequent visits to the village, discussed their idea with the V.C and with the help of V.C selected

a place to set up the school. The plan was also discussed in the general meeting of the Society and got its approval. The V.C members were included in the Managing Committee of the school.

Institutional Set-up

A female teacher from neighbouring village was recruited by the BRAC with the help of the V.C. Her salary of Tk. 475/- per month is given by the BRAC. A total of 33 boys and girls of 5 to 10 years age group were taken in the school. All the boys and girls belong to the poor families of the village. Among the total students 11 are boys and 22 are girls. The managing Committee consists of VC members and villagers.

Progress

The BRAC provided Tk. 5000/- to construct the school house which has already been done. Required number of students have also been enrolled and a teacher recruited. The BRAC supplied all necessary materials, such as black board, chalk, duster, books, khata, pencils, slates, etc. Initially, the school will operate for three years. If, after three years, more students are found to be schooled, the school will run for another three years. The students are expected to get enrolled in the local formal primary school.

Problems and Prospects

Initially, the poor villagers were not willing to put their kids in the school. But the VC and the project people were able to motivate the villagers about the importance of education.

The non-formal primary school of BRAC establishes the importance of linkage with other government and non-government organizations. The non-formal primary school is expected to increase enrollment in the formal primary school.

2.3.2 Livestock and Poultry Vaccination Programme

Vaccination of livestock and poultry birds is an identified need of the villagers. But the facilities of providing vaccines are in the hands of

thana level officers and their field staff. The main objectives of this programme is to link between villagers and thana level nation building department for the services to create awareness among the villagers about the importance of vaccination and to reduce the rate of mortality of the livestock and poultry birds.

Institutional Set-up

The village Institution, particularly the VC contacted the Thana Livestock Office and requested them to provide the service to their village. Personnel from Thana Livestock Office visited the village and agreed to provide the service.

Progress

The Vaccinator of the Thana Livestock Office have been visiting the village regularly to vaccinate poultry birds and cattle heads

Problems and Prospects

Due to the traditional attitude of the villagers the programme could not make much headway. However, the society and the VC have been motivating the villagers to utilise the service.

2-3-3. Latrine Programme

In the first part of this report we have seen that villagers' awareness about sanitation was disheartening. Only one household had a sanitary latrine. The VC and the society discussed the problem at the initiative of the JSRDE project. It was decided that every house of the village would be provided with a water-sealed latrine set of one ring and one slab. The objectives of this programmes are to reduce the incidence of fecal borne diseases, to change the sanitary habit of the village people, to make the villagers aware about sanitation in the village and establish a link with the thana level office.

Institutional Set-up

The programme is initiated by the JSRDE, project supervised and managed by the society and implemented by the VC. The Public Health Engineering department (PHE) constructed the rings and the slabs on site. The JSRDE project provided a total of Tk. 32,200/- to construct the toilet sets. Each toilet set is to be sold to the villagers at a subsidised rate of Tk.20/- per set for the members and Tk. 30/- per set for non-members. The sale proceeds would be deposited to the society's account to build up their fund.

Progress

A total of 250 latrine sets were constructed and by the end of October 1993, 225 sets were distributed to the villagers. The target is to provide at least one set to each household. As of October, 1993, a total of Tk. 3,200/- has been collected against sale of latrine sets.

Problems and Prospects

The villagers have not shown much interest to buy latrine sets. The VC created a pressure on the villagers to buy the sets. Since most of the households of the village are covered by the society, it was easy for the VC to create effective pressure on the members. The latrine sets were sold on credit in many cases with a final date to pay the price.

Some of the rings and slabs were broken due to construction defects. Probably these were not cured properly. Only the broken sets were not delivered.

The programme, however, opened a new horizon of linkage with the service delivery system of the concerned thana level office.

2-3-4. Other Linkage Activities

Other linkage activities include banana demonstration programme where the Thana Agriculture Officer and Block Supervisors involved themselves in the activity along with the Society.

Another linkage was established with a private hatchery to train up two members of the Society on scientific fish rearing.

The establishment of the Comprehensive Society was the pioneering step to establish linkage with the BRDB, TNO and TCO.

In order to facilitate the establishment of linkage with different offices at district, thana and union levels, the Director General of BARD held a meeting in the village where many district level officers including the D. C., thana officers including the TNO, Union Parishad Chairman and members attended.

Filling the gap and linking village with local government institution will, however, depend on the structure, nature and mode of functions of the local government institutions newly planned by the government. A beginning has been made in the project through different activities. In the future years the attempt to develop the structure of the linkage model will continue.

2-4. The fourth basic approach of the project is to encourage and promote non-agricultural job opportunities outside the village. The society, the VC and the project have not yet undertaken any programme to address the above basic approach. A plan has, however, been made to take up a number of activities in the next year to promote non-agricultural job opportunities outside the village. This seems to depend to a considerable extent on the success in the development of information network and gainful linkage with the union and thana level organizations.

2-5. Relief and Welfare Activities

I. One of the poor members of the society have been suffering from bone cancer in one of his legs. The society arranged contributions from different persons and got him admitted in Chandpur hospital for treatment. His affected leg was amputated and he is now considered cured (provided metastasis has not taken place.)

II. One poor man of the village (non-member) had been facing acute pecuniary problem to find a groom for his daughter, particularly for want of dowry money. The society arranged Tk.1,400/- for the dowry and the poor man was able to get his daughter married.

3. Recommendations and Conclusion

Before the initiation of the JSRDE project at Fanishair, institutional development activities in the village was almost absent. A few scattered attempts were made to unite the people of the village under an institutional umbrella. But those attempts lacked seriousness, sincerity, dedication and commitment of the leaders. Moreover those attempts were sectoral and so their appeal was limited. Those attempts thus ended without any whimper.

The institution that has been built up under the JSRDE project is comprehensive one. It has thus the advantage of involving all households of the village to address all kinds of problems of all classes of people. It has been developed as a vehicle to receive all possible kinds of services from all possible sources located at different levels. In the meantime 217 households (about 93%) have already been covered by the comprehensive society. Large scale involvement of the households has a merit in itself to keep the society running.

It is true that it will not be possible for the society or the VC to address all the problems of all classes of village people within a limited time. For example the JSRDE project or the society (VC) has not yet been able to address the fourth basic approach of the project, namely to encourage and promote non-agricultural job opportunities outside the village. Though initial planning is being made, it depends to a great extent on information delivery system that would be developed through a linkage network process.

However, a beginning has been made through different activities recorded under different basic approaches to achieve the goals. There are many things yet to be done. Time has not yet come to say conclusively that certain activities are giving good results while certain other are not.

The Fanishair Comprehensive Village Development Co-operative Society rapidly covered a large number of households of the village, but it could not yet achieve popular participation in its meetings. The VC should be more active to motivate the members about the importance of participatory decision making, joint planning, group cohesion and group pressure.

The society has not yet started its share purchase programme. Share is considered to be the real monetised resource of a society while the savings of members are withdrawable. The society has started its credit operation with withdrawable capital. It is expected that the society would start its share purchase programme as early as possible.

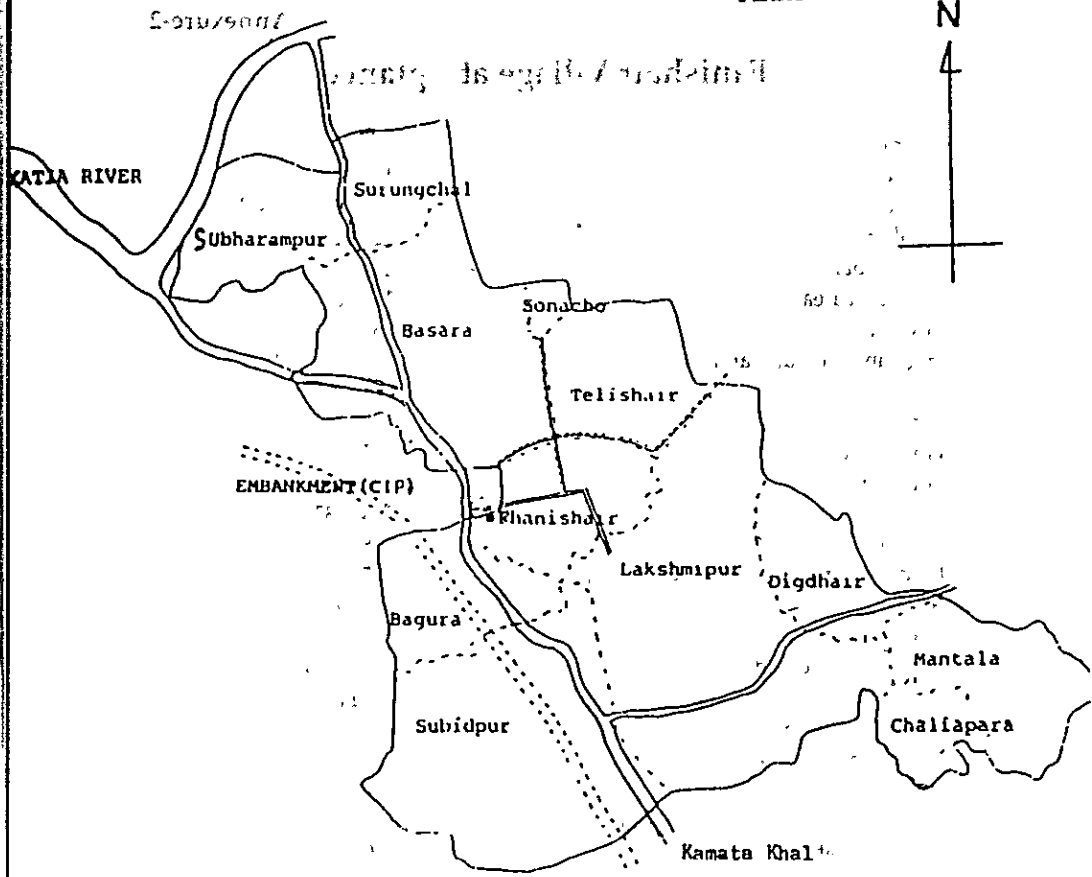
One of the popular demands of the villagers are electrification of the village so that they could start different kinds of income generating activities depended on power supply. The society also has a plan to set-up a rice husking mill. The society, however, has taken initiative to approach the Rural Electrification Board (REB). But it seems that it will take time to get electricity due to material shortage of the REB.

The linkage model conceptualised and portrayed by Mr. Mukai in his paper has the merit to solve many problems of service delivery, growth of information network and utilisation of the nation building departments to the benefit of the villagers. Only an ex-post evaluation will be able to give a conclusive result.

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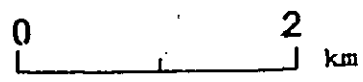
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Annexure-1



Legend

- Union boundary
- - - Mauza boundary
- == River, canal
- == Road
- ... Embankment



Map of Subidpur East Union

Fanishair Village at a glance

District	- -	Chandpur
Thana	- -	Faridganj
Union	- -	Subidpur East No. 4
Total area	- -	225 acre
Residential area	- -	46 acre (20%)
Farmland area	- -	179 acres (80%)
Lowland	- -	150 acres (15%)
High and medium land	- -	23 acres (10%)
Others	- -	6 acres (3%)
Bari	- -	23
Household	- -	233
Population	- -	1442
Male	- -	764 (53%)
Female	- -	678 (47%)
Productive population (15 years and over)	- -	735 (51%)
Average family size	- -	6.1 person
Literacy rate	- -	31%
Farming household	- -	163 (70%)
Full-time farming	- -	26 (11%)
Part-time farming	- -	137 (59%)
Non-farming household	- -	40 (17%)
landless	- -	30 (13%)
Farmland per farming household	- -	1.09 acre
Land utilization rate	- -	190%
Aus season cropped land	- -	25%
Aman season cropped land	- -	90%
Boro season cropped land	- -	90%
Working population	- -	418 (29%)
Male	- -	98%
Female	- -	2%
Occupation :		
Professeional work	- -	5%
Clerical work	- -	8%
Service work	- -	12%
Sale work:		
Transportation and production work	- -	11%
Farm labour	- -	15%
own farming	- -	39%
Others	- -	1%

REPORT ON FANISHAIR VILLAGE-II

Shiro Mukai

A. Key Issues for the Development of Fanishair Village and the Action Programmes Undertaken

This paper deals mainly with the evaluation of the action programmes implemented under the Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) project.

1. Introduction

In implementing some action programmes for the development of a village four factors stated below are supposed to be important. These are (a) the relationship between the nature of the programme and the suitable unit for the individual programme; (b) the decision making process in the programme; (c) the nature of the technique used in the programme; and (d) the process of introduction or expansion of the technique to the village people. Roughly speaking, the first factor is classified into five units, namely: gushti, bari, salish, shomaj and gram. The third factor is again classified into three nature, namely indigenous, pioneer and alien. Regarding the last factor, a person who introduces and extends the programme techniques has two main classifications, the administration and the villager who has entrepreneurship. First, the author will try to put the activities observed in a village in the vicinity of Fanishair in order based on the above-mentioned classifications. And then, the action programmes implemented at Fanishair village will be analyzed these point of views. According to the observation, activities in a village are divided into the following three categories: (a) decision making process of social activities and the person who plays a greater role in the decision making process; (b) development activities in a village or in a union level which are relevant to local administration; and (c) economic activities like joint farming in a field.

2. Some activities observed in the vicinity of Fanishair village

2-1. Social activities

Tab. 1 shows the unit and the decision maker of the social activities observed in the vicinity of Fanishair village. In case that some activities are carried out, at the unit gushti or bari, the leader of each unit usually plays an important role to the decision making process. and in case that some activities are carried out at the unit of salish or gushti, some influential persons, particularly the traditional leader of salish named matabbor takes leadership in the decision making process. This allotment of the function is especially prominent in the process of settlement of a dispute among village people. When the area of a gram is large and it contains a few salish or shomaj inside, bichar (village court) at the gram level is held in the presence of some matabbors of all salish. Moreover, the attendance differ in every bichar. It proves that a gram does not have any special leader who are accepted by all villagers. Usually, the designation of a matabbor is used for the leader at the unit of salish.

2.2. Development activities

While social activities are equally observed in all villages around Fanishair village, the condition of development activities differs among villages. It seems the condition of development activities in certain village unit are relevant to the social structure of the unit.

Tab. 2; shows the unit and the decision maker of the development activities observed in the vicinity of Fanishair village. In case that development activities at bari level, such as filling a homestead land, construction of a bungalow, reconstruction of a ghat and toilet made of cement, filling the bank of a pond, etc. the leader of the bari plays an important role in decision making. In general, a bari is composed of a few gushtis' kinship group. Baris which are well developed, are categorized into two social structures as follows: (a) a bari in which the decision about a development activity is arrived by the mutual consent of all gushti members. (b) a bari in which a gushti has an outstanding influential power over other gushtis and the decision making on the development activity is almost based on the leader of the gushti. Otherwise, it is hard to attain the mutual consent of the gushti members in a bari.

In case that development activities at a village level are implemented based on salish, the matabbor, who is the leader of the salish plays an important role in decision making. If there are several factions and matabbors in a salish, it is too hard to achieve mutual consent of the bari members in a salish and as such the development activities under a salish does not proceed.

2-3. Economic activities

Tab. 3 shows the economic activities observed in the vicinity of Fanishair village. When an economic activity is performed at bari level, the decision making on the activity such as planning, construction of some facilities and the maintenance of the facilities are made through the mutual consent of all bari members. On the contrary, when the scale of the activity exceeds a bari level, the decision making on the activity is left to some leading farmers after a rough plan of the activity is decided through the mutual consent of the farmers concerned, and these farming basically take the form of a business done by the leading farmers and the records of account are never disclosed to the general farmers.

3. Nature of a technique used in the programme

Another important factor related to village development activities is the nature of the technique used in the programme. Farmers have a characteristic to avoid the risk of a business and tend to adopt a new technique in their farming only in case the technique is already used within the area which the farmers observed and they finally have had a confidence on the technique and business. A technique or farming system, which is introduced from abroad, changes gradually its originality in the process of its adoption by the farmers, and finally becomes conventional technique in the area. This conventionalizing process is divided into the following three stages, namely alien, pioneer and conventional. In case of the introduction of pisciculture technique, fishery department installed demonstration ponds in the vicinity of thana for introducing the fish breeding technique in bari pond (alien stage). Some farmers who had entrepreneurship, introduced this technique into his village (pioneer

stage), and general farmer who observed this technique adopted it to their bari ponds (conventional stage). Some original condition must be modified in the process of which an alien technique changes to conventional one and these conditions are classified in Tab. 4. According to the conditions stated in Tab. 4, the conventionalizing process of the two farming systems, namely "HYV paddy cultivation in dry season by means of irrigation with low lift pump" and fish breeding in bari pond", are shown in Tab. 5. The following three features are essential: (a) in both farming systems, while "conditions on resources", "technological conditions" and "public conditions" have not been changed so much between the alien stage and the conventional stage, "managing conditions," "financial conditions" and "business conditions" have drastically been changed; (b) the stage at which some conditions have drastically been changed, differs between two farming systems. This was caused by the difference of the subject who introduced the farming system in this area. In case of "HYV paddy cultivation---", public administration was the minor subject while farmer with entrepreneurship was the main subject; (c) although several aspects of the conditions for conventionalization was taken into consideration when "HYV paddy cultivation ---" was introduced in this area, these are not realized in the real conventionalized process. And when some action programme is implemented in the village these conditions on conventionalization of the alien or pioneer technique should be taken into account.

4. Action programme implemented in Fanishair village

4-1. Village structure in Fanishair village

Fanishair village (gram) is composed of one salish and one shomaj. Besides, the boundaries of the gram, salish and shomaj overlap each other. This gram has a matabbor and some bichar members who are accepted by the village people. Four groups, namely BS group, H group, KA group and JO group, are observed, and two out of four factions namely BS group and H group are big groups and have higher social power in Fanishair village. BS group and H group were formed based on BS bari and H bari respectively. The baris of these two factions have historically been accepted by village people as

influential baris. The founder of H bari was a chowkidar in the British period who used to control the settlement of all kinds of disputes among village people, and he handed over his duty to the head of BS bari at that time. KA group was formed based on KA bari of which present head originated from BS bari and later he broke with the other members of BS bari due to land dispute. While BS group, H group and KA group were formed being based on bari unit, JO group was formed being based on the young generations who were around thirty to mid-thirty years old. Fig. 1 shows the power structure in Fanishair village. According to the investigation into the decision making process, in such cases villagers' mutual consent is smoothly formed as (a) some social activities in the decision making process is traditionally systematized; (b) village development activity in which some influential persons in Fanishair village get in touch with each other for making a mutual consent, and they negotiate with administrative official in charge, if necessary; and (c) village development activity in which an influential person who has personal access to some administrative officials, negotiate with them for realizing the development programme. In the first and second case, even the lower class villagers who are far from the decision making process in the village, commonly have information about the topic to some extent.

4-2. Village development programmes implemented under JSRDE project

From the beginning of JSRDE project, several programmes (as shown in Fig. 2) have been implemented in Fanishair village, Those programmes are divided into two categories in terms of initiatives taken to launch the programme, one is the village organization, and another is the staff of JSRDE project itself. Tab. 6 shows the nature of each programme.

4-2-1. Economic activities

Among the economic activities, "fish breeding in leased ponds", "paddy cum fish culture in small polder" and "fish spawn cultiva-

tion" can be categorized as programme not operating satisfactorily. Besides, the former is implemented under the management of V. C. (Village Committee), and the latter is implemented mainly under JSRDE project staff. Among these economic activities, "fish breeding in leased ponds" and "fish spawn cultivation" are popularly seen in this area. On the other hand, "paddy cum fish culture in small polder" and "small polder experimental plot" are originally designed by JSRDE project staff. But regardless of the nature of the economic activities, the conditions taken into consideration when those farming are newly introduced in the village are somewhat different from the original one. In this sense, all these three farming are considered to be at their alien stage for conventionalization. Tab. 7 shows the conditions taken into consideration at the time of introducing these programmes in Fanishair village. Although all conditions necessary for conventionalizing the farming are at alien stage, "managing conditions" and "business condition" drastically changed at the time when all farming shifted from alien stage to pioneer stage.

Programmes operating satisfactorily

Originally, the idea of the type of pisciculture in leased ponds was offered from JSRDE project staff. Villagers held meetings to make decision on some conditions to implement this income generation programme. They raised savings for making funds and took five ponds on lease. For starting fish culture in leased bari ponds, the filling up of the banks of the ponds was necessary. Prior to initiate this farming, villagers discussed about this matter and decided to fill the bank with their own joint labour for saving the cost. But the details of the joint work was not discussed. Finally, the details of this work was personally decided by two persons, chairman and manager of the village organization with the consent of members. And, they employed labours for filling the bank with fund raised by savings. Although the bank of some leased ponds were filled, the flooding water in this year was about to overflow the bank. The village committee had a meeting to discuss about the measure to deal with, and they decided to fill the bank with waterhyacinth as an emergency measures through the joint work of the villagers themselves. But details of the work was decided at the meeting. Finally,

manager of the village organization did the work himself with some members of the village committee and his intimate friends. The mode of the management and decision making process were almost same among the three income generation programmes, and was quite similar to that of joint farming which were beyond bari level such as irrigation on low land by means of low lift pump and HYV paddy cultivation inside the medium scale polder. The decision making on the activity was left to some leading farmers after a rough plan was decided through mutual consent of the farmers concerned with the activity. It rather seems that general members of the village organization were not concerned so much to the management of those farming though they invested in this business. Now the manager of V. C. needs to get some allowance for his service and the members of the village organization have agreed to it.

Programmes operating unsatisfactorily

Originally, the idea and design of small polder experimental plot were offered by the JSRDE Project staff . The staff tried to find a suitable field block covering one to two acres and negotiated with the farmers. Although the staff offered to farmers that all expenses necessary for the experiment including the construction work would be paid by JSRDE project, farmers didn't agree to it because the surface soil of the plot would be lost through filling and cutting . Later, one field block owned by the members of the bari was borrowed by JSRDE project to minimize the conflict which might crop up relating to the land use. Thereafter small scale land improvement through filling and cutting without interruption proceeded. After starting the experiment we faced two main problems. One is that in some plots during dry season, HYV Boro paddy cultivation was partly damaged due to the fact that the waterway to supply irrigation water to those plots was obstructed by the embankment which was newly constructed for this programme. Another one is that drainage from the field block located in the southern side of the experimental plots was obstructed by the newly constructed embankment. And the installation of culvert around the field block met with difficulty because no land owner agreed to offer their land for it. Finally, the settlement of all problems of this experiment was left

to the V. C. Eventually, the newly constructed embankment was broken off due to the water pressure from outside the embankment. Therefore, we could not get real data and the income and expenditure of the farming. But several facts were identified through this incomplete experiment. As compiled in Tab.7, technological conditions, managing conditions, social conditions, public conditions and, probably, business and financial conditions are quite different between the first design drawn by JSRDE project staff and real condition, although the first design was prepared through discussion with farmers and V. C.

4-2-2. Development activities

Among the development activities implemented in Fanishair village, "vaccination of poultry and sanitary toilet installation" programmes were developed involving the whole village. Although all works have particular beneficiaries, these are implemented under the village organization. It seems all works, except for "vaccination of cattle", are facing problems at the moment.

Village electrification programme

Initially some interested persons of the village started the movement of village electrification. Then the V.E.C. (Village Electrification Committee) was established in the village. But this committee was organized under the initiative of JO group, the group based on the young generation who were around thirty to mid-thirty. So other influential persons including matabbors of the village did not cooperate with the movement, though they wished that electrification of fanishair village should be done. This blocked the progress of the movement and some works such as raising fund to meet expenses and negotiation with officials did not progress satisfactorily. Finally, this activity was taken over by the V. C. from the V. E. C. Because of the lack of materials at district level necessary for the electrification, there is no prospect of it in Fanishair village.

Vaccination of Livestock

Vaccination of cattle is a programme implemented under the plan of Village Committee (V. C.). A person in charge gets in touch with a

field officer of thana livestock office for fixing up the visiting date of the official to Fanishair village and informs the villagers accordingly. During the reporting period vaccination of cattle was performed twice in Fanishair village. Vaccination of chicken was, however, performed once only because villagers believed that the productivity of hens reduce due to vaccination. This is considered to be a good example that if some channel to reach the public administration is developed, villagers take advantage of it.

Sanitary toilet installation

Sanitary toilet installation programme was initiated by JSRDE staff and all expense necessary for the programme was supposed to be paid by JSRDE project. Village Committee (V. C.) investigated into cost for constructing the sanitary toilets and they decided that using the administrative service of thana Public Health Engineering would be most reasonable. Although all the construction works have been finished and sanitary toilets are distributed to all beneficiaries at the expense of 20 Taka per set of a slab and a ring, a few households installed the sanitary toilets. Several opinions of the villagers are stated below.

*** Safiqul Islam (J Bari)**

In our gusti, the partition of the bari's homestead has not been made yet. So the boundary of my household is not clear.

*** A. Malek (J Bari)**

I don't know how to install it. Besides, I have been sick and can not afford to pay attention to it. If some households around install it, I will follow them.

*** Hafiz Uddin (G Bari)**

I have heard that the ceiling and wall of the sanitary toilet would be distributed by JSRDE project. I don't know why distribution of the ceiling and wall are suspended. Anyway, the place where the

sanitary toilet is to be installed is inundated by flood. I will install it in dry season.

*** The wife of Amin Miah (N Bari)**

I think ceiling and wall is to be supplied by JSRDE project. Now, we don't have any manpower to install the toilet. Besides, as it is rainy season now, water will pour in the hole to dug for the toilet.

*** Fatema Begum (C Bari)**

In accordance with the instruction of V. C., I bought one ring and slab. But I think the hole with only one ring will become full within one month due to seepage. The place where I intended to dig a hole has already been inundated by flood water.

*** Ismail (C Bari)**

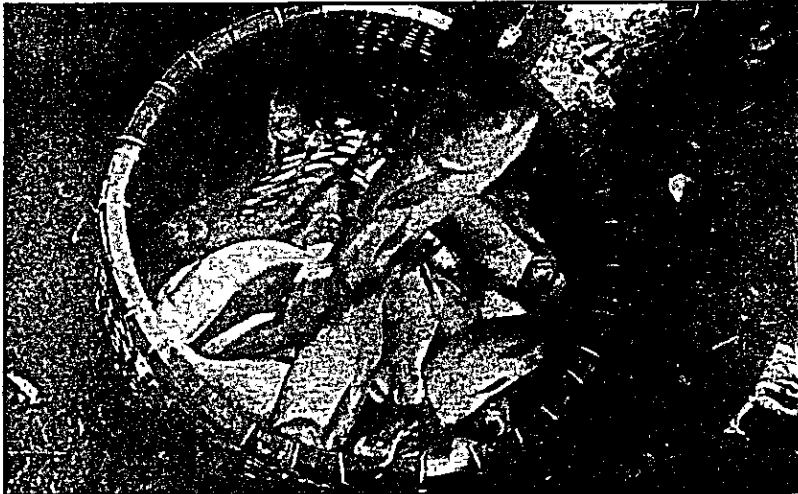
Sultan Miah, who carried a ring and slab, said to me that those toilet would be installed by JSRDE project. I have been waiting for it. Why the project has not provided a ceiling and wall as yet?

Table 1: The unit and the major decision maker of the several social activities in a village

(Activity)	(Unit)	(Decision Maker)
(a) The place of the removal of a branch family	Salish	householder
(b) Mutual support		
(b-1) Daily financial relations (money and rice)	gusti	householder
(b-2) Employments of day labours	bari	householder
(b-3) An influential person who is present at the scheduled meeting with a prospective bride	salish	matabbor
(c) Exchange of manpower	family	family member
(d) Ceremonial occasions	salish	leader of bari & matabbor
(e) Religious events and festival		
(e-1) Jumar namaj (weekly pray hold by Muslim people)	shomaj	inam
(e-2) Shobeborat (one annual religious festival)	shomaj	matabbor
(e-3) Owaj mahhil (one preaching festival)	gram	matabbor
(e-4) Annual pray in Eid festival	shomaj	inam & matabbor
(e-5) Moktob (private religious school), & Ebtedai (Private school for kindergartener)	shomaj	matabbor
(f) Settlement of disputes among village people		
(f-1) Settlement of bari level disputes	gusti or bari	leader of gusti bari
(f-2) Settlement of shomaj level disputes	salish	matabbor
(f-3) Settlement of gram level disputes	gram	Matabbors of all salish
(f-4) The existence of the chairperson in a village court	salish	matabbor
(f-5) Fixed members who are authorized to attend village court.	salish	bichar or member

Table 2 : The unit and the major decision maker of the several development activities in a village

(Activity)	(Unit)	(Decision maker)
(a) Formation of the mutual consent in a bari (a-1) development in bari	Bari	Leader of Bari
(b) Formation of the mutual consent in a village		
(b-1) Village Development		
(b-1-1) Mosjid, Moktab and Ebtedai	shomaj	matabbor
(b-1-2) Primary school, madrasa (religious school for adult) and high school	school zone	matabbors of all salish
(b-2) Village festival (planning & management are under shomaj or salish)	gram	youth club matabbor of salish)
(b-3-1) The election of Union chairman	gram	matabbor of all salish
(b-3-2) The election of Union members	salish	matabbor or faction
(b-4) Activities of some co-operatives	salish bari	leader faction
(c) School Unit	school zone	matabbors in the school zone
(d) Administrative unit	gram	Union member or matabbor



Matured Fish is ready for sale, Fanishair, Chandpur.

Table 3 : Joint farming and its organization observed in the vicinity of F. village

items	scale	technique	introduction	spread	planning	construction	maintenance
fish breeding in bari pond	bari	indigenous	admini	private	beneficiaries	—	beneficiaries
fish breeding in small ring levee	bari	pioneer	private	private	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries
irrigation on bari, medium land	bari	indigenous	private	private	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries
irrigation on low land	village	indigenous	admini.	admini.	beneficiaries	cadre farmers	cadre farmers
paddy cultiv. in med. scale ring levee	village	pioneer	private	private	beneficiaries	cadre farmers	cadre farmers
fish breeding in med. scale ring levee	Village	pioneer	private	private	beneficiaries	cadre farmers	cadre farmers

Table 4: Some conditions necessary for the conventionalization of a technique/system originated from abroad

conditions		elements
cond. on resources	(a) land cond.	medium scale topography, microtopography, soil, etc
	(b) natural cond.	precipitation, water level, flooding water level, etc
cond. on technology	(a) basic facility	water resources facility (pump, well etc), irrigation & drainage canal, embankment, etc
	(b) farmland level	cropping pattern, kind of crop, variety, etc
	(c) planning	agricultural land use, indigenous technique, traditional farming technology, the pattern of farmer's behavior, etc
cond. on organization	(a) construction of facility	organized work for construction
	(b) maintenance of facility	organized work for maintenance of farming
	(c) planning	planning of the farming
social cond.		religion, commandment, custom, etc
business cond.		the increase of the benefit
financial cond.		the balance of running the organization
administrative cond.	(a) encouraging the farming	expansion, grant, training, etc
	(b) supporting the farming	grant supply the material for input, inspection of the official, etc
public cond.		relationship with the farmers outside the project area, preservation of the environment & the water quality, etc

Table 5: The conventionalizing process, a technique or farming system which originated from abroad— "HYV paddy cultivation in dry season by means of irrigation with low lift pump" and "fish breeding in bari pond"

conditions on conventionalization		"HYV paddy"			"fish breeding"		
		admi. pione.	alien pione.	pione. con.	admi. pione.	alien con.	pione.
cond. on resource	(a) land condition	cons.	no	no	cons.	no.	no.
	(b) natural cond.	cons.	no	no	cons.	no.	no.
technological cond.	(a) basic facility	cons.	no	no	cons.	no	some
	(b) farmland level	cons.	no	some	no	some	dras
	(c) planning	no	no	some	no	dras	some
managing cond.	(a) construction	cons.	no	dras	no	dras	no
	(b) maintenance	cons.	no	dras	no	dras	no
	(c) planning	cons.	no	dras	no	dras	no
social condition		no	no	no	no	dras	no
business condition		cons.	no	some	no	dras	some
financial condition		cons	no	dras	no	dras	no
public condition		cons.	no	no	cons.	no	no

Remarks: "admi" column indicates whether public administration considered the condition of conventionalization or not. "Cons." and "no" mean considered and not considered respectively. "aline-> pione." and "pione.-> con." columns reveal the technique has changed in the process from alien stage to pioneer stage and from pioneer stage to conventional/stage respectively. "Dras.", "some" and "no" mean drastically changed, changed to some extent and no change respectively.

Table 6: The nature of each programme implemented under JSRDE project.

(Programme)	(category)	(management)	(beneficiary)
—programme implemented by the village organization—			
* Fishbreeding in leased ponds	economic	V. C.	members of V. C. & bari members
* Paddy cum fish culture in small polder	economic	V. C.	members of V. C. bari's members
* Village electrification	development	V. E. C.	individual
* Vaccination of poultry	development	V. C.	individual
* Demonstration farm of banana tree	development	individual	individual
— programme implemented by staff of JSRDE project—			
* Small polder experimental plot	economic	bari	members of V. C. & bari's members
* Fish spawn cultivation	economic	V. C.	member of V. C. & bari's members
* Sanitary toilet installation	development	V. C.	individual

Remark: V. C. and V. E. C. mean Village Committee and Village Electrification Committee respectively

Table. 7 : The conditions taken into consideration for the introduction of income generation programme in Fanishair village

conditions on conventionalization	Programmes going well						going badly	
	fish breeding in bari pond		fish spawn cultivation		paddy cum fish culture		small polder experiment	
	admi.	alien. ->pio.	admi.	alien. ->pio.	admi.	alien. ->pio.	admi.	alien. ->pio.
cond. on resource (a)	cons.	no	cons.	no	admi.	*no	cons.	*no
(b)	cons.	no	cons.	no		*no	cons.	*no
technological(a)	cons.	no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	cons.	*dras
cond (b)	cons.	no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	cons.	*some
(c)	cons.	no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	cons.	*some
managing cond.(a)	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*no
(b)	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*no
(c)	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*dras	cons.	*no
Social cond.	cons.	no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	no	*dras
business cond.	cons.	*some	cons.	dras	cons.	*some	cons.	*dras
financial cond.	cons.	*no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	cons.	*some
public cond.	cons.	no	cons.	no	cons.	*no	no	*dras

Remark : (a), (b) and (c) in the column "conditions on conventionalization" correspond to the respective signs in Tab. 4. The column of "admi." in this case reveals if the staff of JSRDE project considered the condition of conventionalization or not. "*" means the condition which changed from the original farming when the farming was introduced into Fanishair village.

Fig 1 The power structure of Fanishair village

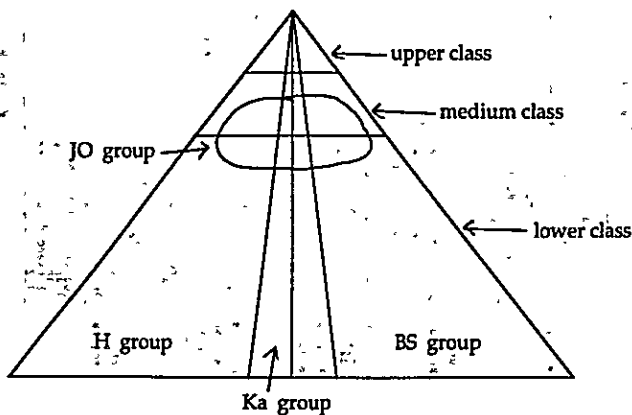


Figure 2. The progress and the plan of implementation in Chandpur site

	91	92	93	94	95
	Ms. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De.	Ms. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De.	Ms. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De.	Ms. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De.	Ms. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De. Ja. Fe. Ma. Ap. My. Ju. Jl. Au. Se. Oc. No. De.
Member					
Mr. Seitan					
Mr. Obaidulillah					
Mr. M. H. Chaudhury					
Mr. Haruo Kono					
Mr. Isahar L. Maharjan					
Mr. Shiro Matsui					
Survey, monitor					
Union activities, etc					
Other activities, etc					
Sanity monitoring					
Village office					
Sanity operating					
Organizing for accounts					
Sanity operating					
Linkage					
Needs					
Program					
Implementation					
Progress					
Action					
Program					
Household record keep					

B. Basic Concepts on a Village organization and a Linkage Model for Fanishair

This part of the paper deals mainly with two basic approaches of the Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project. The basic approaches are:

1. Unification of two groups in the village, namely the traditional group and the economically motivated group.
2. Filling the gap between and link two prime institutions, i. e. the village and the local government institutions.

The views expressed in this paper are based on the author's study and observation of the village and thana situation.

Fanishair village is in Subidpur East Union of Faridganj thana under Chandpur District. Administrative units in Bangladesh and village units in the vicinity of Fanishair village are shown in Table-1

1. The concept of village organization

1-1 Appropriate unit for a village level organisation

Village organization is established on the basis of the unit generally called salish by the village people, in which a village court, called bichar is jointly held. This unit is similar to another unit in a village called shomaj. But the boundary of these two units are apparently different. Shomaj is basically the unit for religious activities of Muslim people in a village. In shomaj, they have a religious center called masjid, where the Muslim people jointly enjoy weekly prayer. On the other hand, salish usually has one village leader and some members who are generally called matabbor and bichar members respectively. Village people who belong to a salish can ask the matabbar to hold bichar when they face some troubles which are to be resolved. Fig-1 illustrates the difference of two units in a gram. The units under, which the several built-in functions of a village are implemented, are summarized in Tab.-2. While salish seems to be firmly structured unit, shomaj does not seem to be so though some religious activities are controlled by a village leader i.e. Matabbor. This structure in salish may play a vital role for some development activities in the village area.

The structure of a gram, which is composed of two salishés, is illustrated in Fig. 2. If a village organization is established in such a village (shown in Fig. 2) based on the unit of gram which includes two pyramids in it, the processes for decision making for some development works would become confused and complicated.

The framework of the village level organizations in Subidpur East union is shown in Tab. 3 and Fig. 3. The average number of the households which constitute this organization is 147, which seems rather reasonable for discussing and arriving at a consent of the people in a village on development issues.

The case of Fanishair village.

F. village (gram) is composed of one salish and one shomaj. Besides, the boundaries of the gram, salish and shomaj overlap each other. This gram has one matabbor and some bichar members who are accepted by the village people.

1.2 The structure and the function of the village development organization:

Since the village development organization is established being based on the traditional unit, all households composing the unit are supposed to join the organization. A committee made up of five to ten villagers, take a higher position over the general members of the village development organization and do planning and administration works for them. Members of the committee are selected through a mutual consent by the village people. The committee members select one chairman and one manager for effective management who are also the members of the committee.

The case of Fanishair village:

Village people in F. village established a committee and selected nine members. Moreover, a chairman and a manager were selected through mutual understanding by the village people. There seems to have two major social groups in the village. Village people selected a head of one group who is generally called matabbor in the village, as chairman, and a head of another group as manager of the committee.

The following functions are expected in the village development organization.

(b-1) Village development works in cooperation with administrative offices.

(b-2) Income generation activities.

(b-3) Traditional functions of salish (shown in Tab. 2).

Since (b-3) is peculiar function of salish, function (b-1) and (b-2) will be explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

1-2-1. Income generation activities:

Joint farming and the characteristics of those groups observed in the vicinity of F. village are shown in Tab. 4. In case that the joint farming is based on the bari unit, procedures for running the management are decided through the consensus of the members concerned. But when the scale of the management exceeds bari, the decision making for managing the daily works of the co-operative group is entrusted to some enterprising farmers after the rough regulation of the joint farming is decided by all farmers concerned. In the latter case, though the funds for the farming is raised as the charge (i. e. water charge in case of irrigation on low lands) from the members concerned, such entrepreneur does business through the joint farming and the account records are rarely opened to the members. It is supposed that such characteristics in the group and the management are indigenous to the prevalent joint farming in this area.

On the other hand, it is better for a village development organization to hold its own funds for development works in a village. Although we have recognized that some joint farm is run in the form of business of the enterprising farmer in this area, this experiment tries to apply the joint management by the village development organization in the income generation programme implemented in F. village in order to identify that salish can become the suitable unit for some economic activities.

The committee in the village development organization has a meeting and make an annual programme for income generation activity

like fish breeding in unutilized ponds in the village with the consent of all members of the organization. An accountant collects savings of members for investing in their income generation programmes

The case of Fanishair village.

Fish is raised mainly at bari ponds in F. village. But, the production is pretty low due to some social factors particularly relating to the ownership of the bari ponds. In case a bari pond is owned by several kinship groups, the consent among the members of a bari for the pond use is formed in confusion and the production received from the fish breeding in the pond becomes rather low. In such ponds generally the banks are not filled up. As a result, the risk of running away of the fishes from the pond in rainy season is also high. But it is also true that pisciculture is a profitable enterprise.

The committee collected savings from the members of the village development organization to accumulate funds, and they leased in five un-utilized ponds in the village. Two farm blocks of low lands are also leased in by the village development organization. These farm blocks are surrounded by high lands like roads or residential area and form small ring levees. In rainy season from May to November, a farm block is filled with rain water which becomes suitable pond for fish breeding.

In two ponds out of the five the village organization initiated fish spawn cultivation and later they released the spawn in all ponds and small ring levees they leased in. Some influential persons of the village development organization express that their first target is to increase their funds up to Tk. 1,00,000. When their fund would reach that amount, they would stop collecting monthly savings from members and instead, would share the profit with the members, which was to be fetched from the income generation programmes. This attempt has just started in 1993 and the result has not been made certain yet. Village people roughly estimate the total income to be fetched from this fish breeding, as Tk. 100,000 per year.

1-2-2. Village development works cooperating with administrative offices:

This function of village development organization is deeply concerned with the linkage model between village and local administration, and will be mentioned in the next section.

2. Linkage model between village and local administration

It is learned through the investigation conducted in the first phase of JSARD project that; (1) there is an institutional discontinuity between local administration and village, (2) no suitable saucer exists for administrative service in village level.

The Chairman of Subidpur East union mentioned about their development programme as follows: (1) repair work of the ruined office at Kamta bazar which would serve as the center to distribute the seeds of vegetables and paddy if BADC (Bangladesh Agricultural Development Cooperation) supports them to provide such seeds. (2) repair of the embankment of a medium scale ring levee which would improve the traffic condition particularly during rainy season as well as would increase agricultural income if fish breeding could jointly be implemented inside the medium scale ring levee. Such kinds of pilot schemes which are common needs of the inhabitants in the union level, are hardly realized because (1) it is very difficult for thana officials who have a right on decision making, to understand villagers' needs, and (2) there is little coordination among the line departments at thana level. For instance, Thana Agriculture Office, Thana Fishery Office and those office which are concerned with construction work, thana Engineer or Thana Implementation Office would be involved in establishment of a medium scale ring levee programme.

To resolve some problems of the lack of mutual understanding and coordination, plans mentioned below would be recommendable.

2-1. Union development program and Thana development programme

The development programmes which were used to be prepared during the regime of Ershad, had little space in which real needs of the villagers were reflected because the guidelines were regulated by the government. After the change of the regime the center of the

local administration shifted from thana to district and the development works like constructing bridge, repairing roads at thana level are now all planned by TNO, TE and PIO and then are approved by district engineering office.

For reflecting the villagers' needs in local administrative work, it would be better that Union development programme be planned at Union level through the discussion with the representatives of all village development organizations in a union. In case of Subidpur East Union, the development programme probably is the construction of a seed center and the establishment of medium scale ring levee. Inspector of BRDB would support the villagers to make a development programme by giving some information and advice. The Inspector would make a feasibility study and would estimate the rough cost for realizing the plan offered by the villagers. Once a plan was approved as a Union development programme, the Inspector would write a report on the subject of coordination of the offices, which is necessary for investigation of the programme at thana level and of the accurate estimation of the cost for construction. Then he would submit it to TNO and TRDO. If several schemes were raised as the Union development programme in a union, the order of the priority would be decided. All union development programmes would be submitted to the offices of TNO and TRDO, and TNO would call a meeting in which all officials at thana level and all Union Chairmen would take part. At meeting, the order of the priority for the programmes raised at union level would be decided taking the development budget at thana into consideration. And some programmes of higher priority would be approved as Thana Development Programme of the current year.

2-2. Regular tour of Thana officials to Union office

Thana officials are usually transferred to other place by government order after a few years stay in one place and it is very difficult for them to care for the villagers' needs, because the travel allowance is low and even means of travel is not provided from the government. If some officials of thana office would visit union office and hold the meeting to discuss with villagers representative, the officials could get deeper knowledge of villagers' needs. In case of Faridgarj thana,

there are sixteen unions and it is probably hard job for the thana officials to share sixteen days of the regular tour to all unions. So, half of all union was chosen to be visited by thana officials in a month. It does not necessarily needed that all officials at thana level would go on regular tour. Some essential officials for rural development work, for instance TNO, TAO, TLO, TFO, TRDO, TE, THFO and PIO would undertake the regular tour. Some officials placed at union level, for example, BS, Inspector of TRDO and family planning Inspector would also join the meeting at union level and report their activities and problems. Some information on local administration was to be supplied from thana officials to village people. And villagers needs and opinions were to be sent up from villagers to thana officials. Particularly on the union development programme, the information of the proceedings and the coordination for implementing the development programme was to be shared among thana officials BRDB Inspector and village people. thana officials would visit union office by jeep and motor cycle, and travel allowance was to be supplied from governmental budget.

2-3. Union committee

Under the current system, development works in a union is decided at the monthly meeting held at union office. Union members are only persons eligible to participate in the meeting and the results of the discussion is rarely opened to other villagers. Villager who has a proposal for development work in his village directly consult with union Chairman or union members. So, in case that new infrastructure is planned to be constructed at one place and the procedure for constructing the infrastructure has advanced to some extent, sometimes those who are to get benefit and those who are to be adversely affected quarrel with each other. Under the current administrative system, it is difficult for union to attract villagers attention to the development works at union level and regulate their needs.

For giving such functions to union the establishment of union committee would be effective. Representatives of the village development organizations, which would be established at every salish, would gather at the monthly meeting to be held at union office with some proposals on development plans of their salish. They, including inspector of BRDB would discuss for preparing the order of priority of those plans, and make a Union Development Programme.

2-4. Reorganization of Thana Office

Tab.5 shows the change of the budget used for thana development works and for allowance paid for thana officials from 1985 to 1989 in a thana of Comilla District. It is very clear that the budget used for thana development works has been decreasing. On the other hand the allowance for the officials was on the increase. Fig. 4 shows the results of the investigation of the villagers' needs. While villagers' needs are high in the categories of basic services, construction of infrastructure and diagnosis of diseases (of human being, livestock and fish), it is low in the categories of social and welfare and business services. Regarding business services, villagers are probably not satisfied with either the content and the quality of the services and the conditions under which services are provided. For saving the expenditure for development works at thana level, reorganization of the thana officials should be considered, taking the services or offices which show low needs of villagers into account. And the conditions under which services are provided to villagers should be modified particularly of business services.

2-5. The progress and the plan of implementation in Subidpur East Union

Village development organization was established in F. village. Now, we are talking with some influential persons of other villages in Subidpur East Union about the subjects of setting up the same type of village development organization in their village and of establishing Union Committee.

Table 1: Administration unit in Bangladesh and village unit in the vicinity of Fanishair village

<Administrative unit>			<Village unit>		
Unit	population	area	Unit	Population	area
Thana	300,000	2,500	Gram	2,000	15
Union	20,000	150	Shomaj	700	5
Gram	2,000	15	Bari	70	0.5
			Gushti	40	0.2

Table 2: The unit of the several built-in functions of a village

<Functions>	<unit>
a. The place of the removal of a branch family	Salish
b. Mutual support :	
b-1. Daily financial relations (money and rice)	gushti
b-2. Employment of day labours	bari
b-3. An influential person who is present at the scheduled meeting with a prospective bride	salish
c. Exchange of manpower	family
d. Ceremonial occasions	salish
e. Religious events and festival:	
e-1. Jumar namaj (weekly pray by Muslim people)	shomaj
e-2. Shobeborat (one annual religious festival)	shomaj
e-3. Owaj maphil (one preaching festival)	gram
e-4. Annual pray in Eid festival	shomaj
e-5. Moktob (private religious school and kindergartner)	shomaj
f. Settlement of disputes among village people	gushti
f-1. Settlement of bari level disputes	bari
f-2. Settlement of shomaj level disputes	salish
f-3. Settlement of gram level disputes	gram
f-4. The existence of the chairperson in a village court	salish
f-5. Fixed members who are authorized to attend a village court	salish
g. Formation of the mutual consent in a village:	
g-1. Village development	gram
g-1-1. Mosjid, Moktob and Ebtedai	shomaj
g-1-2. Primary school, Madrassa (religious school for adult)and high school	school zone
g-2. Village festival (planning and management are under shomaj or salish)	gram
g-3. Mutual consent in election	shomaj
g-3-1. The election of Union chairman	gram
g-3-2. The election of Union memberrers	salish or bari
g-4. Activities of some co-operatives	gram
h. Schooll Unit	School Zone
i. Administrative unit	School zone

Planning, Constructing and maintenance works are under the control of salish.

Table 3: Village level development unit in Subidpur East Union.

<village>	<No. of H. H.>	<No. of the unit>
1. Bagura	221	1
2. Basara	296	3
3. Chaliapara	114	1
4. Degdhair	237	2
5. Lakshmipur	698	5
6. Mantala	231	1
7. Farishair	209	1
8. Sunacho	63	1
9. Subidpur	530	3
10. Surangachail	109	1
11. Telishair	284	2
12. Subharampur	238	1
Total	3,230	22

(average 147 persons per organization)

Table: 4 Joint farming and its organization observed in the Vicinity of F. Village

Item	scale	technique	introduced	spread	planned	constructed	maintained
fish breeding in bari pond	bari	indigenous	admini.	private	beneficiaries	-	beneficiaries
fish breeding in small ring levee	bari	pioneer	private	private	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries
irrigation on medium land	bari	indigenous	private	private	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries
irrigation on low land	village	indigenous	admini.	admini.	beneficiaries	leading farmers	leading farmers
paddy cultive. in med. scale ring levee	village	pioneer	private	private	beneficiaries	leading farmers	leading farmers
fish breeding in med. scale ring levee	village	pioneer	private	beneficiaries	leading farmers	leading farmers	leading farmers

Table 5: The change of the budget used for Thana development works and for allowance paid for thana officials from 1985 to 1990 at a/thana in Comilla District.

(Tk. in thousand)

Heads	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
a. grant for development work	4193	5549	3130	981	514
b. allowance for officials	6236	9834	8839	8627	12293
total of a) & b)	10429	15383	11989	9608	12807
c) proportion between a) & b)	1:1	1:2	1:3	1:9	1:24

Fig.1 Village units existing in a gram

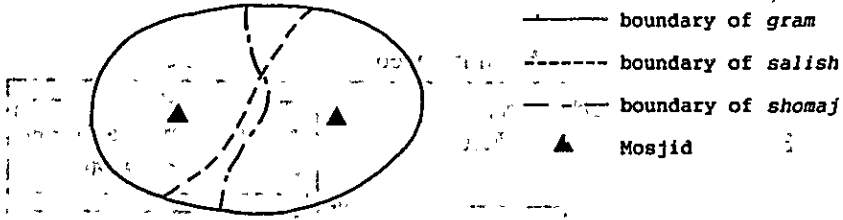


Fig.2 The structure of a gram which includes two salish

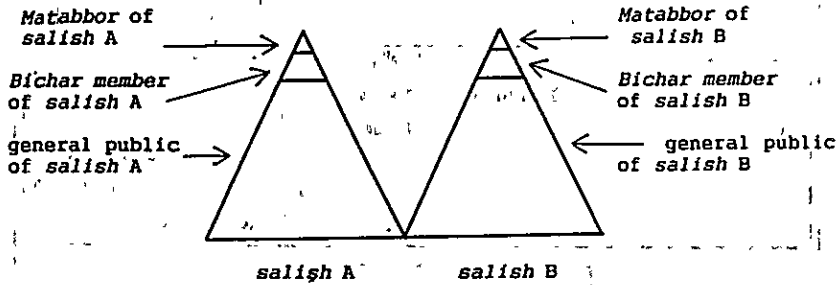


Fig.3 Administrative unit gram and village unit salish in Subidpur East Union

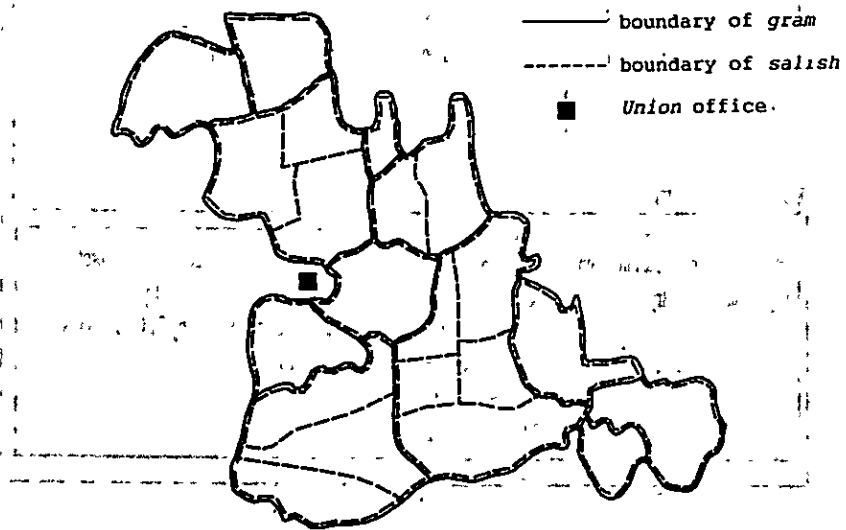


Fig-4 Villager's needs on 'existing' administrative service

<Low needs>	<Medium needs>	<High needs>
<p>A: The services actually supplied in Subidpur East Union B: The services unavailable in Subidpur East Union</p>	<p>services on infrastructure road construction</p>	<p>basic services open land record, suit on land dispute, police services, local court, post services, support in disaster</p>
<p>supply contraceptive medicine, contraceptive operation</p>	<p>Services on social and welfare trainings for village commandar, supply contraceptive appliance</p>	<p>pavement of primary school, road repairment, bridge construction, bazar management, union health centers const. electrification of LLP & rice mill, irrigation</p>
	<p>services on business veterinary training</p>	
	<p>services on infrastructure rural electrification provision of hand tube well</p>	
<p>open culture center cooperative of poverty, cooperative of mother and children, cooperative of women, training on jobs for women and financing, social welfare cooperative & financial support</p>	<p>services on social & welfare sell sanitary toilet, scholarship for school children</p>	<p>diagnosis at Thana hospital, diagnosis at Union health center</p>
<p>provide seedling of pasture, training on raising poultry</p>	<p>services on business services by TAO, set demo. farm, training on afforestation cross-breeding with HYV cattle, provide young tree, set demo pond, loan for commerce & industry, service by TFO, sell fish spawn</p>	<p>sell seed of vegetab. & rice, protective inoculation for poultry, diagnosis for poultry, services by TFO (diagnosis for fish)</p>

7.3.3. Discussions on the papers :

In this session, after presentation of the papers the following discussions were held:

- a. Dynamism and sustainability of the project: It was discussed that these jargons are self contradictory. But Sometimes these can be complementary also. So, dynamism and sustainability can be adjustable in consideration of time, place, characteristics of the project and future techniques. If it can be adjustable then a project can be sustainable.
- b. Point was raised about forming of institution either on the basis of "Shalish", "Shomaj" or "Para" and "Gram". "Shalish" and "Shomaj" are traditional groups based on village norms and religious footing, on the other hand "Gram" and "Para" are location based. Bondage in the "Shalish" & "Shomaj" are loosely bounded, instead "Gram" and "Para" are rigidly location based. In respect of village institution basis should be cautiously selected so that it cannot create any problem in conceptual and planning aspect of the project.
- c. Representatives in the village institution were taken from different "Gusti" so that rich members cannot exploit and influence poorer class of the people. In spite of that it remains in disguise. Attempt should be made to minimise it.
- d. Target of the project should be there to make it measurable.
- e. BRDB Co-operative societies are class based. But in Fanishair village there is breakthrough from it. About 93% of people has become members. Attempts should be made to motivate others to become members.
- f. It should be thought whether Co-operative society or informal group would be the institutional arrangements for running the activities of the JSRDE project.
- g. Attempt should be made that after completion of the project he villagers can keep the flow of development in the village without distraction.
- h. Questions of geographical location of the village and "Somaj" may be raised if we go for building institution of the basis of the "Shalish" or "Shomaj".

7.4. Business Session-4

This session was chaired by Mr. S. M. Waliullah, Joint Director, Bangladesh Rural Development Board while Mr. Habibur Rahman, Dy. Chief, Planning Commission and Dr. Muhammad Salim, Associate Professor of BAU took the responsibilities of the rapporteurs. Village reports on Aira, Sherpur, Bogra were presented by Ms. K. Itagaki, JICA Long Term Expert and Mr. Firoz Hossain, Joint Director, Rural Development Academy, Bogra,



Ms. Itagaki, Long Term JICA Expert is presenting her village report on Aira, Bogra in the Workshop.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT VILLAGE

AIRA, SHERPUR, BOGRA

K. Itagaki

I. Location of the village

25 Km from Bogra District Headquarters
7 Km from Sherpur Thana Headquarters and also from wellpaved Nagarbari-Rajshahi highway

II. Population

Total population: 864 (209 households)
Para 5-Muslim paras (population 669)
2 Hindu paras (population 195)
Average size of household: 4.13 persons/HH
Male-female ratio: 104.7 : 100
Population under 10 years of age: 283 (33%)
Households headed by female: 19 HH (9.1%)

III. Land-holding patterns Cultivable

land holding	No of HH	total land	average
0.00	102 (48.8%)	-	-
-0.49	34 (16.3%)	7.2	0.21
-0.99	14 (6.7%)	9.7	0.69
-2.49	25 (12.0%)	34.2	1.37
-4.99	17 (8.1%)	56.8	3.34
-5.00	17 (8.1%)	123.1	7.24
Total	209	231.0	1.11

54 households out of 102 do not own homestead land

IV. Occupation structure (Occupation of Household Heads)

landholding	No. of HH.	agriculture	labour	business-	service	others	no work
0.00	102	18	68	6	6	1	3
-0.49	34	15	9	4	-	1	5
-0.99	14	8	4	-	-	-	2
-2.49	25	18	1	1	2	-	3
-4.99	17	13	-	-	3	-	1
-5.00	17	14	-	-	2	-	1
Total (%)	209 (100)	86 (41.1)	82 (39.2)	11 (5.3)	8 (3.8)	7 (3.4)	15 (7.2)

* Students, retired and household work are categorized as 'no work', among which 3 HH have secondary occupation to earn, 3 HH have income earners other than the household heads, and others are depending on their married children or other relatives living nearby.

IV. Agriculture and irrigation

Main cropping pattern: T. amon (rain fed)- boro : 84%

No. of STWs (owned by the villagers): 30

No. of STWs (operated in the farm land): 47

Irrigated area: 350 acre (80% of total farm land)

VI. Health and sanitation: No medical and/or health facilities in the village. A traditional birth attendant trained at a hospital in Mirzapur Tubewell:

Tubewell: Usage of tubewell as source of drinking water: 100%

Tubewell distribution by households: 38% public tubewells: shared by privately-owned tubewells: shared among 2 to 8 HH.

Latrine:

No latrine in two Hindu paras, distribution of latrine by Muslim households, 38.7%

VII. Literacy

Literacy rate of population of all ages: 22.4%

Adult literacy rate: 24.8% (both sex)

33.85% (male)

15.97% (female)

Attainment of secondary or more education among the literate

50.4% (both sex)

63.2% (male)

23.8% (female)

VIII. Existing organizations

1. Mosque Committee Founded on September 9, 1984

Objectives: to discuss and make decision on the matters related to the mosque

Members : 18 (including 1 honorary member)

2. Mosque Library Committee Founded on December 15, 1989:

Objectives: to maintain the library attached with the mosque

Members: 11 (including 1 honorary member)

3. Jami Ul-ulam Dhakhil Madrasa Committee

Founded on August 3, 1990

Objectives: to promote the establishment of a madrasa

Members: 49 (including 19 members from adjoining villages, and 1 honorary member)

4. Youth Club

Founded on November 23, 1990

- (as the reform of previous club existed from:1984-87)
- objectives: To promote individual savings.
- Members: 31
5. Grameen Bank
- 6 groups were formed in August 1990
- 2 groups were formed in August 1992
- Members: 40 (including 4 women from neighbouring villages)
6. Shamity of Rural Socio-Economic Project (NGO): Formed in May, 1991
- 3 female shamities and 1 male shamity
- Eligibility of membership:
- * landholding less than 1.0 acre
 - * wage labourers earning not more than Tk. 40/- a day or Tk. 1,200/- a month
- Activity so far attained: savings programmes (not active)
- distribution of a hand tubewell
- Members: 20 male members and 68 female members

IX. key issues

1. Untapped potential for increasing agricultural production
2. Scarcity of off-farm job opportunities
3. underdevelopment of rural infrastructure



Health Asstt. is injecting a child in Daskhin Chamuria village as part of his activity under EPI.

X. Issues of Village Institution and Filling up of Gap between Village and Governmental Institutions

1. Village Institution for Development

1.1 Aira Village Committee

Aira Village Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) was formed on November 20, 1992. Previously motivation works had been done by JSRDE project counterpart members from Rural Development Academy (RDA).

At that stage villagers were given no operational nor structural conditions by the project. By leaving them in such a situation, it was expected that an experimental village institution would be formed which;

- * serves for villagers general interest for development of the village as a whole, thus is to represent all villagers belonging to different socio-economic strata,
- * is autonomous body of villagers own, not operationally controlled by the project, and,
- * is organized in a structure that is understandable and acceptable for, as well as manageable by the villagers themselves.

It should be specially noted that the project has taken the external stance ("out-reach" methodology) from the very beginning in terms of organization and operation of such a village institution, in order to minimize the influence from the Project and to observe the institution's spontaneous performances.

1-II Setting up of the Committee

a. Composition of the Committee

The Committee is composed of 19 members including 4 female members. Most of the members are found to be economically well-off, have good educational qualifications, and are from households which have settled in the village for quite long time; in short, they can be identified as those from a class of elites in the village.

Most of the male members are observed to have established status

as leaders of the village society. 13 out of 15 members are regarded and respected as matabbors, and another member is a son of a matabbor. Their leadership is well illustrated by the fact that many members of the Committee are also serving as members of religious committees, existing in the village.

b. Operational set up

At its inauguration, it was decided that the Committee members would hold meeting on every other Friday. In order to discuss the topics for next Committee meeting together with other villagers, it was also decided that on every alternate Friday, after the afternoon prayer, general meeting would be held at the mosque premise. This is in a sense workable since there is only one sam (shomaj) among Muslim villagers, yet it may have hampered participation of Hindu villagers.

In the existing socio-cultural context of the village, female members do not sit together with male members. Since February 1993, they have organized women's meetings bi-monthly, which, however, lasted upto July 1993.

2. Spontaneous performance

a. Issues so far raised

In the beginning, the Committee could only raise their problems but not the solutions, thus tended to reach a conclusion to request the project to take measures to solve those problems. This tendency has, however, gradually changed and they started their own activities from January 1993. The following are the issues raised at meetings, aside from the issues discussed in reference to the particular action programmes (interventions) conducted by the project;

Electrification of the village,

Problems in terms of paddy cultivation

Livestock improvement proper service

Delivery from governmental agencies,

Local hat establishment,

Vegetable cultivation,

Purchase of a play-ground of madrasa,

Agricultural training,
Construction of sanitary latrines,
Spraying on mango trees,
Repair of a village road,
Fishery development,
Utilization of union tax for village development work,
Communication with departmental officers,
Savings programme,
Tree plantation,
Withdrawal of savings of a KSS existed in the past,
Setting up of a school by BRAC,
Promotion of the post office established in the village,
Improvement of the hat,
Borga of the land of mosque,
Construction of connecting road with other villages,
Mitigation of dispute regarding a pond for fish culture,
Re-arrangement of inactive youth club,
Ways to publicize contents of the Committee meetings

Issues raised in Women's meeting

Enhancement of literacy in the village
Training on livestock rearing,
Feasibility of handicraft work,
Improvement of family planning services,
Homestead gardening,
Livestock improvement,
Savings programme,
Vegetable cultivation,
Fruit tree plantation.

b. Actions actually taken

The Committee has taken actions of their own for certain issues raised at the meetings. In these processes, the project personnel time to time gave suggestions or advice, but no input for financial assistance or services was given to them.

Particular actions and measures taken by the Committee itself were as follows:

- b-1. Land procurement for madrasa sport field: The issue had been raised since the construction of madrasa in the village had started, because of the necessity to meet the conditions for

- registration of madrasa. This time, 0.36 acres of land was procured, for which Chairman of the Committee took initiative to get a loan from private lender in Sherpur. At the same time subscriptions were started to be gathered from villagers of Aira and neighbouring villages. To meet up the shortage, the Committee members decided to rent out land belongs to mosque and madrasa (for details, refer to 4. b. and c.).
- b-2. Repair of a village road aside the village mosque: In the middle of February 1993, the Committee raised a problem of the road aside the mosque which was being eroded. Firstly, the members tried about for a month to manage labour from the union partishad, which was not succeeded. Then, the Committee decided to do the soil cutting work by villagers themselves through voluntary work. The work was conducted twice in April by people from total 75 households and the road was repaired.
- b-3. Establishment of a local hat: Details are described in 1.3) below.
- b-4. Application for electrification: The Committee has, from the very beginning, addressed the issue. The members have already submitted an application, and made efforts to communicate with Rural Electrification Board, However, there has not yet been any progress in this regard.
- b-5. Livestock improvement
- This issue was at first raised at the meeting of women, then communicated to the Committee meeting. The members of the Committee wrote a letter to request the Thana livestock officer to send a worker to the village for improvement of their livestock. As the result, a worker came from thana office, and total 72 households have had their livestock vaccinated.
- b-6. Health and family planning
- This issue was exclusively raised by the women's meeting. Their demands for the improvement of family planning services were high, So they have tried to invite the Family Welfare Assistant to attend a women's meeting. It took them for about

4 months to convince the FWA to attend a meeting, and they officially placed a request to the FWA for regular service delivery.

There are also several activities which the Committee was involved with partial resource inputs from the project such as agricultural training and tree plantation, but these are initiated and conducted by the project as its own programmes. Thus the Committee simply served as a consultative body for the project for those programmes.

3. Example of their achievement: Establishment of a hat

In January 1993, about two months after the foundation of the Committee, the possibility of establishing a hat in the village was raised and discussed in a meeting. Since then, informal communication with people in the adjacent villages has started. In the end of April, the Committee reached its decision to establish a hat in the village, and in the beginning of May, a meeting with people in the adjacent villages was held. As a result, a hat was set up in the end of May and has been held twice a week, using a space in front of the madrasa under construction as its temporary site. Recently, the Committee has started to discuss how to develop the hat, including the possibilities of setting a permanent place for the hat.

a. Impact of the hat

During the period from June to October 1993, the hat was held 41 times, and total 915 sellers came for business, among whom 58.5% are from the village Aira, 34.4% are from 7 villages adjoining Aira, and 7.1% are from other areas. Also, it is interesting to observe that 42.1% of those sellers dealt with self-made items only. From this observation, it could be estimated that the hat in the village has had considerable economic impacts to the village as well as the adjoining villages.

b. Analysis of the beneficiaries

As to the villagers of Aira, total 88 households have ever made business at the hat, among which 38.6% are labourers households, and 70.5% hold less than 1 acre of land. There are 32 households which have so far made business 5 times or more

(i.e. at least once a month on average). Out of those 32 households, 62.5% hold less than 1 acre of land, and 37.5% are labourers households. Out of 17 households of the members of the Committee, only 6 households have made business at the hat, among which 4 have done so 5 times or more. Therefore, it would not be wrong to regard the hat as a public facility which may bring fairly equal benefit, or at least fair opportunities of income generation to villagers of different economic strata.

2. Analysis of the Aira Village Committee

1. Characteristics

From its set-up the Committee can be defined as an informal village institution based on indigenous leadership. Though the Committee's composition does not reflect formally fair representation, such as representation in terms of para-wise population distribution, it seems to be an unavoidable selection of the ordinary villagers. Most of the members of the Committee are respected and turned to for help by the villagers due to their educational qualifications, and experiences of bargaining and/or negotiation with external entities. They also have sense or responsibilities as village leaders thus spare time for activities of the Committee, which would not normally be expected from ordinary villagers.

In view of the Committee's performances so far attained, it can be generalized that the Committee has basically served for activities of quite public nature. Precisely speaking, the Committee has actually carried out a type of activities which brings equal benefits to all, or which may bring direct benefit to the more privileged or the rich, but also brings indirect benefits to the less privileged or the poor.

2. Structure of the Committee

The Committee has so far been running through an extraordinarily informal mechanism. Although the existing structure can be interpreted as the one understandable and acceptable for most of the villagers, the following points have been noted by the project personnel, which should be further monitored in reference to necessary structure for such an informal institution.

a. Procedure of members' selection

When the existing members of the Committee were selected at a time of villagers general meeting, there was no mention about duration of their assignment. Although it has been suggested to the Committee by the project for several times to prescribe rules and regulations of the Committee, these have not yet been decided by the Committee. In August 1993, when one member suddenly died, Committee members discussed among themselves and selected a new member at a Committee meeting.

Since the Committee is, in theory, entrusted by other villagers with development activities of public nature, it would be necessary to set a certain rules and/or regulations to be known to the others. However, this does not seem to be strongly felt either by the members of the Committee or the other villagers.

b. Representation

There is no formal system of representation for the Committee. However, taking into consideration that the members attributes as indigenous leaders are firm and established as mentioned above, there does not seem to be so much necessity of a formal structure for fair representation, such as representation from the poor strata of village society, equal representation in accordance with para-wise population distribution, and so forth.

c. Information dissemination

From a monitoring survey conducted by the project in May 1993, it can be said that the Committee has obtained fairly wide publicity although it does not have formal system of representation nor information dissemination. The only system of information dissemination of the Committee is the general meeting on every other Friday at mosque premise. However, many villagers do not spare time to stay after the prayer, thus precise and detailed information is not disseminated satisfactorily to all of the villagers.

3. Sphere of activities to be borne by this type of institution

Although there have been demands of individuals for direct eco-

conomic activities, discussion of the Committee has been addressed to rather broader issues of public nature as previously mentioned. It is quite reasonable because the Committee, in its present form, would not be able to precisely address to various interests and constraints to attain the needs for income generating activities among the villagers which differ in accordance with their age, gender and present economic status. However, desire for economic improvement is observed to be more prior to and basic for the villagers than their needs for improvement of living conditions or public services. Therefore, infrastructure development, such as hat and roads, which would bring indirect but principal impacts on economic activities would possibly be considered as the most suitable sphere of activities to be borne by such an institution as the Committee.

4. Issues on resource mobilization.

So far, the project has not provided any inputs for the Committee's own activities. However, when an informal institution like the Committee would carry on any kind of development activities, issues of resource mobilization should be examined in light of the following;

a. Voluntary endeavours of individuals

The members of the Committee have spared their time to perform the secretarial duties of the Committee, such as writing letters of request towards external entities, and communicating with professional businessmen to establish a hat in the village. However, the project's field investigators who are paid by the project have also extended considerable assistance in terms of secretarial services of the Committee, such as detailed listing of villagers, or maintenance of the meeting records.

b. Collective actions

The Committee have also worked for collective actions of the villagers for the activities of public nature. Donation from public was mobilized when the Committee decided to procure a piece of land for sport field of madrasa. More than Tk. 20,000/- was gathered from 86 households, and 21 households

committed to donate total 0.52 acres of land. This would be regarded as fairly large amount when compared with total amount of union (chowkidar) tax assigned to the village per year, i. e. only Tk. 1,809/-. Also, the Committee called for voluntary labour to repair a road aside the mosque of the village, which was successfully completed with performance for development through the Committee as an institution, since these are the matters not only of development purposes but also relevant to religious factors.

c. Community resource utilization

It is worthy to note in reference to resource mobilization that in this village, particularly among the Muslim villagers, there are a sort of common assets and common funds.

There are 1.90 acres and 1.17 acres of cultivable land donated to the mosque and madrasa, respectively, by the villagers in the past. These plots have been rented out, and money raised from these, together with other income, i. e. subscription from villagers, sale of fruits of the trees planted in their plots, and so forth, has been put in the respective fund of mosque and madrasa. Those funds are to cover the expenses to be incurred for the improvement of those facilities. From the account record, the approximate amounts raised per year are estimated as Tk. 6,500/- for the mosque fund and Tk. 1,500/- for the madrasa fund.

Another common fund is raised through bichar (Jarimana). Normally, this fund is to be utilized to cover the expenses which would equally benefit all members of the sam (shomaj), such as procurement or repair of goods for public utility, for example, a hazzak light, a deksi for marriage ceremonies, and so forth. From the existing records of the fund, it is estimated that approximately Tk. 800/- to 850/- has been raised per year on average. In the current year, a portion of the fund (Tk. 2,500/-) was utilized as a loan to a person whose land was decided to be the site of a BRAC school in order to construct a building of the school.

From the aspects viewed above, the issue of resource mobilization by the Committee would be focussed on in the future course of the project activities. Potentials laid in the village society itself would be also examined in relation with this issue.

I. Filling up of a gap between village & gov't institutions

Meaning of linkage for the villagers

Villagers needs for linkages

It has generally been observed in rural areas that villagers have a tendency to rely on the external sources, whether government or private, to meet up their own needs. However, actual linkages seem to be quite limited and obscure. The villagers needs for linkage and how these needs are actually met up in the context of the village Area are as follows:

a. Needs for finance

Finance is needed mainly for productive activities and other consumption purposes. These needs are met by loans either with or without interest from institutional or noninstitutional lenders. Informal lending often takes place among villagers. Needs for finance are in most cases dealt with on individual basis.

b. Needs for inputs/services

Needs for education, health and sanitation, family planning, veterinary services, new crop/livestock varieties, and so forth can be put in this category. For some of these, villagers make access to the free services from government institutions, but other services are obtained from external private sources or from traditional and indigenous service providers by paying money. These needs are met up through individual efforts.

c. Needs for information/advice

Information on advanced farming, and advice in terms of personal matters such as marriage, dealing of land dispute, etc. are needed in the daily life of the villagers. According to a benchmark survey on communication media conducted to cover 10 villages in Sherpur thana by RDA in 1992, the main suppliers of information on advanced farming are dealers, and then

relatives, friends and neighbours. In terms of personal matters, predominant suppliers of advice are relatives and friends, then village leaders or school teachers. These information and advice are also passing through individual channel.

d. Needs for administrative/political representation

Needs in this category seem to be quite weak in comparison with those in the three categories described above. Concept of representation seems to be understood by ordinary villagers only in relation with the power to determine distribution of public resources. Contacts with members of union parishad, or any other person in a higher position in administrative/political hierarchy are observed as a way to meet up these needs, which are usually made through personal relationship such as kinship relations.

II. Reasons of the gap between local gov't institutions & village

Although there are many services actually reached to the village level, there are undeniable gap between local government institutions and the villagers. There seem to be reasons for the gap on both sides of the suppliers and of the beneficiaries.

a. Suppliers' side

The local government institutions, as sole and utmost suppliers of public services, are to cover the whole population in their own jurisdiction. However, due to various constraints such as of resource, manpower, coordination among relevant programmes, and so forth, many of those institutions are facing difficulties to effectively deliver their services upto the villagers level, to a satisfactory degree.

b. Beneficiaries' side

For the villagers' side, lack of accurate knowledge on activities of and services available from governmental institutions have been predominant factors. In such a situation, ordinary villagers can hardly realize the constraints of the government institutions in providing services upto the villagers level. Thus, there seem to be misunderstanding on and distrust in those institutions among the villagers.

2. Compilation of Thana Resource Guide

I. Assumptions & limitations

The problems in the suppliers side are too broad for this project to address, since the project's intervention should basically be made at the village level. It is obvious that any systematic intervention for solving the problems of the suppliers side should require administrative commitment, and that experimental implementation of this sort should cover at least one whole administrative unit, such as one union or thana.

Therefore, the intervention was made this time to get any hint to solve the problems on the villagers' side. Basic assumption for this programme is that the villagers would make contact to respective personnel or offices from their side in order to obtain necessary services, if accurate information would be provided.

However this kind of written media has limitation in evenly reaching to all of the target population due to the high rate of illiteracy in the village area. Thus existence of reliable distribution channel or collective receiving mechanism of information at village level would be considered as another factor in the process of monitoring of this programme.

II. Contents of the Guide

The booklet covers the services and structures of 11 offices of Sherpur thana. In the process of compilation, central focus was put on describing the services available for villagers. Also, efforts were made to attach lists of personnel working at levels lower than thana, in order to indicate the nearest points for the villagers to reach.

Roles and functions of Mirzapur union parishad and location of other useful facilities, such as bank, hat and bazar are also attached.

III. Present status

The booklets were distributed to the Village Committee of Aira, and several matabbors of 5 adjacent villages that belong to Mirzapur union. Monitoring survey will be conducted from the end of December 1993.

IV. Problems & prospect

It seems that linkage between government institutions and villages have often been considered solely in terms of service delivery mechanism of the suppliers side. However, through compilation of this booklet, it was found that the basic information of services and activities of each institution had hardly been put in a shape of communication media addressed to the target population. Although the written media has certain limitations in its effect, this type of efforts to disseminate precise information should not be ignored if manpower and resource constraints of those institutions in reaching the villagers level are taken into consideration.

Receiving mechanism is another factor to be considered when the influence of the linkage would be analyzed. As has been previously mentioned, most of the existing linkages either with government or private institutions are made on individual basis. Theoretically, nothing is wrong with obtaining public services on individual basis, since public services are to be ultimately extended equally to all. However, in the existing context where not all villagers have equal capacity to make such an access, a sort of collective receiving mechanism might be necessary in order to avoid misappropriation or abuse of services and information as means of manipulation.



Divisional Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, Mr. Md. Aminul Islam giving his speech as chairperson of the closing session of the Mid Term Review workshop of JSRDE which was held at RDA, Bogra on 7th and 8th December, 1993. Some participants are also seen in the picture.

TESTING OF CROPPING PATTERN IN THE LEVEL BARIND SOIL UNDER RAINFED/IRRIGATED CONDITIONS

(Paper presented in the Mid-term Review Workshop of JSRDE Project held from 7-8 December, 1993 at RDA, Bogra.)

Md. Feroz Hossain

1. Introduction

Rural Development, to be meaningful in the context of an agricultural country like Bangladesh, must encompass high cropping intensity with environmentally sustainable crops. Integration of people, land and environment or nature is a prerequisite for any successful agricultural development endeavour. In the flat-land region of barind tract a traditional pattern of Fallow-T. Aman (LV) has been exercised under rainfed condition from time immemorial. But in the last two decades with the introduction of STWs and DTWs the cropping pattern has abruptly changed to (Fallow-T. Aman (LV)-Boro (MV)). Although cropping intensity increased more than double, which is absolutely rice-based, continuous rice culture has depleted the organic matter content of the soil in the villages like Aira under Sherpur thana. It was revealed through sample soil analysis that the soil of the area contains very poor organic matter (less than 1%).

Recently, environmental scientists are giving much emphasis on the expansion of crops which are mostly grown under rainfed and require less irrigation. It has been already noticed that massive cultivation of irrigated boro rice exhausts ground water and that water gradually goes downward resulting in scarcity of drinking water. As such judicious and efficient utilization of ground water has to be given prime importance.

The soil of the area is composed of grey terrace soil having poor internal drainage. The texture of the soil is clay loam to silty clay loam. Wide range of environmental (soil and climate) conditions, even within a single rainfall zone land level has influenced on the choice of suitable cropping patterns. Still there has been great

potential for improvement of cropping pattern. Two alternate cropping patterns were designed for level barind soil to be compared with the farmers, existing cropping pattern both in agronomical and economical terms. These pattern would hopefully be able to sustain soil fertility and increased production. The two patterns under the present experiment are:

- i. Green Manure-T. Amon (MV)- Boro rice (MV)
- ii. Pulse (Chickpea)-T. Aus (MV)-T. Amon (LV)

This alternate cropping pattern was tested in the JSRDE project village, Aira, under Sherpur thana of Bogra.

2. The Action Programmes

2.1. Action programme on-Green Manure -T. Amon (MV)-Boro (MV)

This cropping pattern has been designed to maintain soil fertility as well as productivity. The beneficial effect of Dhaincha as a green manure has been proved long ago. But unfortunately due attention has not yet been given to popularize the use of Dhaincha as green manure in Bangladesh. Increasing trend of fertilizer price with decreasing paddy price and low organic matter content of Barind soil, inclusion of green manuring deserves consideration. Dhaincha provides high amount of Nitrogen and appreciable amount of plant nutrients such as P,K, Ca, S and other minor elements to the soil. It is reported that when two months old Dhaincha is incorporated in the soil it can provide 180 Kg Nitrogen, (BRRI, 1988). This clearly indicates that farmers can save a good amount of money by producing biofertilizer like Dhaincha.

The Dhaincha was grown as part of the cropping sequence; Green Manure (G.M)- T. Amon (MV)- Boro rice (MV) and incorporated (25t/ha) in the last kharif-1 season in the soil as the cropping sequence.

2.2 Action programme on-Pulse (Chickpea)-T. Aus (MV)-T. Amon (LV)

In order to increase intensity the project introduced another pattern of Pulse (Chick pea)-T. Aus (MV)-T. Amon (LV). This cropping

pattern is mainly designed for maintenance of soil health and efficient utilization of natural rain water. The pulse is very popular crop with relatively higher market price. The pulse (chick pea) not only supplies protein to human being but also contributes 103 Kg N per hectare to the soil by N-fixation. Thus, chick pea nurtures subsequent crops in the field. For this action research Gram (Nobin) was selected as per recommendation of BARI of Bogra station.

Recently, farmers are giving more emphasis on T. Aus (MV) because it can be grown under rainfed condition. Two varieties of T. Aus were selected in the cropping pattern model testing (Viz. BR-12 & BR-14). BR-12 is widely cultivated in the adjacent Nandigram thana of Natore district having comparatively higher yield. The other crop, BR-14 is comparatively of shorter duration and does not hamper transplanting of T. Amon in proper time. The agro-economic performance of this trial is shown in the table 3 & 4.

Objectives of the experiment

The main objectives of the experiment were as follows:

- i. to develop a technology package which is beneficial to small farmers;
- ii. to improve soil fertility;
- iii. to increase cropping intensity; and
- iv. to test crop diversification

Methodology

- i. Green Manure (Dhaincha)-T. Amon (MV)-Boro (MV)

The above cropping pattern was tested during kharif-I season. Dhaincha seed was sown on 25.5.93 by six farmers from different corners of the village. Most of the plots were damaged either partially or fully except one, the plot of Mr, Akbar Ali the performance of green manuring crop was presented in the table 1 & 2. After incorporation of Dhaincha by chopping with seedling of BR-11 by sickle was transplanted on 4.8.93 and harvested on 28.11.93 on sampling basis.

Data on both the farmers' existing cropping pattern and alternate cropping pattern were recorded and analysed.

ii. Pulse (chick pea)-T. Aus (MV)-T. Amon (LV)

The alternate cropping pattern was experimented during the Rabi season 1992 and continued upto Kharif-II season 1993. During the Rabi season (1992) Gram (chick pea) was sown by 8 interested farmers from different corners of the village in the Kachla land, which is normally used as (rice seed bed). But one farmer (Mr. Abul Hossain Khoka) sowed it in the main field (about 1 bigha). Most of the plots were damaged for reckless grazing of cattle. In some plots Gram (Chickpea) was stolen in the premature stage. Only Mr. Abul Hossain Khoka's plot was saved and harvested smoothly. Harvesting was done by sickle and the bottom of the plant was left in the soil for incorporation. Under the above cropping pattern, 5 farmers from different corners of the village were selected to conduct T. Aus (BR-12 and BR-14) trial. Each farmer was provided with two varieties (BR-12 and BR-14) for cultivation in one bigha of land for each variety. So 10 demonstration plots were established.

After harvesting Gram (chickpea), transplanted on 27.4.93 in the same piece of land of BR-12 & BR-14 seedlings of 35 days old were transplanted. Intercultural operations were done as and when necessary. The crop BR-14 was harvested on 3.8.93 and BR-12 was harvested on 12.8.93. The yield and other performance are shown in table-3 & 4. Data presented in table 3 & 4 on T. Aus is the average of 5 plots. After harvesting T. Aus, T. Amon (Khatobadha) was transplanted on 28.8.93 and harvested on 30.11.93.

Results and Discussion

i. Green Manure-T. Amon (MV)-Boro (MV)

The alternate cropping pattern was compared with farmers existing cropping pattern from agronomical and economical point of view. As the farmers would not get any direct benefit from Dhaincha most of them were not found interested in growing it. Moreover, some of the experimental Dhaincha plots were damaged by high rainfall during May 1993. Chopping and incorporation of Dhaincha manually were also found laborious.

The performance of subsequent (crop) T. Amon (B-11) was found better. As much as 16% higher yield was obtained in the alternate cropping pattern than in the farmers existing cropping pattern. The gross economic return is also higher in the alternate cropping pattern (Tk. 29,292) as is shown in table-2. This increased yield might have been obtained due to the effect of green manuring and better management practices. Moreover, its residual effect also enables the farmers to save money by reducing recommended fertilizer doses.

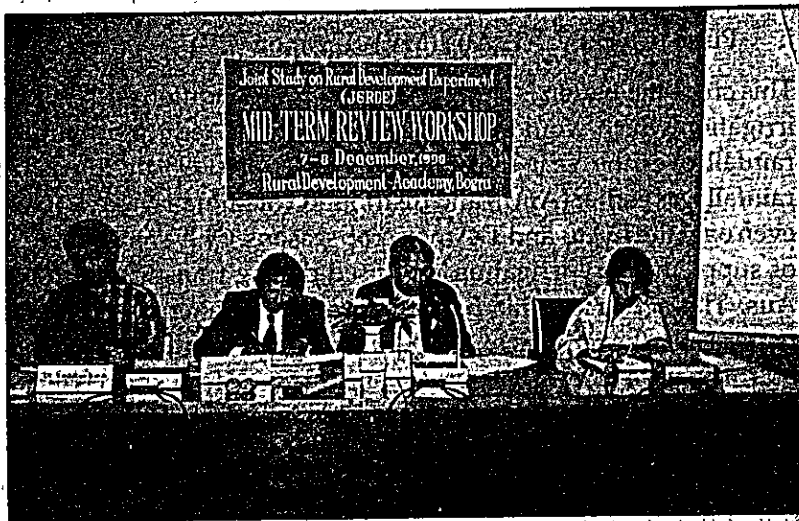
ii. Pulse (Chickpea)-T. Aus (MV)- T. Amon (LV)

This cropping pattern is designed for rainfed condition with partial irrigation which would benefit the farmers by reducing the total rainfall over the year (see appendix 1&2). In 1993 the on-set of rainfall was earlier (April) and distribution of rainfall was relatively even over the T. Aus and T. Amon crop seasons. Only some quantity of supplementary irrigation was used during transplanting of T. Aus. The agro-economic performances of the alternate cropping pattern and the farmers existing pattern are presented in the table-3&4. The tables show that performance of Gram (chickpea) is fairly encouraging as a new crop in the area. Although per ha production of Gram (608 kg) was not as high as previously expected. It was profitable (gross margin Tk. 4415/=) and also helped in maintaining soil fertility by adding 103 kg of N per ha.

The economic gross return (Tk. 1512/=) of BR-12 is higher than that of Boro rice (Tk. 6311/=) than Boro rice (Tk. 2270/=). This is mainly due to difference of the total variable costs, which marked Tk. 12.36/ for Boro rice against Tk. 900/= for BR-12. Input like irrigation cost (Tk. 5236/=) of Boro rice is quite higher than BR-12 (Tk. 310/=). The only disadvantage of the pattern is the close turnaround period which hampers the inclusion of modern T. Amon variety in the alternate cropping pattern (Pulse -T. Aus (MV)- T. Amon (LV) is quite profitable but it also depends on the onset, intensity and distribution of total rainfall in the kharif season.

Our findings suggest that alternate cropping pattern of green manure,-T. Amon (MV) is profitable than farmers existing pattern.

For cropping pattern Gram-T. Aus (BR-12 & BR-14) - T. Amon (LV) is also found profitable as it is mostly grown under rainfed condition. But it is associated with high degree of uncertainty regarding the onset, intensity and distribution of total rainfall over the year. This experiment may also be repeated in the coming year. Besides, short duration modern variety of T. Aus (BR-20 & BR-21) may also be tested in the coming kharif-1



A scene of the concluding session of the Mid-Term Review Workshop of JSRDE Project, RDA, Bogra. Mr. Md. Aminul Islam, Commissioner, Rajshahi, Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Director General, RDA, Ms. Saleha Begum, Project Director, JSRDE Project and Prof Yoshihiro Kaida Japanese Team Leader from Kyoto University, Japan are looking to the draft recommendations.

Table 1: Agronomical performance of alternate cropping pattern Green Manure-T. Amon (MV) compared with the farmers existing fallow-T. Amon (MV) - boro (MV) in the village, Aira, Sherpur, Bogra.

Activities/information	year	Farmers' existing pattern (per ha)		Alternate pattern (per ha.)	
		Fallow	T.Aman (MV)	Green Manure	T. Aman (MV)
Variety	1992	-	BR-II	Dhaincha	BR-II
Seed rate (kg/ha)	1993	-	75	70 kg	70
Fertilizers rate	1993	-	193-67-55	-	118-75
U.T.M. Gn. CD (kg/ha)			46-2316		38-0-0
Planting Date	1993	-	23-7-93	25-5-93	4-8-93
Harvesting date	1993	-	25-11-93	10-7-93	28-11-93
Human labour (hrs/ha)	1993	-	637	90	590
Animal labour/power tiller (hrs/ha)	1993	-	32*		131
Grain Yield (kg/ha)	1993	-	4179	25/ha	4863
Straw Yield (kg/ha)	1993	-	3115		2992

* Power tillar used for ploughing.

Table-2 : Economic performance of Alternate cropping pattern Green Manure - T. Aman (MV)-Boro (MV) compared with Farmers' existing cropping pattern Fallow-T. Aman (MV) Boro (MV) in the village Alra, Sherpur, Bogra.

Activities/Information	Year	Farmers' pattern (Per/ha)			Alternate pattern (per/ha)				
		Fallow	T. Aman (MV)	Boro (MV)	Whole pattern	Green Manure	T. Aman (MV)	Boro (MV)	Whole pattern
Value of the product (Tk./ha)	1993	-	22399.00	-	-	-	26055.00	-	-
Value of the by product (Tk./ha.)		-	3893.00	-	-	-	3740.00	-	-
Materials cost (Tk/ha)		-	563.00	-	-	350.00	469.00	-	-
a) Seed		-	1934.00	-	-	-	1403.00	-	-
b) Fertilizer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Pesticides		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-material cost (Tk./ha)		-	3185.00	-	-	450.00	3000.00	-	-
a) Human labour (hrs/ha)		-	2244.00	-	-	-	2183.00	-	-
b) Animal labour/power (hrs/ha)		-	7926.00	-	-	800.00	7055.00	-	-
Total variable cost (Tk./ha)		-	26292.00	-	-	-	29795.00	-	-
Gross return (Tk/ha)		-	18367.00	-	-	-	22740.00	-	-
Gross margin (Tk./ha)		-	3.32	-	-	-	4.22	-	-
BCR		-	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-
Yield increase (%)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Performance of the Alternate cropping patter, Pulse (Chickpea)-T. Aus (MV) -T. Aman (LV) compared with the Farmers' existing cropping pattern, Fallow-T. Aman (LV)-Boro rice (MV) at the village Alra, Sherpur, Bogra.

Item/Information	Year	Farmers' existing cropping pattern (per ha)			Alternate cropping pattern (per ha)			T. Aman (LV)	Whole pattern
		Boro (MV)	T. Aman (LV)	Whole pattern	Pulse (Chickpea)	T. Aus (MV)	T. Aman (LV)		
1. Variety	1993	BR-1, Purbachi, Kalimboom	Khatobadha		Mjobin	BR-14	BR-12	Khatobadha	
2. Seed rate (kg/ha)	1993	73	7070		28	85	75	53	
3. Fertilizer U. T. M. Gy Zn Cd (kg/ha)	1993	201-66-36-0-4015	70-3000 (CD)-0-0		57-95-48-48-8000	158-91-57-59-10-10	149-110-80-80-13	70-2805-(U)(CD)	
4. Planting date		4th Week, January '93	15.8.93		29.11.93	27.4.93	27.4.93	28.8.93	
5. Harvesting date		1st Week, May '93	25.11.93		28.3.93	12.8.93	3.8.93	30.11.93	
6. Human Labour (hrs/ha)		711	416		492	781	741	419	
7. Animal Labour (hrs/ha)		63	95		135	75	110	90	
8. Grain yield (kg/ha)		3535	2244		608	2702	3218	3000	
9. Straw yield (kg/ha)			2525		950			3375	

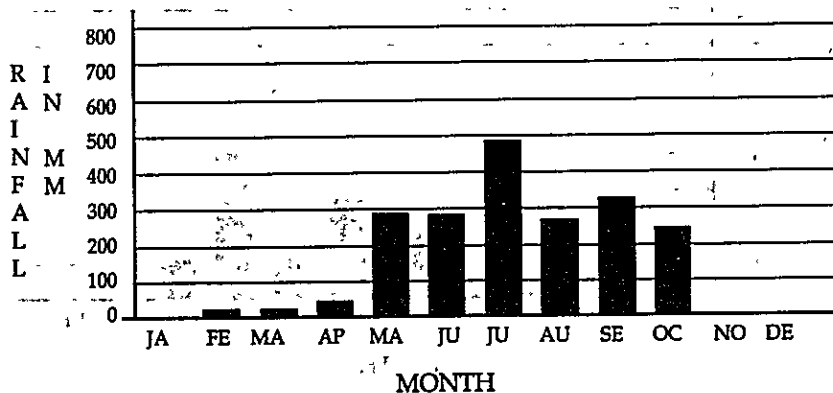
Report prepared by the ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna, Bihar, India.

Table- 4 : Economic performance of Alternate cropping pattern compared with the Farmers existing cropping pattern in the village Aira, Sherpur, Bogra.

Items/Information	Year	Farmers' existing cropping pattern (per ha)				Introduced cropping pattern (per ha)				
		Fallow	Boro	T. Aman (LV)	Whole pattern	Pulse chickpea	T. Aus (MV) BR-12	BR-14	T. Aman (LV)	Whole pattern
Value of the product (Tk/ha)	1993		14631/=	13464/=	28096/=	12160/=	15312/=	11585/=	16082/=	43554/=
Value of the by-product (Tk/ha)				2525/=		950/=			1335/=	2285/=
Material cost (Tk/ha):										
a) Seed			560/=	448/=		500/=	583/=	480/=	414/=	
b) Fertilizers			1960/=	510/=		2260/=	2933/=	3384/=	848/=	
c) Irrigation			5236/=			750/=	310/=	312/=		
d) Pesticides						475/=				
Non-Material cost (hrs/ha)										
Human labour			3555/=	2080/=		2460/=	3932/=	4500/=	2683/=	
Animal labour/power			1050/=	1583		2250/=	1243/=	1836/=	1483/=	
Total Variable cost (Tk/ha)			12361/=	4627/=	16988/=	8695/=	9001/=	10512/=	5428/=	23124/=
Gross Return (Tk/ha)			14631/=	15989/=	30620/=	13110/=	15312/=	11585/=	17,414/=	45896/=
Gross Margin (Tk/ha)			2270/=	11362/=	13632/=	4415/=	6311/=	1073/=	1186/=	22712/=
Yield increase(%)										
BCR			1.18	3.45	1.80	1.51	1.70	1.10	3.21	1.98

Prepared by: Dr. M. A. Hossain, Senior Lecturer, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Moulvibazar. Date: 15/05/2010

RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1990



RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1991

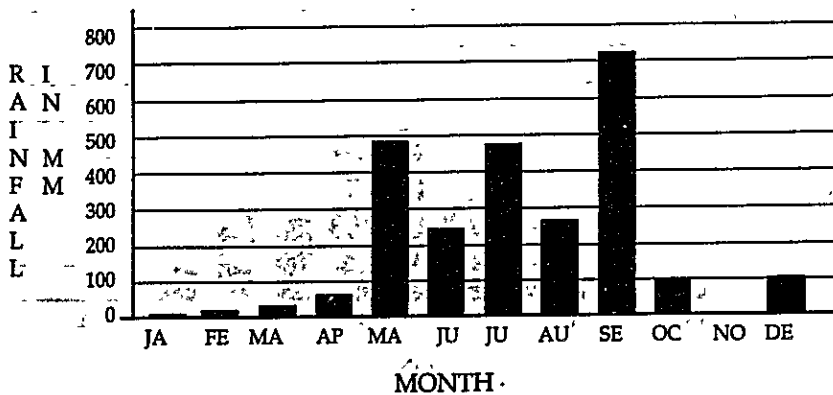
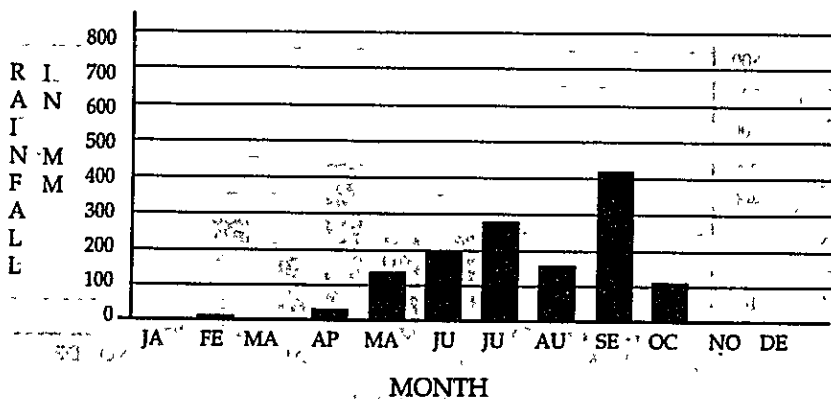


Fig. Showing the monthly rainfall distribution pattern of 1990 & 1991 at Bogra.

RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1992



RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1993

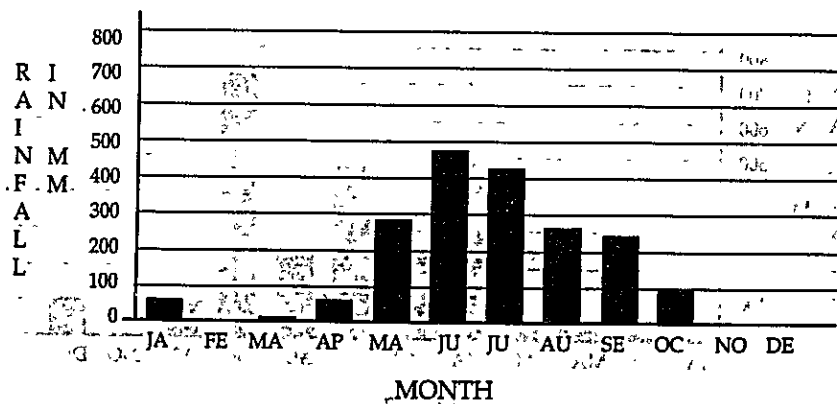
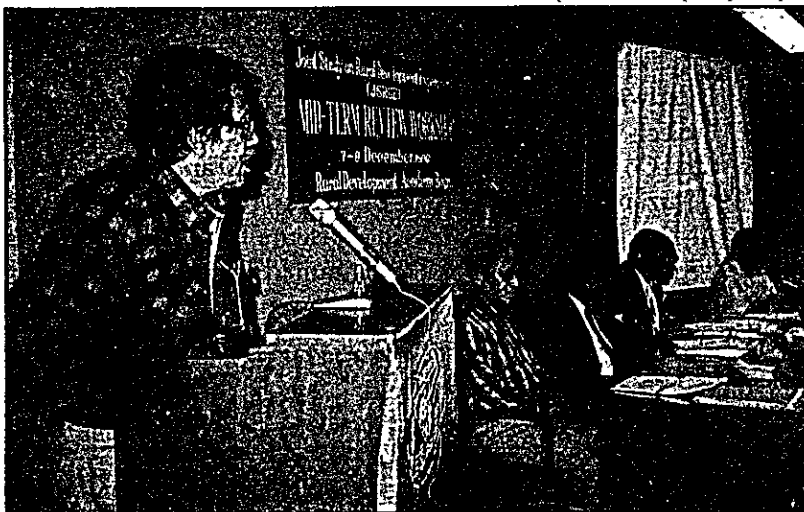


Fig. Showing the monthly rainfall distribution pattern of 1992 & 1993 at Bogra.



Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah, Regional Project Co-ordinator, JSRDE is presenting the draft recommendations in concluding session of the Workshop.

7.4.3. Discussions on the Papers;

In this session the following discussions were held:.

- a. Intervention is less in the village, external "Outreach" approach is followed in respect of action programme in the village. These programmes are understandable, acceptable to villagers and managed by the villagers for their common interest. Intervention is less in the village because it was felt that whether the villagers can feel and identify their necessity by themselves. These will be need-based.
- b. It was mentioned that there was existence of previous village committee like "Gram Sarkar". There was one committee of Gram Sarkar. At present it has no existence. So question of clash with the previous committee does not arise.
- c. Question was raised whether "Chaunia" system-contract for land for Boro cultivation has been there or not. It was discussed that in this system poor farmers are exploited. It was told that the above system is prevalent in this village. Moreover, Irrigation cost is very high due to Barind land.

7.5 Business Session-5

Discussions on Rapporteurs' Reports

This session was chaired by Ms. Salêha Begum, Project Director, JSRDE Project, while Mr. Khabirul Haque, Dy. Chief, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, M/o, LGRD and Co-operative and Mr. Mizanur Rahman, Asstt. Director BARD, Comilla performed the responsibilities of the rapporteurs. In this session, Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta, Dr. Muhammad Salim, Mr. Mizanur Rahman, and Mr. Habibur Rahman presented the rapporteurs' reports of the four business sessions.

The following discussions were held:

a. Daskhin Chamuria

- i. Cropping pattern is being tried which is environmentally sustainable.
- ii. There are three committees at thana, union and gram level. Para & bari groups hold meeting, but they do not have any formal committee.
- iii. Resource for small infrastructure building will be mobilized from the locality.
- iv. The village institution will sustain after the completion of the project because during the project period consciousness will be grown among the villagers through the action programmes.
- v. BRDB office at thana level will work as the thana service centre for the villagers.

b. Austodona:

- i. Thana level services should be properly and timely available to the village which will contribute lot to the success of action programmes being implemented in the village.

c. Panchkitta:

- i. Risk fund is essential as the joint vegetable marketing as an experimental action programme. It would help to save the farmers from the clutches of middleman.
- ii. This village is selected to see how action programmes under the guidance of a strong leadership can work.

d. Fanishair:

- i. Sustainability and dynamism in case of the project activities in the village is not self-contradictory, as action programme of the village are implemented through dynamism and consensus of the villagers. This action programmes bring sustainable deveopment for the villagers which are of common interest to them.

e. Aira:

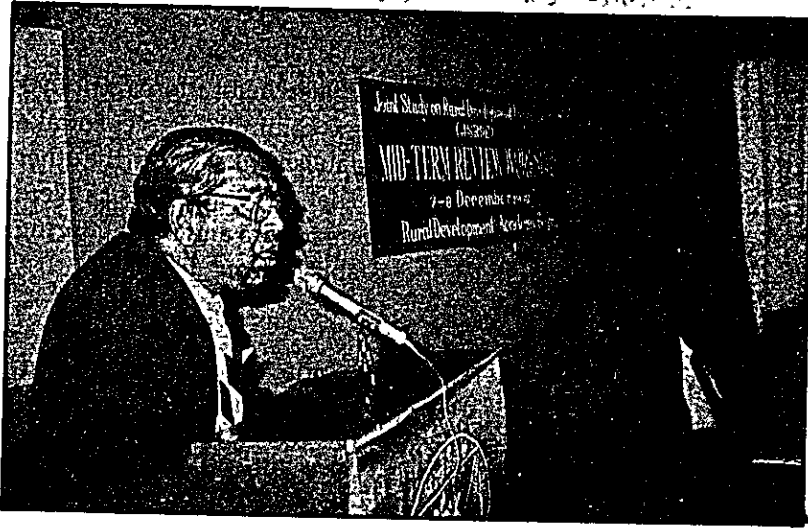
There are gap between the village institution and other local institutions as the village committee is yet to take concrete shape, it could not establish linkage with the other local govt. institutions. But Thana Resource Books were distributed among the villagers of Aira and neighbouring villages. This will lead to establish strong linkage.

8. Recommendations:

After discussions the following recommendations were formulated:

1. The "Four basic approaches" would be replaced by words "Four key issues".
2. There may be both informal and formal institution in the village.
3. There may be one institution in one village which would work as an umbrella organization under which there may be small sub groups.
4. There may be small functional groups which can be federated with the central village organization.
5. In case of Panchkitta, Austodona and Fanishair in the name of the society the word "comprehensive" to be omitted but "Co-operative" should be there.
6. Leadership selection should be done cautiously so that the leaders cannot exploit the other villagers.
7. Environmentally friendly farming system to be evolved.
8. Mechanism to be developed to replace the present linkage system by the suggested linkage system.

9. Specific operational procedure of the project activities to be determined.
10. Annual work plan to be drawn and monitoring should be done with work plan.
11. Co-ordination and Co-operation among the Bangladeshi and Japanese counterpart members should be there so that it does not create barrier to smooth running of the project activities.



Mr. Md. Aminul Islam, Divisional Commissioner, Rajshahi is delivering his concluding speech as chairperson of the concluding session of the Mid-Term Review Workshop on JSRDE Project held at RDA, Bogra on 7th and 8th December, 1993. Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Director General, RDA and Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida, Japanese Team Leader from Kyoto University are also seen in the picture.

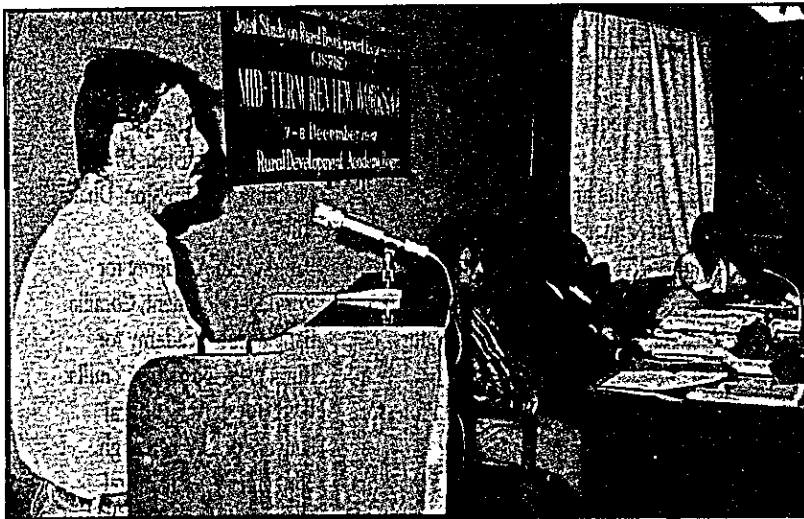
9. Concluding Session:

This session was chaired by Mr. Md. Aminul Islam, Divisional Commissioner, Rajshahi. Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Director general, RDA, Bogra also attended the session with other participants: Mr. Firoz Hossain, Joint Director, RDA and Mr. Swapn Kumar Dasgupta took the responsibilities of the rapporteurs. Summary recommendations were presented by Mr. A. K. M. Obaidullah. Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed spoke on the occasion. The chairperson highlighted the present scenario of rural development in Bangladesh. He also mentioned about outstanding activities of an NGO in a village

where they could ensure use of sanitary latrine by 100% at the household within a short period. He requested every body to work hard for evolving a framework for rural development in Bangladesh which can get universality in nature for the rural people of the country. Mr. Shiro Akamatsu, General Manager, JSRDE project gave vote of thanks to the chairperson, DG, RDA, JICA, JSRDE project and other participants who attended the workshop.

10. Organization of the Workshop

The workshop was jointly sponsored by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, (BARD) Comilla and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). There was a steering committee for holding the workshop. Mr. S. Akamatsu was the workshop Co-ordinator, while Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Specialist, Institution building, JSRDE was the workshop organizer and Mr. Feroz Hossain, Jt. Director, RDA was the Associate workshop organizer.



Mr. Shiro Akamatsu, General manager, JSRDE project is delivering his speech to express vote of thanks to the relevant authorities and participants of the Mid Term Review Workshop of JSRDE project at RDA, Bogra.

List of Participants of the Mid-Term Review Workshop on Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project

Group-A Government Officials

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed	Director General	Rural Development Academy, Bogra.
2.	Ms. Saleha Begum	Project Director	JSRDE, Dhaka.
3.	Dr. S. M. Altaf Hossain	Professor	Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
4.	Dr. M. A. Mannan	Director	Rural Development Academy, Bogra.
5.	Mr. S. M. Waliullah	Joint Director	Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Dhaka.
6.	Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam	Specialist Institution Building	JSRDE, Dhaka.
7.	Mr. Khabirul Hoque	Dy. Chief	Rural Development & Co-operatives Division, Dhaka.
8.	Mr. Habibur Rahman	Dy. chief	Planning Commission, Dhaka.
9.	Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta	Dy. Director	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla.
10.	Mr. Mizanur Rahman	Asstt. Director	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla.
11.	Dr. Habibur Rahman	Associate Professor	Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
12.	Dr. Mohammad Salim	Associate Professor	Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
13.	Mr. Firoz Hossain	Jt. Director	Rural Development Academy, Bogra.
14.	Mr. A. Rashid	Assistant Director	Rural Development Academy, Bogra.

15. Mr. Mustain Billah Thana Rural Development Officer Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Sherpur, Bogra.
16. Mr. Mamunur Rashid Thana Rural Development Officer Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Faridgonj, Chandpur
17. Mr. Mohsinuzzaman Thana Rural Development Officer Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Kalihati, Tangail.

Group-B JICA Experts

1. Dr. Yoshihiro Kaida Japanese Team Leader Kyoto University, Japan.
2. Mr. S. Akamatsu General Manager JSRDE, Dhaka.
3. Dr. K. Fujita Long Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
4. Ms. K. Itagaki Long Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
5. Dr. Uchida Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
6. Mr. K. Ando Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
7. Mr. S. Mukai Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
8. Mr. K. Yajiam Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
9. Mr. H. Noma Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.
10. Ms. K. Yoshino Short Term Expert JSRDE, Dhaka.

Group-C Project Personnel from Bangladesh

1. Mr. A. K. M. Obaidullah Regional Project Co-ordinator JSRDE, Comilla.
2. Mr. Crowdhury Omar Jahid Ahmed Assistant Manager JSRDE, Dhaka.
3. Ms. Morsheda Huda Assistant Accountant JSRDE, Dhaka.
4. Mr. Sajedul Hoque Majumder Regional Manager JSRDE, Comilla.

Group-D Village Representatives

1. Mr. Ali Ahmed Manager CVD Co-operative Society, Austodona, Barura, Comilla
2. Mr. Md. Ayet Ali Molla Chairman Village Committee, Daskhin Chamuria, Tangail.
3. Mr. Md. Akbar Ali Master Chairman Aira Village Committee, Sherpur, Bogra.
4. Md. Akkel Ali Village Manager Daskhin Chamuria, Tangail.
5. Mr. Shahidur Rahman Assistant Village Manager Daskhin Chamuria, Tangail.

Group-E Village Staff

1. Mr. Ruhul Amin Field Investigator Panchkitta, Comilla.
2. Mr. Mokbul Hossain Field Investigator Panchkitta, Comilla.
3. Mr. M. A. Jalil Field Investigator Austodona, Comilla.
4. Mr. M. A. Kashem Village Manager Austodona, Comilla.
5. Mr. Awlad Hossain Field Investigator Fanishair, Chandpur.
6. Mr. Delwar Hossain Field Investigator Fanishair, Chandpur.
7. Mr. Sheikh Sadi Field Investigator JSRDE, Bogra.
8. Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam Village Investigator Aira, Bogra.
9. Mr. Md. Khalilur Rahman Village Investigator Aira, Bogra.

JOINT STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIMENT (JSRDE) PROJECT MOHAMMADPUR, DHAKA

Workshop on Mid-Term Review of JSRDE Project

Place: RDA, Bogra

Date: 7th and 8th December, 1993

Programme

Date/Day	Time	Event (s)	Responsibility/Person
7.12.93	8:00-9:00 hrs.	Registration	Ms. Morsheda Huda
Tuesday	9:00-10:30 hrs	INAUGURAL SESSION Chairperson: Dr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed D. G. RDA, Bogra	Rapporteur: Dr. Habibur Rahman, Dr. K. Fujita
	9:00-9:05 hrs.	Tilwat-e-Quran	
	9:05-9:15 hrs	Introduction to the Workshop by the Project Director	
	9:15- 9:25 hrs.	Address by Prof. Kaida	
	9: 25-9:45 hrs.	Address and formal Inauguration by the Chairperson	
	9:45-10:30 hrs	Tea	
	10:30-12:40 hrs. :	BUSINESS SESSION-1 Chairperson: Mr A. K. M. Obaidullah JSRDE, Comilla	Rapporteur: Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta
	10:30-11:30 hrs.	Presentation of overview paper by the Project Director	

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/Person
	11:30-12:10 hrs.	Presentation of the village report on Daskhin Chamuria by	Dr. Mohammad Salim and Dr. K. Fujita
	12:10-12:35 hrs.	Discussion	
	12:35-12:40 hrs.	Chairperson's Speech	
	12:40-16:55 hrs.	BUSINESS SESSION-II	
		Chairperson:	Rapporteur: Dr. M. Salim, Dr. S. M. Altaf Hossain Professor Ms. K. Itagaki of Agronomy, BAU
	12:45-13:25 hrs.	Presentation of the village report on Austodona by	Mr. Shiro Akamatsu
		And	Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta
	13:25-15:00 hrs	Lunch break	
	15:00-15:25 hrs	Discussion	
	15:25-16:05 hrs	Report on Panchkitta by	Mr. Mizanur Rahman
	16:05-16:30 hrs.	Discussion	
	16:30-16:35 hrs.	Chairperson's speech	
8.12.93 Wednesday	9:00-11:00 hrs.	BUSINESS SESSION-III	
		Chairperson:	Rapporteur: Dr. M. A. Mannan Mr. Mizanur Director, RDA Rahman Mr. K. Ando
	9:00-9:40 hrs.	Presentation of the village report on Fanishair by	Mr. A. K. M. Obaidullah and Mr. S. Mukai
	9:40-10:05 hrs.	Discussion	
	10:05-10:10 hrs.	Chairperson's speech	
	10:10-11:00 hrs.	Tea Break	

Date/Day	Time	Events (s)	Responsibility/Person
	11:00-14:00 hrs.	BUSINESS SESSION-IV Chairperson Mr. S.M. Waliullah Joint Director, BRDB	Rapporteur: Mr. Habibur Rahman Dr. M. Salim
	11:00-11:40 hrs.	Presentation of the village report on Aira by Ms. K. Itagaki and Mr. Feroz Hossain	
	11:40-12:05 hrs.	Discussion	
	12:05-12:10 hrs.	Chairperson's speech	
	12:10-14:00 hrs.	Lunch Break	
	14:00-16:00 hrs.	BUSINESS SESSION-V Chairperson: Ms. Saleha Begum Project Director JSRDE, Dhaka	Rapporteur: Mr. Khabirul Haque, Dy, Chief, RDCD. Mr. Mizanur Rahman
	14:00-15:00 hrs.	Presentation of the Rapporteurs' Reports	
	15:00-16:00 hrs.	Discussion and formulation of recommendations	
	16:00-17:00 hrs.	CONCLUDING SESSION Chairperson : Mr. Md. Aminul Islam Divisional Comissioner, Rajshahi Division	Rapporteur: Mr. Firoz Hossain. Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta.
		Presentation of the Summary Recommendations by Mr. A. K. M. Obaidullah Concluding remarks by Prof. Kaida Vote of thanks by General Manager. Chairperson's concluding speech	


(Shiro Akamatsu)
Workshop Co-ordinator


(Mr. Firoz Hossain)
Associate Workshop Organiser


(Md. Mazharul Islam)
Workshop Organiser

Case No.	Date	Particulars
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