

# **Baseline Survey of People's Reporting Centre (Phase II)**

## **People's perception of Union Parishad in Bangladesh**



**20 March 2007**

**DEMOCRACYWATCH**  
Involving People, Building Democracy

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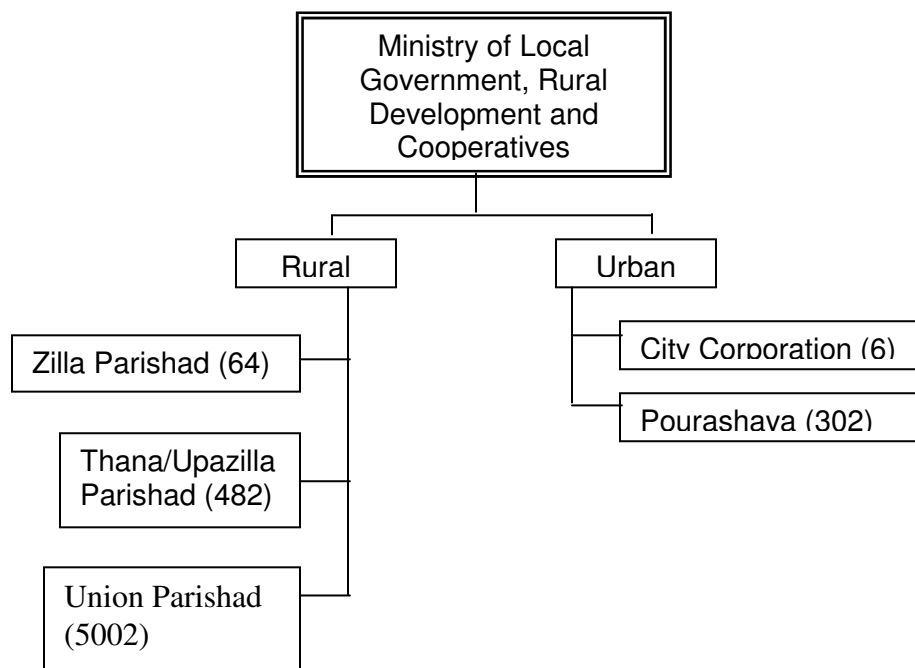
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# People's Perception of Union Parishad in Bangladesh

## 1. Introduction

The story of the evolution of the local government system in Bangladesh is in many ways similar to that of India and Pakistan as all three countries share a common history. Local governments in one form or another have been in existence in the Indian subcontinent for centuries (Siddiqui 1992:15). During almost two hundred years of British rule (1765-1947) over the Indian subcontinent, a number of experiments were made with the local government system. All the experiments were intended to devise a system that would serve British imperial interests. The major objective of the British in India was twofold: maximization of land revenue collection and maintenance of law and order. Naturally, the British as an imperial power had little understanding of, and interest in indigenous local self-governing institutions. This system was later changed and renamed in different regimes from the British period to present Bangladesh as three-tier Union Committee (1885), two-tier Union Board (1919), four-tier Union Council (1959), and Union Parishad (1973) (Shafi, et.al, 2001: 3). After 1973, Union Parishad became the lowest unit of local government in Bangladesh. The structure of local government in Bangladesh is depicted below:



The Local Government (Union Parishads) Ordinance of 1983 and its subsequent amendments (the latest one in 1998) provides the legislative framework for UPs, which are further regulated and controlled by orders and circulars issued by the LGD. The elected body of the Union Parishad comprises a chairperson and 12 elected members, one for each of nine wards and 3 women members each representing 3 wards. The administrative staff comprise a UP Secretary, Dafadar (village police) and 9 Chowkidars (watchmen), all appointed by government line departments. None

of the UP staff are directly recruited and employed by the UP. Salaries of UP functionaries and allowances of members are met partly from government grant and partly from UP's own resources (the own revenue portion is often not met due to inadequate revenue collection).

## **2. Background**

Local government in Bangladesh today is weak, and especially so in rural areas. Local councils or Union Parishads have resource constraints. UPs do have inadequate revenue raising authority and almost no control over the use of resources allocated by the central government in their areas. Union Parishads are dominated by the District and sub district (Upazila) administration, which exercise heavy-handed control, especially with regard to the use of funds and the recruiting and disciplining of staff. Education, health, nutrition, family planning, irrigation, agricultural services, and main secondary roads are all managed directly by the central government officers. Low level of fiscal decentralization is manifested by the fact that local governments' share of the total public expenditure is estimated not exceeding 2 per cent. Poor local governance has put the rural poor at bay who lack both resources and knowledge to assert their rights.

Democracywatch has implemented pilot phase of the project titled People's Reporting Centre (PRC) in selected 6 unions in the country over the period from October 2003 to December 2005. Key lesson learnt from the pilot phase is the lack of democratic practices in decision making process in UP. Unlike their male colleagues, women members don't have much authority and scope to work. A considerable number of local government functionaries are corrupt. General people have no participation in UP budgeting, planning and implementation of development projects. UP office does not function properly, Different standing committees of UP along with Bazaar committee are non-functional. Performance of Village Court and Village Police is poor and violation of rights of people is a commonplace. Birth and death registration are not done properly and favouritism and nepotism in Union Parishad has been rampant in UP. In short, Ups have been make isolated from the general people.

The main purpose of the present phase of the project is to develop and support the major stakeholders and build constituencies to link micro issues with the macro one. PRC will throw particular focus on accountability and transparency aspects of Union Parishads. Earnest effort will be made to motivate the elected UP Chairmen, members and officials to make the activities of UP transparent and activate Citizen Committee Members. Initiatives will also be taken to get CBOs, CSOs and media involved in the campaign of raising awareness among the citizens at Union Level and mobilize other stakeholders to ensure people's participation in UP activities like budgeting, planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects. They will monitor the role of UP and government officials in public service delivery system and keep watchful eye on law and order situation in the locality and resist violence against women and children. The project will undertake research to bridge gaps between policies and practices and will initiate policy advocacy and lobbying to make the Union Parishads accountable, responsive and effective.

With a view to ensuring sustainability of development programs, it is important that the local community is involved and develop a stake in the project. Demand for good governance among people through social mobilization can be invoked so that the local governments manage their affairs effectively and respond timely. Producing good examples in the form of improved methods, tools and guidelines for replication of the project activities and the coordinated and meaningful pressure of the citizen committee, community people and civil society organizations on LGI and

policy makers and their engagement in any kind of systematic monitoring of implementation of GOB commitments under different Human Rights obligations will make the public institutions and the political entities accountable and transparent.

The project will target Partner NGOs, women and men of different ages belonging to low-income families, particularly marginalized and prone to human rights violation from different ethnic groups, religious, able and disabled, LEB, Member of the Standing committee, LGI, local social & cultural activists, media personal, academia, clubs, charity organizations, libraries, businessmen group, trade union leaders, religious leaders, teacher's forums as civil society members. Other stakeholders include GOB officials at UP, Thana, District level and Ministries at national level.

The present phase of PRC is being implemented in total 28 Unions (Old 6 + New 22, (Jessore-16 union, Nilphamari-4, Gazipur-4 and Dinajpur-4) in Gazipur, Dinajpur, Jessore and Nilphamari district.

### **People's perception of Union Parishad in Bangladesh: a Baseline Survey**

People's Reporting Centre (PRC) of Democracywatch conducted a baseline survey in 4 districts from August, 2006 to February 2007. The survey found that the currently union parishads are delivering service with respect to health, education, agriculture, poverty reduction, maintenance of law and order and minimization of gender based violence and discrimination and child rights violation. This report will also assess the service delivery system of Union Parishad. Ultimately this report will reflect the implementation status of the project and assess the extent to which the intervention has been successful or not.

### **3. Objectives of the Study:**

#### **General Objectives of the Study:**

To get to know people's expectations from UPs and to assess the current activities of some selected Ups.

#### **Specific Objectives of the Study:**

- To record people's perception about the functioning and performance of LG bodies (Union Parishad)
- To obtain people's opinion about the quality of the services provided by the Union Parishad.
- To determine expected demands for services made by the local people to their elected representatives
- To get an account of local initiatives undertaken by the people.
- To know about the sector-wise development plans undertaken by the concerned authorities
- To make a list of social dispute filed and remedies given by the local body
- To know people's perception about the law and order situations of the locality
- To know the extent of people's participation in UP standing committees on education, health, Law and order and agriculture.
- To know the current state of Shalish Parishad and Village Court.
- To know the women & children's rights at UP level.
- To identify the relationship between UP and Local people.

#### 4. Sampling:

In this Baseline survey, we will be visiting 22 selected PRC project Unions and 2 Unions from outside the project area. From each union we will select a certain number respondents based on random sampling. The sample size has been calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Sample Size (n)} = pqz^2/\alpha^2$$

Total Population of the selected areas are 5,46,000

p= population estimated (.61)

*Proportion of the population in our target age band e.g. 61.0%*

$$q = (1-p) = .39$$

z= Standard normal value with 95% confidence (1.96)

*z=refers to the level of confidence, namely that our estimates are correct in 95 percent cases, and that the risk of the estimates being incorrect are 1 percent probability, the value is 1.96.*

$\alpha$  =admissible level of error or precision (.02)

*$\alpha$  = denotes the maximum deviation from true proportions that can be located in the study*

Therefore our sample size based on the above formula is 2,285.

- Considering design effect and non-respondents, a total sample size of **2400** has been selected for interviewing.
- 4 districts were selected for our previous pilot projects. From 4 districts a total of 24 unions have been selected as sample area. 2 Unions are selected from non PRC area. The areas are: 15 unions in Jessore, 3 unions in Nilphamari, 3 unions in Dinajpur and 3 unions in Gazipur.
- The project is being implemented in 28 unions of which 6 Unions are old (working since piloting) and 22 are new under the district of Jessore, Gazipur, Dinajpur and Nilphamari. In the project area, we did conduct survey in two unions named Kashimnagar under Jessore district and Vaduria under Dinajpur in order to capture the comparative account of the changes between the project areas and non-project areas.
- The number of people surveyed per union was around 100.
- One member from each household in the age-band (18+years) was interviewed.

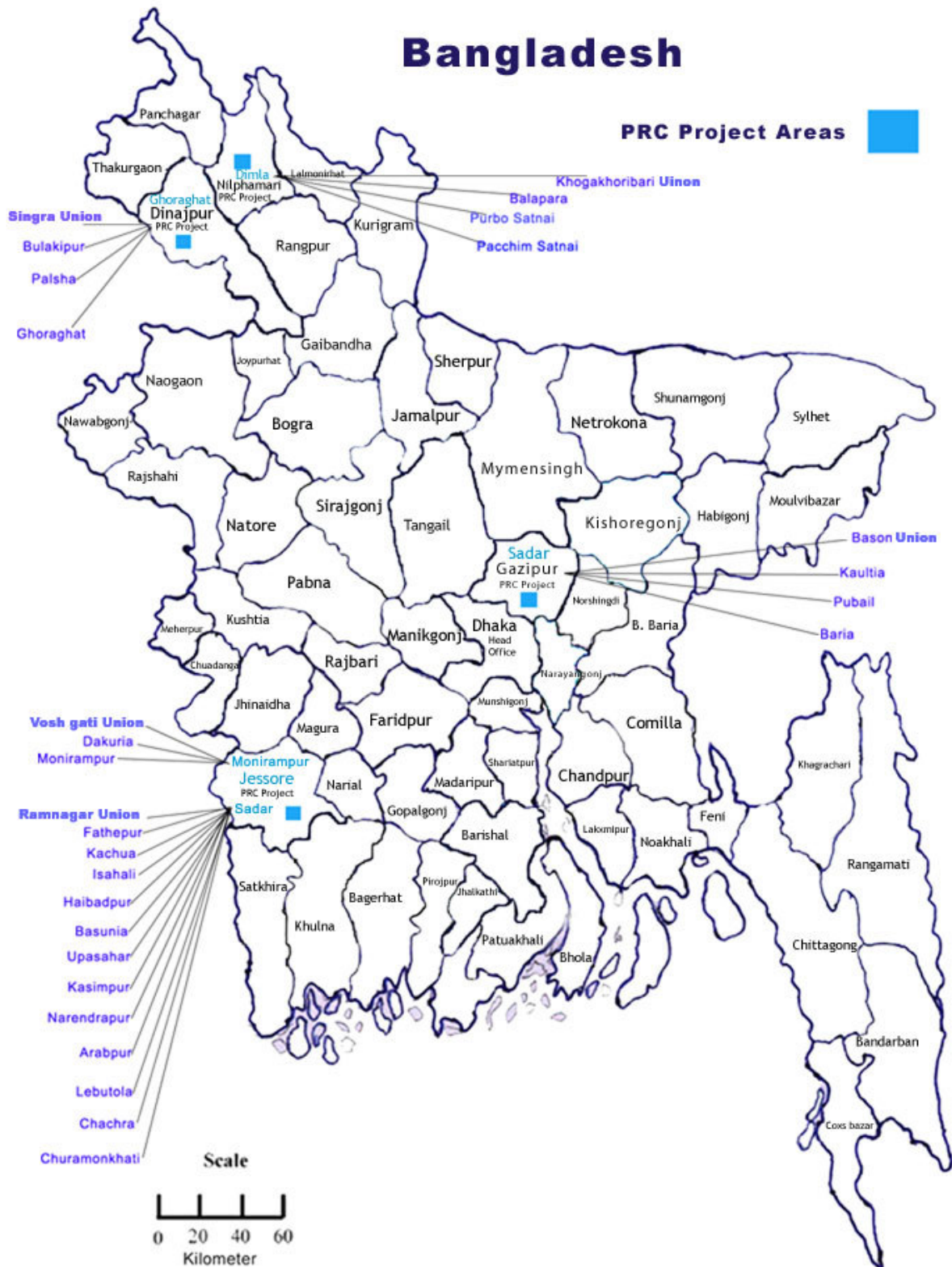
Sample distributions of 4 districts are as follows:

Districts	No. of Unions	Sample size
Jessore	14+1Non PRC union	1500
Gazipur	3	300
Dinajpur	2+1Non PRC union	300
Nilphamari	3	300
Total	24	2400



# Bangladesh

PRC Project Areas



## 5. Methodology:

Data was collected through a structured questionnaire. Samples of 750 female and 1770 male respondents were drawn from 24 unions covering 6 Upazillas and 4 districts through a structured questionnaire. The collected data was processed, verified and analyzed with the help of computer software Microsoft access and SPSSWIN.



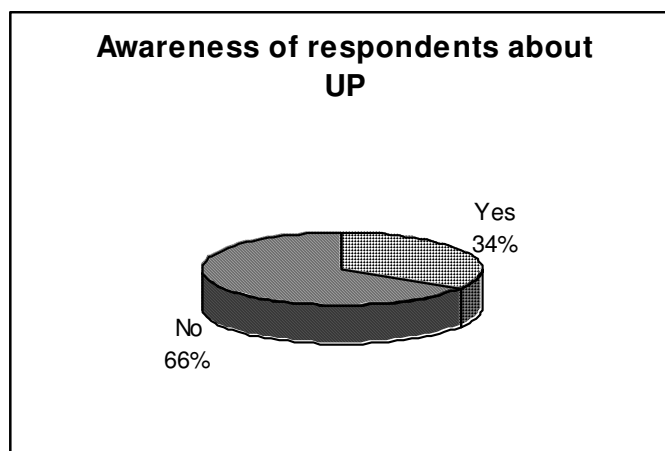
*Interviewers training at Jessore*

## 6. Findings of the Study:

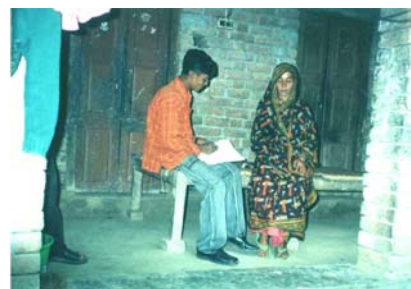
- a. Majority people are not concerned/well informed about UP's activities. About 34% percent of people were aware of UP activities and the rest of the respondents were not familiar with UP activities (66.0%).

**Table-1: Awareness of respondents about UP**

Category label	Percent
Yes	34.0 %
No	66.0 %
Total	100.0 %



In terms of gender ratio, among the respondents who were aware of the activities of Union Parishad, 37.1% of the respondents were male and 26.4% were female. About 62.9% male and 73.6% female are not aware of UP's different activities which UP are providing to people at this moment.



*Data collection from women respondent*

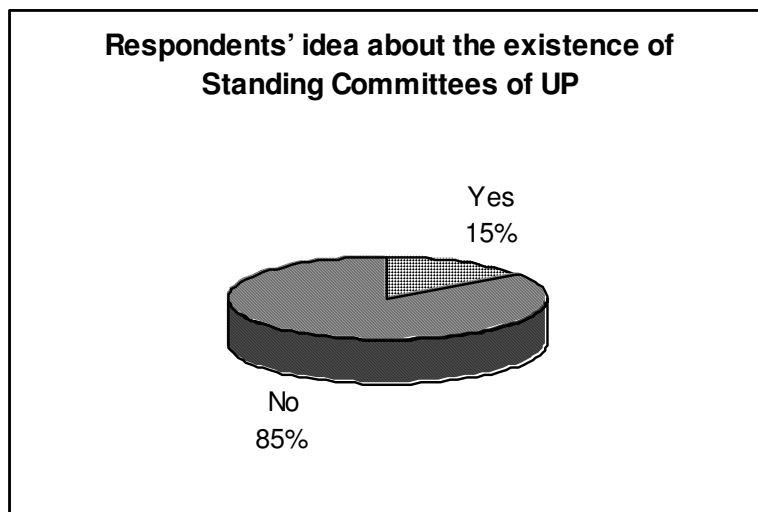
**Table-2: Gender Ratio of Respondents about the awareness of UP**

Category label	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	37.1%	26.4%	34.0%
No	62.9%	73.6%	66.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- b. It is evident from table 3 below that only 14.7% of the respondents know about the existence of UP's Standing Committees and the rest have no idea about standing committee (85.3%). Low percentage of the respondents who know about the existence of UP's Standing Committees reflects the lack of awareness of people about UP standing Committees.

**Table-3: Respondents' idea about the existence of Standing Committees of UP**

Category label	Percent
Yes	14.7 %
No	85.3 %
Total	100.0 %



- c. While asked about the quality of services provided by the UP, 31.0% answered that they are satisfied, 43.6% moderately satisfied and 24.6% are dissatisfied.

**Table-4: Respondents' degree of satisfaction about quality the services provided by UP**

Category	Percent
Satisfied	31.8 %
Moderately satisfied	43.6 %
Dissatisfied	24.6 %
Total	100.0 %

While asked about the causes of dissatisfaction with UP services, 49.4% of the respondents said that the chairman and members didn't do any thing significant for the wellbeing of the people of union Parishad. 29.1% of the respondents reported that they didn't get back to their constituency once the UP election was over.

**Table-5: Causes of dissatisfaction of people with services provided by UPs:**

Category label	Percent
Chairman, Member doesn't do any work	49.4 %
Don't get back to their areas	29.1 %
Partiality in Salish	9.7 %
Partisan and nepotism	11.8 %
Total	100.0 %

- d. In response to the question on the availability of UP representatives for rendering services to the people, 24.6% respondents said that UP representatives were always available in union parishad on demand while 35.3% said they were seldom available. 25.9% of the respondents said that UP representatives were very often available and the rest (14.2%) said that UP representative were not available at all.



**Table-6: Availability of UP representatives for service delivery**

Category label	Percent
Always Available	24.6 %
Seldom Available	35.3 %
Very often Available	25.9 %
Never been Available	14.2 %
Total	100.0 %

- e. While asked about the state of law & order in the locality 37.5% of the respondents said that the situation was good. 37.2% of the respondents said that law and order situation remained unchanged while 17.6% informed about prevalence of the precarious law and order situation. In agriculture sector 34.6% respondents said the condition is good, 33.6% said there is no change in this field and 17.3% said the services of agriculture is bad. The opinion of health and education, 34.8% and 35.0% of respondents said UP has good services in health and education About the Village Court and Shalish Parishad majority people said that there was no major progress in these fields. About the service of VGF/VGD Card distribution 31.1% of respondents said that the service was good, 34.1% said there was no change and 26.4% said it was bad. About minimization of oppression of the women and children the services of UP is inadequate (29.0%) and 28.1% respondents said it remained unchanged.

**Table: The quality of major services rendered by UP as understood by the respondents**

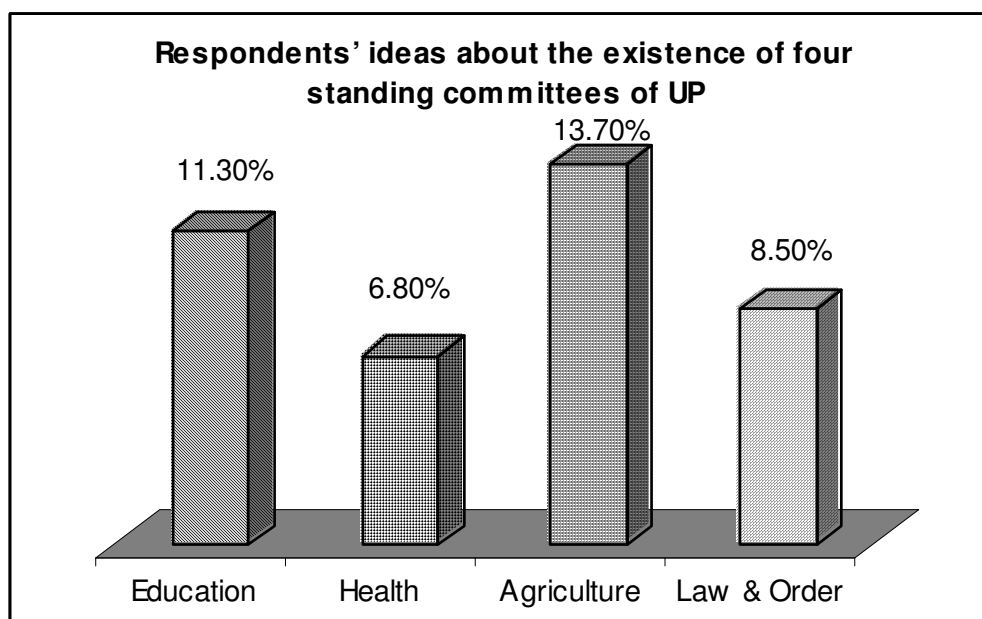
Table-7

Services	Good (%)	No Change (%)	Bad (%)	There are no such activities (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total %
Law & order	37.5	37.2	17.6	2.0	5.8	100
Black-marketing	32.0	37.5	10.3	6.3	13.9	100
Agriculture	34.6	33.6	17.3	3.2	11.3	100
Health	34.8	46.9	8.4	1.3	8.5	100
Education	35.0	45.0	8.4	2.1	9.6	100
Local resource	26.2	28.7	12.0	7.3	25.9	100
Birth Registration	39.1	36.1	5.2	3.7	15.8	100
Village Court	25.6	27.4	21.3	7.1	18.7	100
Shalish Parishad	20.2	41.6	23.2	2.9	12.0	100
Old age allowance	24.6	32.9	36.1	.4	6.0	100
VGF/VGD Card distribution	31.1	34.1	26.4	.4	8.0	100
Oppression of women & children	12.5	28.1	29.0	7.8	22.6	100

- f. In reply to the question on *the existence of standing committees on health, education, agriculture and law & order*, only 11.3% of the respondents answered in the affirmative while (77.1%) answered that they had no idea about this. About the standing committee on health only 6.8% respondents said the existence of standing committee, 74.6% respondents didn't know.

**Table-8: Respondents' ideas about the existence of four standing committees of UP**

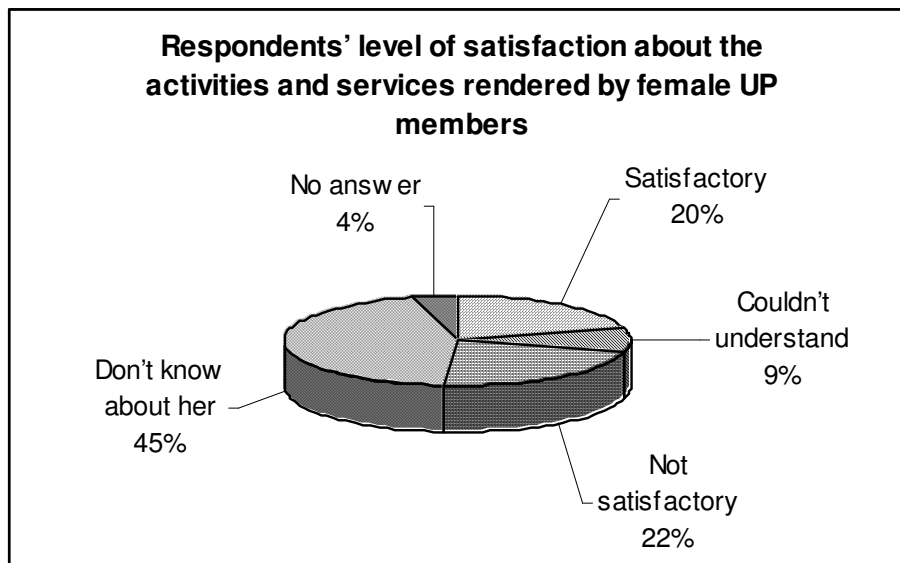
Standing Committees	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Education	11.3 %	11.6 %	77.1 %	100 %
Health	6.8 %	18.6 %	74.6 %	100%
Agriculture	13.7 %	20.3 %	66.0 %	100%
Law & Order	8.5 %	15.2 %	76.3 %	100%



- g. On the question about the satisfaction level of people about the activities and services rendered by female UP members, only 20.2% respondents said that they were satisfied, while 44.5% respondents didn't know any thing about her. The following table shows respondents' varying levels of satisfaction about the activities and services rendered by female UP members.

**Table-9: Respondents' level of satisfaction about the activities and services rendered by female UP members**

Category label	Percent
Satisfactory	20.2 %
Couldn't understand	9.2 %
Not satisfactory	21.9 %
Don't know about her	44.5 %
No answer	4.2 %
Total	100.0 %



Causes of respondents' dissatisfaction with the performance of female UP members have been shown in the following table:

**Table-10: Causes of respondents' dissatisfaction with the performance of female UP members**

Category label	Percent
women member doesn't do any work	6.6 %
Inactive Union Parishad	9.3 %
Nepotism and party people get benefits	6.0 %
Not applicable	78.0 %
Total	100.0 %

- h. 52.8% respondents have no idea whether the female members can get the job done by the Chairman or not. 10.0% said that they got assignments from UP and 33.7% said that unlike their male colleagues, the female members hardly get equal treatment and 3.5% said that they did not know nothing about the matter.

**Table-11: Respondents' perception about Female members' status and work at the UP**

Category label	Percent
Get her works	10.0 %
sometimes she get	33.7 %
Don't get any work	3.5 %
Don't know	52.8 %
Total	100.0 %

- i. 36.4% of the respondents reported that women and children members of families have been beaten by their male family member. About the divorce due to dowry, 29.6% respondents said that this kind of incident take place in their area. It is important that to note that 51.9% of respondents said the female UP members do not get corresponding amount of honorarium as they male counterparts get.

**Table: 12: Respondents' opinion about six major categories of Child and Women abuse**

Category label	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Physical assault on women/Children	36.4%	54.1%	9.5%	100%
Divorce for dowry	29.6%	58.0%	12.5%	100%
Tease young girls	21.2%	64.3%	14.5%	100%
Sexual Harassment	12.3%	67.0%	20.7%	100%
Proper Wages	51.9%	34.0%	14.1%	100%
Women & children trafficking	8.9%	71.4%	19.7%	100%



- j. 22.3% of the respondents said that active committees are in place in minimizing oppression of women and children. 77.7% informed that there is no such committee for this.
- k. The following table manifests respondents understanding about different criminal activities that are taking place in the surveyed unions.

**Table-13: Respondents' understanding about criminal activities in the surveyed UP**

Categories	Yes	No	Total
Corruption	48.0%	52.0%	100%
Nepotism	48.5%	51.5%	100%
Rape	13.0%	87.0%	100%
Acid Throwing	5.2%	94.8%	100%
Thievery	62.7%	37.3%	100%
Robbery	26.0%	74.0%	100%
Women Torture	34.1%	65.9%	100%
Torture against Minority	10.1%	89.9%	100%
Dowry	45.7%	54.3%	100%

The major occurrences happen in the Unions are Theft 62.7%, Nepotism 48.5%, Corruption 48%, Dowry 45.7% and Women torture 34.1%.

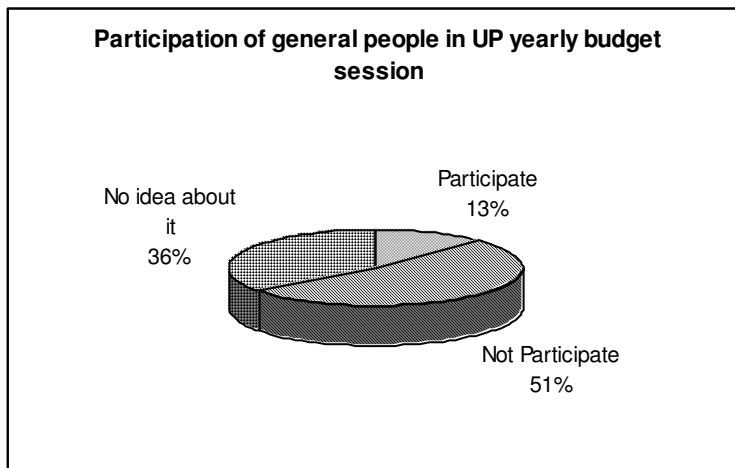
1. UP functionaries and government officials at the field level are involved in corruption and nepotism at the union level. The following table shows the perception of general people about categories and magnitude of corruption and nepotism at the UP.

**Table-14: Respondents' perception about corruption and nepotism at the UP**

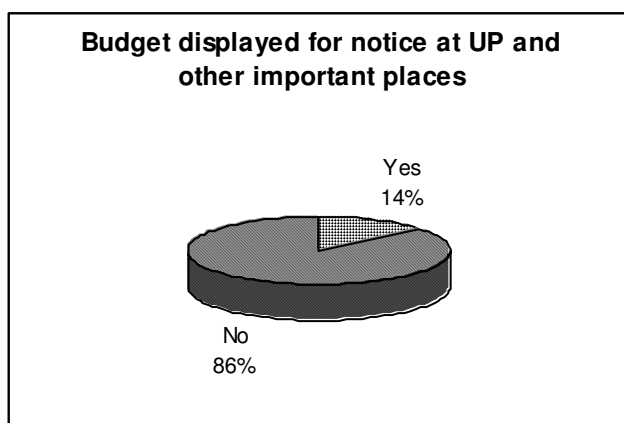
Category	Corruption			Nepotism		
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
UP Secretary	15.4%	38.7%	45.9%	18.2%	27.2%	54.7%
Block Supervisor	19.4%	35.8%	44.8%	20.4%	27.8%	51.8%
Health worker	14.9%	50.7%	34.4%	14.2%	41.7%	44.1%
School Management	20.9%	42.2%	37.0%	22.7%	31.0%	46.3%
Madrasha Management	18.2%	41.4%	40.5%	18.8%	30.9%	50.2%
Village Court	19.0%	38.5%	42.5%	18.8%	28.3%	52.9%
Shalish Parishad	12.5%	21.3%	66.2%	11.6%	18.5%	69.9%

- m. In terms of concern about the UP budget 26.7% respondent said yes and 73.3% are not concerned about the UP budget.

- n. In response to a question about the Participation of general people in UP yearly budget session, only 12.6% respondents said that general people participate in UP budget session. 51.9% said that people do not participate and 35.5% said that they have no idea about it.



- o. 13.8% said the budget is properly displayed for notice at UP and other important places and 86.2% said it is not.



- p. While asked about the existence of any committee for making participatory budget at the UP 7.2% of the respondents said yes, 71.4% said there is no committee while 21.4% replied that there is no committee but people sometimes work together towards this end.

**Table-15: Respondents' idea about any Committee for participatory budget preparation**

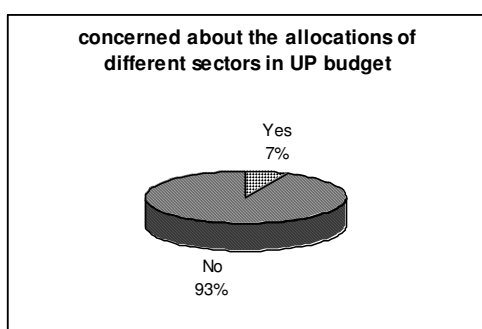
Category label	Percent
We have a committee	7.2%
We have no committee	71.4%
No committee but peoples are doing their work	21.4%
Total	100.0%

- q. In reply to a query about any initiative taken for the tax collection of union parishad 42.6% respondents said that union parishad has undertaken some initiatives and 18.9% said no such initiatives has taken, rest of the people (38.5%) have no idea about tax collection

**Table 16: Initiatives taken by the Union Parishad for tax collection**

Category label	%
Inform People at their residence	3.3
Through Miking	4.0
Sending notice by village police	1.1
Inform people through meeting	.6
Through leaflet distribution	.1
Submission of tax payment receipt before doing shalish	.0
Have to show tax Acknowledgment For tread	.1
Submission of tax payment receipt by Bank	.2
Through Dafader	.4
Inform villagers by UP	1.3
Through Choukidar	4.0
Tax Collector collect tax	2.2
Not applicable	66.4
Don't Know	16.4
Total	100.0

- r. Only 7.0% respondents are concerned about the allocations of different sectors in UP budget, rests of the respondents have no idea (93.0%).



*Group Discussion*

- s. The following table records people's idea about the existence or functioning of any particular committee for the oversight of UP budget expenses and supervision of the quality of services delivered by UP in the sphere of education, health, agriculture and shalish.

**Table-17: people's idea about the existence committee for the oversight of UP budget expenses and supervision of the quality of services delivered by UP**

Category	Oversight of UP budget Expenses			Oversight of UP Service Delivery		
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
Education	29.3%	22.3%	47.9%	22.9%	18.7%	58.4%
Health	26.4%	24.3%	49.2%	21.9%	20.1%	58.0%
Agriculture	20.2%	28.6%	51.2%	14.2%	25.5%	60.3%
Shalish (ADR)	19.0%	22.5%	58.5%	14.5%	19.7%	65.8%
UP secretary	22.8%	20.6%	56.6%	15.6%	18.0%	66.4%

- t. 80.8% respondents said that birth registration is done here in the UP, 14.3% said it is partially done and only 4.9% said it is not done.
- u. About the existence of village court 24.1% respondents said they have village court in their unions. But the effectiveness of village court 6.8% of the respondents said it is functioning, 71.0% said it is beset with favoritism and 22.2% said it is inactive. 65.2% respondents know the presence of Shalish Parishad. While asked about the effectiveness of Shalish Parishad, only 14.7% respondents said it is active, 72.3% said it is beset with favoritism and 13.0% said the Shalish Parishad is inactive. The following table shows the perception of people about the existence and functioning of village court and shalish Parishad.

**Table-18: people's perception about the existence and functioning of village court and shalish Parishad**

Category	Yes	No	Ideas about activities		
			Active	Favoritism	Inactive
Village Court	24.1%	75.9%	6.8%	71.0%	22.2%
Shalish Parishad(ADR)	65.2%	34.8%	14.7%	72.3%	13.0%

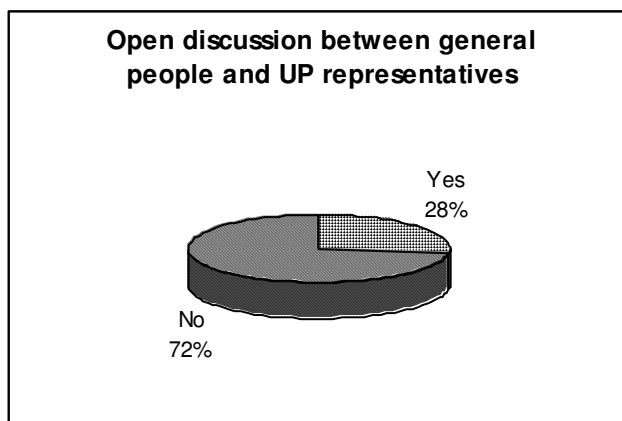
- v. In reply to the question *have you got any booklet or book regarding the activities of Union Parishad?* 93.6% respondents said they haven't; only 6.4% said they got some booklet.

- w. In response to a question about the initiative take by people in their locality, 17.7% of the respondents said they have undertaken some initiatives. 83.3% said that they have not undertaken any initiative. The following table shows categories of initiatives undertaken by the general people.

**Table-19: Initiatives undertaken by people in their community**

Category label	Responses
Helping poor people	1.4%
Helping poor meritorious student	.2%
Repairing road on his own initiative	4.4%
Repairing Drainage system	.3%
Improving electricity condition	.1%
Culvert repairing	.9%
Cleaning roads	.7%
starting cooperative society	.5%
Establishing club	.1%
Constructing mosque	1.4%
Distributing Sanitary Latrine	.2%
Fisheries	.1%
Plantation	1.0%
Establish Library	.1%
Excavating Canal	.7%
School Development	1.2%
Rehabilitation	.2%
Not applicable	86.7%
Total	100.0%

- x. While asked about open discussion between general people and UP representatives 27.6 % respondents said that they did some open discussion with UP representatives and 72.4% said they didn't.



- y. 42.3% of the respondents said that that they are aware about PRC project while rest of them (57.7%) haven't heard about it.

## **7. Recommendations :**

In view of the above discussion, a number of recommendations can be made for further improvement of the performance of the UP:

- Strengthening and capacity building of Union Parishads needs to be addressed from a broader perspective. Training is imperative in order to improve the efficiency and capability of the UP functionaries. However, it is to be noted that due to prevailing conservative socio-cultural values of the society and relatively low level of competency, the need for training of the Female UP members deserves priority over the male members.
- General people of the Union Parishad are not well aware of the activities and services rendered by the UPs. Hence, the non-government organizations, civil societies, and the government should all out efforts through undertaking various campaign and advocacy programs to raise awareness among the people for demanding services from their local governments.
- In order to make union parishad more transparent and accountable there is room for developing a common strategy to make participatory budget work at grassroots level.
- To make union parishad more decentralized, necessary measures should be undertaken.

**8. Conclusion:** It has been observed during conducting the fieldwork that people's awareness is low and attitude towards their own Union Parishad passive. The services and benefits they receive from Union Parishad have no substantial implications on their lives and livelihood. People demonstrate enormous enthusiasm and interest during UP elections and afterwards they do not find much utility of Union Parishad.

During the field visit, two points appeared interesting and indicative. Firstly, the Union Parishads need more legal authority as well as monetary and resource control to perform better and serve the people and take rural development forward in Bangladesh.

- Finally, the non-government organizations, civil societies, and the government should all out efforts through undertaking various campaign and advocacy programs to raise awareness among the people for demanding services from their local governments.

## Appendix I

### Gender

		Percent
Valid	Male	70.7
	Female	29.3
	Total	100.0

### Thana

		Percent
Valid	Gazipur Sadar	12.1
	Jessore Sadar	52.1
	Ghoraghat	11.9
	Dimla	12.1
	Monirampur	7.8
	Nawabgonj	4.0
	Total	100.0

### Zilla

		Percent
Valid	Gazipur	12.3
	Jessore	59.7
	Dinajpur	15.8
	Nilphamari	12.3
	Total	100.0

**Monthly Income:** 3604.68 Taka

**Income from land:** 8858.64 Taka

<b>Age:</b>	
Male:	39.90
Female:	34.09

**Average Age:** 38.21



**Prof**

	Percent
Service	10.3
Student	4.5
House wife	22.1
Farmer	27.1
Business	23.0
Tailor	.4
Hawker	.1
Carpenter	.7
Teacher	2.8
Driver	.9
Mechanic	.5
Jobless	.3
Labour	2.8
Retired	.4
Doctor	1.0
Imam	.3
Rickshaw/Van puller	1.0
Advocate	.1
Others	1.6
Total	100.0

**Marital status**

		Percent
Valid	Unmarried	13.7
	Married	84.2
	Divorced	.4
	Widow	1.2
	Separated	.3
	Husband or wife left	.3
	Total	100.0

## Appendix II



ডেমক্রেসিওয়াচ

৭, সার্কিট হাউস রোড, ঢাকা ১০০০

ফোন : ৯৩৪৪২২৫-৬, ৮৩১১৬৫৭

### জনগনের দরবার প্রকল্পভূক্ত ইউনিয়নে বেজলাইন সার্ভে

#### ক. ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

১. উত্তরদাতার নাম : ... ..

২. লিঙ্গ :

১

পুরুষ

২

মহিলা

৩. ঠিকানা :

গ্রাম : ... ..

ওয়ার্ড নং : ... ..

ইউনিয়ন : ... ..

থানা : ... ..

জেলা : ... ..

৪. বয়স : ... .. বছর

৫. মাসিক পারিবারিক আয় : ... ..

সম্পত্তি থেকে আয় : ... ..

৬. মূল পেশা : ... ..

৭. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা : ... ..

৮. বৈবাহিক অবস্থা :

১

অবিবাহিত

২

বিবাহিত

৩

তালাকপ্রাপ্ত

৪

বিধবা/বিপত্নিক

৫

বিচ্ছিন্ন

৬

স্বামী/স্ত্রী নেই, ছেড়ে চলে গেছে

#### খ. মূলতথ্য

১. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের কাজ সম্পর্কে আপনি জানেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ

১

না

২

২. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সেবা প্রদানের ব্যাপারে আপনার সন্তুষ্টি বা অসন্তুষ্টি ব্যক্ত করুন।

১

খুব সন্তুষ্ট

২

সন্তুষ্ট

৩

সন্তুষ্টও নই অসন্তুষ্টও নই

৪

অসন্তুষ্ট

৫

খুব অসন্তুষ্ট

উত্তর ৪ বা ৫ হলে আপনার অসন্তুষ্টির কারণ বলুন।

.....  
.....

৩. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে যে বিভিন্ন স্ট্যান্ডিং কমিটি আছে তা জানেন কি ?

১

হ্যাঁ

২

না

‘হ্যাঁ’ হলে অন্তত ৩টি কমিটির নাম লিখুন

১. ....

২. ....

৩. ....

৪. যে কোন সমস্যায় চেয়ারম্যান/মেম্বারকে পাওয়া যায় কিনা?

১

পাওয়া যায়

২

মাঝে মাঝে পাওয়া যায়

৩

খুব অল্পই পাওয়া যায়

৪

কখনই পাওয়া যায় না

৫

মন্তব্য নেই

৫. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সেবার মান বর্তমানে কেমন ?

সেবা সুবিধা	ভাল	কোন পরিবর্তন নেই	খারাপ	আমার জানামতে এ ধরনের কোন কার্যক্রম নেই	জানিনা
আইন-শৃংখলা নিয়ন্ত্রণ					
অপরাধ, চোরাচালান ও অনিয়মের বিরুদ্ধে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ					
কৃষি ক্ষেত্রে					
স্বাস্থ্য ক্ষেত্রে					
শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে					
স্থানীয় সম্পদের উন্নয়ন ও যথাযথ ব্যবহার					
জন্ম, মৃত্যু, অন্ধ, ভিক্ষুক ও হতদরিদ্র নিবন্ধিকরণ					
গ্রাম আদালত					
সালিশ					
বয়স্ক ভাতা					
VGD/VGF কার্ড বিতরণ					
নারী নির্ধাতন ও শিশু নির্ধাতন রোধ					
অন্যান্য					

৬. আপনার ইউনিয়নে কি স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা, কৃষি ও আইন-শৃঙ্খলা বিষয়ক স্ট্যান্ডিং কমিটি আছে কি?

	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা
শিক্ষা			
স্বাস্থ্য			
কৃষি			
আইন-শৃঙ্খলা			

৭. আপনার এলাকার মহিলা ইউপি মেম্বারের কাজের মূল্যায়ণ করুন

১	সন্তোষজনক	২	বুঝতে পারছি না	৩	সন্তোষজনক নয়
৪	তার কাজ সম্পর্কে তেমন জানিনা	৫	উত্তর দেব না		

উত্তর “৩” হলে তার কারণ কি ?

.....

.....

৮. ইউপি মহিলা সদস্যরা ঠিকভাবে কাজ পায় কিনা

১	ঠিকভাবে পায়	২	মাঝে মাঝে পায়	৩	একেবারেই পায় না	৯	জানিনা
---	--------------	---	----------------	---	------------------	---	--------

৯. আপনার এলাকায় মহিলা ও শিশু নির্যাতন হয় কিনা ?

	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা
মারপিট করে কি না			
যৌতুকের জন্য ডিভোর্স			
ইভ টিজিং			
যৌন হয়রানি			
ন্যায় মজুরী			
নারী ও শিশু পাচার			
অন্যান্য			

১০. আপনার ইউনিয়নে নারী নির্যাতন ও শিশু নির্যাতন রোধে কোন কমিটি কাজ করে কি না ?

১	হ্যাঁ	২	না
---	-------	---	----

১১. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নিচের ঘটনাগুলো ঘটে কি না ? (টিক চিহ্ন দিন ✓)

	হয়	হয় না	যদি “হয়” সমস্যা সমাধানে ইউপি ব্যবস্থা নেয় কি না
দুর্নীতি			
স্বজনপ্রীতি			
ধর্ষণ			
এসিড ছোড়া			
চুরি			
ডাকাতি			
নারী নির্যাতন			
সংখ্যা লম্বু নির্যাতন			
যৌতুক			
অন্যান্য			

১২. আপনার এলাকায় সরকারী কর্মচারীরা নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়ের সাথে জড়িত কি না ?

	দুর্নীতি			স্বজনপ্রীতি			সময়মত অফিসে আসে কিনা		
	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা
ইউপি সেক্রেটারি									
ব্লক সুপারভাইজার									
স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী									
স্কুল ম্যানেজমেন্ট									
মাদ্রাসা ম্যানেজমেন্ট									
অন্যান্য									

১৩. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে প্রতিবছর একটি বাজেট হয় তা জানেন কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যাঁ ☐ ২ না

১৪. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় (বাজেট) আপনারা অংশগ্রহণ করেন কিনা ?

☐ ১ হ্যাঁ ☐ ২ না

১৫. ইউপি'র বার্ষিক বাজেট তৈরির সময় সাধারণ জনগন অংশগ্রহণ করে কিনা

☐ ১ অংশগ্রহণ করে ☐ ২ অংশগ্রহণ করে না

১৬. সর্ব সাধারণের অবগতির জন্য ইউপি ও অন্যান্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জায়গার সামনে বার্ষিক বাজেট টাঙ্গানো থাকে কিনা ?

☐ ১ হ্যাঁ ☐ ২ না

১৭. আপনাদের এলাকায়/ওয়ার্ডের সমস্যা চিহ্নিত করণ ও সমাধানের জন্য সাধারণ মানুষের সমন্বয়ে কোন কমিটি আছে কিনা ?

☐ ১ হ্যাঁ ☐ ২ না

যদি কোন কমিটি থাকে তার নাম ও কাজ উল্লেখ করেন।

কমিটির নাম	কাজ
১. ....	১. ....
২. ....	২. ....
৩. ....	৩. ....

১৮. আপনার ইউনিয়নে কর প্রদানের বিষয়ে কোনো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হয়েছে কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যাঁ ☐ ২ না

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি কি পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হয়েছে ?

১. ....  
 ২. ....  
 ৩. ....  
 ৪. ....

১৯. আপনাদের ইউনিয়নে শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, কৃষি, বিকল্প পছায় বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তি (সালিশ) এবং ইউপি বাজেটের খরচ পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং সেবার মান তদারকির জন্য কোন কমিটি আছে কি ?

	খরচ পর্যবেক্ষণ			সেবার মান তদারকির		
	আছে	নাই	জানিনা	আছে	নাই	জানিনা
শিক্ষা (স্কুল ম্যানেজমেন্ট)						
স্বাস্থ্য						
কৃষি						
(সালিশ)এডিআর						
ইউপি সেক্রেটারি						
বাজেটের খরচ পর্যবেক্ষণ						

২০. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের কোন খাতে কত টাকা বাজেট হয় সে সম্পর্কে আপনি জানেন কি ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

২১. এই ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে জন্ম নিবন্ধন হয় কি ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

২২. আপনার এলাকায় গ্রাম আদালত চালু আছে কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

২৩. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম নিয়ে কোন বুকলেট/বই পেয়েছেন কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

২৪. আপনার এলাকায় কোন উন্নয়নমূলক কাজ আপনারা নিজস্ব উদ্যোগে করেছেন কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

উত্তর 'হ্যা' হলে কি কাজ করেছেন

১. ....

২. ....

এই কাজগুলো কিভাবে করেছেন .....

২৫. আপনার ইউনিয়নে ইউপি প্রতিনিধি ও সাধারণ জনগনের মধ্যে যুক্ত সংলাপ অনুষ্ঠিত হয় কি না ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

২৬. আপনার এলাকায় জনগনের দরবার নামে একটি প্রকল্প শুরু হয়েছে তা জানেন কি ?

☐ ১ হ্যা ☐ ২ না

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম : .....

তারিখ : .....

সাক্ষর: .....

সময় দেয়ার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ