

# Bangladesh - Survey on Vulnerable Group Development 1993

**BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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# Overview

## Identification

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BGD-BBS-VGD-1993-v01

## Version

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VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE  
1996-09-16

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is a densely populated country with agro-based rural economy. More than eighty percent of the people in Bangladesh live in the rural areas. Rural population of the country are generally dependent on agriculture. But due to heavy population pressure and low per-capita availability of land, the agriculture sector can not meet the bare-necessity of the rural mass. The prevalence of landlessness is increasing day by day. As per latest report of Household Expenditure Survey of BBS about 20% household of Bangladesh has only less than 0.05 acres of land who may be termed as landless. The number of marginal farmers is also increasing day by day. As a result of marginalization of land, unemployment problem among the rural poor is increasing day by day.

On the otherhand, socio-economic condition of the rural people is frustrating. Most of the rural people are outside the light of education. Only one fourth of them can only read and write. The situation of females, are worse. Females in our society are generally neglected segment of population and become destitute in absence of their male counterpart. As most of the females are illiterate and they can not engage themselves in any gainful activities other than rearing of children and household activities.

In order to mitigate the sufferings of the poor destitute women in Bangladesh, government has, initiated a programme named Vulnerable Group Development Programme in the year 1975. Under this programme food aid is provided to the destitute women with minor children, women with handicapped husband, abandoned and landless women. In addition to food aids, the women are offered skill training in different disciplines like sewing, knitting quilt making, rearing of chicks, husking of paddy, etc. to make them self reliant. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics of the Statistics Division Ministry of Planning has initiated a project entitled 'Monitoring and Evaluation of Food for Work Programme, Vulnerable group Development and Test Relief In Bangladesh' in April 1988 the following objectives:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the distribution of food under Food for Work Programme.
- Monitoring and evaluation of food for Work Programme in the name of Test Relief in the lean period, particularly during rainy season.
- Monitoring and evaluation of Vulnerable group Development (VGD) and Institutional Feeding (IF).
- Evaluation of the Impact of Food for Work and other allied programmes on Income, consumption, employment nutritional status, socio-demographic characteristics etc., of the rural worker communities and VGD and IF beneficiaries.

To fulfil the objectives of the project three nationwide surveys namely survey of Test Relief Operation (STRO), Survey on Food for Work (SFFW), Survey on Vulnerable group Development (SVGD) including Institutional Feeding (IF) are being conducted annually. The first round of the above surveys was conducted during 1989. The present report is based on the survey on Vulnerable group Development conducted during September, 1993.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The entire area of rural Bangladesh was the universe for the present survey. Multistage sampling design has been adopted for sample selection. At each stage of selection simple random sampling (with Out replacement) technique has been adopted. Each district (64) has been treated as stratum for the selection of sample. One upazila (PSU), primary sampling unit) has been selected from each district using simple random sampling technique. Similarly, one union parishad (SSU, the secondary sampling unit) has also been selected from each upazila selected earlier.

Again from the selected union VGD cardholders were listed exhaustively. Information regarding their household size, monthly income, landownership and chowkidary tax was also collected. From the list of these cardholders i.e. beneficiary households, 30 households were selected randomly for detailed interview. To study the socio-economic impact of the VGD programme another list of female headed household, here in after called non-beneficiaries, from the poorest section of the village was made and similar information from those households were collected. From the list of these non-beneficiary household another 30 households were selected on the basis of landownership, yearly income and chowkidary tax similar to that of the beneficiaries household selected earlier. Those two groups were then interviewed. The total number of household covered under the preview of the survey stands at 3840 (1920+1920).

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics Division	SD	

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-BGD-BBS-VGD-1993-v01

## Sampling

No content available

## Questionnaires

### Overview

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## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1993-09-06	1993-09-21	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

### Questionnaires

### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	Ministry of Planning

### Supervision

To conduct survey at the field level local enumerators were recruited from the unemployed youths. Prior to selection of the local enumerator, the upazila statistical officers (USO) were requested to send the name of, two candidate who are the resident of the sample union parishad. The unemployed youths who were earlier entrusted with any census or survey were given preference at the time of selecting enumerator for the surveys conducted under the project. From the list of enumerators collected through the USO, one enumerator for each sample union was selected finally for conducting the three surveys. The selection was made through interview at the upazila statistical office in presence of USO and an officer of the project. The local enumerators thus selected were trained by the visiting officers and staff members of the project at the Upazila headquarter. On completion of the training the enumerators were assigned with their enumeration work at the selected union.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The filled in questionnaire of the survey were thoroughly edited and coded by the statistical investigators and assistant statistical officers of the project under the active and close supervision of the senior officers of the project. The edited schedules were processed by the computer and data processing (COP) wing of BBS. Some of the tables generated from schedule were done manually

# Data Appraisal

No content available