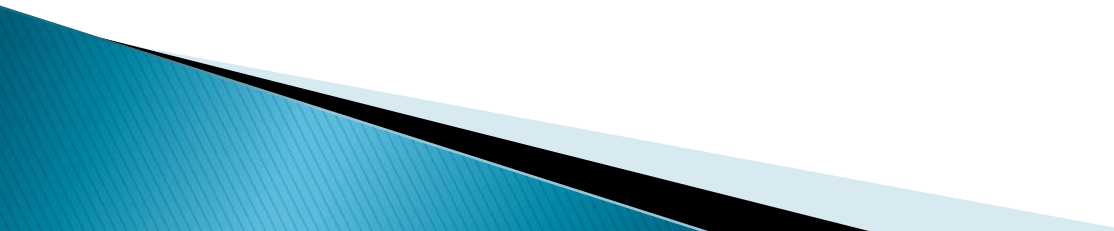


Adult Literacy & Education as tool for people's empowerment

Dr. M. Ehsanur Rahman

Presentation Focus

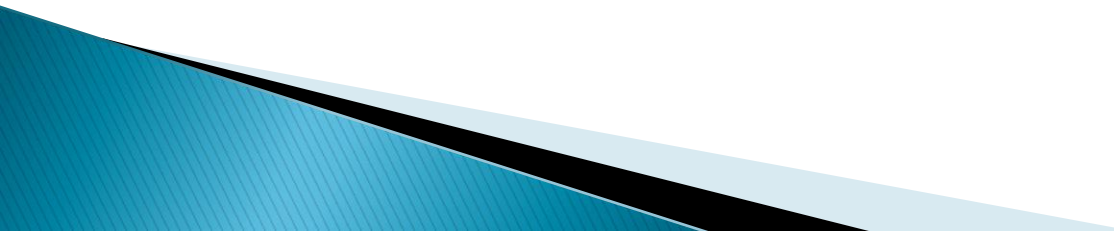
Study findings

- ▶ Identifying the effectiveness of 'Adult Learning & Education' as empowering tool for the poor people
 - ▶ Identifying the elements of empowerment in ALE
- 

Poverty and ALE

- ▶ **Poverty is not just having enough money, resources or access to material goods only**
- ▶ **Poverty refers to full flowering of human potential - physical, intellectual, social, cultural, moral, spiritual**
- ▶ **ALE offers support for acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes in language and life skills based on the needs and problems of the adults**

Poverty & Empowerment domains crisscross

- **Empowerment is a process that enables people to make decisions relating to various aspects having implications on their life**
 - **Domains of poverty manifestations studied as measures for Empowerment:**
 - **Health practices**
 - **Participation in social activities**
 - **Access to public services**
- 

Study Location & Rationale for selection

Patuakhali Sadar

- ▶ Post-Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development project of BNFE

Barguna Sadar

- ▶ Ganokendra of DAM

- ▶ Coastal district
- ▶ Disaster prone
- ▶ Poverty stricken

Methodology: Data Source

Primary Data

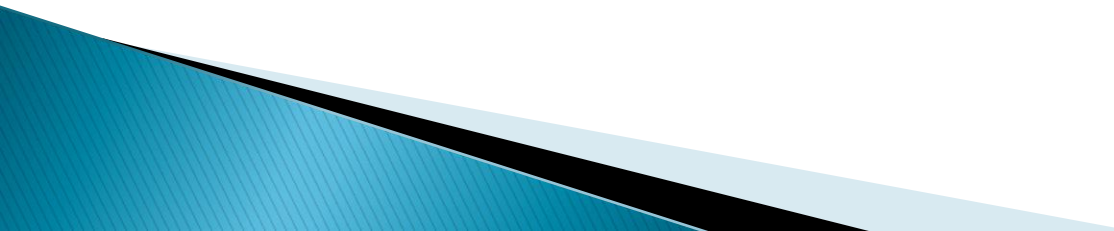
- ▶ **From sample population in the target study location**
- ▶ **From the control group**

2 Survey

- ▶ **A pre-intervention benchmark survey will be made at the beginning of the study**
- ▶ **A follow-up post-intervention survey will be done after a year**

Methodology: Data Source

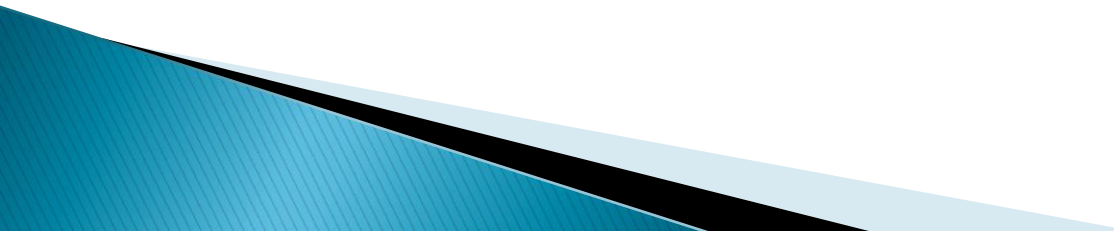
Secondary Data

- ▶ **Secondary documents, research studies from Bangladesh and other countries**
 - ▶ **To further perceive the context, findings from relevant other studies, poverty profile & trend in changes**
- 


Study Findings



Areas of Effectiveness

- ▶ **Health & Nutrition**
 - ▶ **Social participation**
 - ▶ **Access to services**
 - ▶ **Community participation**
 - ▶ **Improvement in financial status**
 - ▶ **Protection of rights**
 - ▶ **Attitudinal change
(Confidence building)**
- 

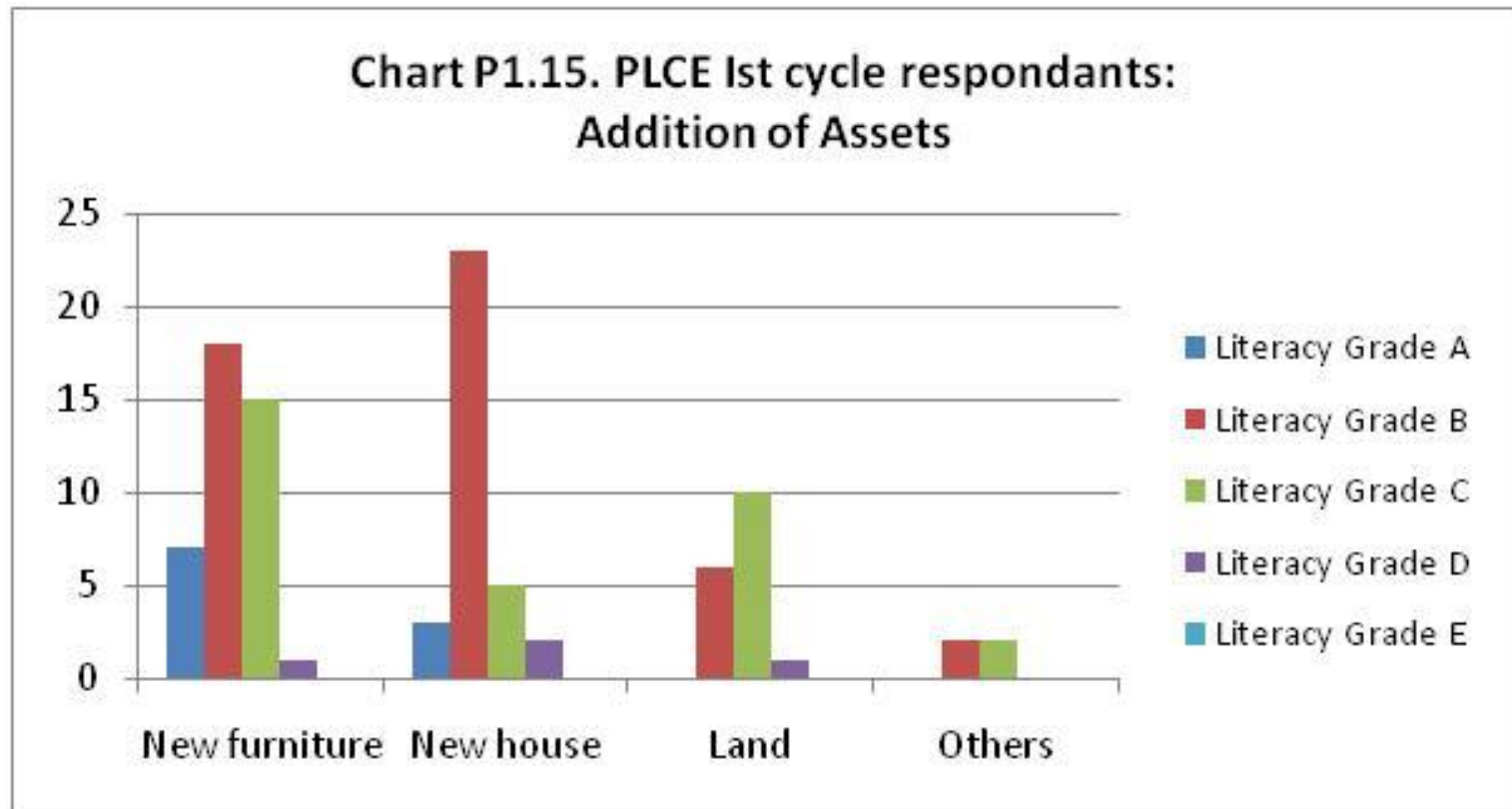
Changes in Livelihood Patterns

- 1. Increase of households' assets – New furniture as household assets was added in 50% houses, comparing to 37% houses during the baseline data.**
 - 2. Land lease or purchase as new asset was found increased to 35% houses comparing to 29% houses during the baseline.**
 - 3. Savings increased in cases of 66% households against baseline 47% households**
- 

Changes in Livelihood Patterns

3. Debt decreased from 47% households to 18% households
4. Trend of availing treatment service from local government hospital increased from 48% to 95%
5. Rate of availing stipend for children education increased from 19% to 37%
6. Trend of availing services from local agriculture office increased from 11% to 34%

Literacy levels vs. Increase of assets



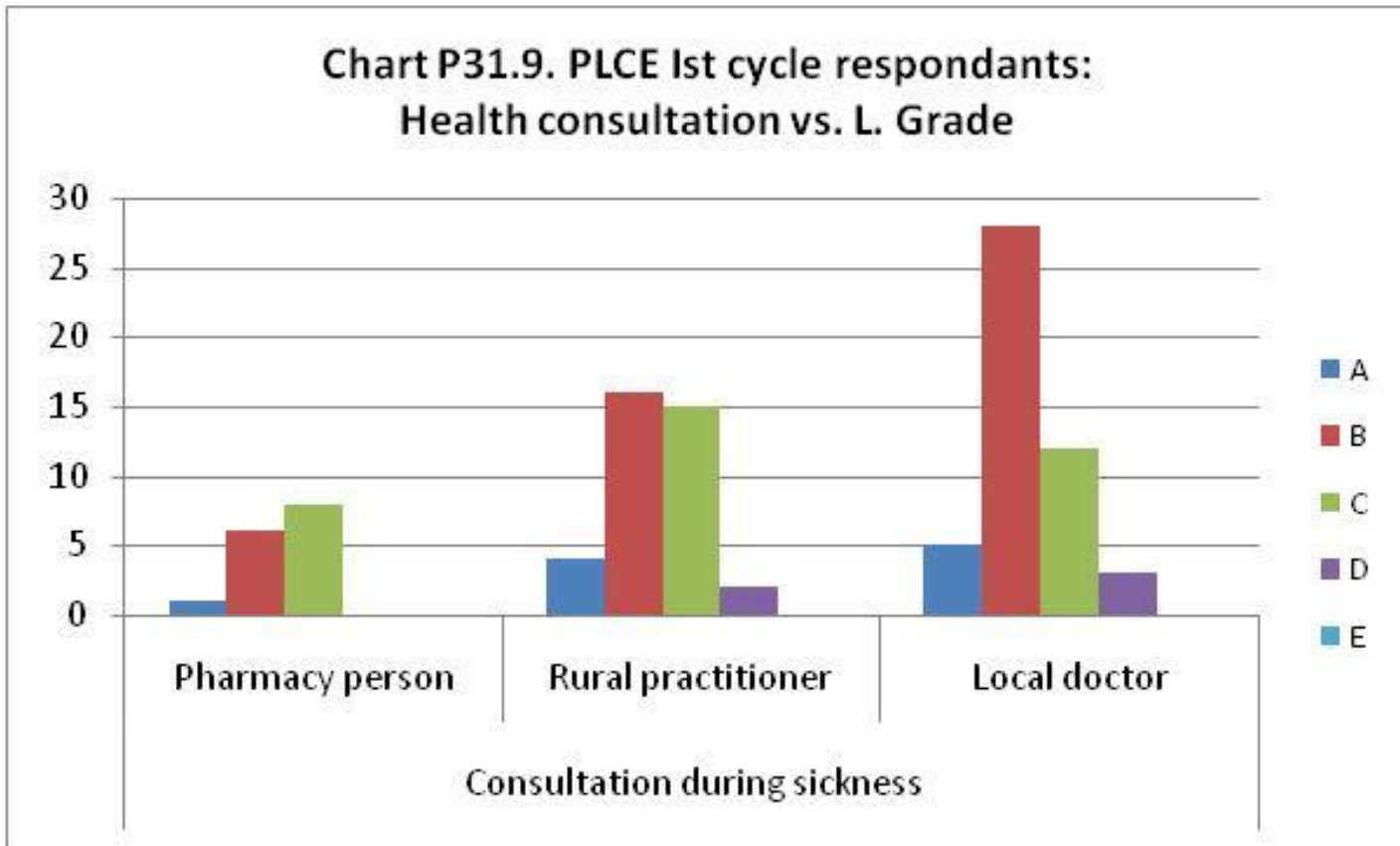
Changes in health practices

1. **Washing vegetables before cutting increased from 78% to 89%**
2. **Use of sanitary latrine increased from 97%to 100%**
3. **Disposal of kitchen waste in fixed place increased from 95%to 100%**

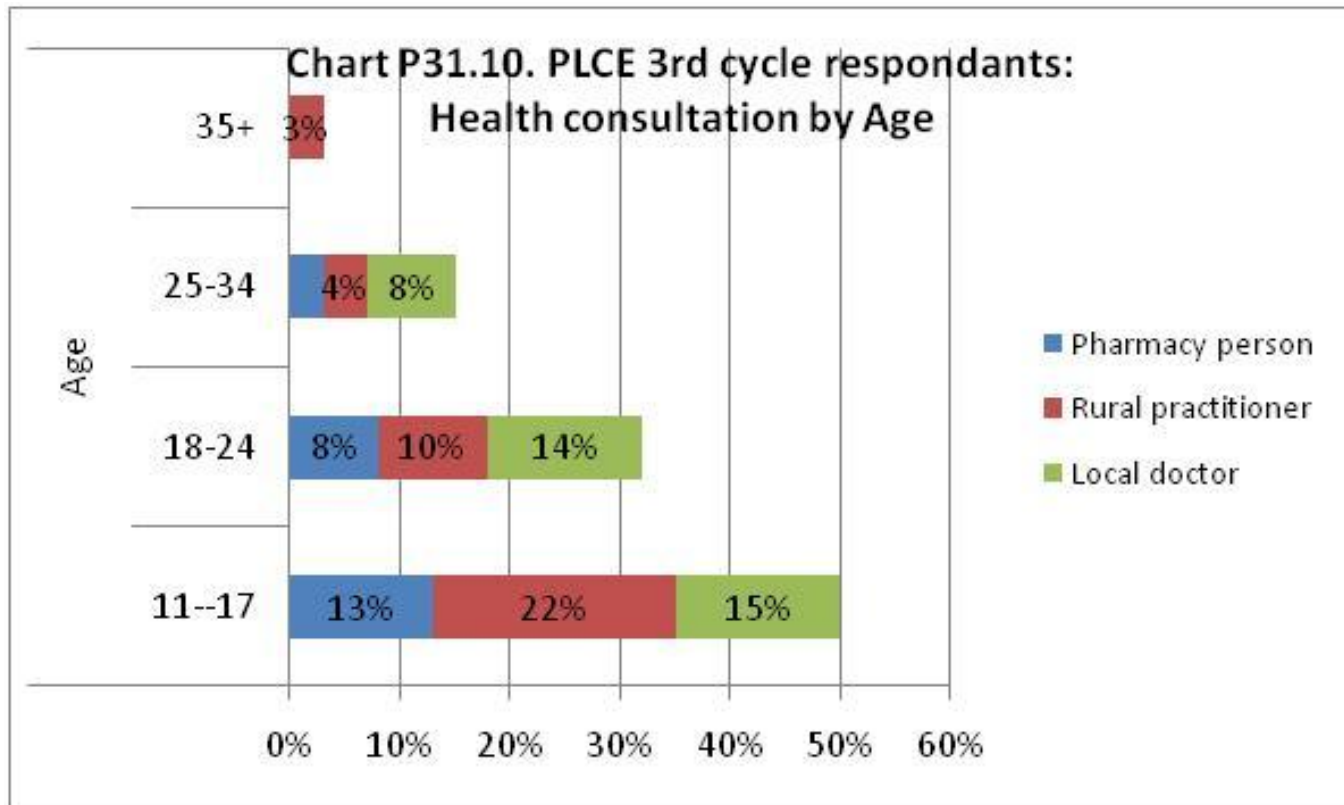
Changes in health practices

4. Consulting doctors during sickness increased from 37% to 100%
5. Higher trend of consulting doctors were seen among the respondents of 11–17 age–group (15% increased to 53%) comparing to 18–24 years age–group (14% increased to 35%).

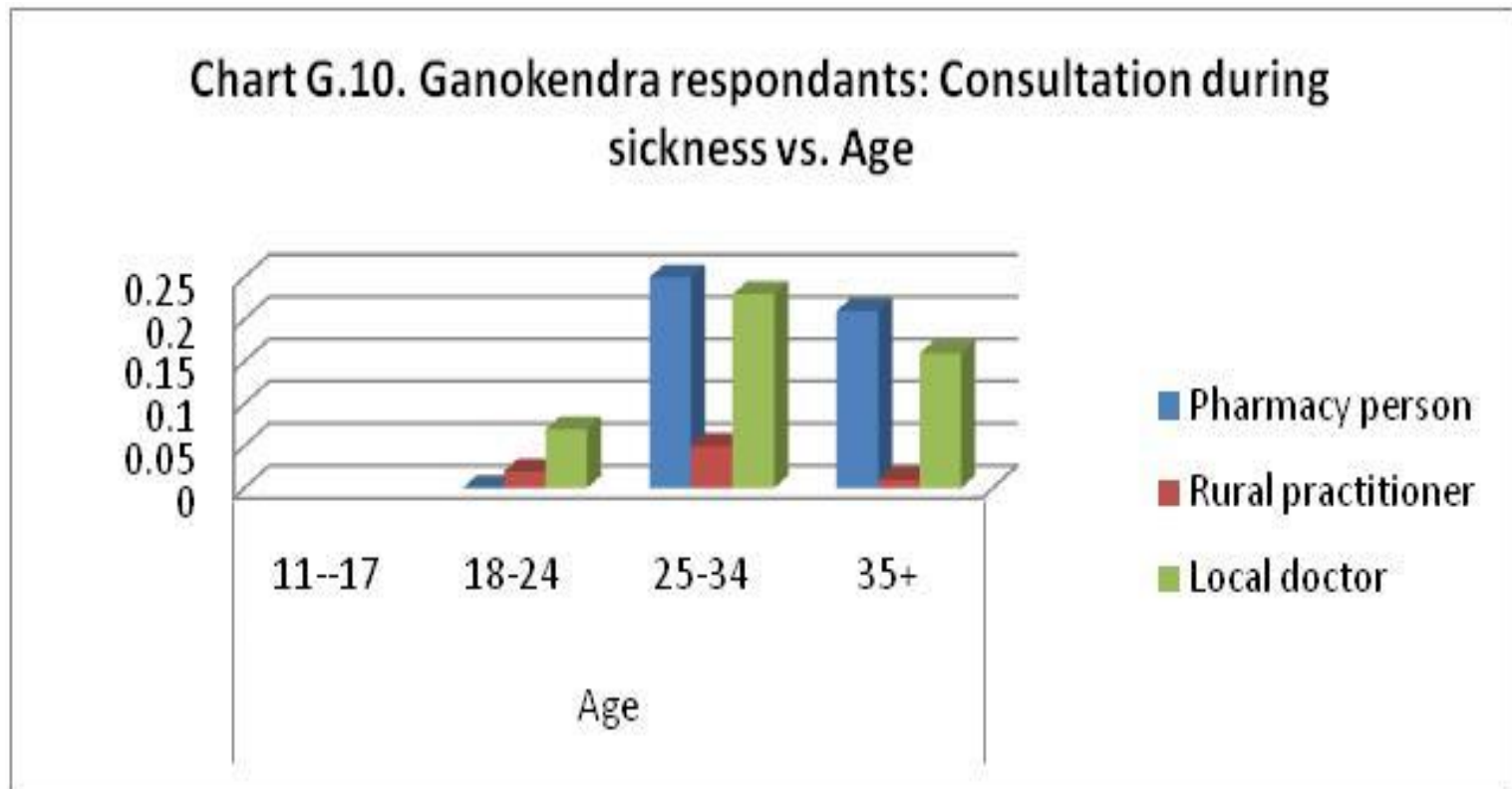
Literacy grade vs. Consultation of doctor



Age vs. Consultation of doctor (PLCEHD)



Age vs. Consultation of doctor (Ganokendra)



Membership in group or committee vs. social participation

For reduction of early marriage

- ▶ 59% were from members involved in group activities.
- ▶ 93% group protests were initiated by the group members.

Membership in group or committee vs. social participation

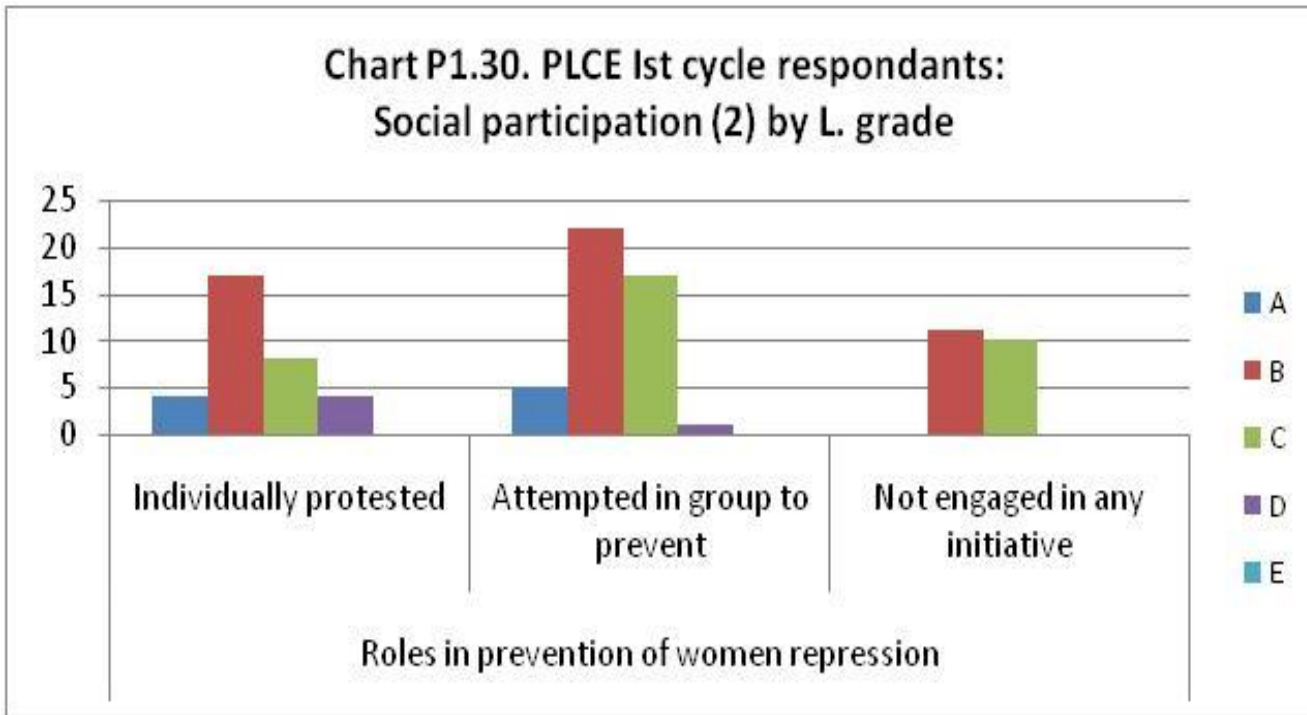
For prevention of women repression

- ▶ Individual protests were from 63%
- ▶ Collective protests were from 91%

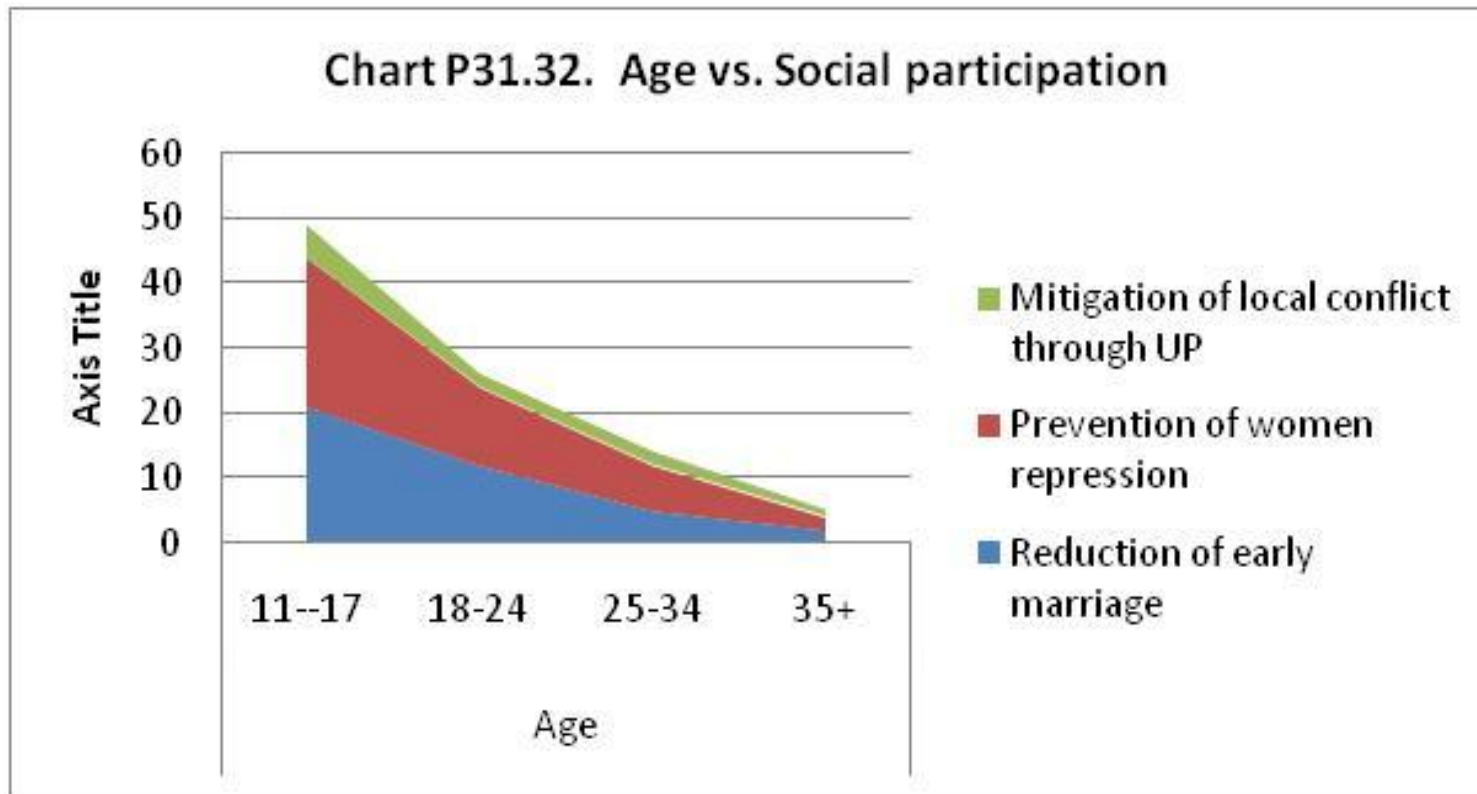
For mitigation of local conflicts

- ▶ Individual protests were from 65%
- ▶ Collective protests were from 62%

Roles in prevention of early marriage [by literacy levels]

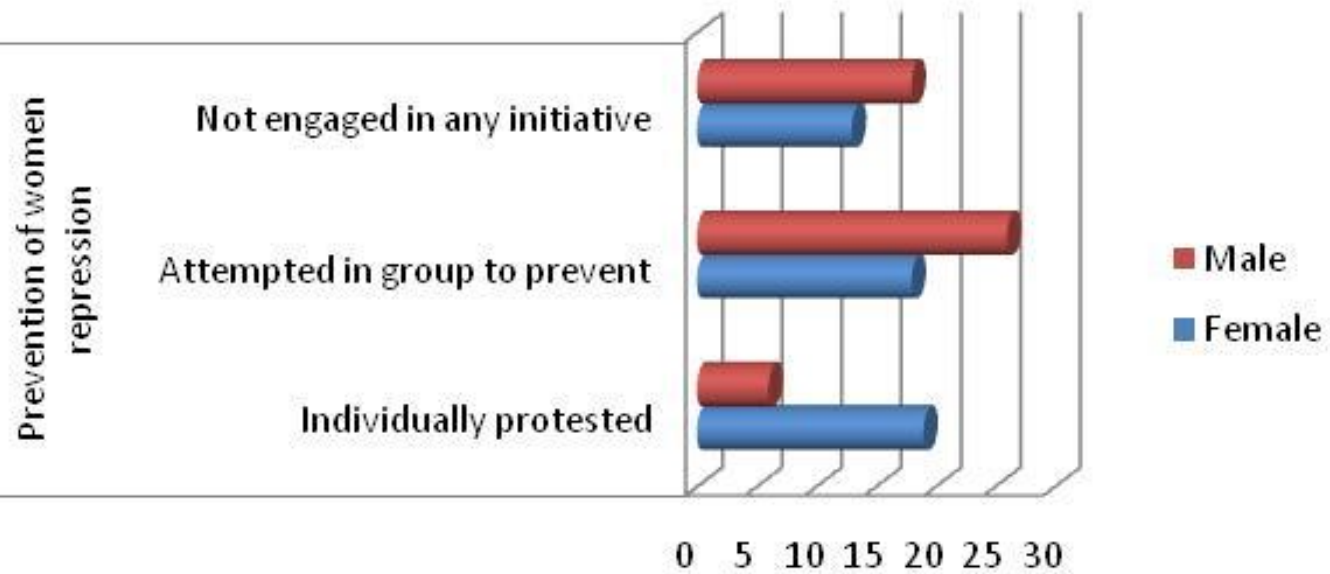


Social Participation by Age

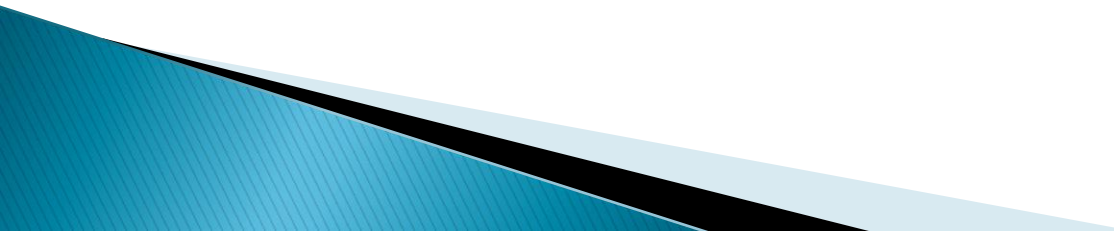


Social Participation by Gender

Chart P31.35. Social participation (Prevention of women repression) and Gender segregation



Pre-conditions for Effectiveness of ALE

- ▶ **Designed and delivered based on the needs and contexts of the adult and youth learners**
 - ▶ **Interactive and joyful learning process**
 - ▶ **Planned and implemented with active community participation**
 - ▶ **Partnership with local government and non-government organizations**
- 

Pre-conditions for Effectiveness of ALE

- ▶ Continuity of programme
- ▶ Skill development of the NFE teachers and managers
- ▶ Sustainable learning centre e.g., CLC

