

Self-employment is the best way to earn ones livelihood in the context of Bangladesh



Written by- MD BELAL HOSSAN

International Coordinator of British Council

Teacher of Ceora Government Primary School

Nangalkot, Cumilla, Bangladesh

Email: belalmor@gmail.com

Int

Self-employment is the best way to earn ones livelihood in the context of Bangladesh . The study on "Self-employment Programmes in Bangladesh" was carried out by ILO during 1989 through its Asian and Pacific Regional Centre for Labour Administration (ARPLA), Bangkok. The study is one of the main outputs of a DANIDA-funded project executed by ARPLA in three countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. The experiences of ten organisations, five government and five non-government, which are promoting self-employment and income generation programmes in Bangladesh, have been documented in the study. It covers two issues : first, an analysis of the experience of major self-employment programmes being implemented by selected organisations, and second , an analysis of the nature and extent of communication gaps that exist between the organisations and their beneficiaries in implementing the programmes of self-employment.

Analysis and discussion :

The country's development priorities as well as the official strategy on addressing the twin problems of poverty alleviation and employment generation, including selfemployment, have been depicted in this chapter. analyses the self-employment programmes of the organisations including coverage of the self-employment programmes, the organisational structure of the government and non-government agencies, the composition of the various programmes, and the mechanisms for input delivery. This chapter depicts the findings of the field survey and primary data collection.

makes an assessment of the impact, both economic and non-economic, of the self-employment programmes. By analyzing the results of the relevant survey and evaluation reports, this chapter confirms that the consumption pattern of the poor households has changed favourably as a result of the interventions by the organisations. There are instances where the support and motivation of the NGOs have enhanced the bargaining power of the poor and enabled them to claim their rightful share of public resources which were denied to them earlier because of their disadvantageous social and economic status. Thus, the economic and social impact of the self-employment programmes on the beneficiaries has been considerable.

Situation of underemployment

Various surveys conducted from time to time show a consistently low rate of open unemployment in the Bangladesh economy. Even allowing the difficulties of computation of relevant data, one logical explanation for such a strikingly low rate of open unemployment is that very few persons can afford to remain unemployed for a long period of time due to high incidence of poverty. Underemployment, on the other hand, is a serious problem for Bangladesh. Several studies have been conducted in the past to estimate the magnitude of un- or underemployment in the economy.

For some years now, BBS provides annual data on the employment situation. By analysing data from various sources, one ILO document has estimated country's unemployment rate between one-third and one-quarter of the total labour force.' Since majority of the population live in rural areas, rural unemployment afflicts the largest section of the population.

My opinion :

As a trainee teacher , I think perspective of Bangladesh-

- (a) there are many ways of earning an income ;
- (b) man gets what he strives for ;
- (c) man does not get a thing unless he tries for it;
- (d) you too can become an artisan or owner of a poultry farm;
- and
- (e) own a business

My recommendation :

The perspective of Bangladesh my recommendation are given below -

Given the nature of job creation in Bangladesh—inter-sectoral mobility of labor from lower earning jobs to higher earning jobs at a relatively low level of skills—it is not surprising that such jobs would be poverty-reducing for the poorest.

Conclusion :

The Bangladesh's success in creating welfare-improving "good jobs" by improving farm-nonfarm, rural-urban, inter-industry, inter-sectoral mobility of relatively low skill laborers seems to share the common features of other Asian countries such as the Philippines and Thailand.

References :

primary Teachers Education DPED (English)

[www. teachers.gov.bd](http://www.teachers.gov.bd)

Prithvi Shrestha, Department of Languages, The

Open University

BANBAISE