



A Research on

The Millennium Development Goals; Its impact on the achieving primary education

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Submission date: 16-04-2016

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Acknowledgement

First of all I am very thanking full to almighty Allah for establishing me to complete my thesis on the topic of “Millennium Development Goals; its effect on primary education in Bangladesh and the cooperation of NGO”. This 3 month project was a great opportunity for me to explore the development projects of NGO in Bangladesh.

This paper needs a wide range of ideas and support. At the same time this need serious supervision to create a concrete write up. In this case I wish to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor Mr. Shahidur Rahman, Associate Professor, department of economics and social science, BRACUniversity. He helped me a lot throughout my entire period of this research.

I would also like to thank the NGO named Sajida Foundation for the enormous support and gave me the chance to work with them considering me as a part of them. My sincere thanks to Mr. Dilip Majumdar who is the deputy director of education program in Sajida Foundation. He support me very nicely so that I can complete my research

This research is the last step of my under graduate program. Therefore, I tried hard to communicate with every possible sector to build up a quality paper. The support from Ayesha Abed library of BRAC university was also need to describe, with several journal and the expand library I got the chance to find my desire references.

During the time of my research the support from my family and friends are also remarkable. They always helped me to discuss about the progress and the detail of my research. That help me to keep me in track.

Finally it was a nice experience for me. Although this is a very short research; therefore I will try to find further more detail regarding my research topic in future. I also sincerely thank to all who directly/indirectly involved in this venture.

1.1 Introduction

After the war of 1971, Bangladesh emerged as a new country in the world map. The situation of Bangladesh in post 1971 was not very soothing. As a country Bangladesh started its journey with an empty bucket. At the very beginning this country was denoted as bottomless basket (Kissinger, 1974). Nothing was suitable for this country; as a result the government had to take different steps to set up the infrastructure of this country. Before the 1971 war while this portion of the world continued its journey as East Pakistan, this piece of land had to face enormous problem and crisis regarding economic situation. Starting from 1950 to 1970 the amount that was spent on East Pakistan as percentage of West Pakistan was total 40.5% (planning commission of Pakistan, 2004). However, after the independence the top most priority was to establish the administrative system to run the country. Beside these, there was also importance to organize the economic condition of the country. As the country had faced severe damage regarding its infrastructure and economy so this had to start from a new beginning. The neighboring country India stood up first and came forward to help Bangladesh regarding its economic situation. India gave an aid of USD\$ 232 to Bangladesh as a political-economic aid during the time of 1971 to 1972 (times, 1999). This aid was donated by the UN and USSR to India. Moreover, to create adjustable situation different organization step forward to settle down the condition of the country. As a part of development project those organizations provide aid in order to develop the infrastructure of the country. The main intension at that time was to create a better economical ground so that the people of Bangladesh can start a new chapter. In the year 1973 the GDP of the country was only USD\$ 6.29. After the independence everything of this country was in a mess. In this dangerous situation a country can be released from its obstacle through the process of development. Eventually what this country did that time was to get support from the developed countries to establish its position.

The concept of development is very complex and multi dimension. This concept is associate with both theoretically and as well as politically. The traditional concept of development is always referring to economic growth. However, a more precise definition of development is that to lead a healthy and long life, to be knowledgeable, to have access to resources needed for a decency standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community (UNDP, 2003). The idea of development was articulated by the World Bank. This point has important implications

For the task of understanding sustainable development, because much of the confusion about the meaning of the term “sustainable development” arises because people hold very different ideas about the meaning of development (Adams 2009). Development is a long term process that has a significance impact on the third world countries of the world. Bangladesh is a third world country in the world and being a third country it is developing rapidly. At present Bangladesh entered into the category of lower middle income country (The World Bank, 2016). The present GDP of Bangladesh is USD 172.9 billion (World Bank, 2015). By the development process Bangladesh is getting the benefit directly. The development organizations have the tendency to create an atmosphere where the developing countries got an opportunity to climb up ward in the sense of development. Bangladesh as a developing country creates an example that how commitment can change the worst situation of a country. At the beginning the main product that Bangladesh export in the world was tea, jute, etc. Globalization creates such a wonderful path through which the country can create a connection with the other world. Later on the garments industry hold the place of trade and many renowned companies across the world established alliance with Bangladesh. This kind of international trade helps the country to develop in economic sector. Because of the process of globalization many people in the country are living in a better position and their standard of living became upward (Stieglitz, 2002). The process of development is an outcome of globalization. As the countries of the world understand one other necessary, they make an alliance. In this process the developed country steps forward to help the developing countries. The process of development is a long and the meaning of development is also multitermed.

Basically we can divide the meaning of development into three proposition; development as a long term process of structural societal transformation, development as a short to medium term outcome of desirable targets and development as a dominant discourse of western modernity (International development studies). Millennium development goals (MDG) were set up in order to develop the under develop countries in the world. This was considered as the global development project which was established by United Nation across the world. This development program can be referred with the second perspective of development because MDG had a short to medium term outcome of desirable targets. This kind of approach is considered as “a vision of measure of progressive change” (Thomas, 2004) and also related to “performance assessment” (Gore, 2000). The impact of millennium development goals program has a

worldwide acceptability and especially for the developing countries of the world. The main purpose of this UN millennium project was to reduce poverty. The UN Millennium project like WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health during 2000–01, determined that the scarcity of financial resources is a critical constraint to scaling up these known and proven interventions in the poorest countries. The project was designed in a way that circulates the issues related to each other. The fundamental aim was to develop in different sector and aspect that is people facing and those issues became an inevitable things. The UN millennium project focused from poverty to health that includes education, sanitation, child mortality, maternity health and environmental disaster. Through this project the findings show that the interventions needed to achieve the millennium development goal of reducing child mortality by two-thirds by 2015 are available, but that they are not being delivered to mothers and children who need them (Jones, 2005). Bangladesh as a third country got the chance to achieve those goals through the MDG project and create a progressive change. This fifteen year development program was a blessing for a developing country like Bangladesh.

As a part of my thesis project I am going to work on the second goal of MDG program in Bangladesh which is achieving primary education. From the eight different targets of MDG program I found this issue very interested because I believe that education has a close relation with development. To established primary education in Bangladesh different NGO's are working. The reason behind this study is to find out the methods through which the NGO's operate their different program that resulted a better condition of the country. Particularly, in my research work I will look upon a certain NGO named Sajida Foundation which was established in 1987. If any research or findings held in a particular sector, there is a tendency to focus the work and the policy of only the big Ngo's like BRAC and others. However, there are also some medium sizes NGO's which are actually working hard for the betterment of the society. Sajida foundation operates its education program the day when it established. So this study gave the opportunity to see how this NGO run their education program and what are the outcomes from it. It is understandable that NGO's share the flexibility and the bottom line orientation ascribed to private firms and not to governments; on the other hand, NGO's share a public mission usually associated with governments and charities but not private firms. In other word I can say that they are supposed to combine the best characteristics of business, government, and charities. It is a series of process that has led to their increasing participation in development

work and to their reputation, as potential magic bullet of development (Vivian, 1994). In the context of Bangladesh the NGO's have a strong desire to work on issues like education and almost every NGO operate their development program based on education. From this concept I examine the work of Sajida foundation because it's operate education program from the beginning.

1.2 Objective of the Study

There are certain issues that grow my interest to work on this particular sector which is achieving primary education. Education is very important and ensuring primary education for children is necessary because it gives them a chance to explore themselves and the light of education can take them forward for a better work. Moreover, the main purpose of my study was to find out the role of NGO's regarding the implementation of those goals. The objectives of this study are mainly two types;

1. How does the NGO's operate their program.
2. From which background the children came to attend the school.

The above objectives are the key target where I will emphasize to conduct my thesis.

1.3 Methodology:

In order to conduct my thesis , I tried hard to reach the possible resources. I strongly believe that to compile a research one must need to be very clear about the methodology. Methodology is a very key factor in thesis. The methods can be more than one. Basically it depends on the nature of the work. In my thesis I interviewed the NGO's employee. Beside this I also had an interview session with the students who were taking education from the school. I talked with the group of students and put 3 student's story as a case study. The case story basically provides the scenario about the types of students came to Sajida foundation. Moreover, there were also interview sessions with 2 parents. The purpose of my interaction with the parents was to find out the impact of education on their children and also to know about their future plan regarding their children education. As a method I also used KPI or key person interview. The KPI was held with the director of the education program of Sajida foundation who is associated with this program from very long. Besides these, I also had surveys. To get a very concrete idea I also used

secondary resources. The well-known journals and article were great sources of information. The university library also helped me a lot to find my desire information. At the same time the reports of World Bank and UN also provide a great source of information's. Through those methods I tried hard to develop a construct and structured thesis paper. The methods that I have used in my study were proved very effective because I covered up the desired thing that I wanted to do in my research.

1.4 Theoretical frame work:

For this thesis I will emphasize on the UN report on MDG project. Moreover, through some journal, article I will tried to find out that how education become so much important and specially in a third world country like Bangladesh how education and the rate of literacy and illiteracy is important for development. Different book and journal article will help me a lot to have a broad idea regarding this thesis. At the same time, field work is very important to conduct a research/ thesis. AsI mentioned earlier that to operate that fieldwork, I will observe the work of “Shajida Foundation” a non-government organization in Bangladesh who is responsible for different social activity in Bangladesh. Beside the field work of a thesis, it is essential to justify my research through some theories. The theories give an open idea that can eventually important to know about the overall study. The development project in the third world countries crates a situation where the under developed or the developing country can cope up with the path of the developed countries. In this case the developing countries are becoming modernized (Core, 1889). Moreover the effect of DS or dispute settlement has also focused in the developing countries there is aneffect of globalization process as well. It is said that the effect of financial and industrial globalization increasessustainably and it also creating greater opportunities for developing countries (Angie Mohr, 2007).

As a part of my theoretical frame work I tried to put the development theories here. However, in order to drag the discussion of development theories I have to discuss about the four major theories of development the four major development theories are modernization, dependency, world system and dependency. These are the prime explanation for the development of a country or a nation. The term development can be understood as a social condition of a nation. Development could be in different ways. Change in economic to basic needs is consider as

development. Education is a basic need for all human being. However, when it comes to primary education for children the importance increase at its best.

We cannot consider modernization theory only one aspect which is industrialization. According to this theory modern societies are more productive and the children of that societies gets a better education. At the same time more welfare happened in those societies (Smelser, 2001). This statement can give the idea that welfare of a society can be done through children education. If the children of the society are well aware of education then the society can be progress towards a good direction. Modernization can be also described by the term of politics. A good governance, equality towards the entire citizen and enhance the capacity of political system in the society can create a nation develop and modern (Coleman). Moderation theory of development is a phase process. It is a homogenizing process of development (Rostaw). Through modernization certain development in the society is possible. The reason is the process of modernization is very systematic and there is a tendency of changing in nature.

I find dependency theory as a supportive role in my research. The developed countries had a tendency to put its impression on the underdeveloped countries. Therefore, the underdeveloped country had to face different pressure. From my point of view a nation with strong knowledge in education is much more progressive. At the same time they are also self-confident and can able to face the upcoming challenges. Regarding dependency theory the explanation is the basic of dependency in underdeveloped nation is derived from industrial technologies (Santos). As I mentioned earlier that education is a basic needs for human being. If the knowledge about education is being full filled from the beginning then a nation can also developed them in industrial technologies. Besides this I also put the effect of globalization regarding my study. Due to the process of globalization each and every country is inter related. The communication system between the countries of the world is now much easier. However, the nation or the country who are progressive in nature; ultimately they are doing good trade. So it is important to improve the country to survive in the race. Moreover, the idea of globalization is also co insides with the theory of modernization.

In my research I will focus this issues on my mind and find out the result relating to those issues

2.1 History behind the Creation of MDG's

As I mentioned earlier that the post war situation of Bangladesh was not soothing; therefore, different organizations step forward to reconstruct the worst scenario. They provide aid so that the country could start from the bottom in order to develop and the organization like World Bank really had an impact for the development process of Bangladesh. Now there certainly the questions arise about the term development and what does it actually means. Development is a complex issue. There are different points of view regarding the concept of development. There are a lot more other issues that are related to the term development. To make it easier we can say that development is complex, contested, and ambiguous¹. On the other hand, a simplest term that defines development is that it is the social change that allows people to achieve their human potential. We need to keep in mind that development is a political term and the use of this term varies from person to person. Basically it is used in the circumstances that depend on the context. Moreover, this term can be used to reflect and to justify a variety of different agendas held by different people and organizations. Development is a process rather than an outcome. The result of the development process is a long term work. We cannot evaluate the consequence of development over a night. It is very dynamic in that it involves a change from one state to another. Generally, the change is a positive one; for example, increase the wages of the labor. Then again, development is often regarded as something that is done by a group such as the development agency. Again, development is a political² process, because it raises the question about who has the power to do what to whom.

As I mentioned earlier that the term development is a complex issue; this term often denotes by the economic growth. However, the United Nations Development Program uses a more derived

¹By this term it gives the idea to us that the process of development is composed of many different issues. It has double meaning as well. Development cannot denote by a single discussion or measure by a certain aspect. Different meanings and elements all together resulted in development.

²Development is a political process. The agenda of any political party needs to be very well explained. In Bangladesh there are two main political parties. When they form the government they have to be very clear about their manifestos so that this can create a development for the country and the citizens of the country.

form of development. According to them, the meaning of development is to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Achieving human development is linked to a third perspective of development which views it as freeing people from different sort of problems in the society (Rosea,1991). Therefore, development is considered as empowerment. Development became blessing for the local people because local people take control over their life and gain the ability to face and solve any sort of social crisis³.

The Nobel Prize winning economist AmartyaSen has changed the thinking about what we understand about development. The traditional economist focused only on the incomes as the main measure of wellbeing. However, in 1980's the work of AmartyaSen gave us a new dimension about the understanding of development. His work showed that poverty involved a wider range of deprivation in health, education, health and standard of living which were not captured by income alone. In 1999 Sen argued that freedoms constitute not only the means but the ends in development. This view point was widely accepted; development must be judge by its impact on people, not only the change in their income but mostly in terms of their choice.

Due to not having the development process there are inequality among the people and this resulted not only on a particular society; rather it has the impact on the overall world. In the world the countries are getting much benefits of development are getting the result very rapidly. However, the other countries due to not having development process they are remain poor. In that case the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. According to the World Bank, as many as half of the world's six billion inhabitant live on the equivalent of less than 2 dollar per day, and one fourth of the world lives on the equivalent of less than 1.25 dollar per day (Chen & Ravallion 2008). Meanwhile, people in the 20 richest countries earn on average 39 times more than people living in the poorest 20 states (Milanovic, 2007).

Development is a process that became a blessing for the third world countries in the world. The third world countries are considered as under developed countries. They have to take support

³A community or an individual can cope up with the situation and can face the challenges if he can well aware about the condition. In order to know that they have to be empower. The opportunity of empowerment will be caused by the development activity in a particular society. By the process of different development activity in the rural the people are becoming self-confident and empower as well.

from the developed countries to develop. It's like the core and periphery situation; the developed countries are the core country in the world and the developing or the developed countries are the hemispherical⁴ country. The United Nations Development Program rates countries' development annually according to its Human Development Index which includes health care, education, standard of living. Now there might be a question that arises: how does the process of development spread throughout the third world countries? Due to the globalization process, this thing happens and eventually the developing countries or the underdeveloped countries are getting the benefit of this globalization process. Bangladesh as a developing country is getting the benefit of globalization directly. Back in the 1980's the main product of Bangladesh was mainly jute, tea etc. By the process of globalization all the countries in the world are inter-connected and inter-related. As a result Bangladesh got the opportunity to export those items overseas. However, in the late 1980's and early 1990's there was a massive shift. The garments industries took over the control and the RMG sector became the most important sector of exporting (Alex, 2004). Different fashion houses like Wall Mart, GAP, America today put their orders and the garments of Bangladesh were ready to make the shipment of the products.

Besides the process of globalization effect, there are organizations who set up their procedure to make a path where the underdeveloped and the developing country can boost themselves to climb upward. World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP are the top most organizations who repetitively work for the policy that can be useful for the developing countries. In this process the countries of the United Nations came up with a different policy that worked as a development process. In the year September, 2000 the UN summit was held where the world leaders stand their position in a particular goal which is known as the Millennium Development Goal. The main aim of that goal was to reduce poverty and set up eight different goals. The project was started in the year 2000 and it was a 15 years long project that ended in the year 2015. Through this MDG project the third world countries got the chance to improve them. However, there are eight different goals that were enlisted in the Millennium Development Goal project and the developing countries of the world got the chance and accelerate them to move forward (Andrew, 2003).

⁴Basically they are referred to as the underdeveloped countries of the world. The reason behind this is because the general idea about those countries is that they survive by the support of the developed countries of the world. Which somewhat hampers their identity.

The millennium development goals also known as MDG is the most successful global anti-poverty push in the history⁵. The main target of this project is to meet the targets and made a substantial progress. This was a 15 years long project and different aspect and issues were introduces which united nation agreed to overcome those. The MDG project was a wonderful development project for the third world countries because they got the chance to improve their condition in different sectors. Situation like, people living in extreme poverty and the proportion of people without sustainable access to improve source drinking water. The most significant improvement in the MDG program was the improvement in all health⁶ issues and the primary education⁷ as well. The main of the millennium development goal project was to address the problems of poverty in its many dimensions. The dimensions are like income poverty, hunger, disease, education, sustainable development.

There are some criticisms regarding the millennium development goals. The criticism is basically about the reality to achieve those goals. The development organizations and the non-government organization are deliberately worked for the achievement of those MDG project. There were eight different goals in the project of MDG. United nation targeted 15 years to achieve those goals. Those eight goals were set up very precisely and they are interrelated to each other. As a result progress in one sector will automatically push the other one. This is like a chain of command. By this way, the improvement of a country and the prosperity will be upward in the graph.

⁵The vision of the millennium development project is a worldwide project. Within a time frame they tried to remove the odd social problem and create an equal place for all the countries of the world. Therefore, the process of MGD is denoted as historical event.

⁶ Health education is a major aspect of health promotion activity. Thru this, as health educators, we can increase health awareness among people, thus lead to change in behavior. TO be a good educator, we must be role model to them, because what students see on us, may have an impact of their behavior and learning.

⁷ Education is fundamental to sustainable development, it is a powerful driver of development and one of the strongest instruments for reducing poverty and improving health; it enables people to be more productive, to earn a better living and enjoy a better quality of life, while also contributing to a country's overall economic growth. Education is critical for breaking the poverty cycle

As the paper is an outcome of the result of millennium development goals project and briefly focused on the goal no two which is achieving primary education; therefore, it is somewhat important to discuss about the back ground picture of what was the force to create such a development project. Before going to illustrate the back ground scenario i would like to put the importance of primary education for children. The very first important thing that children must need to achieve is the light of education. In the perspective of Bangladesh a good number of children are away from their education. However, they are unable to get the primary education. This result a serious damage for children; moreover it also prevent the development of a country. Due to not having education in a very primary level, the children are involved themselves in various activity. This causes problem like child labor. Moreover, they are engaging themselves in various crimes. On the other hand, female children became the victim of early ⁸marriage. This put a serious impact on their health as well. Those entire factors gave me a chance to think that how education is important and it is a top most priority. Education for female in Bangladesh brings a positive side. Bangladesh played an enormous role to provide primary education for female. This education created an opportunity for the females to become self-independent and the maternal mortality rate begun to decrees⁹.

In 2000, the leaders of the world made a historic commitment: to eradicate extreme poverty and improve the health and welfare of the world's poorest people within 15 years. The commitment, adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, was set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This vision was expressed by eight goals which are known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight goals are,

⁸ Early child marriage is a major problem in Bangladesh. The girls are getting married by their parents at a very early age. There are several issues related to it. Religious belief and the social circumstances are the main reasons behind this problem. However, the empowerment of women is a long term solution of this problem.

⁹ The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMR includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year. This rate is decrease in last 10 years from 228 to 188

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve primary education
3. Gender equality and women empowerment
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternity health
6. Combat AIDS malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

In the year 2000, the UN secretary general formed an independent advisory body. The aim was to develop a concrete action plan for the world to fight against the poverty, hunger and disease which are causing problem for billions of people in the world (PAHO, 2000). After that in 2005 the final and a practical plan to achieve the millennium development goal were presented at the secretary general. In September 2005 when the world UN summit was held at new York, more than 170 heads of the states and the government showed their strong commitment regarding the millennium development goal project. The principal outcome of that event was the strong commitment by all governments to achieve the MDG by the year 2015

The millennium development goals MDG were established at the time when the countries of the world were facing some challenges that were appeared in 2000. At that time, the policy that focused on development through macroeconomic fundamentals that had limited result. The crisis of 1997-1998 in Asia had an impact over the world and Latin America was recovering from its own series of crisis (Times, 1999). Therefore, many eastern countries were facing problem regarding financial crisis following the demise of Soviet Union. Most disconcertingly, sub-Saharan Africa had suffered two “lost decades” of economic growth while a rampant HIV/AIDS pandemic infected twenty-five million people without a global treatment effort. During the time in late 1990’s there were mistrust towards international economic institution. That time many people viewed globalization as a blessing for the rich corporate people which worked against the needs of the poor. During this time the OECD¹⁰ proposed a multilateral agreement on investment

¹⁰It is known as the organization for economic co-operation and development. The mission of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.

(MAI). However, it was rejected by the developing countries. The crisis in Asia was worsened the burden of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) after more than a decade of structural adjustment t. In the year 2000, there was a positive vibe and the world leader were came forward to establish their battle against the crisis. The world leader got the chance to revise the terms of global corporation. The UN had a positive track record in supporting development outcome in twentieth century. At the same time the secretary general of UN had a very clear vision and his moral values were worked as a boost and his spirit of leadership creates a new dimension. The spirit gave rise to the millennium development goal. Since then the MDG became the central reference for the development and that had been recognized worldwide (Wearon, 2002). However, there are some different points of view regarding the invention process of MDG. There were belief that the MDG launch process did not take place in a single date because this consider as the unified global process that accompanied by explicit budget, strategies and operational process. Rather, the MDG's took its shape in a complex shape that got the driven force from the international political process and agreement. There was a common misunderstanding regarding the launching and formulations of these goals.

Regarding the MDG there were some myths. One of the myths regarding MDG was that MDG was established by a few people in the UN conference room (United Nation, 2002). the process of MDG is a product of wider ray of global process. The targets and the goals were set by the major conferences that took place in different year across the world. the priorities were education (Jomitien, 1990), children (New York 1990), the environment (Rio, 1992), population (Cairo, 1994), social development(Copenhagen, 1995) and the status of women (Beijing, 1995). in the year 1995-1996 the ratio of the aid budget was declined. In that situation the member of the OECD development assistance committee created a short hand set of international development goals. Their intention was to motivate the donors through those goals. TheIDG¹¹ arranged several international political conferences to attract the donor. In substance they looked similar to goal number one through 7 in today's MDG's. However, there was lack of structural support that became a core point. The IDGs offered no clear support to empower the implied ambitions. Over

¹¹Also known as international development goals. These goals are selected for the world wide improvement for a sustainable development.

time the locus of discussion shifted from OECD to UN. The secretary general reports on the progression of MDG and the report were taken annually. Moreover, there were also following up for the countries and they identify the areas where they need to work on. Initially it was a problematic issues as there were certain underdeveloped countries which were having problems regarding achieving those goals. This situation is very severe in the sub-Saharan Africa. In that portion the countries were failed to meet up their targets. Although, India and china had a very good result regarding the MDG goal number one which is reduce poverty; sub Saharan Africa had a tough time regarding this goal. The creation of the development goals was to create a scope where the underdeveloped countries of the world can intermingle with the developed ones. However, in certain aspect the expectation does not full fill properly.

The selected issues of the millennium development goals were articulated from the millennium declaration. Basically there were eighteen commitment which were identified. From those eighteen commitment UN categorized eight overarching goals. The eighteen commitment were labeled as "Target". There were basically two different agendas and they were the target and the goals. The ten among the eighteen targets of MDG were consider as the core aim. Those ten targets were labeled as Quantities¹² targets. On the other hand the eight non-quantities targets were typically seen as important enablers¹³. During the time of 2005 when the world UN summit was held, the eighteen target were expanded into twenty one target. There certainly confusion may appear about the target and the goals of the MDG. To solve this problem the UN subsequently adjust the labeling system. Basically the targets are the sub division of the main eight goals of MDG. This eighteen target are actually gave the overview of the desire goal. Through this system there easily the distinguish between target and goal crated. While doing my research about the history regarding MDG I found a chart where the goals and the millennium declaration were clearly stated. As my research work is related to goal number two; therefore I wanted to put the target and the millennium declaration of this second goal. As we all know that the second goal of the MDG was achieving primary education. this was the main goal of MDG. The quantities target of this goal was to ensure that, by 2015 children everywhere boys and girls,

¹²Quantity is a property that can exist as a magnitude or multitude. Quantities can be compared in terms of "more," "less," or "equal," or by assigning a numerical value in terms of a unit of measurement.

¹³A person or a thing that make something possible.

will be able to complete a full course primary schooling. This could be traced down from the UN conference of 2000 where paragraph 19 said ,“We resolve further; To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.”(SAIS, 2014). The millennium declaration was a base form of the 1990 global conference. There for the 1990 conference became a base line for MDG. Different data were taken from the 1990 conference in order to monitoring the project. Moreover, the 1990 global conference was also became a historical trajectories. Although the global conference put a impact on the millennium declaration; however, the millennium development goals were very different in their characteristics. The term different is basically for the ambitious nature and the expansion of the goals.

3.1 Activities of the NGO's in Bangladesh

The roles of a NGO in developing countries are well understood. Moreover, in Bangladesh the necessity of the NGO's is hardly need an introduction. The NGO can play the role from a bottom line. It is different from the private firms and can merge with the area where sometimes government cannot approach. In simple word NGO;s in Bangladesh shares a public works that associate with governments. In Bangladesh there are numbers of NGO's where different developing project is proceeding. However, according to the size and the policy or the methodologies the work of the NGO's may differ. Some of the NGO's are emphasize much on the education sector. Different NGO's in Bangladesh is known for their microfinance project. At the same time religious orientation is another aspect of the NGO;s. The organization have to maintain a close relation with the donors. in the report of world bank published in 2003 it was stated that “Donor enthusiasm has led to a massive proliferation of NGO's, many of them not all motivated by altruism. The motives of NGO leaders may be exactly the same as those of a profit firm that require monitoring and care in contract enforcement” (World Bank,2003). The massive proliferation of the NGO's in Bangladesh are a sign that as a developing country of the world Bangladesh is progressing towards a new level. In Bangladesh over 90% of the village have at

least one NGO where they operate their program (Gauri,2005). Through those NGO's operational activities foreign aid also easier to get regarding any hazard or critical situation. Due to the work of NGO's in Bangladesh foreign assistance has increased above 10% from the year 1993 (Ahmed,2002). In the very early time when the NGO's introduced in Bangladesh or other countries like Uganda, the prime work was to advocacy rather than service provider (Hashemi,1996). In Uganda, the very first activates of the NGO's was to raising consciousness among the people (Barr, 2004). However, over the time NGO's in Bangladesh and across the world engaged themselves in various development activities.Researches have been showed that on an average a NGO provided 4.4 different activities(Hameed, 2008). These services are applicable for both big and small NGO's in Bangladesh.In Bangladesh the very common activity that a NGO operate whether big or small is micro credit program. Among the big NGO's the estimated number of micro credit program is 96%, where the small NGO's hasnumber of 92%. This percentage clearly showed that micro credit program is the big and main program to operate for the NGO's. There was a better explanation for this. The fact that in adding to being a component of poverty reduction, credit was a revenue for the NGO's. The second most popular program for a NGO is health program. almost 48% of the big NGO's in Bangladesh are engaged in this program. the small NGO's are 60% in providing this services. sanitation program is another major program that NGO's operate in Bangladesh. with 43% of big NGO's and 56% of small NGO's provide this service. the typical NGO branch had almost 4321 household at the time of their surveys (3816 household for big NGO and 5505 household for small NGO's). among the NGO's in Bangladesh almost 90% of them reported that they are engaged in public awareness activity. the awareness are mainly the health issues and sanitation. with the number of 93% big and 91% small NGO's related with public awareness campaign. Ngo's in Bangladesh are also involved in advocacy with local and national authorities. there is at least one NGO which has aaffiliation with government ministry. This affiliation is mostly bonded with ministry of social welfare. this is the overall scenario of Bangladeshi NGO's. in the rural areas most people are living a progressive life due to the programs related to the NGO's. many small and expanded family are doing well by engaging themselves in micro credit program. So overall the projects of the NGO's in Bangladeshsomewhat creating a betteropportunities for the rural to urban spaces.

3.2 Primary Education in Bangladesh:

The field of my interest was to observe the outcome of the millennium development goals project which is achieving primary education. at the same time, as a part of my study I wanted to know about the methods through which the NGO incorporated their development program. In order to get into the broader picture of the primary education in Bangladesh it is essential to draw down some issues that are related to it. In the context of Bangladesh the education system is not as good as the developed countries. Low level of expenditure and the cause of underdeveloped planning in education sector is the reason behind this (Haque, 1990). However, some of the welcoming project introduced through which this particular sector began to gets its identity. Among those steps development in management, training for the teachers and text book supply was a great initiative. Moreover, the community based school had a major role which became very popular and an interesting place to take education.

The picture of today's primary education system was resulted through the initiative of world bank back in 1970. In Bangladesh there are some 45000 primary schools and there approximately 170000 teachers (PEB, 2015), working there with the aim to provide education where the children can get the right to a primary education. however, after all these there are incident of failure. Different reports and official accounts indicates that there are certain complex issues constraining the primary school system. There are certain issues which comes first for the reason of failure. Poverty is a top most problem. Then again an elitist educational system absence of a proper educational policy is also a reason behind this. At the same time there are more specific issues like non-committed teacher or having no facilities. The teachers of primary education often lack behind from different sort of facilities. As a result they lost the rhythm to serve in this sector. Government has fixed eradication of poverty and UPE is one of its top four priorities.

3.3 Operational method of Sajida foundation

Sajida foundation was established in 1993. Over the last 22 years this foundation continued to expand and diversify their interventions and encourage ensuring effectiveness and sustainability to make adjustable equal environment where they are working.

The founder of Sajida foundation was Syed Humayunkabir; who had a strong philosophy in his mind. Sadly Syed Humayun passed away on July 7, 2015. With his departure he put a lasting legacy of innovation, empathy, compassion and ethics to follow for all. He was a leading business person and a successful pioneer. Despite of being successful in the corporate sector Mr. Syed felt that he had some responsibilities to share and contribute towards the uplifting of the impoverished million surrounding him. With this aim in mind he started a school named as “Garage School” for the disadvantaged children. Soon after that Sajida foundation came into focus officially in 1993 where the main motto was to empowering a mother. The idea of Mr. Syed was that if a mother is empowered then the entire family will be empowered as well. From the very early age of Syed, he felt the responsibilities for doing something to the poor and stand beside them. He believed that a business should and could be a force for common good. His enthusiasm and responsibilities created Sajida foundation as a reflection and gave the message that willpower is the biggest strength in order to do something good for the community.

The program of Sajida foundation is mainly microfinance, microinsurance, health, and education and governance management. The majority of the Sajida programs are self-financed by funds derived from service charges of its micro finance, saving from members and dividing earning from Renata Limited. This is a unique example of corporate charity that not only a testament to the depth of comparison and commitment of the founder towards this cause. The support from Renata Ltd is a strong financial support for Sajida foundation that allow the foundation to take different initiatives. Sajida has always strived for excellence and accountable as well as transparent in all sectors. This foundation is awarded with many awards for its good deeds. This foundation has a tendency to expand innovates and strengthen its program particularly in areas such as:

1. Become the market leader in micro insurance sector
2. Expand hospital and health care provision
3. improve the quality of life of street dwellers.

The motto of this foundation is as much big the commitment, the more improvement can be done. As it is already known that Sajida foundation was associated with education from the very beginning. Before it was labeled as “Sajida Foundation” it was actively provide education to the

street children. As this education program of the NGO was very much old so I tried to find out the way through which this foundation continuing this education program.

3.4 Education program of Sajida foundation:

The earlier phase of my writing already gave the information that Sajida foundation was connected with education program from the very beginning. Initially it was a school that was operate in the morning for the street children. However, after this there was no particular focused education program for a long time. The reason was mainly the involvement of the foundation with micro credit, health and insurance program. Although they continued to provide education to the poor children; they did not labeled any name of that program.

The education program of Sajida foundation is named as “AmraoManush”. Besides this they have also pavement duller center where they provide education to the children. Those children are from the family who are stay at the center. Sajida foundation also provide education scholarship for the children for further educational activities.

3.4.1 Program detail; Amraomanush (We are People too):

This education program of Sajida foundation is operating from Dhaka and Chittagong. The aim of this program is to provide education to the street children. This program was operates in Dhaka city. Mainly the street children who are living in the open road or railway stations are the benefited from this program. More than 5000 street children are taking the advantage of this program. Sajida foundation is working from the front line to provide education so that those children have the knowledge of education. the main aim is to provide the basic knowledge of education. the method is basically the group wise lesson giving. In a particular group the foundation assigned two instructor. The group is not more than 35-40 students. The instructors provide the basic knowledge of alphabets both in Bengali and English. Through letter learning process they teach them about making words. At the same time the instructor provide lesson about health issues and hygienic issues as well.

Another education program of Sajida foundation is operate in pavement center. The poor rural people who came into the urban spaces for the better opportunities with their children; now they are the resident of pavement center got the chance to enlighten their children with primary education. The pavement center of Sajida foundation is located in both Dhaka and Chittagong district. More than 23000 extreme poor people in Dhaka and almost 10000 in Chittagong resides on pavement center. The poor people who came to the city have to face various difficulties. They sometimes cannot afford to live in the slum. That resulted themselves to live in the places like stations, bus terminal, ferry terminal, market places etc. With the little earning they cannot have the proper food and the often suffer from health issues. This resulted various diseases and most importantly they deprived from social dignity. Sajida foundation created a program through which they can live in the pavement center and their children can get primary education (Amit). It is a two way program. The main was to provide education to the children. Another one is they can help the family with some issues like health advice, proper sanitation etc. This program was supported worldwide. Moreover they get the support the UNDP. UNDP joined and engaged them into this project. Sajida foundation have its own method to run the project. However, they also take advice from UNDP to operate this program in a better way.

The education that provide in the pavement center to the children is under national curriculum. The children get the chance to take primary education. This has also a connection with the largest NGO of Bangladesh BRAC. They operate their education program by the method of BRAC. Beside this education program, the targeted pavement dwellers also get the chance to acquire technical knowledge and improve their skills in their preferred sectors. The reason behind this is to make those people confident and create a better path so that they can lead a good life. Most importantly this foundation gave them the power to consider them as the citizen of the country and teach them to live with dignity in the society. The method this foundation is basically follow is to develop one's own ideology. Although the program is designed as education program for children; this also provide the opportunity for the pavement dwellers to nourish them.

While visiting the pavement center in Dhaka I talked with the instructor of Sajida foundation. The instructor names Mr. Anwar Ahmed who have been working with this foundation from last 10 years showed me the way through which children are enjoying their lesson. I talked with Mr. Anwar to know the response from the children. The answer was very positive from his side and

the meaning of his answer was right in front of me. He replied me that the children in the pavement center were very much enthusiastic about the education. at the same time they also getting the support from their parents. Initially it was a bit harsh environment for the children; however, they find out the way to cope with this. Regarding their education program I had also talked with Mr. Dilip Majumdar, deputy director of the education program of Sajida foundation. My question was that what the student do after they finished their primary lessons. I also had to know that regarding the second goal of MDG what is their target and how they fulfilled that target. Mr. Dilip explained me that, to complete the primary part is a long process. He confessed the ups and down as well. There are some student who cannot able to complete the primary education. after class 2 or 3 they dropped out from the school. He generously replied that in those case they have some limitation. However, they focused on the students who successfully complete the primary stage of education. For those children Sajida foundation designed a scholarship project that provides to the student who take their education furthermore. At the same time there is a team or a group who are responsible for the monitoring of the students who are selected for the scholarship program. This education scholarship is provides through the micro insurance program of Sajida foundation. This program is known as Safety or nirapotta. During 2014-15 around 853 students received an amount of taka 3862500 and a stipend of taka 300-500 per month (ARSF, 2015). Sajida foundation also have a partnership with PKSF. In 2015 this foundation provided 900000 taka worth of stipend among 50 students at Dewanganj and Islampurupazila of Jamalpur. The reason was to make those children future leader who can support their underprivileged community from front row. Besides Dhaka and Chittagong this foundation provide non-formal primary education in JamalpurSunamganjNetrokonadistrict. This education was also provided through the support of BRAC. Under this program they have 27 non formal education where 801 students completing their first grade in last year following the curricula of BRAC (ARSF, 2015).

Over all this is the picture of Sajida foundation through which they operate education program. Their main aim is to make the children aware and sensible through which they can make an identity in the society. Through providing education this foundation also full fill the target of millennium development goal number two.

3.5 Back ground of the student(s) who take education from Sajida Foundation:

In order to complete the research i had to visit the NGO named Sajida foundation. The objective of my research was to find out their education program and the children who are basically enrolled in their program. I visited the pavement center located in Dhaka. There I talked with some students and as well as their parents. The finding of mine through this interview was a positive one. I got to know that not only the children are benefited from the program, the parents are also getting the sweet taste of this program. I saw that most of the children are very poor and they might consider as street children who have no shelter above their head. However, there are children who are came along with their parents in this city for better opportunities. Basically, the people who didnot able to do anything and rejected from the norms of the society are the resident of this pavement center. I found that the light of education gave a new hope to those people who were eventually lost the meaning of their life. The extreme rural and the street children who were ran away from their family are now getting the education. In this part I am going to put some case study that will gave the Information of the children taking education. At the same time I put two 2 case study of different parents who were also enlighten from this program.

3.5.1 Case 01:

Jubayer 8 years old boy came to Dhaka about 1.5 years back. His home district is in Sherpur. While talking to him I got to know that he used to play in her village for whole day. His father is a poor farmer who worked in others land. He had 2 younger siblings. Due to poverty his father cannot ensure him education. I asked him that whether he was interested in education or not. With a smile in his mouth he replied that he don't want to study back then. The reason of ran out from home was because he had a fight with another boy of his village. The head of the village punished him as well as his parent. With anger in mind he left the home and came to Dhaka. At the beginning he used to spend his days at station. He made up a group with other street children and the same lifestyle started once again. I asked him about his family. I asked him that weather he visited or wanted to go back to his village. He answered me that he tried but couldn't able to go. The reason was very unclear to me. The field worker of Sajida foundation took him from

station along with other 4 boys and bring them into pavement Centre. Now he is taking education from here and currently passed grade 2. The street life for jubayer was not more than about 3-4 months. In this case I consider that he was lucky to resettle his life. The good news is with the help of this foundation he will visit his home next month.

3.5.2 Case 02:

In the pavement center I got the opportunity to talk with a boy named Jakaria. He came to Dhaka with his family near about 2 years ago. Their original home is in Rajshahi. They came to this city for want of a healthy life. After landing in Dhaka they rented a room in tejhgaon railway slum area. His father worked as a labor in the sutrapur. For him the environment was too hard to survive. With the little earning of his father they can hardly lead their life. In this time Jakaria started to beg in the street of Dhaka city. However, I found this begging was not fixed as his profession. Without finding no other way he just beg in the signal of bijoysarani to farmgate. The money he generate from this activity was spend for his own expenses and sometimes used to contribute this money to his family affairs. This was not the life they wanted actually. However, along with his family they came to the pavement center and started a new life. This boy is now getting education. His mother involved in learning sewing and father is taking technical knowledge about motor parts. This incident resulting a positive change among their life. While talking to Jubayer I found that within last 6 months the ideology changed a lot. At present time he dream for doing something big in his life. He wanted to take education for a further most label. I had a curiosity in mind and out of that I asked him about his understanding regarding education. The answer that I got from his quite mature. He explained me in his words that he understand that if he wants to make an identity in the society then education is must. Jubayer's parents are also happy with the current situation and the service that are getting from the foundation.

Along with those there are also girls aged between 8 to 14 are also resident in the pavement center. Koli a 10 years old girl living in the pavement center with her parents. Like Koli there are several children who are taking education for a better future. Mainly by observing and talking with the children and their parents I got to know that people from below poverty line and from the rural area came to Dhaka specially now they are the resident of this pavement center. The reason behind this is quite common. Mainly they migrated to Dhaka for a better life. However,

the circumstances and the lack of knowledge in education create their condition more miserable. They don't owe any personal land in their home district. At the same time their condition in there was also under privileged. All those issues lead them to come to Dhaka. To improve their life many NGO are operating their development program. In this run I found that the program of Sajida foundation is innovative and blessing for those people. The multi-dimensional activity creates a path through which one can easily develop their own identity.

Beside, these two case studies I also talked with a women and a man. They had a different lifestyle before coming to this pavement center. As a part of my case study I am going to expand those as well.

3.5.3 Case 03:

Jomila is a 28 years old married women living in dhaka. She had a complex relationship with her in laws and the behavior that she got from her in laws was very destructive. As a result it hamper her studies and keep her away from education. she also had suicidal impulses and fear of rejection. She was very confused about her marital relation. Jomila took psychological services through five session within one and a half month duration. During this time she was given a routine which was followed by her. Eventually she developed her interpersonal relationship. The opportunity was created by the pavement center. At present she is doing good in her in laws and came to the center once a week for a general counseling.

3.5.4 Case 04:

Kamrul a 31 years old married person. He worked in a garments factory. He came to Dhaka along with his family. Kamrul is a newly married couple. He married to Rahela about 2 years back. He faced difficulties about his family affairs. What I found that he suffered from depression, excessive guilt and frustration in life. He also said me that this became a habit for him and which he faced from his childhood. Due to this reason he was unable to concentrate his job and mainly on his relationship. Unlike Jomila he also takes support from the psychosocial program of pavement center. He was in a complete care where he performed several task to improve his mentality. Those helped him a lot to get back to his work and also found the base to rebuilt his relationship.

With the education support of the children in pavement center, this foundation is also providing one stop service to the adult. Their concern is to make each individual free from all sort of negativism and walk in the better path. However, the employees of Sajida foundation are humble enough to accept that sometimes the situation get very worsen that they could not control. Moreover, they are trying hundred percent to solve those issues.

4.1 Conclusion:

The main focus of my research was to find the way through which NGO specifically Sajida Foundation operates its education program. At the same time I tried to find out who are the individual who came to take the benefit of this program. Millennium development goals were created with a vision and the vision was spread the aroma of development through several issues.as we already know that Bangladesh is a country where this NGO's operation programs is spreading very rapidly. Moreover, the rural people in Bangladesh welcomed those project as they are getting benefit from the project both financially and socially. All the NGO in Bangladesh trying their best to work for the people which ultimately resulted to the development. However, the territory for all the NGO in Bangladesh is not same. There are obviously some limitation. In my research I partially found that Sajida foundation operate their education program with a clear vision. Their aim is to create each and every student make their self-identity. However, the interesting part about their education program is they not only provide education to the children but also to the parents, the parents are taking technical and practical education from the foundation which is good for their survival. MDG's target was to provide primary education as a part of development. The NGO(s) in Bangladesh hold that place very nicely and working forward to it

The condition of primary education in Bangladesh is progressing well. Now government have a special monitoring on this sector. As the government have good attention in this sector; therefore Ngo's in Bangladesh can easily operate their education program and those have a alliance with the government. In the primary school in Bangladesh there are above 17.6 million children getting education. The enrolment rate increased from 81.2% to 83.4% (UNICEF,2015). There are also positive aspects like children completing their 5 year primary schooling increased from

65 to 69%. The dropout rate for the children also decreased. Last year UNICEF publish that the dropout rate decreased from 37 to 35%. This scenario clearly stated the positive side of primary education in Bangladesh. The achievement is also or the NGO(s) who are trying hard to provide education.

In my research I tried to find out the reason and the types of the children who are getting this education from NGO specifically Sajida foundation. My observation resulted that mainly the extreme poor are getting this who have no shelter above their head. Moreover, there are family who migrated to Dhaka for a better opportunities. While talking to them I found that being the underprivileged in the society they feel sometimes ashamed. However, they realize that education is they key way to remove their curse. I find this very interesting and positive. Self-realization regarding any issues is important in life. When this appears in one's mind then surely there will be a good change. The children and the resident in the pavement center of Sajida foundation understand this value.

In my undergrad thesis I focused on one issues of MDG and tried to find out that how development is inter related to it. Millennium development goals was a project where certain issues created to lead a country to the scale of development. The reason was to push forward the back ward countries in the world to move upward. When one issue or criteria of MGD passed successfully it will lead to the development. Among the eight goals of MGD I particularly focus on education program. I tried to find out the way on which criteria NGO operates education program. Moreover I tried to articulate the reason behind the creation of MGD. In some cases Bangladesh is successful to achieve the goal. The large amount of school going children especially in rural area indicates the development very well.

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