

Report On

Pre-Design Research of Radio Program on the Project Dhaka's Thought of the Day

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Executive Summary

Based on a series of 100 questionnaire responses, this study explores the research strategy that was oriented by the interest in lay theories discussed in the project proposal as well as the FGD. This purpose justified the method selection, i.e. FGD and semi-structured and self-completion questionnaires to complement and further ground the results.

Background

The process of mediation has been a popular concept in the present media culture as a method in disseminating positive and progressive outlooks provoking the audience. A third proposal under the Engaging with the Islamic World Program project was prepared by the British High Commission, Bangladesh for mainstreaming this outlook against extremism, radicalism and terrorism using Radio as a medium to popularize this notion. With this endeavor the current radio episodes were aimed to be designed by the most popular radio station Radio Today FM 89.6 based upon an intensive research module like Focus Group Discussions and Rapid Assessment Survey within its radius conducted by Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI).

The current preconceived notion about the roles and actions of youth based upon the sustained political dynamics has been repeatedly questioned. The debate continues when a number of radical actions and sudden boom in extremist activities marked the nation raising a national concern as well as a global one. Upon the present circumstances this area is an extremely sensitive issue and any public media involvement sensitizes it a step further. With this background the design and discussion is essential to be planned with utmost care and attention while getting an idea of the audience dynamics. Thus in order to instigate a wide reception and making it a popular positive ideology, a pre-design research was necessary for the format designing of the radio episodes.

Executive Summary

The aim and purpose of this pre-design research targeted the silent majority of the mainstream population who generally do not have any platform or scope to express their point of views on issues like extremism, radicalism or terrorism. In order to gather the essence of this majority's view this research involved some homogenous groups segmenting them by their age or position in the social strata.

Two methodologies – Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) were applied to conduct this study. Followed by a series of five FGD sessions and based on a series of 100 questionnaire responses, this study explores the research strategy that was oriented by the interest in lay theories discussed in the project proposal as well as the FGD. This purpose justified the method selection, i.e. FGD and semi-structured and self-completion questionnaires to complement and further ground the results.

After the successful diverse response from the different groups, we managed to originate some issues of concern, point of views, prioritized areas of future discussions, our strengths and weaknesses as a nation and the society as a whole with a global perspective from the group of targeted persons. It was clear that the scope for discussion needs to be created for the young people to discuss some important issues. These persons through discussions and responses focused on some issues which need to be discussed with proper importance. Based on their comments and suggestions fifteen topics have been selected for the radio serial. The probable program format, the time and panelists too were discussed. With these understanding and finding, this research report has been prepared with some topic indicators after identifying issues from the audience. The anchor of the program was commonly agreed to be Abdun Nur Tushar by both Radio Today and MRDI. Participants of FGDs also agreed with the idea. A list of panelists has also been proposed.

Apart from these findings it was found in the survey that most of the listeners listen to Radio Today during late night hours and in the afternoon. And the format of the program is expected to include lucrative offers to listeners in order to have wider reception.

Research Objective and Target

This research study consists of the following objectives:

- Understanding the outlook and mindset of the young people regarding education system, human rights, leadership, democratic practices, order of influence, peace and relation of these issues with Islamic values and thoughts.
- Identifying the receptive framework within the audience.
- Receiving an indication of the democracy, human rights, leadership, peace and related issues in the context of Islam.
- Identifying questions, probable topics and issues to be raised in the radio program
- Develop interactive models for the program
- Deriving suggestions on the format of the program.
- Extracting a few probable panelists from the groups targeted
- Creating scopes for future in-depth research areas

Methodology

In identifying the successful execution and implementation approach while drafting the probable structure of the radio episodes, two methodological approaches were adopted.

1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
2. Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

To make the program compatible to the issues and the listeners, a pre-design research needs to be conducted. Five Focus Group Discussion (FGD) sessions was conducted at the Hotel Sweet Dreams premises on 23 June 2007 as a part of the pre-design research. (*See report Annex I*)

Purpose of the FGD

The FGD aims at understanding the attitude and mindset of the young people regarding development, obstacles to development and democracy, violence and extremism, democratic model in Bangladesh. Issues related to globalization, education system, human rights including the rights of minorities will also come up for discussion. The FGD will also try to find out the popular source of information and entertainment for the young people.

Methodology

A facilitator conducted the FGD sessions assisted by one note taker. A gender balanced group of 10 young people took part in each FGD session. A set of semi-structured guiding questions was used to conduct the session. To ensure participation and avoid monotony, VIPP cards were also distributed among the participants for recording their views on a particular issue.

Some of the guiding questions

- How do you perceive the democratic model in Bangladesh?
- What are the barriers to democratic practices?
- How do violence and extremism hinder democracy and development?
- How do you see the different education systems of Bangladesh?
- How is this system helping us in shaping the future of Bangladesh?

- ✦ It is said that Madrasa students are linked to extremism and radicalism. What is your view on this?
- ✦ What are the misconceptions regarding Islam in our country? (probably written)
- ✦ How can we change the present perception? (or this one can be written)
- ✦ How patriot are you?
- ✦ What other than politics attracts the present generation most?
- ✦ What makes the image of Bangladesh? (i.e. components, incidents, individuals etc.)
- ✦ How do you think the image is?
- ✦ Do you think religion like Islam or others can work/ or working for harmony within the country?
- ✦ Do you see religion and democracy holding hands? Or are they separate?
- ✦ What do Globalization, Islam, Information and Democracy mean to you?
- ✦ What are your sources of information?
- ✦ Do these information form/change your views in any way?
- ✦ How do you see Bangladesh 10 years from now in the international arena?

FGD Findings

The FGD sessions threw light to several issues and as each target group had a homogenous representation of that area, the opinions therefore were quite similar. The overall reflection of the FGD finding brought about a few common opinions or point of views of the Listeners that are generated below.

On the Model of Democracy:

- We are not aware/ educated about the true essence of democracy
- We have failed in terms of Leadership
- There is no accountability and transparency within the democratic system and which is extremely important in ensuring democracy
- Decision making is performed only at the top level
- There is no participation of people.

On the Barriers of Democracy:

- Corruption
- Terrorism
- Ineffective leadership/ bad leadership
- Poverty
- Our illiteracy regarding democracy
- Absence of transparency and accountability
- Lack of youth participation

On Youth Participation/ Student Politics:

- They do not have much interest
- The youth are being manipulated by the experienced political leaders
- Lack of volunteerism within the youth
- They are more individualistic
- There is no platform for the youth to participate

On Patriotism:

- If all the rights are ensured then patriotism sustains
- Patriotism depends on environment in order to be proven or expressed
- The crisis of political leadership to has contributed towards lack of patriotism situation.
- At times patriotism becomes a luxury
- We are virtually more actively patriot in blog areas
- We are very Patriot
- We are not at all patriot

On Human Rights Situation:

- There are no human rights in Bangladesh
- People are not aware about their rights

- Human rights are often luxury for us
- Human rights are a necessity
- Access to justice and fair justice also can work towards ensuring human rights
- The government should ensure rights
- Human rights are just a theoretical concept

On Extremism, Radicalism and Terrorism:

- There has been strong political influence behind the extremist acts in Bangladesh
- Extremism is a byproduct of our faulty educational system and poverty
- Extremism and radicalism are generally practiced within our country as a religious excuse specially Islam
- Mostly Madrasa students are related to extremism at times as an influence and at times as a practicing ground for extremism.
- There is an international influence behind these acts
- People in our country are very vulnerable and unaware so they become easy target
- Religious leaders can play the most important roles in both positive and negative way on the issue of radicalism, extremism

On Image of Bangladesh:

- The image of Bangladesh has long been threatened by the recent extremist acts.
- Political instability and bad practice also hampered our image.
- Lack of accountability and transparency damaged our image as well.
- Corruption also has created a bad impact on the image
- Poverty too has worked in creating an image.
- On the other hand our Independence is our biggest strength.
- The noble peace prize has excelled our image as a nation.
- The declaration of International Mother Language day

On Education System

- Our education system is very much separated and differentiated
- There is vivid discrimination in the education system at Urban and Rural areas
- The different sectors of the system never get to communicate with one another,
- These systems especially Madrasa is not modern
- There should be a common syllabus up to a certain level for everyone
- There is no problem within our educational system

On Islam and Democracy

- Islam only supports the Islamic Democracy
- Bangladeshi system of Democracy does not go with the beliefs of Islam
- Islam promotes democracy
- Democracy is a capitalist concept whereas Islam promotes its own economic system

On Identity

- About 60% of the entire group preferred the national identity where as 40% preferred the religious identity first.

On Islam as *Adda* Issue

- Most of the *Adda* topics are not related to religious issues
- Islam or religious discussions are avoided for lack of teaching
- Islam and extremism/ fundamentalism/ radicalism issues are not discussed as we do not have enough knowledge for that
- We fear this is not an issue for us to discuss
- It is not 'smart' to discuss about Islam and other religious issues.

On Misconceptions:

The discussed misconceptions were:

- Islam is in favor of democracy.
- Islam patronizes terrorism.
- Islam denies other religions.
- Islam is not favorable for democracy.
- Only the Madrasa students are extremists.
- The people who wear caps (tupies) are bad.
- Islam is above all other religion.
- Islam does not accept other religions
- Superstitious, wrong belief about family planning. Allah has given children and he will manage food for them. Religion based.
- Females are blamed for giving birth girl child.
- Islam is a barrier for basic rights
- Women should be in veils away from any contact with men
- Singing songs
- Hilla marriage
- Fatwa

On Issues to Address:

- Education system, structure of state, and the policy for governing state.
- Leaders' accountability in every sector.
- Questioning the misconceptions/ conventional ideas
- Democratic values and practices
- Political instability
- Gender and Class discrimination.
- Corruption.
- Violation of human rights.
- Participation and awareness

Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS)

Based upon the findings of the FGD, a RAS questionnaire was designed to be implemented amongst a particular identified group.

Sampling:

With a sample size of 100 within the radius of Dhaka city the survey was conducted at different areas among the groups mentioned above. The RAS target group's male female ratio had been 47:53.

Semi-structured and self-completion questionnaires

Semi-structured and self completed questionnaire are generally regarded as the most suitable method to shed light on the subjects' viewpoints. Two sets of questionnaire consisting both objective and open-ended questions were thus identified from the FGD sessions and the research team. The objective of this survey is to gather opinions in forming the issues and identifying important aspects for the program. This too would contribute towards the scope of future study on similar issues. (*See RAS questionnaire Annexure 3 & 4*)

Scope of RAS

The questionnaire aimed to identify opinions of these groups on democracy, education system, Madrasa education, religious beliefs, individual identity, human rights, radio listenership, extremism, information source, leadership, image, accountability and transparency.

Analysis

The RAS finding has been incorporated herewith as both quantitative and qualitative study. The data from the survey was systematized according to identification of recurring themes from FGD.

Quantitative Study

The following information and reflections were obtained through the two-set of questionnaires as a quantitative data.

On Islam and Democracy:

- On the existing *model of democracy*, 63% referred to it as a failure while 29% agreed upon the successful practice of democracy in Bangladesh.
- 94% agreed that *democracy should be secular* with only 6% against it.
- According to 62% of the survey group it is not very *important to practice democracy within the families* while 32% thinks it should be practiced.
- According to 84% there should be no *room for religion/Islam based parties in a democratic system* while 16% voted for it.
- On the issue of *democracy being compatible with Islam* 66% thinks it does while according to 25% it is not.
- 37% responds indicated towards corruption as the major *barrier towards democracy*, 16% for lack of awareness, 13% went for political instability, 13% for illiteracy, 8% blamed terrorism and 8% our leadership incapability as the reasons for failure of democracy in Bangladesh.

On Madrasa and Education System:

- Among the respondents 96% were in favor of *common curriculum for all students* while 3% were against it.
- 89% thinks *Madrasa students are alienated from the mainstream youth* while 10% thinks it is not the case.

On Leadership and Youth Leadership:

- On the inquiry of whether *effective youth leadership can clear out extremism*, 82% favored it while 16% thinks it would not work.
- Among those who perceives *effective youth leadership to fail in resisting extremism* the major cause had been youth having lack of experience (5 out of 20 responds), then it was lack of proper education, awareness and fruitful implementation of law and order (4 each out of 20 responds).
- On the question of *why youth are not having a voice on political matters* 50% ranked students/ youth leader used for evil designs as the root cause, 28% pointed to present generation being too career focused as the second cause, 17% think there is no platform for the youth and 3% blamed the incapable student politics as the fourth cause

On Human Rights:

- 49% considers *Human rights as a need*, 37% *necessity* and only 14% regard it as a *luxury*
- According to 65% *the situation of women and child rights* are severely violated while 33% commented to be good.
- 52% thinks *the rights of religious minority* are not preserved while 42% thinks they practice their rights.
- 63% thinks *the rights of indigenous people* are not restored as only 23% thinks it is.

On Extremism, Terrorism and Islam:

- 87% of the respondents undoubtedly pointed out that *Concept of Islam to BD people is clear* while 10% agreed they do.
- In answering *whether terrorism in the name of Islam is acceptable* or not there was a sweeping respond of 96% against it, 2% agreed and 2% didn't respond
- *The causes that indulge youth towards extremist actions and beliefs* were ranked. 39% marked unemployment as the root cause while 34% blamed poverty and 23% illiteracy.

On Independent choices:

- When asked about *the freedom to make independent choices among the youth* the answers were divided where 55% agreed on having the freedom of choice while 44% said they were not

On Issues of Concern:

- Among the given five reasons on what should be *the major area of focus for the youth in raising awareness*, 70% agreed that it should be education, 12% mentioning transparency and accountability, 8% on democracy and leadership and extremism receiving 5% each.

On Identity:

- When inquired 90% preferred national identity where only 10% were for religious identity

On Barriers towards Development:

- 35% blamed it on our illiteracy and ignorance as the barrier towards development, 34% mentioned corruption, 17% political instability, 11% terrorism and only 2% pointed to bureaucracy.

On Sources of Information and Radio Today:

- A list of probable *information sources* were provided to the interviewees where they ranked television with 44% responds as the highest source, 41% went for newspaper, 6% each for radio and internet and only 3% interpersonal communication
- 78% of the respondents belong to the *listener group of Radio Today* while 22% do not listen.
- On answering to *the time when the listeners listen to Radio Today*, 36% generally listen during night, 11% during morning, 10% afternoon to evening, 8% daylong also 8% evening to night and 4% only during noon time.
- Among *the most popular program of Radio Today*, 17% listen to Music, 13% listens to Raat Bhor Gaan, 12% are swinging listeners without any specific choice, , 8% listens to news, 8% listens to Tobey Tai Hok

On Global Citizenship:

- Judging the performance of Bangladesh as a global citizen, 59% thinks we have partly succeeded while 16% thinks we are successful and 15% considers this as unsuccessful and 9% didn't know what stage we are in.

Qualitative Study

The entire RAS questionnaire had been semi-structured and self-explanatory that involved some open-ended questions to get a diversified view of the interviewee. The aim of such questions is to look for other choices and issues that might not have been aroused during the FGD sessions. The questions incorporated for qualitative study had been the following:

1. What are the barriers hampering the successful implementation of democratic practices in Bangladesh? (*Question 1.1.1*)
2. Why the interviewee thinks that effective youth leadership would not be able to resist extremist acts? (*Question 1.7.1*)
3. What are the issues that hamper the image of Bangladesh? (*Question 2.3*)

Apart from those above mentioned questions, a few questions had some open options to state other choices and rank accordingly in case of the questionnaire planned to be more informative and acceptable for the pre-design. The questions with open-ended options were:

- a. Why the voices of the general students and the youth are not heard or given importance in political matters now a days? (*Question 2.2*)
- b. What are the major causes/ issues that are compelling the young generation towards extremism? (*Question 2.7*)

Major Findings:

- The major reason behind the unsuccessful model of democracy in Bangladesh has been identified as corruption. Other major hurdles for this state mentioned namely are lack of awareness, illiteracy, political instability, terrorism, lack of proper leadership, Nepotism, lack of patriotism, mal practice of democracy and our ignorance about democracy, ignoring rule of law at all level, economic discrimination, lack of proper implementation of law and order, unaccountability and transparency, religious biasness, bureaucracy etc.
- Lack of experience and proper guidance, illiteracy, lack of proper education, awareness, implementation of law, poverty, political instability, religion based education system, lack of proper youth leadership structure, communication gap, unemployment, lack of patriotism etc. are seen as causes that would effect and hamper the fruitful youth leadership in resisting extremist actions in Bangladesh according to the interviewees.

- Not only nationally but also internationally, the reasons that is hampering the image of Bangladesh according to the respondents were mentioned with corruption topping the list, then terrorism/ imposed terrorism, political instability, illiteracy, ignorance, militancy, political violence, poverty, unemployment, violation of human rights etc.
- Other issues that led to the ineffective contribution of youth over political matters had been lack of youth leadership, migration tendencies of youth, lack of awareness, illiteracy, lack of experience etc.
- The other factors inducing youth towards extremism had been political instability, drug addiction, lack of awareness, religious conflicts, social discrimination, victims of consequences etc.

Issue and Topic Indicator

1. Leadership:

The target objective of this issue will focus the weaknesses and strengths of our leadership. It would aim in relating the extremist acts and radicalism with leadership qualities and how strong leadership can help in reducing it. Involving youth leadership in creating awareness on extremism and radicalism issues and work for social unity and mobility should also be an area of concern.

2. Accountability and Transparency:

Accountability and transparency is a necessity in any democratic system. How accountability and transparency may help in fighting corruption, terrorism, radicalism and extremism, who can ensure it and what role can the people play in ensuring so may work as a positive force.

3. The role of Democracy:

Talking about the barriers towards democracy and what role democracy plays in our country can be a good way to focus different issues. The participation of people and the right to information, Islam and democracy relation should help in addressing the extremist issues. The values of democracy and awareness regarding democracy too can help.

4. Education:

The existing education systems, the discriminations thus created and development of certain class oriented education can be the area of focus. Speaking about the Madrasa system being misused and abused as a place for extremists practice should be mentioned. Then again how this communication gap be reduced and proper education may make a difference can be prioritized.

5. Misconceptions:

Thousands of misconceptions prevail within us and to know about those will be very interesting once discussed. These misconceptions may come with the original teaching and can be presented in a very dynamic way.

6. Engaging all:

This can actually focus on communal and social harmony among people from all walks of life. How since ages we have had the history of engaging ourselves in building peace and harmony and how we have fought against all odds can be focused. Then again a debate over whether harmony can be imposed or adopted enthusiastically may occur.

7. Human Rights:

Whether human rights have been a luxury or necessity in a country like Bangladesh and how rights based approach have worked should be the objective aimed to. How to make people aware of their rights and what rights does everyone has in terms of state, family, society, community or even religion while keeping an eye on rights violation can be discussed.

8. Patriotism:

Is it true that this generation is not patriot enough? If not then how have they contributed in representing this country? What are the values related to patriotism and what then happens if it's missing? Questions as such should be targeted in this episode that would relate to extremism as well.

9. Violence and Extremism:

The causes of violence and extremism, the damages done so far and fighting these causes should be addressed in this episode. People's thought on what actually resulted these actions and what can prevent or reduce them and whether they see any international influence may come to focus.

10. The Image:

The factors affecting the image of our country, how we and others conceive the image and how images are conceptualized may be addressed. Both the international and national causes can be discussed that shapes the overall image along with facts how to improve.

11. Role of Media:

Media is one of the major sources of information. So the role of media both in individualistic and general ways of life in generating information can be focused. How different news presentation can shift views and what can or has been done in creating awareness through participation may be located as well in terms of radicalism and extremism.

12. Student Politics:

Many say student politics should be banned. So the debate yet remains. The role of student politics in fighting against radicalism should be an area of concern. The misuse of youth power through student politics can too be high lightened.

13. Are we Independent to make our choices?/ Decision Making

The youth in our country go through several phases and they play different role in different circumstances. Some say they are free to decide some say they are not. So what is then the reality and realization regarding our choices? How independent or interdependent are they? Do they choose to be a part of extremism and radicalism? This episode can try to reveal the social stand of the youth as individual and also as a relation.

14. Interpersonal Communication:

How do we communicate within a society? What makes our relations? (i.e. Teacher-student, Father-son, friends etc.) How can this communication form a character and whether that influence to shape our decisions can also be discussed.

15. Influences:

In developing the mindset and future of the generation next what are the influencing factors in different stages of our society? If the youth become what they are who plays the role- educational institute, family, friends, media or individual himself or herself? How can radicalism or extremism influence, how can they not? All these aspects may add to get the psychoanalytical view of the generation.

Relevant Questions for Discussion

Leadership:

- What is leadership?
- What is youth leadership?
- What should be the structure of leadership?
- How can proper leadership help to fight different issues and barriers?
- Who are the stakeholders?
- How to aware all leaders (community, national, religious etc.) about issues like radicalism and extremism?
- What is good leadership?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of our leadership?

Accountability and Transparency:

- What makes accountability and transparency?
- Who are the authorities/ benefactors for accountability and transparency?
- What are the ways to ensure an effective application of these mechanisms?
- What role can our youths play to ensure them?
- How may it help to fight radicalism and extremism?
- How may it help for democratic practice?

The role of Democracy:

- How successful is the model of democracy in Bangladesh?
- What are the roles of democracy in restoring rights of people?
- How is democracy ensured?
- Through whom will it be insured?
- Is democracy compatible with Islam?
- What are the democratic values?
- How can participation of people help to fight corruption, terrorism, radicalism and extremism in our country?
- Does democracy foster religious beliefs?
- Do we need religion based political parties within a democratic system?

Education:

- How modern is our education system?
- Why do we have such a communication gap prevailing within our systems?
- Should there be a common curriculum till the primary levels of all systems of education?
- Does only Madrasa students are victimized as extremists?
- What are the problems within our systems?
- What can be done to ensure a more practical, moral based education system?
- How can we prevent system loss within the different educational backgrounds?

Misconceptions:

- What are the religious misconceptions within our society?
- What do we really know and what is the truth? (about Jihad, Fatwa etc.)
- How can we fight back all these misconceptions?
- Who can be the right authority to dissolve all the misconceptions?
- What makes these misconceptions?
- If we know that these are misconceptions then what made us realize that?
- Are extremism, radicalism and terrorism disseminated as a part of misconceptions?

Engaging all:

- What is communal and cultural harmony?
- Is our engagement with these components imposed or spontaneously adopted?
- Do religious beliefs form our unity?
- How do we engage people with separate beliefs?
- Do we have a common platform that connects all of us as community and a nation?
- How can we engage the mainstream and the periphery?
- How may religion and culture help to practice the harmonious entity?

Human Rights:

- From the current perspective, are human rights a necessity or luxury for Bangladesh?
- What do we know about human rights?
- What ensures rights?
- How is the current condition of human rights in Bangladesh (in terms of treatment of religious minority, women rights, and ethnic minority etc. groups)?
- What are the threats towards human rights in Bangladesh?

Patriotism:

- Is the generation patriot enough?
- Can patriotism reduce corruption, terrorism and extremism?
- What makes one patriot?
- What are the components that result patriotism?
- How different are we in terms of patriotic practices?
- How do we make people aware about their patriotic feelings?
- Do only conflict situations evoke patriotism within us?
- What is the role of other institutions to instigate patriotism?
- Is patriotism a national or a personal emotion?

Violence and Extremism:

- Is violence justified in the name of religion/Islam?

- What are causes of extremism and violent acts?
- Is only the Madrasa system involved in extremist and radical acts?
- What can be done to aware people against radicalism and extremism?
- Who should be in the stirring of anti-extremist and anti-radical beliefs?
- Who are promoting extremism?
- Why are they promoting it?
- Is there any international influence behind violence and extremism?
- Who are most vulnerable to extremism and radicalism?

The Image:

- What is the image of our country from the citizen's point of view?
- How does the world imagine Bangladesh as a democratic country?
- What makes our image?
- What hampers our image?
- Why are these causes destroying our image as a nation?
- How can we restore our image?
- Who are the torchbearers of our image as a nation?

Role of Media:

- What is the role of media from the people's perspective?
- Is media helping to shape our opinions?
- Is our media promoting the people's voice?
- To what extent is media related to people?
- What are the most useful sources of information in our country?
- How do media help to raise awareness against radicalism and extremism?
- Is media free?
- Is media neutral?

Student Politics:

- What is student politics?
- Should student politics be banned?
- Can effective youth leadership help in changing the present political dilemma?
- How can we ensure effective student leadership?
- Can youth leadership be a solution against radical acts?
- What are the mechanisms that affect student politics?

Are we Independent to make our choices? / Decision Making:

- Are we Independent to make our choices?
- What is the decision making process?
- What involves a decision making?
- Why can't we make independent choices (if we can't make one)?
- What makes us capable to make our choices (f we can make one)?
- What is the role of our environment and contacts (family, teacher, friends etc.) to influence our choices?

Interpersonal Communication:

- How do we interact within our society?
- Is there a generation gap that separates us from an effective interpersonal communication?
- What are the modes of interpersonal communication?
- Who are the people we communicate?
- Does our interpersonal communication manipulates or educates us?

Influences:

- Who are our influences throughout our lives?
- What influences us most?
- Does influences differ class wise or family wise?
- Do we choose our influences in generic pattern or influences are unpredictable?
- Can influence change our point of views?
- If so then how can we form an effective influence?
- What makes a good influence?

Proposed Format Anchor and Panel

The format of the radio program along with its probable list of panels and anchor has been discussed and suggested by the groups. The research team and Radio Today also brainstormed on the names. The following suggestions were widely prioritized by the target groups:

The Probable Format:

- The program should involve the voices of the mass
- There should be a resource pool consisting of popular figures
- There should be a scope for interactive participation with the general listener and the panel
- The program should be broadcast during night, may be between 10 to 12 midnight
- Songs should be added either theme based or in other way
- Scope of people's opinion should be given
- It can be an hour long program
- There should be rewards for listeners as a strategy to attract more audience.
- The listeners should be able to communicate and respond via SMS or Internet. The highest/best respond would get a chance to meet the star from the panel and be offered a lunch along with another friend.
- The announcement of reward would be published, keeping the target audience in mind, in print media like *Prothom Alo*, *Manabjamin*, *Amader Shomoy* and *Daily Star*
- There should be a mid-term and post program evaluation in order to assess the listeners' ratio and program quality
- This entertainment program should aim towards awareness building using most effective communicative language

Suggested Time of Transmission:

- Majority of the respondents and participants of the study preferred 10 p.m. to midnight and beyond as the suitable time for the radio programme. However, the broadcasting time can be fixed after discussion with the management of Radio Today.

Probable Anchor of the Programme:

- Radio Today and MRDI discussed about the probable anchor of the programme. The name of noted electronic media presenter Abdun Noor Tushar was discussed. Most of the FGD participants also recommended his name. So Abdun Noor Tushar is proposed as the anchor of the programme.

Probable Scope of Work for Anchor:

- The anchor should be a very good communicator.
- He/she should have a better understanding of the topic
- The anchor should be comparatively young

Probable Panel:

- Humayun Faridi, Actor
- Shuborna Mustafa, Actress
- Tarik Anam, Actor
- Asaduzzaman Noor, Actor and Political Leader
- Ali Zaker, Actor
- Mamunur Rashid, Actor
- Tinni, Actress and Model
- Hillol, Actor
- Nasiruddin Yusuf Bacchu, Cultural Activist
- Bipasha Hayat, Actress and artist
- Taukir Ahmed, Actor and director
- Rafik Azad, Poet
- Akram Khan, Former Cricketer
- Aminul Islam Bulbul, Former Cricketer
- Atahar Ali Khan, Former Cricketer
- Rakibul Hasan, Former Cricketer
- Niaz Murshed, Chess Player
- Kaiser Hamid, Former Footballer
- Zobaira Akhter Linu, Table Tennis Champion
- Runa Laila, singer
- Habib, Band Fusionist
- Anusheh Anadil, Band Performer
- Tashan, Band Performer
- Mehrin Mahmood, Singer
- Alamgir, Film Actor
- Riaz, Film Actor
- Ferdous, Film Actor
- Moushumi, Film Actress
- Mustafa Monwar, Artist
- Dr. Mohammad Zafar Iqbal, Noble Laureate
- Anisul Haq, Former BGMEA president
- Anisul Haq, Column writer
- Dr. Mohammad Yunus
- Abdullah Abu Sayeed, Educationalist
- Sultana Kamal, Former Advisor
- Prof. Dr. Sirajul Islam Choudhury, Academician
- Prof. Dr. Syed Manzoorul Islam, Academician
- Dr. Asif Nazrul, Educationalist
- Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed, Educationalist

Annexure- 1

FDG Report of Dhaka's Thought of the Week

A project of British High Commission

Implemented by: Radio Today FM 89.6

Report prepared by: Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Focus Group Discussion -1

Focused Group:	Public University
Target Age:	20-29 years
No. Of Participants:	10
Conducted by:	Syeda Saima Ahmed (MRDI)
Facilitated by:	Sirat Jahan (MRDI)

The Synopsis:

1. About the Democratic Model of Bangladesh:

- There is only a theoretical model of democracy in Bangladesh. But there is no proper leadership or environment for its practice.
- We are not very aware of democratic norms
- There is no moral or ethical value towards the democratic implementation for our people is yet to learn about the true meaning of democracy.
- We lack proper leadership and eligible people in democratic political practice (according to the 100% participants of group 1)
- The pattern developed through our democratic system is biased towards relatives.
- The decision making process has been centralized only from the leadership level.
- There is no transparency or accountability. The only thing that prevails is corruption.
- Democracy has failed in Bangladesh

2. About The Barriers Towards Proper Democratic Practices:

- The dominance of 'money' and 'muscle' in the politics
- Lack of patriotism
- Non eligible and ignorant leadership
- Lack of proper education
- Lack of proper implementation of law
- Corruption

3. About The Main Stream Youth Not Participating in Politics:

- There is no option for the youth to participate

- The youth are not interested in becoming politically involved
- There is no proper leadership to follow even if the system is there
- Politics and democracy do not have any positive connotation any more

4. About Whether There is Lack of Patriotism:

- Patriotism depends on environment in order to be proven or expressed
- We need opportunities to show our patriotism
- If all the rights are ensured then patriotism sustains
- We need to correct ourselves in order to be patriot

5. About The Human Rights Situation:

- Bangladesh does not have a very impressive record of human rights situation.
- We need to ensure our rights in every way.
- Rights are very much linked with the overall security. If we are not secured then there can never be proper implementation of human rights.
- Access to justice and fair justice also can work towards ensuring human rights
- People are also not aware about their rights
- Unemployment is also a crisis that leads to violation of human rights

6. About Militancy and Radicalism/ Extremism:

- Violation of human rights is also caused by extremist acts.
- There has been strong political influence behind the sudden boom of extremist acts in Bangladesh
- Many leaders are using religion as a weapon for their political objectives
- People are very pious and fear religion. So extremists are manipulating these general people in the name of religious superiority.
- There is international influence also behind all these acts
- Even though most of the leaders are not from the Madrasa background but they are using the Madrasa to act as extremist groups.
- But the punishment of the top extremist leaders has reduced the rate of such acts and has created awareness amongst the local people.
- Though there is extremism and radicalism present in our country, Bangladesh will never become a country like Afghanistan.

7. About the Image of Bangladesh:

- The image of Bangladesh has long been threatened by the recent extremist acts.
- Corruption also has created a bad impact on the image
- Political instability and bad practice also hampered our image.
- Lack of accountability and transparency damaged our image as well.
- Poverty too has worked in creating an image.
- On the other hand our Independence is our biggest strength.
- The noble peace prize has excelled our image as a nation.
- Our sports/ cricket team has much to contribute towards our image.
- The telecom wonder has created a good image for the investors around the world.

8. About Our Education System:

- Our education system is very much separated and differentiated

- There is vivid discrimination in the education system at Urban and Rural areas
- There is no proper standard for our education system
- Our education system is mostly class oriented.
- The Madrasa is very separated from the mainstream education
- The Madrasa students cannot cope with the mainstream and therefore are often deviated towards extremists

9. About Islam and Democracy:

- Islam only supports the Islamic Democracy
- But the Bangladeshi system of Democracy does not go with the beliefs of Islam
- The interpretation of Quran is not properly. There is no conflict of the basic ideologies of Islam and democracy

10. About Identity:

- 60% admitted they prefer the religious identity whereas 40% preferred the national identity

11. About Islam and The Topics of ADDA:

- Generally religious discussions in ADDAs are avoided for it is not so smart
- Another reason for not discussion it is we believe everyone is not authorized to talk about Islam
- We are not educated enough on religion to talk amongst ourselves

12. About The Misconceptions of Islam: (this was written)

- Islam is the religion of peace and humanity.
- Islam has showed respect for all religion.
- Islam is favorable for democracy.
- It is misleading that Islam patronizes terrorism.
- Islam denies other religions.
- Islam is not favorable for democracy.
- Illegal works are done by many people in excuse of religion.
- Only the madrasa students are extremists.
- The people who wear caps (tupies) are bad.
- Those are Islam is above all other religion.
- Islam means peace and belief.
- Islam does not accept other religions but Islam recognizes all religions.
- Islam does not have democratic practice but the truth is contrary.
- Superstitious, wrong belief about family planning. Allah has given children and he will manage food for them. Religion based.
- Females are blamed for giving birth girl child.
- Islam is a barrier for basic rights but in fact Islam safeguards basic rights.

13. About Ways to Get Rid of Misconceptions: (This was written)

- Changing behavior.
- Consciousness in family.

- Values
- Behavior of society
- Maintaining religious activities
- Misconceptions arise from inadequate practices of religion
- Society's norms, activities in family, eligibility, propaganda.
- To know the right thing acquiring real education, consciousness, nurturing healthy mentality.
- Proper education for family planning (family planning).
- Proper political situation.
- Suitable leader.
- No contradiction for Allah.
- To hate people from different religions.
- Using religion for interest. No illegal works should be done in name of religion.
- To believe that Allah is one.
- Allah is not identical with anything.
- Lack of adequate education.
- Lack of healthy mentality.

14. About The Source of Information:

- Newspaper
- Radio
- Television
- Internet
- Mobile
- Interpersonal Communication
- Handbills/Leaflets

15. About the Bangladesh 10 years from now:

- A developed country
- A corruption free country
- A country without poverty
- A solvent Bangladesh
- A country without political violence and depression
- A country where all are employed
- A country with 100% literacy
- An aware country

Focus Group Discussion - 2

Focused Group:	Cultural Activists
Target Age:	22-26 years
No. Of Participants:	10
Conducted by:	Syeda Saima Ahmed (MRDI)
Facilitated by:	Sirat Jahan (MRDI)

The Synopsis:

1. About the Democratic Model of Bangladesh:

- After 1990 the democratic practice has been concentrated mostly amongst the Rightist group. In some cases the practice was affected.
- The model developed here in Bangladesh is not very hopeful
- The democratic leaders are not very well educated and they lack proper knowledge regarding their work areas.
- The definition of democracy has definitely lost its actual meaning
- Our leadership has severely failed. Here individualism is prioritized over Democracy.
- We have never been taught about the true organics of democracy. So the people, the policy makers, no one is aware about it.
- We are very dependent upon others. This tendency too is hampering our practice.
- There has been no appreciation of good deeds and volunteerism amongst us.
- We need to know the moral ethics of democracy.
- It is equally important for us to look for the reasons of democracy failing here.
- There is no participation of the root level even in the budget preparation.
- We need to look at the backgrounds of the MPs to be elected and judge them accordingly to have a positive impact.
- People from outside or the development workers should not interfere within the understanding and practice of democracy in our country.
- Actually democracy is not an appropriate system of state for this region.

2. About The Barriers Towards Proper Democratic Practices:

- Economic insolvency
- Illiteracy
- Lack of proper planning
- Lack of proper technological facilities
- Failure in relating the young generation into the process and developing leadership suitable for them
- The party politics prevailing all over

3. About The Main Stream Youth Not Participating in Politics:

- The young generation is not aware
- They only work for their own future development.
- They do not wish to act as a changing force and progressive.
- They have adopted the current system for granted

- They lack volunteerism
- There is no ideology for them
- There should be a platform for them to raise their voices

4. About The Human Rights Situation:

- There is nothing that can be termed as ‘human rights’
- General people are not aware of their rights
- Where there is poverty there can never be proper implementation of human rights
- Even in this sector corruption prevails
- It is a term for the developed country to practice and teach countries like us.

5. About Islam and The Topics of ADDA:

- Being involved with different cultural groups we cover all possible topics and share our views.
- Religion comes only as incidental matter.
- Islam to us is equally a philosophy and a religion
- Islam depends more on interpretation
- We cannot force anyone in the name of Islam
- Islam is the best code of life

6. About Fundamentalism, extremism and Islam:

- All religions are fundamental
- Extremist acts often changed our perception about each other.
- Many were recognized as extremists or suspected as being so even though they had no connection or relation what so ever.
- This suspect ion often compelled many to think or act as fundamentalist that ended up with some as extremists.
- Awareness and proper structure can make a difference. That is why the Sura structure has more discipline and acceptability.

7. About Issues of Concern of This Generation: (written)

- Open discussion on education system, structure of state, and the policy for governing state.
- Change of educational system from primary level. A child’s mentality develops the way he or she gets information about country and state.
- Young generation are very much confused, do not understand what to do, no leader for us so we need to know ourselves better.
- The main problem of young generation is addiction. We need to discourage them to take drugs rather hating them.
- Old ideals should be questioned.
- Freedom of thought is essential.
- To change present political forms, enhancing people’s participation and decision making power should not be in a small number of people.
- Change required from every sectors like religion, structure of state, education, economics etc.
- Leaders’ accountability in every sector.

- Before taking any important decision considering the opinions of the common people. And we should take into account the minimum income of people in budget to remove their poverty.
- Improving education, agriculture and industrial sector.
- More involvement of the young people. Young generation should try to develop the overall situation by any way.

8. On Ways to Address Issues of Concern: (This was written)

- Mass awareness.
- Discussion on how we will be benefited from the NGOs.
- Know thyself.
- Extensive reformation required for educational system, and new thoughts/ideas wanted for commercialization of education, communalist education.
- Extensive consciousness about corruption.
- Rethinking about student politics.
- Favorable situation for practicing democracy.
- Developing the standard of education and the surroundings.
- In taking any important decision ensuring participation of people from different places.
- Neutral initiatives needed to be taken.
- Considering common people's sufferings rather than the privileged group.
- Equal opportunities for all so that they can be in peace.
- Open discussion removing all kind of oppression and suppression.
- Economically solvent people.
- Socialization in family and school.
- Breeding mental consciousness.
- New ideas required in politics, change in political system.
- Interaction with the people from the root level.
- Youth revolution required.
- Economic development if not fully one third is needed.
- The supporters of fatwa should not get any privileges.
- In different common places like universities, or in gossiping national issues should be discussed more.
- New thought, new people, new leadership, new words.....!!!

9. About Sources of Information:

- Television
- Newspaper
- Internet
- Friends/ Interpersonal Communication
- Radio
- Mobile

10. About the Bangladesh 10 years from now:

- Unthinkable
- The media sector would be more powerful

- We'd know more about religion
- There would be more sculptures established
- People will be more aware and urbanized
- A developed, solvent and sovereign country
- There might be more corruption
- Bangladesh will be a second Afghanistan
- I dare not to dream
- There would be no dynasticism
- Bangladesh would have an image as a country not as a profitable invested industry
- Developed in the international arena

Focus Group Discussion - 3

- Focused Group:** Housewives
- Target Age:** 20-32 years
- No. Of Participants:** 10
- Conducted by:** Syeda Saima Ahmed (MRDI)
- Facilitated by:** Sirat Jahan (MRDI)

The Synopsis:

1. About the Model of Democracy in Bangladesh:

- We started with a lot of dream and hopes. But we were diverted from the main route to the failure.
- Even after so many years of independence the reason we couldn't establish our democracy is because of the wrong and complex leadership.
- Even though this is a democratic country we do not practice the true democratic practices and there is no participation.
- The leaders are abusing power
- The leaders are always considering their decision first without asking for other's opinion
- Our poverty too has been in the stirring wheel for not being able to establish a true democratic model.
- The people too should share some responsibility in this failure for they are also not performing their duties as citizens
- Democracy begins at home. But we do not share any democratic process within our family.

2. About The Barriers Towards Proper Democratic Practices:

- There is no right to express within our country
- The political instability
- Poverty
- Unemployment

- Lack of women rights
- Our own mentality

3. About The Main Stream Youth Not Participating in Politics:

- We do not have faith on the leadership
- Lack of security
- Poverty
- Lack of proper political idol/ leadership
- There are not many facilities
- We do not share mutual respect therefore no respect is there

4. About Whether There is Lack of Patriotism:

- This generation does lack patriotism
- It is because we are more occupied in fulfilling our needs
- Even though we have fought for this country, we have no respect for it
- The crisis of political leadership to has contributed towards this situation.

5. About The Human Rights Situation:

- Human rights is merely a theoretical concept for Bangladesh
- Even the human rights activists violate it at times
- We have failed to establish the human rights properly.
- The women today are facing it most for their husbands are not yet ready to let them work outside despite being well educated

6. About Militancy and Radicalism/ Extremism:

- Extremism is a byproduct of our faulty educational system and poverty
- Most of the country's people fear their religion so it is easy to manipulate them
- Lack of education also contributes in the increasing extremist acts
- Religion is used as a tool for brainwashing the minds of the people
- Extremism is not a matter of concern at the rural areas. There is radicalism in urban areas as well
- The misinterpretation of Islam
- Unawareness regarding Islam
- In order to establish Islamic law these acts are undertaken

7. About Our Education System:

- Our different education systems are not related to one another
- The different sectors of the system never get to communicate with one another,
- There should be options in choosing the education
- These systems especially Madrasa is not modern
- There should be a common syllabus up to a certain level for everyone
- There is vivid discrimination within the systems and it is thus promoting the growth of different economical and social classes within the community
- Students are facing discrimination in seeking jobs

8. About Islam and Democracy:

- Islam promotes democracy
- Islam never forces anyone towards a decision so that makes Islam more democratic
- Islam is very modern and the religion of peace
- Even though our constitution has declared this country to be a Muslim country but that didn't dishonor other religions

9. About Our Misconceptions Regarding Islam:

- Women should be in veils away from any contact with men
- Singing songs
- Hilla marriage
- Fatwa

10. About Issues of Concern of This Generation: (written)

- Political instability
- Communalism
- Education.
- Gender discrimination.
- Class discrimination.
- Corruption.
- Violence against Women.
- Religious conservatism.
- Violation of human rights.
- Women are forced to stay at home.
- Ignoring the adolescent.
- Rich and poor discrimination.
- Wrong strategy in governing state.
- Division in education system.
- Oppression.
- Conservatism.
- Wrong ideas about religion.
- Imposed education.
- Gap between Bengali medium and English medium.
- People's opinions are ignored.

12. About Ways to Address these Issues: (written)

- Publicity/exposure in TV, Radio, Daily Newspaper, Banner.
- Standard education system, development and change of education system.
- Developing political ethics.
- Standard radio and different channels.
- By different newspapers.
- Giving freedom to women.

- Creating values for women.
- Creating clear labor allocation.
- Removing political instability.
- Reaching to all kinds of people.
- Ignoring religious bindings we have to establish democratic constitution.
- Documentary in remote areas.
- Awareness building in all classes, through good cinema.
- Family.
- Social progress.
- For a minimum level same education system.
- Parents should be conscious to give their children proper education. Neutral state.
- Media can play great role, real democracy should be established from individual to national level.
- Bridging the gap between Bengali medium and English medium.
- People's voice/opinions are ignored.
- Opportunity to explore opinion.
- Creating overall consciousness building.
- Changing values.
- Real reformation.
- Mentality to take own responsibility.
- Government should have to play role.
- Structural reformation would be the fundamental reformation.
- Development of female education.
- Tendency to recognize the new ideas.

11. About Our Image:

- We are seen as an undeveloped country
- Corruption and terrorism has added much to our image
- We have gained some good impressions through our achievements upon receiving the noble prize
- Our cricket team too has contributed in developing our image

12. About Our Identity:

- 100% of the participants preferred their national identity

13. About Sources of Information:

- Television
- Newspaper
- Radio
- Different books
- Internet

14. About the Bangladesh 10 years From Now:

- A developed country
- A prosperous country
- We are no longer going to donors for help
- Corruption free country
- Value education and knowledge
- We're running the USA

15. About the Program Format:

- This should be a talk show
- There should not be much advertisement
- There should be a scope to express our opinions
- The time should be 10 pm or late night

Focus Group Discussion - 4

- Focused Group:** Private University
- Target Age:** 20-24 years
- No. Of Participants:** 10
- Conducted by:** Syeda Saima Ahmed (MRDI)
- Facilitated by:** Sirat Jahan (MRDI)

The Synopsis:

1. About the Model of Democracy in Bangladesh:

- In terms of practice as we are quite young we are getting along quite well
- Though there is some backing here
- We are expecting a lot from this young model
- Freedom of speech, Security, social facilities are all expected from a democratic practice
- Our government is not related to people
- Most of our leaders and people do not share a clear concept about democracy. We are only assuming it
- There should be transparency present within the system of the government
- There is no good leadership

2. About The Barriers Towards Proper Democratic Practices:

- Corruption
- Illiteracy
- Mutual respect

- An unsuccessful policy level
- Bad leadership
- Lack of patriotism
- We do not listen to people
- Dirty politics
- No scope for a say

3. About Whether There is Lack of Patriotism:

- We have patriotism
- We do not have patience for being patriot
- At times patriotism becomes a luxury
- We are virtually more actively patriot in blog areas
- But we need a realistic platform

4. About Militancy and Radicalism/ Extremism:

- Corruption breeds radicalism
- Radicalism occurs through the influence of religion
- There is international influence behind extremism movement
- Most of our people are uneducated therefore they are easily brainwashed in the name of religion
- Religion is being used to promote radicalism as a tool for political interest
- Misinterpretation of Islam also leads to radicalism
- Religious institutions play a major role for practicing radicalism, militancy and extremism
- Bangladesh will never be Afghanistan

5. About Our Education System:

- There is no problem within our educational system
- The only contradiction remains within the educational structure of Madrasa and English medium
- Madrasa system is not as modern as the other two mediums
- Madrasa system is being discriminated
- If the state creates an environment for religious practice then a lot can be resolved

6. About Islam and The Topics of ADDA:

- Religion or Islam does not come
- This generation generally finds it boring
- We are taught about the teachings of Islam but we never discuss
- We are getting used to such circumstances
- We are conscious about Islam

7. About Islam and Democracy:

- Islam and democracy are not related

- Democracy is a capitalist concept whereas Islam promotes its own economic system
- But Islam always ensured democracy
- We never know the true meaning of Islam and democracy

8. About Our Image:

- The image is not very impressive
- Bangladesh is a best place for investment
- Tourism is not developed
- This is a corrupted country
- The social and political system is not very impressive
- 1971 made the best impression all over the world
- The noble peace prize too added a good impression
- The declaration of International Mother Language day
- Our cricket team
- The success of UN peace keeping force
- Our image at time becomes an international propaganda

9. About Role of Youth and Issues of Concern: (written)

- New generation need to come in politics and make it a better country.
- Patriotism is must and to promote and support good leadership.
- Improving our education system.
- We have to work hard to make it corruption free country.
- Decentralization.
- Public awareness through messages in music or TV documentary shows.
- Take NGOs to places in Bangladesh where mass illiteracy is a fact.
- Proper understanding of politics culture and religion.
- Increase more opportunity for students and entrepreneurs.
- People should be more involved in profession like Army, Navy and Air force.
- Should be a good leader who will create an environment in the country to have a successful future.
- People can gathered knowledge and put them to the right place and make the country, educated, effective, technology, improved place for better future.
- Educated people in government.
- Improvement in police task force.
- Improvement in the level of education system.
- Increase the net salary of all government employees.
- Hold regular meetings between the political leaders and the mass to exchange ideas.
- Develop the tourism sector to bring in more revenues for the country.
- Develop the other cities outside Dhaka.
- Give the general people a good briefing on family planning.
- Improve the garbage system by having more dump fills made.
- Improving the Garments sector.
- Fixing the business and international policy so that we can improve our country's economy.

- We should be interested into things that we are scared or make the society like the way we want.
- We should increase the national status of public amusement sector to a higher level.
- Increasing the rate of literacy.
- Removing corruption in every sector.
- Security should be ensured.
- Properly exploring the natural resources.
- Awareness building.
- Good practice in politics.
- Development in Industrial sector.
- Thinking about nation's success.
- By giving the best effort and work more for our country.
- Market/ business promoting the arts, crafts, designs and tourism of the country.
- Having a better and unbiased music industry.
- More public awareness program in the rural areas so that people do not get wrong education or biased influence about the country, politics and religion.
- Media can play a great role. It should not be biased and avoid favoritism.
- Whole system should be changed. Thorough participation to move forward the horizon.
- Separate Judiciary body from administrative body.
- We need to promote and create good environment for politics so that young generation come ahead.

10. About Human Rights:

- Human rights have not been properly implemented yet
- Most of the people are not aware of their rights
- Government too has to be more concern regarding right issues
- Human rights are at times luxury for our people
- Our mentality is not rights based

11. About Sources of Information:

- Internet
- Newspaper
- Books
- Television
- Radio
- Interpersonal communication

12. About the Bangladesh 10 years From Now:

- Smart people at the leadership level
- More scopes of work
- Policies for a strong educational background
- Improved business condition
- Reduced unemployment

- Maybe at the same position as it is now
- If we evaluate our position now we'd see we have created awareness so after 10 years situation might be so when we would be able to create a platform to raise our voices
- A good democratic practice
- More urbanized and all working for the country
- More investments are undergone, we are attracting more media coverage and we have become globally competitive
- We are not sure whether the political situation would taste sweet but this would be more westernized in terms of social structures.

14. About the Format:

- There should be random participation
- There should be representatives from both generations
- People must have a scope for placing their opinion
- It should be aired during night

Focus Group Discussion - 5

Focused Group:	Professionals
Target Age:	26-40 years
No. Of Participants:	10
Conducted by:	Syeda Saima Ahmed (MRDI)
Facilitated by:	Sirat Jahan (MRDI)

The Synopsis:

1. About the Model of Democracy in Bangladesh:

- We are only 15 years old in terms of democratic practice. Unlike other European countries we have comparatively gone much far. So there is nothing to be very frustrated about.
- Democracy has not been established properly not only because of our leadership crisis but the infrastructure too was responsible
- The biggest achievement has been in establishing the right to vote for all
- The development do far attained by Bangladesh is the blessing of this democracy

2. About The Barriers Towards Proper Democratic Practices:

- Most of the institutions remained ineffective
- The political parties practiced democracy within their own separate political areas

- Not being able to separate the judiciary from the state and thus ensuring access to justice
- Not being self aware
- No accountability
- We do not perform our social duties

3. About Militancy and Radicalism/ Extremism:

- We have mixed religion and politics together that is why extremism sustained.
- Because of the religious superstitions people are being easily manipulated
- Poverty is also a root cause for radicalism
- The people are being used by higher powers
- There is international influence behind these acts
- We are separating religion and human and thus creating militancy
- The religious leaders play important roles in both discouraging and encouraging such doings
- This is a temporary problem

4. About Our Education System:

- Radicalism and extremism are mostly related to the Madrasa system
- Even though the leaders hales from the university or Bangla medium level they are using Madrasa students
- Madrasa system needs to be more modernized
- Education in our country are mostly class oriented
- There is no coordination within the different systems. But this should be modified
- Religious teachings should be included in all educational systems
- The Madrasa should be under direct observation of the government
- The systems should remain separate

5. About Islam and The Topics of ADDA:

- To 50% it comes
- The state is using Islam
- We are aware about our own religions
- We make mistakes by not discussing religion
- Religion is not very hard
- Yet in most cases religion comes as a negative term

6. About Islam and Democracy:

- Islam is compatible to democracy
- Islam is difficult for democratic practices

7. About Our Image:

- Our image has been damaged
- We have an image as extremists
- Poverty has also been seen as an image
- Corrupted country

- Noble peace prize
- Social awareness regarding acid victims
- Our cricket performance

8. About Whether There is Lack of Patriotism:

- We lack patriotism
- Our tendency is more individual oriented
- But we do have harmony
- Because of patriotism we are considered as to be the happiest country in the world this wouldn't have happened if we lacked patriotism

9. About Role of Youth and Issues of Concern: (written)

- A comprehensive system required except incorporating a new system each year.
- Include ethical issues in traditional education.
- Proper initiatives should be taken for poverty eradication otherwise class discrimination would rise and country would be lag behind.
- Seminar and talk show discussion in different media on Education system and unemployment problem and to reach to the village people.
- Practical work orientated.
- Reformation.
- Present situation is related with the world situation.
- Man to man contact, meeting.
- Religious institutions.
- Consciousness about corruption.
- To vote the right person.
- Expansion of education.
- Independent judiciary system to ensure accountability in Bangladesh.
- Removing corruption we can establish transparency. Corruption is the main barrier in development.
- Media should play active role.
- Social prevention of extremism.
- State will monitor the religious education.
- Social discrimination.
- Active initiatives should be taken by the state.
- Personal cooperation.
- General people should know the present state of democracy.
- Keeping special attention to all caste and tribe from state level to personal level.
- Political reformation in this prevailing condition for people's government.
- Transparency and accountability required from the government.

10. About Sources of Information:

- Radio
- Television
- Mobile
- Newspaper

11. About the Bangladesh 10 years From Now:

- A solvent country
- Established democracy
- Developed country
- Aware
- Perceive Bangladesh in a very positive way
- Corruption free
- More investments done
- Free from poverty
- We want to see a true 'Sonar Bangla'

12. About the Format:

- It should discussion based like this FGD
- It might be a live program
- It should be aired after 10pm

Annexure 2

QUANTITATIVE DATA

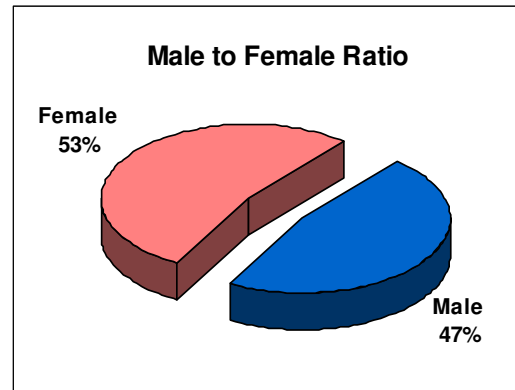
INFORMATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE

Criteria wise:

Groups	Interviewee
Teenager	21
Young Professionals	15
Low Income Group	15
Housewife	20
Public University	15
Private University	14
Total	100

Male to Female Ratio:

Interviewee	Ratio
Male	47
Female	53
Total	100



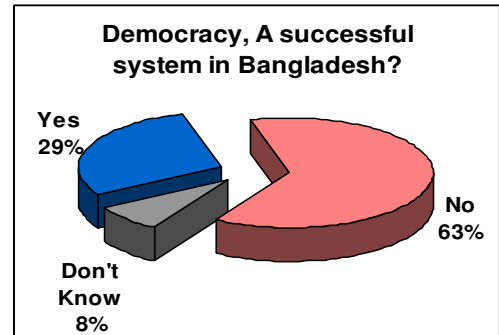
Age Group Segmentation:

Divisions	Interviewee
15 -19	24
20 - 24	36
25 - 29	29
30 - 34	9
35 - 39	1
40 Plus	1
Total	100

Questionnaire 1

1.1 Is Democracy a Successful System in BD?

Answers	Frequency
Successful	29
Failure	63
Don't Know	8
Total	100



1.2 Should Democracy be Secular?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	94
No	6
Total	100

1.3 Practice of Democracy within families, important?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	32
No	62
Don't know	6
Total	100

1.4 Do you think democracy has room for religious based parties?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	16
No	81
Don't Know	3
Total	100

1.5 Is there a need for common syllabus for primary education level at all mediums in BD?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	96
No	3
Don't Know	1
Total	100

1.6 Are the Madrasah students alienated from mainstream youth?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	89
No	10
Don't Know	1
Total	100

1.7 Do you think an effective youth leadership can clear out extremism?

Answers	Frequency
---------	-----------

Yes	82
No	16
Don't Know	2
Total	100

1.8 In your opinion, Human rights are a luxury, need or necessity?

Answers	Frequency
Luxury	14
Need	49
Necessity	37
Total	100

1.9 Bangladesh, to what extent, successful in preserving the stated human rights issues?

Rights	Good	Bad	Don't Know	Total
A. Women & Child Rights	33	65	2	100
B. Rights of Religious Minority	42	52	6	100
C. Rights of Indigenous Peoples	24	63	13	100

1.10 Is Democracy compatible with Islam?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	66
No	25
Don't Know	9
Total	100

1.11 Concept of Islam is clear to BD people?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	10
No	87
Don't Know	3
Total	100

1.12 Terrorism in the name of Islam, acceptable?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	2
No	96
Don't Know	2
Total	100

1.13 Do you have freedom to make & implement own decision?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	55
No	44
Don't Know	1
Total	100

1.14 Do you listen to Radio Today?

Answers	Frequency
Yes	78
No	22
Total	100

1.14.1 When do you hear radio?

Period	Frequency
Afternoon & Night	10
Day long	8
Evening to Night	8
Leisure hours	1
Morning	11
Noon	4
Night	36
Don't Listen	22
Total	100

1.14.2 Which are your favorite Radio Today Shows?

Radio Shows	Frequency
8 PM show	2
Aktel Song Alap	2
Dhaka Dhaka	1
Dhaka'r Chaka	1
Fatafati Adda	2
Gaaner Bhubon	1
Good Morning Dhaka	4
Good Morning Dhaka to Kopali Gaan	1
Good Morning Dhaka to traffic update	1
Hello Dhaka	1
Music	17
News	8
News & Music	3
Raat Bhor Gaan	12
Tobe Tai Hok	8
World Music	1
No specific choice	12
Don't Listen	22
Total	100

Questionnaire 2

2.1 Barriers to Development

SI	Details	Frequency of Placement					Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
A	Illiteracy/Ignorance	35	14	15	16	20	100
B	Terrorism	11	15	28	29	17	100
C	Political Instability	17	26	27	22	8	100
D	Corruption	34	34	18	10	4	100
E	Bureaucracy	2	12	12	23	51	100

2.2 Political Matters Ignore voices of youth?

SI	Details	Frequency of Placement					Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
A	Student Politics lost credibility	3	23	39	31	4	100
B	Present Generation career focused	28	30	33	9	0	100
C	Students, youth leader used for evil designs	50	27	10	13	0	100
D	No platform for youth	17	18	17	46	2	100

2.2.E Political Matters Ignoring Voices of Youth

Miscellaneous Answers
Migration tendencies
lack of youth leadership
political structure in not favorable
Shadow of politicians and the powerful
Illiterate youth group
Student politics
Dirty youth politics
Lack of Awareness
Lack in free/liberal thinking
lack of good values
lack of experience

2.4 Which identity comes first to you?

Answers	Frequency
National Identity	90
Religious Identity	10
Total	100

2.5 Most important source of news to you?

SL	Details	Frequency of Placement						Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	
A	Radio	6	11	38	17	28	0	100
B	TV	44	38	10	5	3	0	100
C	Newspaper	41	42	13	3	1	0	100
D	Family & Friends	3	3	28	39	26	1	100
E	Internet	6	6	11	36	41	0	100

2.6 Issues, youth group should focus upon to build awareness

SL	Details	Frequency of Placement					Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
A	Democracy	8	39	26	18	9	100
B	Education	70	14	5	6	5	100
C	Transparent & Accountability	12	22	23	27	16	100
D	Extremism & Radicalism	5	14	13	21	47	100
E	Leadership	5	10	33	28	24	100

2.7 Issues inducing extremist behaviour in youths

SL	Details	Frequency of Placement				Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	
A	Poverty	34	37	26	3	100
B	Unemployment	39	27	30	4	100
C	Illiteracy	23	34	42	1	100

2.7 D Issues inducing extremist behaviour in youth

Miscellaneous Answers
Political Instability
Drug addiction
Failing to achieve Aims
Lack of Awareness
Religion based conflicts
Effects of Western culture
Religious conservatism
Victim of Consequences
Social Discrimination
Lack of Opportunity
Corruption
Societal Values, Having no idea about their own capabilities
Greed
Bad Company

2.8 How do you see Bangladesh as Global citizen?

Details	Frequency
Very Successful	1
Successful	16
Partly Successful	59
Unsuccessful	15
Don't Know	9
Total	100

Annexure 3

Qualitative Data

Question 1.1.1: What are the Barriers to practice Democracy in Bangladesh?

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Barriers to practice Democracy</i>	<i>Number</i>
1.	Corruption	37
2.	Lack of social awareness & mass awareness	16
3.	Illiteracy	13
4.	Political instability	13
5.	Terrorism	8
6.	Lack of capable leader/leadership	8
7.	Nepotism	7
8.	Lack of patriotism	5
9.	Mal-practice of democracy	4
10.	Ignorance about democracy	4
11.	Economical discrimination	3
12.	Bureaucracy	3
13.	Unaccountability	3
14.	Unethical politics	3
15.	Dynasticism	2
16.	Ignoring rule of law at all level	2
17.	Poverty	2
18.	Failure of political leaders/ government	2
19.	Self interest in politics	2
20.	Lack of honest personalities	2
21.	Rightful implementation of law and justice	2
22.	Dishonesty	1
23.	Backdated government system	1
24.	Freedom of speech	1
25.	Failure of the state	1
26.	Religious biasness	1
27.	Lack in proper decision making	1
28.	Impatience	1
29.	Lack of mutual respect	1
30.	Misuse of power	1
31.	Non speculative	1
32.	Lack of governance	1
33.	Clear frame work of law	1
34.	Favoritism	1
35.	Irresponsibility	1
36.	Lack of open discussion	1
37.	Lack in values	1
38.	Lack of expertise	1

39.	Lack of organizational strength	1
40.	Lack of respect in democratic process	1
41.	Lack of right decision	1
42.	Lack of skilled manpower	1
43.	Religious conservatism	1
44.	Short of foresightedness	1

Question: 1.7.1: why effective youth leadership cannot resist extremism?

<i>S/L</i>	<i>Reasons why effective youth leadership cannot resist extremism</i>	<i>Number</i>
1.	Lack of experience	5
2.	Illiteracy/ lack of education	4
3.	Without rightful implementation of law	4
4.	Lack of awareness	4
5.	Economical instability	3
6.	Political Instability	3
7.	Lack of proper youth leadership structure	3
8.	Religion based education system	2
9.	Disturbance among youth society	2
10.	Lack of good governance	1
11.	Bangladeshi youth are more focused on emotion than reality	1
12.	Corruption	1
13.	Need for Wisdom	1
14.	Solvency on social activities	1
15.	Youth are lacking in patience	1
16.	Unemployment	1
17.	Lack of intelligence	1
18.	Strong democracy	1
19.	Youth should be patriotic	1
20.	Disturbance among youth society	1

Question 2.3: What are reasons that hamper our image as a nation?

<i>S/L</i>	<i>The reasons that hamper our image</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Corruption/top listed in corruption	79
2.	Terrorism(imposed terrorism_1)	35
3.	Political instability	26
4.	Illiteracy/lack of education/	18
5.	Militancy (Militancy & religious reasons-1)	11
6.	Lack of mass awareness/unconsciousness/social awareness	10
7.	Political crime/political reasons/violence	6
8.	Bureaucracy	5
9.	Poverty/ Economical problem	4
10.	Human Rights violation	3
11.	Fundamentalism/ Extremism	3
12.	Ignorance	3

13. Unemployment	2
14. Dishonest people	2
15. Lack in proper thinking	2
16. Lack of proper politics/party politics	2
17. Corrupted politicians	1
18. Increase of population	1
19. Killing in prison cell illegally	1
20. Bad image in the world/western world	1
21. No transparency in politics	1
22. Influence of western culture	1
23. Lack of accountability	1
24. Lack of expertise	1
25. Nepotism	1
26. No exposure	1
27. Slow flow of development	1
28. Cricket	1
29. Imitation	1
30. Insecurity	1
31. Interdependency	1
32. Lack of overall unity	1
33. Right people are not at the right places	1
34. Negligence towards workers working abroad	1
35. Promoting militants of the politicians	1
36. Below quality education	1
37. Unfavorable behavior of Bangladeshi people	1
38. Violation against women and children	1

Annexure 4

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Participant's List

Venue: Hotel Sweet Dreams

Date: 23 June 2007

Group 1

Time: 11:00 am to 12:01 pm

Name	Age	Profession
Md. Saiful Islam	23	Business
Md. Rofik	28	Driver
Shohag	25	Student
Musa Hossain	20	Student
Debashish Datta	27	Lecturer
Md. Masuk Ahamad	21	Student
Md. Saleh Ahammad	24	Service
Nur Mohammad Sumon	29	Service
Hyder	17	Student
Sadika Parveen Swarna	24	Student

Group 2

Time: 12:10 pm to 1: 10 pm

Name	Age	Profession
Amirul Rajiv	26	Photo Editor
Farid Mazumder	26	Artist
Habibur Rahman	24	Artist
Anahid Zafri	25	Artist
Jesmin Jahan Jhuma	22	Artist
Md. Kamruzzaman	24	Artist
Shammi Akhter	22	Artist
Farhad Hamid	25	Student
Syed Ishtiaque Hossain	23	Student
Bilkis Jahan Jaba	24	Student

Group 3**Time: 2:00 pm to 3: 00 pm**

Name	Age	Profession
Chobi	31	Housewife
Naznin	26	Service
Sudha	22	Student
Asad	23	Student
Hena Alam	28	Housewife
Forida Yesmin	29	Housewife
Ferdousi Fatema	32	Housewife
Md. Shihab	23	Student
Sharika Wahab Shathi	19	Student
Monika Wahab Bithi	19	Student

Group 4**Time: 3:00 pm to 4: 00 pm**

Name	Age	Profession
Jasper	20	Student
Shaq	25	Graduate
Shante	23	Student
Sahib	23	Student
Sakin	21	Student
Nusrat	23	Student
Naveen	21	Student
Narmin	20	Student
Nawadeer	22	Student
Samir	22	Student

Group 5**Time: 4:00 pm to 5: 00 pm**

Name	Age	Profession
Firoz Ahmed	24	Service
Md. Tanzad Hosen	24	Service
S.K. Belal Hossain	25	Service
M. Shamajul Haq	25	Service
Monjur Ahmed	26	Service
Masudur Rahman	36	Service
Swapan Kumar Sarkar	40	Music
Ashfaq-ul-Hasan	26	Service
Apurbo Stanly Dome	27	Service
Robel Ahmed	25	Service

Questionnaire for Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS)
Pre-design research on Radio program

Questionnaire – 1

1.1	Do you see democracy as an appropriate/ successful system for Bangladesh?	Successful	Unsuccessful	Don't Know
1.1.1	If Unsuccessful then what are the barriers towards democracy? a. b. c.			
1.1.2	Should democracy be secular?	Yes	No	Don't Know
1.1.3	Are democratic values practiced at the family level?	Yes	No	Don't Know
1.1.4	Do you think democracy has room for religious based parties?	Yes	No	Don't Know
1.5.	Do we need a common curriculum for all the different systems of education up to the secondary level?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.6.	Are the Madrasah students segregated from the mainstream youth?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.7	Can youth leadership play a vital role in preventing extremism in our country?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.7.1	If No then why? a. b. c.			
1.8.	Are human rights a luxury or a necessity in a developing country like Bangladesh?	Luxury	Need	Necessity
1.9	What is in your opinion is the future of human rights for all in BD? (<i>Put a tick mark on the appropriate box</i>) A. treatment of minorities B. women rights C. ethnic and religious groups	Good	Not Good	Don't Know
1.10.	Is democracy compatible with Islamic values?	Yes	No	Don't know

1.11.	Do you think Bangladeshi Muslims in general have clear conception about Islam (ideology, values, norms)?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.12.	Can violence be justified for religious reasons?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.13	Do you feel independent in making decisions and taking actions?	Yes	No	Don't know
1.14	Do you listen to Radio Today?	Yes	No	
1.14.1	When do you generally listen to the programs? (please specify the times below) -----			
1.14.2	What is favorite program of Radio Today? -----			

Questionnaire – 2

2.1. Please grade in order of importance the barriers to our development (No. 1 for the most important and no. 5 for the least)

- A. Illiteracy / ignorance
- B. Terrorism
- C. Political instability
- D. Corruption
- E. Bureaucracy

2.2. Why the voices of the general students and the youth are not heard or given importance in political matters now a days? (Put No. 1 for the most important and 5 for the least)

- a. Student politics has lost its credibility
- b. The youth are more concerned about earning money and building their own future
- c. There is no platform for the youth
- d. Student and youth leaders have become tools of politicians
- e. Others (Specify)

2.3. Please point out three issues in order of importance responsible for tarnishing the image of Bangladesh

- a.
- b.
- c.

2.4. Which identity comes first to you?

- A. National identity
- B. Religious identity
- C. Ethnic identity

2.5. Rank your most important sources of information and news? (You may tick more than one)

- A. Radio
- B. Television
- C. Newspaper
- D. Family / friends
- E. Internet
- F. Others (Please specify)

2.6. What are the major issues where the youth need to focus for awareness building? (No. 1 for most important 5 for least)

- A. Democracy
- B. Education
- C. Transparency and accountability
- D. Extremism and Radicalism
- E. Leadership

2.7. What in your opinion pushes youth toward extremist behavior? (grade according to priority 1 to 3 or 4)

- A. Poverty
- B. Unemployment
- C. Illiteracy
- D. Others: (Please specify)

2.8. How do you see Bangladeshis as global citizens? (understanding and respecting other's culture, role of Diaspora, etc)

- A. Very successful
- B. Successful
- C. Not very successful
- D. Not successful
- E. Don't know

Annexure 6

তরণ-তরণীদের জন্য রেডিও আলোচনা অনুষ্ঠান নির্মাণ-পূর্ব মতামত জরীপ

জরীপ পরিচালনা: এমআরডিআই

উত্তরদাতার তথ্য:

মহিলা

পুরুষ

পেশা:

বয়স:

প্রতিষ্ঠান:

প্রশ্নমালা-১

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর		
		সফল	ব্যর্থ	জানা নেই
১.১	আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশের শ্রেষ্ঠপটে গণতন্ত্র একটি ব্যর্থ মডেল?			
১.১.১	উত্তর ব্যর্থ হলে বাংলাদেশের গণতন্ত্রের পথে বাধাগুলো কী কী? ক. খ. গ.			
১.২	গণতন্ত্র কি ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ হওয়া উচিত?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৩	আমাদের পারিবারিক পর্যায়ে কি গণতান্ত্রিক চর্চা বিদ্যমান?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৪	গণতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থায় ধর্মভিত্তিক রাজনৈতিক দলের প্রয়োজনীয়তা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৫	আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশের প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা পর্যায় পর্যন্ত সকল মাধ্যমে একটি সাধারণ সিলেবাস থাকা উচিত?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৬	আপনি কি মনে করেন মাদ্রাসার ছাত্ররা মূলধারার যুব সমাজ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৭	আপনি কি মনে করেন কার্যকর যুব নেতৃত্বের মাধ্যমেই উগ্রবাদী কর্মকাণ্ড দমন করা সম্ভব?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.৭.১	উত্তর "না" হলে, আপনার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে মন্তব্য করুন?			

	ক)			
	খ)			
	গ)			
১.৮	আপনার মতে, বাংলাদেশের মতো উন্নয়নশীল দেশে “মানবাধিকার” কি বিলাসিতা নাকি অত্যাৱশ্যক বিষয়?	বিলাসিতা	আৱশ্যক	অত্যাৱশ্যক
১.৯	আপনার দৃষ্টিতে নিম্নলিখিত মানবাধিকার ইস্যুতে বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান কেমন?	ভাল	খারাপ	জানা নেই
	ক) নারী ও শিশু অধিকার			
	খ) ধর্মীয় সংখ্যালঘুদের অধিকার			
	গ) আদিবাসী জনগোষ্ঠীদের অধিকার			
১.১০	গণতন্ত্র কি ইসলামি মূল্যবোধের সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ ?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.১১	আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশের সাধারণ জনগণের ইসলাম সম্পর্কে সুস্পষ্ট ধারণা রয়েছে (মূল্যবোধ, আদর্শ, প্রথা ইত্যাদি)?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.১২	ধর্মের নামে সন্ত্রাস কি সমর্থনযোগ্য?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.১৩	নিজ বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কি স্বাধীন?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.১৪	আপনি কি রেডিও টুডে শোনেন?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নেই
১.১৪.১	আপনি সাধারণত কোন কোন সময়ে রেডিও শোনেন? -----			
১.১৪. ২	রেডিও টুডেতে আপনার সবচেয়ে পছন্দের অনুষ্ঠান কোনটি? -----			

প্রশ্নমালা - ২

২.১ বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়নের প্রতিবন্ধক বিষয়গুলোকে গুরুত্বের ক্রমানুসারে সাজান (সবচেয়ে বেশী গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ১ লিখুন এবং সবচেয়ে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ৫ লিখুন)

ক) নিরক্ষরতা/অজ্ঞতা

খ) সন্ত্রাস

গ) রাজনৈতিক অস্থিতিশীলতা

ঘ) দুর্নীতি

ঙ) আমলাতন্ত্র

২.২ আপনার মতে বর্তমান প্রেক্ষাপটে রাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে তরুণ সমাজের মতামতের গুরুত্ব নেই কেন? (সবচেয়ে বেশী গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ১ লিখুন এবং সবচেয়ে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ৫ লিখুন)

- ক) ছাত্র রাজনীতির গুরুত্ব কমে যাওয়া
- খ) রাজনীতির প্রতি যুব সমাজের অনীহা
- গ) রাজনৈতিক সুবিধা অর্জনের হাতিয়ার হিসেবে ব্যবহার করায়
- ঘ) যুব সমাজের মতামত প্রকাশের সুযোগ না থাকায়
- ঙ) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) -----

২.৩ বাংলাদেশের ভাবমূর্তি বিনষ্টকারী তিনটি বিষয় গুরুত্বের ক্রমানুসারে লিখুন:

- ক)
খ)
গ)

২.৪ কোনটি আপনার প্রথম পরিচয়?

- ক) জাতীয় পরিচয়
- খ) ধর্মীয় পরিচয়
- গ) বর্ণ/গোত্র/সম্প্রদায় পরিচয়

২.৫ আপনার নিকট তথ্য ও খবর প্রাপ্তির গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস কোনগুলো? (প্রযোজ্য ঘর বা ঘরসমূহে গুরুত্বের ক্রমানুসারে সংখ্যা লিখুন)

- ক) রেডিও
- খ) টেলিভিশন
- গ) পত্রিকা
- ঘ) পরিবার/ বন্ধুবান্ধব
- ঙ) ইন্টারনেট

চ) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

২.৬ নিম্নলিখিত কোন কোন বিষয়গুলোর উপর যুব সমাজকে সচেতন করা জরুরী? (সবচেয়ে বেশী গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ১ লিখুন এবং সবচেয়ে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ৫ লিখুন)

- ক) গণতন্ত্র
- খ) শিক্ষা
- গ) স্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতা
- ঘ) জঙ্গীবাদ ও সন্ত্রাসবাদ
- ঙ) নেতৃত্ব

২.৭ আপনার মতে নিম্নলিখিত কোন বিষয়টি/গুলো যুবসমাজকে উগ্রবাদী হতে বাধ্য করেছে? (সবচেয়ে বেশী গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ১ লিখুন এবং সবচেয়ে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণটির পাশে ৩ অথবা ৪ লিখুন)

- ক) দারিদ্র
- খ) বেকারত্ব
- গ) অশিক্ষা

ঘ) অন্যান্য: (উল্লেখ করুন) -----

২.৮ বিশ্ব নাগরিক হিসেবে বাংলাদেশীরা কতখানি সফল?

- ক) খুবই সফল
- খ) সফল
- গ) কিছুটা সফল
- ঘ) সফল নয়
- ঙ) জানা নাই

(জ্ঞাতব্য: এই জরিপে প্রদত্ত সকল তথ্য এবং আপনার নাম ও পরিচয়ের পূর্ণ গোপনীয়তা বজায় রাখতে এমআরডিআই অঙ্গীকারাবদ্ধ।)

শুধুমাত্র প্রশ্নকারী দ্বারা পূরণযোগ্য:

প্রশ্নকারীর নাম:
প্রশ্নকৃত গ্রুপ: