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Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas

Package-04

(Saghata Upazila, District: Gaibandha; Sariakandi Upazila and
Sonatala Upazila, District: Bogra)

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Of

Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha

June, 2017



Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.

Letter of Transmittal

Ref No.: MEPC/UDD/2017/58

Date: 04.06.2017

To

The Project Director

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” Project

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

82 Segunbagicha, Dhaka-1000.

Subject: Submission of the Final Socio-economic Survey Report of Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to submit herewith the Final Socio-economic Survey Report of Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha District under “**Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project**” Package No: 04 (Saghata Upazila, District- Gaibandha; Sonatala Upazila and Sariakandi Upazila, District- Bogra) for your kind information and further action.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services.

Best Regards

.....
(Engr. A. Sobahan)

Managing Director of MEPC

.....
(Shamim Mahabubul Haque)

Team Leader, Package-4

Executive Summary

The main objective of this socio-economic survey has been to collect cross-sectional data and information to provide quantitative information on the existing status of Saghata Upazila. The Project, as well aims at ensuring the concerned regional development, and as such, the importance of this Project in the regional context is easily understood.

Total number of respondents is 1,115, out of whom number of urban respondents is 186 (16.68 percent) and number of rural respondents is 929 (83.32 percent). In the urban areas 71.51 percent of the respondents are male, while 28.49 percent of the respondents are female. On the other hand, in the rural areas 91.50 percent of the respondents are male, while 8.50 percent of the respondents are female. In the urban area male and female sex composition is 53.54:46.46, and average family size is 4.56 numbers, while in the rural areas, this composition is 52.59:47.41. In the urban area 55.91 percent do not have any institutional education, followed by 17.20 percent who have attained Primary School Certificate (PSC). From among the rural respondents, as many as 42.95 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 24.33 percent who have attained PSC. Major professions of the urban population are (as per importance) farming (37.63 percent), business (31.72 percent), private job (10.22 percent), rickshaw/van driver (5.91 percent), govt. service (5.38 percent), skilled labor (4.84 percent) and fishing (3.23 percent), while concerning rural people (as per importance) are farming (51.13 percent), business (22.71 percent), private job (7.97 percent), government service (4.74 percent) and rickshaw/van driver (4.63 percent).

In the urban areas, 80.11 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got tin shed living house, while 86.01 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got tin shed living house. On the other hand, 17.74 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got semi-pucca living house, while 7.43 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got semi-pucca living house. In the urban areas, 96.24 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 1.61 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. In the rural areas, 95.37 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 3.23 percent respondent households have purchased the houses.

In the urban areas, 98.39 percent respondent households are local, while 1.61 percent is immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 99.25 percent respondent households are local, while 0.75 percent is immigrants. According to 66.67 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 33.33 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity in the original place of residence. On the other hand,

according to 28.57 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 42.86 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity over there.

In the urban areas, 96.24 percent respondent households own less than 05 acre homestead land, while 3.23 percent respondent households own 5 to 10 acre homestead land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 90.64 percent respondent households own less than 5 acre homestead land. In the urban areas, 16.50 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 44.90 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre agricultural land. In the rural areas, 13.30 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 41.30 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre agricultural land.

The survey tells that, as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of urban area, agriculture (38.70 percent), business (25.80 percent), service (15.60 percent), house rent (5.90 percent) and labor have been activating, while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (53.50 percent), business (20.50 percent), service (9.50 percent), remittance (5.90 percent) and professional activity have been activating.

In the urban area, the most important drinking water source is tube well (93.00), which is 96.90 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water sources are neighbor's tube well. In the urban area, 67.20 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 78.90 percent in the case of rural areas. Others are termed as non-hygienic. It has been found from the survey that, both in the urban and rural areas, Union Parishad has insignificant role in solid waste management. Most of the solid waste management tasks are performed by the habitats of both urban and rural areas. From among urban respondent households, 65.60 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 74.80 percent respondent households have got electric connection.

Children of 141 respondents from urban areas and 869 respondents from rural areas have access to primary schools. Children of 83 respondents from urban areas and 788 respondents from rural areas have access to high schools. Children of 60 respondents from urban areas and 538 respondents from rural areas have access to colleges. About 65 respondents from urban areas and 451 respondents from rural areas have access to government hospital.

About 46.77 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 55.54 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the drainage services as not satisfactory. About 31.72 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 25.19 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the water supply services as not satisfactory. About 39.25 percent of the

respondents from the urban area and 43.06 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the sanitation services as not satisfactory. About 72.04 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 63.72 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the kitchen market services as satisfactory.

According to the statement of 16.90 percent the respondents from rural areas and none respondents from urban areas, water is polluted. According to 3.98 percent of the rural respondents, air is polluted due to industrial operation, while according to 5.38 percent, water is polluted due to transport movement and according to 1.08 percent and air is polluted due to other reasons.

According to the opinion of 27.84 percent of the respondents from the urban area and according to 35.47 percent of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like flood occurs. During last 05 years, the respondent HHs from both urban and rural areas incurred the highest quantum of loss in agriculture, which was 46.26 percent and 55.41 percent respectively, followed by loss of trees, which were 42.18 percent and 33.96 percent respectively.

So far as issues to be given priority for development in the urban and rural areas are concerned, these have been rural road development, upazila road development, increase of public awareness program, increase of social security program and up gradation of drainage system (as per importance) in the urban areas and rural road development, upazila road development, protection of riverbank/canal dredging, increase of public awareness program, establishment of government school and college and increase of social security program in the rural areas (as per importance given by the respondents).

From the social survey findings, it has been revealed that, Saghata Upazila has been lagging behind from the socio-economic development perspective, consequent of which economic emancipation and social justice have not been attained in the upazila as expected. Particularly, its physical infrastructure facilities, education, health vis-à-vis the services provided by its union services have been found fairly poor in providing necessary services to the upazila people in general, and to the socio-economically vulnerable people of the upazila (both urban and rural areas together), in particular. The recreational facilities are poor, the health care system is not up to the standard, electricity coverage is small, the road condition is not satisfactory, the educational institutions are not providing quality education, technical education facilities are quite inadequate, migration to the urban areas is dependent on push factors rather than substantial pull factors, public utility services are still quite inadequate compared to need, and superimposed on all these deficiencies, significant difference is visualized between urban and rural areas in terms of availability of different support-services from the concerned development

institutions of the country. Over and above, both urban and rural areas need substantial boost up from the socio-economic agents of the Government.

The policy will address rural and urban areas separately under an integrated program/arrangement. The Plan (may be called 'Perspective Plan) should be designed for long 20 years in four 05-year phases. While preparing the Policy Framework for development planning with a view to feed the development planning for Saghata Upazila, sector/sub-sector priority assignments need to make on the basis of this social survey findings.

In this context, it may be mentioned that, all relevant sectors/sub-sectors under both urban and rural areas of the upazila are linked with each other in some ways and other. So, while preparing each phase budget, these sectors/sub-sectors should be proportionately emphasized upon.

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List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
HH	Household
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
HQ	Head Quarter
JSC	Junior School Certificate
PSC	Primary School Certificate
PWS	Pure Water System
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
sq.km.	Square Kilometer
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
UDD	Urban Development Directorate

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Necessary review and analysis of socio-economic features and condition of the proposed Saghata Upazila Project area is a very important aspect of development planning, which has great impact on the other facets of planning, including land use, drainage, environment, traffic and transportation, market, essential services etc.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of this socio-economic survey has been to collect cross-sectional data and information to provide quantitative information on the existing status of:

- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households and population;
- Union service provisions, including infrastructure and social facilities;
- Access to the essential services and facilities; and finally
- To suggest some concrete recommendations for the development of Saghata Upazila.

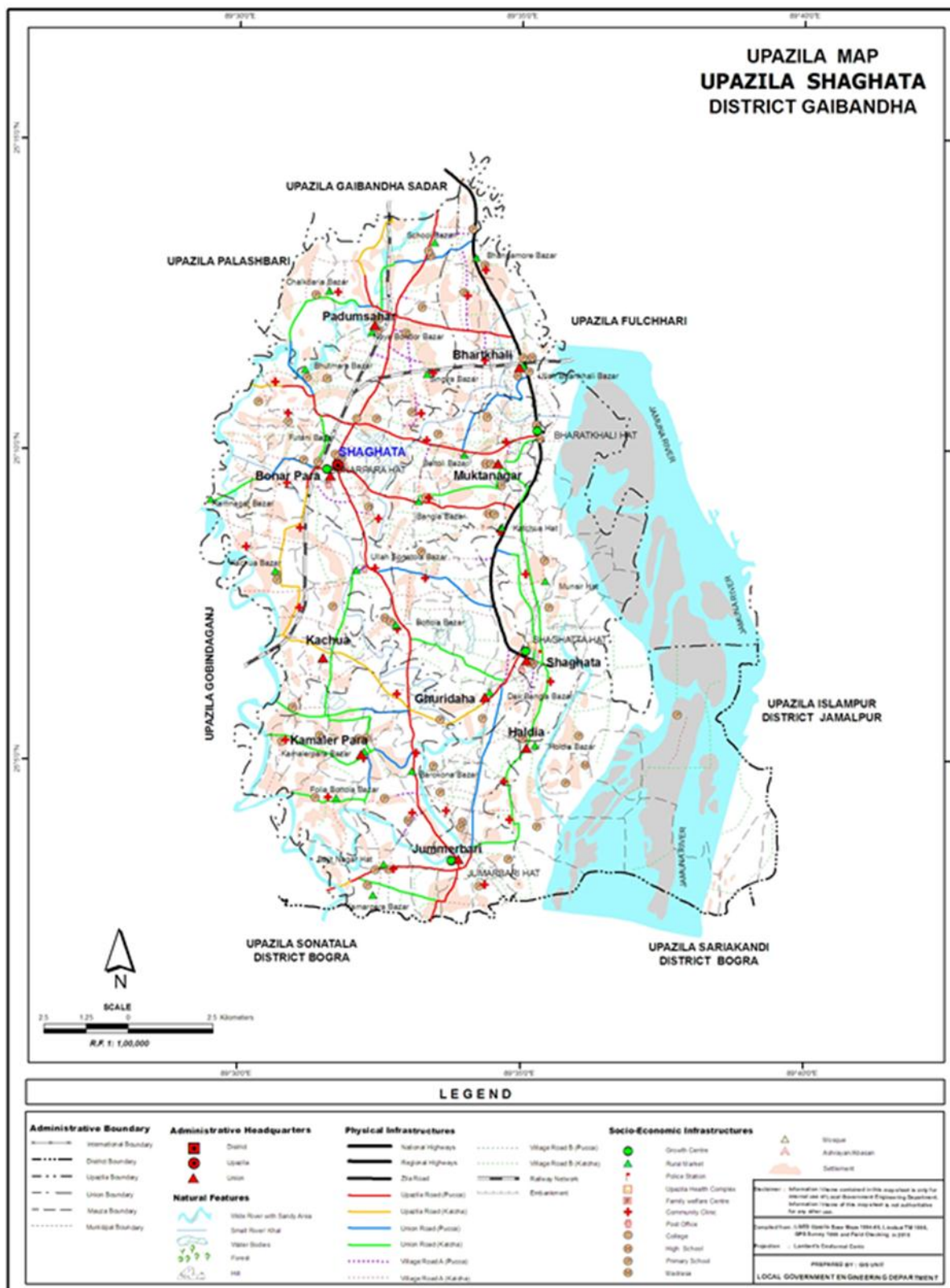
The survey designed to assess the perception levels of the population on knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) and their preferences and priorities related to the essential services and facilities and development issues. It is considered that the findings available on such issues derived through a qualitative investigation and survey are very much important for incorporating in the development plan.

1.3 Brief Description of the Project Area

1.3.1 History of the Upazila

Saghata, the smallest upazila of Gaibandha District, in respect of both area and population came into existence in 1905 as a Thana, and was upgraded to upazila in 1984. Nothing is concretely known about the origin of the upazila name. It is said that, in the past, some Hindu Shah families settled in the present place of the upazila adjacent to a ghat of the river Jamuna. The place got prominent as a business center due to the great contribution of those Shah families. Consequent upon the effect of these two words ‘Shah’ and ‘Ghat’, the place was named as Saghata. It is generally believed that the upazila was named ‘Saghata’ from the time of its creation.

Map 1.1: Saghata Upazila Map



Source: <http://www.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/Map/RANGPUR/Gaibandha/Saghata/Saghata.jpg>

1.3.2 Location, Area and Physical Set-up of the Upazila

The upazila occupies a total area of 231.02 sq.km. It is located between 25°02' and 25°14' north latitudes and between 89°29' and 89°40' east longitudes. The upazila is bounded on the north by Gaibandha Sadar Upazila, east by Fulchari Upazila and Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur District, south by Sonatala and Sariakandi Upazilas of Bogra District and west by Gobindaganj Upazila and Palashbari Upazila.

1.3.3 Upazila Administration

The upazila consists of 10 unions, 116 populated mouzas and 130 villages. The 10 unions are Bharatkhalai Union, Bonarpara Union, Ghuridaha Union, Haldia Union, Jumarbari Union, Kachua Union, Kamaler Para Union, Padumsahar Union, Saghata Union and Muktinagar Union. The total area of this upazila, according to the BBS District Statistics is 231.02 sq. km.

1.4 Importance of the Project in the Regional Context

The Project is very much important from the regional context of the country. The fact remains that, the regional development is pre-conditioned by upazila development in a balanced, unhindered and sustainable manner. This Project, as well aims at ensuring the concerned regional development, and as such, the importance of this Project in the regional context can be easily understood.

1.5 Social Information of the Project Upazila

According to Population and Housing Census 2011, the total population of the upazila is 2,67,819 of which 1,30,606 are males and 1,37,213 are females. The sex ratio of the upazila is 100:95 for male and female respectively, which has remarkably decreased of male number in 2011 as against 102 in 2001. The decadal population growth rate for the upazila is 7.01% and the annual compound growth rate is 0.67%.

Socio-economic Profile

In Saghata Upazila, it is found that 40.6% population aged 07 years and over is literate. Saghata Upazila has a relatively low literacy rate compared with the national literacy rate. The current literacy rate of the upazila is 40.6% (census 2011). The residents of the upazila are now having education facility from 07 (seven) colleges, 03 (three) degree colleges, 39 (thirty nine) secondary schools, 160 (one hundred and sixty) govt. primary schools, 2 (two) community primary schools, 19 (nineteen) madrasa and 28 (twenty eight) Abtedia madrasa.

Saghata Upazila is mainly a Muslim populated area as it appears in the other parts of the country. According to the BBS report based on Population Census 2011, 93.06% people are

Muslims of this upazila, whereas 6.85% people are Hindus and the remaining people are from other religions.

Saghata Regional and Sub-Regional Setting

Saghata Upazila connected with three kinds of transport network. There are rail, water and road networks to connect the other parts of the country. So, there have lots of possibilities to develop this area as an important hub of development. There are also lots of constraints in this upazila, because it's a disaster prone area. Almost every year flood indulges this area for few months and also river erosion swipe away its land when the river is flowing full.

Sectoral/Sub-sectoral Information

There are lots of possibilities of developing this upazila as an agricultural growth center. The major agricultural items produced in this upazila are paddy, green chili and brinjal. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the total production of rice in 2010-11 of the upazila was 88917 metric ton. Besides, the production of wheat was 819 metric ton, production of jute was 4092 metric ton and production of sugarcane was 63 metric ton in the same year.

According to the Agricultural census 2008, the Upazila has 54,740 acre arable land where 379 acre is used as permanent cropped area, 43,990 acre is used as temporary cropped area and the remaining 11,077 acre is used as others. Total irrigated area in 2010-2011 is 34827 acre through lift pump and 1309 acre through deep tube well.

In the upazila, there are 68,954 households. Distribution of household by type shows that there are 99.90% general unit, 0.01% institutional and 0.09% other unit. Generally, the average household size for the upazila is 3.9 persons, where for rural area the size is also 3.9 and for urban area the size is slightly higher i.e., 4.1. In general, 1.3% household of the upazila live in pucca house, 10.1% in semi-pucca house, 87.6% in katcha house and the remaining 1.0% live in Jhupri.

Industrial and Commercial Activity

Saghata Upazila is a less industrialized area. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the area has 148 rice mills, 382 small cottages, 17 saw mills, 2 oil mill, 6 bakery, 46 pottery, 320 tailoring shops, 1 flour mill and so on.

Utilities and Services

In Saghata Upazila, 96.7% general household get the facility of drinking water from tube-well, 0.1% from tap and the remaining 3.2% household get water from other sources like as well, rain water.

In the upazila, 33.3% general household use sanitary latrine, 51.1% non-sanitary latrine and the remaining 15.6% have no toilet facility.

All the 10 unions of the upazila have brought under the Rural Electrification Program. However, a total of 31.3% general household reported to have electricity connection in the entire upazila in 2011 as against 8.3% in 2001.

The available health facility of the area is so poor. The area has only one health complex and 36 community clinic. For recreation purpose, there has no park or playground into the area. (Saghata Upazila at a glance, 2014).

Transportation, Communication, Market and Others

According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the upazila has total 530 kilometer road of which 128 kilometer is pucca road and remaining 402 kilometer is un-metalled katcha road. The area has 20 kilometer railway connection with Bogra Sadar. It has 30 kilometer water way in monsoon (both river and canal). The area has 108 bridges, 1 baily bridge and 96 culverts. The total area has 2 railway stations and 3 bus stands.

According to the BBS report based on Population Census 2011, the upazila has 07 Growth Centers, 81 poultry farms, 38 dairy farms, 5 nursery, 5 brick kiln, and 28 decorator service. Besides, there are 16 hat/bazars which also play a vital role in mobilizing local economy.

1.6 Constraints and Opportunities

1.6.1 Constraints and Opportunities - General

The study area has both constraints and opportunities. The people of the area are mainly dependent on agriculture and paddy is the chief agricultural product. So, establishment of agro-based industrial development could enhance the economy of the area largely. River erosion is the top most problem of the study area. Every year extensive loses are taken places from the erosion of the Jamuna River in the eastern part of this upazila. Sometimes seasonal flood added with the river erosion problem. There is no effective initiative to rehabilitate the disaster affected people. As a result social and humanitarian problems increase. The existing road network is not conformed to the need. The low living standard is the ostensible feature of the area. The area has no bus communication with neighboring area.

1.6.2 Problem of Education

Low literacy rate (40.6%), poor access to the educational institution due to poor connectivity, lack of available educational center and odd distribution of educational institution depending on population density are the major problems with the education of Saghata upazila.

1.6.3 Communication Problem

The people of Saghata Upazila have been suffering with the problem of insufficient road network. Besides, among the existing road network, about 75% road network is katcha. Narrow road network and poor surface quality of the road is also a major problem. River erosion and seasonal flood are always a cause of damaging the road network of the area.

1.6.4 Health Problem

The available health facility of the area is so poor. The area has only 1 health complex and 36 community clinic which are much below than public demand.

1.6.5 Electricity Problem

The urban area of Saghata Upazila has no street light facility. Besides, many areas of this upazila has no electricity connection. Most people are interested about the advantage of solar power system because of poor supply of electricity.

1.6.6 Water Supply Problem

The urban area of Saghata Upazila has no water supply facility. The major source of water of the residents is deep or shallow tube well. Moreover, high quantity of iron composition into the tube well water also is a problem faced by the inhabitants.

1.6.7 Disaster Problem

The Saghata Upazila is said as a disaster prone area. Almost every year the eastern part of the upazila is affected by flood. Rather, river erosion is also a common problem faced by the people.

1.6.8 Others Problem

The other problems include poor connectivity at regional and national perspective, poor solid waste management etc.

CHAPTER TWO: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Tool/Instrument

The survey has been conducted through administering a pre-designed Household Questionnaire in Bangla, which was finalized in consultation with the Client (UDD). The Questionnaire has been directed to the households residing within the selected areas for interview purpose. The Questionnaire has been designed considering necessary parameters and variables covering all relevant sectors to be incorporated in the report, vis-a-vis in the proposed development plan. The designed Household Questionnaire administered in the field is attached in Annex-I.

2.2 Determination of Sample and Sample Size

As per our discussion held at Project Director's office, we conducted the survey following the standard sampling procedures of 97% confidence level at 3% precision (standard error), based on the following formula:

$$N = (Z)^2 \cdot Pq / d^2$$

Where,

n = Desired sample size

z = Standard normal deviation set at 93 percent confidence interval

p = Proportion in the target population estimated to have a particular characteristic

q = 1.0 – p

d = Degree of accuracy desired set at 0.07

This formula gave birth to a total of 1,111 sample households from the Project upazila (here Saghata Upazila). On this basis, however, interviews were conducted with 1,115 samples covering both rural and urban areas of the upazila.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The sample households for interview purpose have been selected randomly from each of the villages/wards (as the case may be), based on the proportion of the size of population.

In order to ensure greater coverage of the area, sample households have been selected from all villages (considered as rural areas) and wards (considered as urban areas) of the upazila. It is worth mentioning that, for random sampling purpose, sequential and chronological list of households of an area has been considered. In the both case of urban and rural areas of Saghata Upazila, the list of households has been collected from the respective Union Parishad Office.

The Consultants adopted the random sampling procedure based on the number of households within the specific area and the number of sampled household to be interviewed as per sampling procedure.

2.4 Field Survey Approach

The Consultants realized that, creation of good working condition and rapport-building with the respondents are important pre-conditions for developing faith and beliefs between the interviewee and the interviewer. Good environment is of great help for collection of quality and accurate data and information. Local people, in this case can play significant role in the creation of such atmosphere with the targeted respondents. Therefore, the consultants engaged local investigators having at least bachelor/equivalent degree for conducting the house to house interview for the survey. It is mentionable that, investigators have been engaged in each union, overall 10 nos. to conduct the survey simultaneously all over the upazila. The consultants organized a day-long training program for them, including a field testing of the Questionnaire for these investigators with a view to make them understand the pros and cons of the Questionnaire and techniques and approach to conduct the survey. On completion of one upazila, the Consultants started surveying in another upazila.

2.5 Enumerator Recruitment and Orientation

The field survey team members were recruited from among a list of field experienced personnel. Upon that, they were duly oriented on the objectives and purposes of the Project, each and every aspect of the questionnaire, techniques of interviewing the sample households, ways of filling the questionnaire, checking the filled-in questionnaires and doing necessary corrections in the field etc.

2.6 Survey Team Mobilization

Upon completing necessary recruitment and orientation tasks, the field team members were sent in the field for completing the field survey task.

2.7 Field Survey

Within the stipulated period of time, the field survey work was completed. During field survey work period, the consultants visited the field to monitor field survey work and to ensure sample checking of the filled-in questionnaires.

2.8 Recording of Responses/Information

On rapport building with the selected respondents, the investigators briefed them on the objectives of the Project and the purpose of the survey, highlighting some of the

quarries/information needed for the concerned purpose. The respondents were given the opportunity (time) to reflect their thought on each question of the questionnaire. They were also given the choice of different alternatives or the option to respond so that the respondents could respond the questions in easy manner. Thereafter, all the responses of the respondents were recorded based on the specified codes and other directions, as specified in the Questionnaire.

2.9 Quality Control of Field Survey/Data

A consultant team consisting of Team Leader, Socio-economic Expert, Survey Coordinator, Supervisor and Investigators worked for data collection. The consultants engaged 02 experienced and trained supervisors for day-to-day supervision and monitoring of field survey works of the investigators. A survey coordinator was engaged to coordinate the overall survey activities, including maintaining liaison with the paurashava (when required) and union officials, supervisors and investigators for smooth and effective conduction of the survey. It is mentionable that, on conducting the day-long survey, each investigator had to submit the filled-in Questionnaire to the respective supervisor for checking the laps and gaps in it. On checking of the filled-in Questionnaire, if the supervisor found any mistake/lapses/gaps in the same, the filled-in Questionnaire was given back to the respective investigator on the following day for further survey and correction of the omissions and gaps.

On review and checking of the filled-in Questionnaire by the supervisor, all such Questionnaires were submitted to the survey coordinator, and the survey coordinator checked at least 5% of these Questionnaires in the field for ensuring accuracy and confidence.

The survey coordinator sent all such finally corrected Questionnaires to the consultant office for data entry, processing and analysis. The socio-economic expert has been devoted to organize and monitoring all the survey-related activities in the field. The expert has developed the format of output tables based on the requirement of TOR. He also analyzed and interpreted the data, based on the requirement of the report and preparation of development plan. The whole process has been illustrated in Figure 2.1 below:

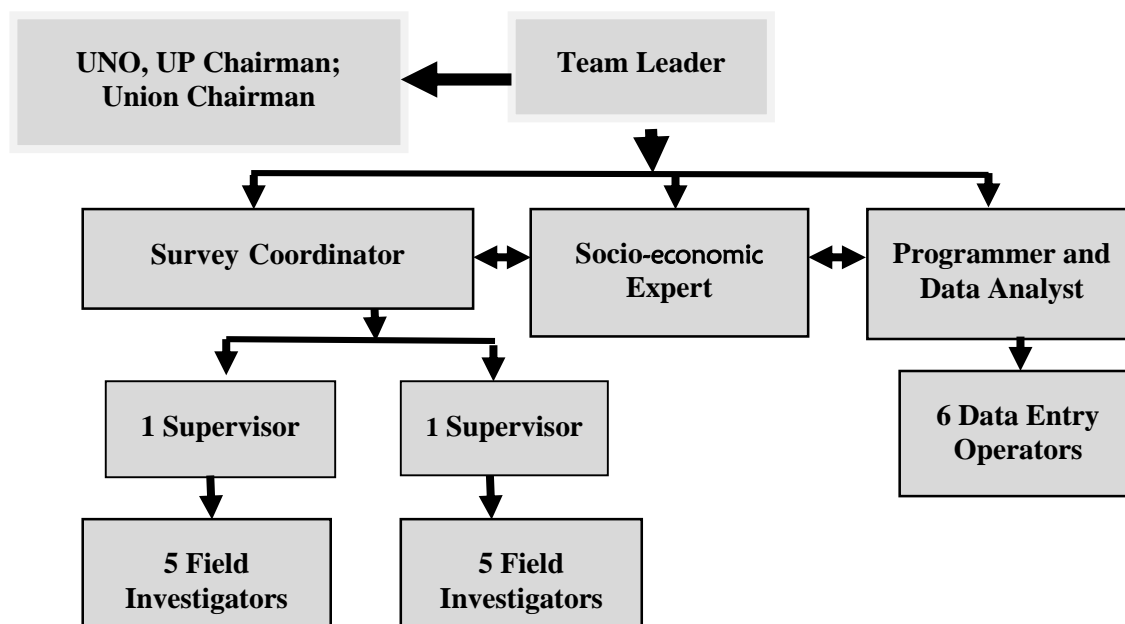


Figure 2.1: Socio-Economic Survey Flow-Chart

2.10 Data Entry, Processing, Tabulation, Analysis and Presentation

A software program has been developed; based on the SPSS for data entry, processing, analysis and output table generation. The data entry work has been monitored and supervised by the computer programmer. All data of the survey were processed by using SPSS software. All the responses of the respondents were coded systematically for easy entry of respondent's responses in the computer program for analysis and interpretation purposes. The findings of the survey have been presented in statistical tabular and graphical forms; based on the requirement and objectives of the survey.

2.11 Limitations of the Survey

No significant limitation of the survey work was visualized.

CHAPTER THREE: SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

Analysis of respondents has been made considering their gender, age, marital status, education, head of households and ownership of house etc. issues to assess their status in these regards. The findings are illustrated in the following sub-sections.

3.1 Basic Demographic Profile of the Respondents, Respondent HHs

3.1.1 Sex Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

Total number of respondents is 1,115 out of whom number of urban respondents is 186 (16.68 percent) and number of rural respondents is 929 (83.32 percent). In the urban areas 71.51 percent of the respondents are male, while 28.49 percent of the respondents are female. On the other hand, in the rural areas 91.50 percent of the respondents are male, while 8.50 percent of the respondents are female, overall being 88.16 percent and 11.84 percent respectively. For details, Table 3.1 may be consulted.

Table 3.1: Sex Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

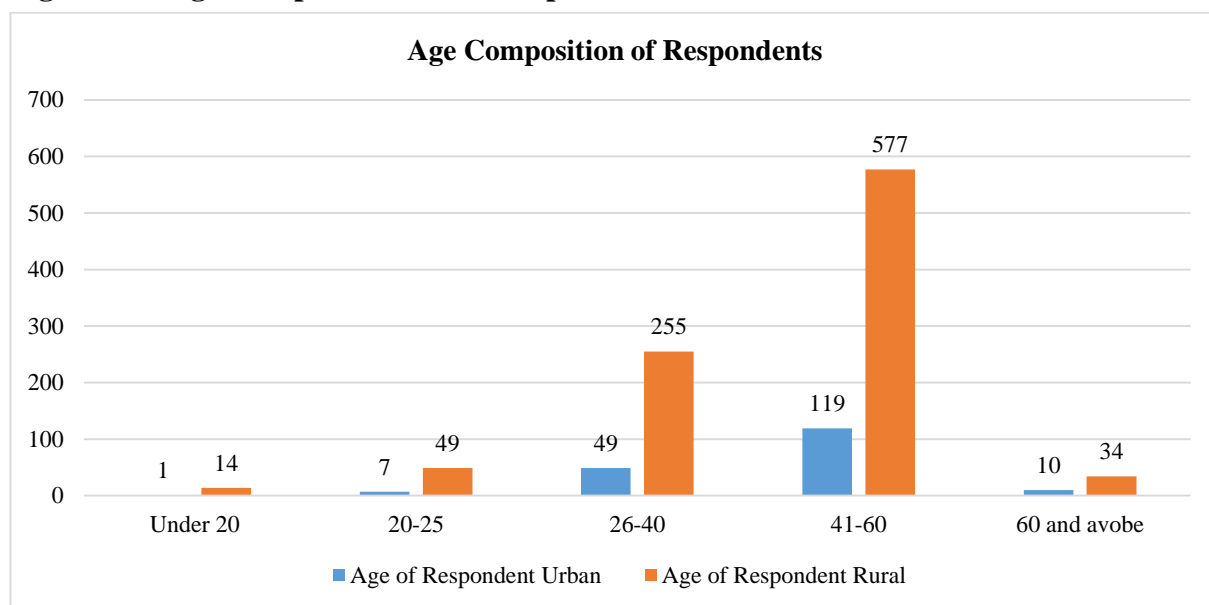
Sex of Respondent	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Male	133	71.51%	850	91.50%	983	88.16%
Female	53	28.49%	79	8.50%	132	11.84%
Total	186	100.00%	929	100.00%	1115	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.1.2 Age Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

Highest number of respondents from the urban areas (63.98 percent) falls under 41 to 60 year age group, which is 62.11 percent in the case rural areas. The second highest number in the urban area falls under 26 to 41 year age group, which is 27.45 percent in the case of rural areas, overall being 62.42 percent and 27.26 percent respectively. For pen-picture, Figure 3.1 may be consulted.

Figure 3.1: Age Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

In the urban areas, from among the total respondents 91.94 percent have been found married. This is 94.19 percent in the rural areas, overall married percentage being 93.81. Others have been found unmarried, including some non-responses in the rural areas. For more details, Table 3.2 may be consulted.

Table 3.2: Marital Status of Respondents

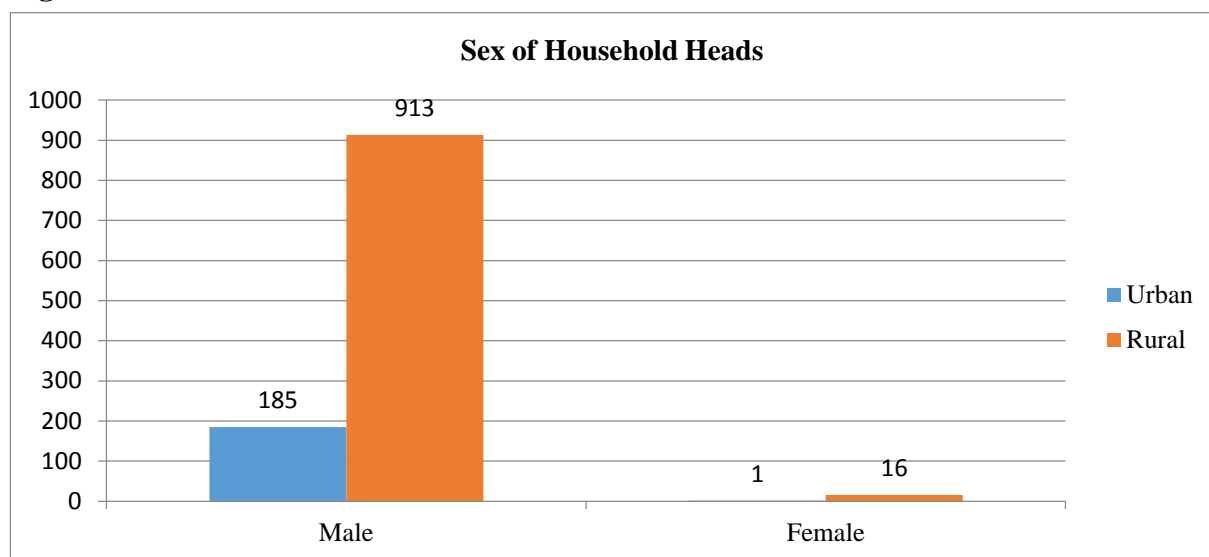
Marital Status of Respondents	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	171	91.94%	875	94.19%	1046	93.81%
Unmarried	15	8.06%	38	4.09%	53	4.75%
No response	0	0.00%	16	1.72%	16	1.43%
Total	186	100.00%	929	100.00%	1,115	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.1.4 Sex of Household Heads

Out of 186 respondent household heads from urban areas, 99.50 percent respondent household heads are males, while, 929 respondent household heads from rural areas, 98.30 percent respondent household heads are males. Others are females. For better visibility, Figure 3.2 may be consulted.

Figure 3.2: Sex of Household Heads

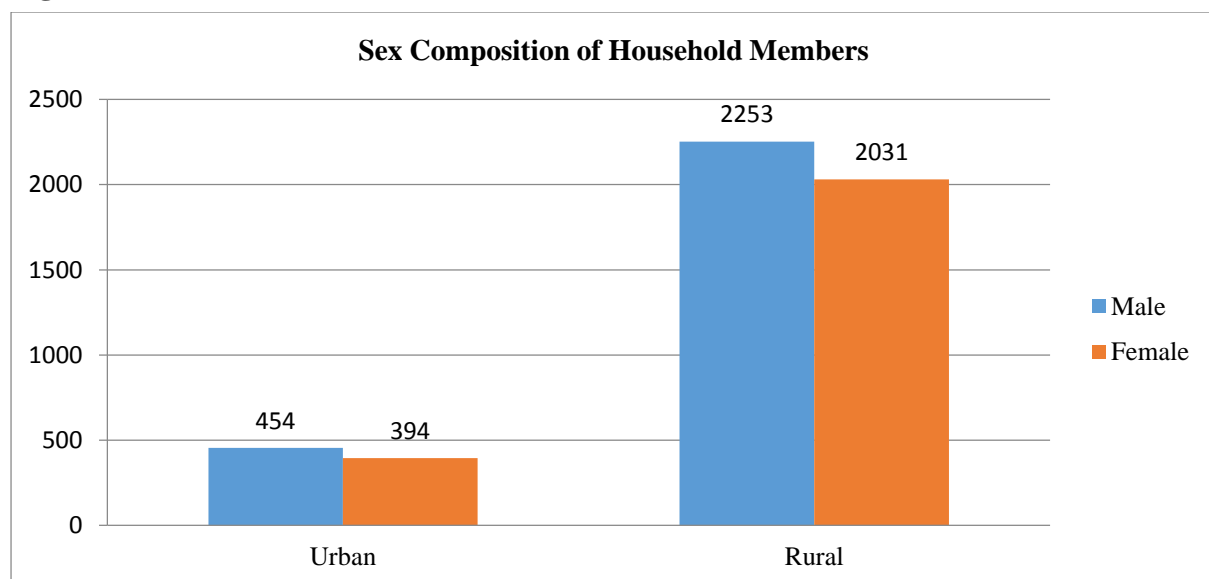


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.1.5 Number and Sex Composition of Household Members

The survey reveals that, in the urban area male and female sex composition is 53.54:46.46, and average family size is 4.56 number, while in the rural areas, this composition is 52.597:47.41 and average family size is 4.61 number, overall being 4.60 number. For better visibility, Figure 3.3 may be consulted.

Figure 3.3: Sex of Household Members



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.1.6 Age Group of Household Members of the Respondent

According to the sample household members belonging to different age groups, both in urban and rural areas 16-40 years age groups tops the list (urban 37.74 percent and rural 38.0 percent and overall 37.96 percent), followed by 41 - 60 years age group (urban 17.10 percent and rural 13.63 percent and overall 14.20 percent). Lowest percentage lies with below 05 years age group (urban 6.37 percent and rural 4.90 percent and overall 5.14 percent). For better visibility, Figure 3.4 may be consulted.

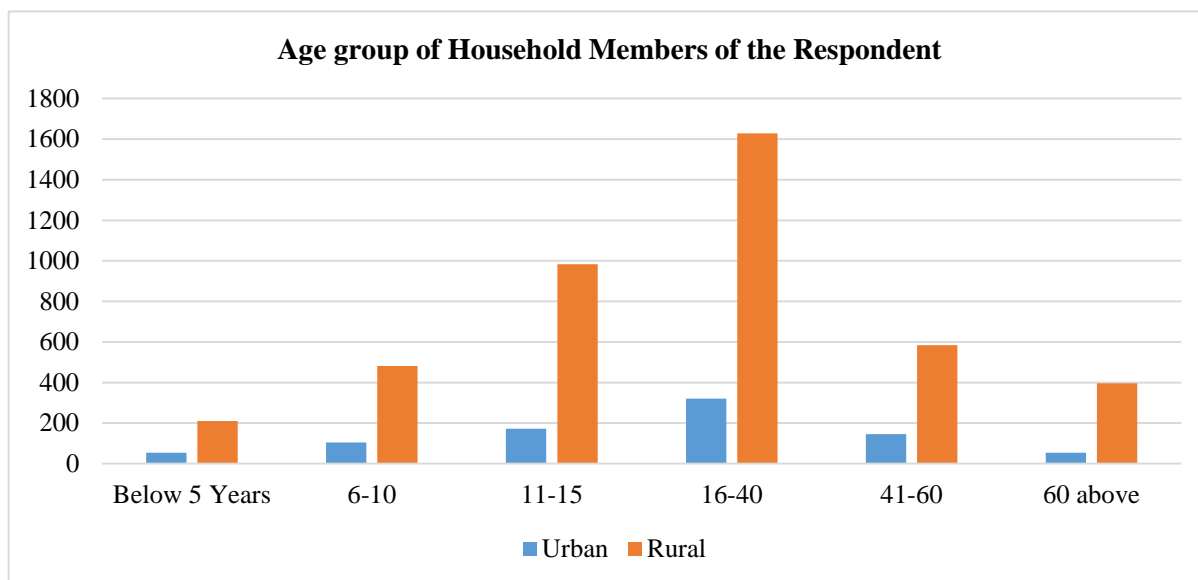


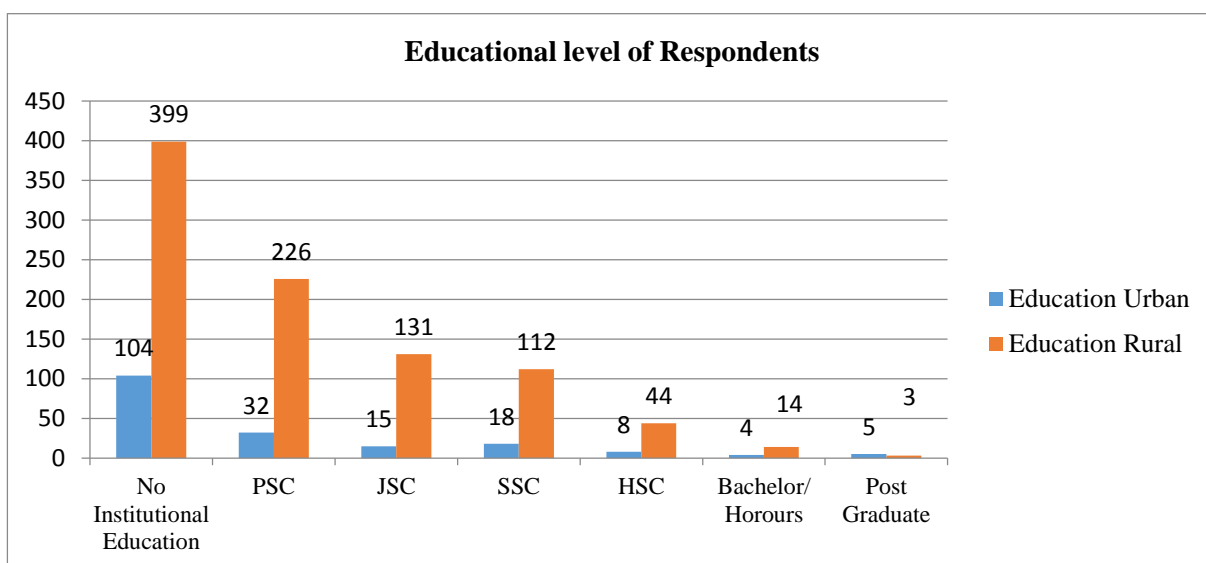
Figure 3.4: Age Group of Household Members of the Respondent

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.2 Educational Level of Respondents

So far as the educational qualification of the urban respondents is concerned, it has been found that, as many as 55.91 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 17.20 percent who have attained PSC. Next highest percentage is 9.68 who have passed SSC/Dakhil, followed by JSC, being 9.80 percent. Other qualifications have been attained by the remaining percentage of respondents. On the other hand, from among the rural respondents, as many as 42.95 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 24.33 percent who have attained PSC. Next highest percentage is 14.10 who have passed JSC, followed by SSC/Dakhil, being 12.06 percent. Other qualifications have been attained by the remaining percentage of respondents. For better visibility, Figure 3.5 may be consulted.

Figure 3.5: Educational Level of Respondents

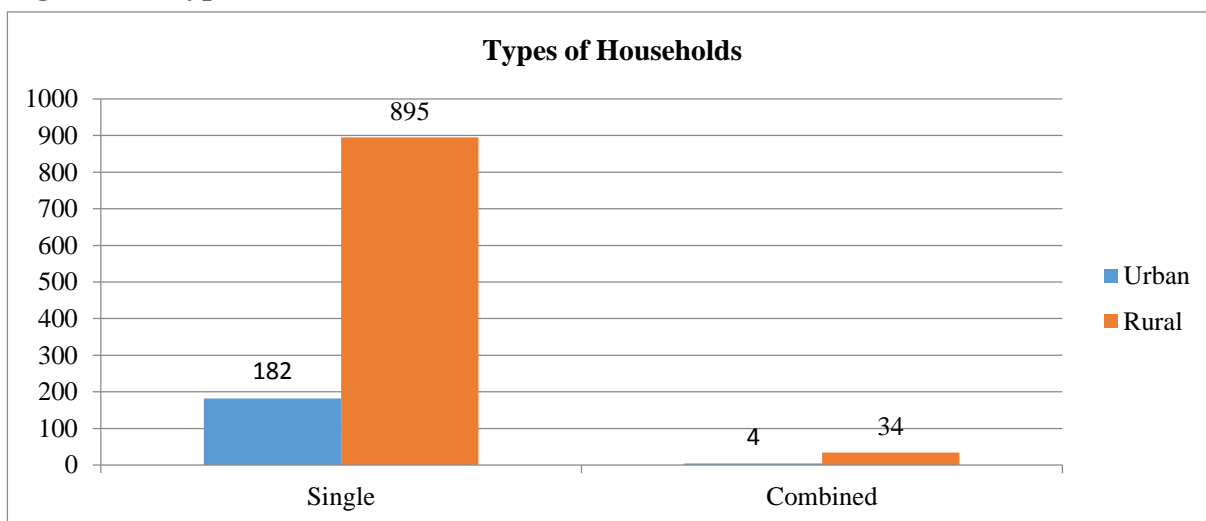


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.3 Types of Households of the Respondents

Out of 186 respondent households from urban areas, 97.82% households are single families, while, out of 929 respondent households from rural areas, 96.30 percent households are single families. Others are joint families. For better visibility, Figure 3.6 may be consulted.

Figure 3.6: Types of Household



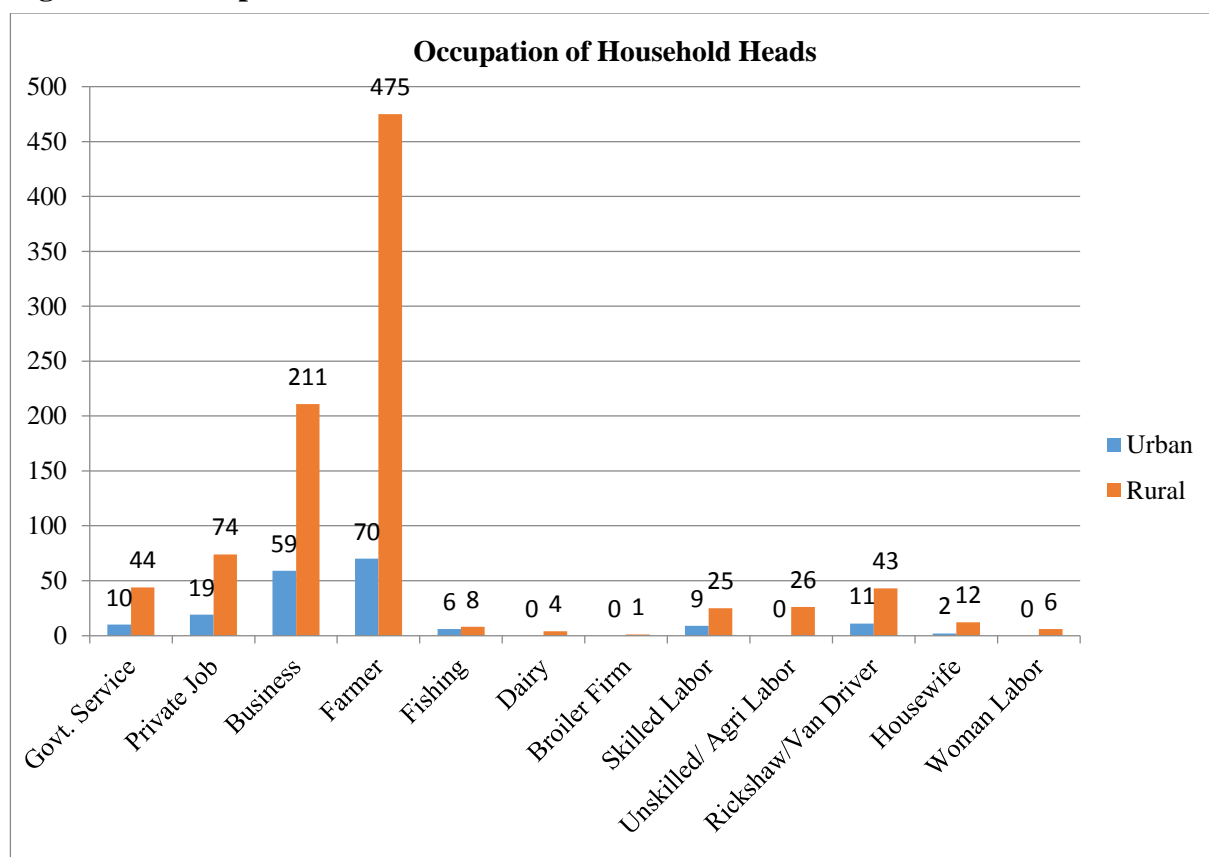
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.4 Occupation of Household Heads

The major professions (as the source of income) that the urban population of the upazila have been doing are confined to (as per importance) farming (37.63 percent), business (31.72

percent), private job (10.22 percent), rickshaw/van driver (5.91 percent), govt. service (5.38 percent), skilled labor (4.84 percent) and fishing (3.23 percent), while concerning rural people (as per importance) are farming (51.13 percent), business (22.71 percent), private job (7.97 percent), govt., service (4.74 percent) and rickshaw/van driver (4.63 percent). For better visibility, Figure 3.7 may be consulted

Figure 3.7: Occupation of Household Heads



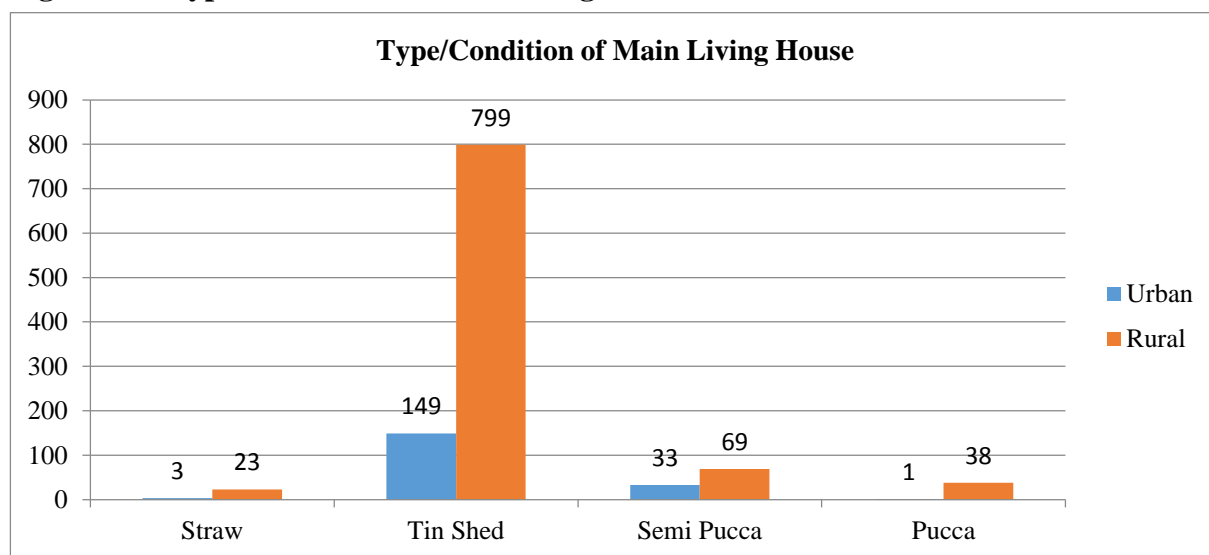
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.5 Housing Pattern and Ownership

3.5.1 Type of Main House

In the urban areas, 80.11 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got tin shed living house, while 86.01 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got tin shed living house. On the other hand, 17.74 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got semi-pucca living house, while 7.43 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got semi-pucca living house. Small percentage of respondent households has got pucca and straw living house. For better visibility, Figure 3.8 may be consulted.

Figure 3.8: Type/Condition of Main Living House

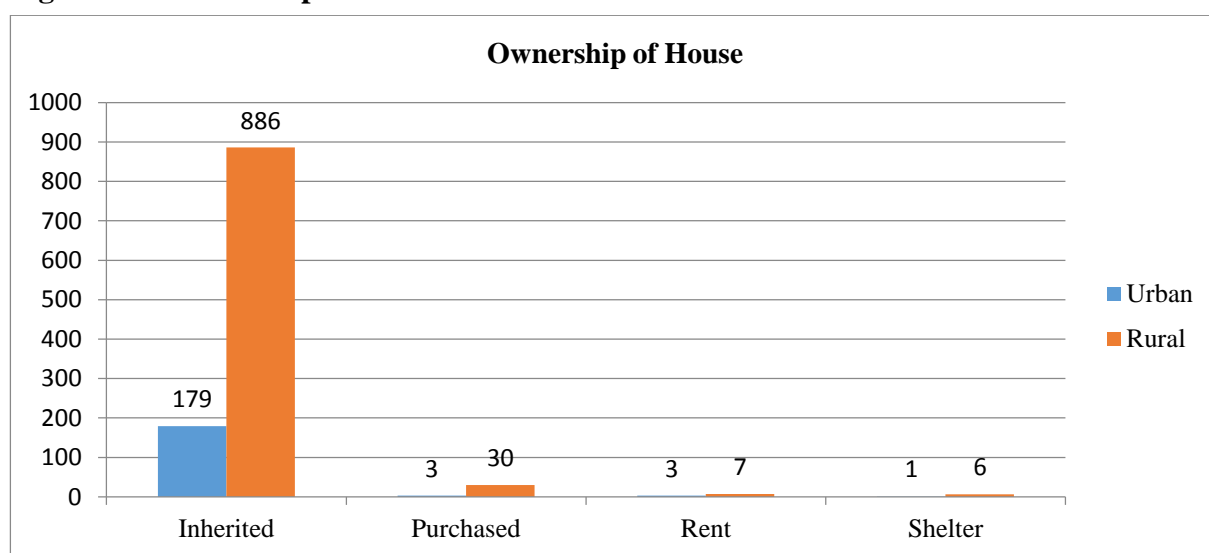


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.5.2 Ownership of House

In the urban areas, 96.24 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 1.61 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 1.61 percent has rented-in the house, while 0.54 percent has shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. In the rural areas, 95.37 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 3.23 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 0.75 percent has rented in the house, while 0.65 percent has shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. For better visibility, Figure 3.9 b may be consulted.

Figure 3.9: Ownership of House



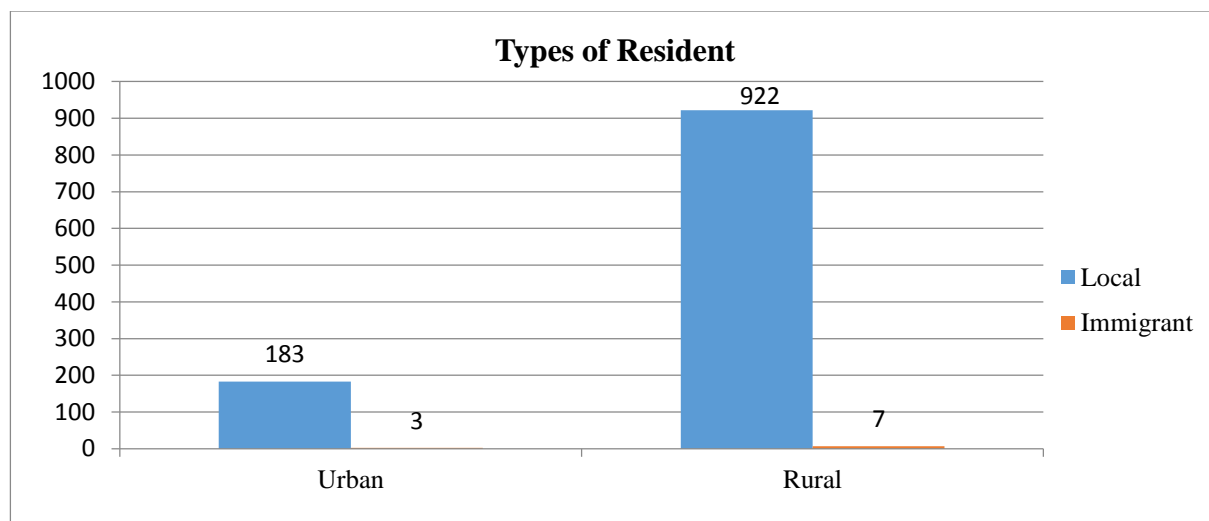
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.6 Migration Pattern of the Household Members

3.6.1 Type of Resident (Local Resident or Migrant)

In the urban areas, 98.39 percent respondent households are local, while 1.61 percent is immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 99.25 percent respondent households are local, while 0.75 percent is immigrants. For better visibility, Figure 3.10 may be consulted.

Figure 3.10: Types of Resident



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.6.2 Types of Migration

It was found from the field survey that, from among the urban respondent households, 66.67% came from other district, while 33.33% came from other upazilas of the same district. From among the rural respondent households, 42.86% came from other district, while 42.86% came from other upazilas of the same district and remaining 14.29% came from other villages of the same upazila. For more details, Table 3.3 may be consulted.

Table 3.3: Origin from where Migrated

Origin from where Migrated	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
From another Village of same Upazila	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	1	10.00%
From another Upazilas of Same District	1	33.33%	3	42.86%	4	40.00%
From other District	2	66.67%	3	42.86%	5	50.00%
Total	3	100.00%	7	100.00%	10	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.6.3 Years of Migration

It has been assessed that, 33.33% of the urban respondents came within less than 05 years, while another 33.33% came within 05 to 10 years and remaining 33.33% came over 10 years. On the other hand, 42.86% of the rural respondents came within 10 years, while remaining 57.14% came over 10 years. For more details, Table 3.4 may be consulted.

Table 3.4: Years of Migration

Duration of Migration	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 05 Years	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%
5-10 Years	1	33.33%	3	42.86%	4	40.00%
More than 10 Years	1	33.33%	4	57.14%	5	50.00%
Total	3	100.00%	7	100.00%	10	100.00%

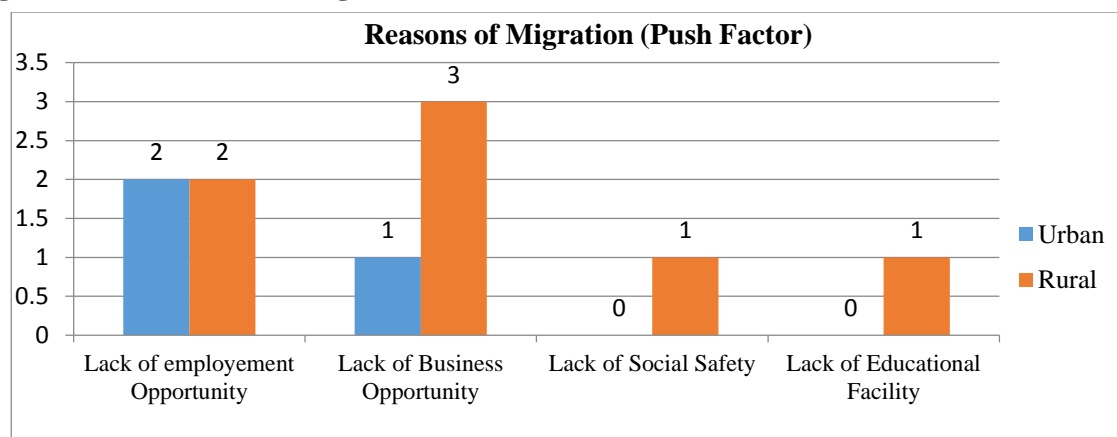
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.6.4 Reasons of Migration

3.6.4.1 Reasons of Migration (Push Factor)

According to 66.67% respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 33.33% respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity in the original place of residence. On the other hand, according to 28.57% respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 42.86% respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity over there. Others came over there due to lack of social safety and lack of educational facility in the original place. These reasoned as pull factors. For better visibility, Figure 3.11 may be consulted.

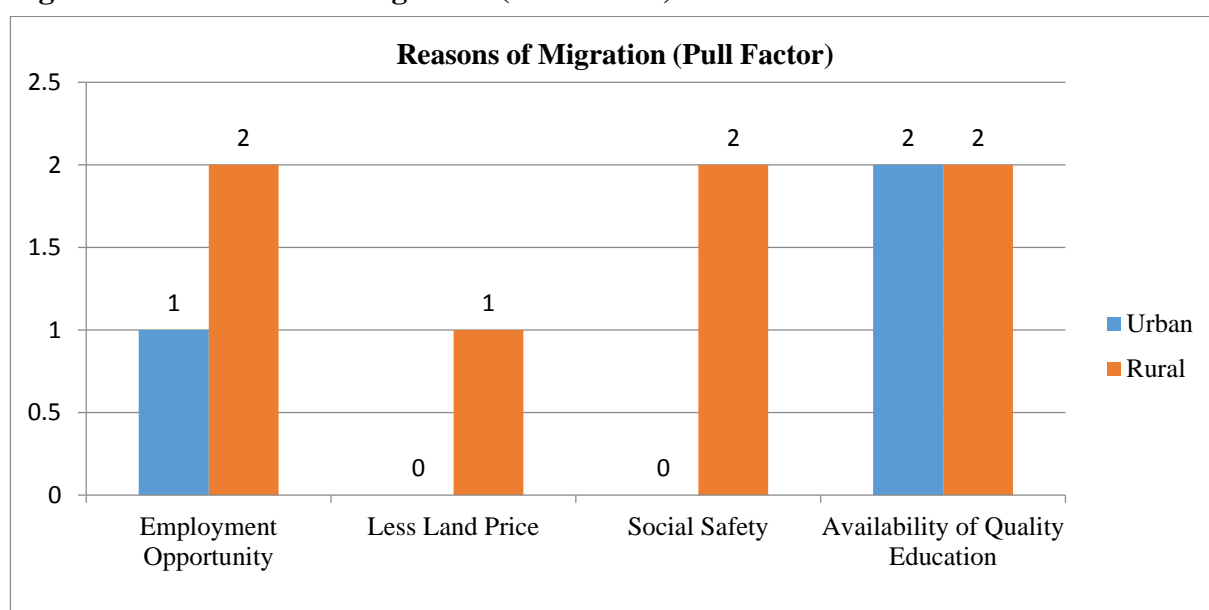
Figure 3.11: Reasons of Migration (Push Factor)



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

According to 33.33 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 66.67 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of proper educational facility in their original residence. On the other hand, according to 28.57 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 14.29 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to less land price in the present place. Others came over here due to social safety and better educational facility in the present place. These reasoned as push factors. For better visibility, Figure 3.12 may be consulted.

Figure 3.12: Reasons for Migration (Pull Factor)



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.7 Land Ownership and Type of Land

3.7.1 Ownership of Homestead Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 96.24 percent respondent households own less than 05 acre homestead land, while 3.23 percent respondent households own 05 to 10 acre homestead land, and others do not own any homestead land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 90.64 percent respondent households own less than 05 acre homestead land, while 8.40 percent respondent households own 05 to 10 acre homestead land, and others do not own any homestead land households. For more details, Table 3.5 may be consulted.

Table 3.5: Quantity of Homestead Land

Ownership of Homestead Land	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 0.05 Acre	179	96.24%	842	90.64%	1021	91.57%
0.05 - 10 Acre	6	3.23%	78	8.40%	84	7.53%
None	1	0.54%	9	0.97%	10	0.90%
Total	186	100.00%	929	100.00%	1115	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.7.2 Ownership of Agricultural Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 16.50 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 44.90 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre agricultural land, and others own more than 02 acre agricultural land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 13.30 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 41.30 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre agricultural land, and others own more than 02 acre agricultural land. For more details, Table 3.6 may be consulted.

Table 3.6: Quantity of Agricultural Land

Urban-Rural		Agricultural Land				Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	More than 05 acre	
Urban	Number	29	79	48	20	176
	%	16.5%	44.9%	27.3%	11.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	118	365	257	144	884
	%	13.3%	41.3%	29.1%	16.3%	100.0%
Total	Number	147	444	305	164	1060
	%	13.9%	41.9%	28.8%	15.5%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.7.3 Ownership of Commercial/Industrial Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 100 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 02 acre commercial land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 44.40 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre commercial land, while 44.40 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre commercial land, and others own more than 02 acre commercial land. For more details, Table 3.7 may be consulted.

Table 3.7: Quantity of Commercial/Industrial Land

Urban-Rural		Commercial/Industrial Land			Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	
Urban	Number	0	2	0	2
	%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%

Urban-Rural		Commercial/Industrial Land			Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	
Rural	Number	4	4	1	9
	%	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	4	6	1	11
	%	36.4%	54.5%	9.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.7.4 Ownership of Pond/Ditches Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 25.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 57.10 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre pond/ditch, and others own more than 02 acre pond/ditch. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 40.10 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 49.50 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre pond/ditch, and others own more than 02 acre pond/ditch. For more details, Table 3.8 may be consulted.

Table 3.8: Quantity of Pond/Ditches Land

Urban-Rural		Pond Land				Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	More than 05 acre	
Urban	Number	14	32	4	5	56
	%	25.0%	57.1%	7.1%	8.9%	100.0%
Rural	Number	38	47	6	4	95
	%	40.0%	49.5%	6.3%	4.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	52	79	10	9	151
	%	34.4%	52.3%	6.6%	6.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.7.5 Ownership of Forest and Char Land/Others

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, none own any forest/char land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 14.30% respondent households own less than 0.5 acre forest/char land, while 28.60% respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre forest/char land, and others own more than 02 acre forest/char land. For more details, Table 3.9 may be consulted.

Table 3.9: Quantity of Forest/Char Land

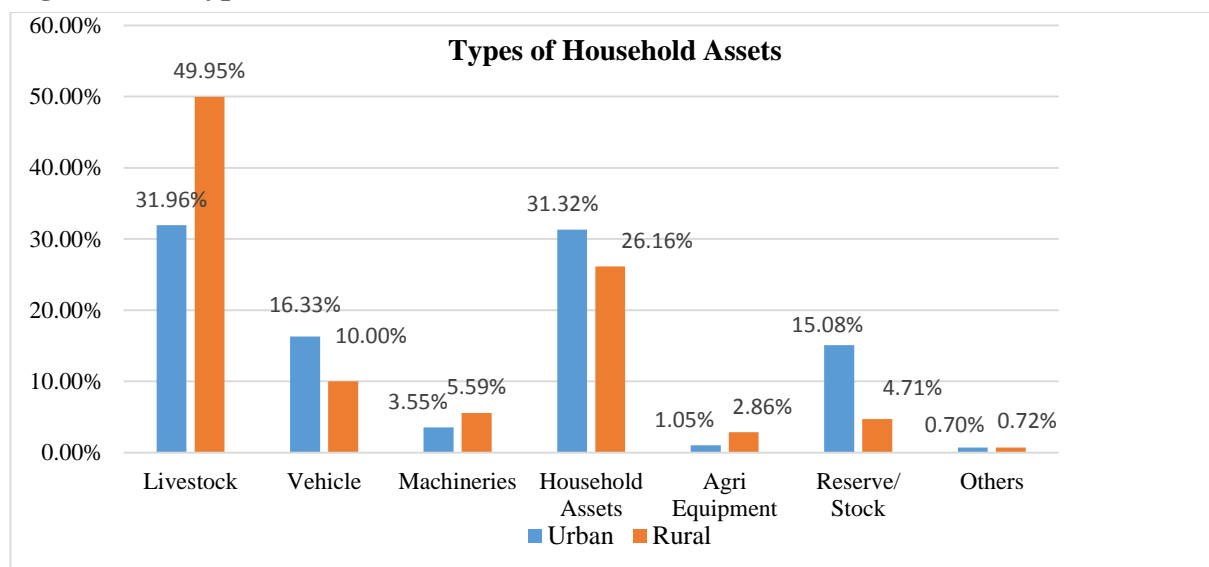
Urban-Rural		Forest/Char/Other Land			Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	More than 05 acre
Urban					
Rural	Number	1	2	4	7
	%	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	1	2	4	7
	%	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.8 Household Assets

Figure 3.13 given reveals that, in both urban and rural areas, most valued assets are livestock, followed by household assets. Next important valued assets are vehicles reserve/ physical stocks.

Figure 3.13: Types of Household Assets



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.9 Household Income and Expenditure

3.9.1 Monthly Household Income by Sources

The survey tells that, as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of urban area, agriculture (38.70%), business (25.80%), service (15.60%), house rent (5.90%) and labor have been activating, while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (53.50%), business (20.50%), service (9.50%), remittance (5.90%) and professional activity have been activating. For details, Table 3.10 may be consulted.

Table 3.10: Source of Income - Primary Sources

Urban-Rural		Source of Income Primary Source								Total
		Service	Business	House Rent	Agriculture	Agri. Labor	Remittance	Professional Activity	Labor/Rickshaw Puller	
Urban	Number	29	48	11	72	4	11	8	3	186
	%	15.6%	25.8%	5.9%	38.7%	2.2%	5.9%	4.3%	1.6%	100.0%
Rural	Number	88	190	9	497	12	55	71	7	929
	%	9.5%	20.5%	1.0%	53.5%	1.3%	5.9%	7.6%	.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	117	238	20	569	16	66	79	10	1115
	%	10.5%	21.3%	1.8%	51.0%	1.4%	5.9%	7.1%	0.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

The survey tells that, as the secondary sources of income of the respondent households of urban area, agriculture (40.00 percent), business (40.00 percent) and agri. labor have been activating, while as the secondary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (17.60 percent), business (5.90 percent), agri. labor and professional activities have been activating. For more details, Table 3.11 may be consulted.

Table 3.11: Source of Income - Secondary Sources

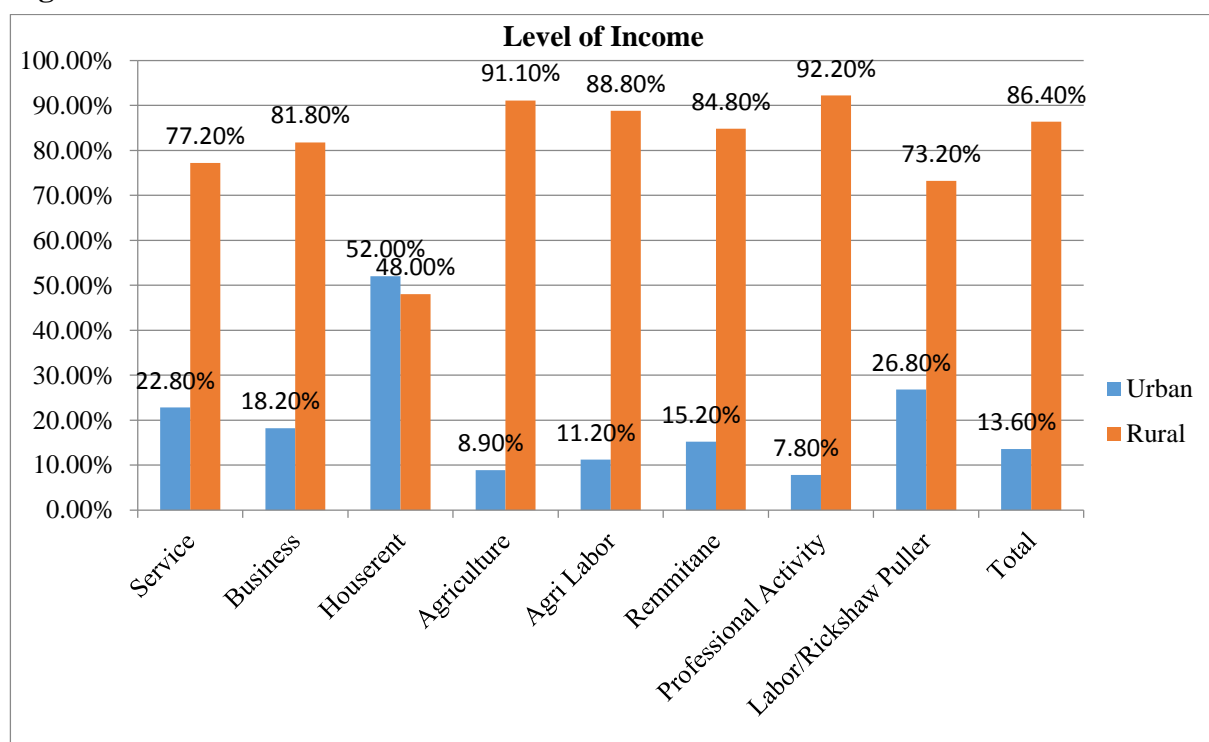
Urban-Rural		Source of Income - Secondary Sources							Total
		Service	Business	Agriculture	Agri. Labor	Remittance	Professional Activity	Labor/Rickshaw Puller	
Urban	Number	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
	%	.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	1	2	6	2	1	8	14	34
	%	2.9%	5.9%	17.6%	5.9%	2.9%	23.5%	41.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	1	4	8	3	1	8	14	39
	%	2.6%	10.3%	20.5%	7.7%	2.6%	20.5%	35.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.9.2 Level of Income

For pin-pointed valuation of the level of income, Figure 3.14 may be consulted, which is self-explanatory/self-contained.

Figure 3.14: Level of Income

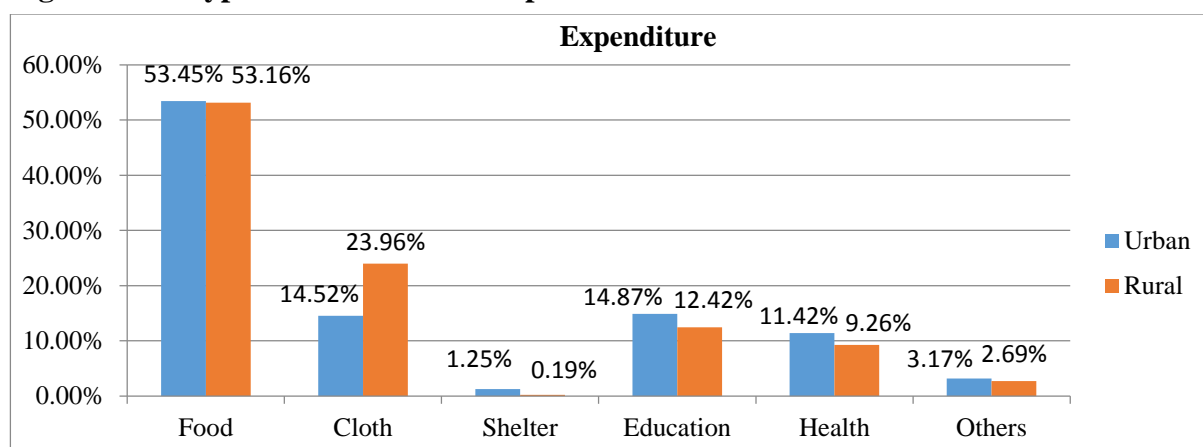


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.9.3 Monthly Household Expenditure by Expenditure Heads

From the survey, it was found that, in the urban areas, 53.45 percent of the income is spent in food, while in the rural areas, this percentage is 53.16 percent. Next big expenditure is made in clothing, followed by education. Other important expenditure is made in health purpose. For better visibility, Figure 3.15 may be consulted.

Figure 3.15: Types and Amount of Expenditure



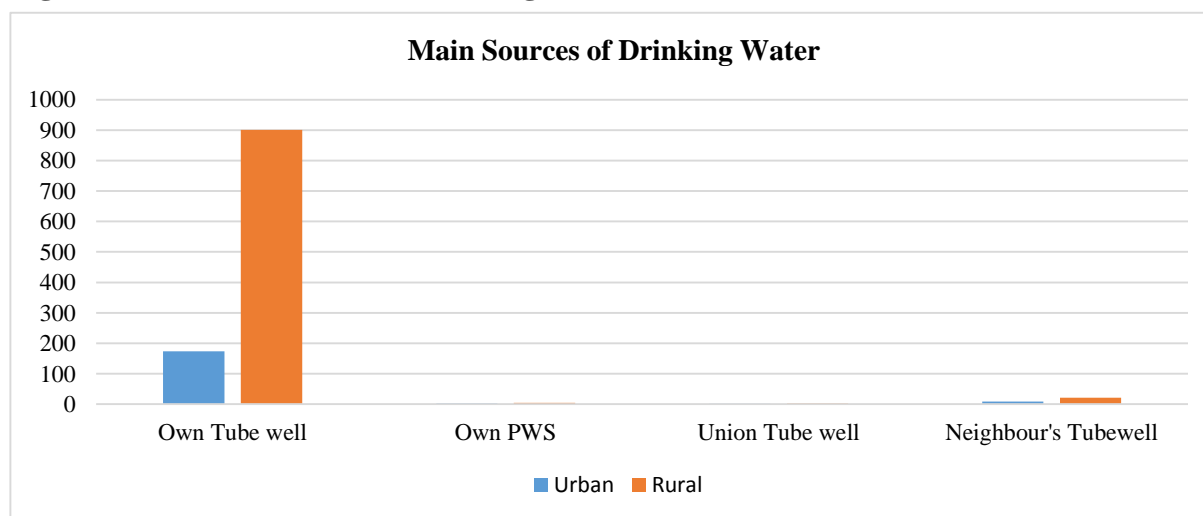
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.10 Status of Basic Infrastructure/Utilities and Access

3.10.1 Drinking Water

From the survey, it has been found that, in the urban area, the most important drinking water source is tube well (93.00), which is 96,90 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water source is neighbor's tube well. For better visibility, Figure 3.16 may be consulted.

Figure 3.16: Main Sources of Drinking Water



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Satisfaction Level on Quality of Drinking Water

Regarding drinking water, 61.30% of the urban areas and 85.90% of the rural area respondents have been found highly satisfied, while good percentage (36%) of rural respondents told that they are not satisfied with the drinking water. For details, Table 3.12 may be consulted.

Table 3.12: Satisfaction Level on Quality of Drinking Water

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level of Water Quality			Total
		Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Urban	Number	114	5	67	186
	%	61.3%	2.7%	36.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	798	15	116	929
	%	85.9%	1.6%	12.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	912	20	183	1115
	%	81.8%	1.8%	16.4%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Reasons of Dissatisfaction

Regarding reason of dissatisfaction about drinking water, most of the dissatisfied respondents mentioned the name of iron (97.00 percent in the urban areas and 94.00 percent in the rural areas). Some respondents, of course mentioned the name or arsenic contamination as the reason for their dissatisfaction. For more details, Table 3.13 may be consulted.

Table 3.13: Reasons of Dissatisfaction

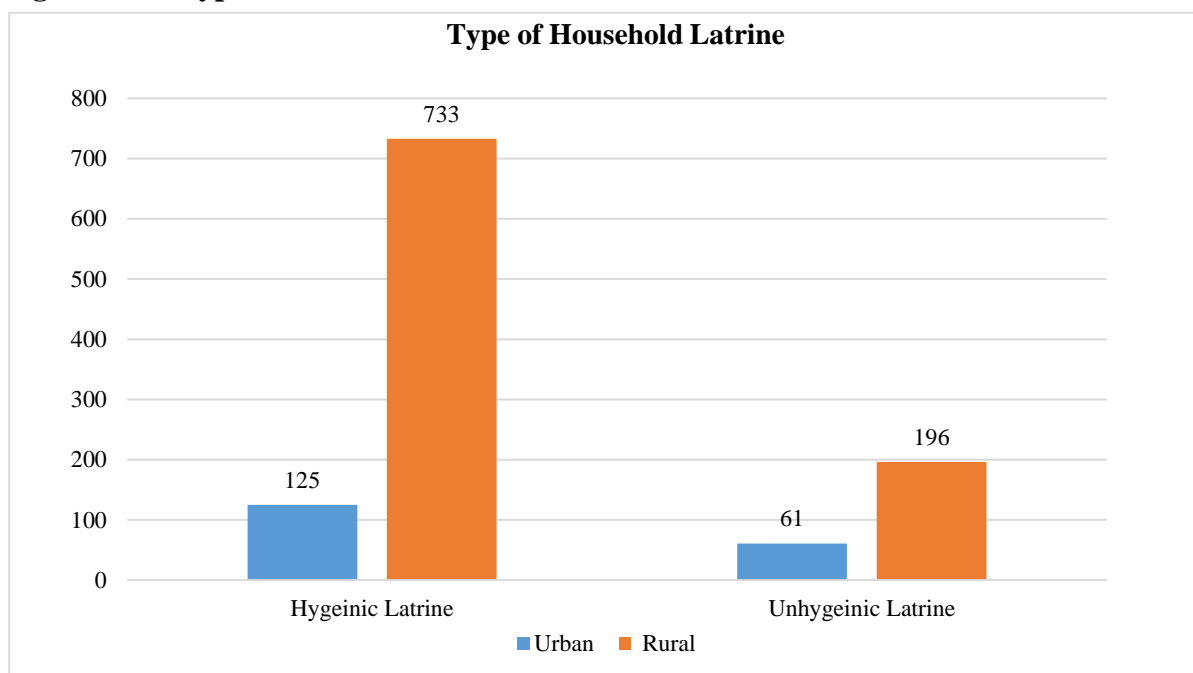
Urban-Rural		Reason of Dissatisfaction				Total
		Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Acute Odor	
Urban	Number	2	65	0	0	67
	%	3.0%	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	3	109	2	2	116
	%	2.6%	94.0%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	5	174	2	2	183
	%	2.7%	95.1%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.10.2 Sanitation Facilities

It has been found from the survey findings that, in the urban area, 67.20 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 78.90 percent in the case of rural areas. Others have been termed as non-hygienic. For better visibility, Figure 3.17 may be consulted.

Figure 3.17: Type of Household Latrine

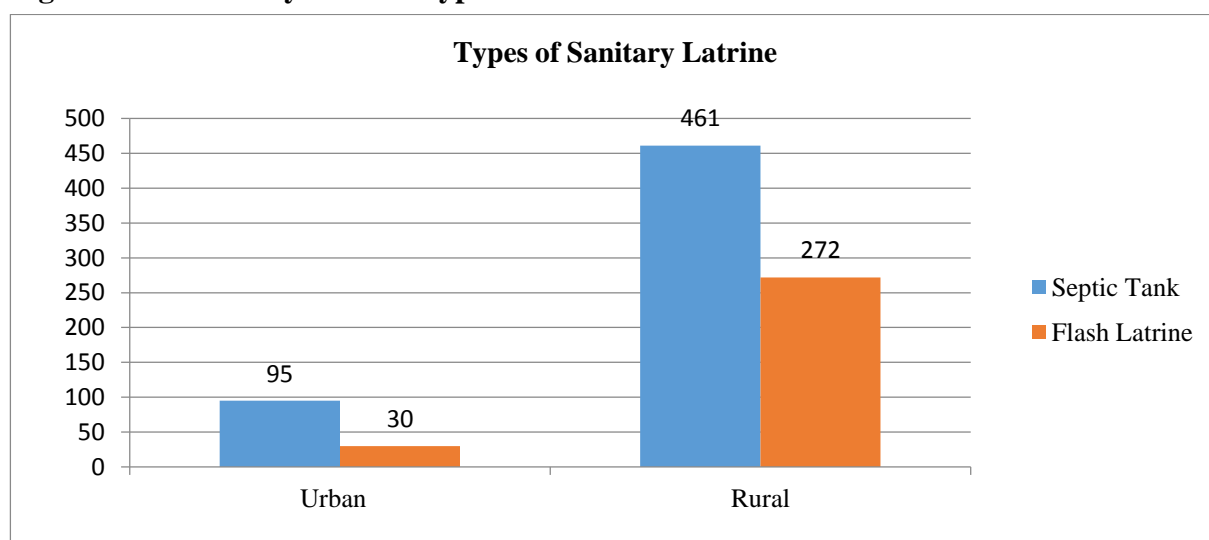


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Types Hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 76.00 percent latrines are septic tanks and 24.00 percent latrines are flash latrines. On the contrary, in the rural areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 62.90 percent latrines are septic tanks and 37.10 percent latrines are flash latrines. For better visibility, Figure 3.18 may be consulted.

Figure 3.18: Sanitary Latrine Type

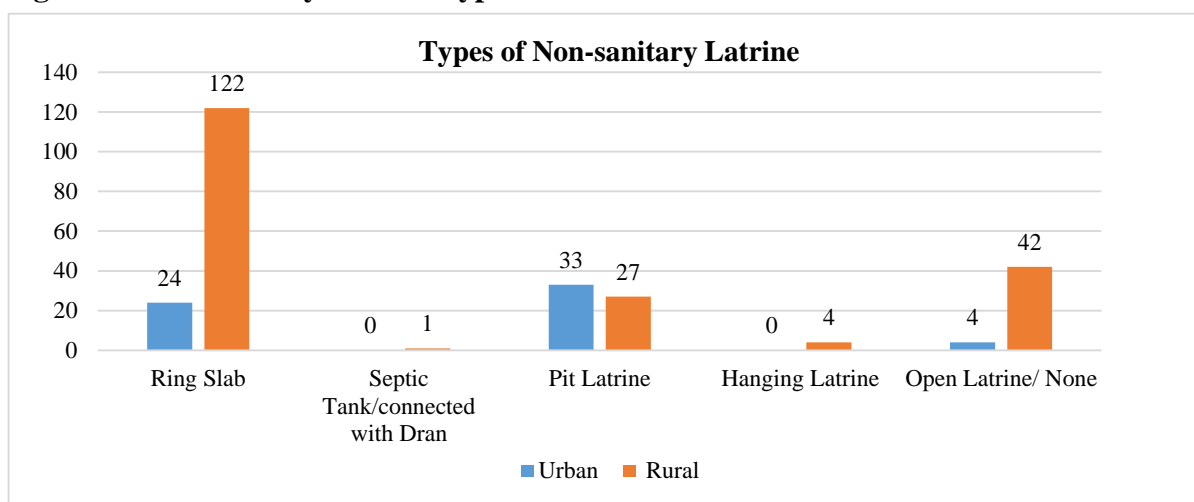


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Types of Non-hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 39.30 percent latrines are ring slabs and 54.10% latrines are pit latrines. On the other hand, in the rural areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 62.20% latrines are ring slabs and 21.40 percent latrines are open latrines. For more details, Figure 3.19 may be consulted.

Figure 3.19: Insanitary Latrine Type

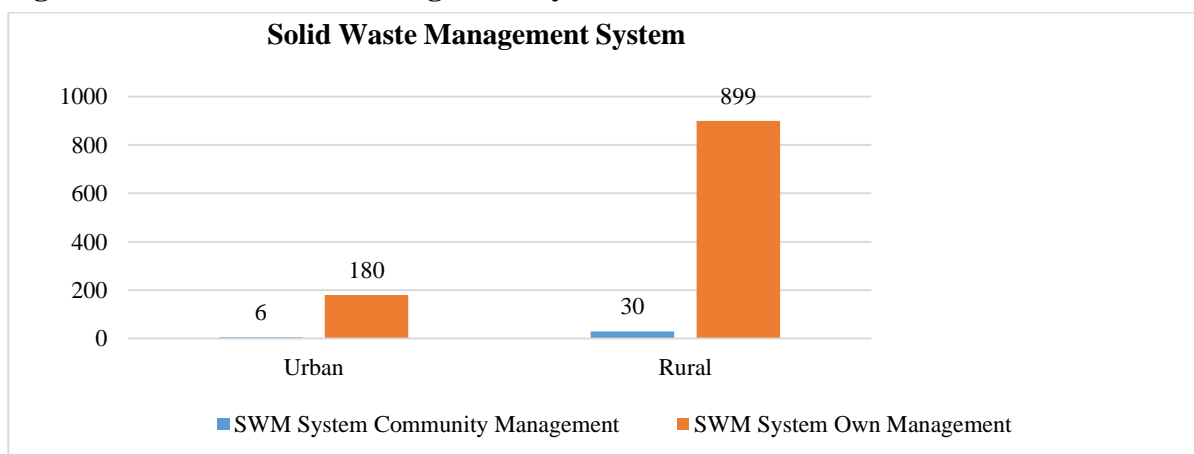


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.10.3 Solid Waste Management System

It has been found from the survey that, both in the urban and rural areas, community organization plays insignificant role in solid waste management. Most of the solid waste management tasks are performed by the habitats of both urban and rural areas. For better visibility, Figure 3.20 may be consulted.

Figure 3.20: Solid Waste Management System

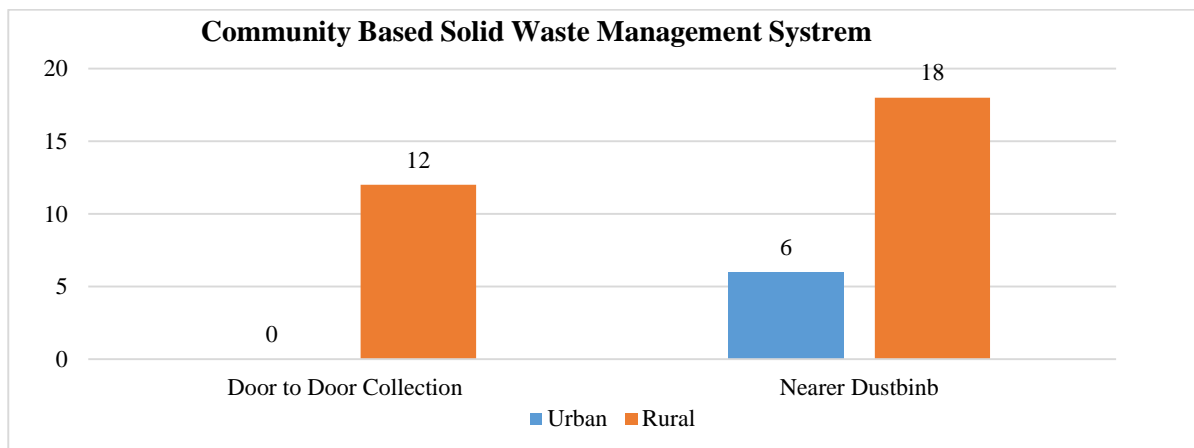


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Community Based Solid Waste Management System

The respondents were asked about community based solid waste management system. In reply, 12.00 percent from the urban area and 60.00 percent from the rural areas told that they dump at community dustbin near to their house. On the other hand, remaining 40.00 percent respondents from the rural areas told that community management collects solid waste by going from door to door. For better visibility, Figure 3.21 may be consulted.

Figure 3.21: Community Based Solid Waste Management System

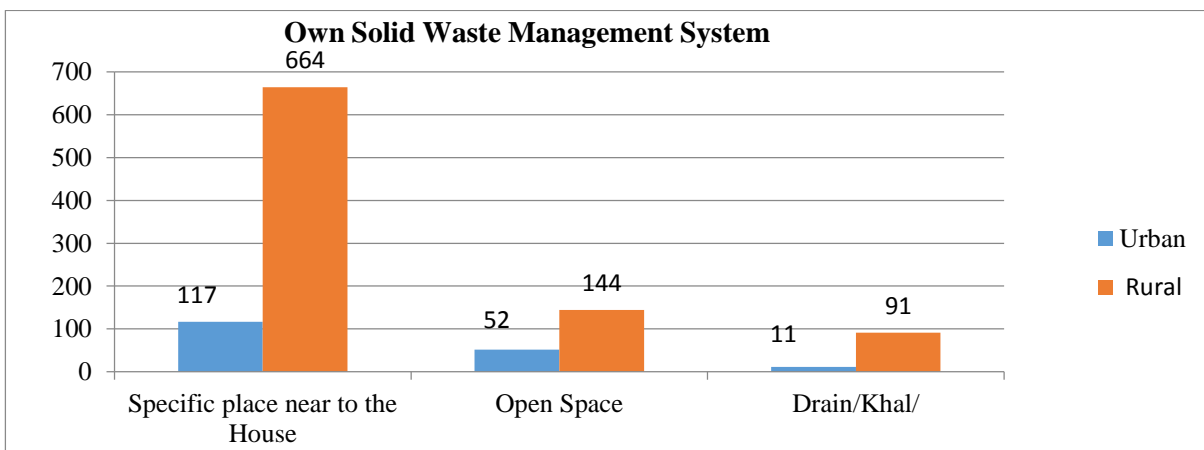


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Own Solid Waste Management System

In reply to a question put forward to the respondents, 60.00 percent from the urban area and 73.90 percent from the rural areas told that they dump their own house-generated solid waste in a specific place near to the house. On the other hand, 28.90 percent respondents from the urban area and 16.00 percent respondents from the rural areas told that they dump solid waste in any open space. For better visibility, Figure 3.22 given may be consulted.

Figure 3.22: Own Solid Waste Management System



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.10.4 Sources of Electricity

The survey findings are described that among urban respondent households, 65.60 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 74.80 percent respondent households have got electric connection. For more details, Table 3.14 may be consulted.

Table 3.14: Electricity Connection

Urban - Rural		Electric Connection		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Urban	Number	122	64	186
	%	65.6%	34.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	695	234	929
	%	74.8%	25.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	817	298	1115
	%	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Alternative Source of Electricity

The survey findings are also tell that among urban respondent households, 22.50 percent have got solar panel as alternative to electric connection, while in the rural areas, 14.10 percent respondent households have got solar panel as alternative to electric connection. Other alternative sources to electricity are kerosene, generator and bio-gas. For more details, Table 3.15 may be consulted.

Table 3.15: Alternative Source of Electricity

Urban - Rural		Alternative Power Source				Total
		Solar Panel	Kerosene	Generator	Bio Gas	
Urban	Number	16	53	2	0	71
	%	22.5%	74.6%	2.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	36	212	6	1	255
	%	14.1%	83.1%	2.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Total	Number	52	265	8	1	326
	%	16.0%	81.3%	2.5%	.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.10.5 Sources of Fuel/Cooking

From the survey findings, among urban respondent households, only 05 percent have got gas connection, while in the rural areas, 03.00 percent respondent households have got gas connection. For more details, Table 3.16 may be consulted.

Table 3.16: Natural Gas Connection

Urban - Rural		Gas Connection		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	1	185	186
	%	0.5%	99.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	3	926	929
	%	0.3%	99.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	4	1111	1115
	%	0.4%	99.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel

From the survey findings, among urban respondent households, 86.00 percent use fuel wood as alternative to gas, while in the rural areas, 71.80 percent respondent households use fuel wood alternative to gas. Other alternative sources to gas are kerosene, cow dung and bio-gas. For more details, Table 3.17 may be consulted.

Table 3.17: Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel

Urban - Rural		Alternative Source of Fuel					Total
		LPG	Bio Gas	Kerosene	Wood	Cow Dung	
Urban	Number	0	1	12	160	13	186
	%	0.0%	0.5%	6.5%	86.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	2	22	84	667	154	929
	%	0.2%	2.4%	9.0%	71.8%	16.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	2	23	96	827	167	1115
	%	0.2%	2.1%	8.6%	74.2%	15.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11 Accessibility of Essential Services/Facilities

3.11.1 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Primary School

Children of 141 respondents from urban areas and 869 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to primary schools, out of whom children of 105 respondents from urban area and children of 430 respondents from rural areas go to schools on foot, while children of 15 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 302 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.18 may be consulted.

Table 3.18: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Primary School

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	97	1		0	1	0	99
		Rickshaw/Van	3	14		18	0	0	35
		Nasimon/Karimon	1	0		1	0	0	2
		Bi-cycle	4	0		0	0	0	4
		Bus	0	0		0	0	1	1
	Total		105	15		19	1	1	141
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	410	86	47	18	28	1	590
		Rickshaw/Van	20	213	6	33	1	2	275
		Auto Rickshaw	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		430	302	53	51	29	4	869

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.2 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for High School

Children of 83 respondents from urban areas and 788 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to high schools, out of whom children of 29 respondents from urban area and children of 130 respondents from rural areas go to high schools on foot, while children of 33 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 462 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.19 may be consulted.

Table 3.19: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for High School

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	20	15	0	0		0	35
		Rickshaw/Van	7	17	1	11		5	41
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	1	0		1	2
		Auto Rickshaw	1	1	0	0		0	2
		Bi Cycle	1	0	0	0		1	2
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0		1	1
	Total		29	33	2	11		8	83
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	115	261	28	25	25	7	461
		Rickshaw/Van	15	201	37	35	8	10	306
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	16	0	2	1	19

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Total	130	462	81	60	36	19	788

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.3 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for College

Children of 60 respondents from urban areas and 538 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to colleges, out of whom children of 25 respondents from urban area and children of 28 respondents from rural areas go to colleges on foot, while children of 20 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 247 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.20 may be consulted.

Table 3.20: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for College

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	0	19	0	0		0	19
		Rickshaw/Van	1	1	0	9		7	18
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	14	0		0	14
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0		2	2
		Bus	0	0	0	0		7	7
	Total		1	20	14	9		16	60
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	25	208	3	0	0	0	236
		Rickshaw/Van	3	37	31	35	1	16	123
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	169	1	0	2	173
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	1	1	0	2	5
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		28	247	204	37	1	21	538

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.4 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Madrasa

Children of 29 respondents from urban areas and 435 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to madrasa, out of whom children of 06 respondents from urban area and children of 39 respondents from rural areas go to madrasa on foot, while children of 94 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 94 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.21 may be consulted.

Table 3.21: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Madrasa

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	6	4	0				10
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	19				19
	Total		6	4	19				29
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	37	77	14	12	5	0	145
		Rickshaw/Van	0	16	39	30	1	7	93
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	184	0	0	0	185
		Auto Rickshaw	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
		Motor Bike	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total		39	94	238	51	6	7	435

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.5 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Post Office

It has been found that, 19 respondents from urban areas and 377 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to post offices, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 29 respondents from rural areas go to post offices on foot, while 3 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 44 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 3 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.22 may be consulted.

Table 3.22: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Post Office

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot		2	0				2
		Rickshaw/Van		1	0				1
		Nasimon/Karimon		0	16				16
	Total			3	16				19
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	28	37	26	10	7	0	108
		Rickshaw/Van	1	7	38	42	2	5	95
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	152	0	0	12	164
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	7	0	0	8
		Motor Bike	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Total		29	44	218	59	9	18	377

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.6 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Fire Service

It has been found that, 18 respondents from urban areas and 215 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to fire service station, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 02 respondents from rural areas went to fire service station on foot, while no respondent from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 03 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.23 may be consulted.

Table 3.23: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Fire Services

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van			1			0	1
		Nasimon/Karimon			2			14	16
		Motor Bike			0			1	1
	Total				3			15	18
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	93	0	3	82	178
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
		Motor Bike	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
	Total		2	3	95	5	3	107	215

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.7 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Police Station

It has been found that, 25 respondents from urban areas and 322 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to the police station, out of whom 03 respondents from urban area and 03 respondents from rural areas went to the police station offices on foot, while no respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 04 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.24 may be consulted.

Table 3.24: Access to Essential Services/ Facilities and Mode of Travel for Police Station

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1		0		0	0	1
		Nasimon/Karimon	0		6		2	11	19
		Motor Bike	0		0		0	5	5
	Total		1		6		2	16	25
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	3	4	0	1	0	0	8
		Rickshaw/Van	0	0	22	15	0	2	39
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	116	3	14	64	197
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	0	1	13	15
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	0	63	63
	Total		3	4	139	19	15	142	322

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.8 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Hospital

It has been found that, 65 respondents from urban areas and 451 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to government hospital, out of whom 08 respondents from urban area and 20 respondent from rural areas went to government hospital on foot, while no respondent from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 12 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.25 may be consulted.

Table 3.25: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Government Hospital

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	2		0	15	0	0	17
		Rickshaw/Van	3		1	4	0	2	10
		Nasimon/Karimon	0		10	0	2	8	20
		Auto Rickshaw	3		1	0	0	0	4
		Motor Bike	0		0	0	0	13	13
		Bus	0		0	0	0	1	1
	Total		8		12	19	2	24	65
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	15	4	1	5	0	0	25
		Rickshaw/Van	4	8	23	29	0	17	81
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	94	0	15	43	152
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	0	1	1	2	5
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	1	185	186
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		20	12	118	35	18	248	451

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.9 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Clinic/FWC

It has been found that, 33 respondents from urban areas and 186 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to the government clinic/FWC, out of whom 52 respondent from urban area and 56 respondents from rural areas went to the government clinic/FWC Offices on foot, while 12 respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 16 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.26 may be consulted.

Table 3.26: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Government Clinic/FWC

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	5	0	1	0	0		6
		Rickshaw/Van	2	1	0	23	1		27
	Total		7	1	1	23	1		33
Rural		On Foot	52	12	38	7	0	0	109

	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	4	4	16	38	0	3	65
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	7	1	0	9
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		56	16	55	54	1	4	186

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.10 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Hospital

It has been found that, 02 respondents from urban areas and 04 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to private hospital, out of whom 02 respondent from urban area and 03 respondents from rural areas go to private hospital on foot, while no respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 01 respondent from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.27 may be consulted.

Table 3.27: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Private Hospital

Urban-Rural			Distance		Total
			Walking Distance	More Than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1		1
	Total		1		1
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	2	0	2
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	1
		Motor Bike	0	1	1
	Total		3	1	4

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.11 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Clinic

It has been found that, 05 respondents from urban areas and 18 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to private clinic, out of whom 01 respondent from urban area and 02 respondents from rural areas went to private clinic on foot, while no respondent from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 06 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.28 may be consulted.

Table 3.28: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of travel for Private Clinic

Urban-Rural			Distance				Total
			Walking Distance	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	More Than 02 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1		0	0	1
		Rickshaw/Van	0		2	0	2
		Bus	0		0	2	2
	Total		1		2	2	5
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	2	0	0	0	2
		Rickshaw/Van	0	0	9	0	9
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	5	0	0	5
		Bi Cycle	0	1	0	0	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		2	6	9	1	18

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.12 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Bank

It has been found that, 18 respondents from urban areas and 348 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to bank, out of whom 01 respondent from urban area and 72 respondents from rural areas went to bank on foot, while 01 respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 20 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.29 may be consulted.

Table 3.29: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Bank

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More Than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	1	0				2
		Rickshaw/Van	0	0	1				1
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	15				15
	Total		1	1	16				18
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	59	19	6	5	1	0	90
		Rickshaw/Van	5	1	37	42	11	8	104
		Nasimon/Karimon	1	0	136	0	4	0	141
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
		Bi Cycle	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		72	20	179	47	18	12	348

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.13 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market

It has been found that, 170 respondents from urban areas and 842 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to kitchen markets, out of whom 91 respondents from urban area and 373 respondents from rural areas go to kitchen markets on foot, while 25 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 290 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.30 may be consulted.

Table 3.30: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	02-03 Km	More Than 03 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	84	2	2	0	1	0	89
		Rickshaw/Van	5	22	9	30	4	4	74
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Motor Bike	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		91	25	12	31	6	5	170
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	342	66	36	29	14	5	492
		Rickshaw/Van	24	222	30	26	2	1	305
		Nasimon/Karimon	3	2	30	1	0	0	36
		Auto Rickshaw	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
		Motor Bike	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Total		373	290	100	56	17	6	842

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.14 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Community Centre

It has been found that, no respondent from urban areas and 14 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to community centers, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 01 respondent from rural areas went to community centers on foot, while no respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 03 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.31 may be consulted.

Table 3.31: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Community Centre

Urban-Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	01-02 Km	More Than 02 Km	
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	2	0	0	0	3
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	6	3	0	10
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		1	3	6	3	1	14

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.15 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Park

It has been found that, no respondent from urban areas and 07 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to park, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 03 respondents from rural areas go to park on foot, while no respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 02 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, motor-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.32 may be consulted.

Table 3.32: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Park

Urban-Rural			Distance				Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	More Than 01 Km	
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	3	0	0	0	3
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	2	1	0	3
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		3	2	1	1	7

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.16 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Play Field

It has been found that, 13 respondents from urban areas and 153 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to play field, out of whom 13 respondents from urban area and 115 respondents from rural areas go to Play Field on foot, while no respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 32 respondents from rural areas travel the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others travel from 0.5 to more than 03 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.33 may be consulted.

Table 3.33: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of travel for Play Field

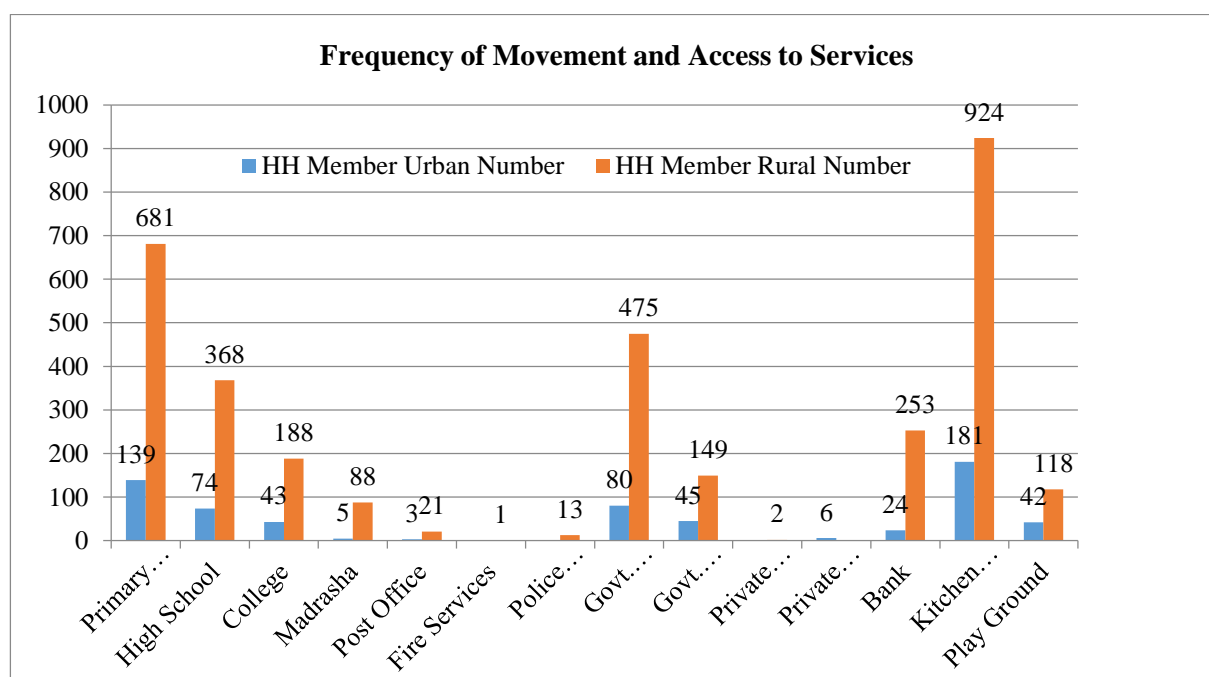
Urban-Rural			Distance				Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-01 Km	More Than 01 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	13				13
	Total		13				13
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	113	28	1	0	142
		Rickshaw/Van	1	4	1	3	9
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	1	0	1
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	0	0	1
	Total		115	32	3	3	153

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.11.17 Frequency of Movement to Access Essential Services

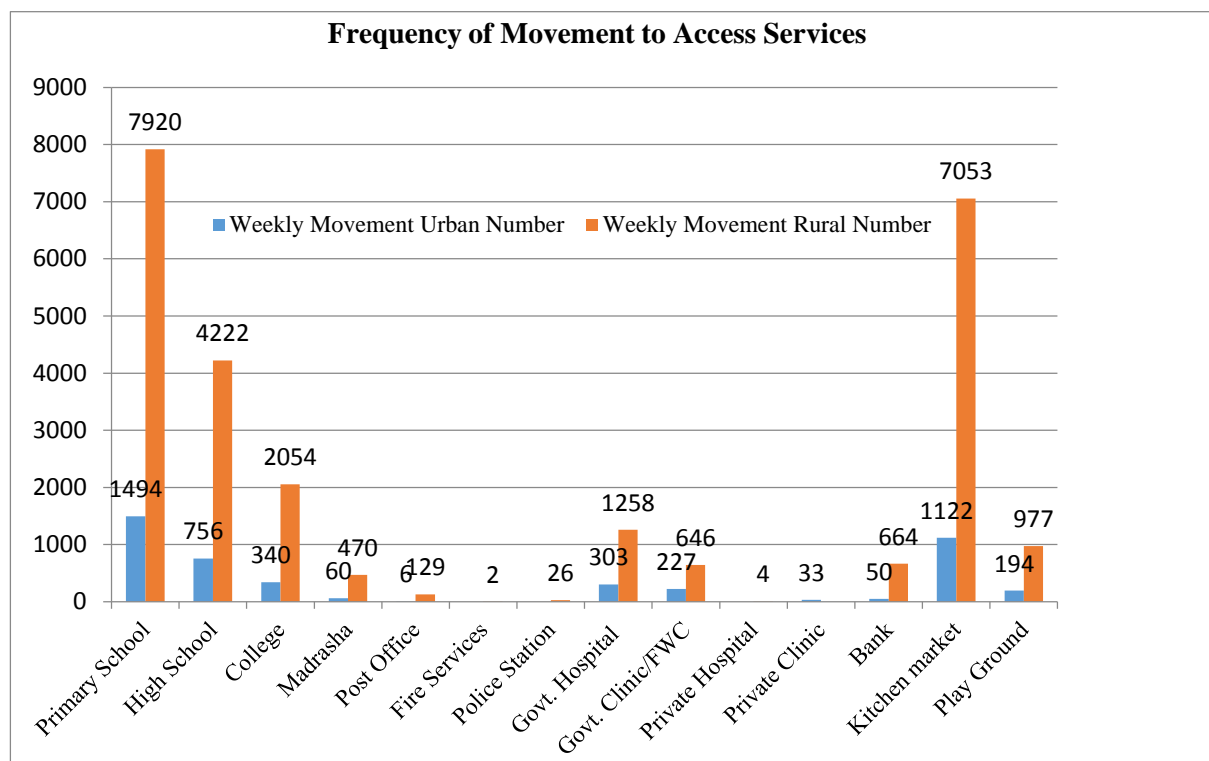
The field survey findings reveal that, maximum time the household members of the rural areas visit kitchen market, followed by government hospital, next to it schools/college and play ground, while maximum time the household members of the urban areas visit kitchen market, followed by schools/college, and next to it government hospital. On the other hand, maximum time the household members of the urban areas make weekly movement to schools/college, followed by kitchen market, and next to it government hospital, and, more or less, the same status quote is maintained by the members of rural household members. For better visibility, Figure 3.23 and Figure 3.24 may be consulted.

Figure 3.23: Frequency of Movement to Access Essential Services/Facilities of Family Members



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Figure 3.24: Frequency of Weekly Movement to Access Essential Services/Facilities of Family Members



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12 Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services

3.12.1 Satisfaction Level on the Road

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of union level roads, 50 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 42,30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 43.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.34 may be consulted.

Table 3.34: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Road)

Urban-Rural		Level of Satisfaction					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	51	93	10	32	0	186
	%	27.4%	50.0%	5.4%	17.2%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	128	393	51	356	1	929
	%	13.8%	42.3%	5.5%	38.3%	.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	179	486	61	388	1	1115
	%	16.1%	43.6%	5.5%	34.8%	.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.2 Satisfaction Level on Drainage

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level drains, 46.77 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 55.54 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 54.08 percent. For more details, Table 3.35 may be consulted.

Table 3.35: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Drainage)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	3	44	44	87	8	186
	%	1.61	23.66	23.66	46.77	4.30	100
Rural	Number	8	192	203	516	10	929
	%	0.86	20.67	21.85	55.54	1.08	100
Total	Number	11	236	247	603	18	1115
	%	0.99	21.17	22.15	54.08	1.61	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.3 Satisfaction Level on Street Lighting

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level street light, 47.31 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 56.62% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 55.07%. For more details, Table 3.36 may be consulted.

Table 3.36: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Street Light)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	1	46	51	88		186
	%	0.54	24.73	27.42	47.31		100.00
Rural	Number	13	201	189	526		929
	%	1.40	21.64	20.34	56.62		100.00
Total	Number	14	247	240	614		1115
	%	1.26	22.15	21.52	55.07		100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.4 Satisfaction Level on Foot Path

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level foot path, 56.99 percent of the respondents from the

urban area and 49.52 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 50.76 percent. For more details, Table 3.37 may be consulted.

Table 3.37: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Foot Path)

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	21	106	24	31	4	186
	%	11.29	56.99	12.90	16.67	2.15	100
Rural	Number	76	460	51	325	17	929
	%	8.18	49.52	5.49	34.98	1.83	100
Total	Number	97	566	75	356	21	1115
	%	8.70	50.76	6.73	31.93	1.88	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.5 Satisfaction Level on Water Supply

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level water supply, 31.72% of the respondents from the urban area and 25.19 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 26.28 percent. For more details, Table 3.38 may be consulted.

Table 3.38: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Water Supply)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	39	59	59	29	186
	%	0.00	20.97	31.72	31.72	15.59	100
Rural	Number	9	103	207	234	376	929
	%	0.97	11.09	22.28	25.19	40.47	100
Total	Number	9	142	266	293	405	1115
	%	0.81	12.74	23.86	26.28	36.32	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.6 Satisfaction Level on Sanitation

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level sanitation, 39.25 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 43.06 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 42.42%. For more details, Table 3.39 may be consulted.

Table 3.39: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Sanitation)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	10	65	0	73	38	186
	%	5.38	34.95	0.00	39.25	20.43	100
Rural	Number	19	311	27	400	172	929
	%	2.05	33.48	2.91	43.06	18.51	100
Total	Number	29	376	27	473	210	1115
	%	2.60	33.72	2.42	42.42	18.83	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.7 Satisfaction Level on Waste Management

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level solid waste management, 67.20 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 51.56 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 54.17 percent. For more details, Table 3.40 may be consulted.

Table 3.40: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (SWM)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	29	20	125	12	186
	%	0.00	15.59	10.75	67.20	6.45	100
Rural	Number	32	124	179	479	115	929
	%	3.44	13.35	19.27	51.56	12.38	100
Total	Number	32	153	199	604	127	1115
	%	2.87	13.72	17.85	54.17	11.39	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.8 Satisfaction Level on Bus Stand

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level Bus Stand, 40.32 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 47.47 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 46.26 percent. For more details, Table 3.41 may be consulted.

Table 3.41: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Bus Stand)

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	14	75	25	42	30	186
	%	7.53	40.32	13.44	22.58	16.13	100
Rural	Number	52	441	80	217	139	929
	%	5.60	47.47	8.61	23.36	14.96	100
Total	Number	66	516	105	259	169	1115
	%	5.92	46.28	9.42	23.23	15.16	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.9 Satisfaction Level on Kitchen Market

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level kitchen market, 72.04 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 63.72 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 65.11 percent. For more details, Table 3.42 may be consulted.

Table 3.42: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Kitchen Market)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	28	134	0	18	6	186
	%	15.05	72.04	0.00	9.68	3.23	100
Rural	Number	62	592	39	224	12	929
	%	6.67	63.72	4.20	24.11	1.29	100
Total	Number	90	726	39	242	18	1115
	%	8.07	65.11	3.50	21.70	1.61	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.10 Satisfaction Level on Slaughter House

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level slaughter house, 84.41 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 72.23 percent of the respondents from the rural areas declined to respond anything, overall being 74.26 percent. For more details, Table 3.43 may be consulted.

Table 3.43: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Slaughter House)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	13	16	0	0	157	186
	%	6.99	8.60	0.00	0.00	84.41	100
Rural	Number	21	224	1	12	671	929
	%	2.26	24.11	0.11	1.29	72.23	100
Total	Number	34	240	1	12	828	1115
	%	3.05	21.52	0.09	1.08	74.26	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.11 Satisfaction Level on Park

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level Park, 48.92 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 44.67 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 45.38 percent. For more details, Table 3.44 may be consulted.

Table 3.44: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Park)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	16	91	0	41	38	186
	%	8.60	48.92	0	22.04	20.43	100.00
Rural	Number	116	415	0	157	241	929
	%	12.49	44.67	0	16.90	25.94	100.00
Total	Number	132	506	0	198	279	1115
	%	11.84	45.38	0	17.76	25.02	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.12 Satisfaction Level on Community Centre

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level community center, 94.09 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 95.59 percent of the respondents from the rural areas declined to comment, overall being 95.34 percent. For more details, Table 3.45 may be consulted.

Table 3.45: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Community Centre)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	8	0	3	175	186
	%	0.00	4.30	0	1.61	94.09	100.00
Rural	Number	4	18	0	19	888	929
	%	0.43	1.94	0	2.05	95.59	100.00
Total	Number	4	26	0	22	1063	1115
	%	0.36	2.33	0	1.97	95.34	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.13 Satisfaction Level on Graveyard

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level graveyard 61.83 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 54.04 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 55.35 percent. For more details, Table 3.46 may be consulted.

Table 3.46: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Graveyard)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	30	115	1	32	8	186
	%	16.13	61.83	0.54	17.20	4.30	100
Rural	Number	120	502	4	251	52	929
	%	12.92	54.04	0.43	27.02	5.60	100
Total	Number	150	617	5	283	60	1115
	%	13.45	55.34	0.45	25.38	5.38	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.14 Satisfaction Level on Nationality Certificate

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level nationality certificate, 39.25 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 62.76 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 58.83 percent. For more details, Table 3.47 may be consulted.

Table 3.47: Satisfaction level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Nationality Certificate)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	105	73	5	2	1	186
	%	56.45	39.25	2.69	1.08	0.54	100
Rural	Number	232	583	53	59	2	929
	%	24.97	62.76	5.71	6.35	0.22	100
Total	Number	337	656	58	61	3	1115
	%	30.22	58.83	5.20	5.47	0.27	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.15 Satisfaction Level on Birth/Death Certificate

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level birth/death certificate, 41.40 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 65.98 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 61.88 percent. For more details, Table 3.48 may be consulted.

Table 3.48: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Birth/Death Certificate)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	94	77	7	5	3	186
	%	50.54	41.40	3.76	2.69	1.61	100
Rural	Number	245	613	49	13	9	929
	%	26.37	65.98	5.27	1.40	0.97	100
Total	Number	339	690	56	18	12	1115
	%	30.40	61.88	5.02	1.61	1.08	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.16 Satisfaction Level on Transport License

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level transport license, 62.90 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 88.91 percent of the respondents from the rural areas refrained from making any comment, overall being 84.57 percent. For more details, Table 3.49 may be consulted.

Table 3.49: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Transport License)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	18	40	9	2	117	186
	%	9.68	21.51	4.84	1.08	62.90	100
Rural	Number	16	56	25	6	826	929
	%	1.72	6.03	2.69	0.65	88.91	100
Total	Number	34	96	34	8	943	1115
	%	3.05	8.61	3.05	0.72	84.57	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.17 Satisfaction Level on Trade License

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level trade license, 45.16 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 40.90 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 41.61 percent. For more details, Table 3.50 may be consulted.

Table 3.50: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Trade License)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	30	84	31	10	31	186
	%	16.13	45.16	16.67	5.38	16.67	100
Rural	Number	180	380	138	32	199	929
	%	19.38	40.90	14.85	3.44	21.42	100
Total	Number	210	464	169	42	230	1115
	%	18.83	41.61	15.16	3.77	20.63	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.18 Satisfaction Level on Building Approval

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level building approvals, 68.38 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 69.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 68.88 percent. For more details, Table 3.51 may be consulted.

Table 3.51: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Building Approval)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	24	127	16	6	13	186
	%	12.90	68.28	8.60	3.23	6.99	100
Rural	Number	72	641	80	42	94	929
	%	7.75	69.00	8.61	4.52	10.12	100
Total	Number	96	768	96	48	107	1115
	%	8.61	68.88	8.61	4.30	9.60	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.19 Satisfaction Level on Grievance Redressal

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level grievance redressal, 52.15 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 38.43 percent of the respondents from the rural areas did not make comment, overall being 40.72 percent. For more details, Table 3.52 may be consulted.

Table 3.52: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Grievance Redressal)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	34	41	8	6	97	186
	%	18.28	22.04	4.30	3.23	52.15	100
Rural	Number	214	268	70	20	357	929
	%	23.04	28.85	7.53	2.15	38.43	100
Total	Number	248	309	78	26	454	1115
	%	22.24	27.71	7.00	2.33	40.72	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.20 Satisfaction Level on EPI Program

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level EPI program, 75.27 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 78.04 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as highly satisfactory, overall being 77.58 percent. For more details, Table 3.53 may be consulted.

Table 3.53: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (EPI Program)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	140	11	8	14	13	186
	%	75.27	5.91	4.30	7.53	6.99	100
Rural	Number	725	51	54	48	51	929
	%	78.04	5.49	5.81	5.17	5.49	100
Total	Number	865	62	62	62	64	1115
	%	77.58	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.74	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.21 Satisfaction Level on Public Awareness Program

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level public awareness program, 28.49 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 49.84 percent of the respondents from the rural areas declined to pass any comment, overall being 46.28 percent. For more details, Table 3.54 may be consulted.

Table 3.54: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Public Awareness Program)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	4	53	18	58	53	186
	%	2.15	28.49	9.68	31.18	28.49	100
Rural	Number	31	258	116	61	463	929
	%	3.34	27.77	12.49	6.57	49.84	100
Total	Number	35	311	134	119	516	1115
	%	3.14	27.89	12.02	10.67	46.28	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.12.22 Satisfaction Level on Social Security

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the union level social security, 28.49 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 37.03 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as reasonable, overall being 35.61 percent. For more details, Table 3.55 may be consulted.

Table 3.55: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Union Services (Social Security)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	37	22	53	72	2	186
	%	19.89	11.83	28.49	38.71	1.08	100
Rural	Number	230	204	344	143	8	929
	%	24.76	21.96	37.03	15.39	0.86	100
Total	Number	267	226	397	215	10	1115
	%	23.95	20.27	35.61	19.28	0.90	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.13 Cultural Heritage and Practices in the Locality

So far as cultural heritage and practices in both urban and rural areas are concerned, most important heritages and practices, as the respondents termed have been Jatrapala and boat race in the urban areas and Jatrapala, Lathi Khela, Pohela Baishakh and Bijoy Mela in the rural areas. For more details, Table 3.56 may be consulted.

Table 3.56: Cultural Heritage and Practices in the Locality

Sl.	Heritage	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Bijoy Mela	1	0.88%	107	11.23%	108	10.13%
2	Boat Race	29	25.66%	56	5.88%	85	7.97%
3	Jari Gan	0	0.00%	55	5.77%	55	5.16%
4	Kabadi Khela	0	0.00%	17	1.78%	17	1.59%
5	Lathi Khela	0	0.00%	199	20.88%	199	18.67%
6	Mursidi Gan	0	0.00%	3	0.31%	3	0.28%
7	Musihi Gan	0	0.00%	1	0.10%	1	0.09%
8	Pahela Baisakh	1	0.88%	122	12.80%	123	11.54%
9	Pujar Mela	0	0.00%	14	1.47%	14	1.31%
10	Putul Nach	0	0.00%	12	1.26%	12	1.13%
11	Victory Day	0	0.00%	11	1.15%	11	1.03%
12	Zatrapala	82	72.57%	356	37.36%	438	41.09%
Total		113	100.00%	953	100.00%	1066	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

* Note: Some HH Chose Multiple Answers

3.14 Environmental Degradation

3.14.1 Reasons of Surface Water Pollution

According to the statement of 16.90 percent the respondents from rural areas and none respondents from urban areas, water is polluted. According to 3.98 percent of the rural respondents, water is polluted due to industrial operation, while according to 5.38 percent, water is polluted due to transport movement and according to 1.08 percent and water is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.57 may be consulted.

Table 3.57: Reasons for Surface Water Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	0	0.00%	6	0.65%	6	0.54%
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	0	0.00%	108	11.63%	108	9.69%
3	Household Garbage	0.00	0.00%	40	4.31%	40	3.59%
4	Others (Specify)	0.00	0.00%	3	0.32%	3	0.27%
	Total	0	0.00%	157	16.90%	157	14.08%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.14.2 Reasons of Land Pollution

According to the statement of 14.53 percent the respondents from rural areas and none respondents from urban areas, land is polluted. According to 11.30 percent of the rural respondents, land is polluted due to chemical fertilizer and pesticide, while according to 3.12 percent, land is polluted due to household garbage and according to 0.11 percent and land is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.58 may be consulted.

Table 3.58: Reasons for Land Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	0	0.00%		0.00%	0	0.00%
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	0	0.00%	105	11.30%	105	9.42%
3	Household Garbage	0.00	0.00%	29	3.12%	29	2.60%
4	Others (Specify)	0.00	0.00%	1	0.11%	1	0.09%
	Total	0	0.00%	135	14.53%	135	12.11%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.14.3 Reasons of Sound Pollution

According to the statement of 9.80 percent the respondents from rural areas and none respondents from urban areas, sound is polluted. According to 1.72 percent of the rural respondents, sound is polluted due to industrial operation, while according to 7.10 percent, sound is polluted due to transport movement and according to 0.97 percent and sound is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.59 may be consulted.

Table 3.59: Reasons for Sound Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	0	0.00%	16	1.72%	16	1.43%
2	Traffic	0	0.00%	66	7.10%	66	5.92%
3	Other (Specify)	0.00	0.00%	9	0.97%	9	0.81%
Total		0	0.00%	91	9.80%	91	8.16%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.14.4 Reasons of Air Pollution

According to the statement of 10.44 percent the respondents from rural areas and none respondents from urban areas, air is polluted. According to 3.98 percent of the rural respondents, air is polluted due to industrial operation, while according to 5.38 percent, air is polluted due to transport movement and according to 1.08 percent and air is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.60 may be consulted.

Table 3.60: Reasons for Air Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	0	0.00%	37	3.98%	37	3.32%
2	Traffic	0	0.00%	50	5.38%	50	4.48%
3	Others (Specify)	0.00	0.00%	10	1.08%	10	0.90%
Total		0	0.00%	97	10.44%	97	8.70%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

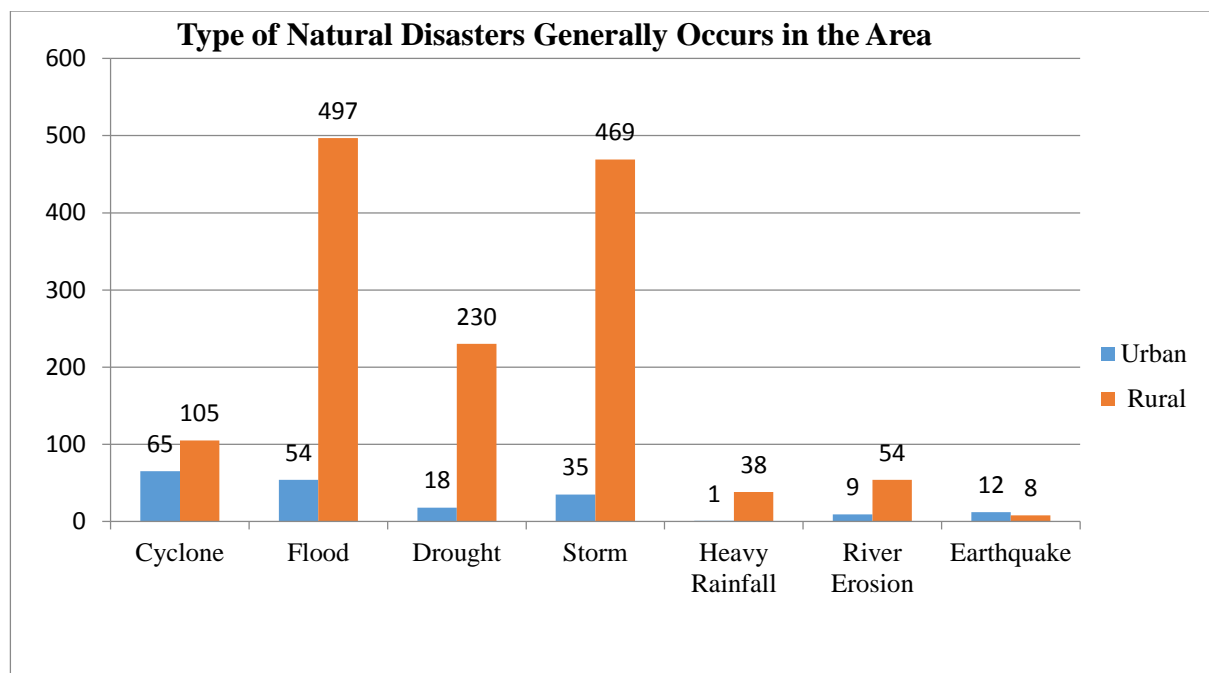
3.15 Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the Area

3.15.1 Type of Natural Disasters

It has been found from the field survey that, according to the opinion of 27.84 percent of the respondents from the urban area and according to 35.47 percent of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like flood occurs. This is followed by opinion against storm (in the

case of urban area, the percentage is 18.00, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 33.48). These are followed by draught (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 9.28, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 16.42). Other replied percentage figures are not that significant. For better visibility, Figure 3.25 given may be consulted.

Figure 3.25: Type of Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the Area



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

**Note: Some Respondents replied multiple choices.*

3.15.2 Household Faced Natural Disaster During the Last 05 Years

In reply to a question posed to the respondents as to whether there was any natural disaster that occurred during last 05 years, 68.30 percent of the urban area and 71.70 percent of the rural area replied affirmative. For more details, Table 3.61 given may be consulted.

Table 3.61: Household Faced any Natural Disaster during the Last 05 Years

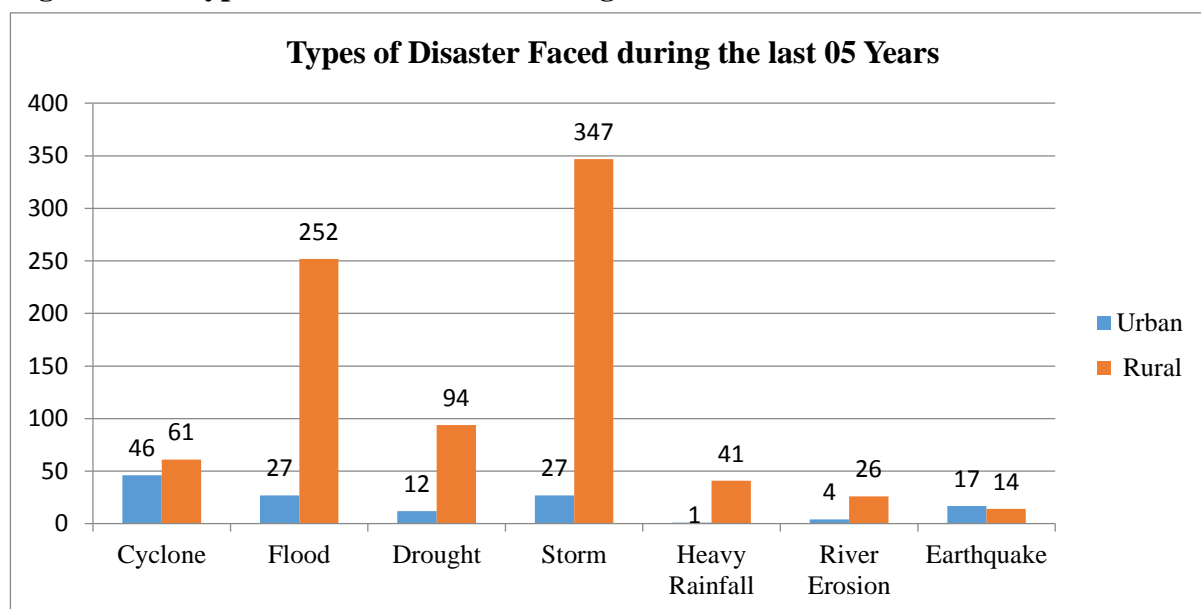
Urban - Rural		Face Disaster in Last 5 Years		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	127	59	186
	%	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	666	263	929
	%	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%
Total	Number	793	322	1115
	%	71.1%	28.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.15.3 Types of Disaster Faced during the Last 05 Years

It has been found from discussion with the respondents that, during last 05 years, highest frequency of disaster that occurred was storm, followed by flood. Other disasters also occurred, but not in a significant manner. As many as 20.15% of the urban area respondents and 41.56% of the rural area respondent told that there were storms during last 05 years, followed by 20.15 percent of the urban respondents and 30.18% of the rural respondents who told that there were floods during last 05 years. For better visibility, Figure 3.26 given may be consulted.

Figure 3.26: Types of Disaster Faced During the Last 5 Years

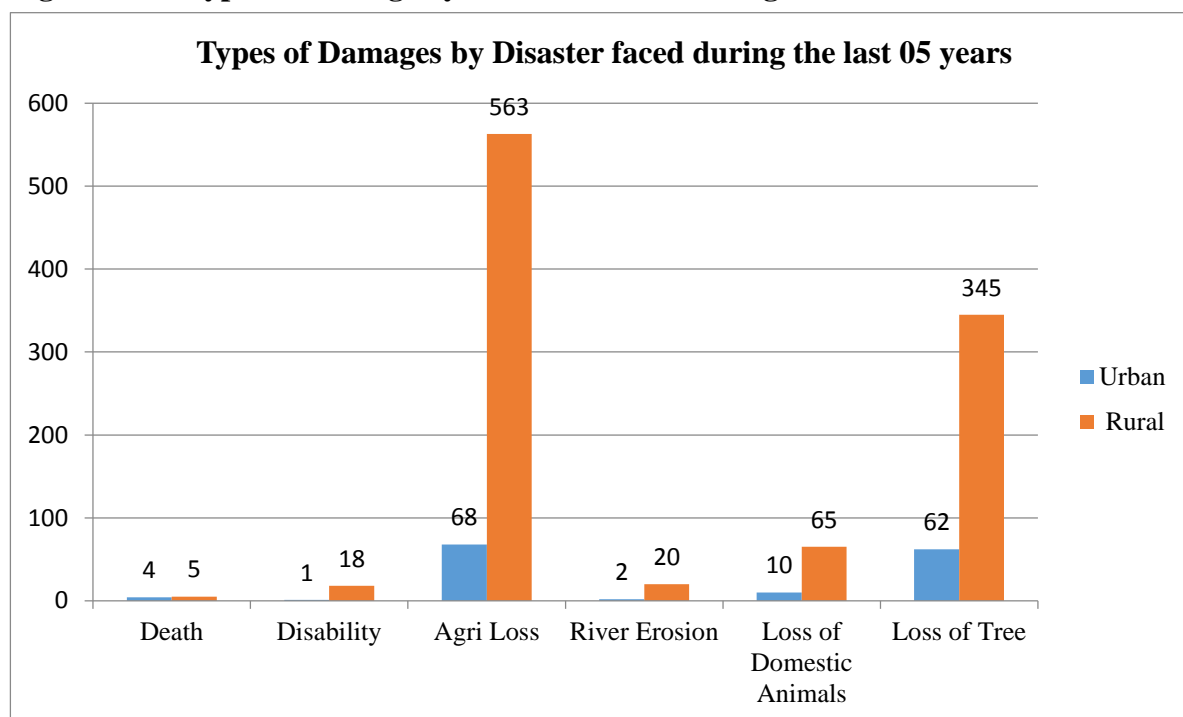


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.15.4 Damages Due to Disaster

It has been found from the field survey that, during last 05 years, the respondent HHs from both urban and rural areas incurred the highest quantum of loss in agriculture, which were 46.26 percent and 55.41 percent respectively, followed by loss of trees, which were 42.18 percent and 33.96 percent respectively. Other losses were not that significant compared to these two sub-sectors. For better visibility, Figure 3.27 given below may be consulted.

Figure 3.27: Types of Damage by Disaster Faced During the Last 05 Years

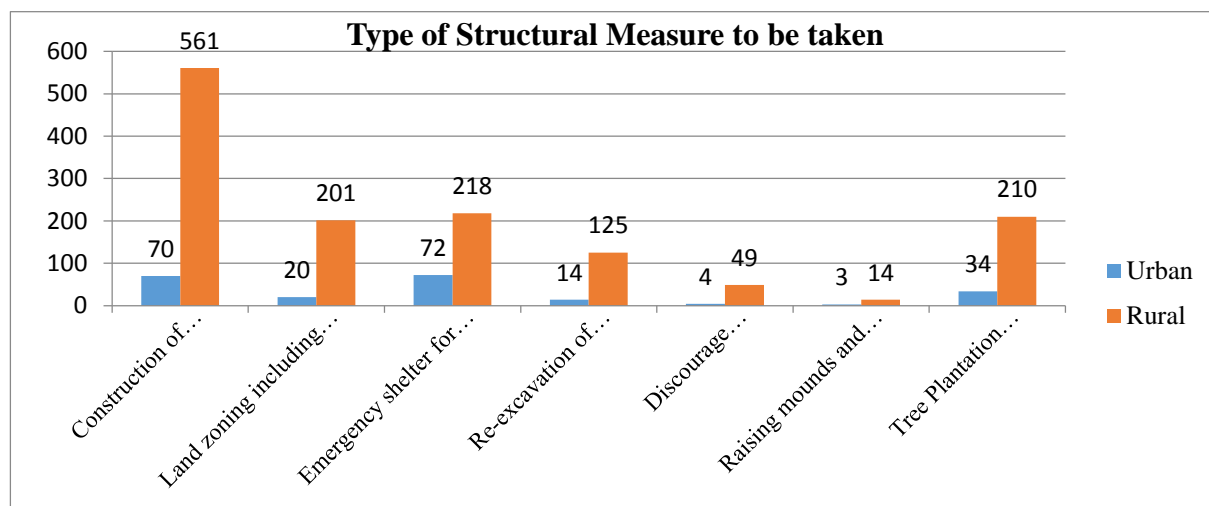


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.15.5 Measures to Reduce Disaster Affects/Risks

The structural measures taken to reduce disaster effects/risks included construction of embankment, land zoning including hazard prone areas, emergency shelter for safe places during disaster, re-excavation of khals/canals, Discourage development in risk zone area, raising mounds and plinths of house and tree plantation around the house. Out of these measures, 32.26 percent of the urban respondents and 40.71 percent of the rural respondents have told to have experienced with ‘Construction of Embankment’, followed by ‘Emergency Shelter’ for safe places during disaster as a measure to have been taken (in the case of urban respondents 33.18 percent and in the case of rural respondents 15.82 percent) Next most important measure taken was attributed to ‘Tree Plantation around the house’. For better visibility, Figure 3.28 may be consulted.

Figure 3.28: Type of Structural Measure to be taken to Reduce Disaster Affects/Disaster Risk Reduction

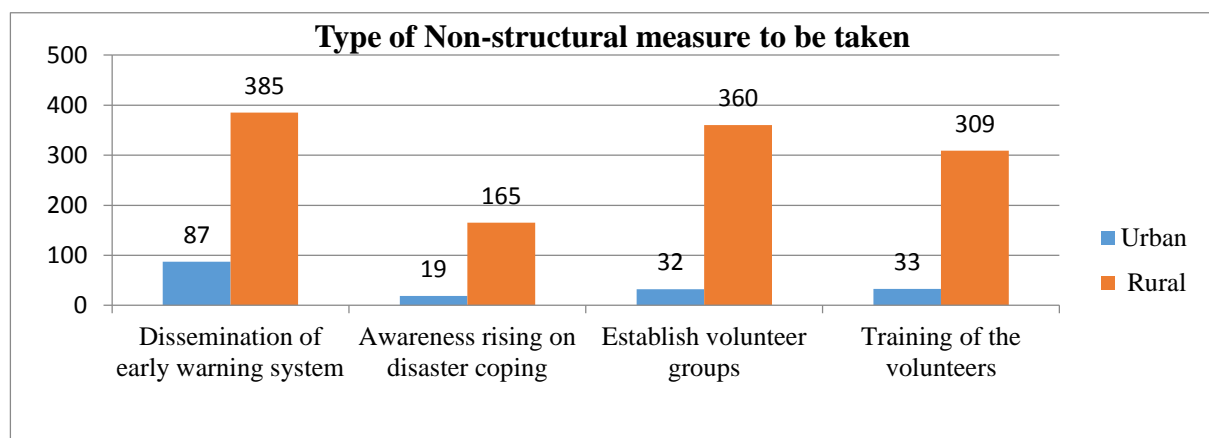


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

Types of Non-structural Measure to be taken to Reduce Disaster Affects/Disaster Risks

The non-structural measures taken to reduce disaster effects/risks included dissemination of early warning system, awareness rising on disaster coping, establishing volunteer groups and training of the volunteers. Out of these measures, 50.88 percent of the urban respondents and 31.58 percent of the rural respondents have told to have experienced with ‘Dissemination of Early Warning System’, followed by ‘Establishing Volunteer Groups’ as a measure to have been taken (in the case of urban respondents 18.71 percent and in the case of rural respondents 29.53 percent). Next most important measures taken was attributed to ‘Training of the Volunteers’. For better visibility, Table 3.29 may be consulted.

Figure 3.29: Type of Non-structural measure to be taken to reduce Disaster Affects/Disaster Risk Reduction



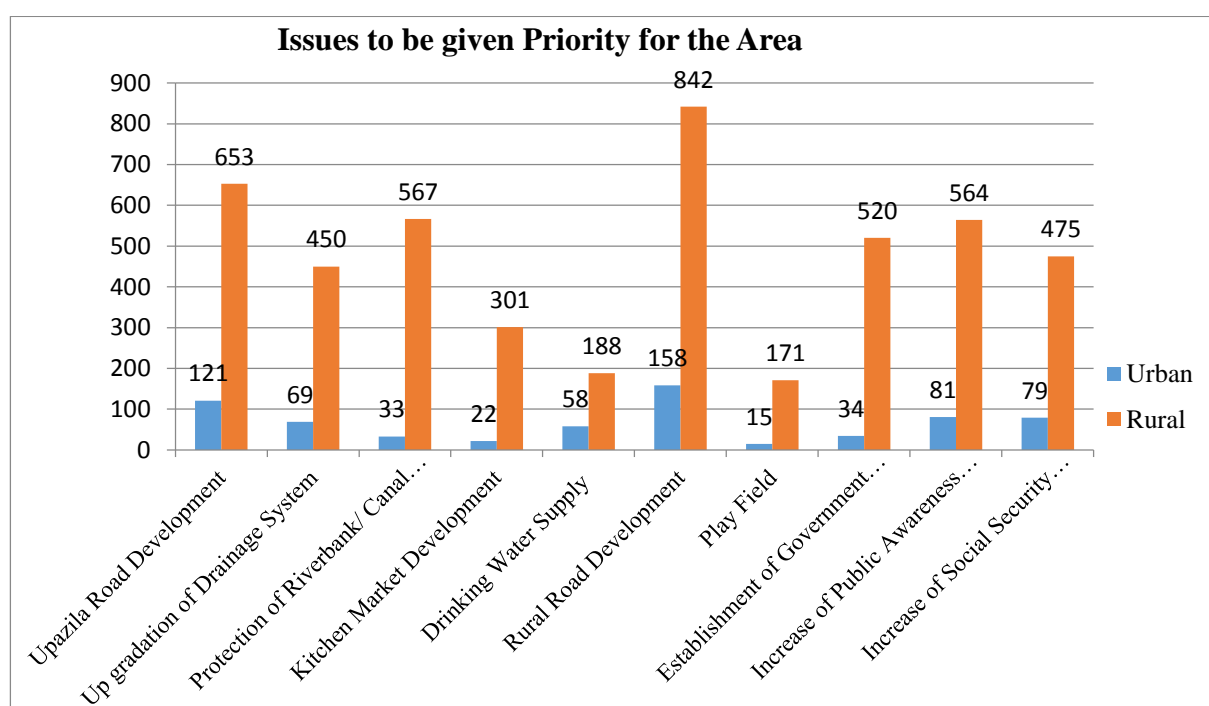
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

**Note: Some Respondents replied multiple choices*

3.16 Issues to be Given Priority for the Area

So far as issues to be given priority for development in the urban and rural areas are concerned, these have been rural road development, upazila road development, increase of public awareness program, increase of social security program and up gradation of drainage system (as per importance) in the urban areas and rural road development, upazila road development, protection of riverbank/canal dredging, increase of public awareness program, establishment of government school and college and increase of social security program in the rural areas (as per importance). For better visibility, Figure 3.30 may be consulted.

Figure 3.30: Issues to be given Priority for the Area



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.17 Identification of the Beneficial Factors to be Achieved from this Project

As have been viewed by the respondents from both urban and rural areas, the beneficial factors to be achieved for the urban area from the intervention of the Project (according to priority) are increased employment opportunity, ensuring social safety and social development, seed preservation, road construction, establishment of industries, boosting up fisheries farms and street lighting. On the other hand, the beneficial factors to be achieved for the urban area from the intervention of the Project (according to priority) are road development, ensuring social safety and social development, boosting up fisheries farms, establishing industries, increased water supply, establishing charity clinics, stopping river bank erosion and market development. For more details, Table 3.62 may be consulted.

Table 3.62: Identification of the Beneficial Factors to be achieved from the Project

Sl.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Bridge Making	0	0.00%	6	0.65%	6	0.54%
2	Charity clinic Establishment	0	0.00%	65	7.00%	65	5.83%
3	College Construction	0.00	0.00%	17	1.83%	17	1.52%
s4	Fisheries Farm	16.00	8.60%	165	17.76%	181	16.23%
5	Health Development	0.00	0.00%	6	0.65%	6	0.54%
6	Increase Employment	27.00	14.52%	0	0.00%	27	2.42%
7	Industry Establishment	16.00	8.60%	122	13.13%	138	12.38%
8	Livestock Farm	0	0.00%	21	2.26%	21	1.88%
9	Making Play Ground	0	0.00%	6	0.65%	6	0.54%
10	Market Development	0	0.00%	66	7.10%	66	5.92%
11	Mosque Development	0	0.00%	69	7.43%	69	6.19%
12	Water Supply	0	0.00%	94	10.12%	94	8.43%
14	Road Construction	15	8.06%	27	2.91%	42	3.77%
15	Road Development	6	3.23%	403	43.38%	409	36.68%
16	School Construction	7	3.76%	49	5.27%	56	5.02%
17	School Development	0	0.00%	18	1.94%	18	1.61%
18	Sanitary Latrine	0	0.00%	5	0.54%	5	0.45%
19	Singing School	0	0.00%	4	0.43%	4	0.36%
20	Social Development	15	8.06%	215	23.14%	230	20.63%
21	Social Safety	17	9.14%	234	25.19%	251	22.51%
22	Stop River Erosion	0	0.00%	82	8.83%	82	7.35%
23	Tree Plantation	0	0.00%	25	2.69%	25	2.24%
24	Play Ground	0	0.00%	1	0.11%	1	0.09%
25	Seed Reservation	16	8.60%	0	0.00%	16	1.43%
26	Street Light	11	5.91%		0.00%	11	0.99%
27	Temple Development	0	0.00%	1	0.11%	1	0.09%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

3.18 Potential Tourism Development

In reply to a question, as to whether there is a potentiality to develop Heritage Park or exclusive tourist zone in the upazila, none of the respondents from urban area and only 11.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas replied affirmative. Regarding possibility to establish Heritage in the area, from the rural area, 5.06 percent replied affirmative. Regarding possibility to establish exclusive tourist zone in the area, from the rural area, 4.84 percent replied affirmative. For further details, Table 3.63 given may be consulted.

Table 3.63: Potential Tourism Development

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Heritage Park	0	0.00%	47	5.06%	47	4.22%
2	Exclusive Tourist Zone	0	0.00%	45	4.84%	45	4.04%
3	Others (Specify)	0.00	0.00%	13	1.40%	13	1.17%
Total		0	0.00%	105	11.30%	105	9.42%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Saghata Upazila, 2015

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION AND PROPOSED POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Conclusion

From the social survey findings, it has been revealed that, Saghata Upazila has been lagging behind from the socio-economic development perspective, consequent of which economic emancipation and social justice have not been attained in the upazila as expected. Particularly, its physical infrastructure facilities, education, health vis-à-vis the services provided by its union services have been found fairly poor in providing necessary services to the upazila people in general, and to the socio-economically vulnerable people of the upazila (both urban and rural areas together), in particular. The recreational facilities are poor, the health care system is not up to the standard, electricity coverage is small, the road condition is not satisfactory, the educational institutions are not providing quality education, technical education facilities are quite inadequate, migration to the urban areas is dependent on push factors rather than substantial pull factors, public utility services are still quite inadequate compared to need, and superimposed on all these deficiencies, significant difference is visualized between urban and rural areas in terms of availability of different support-services from the concerned development institutions of the country. Over and above, both urban and rural areas need substantial boost us from the socio-economic agents of the government.

4.2 Proposed Policy Framework for Development Planning for the Upazila

The policy will address rural and urban areas separately under an integrated program/arrangement. The Plan (may be called 'Perspective Plan) should be designed for long 20 years in four 05-year phases. While preparing the Policy Framework for development planning with a view to feed the development planning for Saghata Upazila, sector/sub-sector priority assignments need to make on the basis of this social survey findings.

In this context, it may be mentioned that, all relevant Sectors/Sub-sectors under both urban and rural areas of the upazila are linked with each other in some ways and other. So, while preparing each phase budget, these sectors/sub-sectors should be proportionately emphasized upon.

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APPENDICES

Annexure-I

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়

নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

“প্রিপারেশন অব ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-৪ এর প্রকল্প এলাকায়

(সাঘাটা উপজেলা, জেলা- গাইবান্ধা; সোনাতলা উপজেলা ও সারিয়াকান্দি উপজেলা, জেলা- বগুড়া)

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান : মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্ল্যানার্স এ্যান্ড কনসালট্যান্টস্ লিঃ

পরিবার জরিপ প্রশ্নমালা (আর্থ-সামাজিক), ২০১৫

(জরিপ প্রক্রিয়াটি উত্তরদাতার কাছে পরিস্কারভাবে বর্ণনা করুন এবং তার অনুমতি নিয়ে আরম্ভ করুন
এই জরিপ এর তথ্যাদি শুধু সরকারি কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে; তথ্য প্রদানকারীর তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে)

প্রশ্নমালা নং:				
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তারিখ:								
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জরিপকারীর নাম:

জরিপকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ:

যাচাইকারীর নাম:

যাচাইকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ:

১। খানার অবস্থান:

জরিপ এলাকা	কোড	এলাকার নাম	কোড	
জেলা		উপজেলা		
ইউনিয়ন / পৌরসভা		ওয়ার্ড		
মৌজা		গ্রাম / মহল্লা		
ইঙ্গিতবাহী ল্যান্ডমার্ক		এলাকার ধরনঃ	<input type="checkbox"/> শহর <input type="checkbox"/> গ্রাম	

জেলা কোডঃ বগুড়া- ১. গাইবান্ধা ২; উপজেলা কোডঃ সোনাতলা-১, সারিয়াকান্দি-২ এবং সাঘাটা-৩; ইউনিয়ন কোড : ইউনিয়নের ক্রমিক নং
অনুযায়ী, ওয়ার্ড কোড : ওয়ার্ড -১: ১, ওয়ার্ড-২: ২. এইরূপ ও মৌজা কোড : মৌজার ক্রমিক নং (তালিকা অনুসারে)-

২। উত্তরদাতার তথ্য:

মোবাইল নং:

উত্তরদাতার নাম:

উত্তরদাতার পিতার নাম:

২.১	উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ: [কোডঃ ১ = পুরুষ; ২ = নারী]	
২.২	উত্তরদাতার বয়স: [কোড : ১ = ২০-২৫ বছর, ২ = ২৬-৪০ বছর, ৩ = ৪১-৬০ বছর ৪. = ৬০ বছর উপরে]	
২.৩	উত্তরদাতার শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা: [কোড: ১ = কোন প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা নাই; ২ = পিএসসি পর্যন্ত ৩ = জেএসসি; ৪ = এসএসসি; ৫ = এইচএসসি; ৬ = ব্যাচেলর ডিগ্রি বা সমমানের; ৭ = পোস্ট গ্রাজুয়েট ও উপরে]	
২.৪	উত্তরদাতার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা: [কোড: ১ = বিবাহিত ; ২ = অবিবাহিত]	

৩। উত্তরদাতার পারিবারিক তথ্য

৩.১	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা:	পুরুষ		মহিলা		মোট	
৩.২	পরিবারের সদস্যদের বয়স: ৫ বছরের নীচে; ৬-১০ বছর.....; ১১-১৫ বছর.....; ১৬-৪০ বছর; ৪১-৬০ বছর; ৬০ বছরের উপরে.....						
৩.৩	পরিবারের প্রকার: [কোড: ১ = একক; ২ = গুচ্ছ]						
৩.৪	পরিবারের প্রধান: [কোড: ১ = পুরুষ; ২ = মহিলা]						
৩.৫*	বসবাসরত মূল বাড়ির ধরন / শর্ত: [কোড : ১ = খড়ের; ২ = টিনের চালা; ৩ = আধা পাকা; ৪ = পাকা; ৫ = অ্যাপার্টমেন্ট;]						
৩.৬	বাড়ির মালিকানা: [কোডঃ ১ = উত্তরাধিকারসূত্রে পাওয়া; ২ = ক্রয়; ৩ = ভাড়া; ৪ = আশ্রয়;]						
৩.৭	পরিবার প্রধানের পেশা: [কোডঃ ১ = সরকারি চাকুরী, ২ = ব্যক্তিগত চাকুরী, ৩ = ব্যবসা, ৪ = কৃষি, ৫ = মাছ চাষ, ৬ = গরচ মোটা-তাজা করণ, ৭ = হাঁস পালন, ৮ = দক্ষ শ্রমিক, ৯ = অদক্ষ / কৃষি শ্রমিক, ১০ = রিকশা/ভ্যান চালক, ১১ = গৃহিণী, ১২ = নারী শ্রমিক]						

৩.৫* ১ =খড়ের (খড়/বাঁশের/পাট খড়/বাঁশের/পলিথিন ছাদ দিয়ে বেড়া/মাটির দেয়ালের); ২ = টিনের চালা (সিআই শীট/প্লাস্টিকের শীট ছাদ সাথে (বাঁশের তৈরি) টিনের/টারজান বেড়া/মাটির দেয়ালের); ৩ = আধা পাকা (সিআই শীট/ প্লাস্টিকের শীট/টাইলস ছাদ সঙ্গে ইটের প্রাচীর; ৪ = পাকা : আরসিসি ছাদ ইটের প্রাচীর)

৪। বসবাসের ধরন

৪.১	স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা / অভিবাসী : [কোড: ১= স্থানীয়; ২= অভিবাসী (উত্তর ১ হয়, তাহলে ৪.২-৪.৪ পর্যন্ত করার প্রয়োজন নাই)]	
৪.২	অভিবাসী হলে, অভিবাসনের সময়কাল; কোড : ১= ২ বছর পর্যন্ত, ২= ৩ থেকে ৫ বছর পর্যন্ত, ৩= ৬-১০ বছর পর্যন্ত, ৪= ১০ বছরের বেশী অভিবাসনের ধরন : [কোডঃ ১= একই উপজেলার অন্য গ্রাম থেকে ২= একই জেলার অন্য উপজেলা থেকে; ৩ = অন্য জেলা থেকে]	
৪.৩	অভিবাসী হলে, অভিবাসনের সময়কাল; কোড : ১= ২ বছর পর্যন্ত, ২= ৩ থেকে ৫ বছর, ৩= ৬ থেকে ১০ বছর; ৪= ১০ বছরের উপরে	
৪.৪	অভিবাসনের কারণ : [কোডঃ পুশ ফ্যাক্টর: ১ =কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগের অভাব, ২=বাণিজ্যিক সুযোগের অভাব; ৩ =প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ দ্বারা জমি হারানো; ৪ =সামাজিক সুরক্ষার অভাব, ৫=প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ, ৬ =শিক্ষা সুবিধার অভাব; কোডঃ পুল ফ্যাক্টর ১ =কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ, ২ =ব্যবসায়িক সুযোগ; ৩ = নিচ ভূমিমূল্য; ৪ = সামাজিক সুরক্ষা, ৫ = প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কম ঝুঁকি, ৬= ভাল শিক্ষাগত সুবিধা]	

৫। ভূমি মালিকানা

আপনার পরিবারের কি নিজস্ব জমি আছে? [কোডঃ ১ = হ্যাঁ; ২ = না] (না থাকলে সেকশন ৬ এ যান)		
৫.১	বসতী জমি : [কোডঃ ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ ৩= ১০ শতাংশের উপরে]	
৫.২	কৃষি জমি : [কোডঃ ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ, ৩=২০-৫০ শতাংশ ৪= ৫০ শতাংশের উপরে]	
৫.৩	বাণিজ্যিক / শিল্প জমি : [কোডঃ ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ, ৩=২০-৫০ শতাংশ ৪= ৫০ শতাংশের উপরে]	

৫.৪	পুকুরের / ডোবার জমি : [কোডঃ ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ, ৩=২০-৫০ শতাংশ ৪= ৫০ শতাংশের উপরে]	
৫.৫	বন ও চর জমি / অন্যান্য : [কোডঃ ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ, ৩=২০-৫০ শতাংশ ৪= ৫০ শতাংশের উপরে]	

৬। গৃহস্থালী সম্পদ

(পরিমাণ সংখ্যায় , মজুদ কেজিতে লিখুন)			
ক্রঃ	বিবরণ	পরিমাণ	বর্তমান মূল্য (টাকায় লিখুন)
০১	পশু সম্পদ (গরু, ছাগল, হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০২	যানবাহন (মোটর সাইকেল, সাইকেল ইত্যাদি)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০৩	যন্ত্রপাতি (অটোরিক্সা, ভ্যান, বাস, ট্রাক, সেলাই মেশিন)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০৪	গৃহস্থালী জিনিস (টিভি, ফ্রিজ, মোবাইল, জেনারেটর, সোলার এসি, আইপিএস ওভেন, ওয়াশিং মেশিন ইত্যাদি)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০৫	কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি (পাওয়ার ট্রিলার, ট্রাক্টর, ধান মাড়াই মেশিন, সেচ পাম্প, ইত্যাদি)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০৬	মজুদ (ধান, গম, চাল, ডাল ইত্যাদি) কেজিতে	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
০৭	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

৭। আলো ও জ্বালানি

৭.১	বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ : [কোডঃ ১ = হ্যাঁ; ২ = না] হ্যাঁ হলে ৭.৩-এ যান	
৭.২	যদি না থাকে, আলো / জ্বালানির বিকল্প উৎস : [কোডঃ ১ = সৌর প্যানেল, ২ = কেরোসিন, ৩ = জেনারেটর, ৪ = বায়ো-গ্যাস]	
৭.৩	বাড়িতে প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস সংযোগ : [কোডঃ ১ = হ্যাঁ; ২ = না]	
৭.৪	যদি না থাকে, জ্বালানি/তেলের বিকল্প উৎস : [১ = এলপিগ্যাস, ২ = বায়ো-গ্যাস, ৩ = কেরোসিন, ৪ = কাঠ , ৫ = গোবর]	

৮। আয় এবং ব্যয়ের মাত্রা

৮.১	আয়ের উৎস : কোড : ১ = চাকুরী, ২ = ব্যবসায়, ৩ = বাড়ি, ৪= কৃষি, ৫= রেমিটেন্স, ৬ = পেশাগত কার্যকলাপ, ৭ = শ্রমজীবী/ রিকসা চালক, ৮ = অন্যান্য	
৮.২	আয়ের স্তর (গড়) : উৎস ভিত্তিক : ১. [] ২. [] ৩. [] ৪. [] ৫. [] ৬. [] ৭. [] ৮. [] ৯. [] মোট আয় []	
৮.৩	খরচের ধরন : কোড : ১ = খাদ্য []; ২. বস্ত্র [], ৩ = আশ্রয় [] ৪. শিক্ষা []; ৫ = স্বাস্থ্য [] ৬. অন্যান্য [] মোট ব্যয় টাকা. []	

৯। খাবার পানির উৎস

৯.১	পানীয় জলের প্রধান উৎস : [কোড : ১ = নিজের টিউবওয়েল, ২ = নিজের পাইপ জল সরবরাহ (পি ডব্লিউ এস) ৩ = পৌরসভার পি ডব্লিউ এস , ৪ = পৌরসভার দাঁড়ানো পোস্ট, ৫ = পৌরসভার/ইউনিয়নের টিউবওয়েল, ৬ = প্রতিবেশী টিউবওয়েল, ৭ = বৃষ্টিজল ৮ = জলাশয়/নদী]	
৯.২	পানির গুণগতমান সম্বন্ধি স্তর : [কোড : ১ = খুব সন্তোষজনক, ২ = অসন্তোষজনক ৩ = (অসন্তোষজনক তাহলে, ৯.৩ জন্য যেতে হবে)]	
৯.৩	অসন্তোষজনক হলে তার কারণ : [কোড : ১ = আর্সেনিক, ২ = আয়রন, ৩ = লবণাক্ততা, ৪ = তীব্র দুর্গন্ধ]	

১০। স্যানিটেশন সুবিধা

১০.১	পরিবারের ল্যাট্রিন এর ধরন: কোড: ১ = স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত ল্যাট্রিন, ২ = অস্বাস্থ্যসম্মত ল্যাট্রিন (উত্তর ১ হলে ১০.২; এবং উত্তর ২ হলে ১০.৩ যেতে হবে)	
১০.২	স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত ল্যাট্রিন এর শ্রেণী: [কোড: ১ = সেপটিক ট্যাংক; ২= জলাবদ্ধ ল্যাট্রিন;]	
১০.৩	অস্বাস্থ্যসম্মত ল্যাট্রিন এর শ্রেণী: [কোড: ১ = জলাবদ্ধহীন রিং স্লাব ল্যাট্রিন; ২= সেপটিক ট্যাংক/জলাবদ্ধ ল্যাট্রিন যা ড্রেন/খালের সঙ্গে যুক্ত; ৩ =পিট/গর্ত ল্যাট্রিন, ৪ = বুলন্ত ল্যাট্রিন, ৫ = ল্যাট্রিন নাই /খোলা স্থান / জঙ্গল ব্যবহার করে]	

১১। কঠিন বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা

১১.১	কঠিন বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা: কোড: ১ = পৌরসভার ব্যবস্থাপনায়, ২ = নিজস্ব ব্যবস্থাপনায়	
১১.২	যদি, উত্তর ১ হয়, তখন ১= বাড়ি বাড়ি যেয়ে বর্জ্য সংগ্রহ ২= নিকটস্থ ডাস্টবিনে নিক্ষেপ	
১১.৩	যদি, উত্তর ২ হয়, তখন ১= বাড়ির কাছে একটি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে নিক্ষেপ ২= খোলা যায়গায় নিক্ষেপ ৩= ড্রেন / খাল /উন্মুক্ত জলাশয়ে নিক্ষেপ	

১২। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ ও ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি

১২.১	সাধারণত এই এলাকায় প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের ধরন কি? [কোড- ১ = ঘূর্ণিঝড়, ২ = বন্যা, ৩ = খরা, ৪ = ঝড়, ৫ = ভারী বৃষ্টিপাত; ৬ = নদী ভাঙ্গন ৭ = ভূমিকম্প]	
১২.২	গত পাঁচ বছরে আপনার বাড়ি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল? : [কোড : ১ = হ্যাঁ: ২= না]	
১২.৩	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে দুর্যোগের ধরন কি? [কোড: ১ = ঘূর্ণিঝড়, ২ = বন্যা, ৩ = খরা, ৪ = ঝড়, ৫ = ভারী বৃষ্টিপাত, ৬ = নদী ভাঙ্গন ৭ = ভূমিকম্প]	
১২.৪	গত ৫ বছরে প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ দ্বারা সৃষ্ট ক্ষতির ধরন : [কোড: ১ = পরিবারের সদস্যের মৃত্যু, ২ = আঘাত/অক্ষমতা, ৩ = কৃষি পণ্যের ক্ষতি; ৪ = নদী ভাঙ্গন, ৫ = গৃহপালিত পশু হ্রাস, ৬ = গাছের ক্ষতি]	

১৩। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি

১৩.১	দুর্যোগ/দুর্যোগ প্রভাবিত ক্ষতি কমাতে যে সমস্ত কার্যামোগত পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা দরকার: কোড: ১ = বাঁধ নির্মাণ, ২ = বিপত্তি প্রবণ এলাকায় ভূমি জোনিং, ৩ = দুর্যোগকালে নিরাপদ জায়গায় গমন ও জরুরী আশ্রয়, ৪ = খাল	
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	পুনঃখনন ৫ =, খুঁকি জোন এলাকায় উন্নয়ন নিরুৎসাহিত করা দেয়া, ৭. বৃক্ষরোপণ	৬ = বাড়ির চারপাশে উঁচু খামাল/দেয়াল
১৩.২	দুর্যোগ/দুর্যোগ প্রভাবিত ক্ষতি কমাতে যে সমস্ত অকাঠামোগত পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা দরকার: কোড: ১ = প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থা প্রচার করা, ২ = দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলা ক্রমবর্ধমান সচেতনতা সৃষ্টি করা, ৩ = স্বেচ্ছাসেবক দল গঠন করা ৪ = স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের প্রশিক্ষণের ব্যবস্থা করা	

১৪। অপরিহার্য সেবা / সুবিধা ও ভ্রমণ মাধ্যম

ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	দূরত্ব	যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম	ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	দূরত্ব	যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম
১	প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়			৯	সরকারি ক্লিনিক / ঋডঈ		
২	উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়			১০	বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল		
৩	কলেজ			১১	প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক		
৪	মাদ্রাসা			১২	ব্যাংক		
৫	ডাক ঘর			১৩	কাঁচাবাজার		
৬	ফায়ার সার্ভিস			১৪	সম্মেলন কেন্দ্র		
৭	থানা			১৫	পার্ক		
৮	সরকারি হাসপাতাল			১৬	খেলার মাঠ		
দূরত্ব: ১= হাঁটার সীমারেখার মধ্যে; ২= ০.৫ কি:মি: এর মধ্যে , ৩= ০.৫ থেকে ১ কি:মি: এর মধ্যে , ৪= ১ থেকে ২ কি:মি: এর মধ্যে , ৫= ২ থেকে ৩ কি:মি: এর মধ্যে , ৬= ৩ কি:মি: এর উপরে							
যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম: কোড: ১ = হাঁটা; ২ = রিক্সা/ভ্যান; ৩ = নসিমন/ কারিমন; ৪=অটোরিক্সা; ৫=বাই সাইকেল; ৬=মটর বাইক , ৭ = বাস							

১৫। অপরিহার্য সেবা ও সুযোগ পাওয়ার জন্য পরিবারের সদস্যদের সাপ্তাহিক চলাফেরা/ ভ্রমণের মাত্রা

ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা	সাপ্তাহিক চলাফেরা	ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা	সাপ্তাহিক চলাফেরা
১	প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়			৯	সরকারি ক্লিনিক / ঋডঈ		
২	উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়			১০	বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল		
৩	কলেজ			১১	প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক		
৪	মাদ্রাসা			১২	ব্যাংক		
৫	ডাক ঘর			১৩	কাঁচাবাজার		
৬	ফায়ার সার্ভিস			১৪	সম্মেলন কেন্দ্র		
৭	থানা			১৫	পার্ক		
৮	সরকারি হাসপাতাল			১৬	খেলার মাঠ		

১৬। পৌর সেবা/ইউনিয়ন সেবা প্রাপ্তি ও সেবা সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে নাগরিকবৃন্দের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি/ সন্তুষ্টি

ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	উপস্থিতি (১. হ্যাঁ / ২. না)	সন্তুষ্টি স্তর	ক্রমিক নং	পৌরসভার / ইউনিয়ন সেবা	উপস্থিতি (১. হ্যাঁ / ২. না)	সন্তুষ্টি স্তর
১	রাস্তা/সড়ক			১২	সম্মেলন কেন্দ্র		
২	ড্রেন / পানি নিষ্কাশন			১৩	কবরস্থান		
৩	রাস্তার আলো			১৪	জাতীয়তাপত্র		
৪	পায়েচলা পথ			১৫	জন্ম / মৃত্যু সনদ		
৫	পানি সরবরাহ			১৬	পরিবহন লাইসেন্স		
৬	স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা			১৭	ট্রেড লাইসেন্স		
৭	আবর্জনা ব্যবস্থাপনা			১৮	বিস্ত্রি অনুমোদন		
৮	বাসস্ট্যান্ড			১৯	অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি		
৯	কাঁচাবাজার			২০	ইপিআই প্রোগ্রাম		
১০	কসাইখানা			২১	জনসচেতনতামূলক কর্মসূচি		
১১	পার্ক			২২	সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা		

সন্তুষ্টি স্তর: কোড; ১ = খুব সন্তোষজনক, ২ = সন্তোষজনক ৩ = গ্রহণযোগ্য, ৪ = অসন্তোষজনক, ৫= অবগত না

১৭। স্থানীয় সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য ও চর্চা

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৩		৭	
৪		৮	

১৮. সরকার এলাকার উন্নয়নের জন্য একটি পরিকল্পিত উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত করতে যাচ্ছে; এই প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে এলাকার উন্নয়নের জন্য কোন কোন বিষয়ের প্রতি গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত?

১	উপজেলা রাস্তা/সড়ক উন্নয়ন	৬	গ্রাম্য রাস্তা/সড়ক উন্নয়ন
২	ড্রেন / পানি নিষ্কাশন ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন	৭	খেলার মাঠ স্থাপন
৩	নদী ভাঙ্গন রোধ/ নদীর ভেরী বাধ/খাল পুনঃখনন	৮	সরকারী বিদ্যালয়/কলেজ স্থাপন
৪	কাচাবাজারের উন্নয়ন	৯	জনসচেতনতামূলক কর্মসূচি বৃদ্ধি
৫	সুপেয় পানি সরবরাহের উন্নয়ন	১০	সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বৃদ্ধি

১৯. এই প্রকল্প থেকে অর্জন করা সম্ভব এমন জনকল্যানমূলক সেবা কি কি

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২০. পরিবেশ দূষণ			
০১	আপনার এলাকার ভূ-উপরিভাগের পানি কি দূষিত হচ্ছে?	<input type="checkbox"/>	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = না
০২	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কি কারণে পানি দূষিত হচ্ছে? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	১ = শিল্পকারখানার কারণে ২ = রাসায়নিক সার/কীটনাশক ব্যবহারে ৩ = গৃহস্থলির বর্জ্য
০৩	আপনার এলাকার জমি কি দূষিত হচ্ছে?	<input type="checkbox"/>	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = না
০৪	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কি কারণে জমি দূষিত হচ্ছে? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	১ = শিল্পকারখানার কারণে ২ = রাসায়নিক সার/কীটনাশক ব্যবহারে ৩ = গৃহস্থলির বর্জ্য
০৫	আপনার এলাকায় কি শব্দ দূষণ হচ্ছে?	<input type="checkbox"/>	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = না
০৬	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কি কারণে শব্দ দূষণ হচ্ছে?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	১ = শিল্পকারখানার কারণে ২ = যানবাহনের কারণে ৩ = অনুষ্ঠান (উল্লেখ করুন)
০৭	আপনার এলাকায় কি বায়ু দূষণ হচ্ছে?	<input type="checkbox"/>	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = না
০৮	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কি কারণে বায়ু দূষণ হচ্ছে? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	১ = শিল্পকারখানার কারণে ২ = যানবাহনের কারণে ৩ = অনুষ্ঠান (উল্লেখ করুন)

২১. পর্যটন

১	আপনার এলাকায় পর্যটনের সম্ভাবনা আছে কি?	<input type="checkbox"/>	১ = হ্যাঁ ২ = না
২	সম্ভাবনা থাকলে কি ধরনের সম্ভাবনা আছে	১=হেরিটেজ পার্ক নির্মাণ করা যাবে ২= এক্সক্লুসিভ টুরিস্ট জোন ৩ =	
৩	আপনার এলাকায় পর্যটনের জন্য সম্ভাবনাময় স্থান		

ধন্যবাদ

Annexure-II: Briefs of Documents Reviewed

01. Review of 7th Five Year Plan

The government has very recently approved the seventh five-year development plan of the country. It sets the annual average growth target at 7.4 per cent during the period between fiscal year (FY) 2015-16 and FY 2019-20. The plan focuses, among issues, on higher growth, conversion of population into a large pool of skilled manpower, promotion of infrastructural facilities and building a strong social safety net. It lays an investment target Tk.31.9 trillion. About 80% of this projected level of investment would be generated from the private sector, come from the private sector. The target for economic growth has been set at of 8.0 per cent in the terminal year of the new medium-term plan. The plan aims at improving in the following sectors of the nation:

1. Improving Access of the Poor to Financial Services
2. Strategy for Development of SME in Bangladesh
3. Strategy for Education and Training
4. Improving Land Administration and Management
5. Prospect and Strategy for Tourism Development
6. Strategy for Mobilizing Foreign Resources
7. Strategy for Export Diversification
8. Fiscal Management and Revenue Mobilization
9. Financial Market Developments and Challenges in Bangladesh
10. Strategy for Infrastructure Development
11. Climate Change and Disaster Management
12. Environment, Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation
13. Governance and Justice
14. Strategy on Local Government Strengthening
15. Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition
16. Lagging Regions Study
17. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

18. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
19. Achieving Digital Bangladesh by 2021 and Beyond
20. Strategy for Ocean and River Resources Management
21. South Cooperation in the Regional Context
22. Health Strategy
23. Impact of Demographic Transition on Socioeconomic Development
24. Final Nutrition Background Paper for 7th Five Year Plan
25. Linking Equity and Growth in Bangladesh
26. Ending Extreme Poverty in Bangladesh.

The plan is a huge document and covers a wide range of issues. It would be an uphill task to go for total review of the plan document. Therefore, the consultant makes a brief review of the infrastructure strategies of the plan which is the most relevant sector for the current project.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a key issue for any development which is also important for 14 Upazila project. The plan terms infrastructure as the key pillars for economies like Bangladesh. Comparison among developing Asian countries shows that despite overall progress Bangladesh is still substantially lacks quality of infrastructure. Bangladesh has to lay more emphasis on effective implementation of infrastructure investments coupled with necessary institutional changes relating to implementation, regulation, and policy formulation.

Regarding strategies for infrastructure development the plan calls for:

- Fixation of infrastructure investment priority to get the best results;
- Taking up integrated transport development policy;
- Demand-based transport development;
- Continuing to repair, maintain, improve and expand existing roads on a priority basis;
- Construction of Padma Multipurpose Bridge to be completed by 2018;
- Continuation of investment to reform and modernize railways;
- Construction of circular rail road track around Dhaka city to meet growing travel demand;
- Construction of a sea port and an inland terminal at Moheshkhali;
- Strengthening fleet capacity while making Biman a profitable organization by improving its management and enhancing the capacity of passenger transport;

- Taking up more PPP projects to finance infrastructure development;
- Improving procurement system; and
- Making improvement in institutional system for better management of infrastructure development.

02. Review of Sixth Five Year Plan

The review of the Sixth Five Year Plan (DFYP) concentrates on the physical planning and housing, water supply and sanitation, urbanization strategy, objectives and strategies for urban local government development.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) (2011-2015) recognizes that a combined action of socio-economic, political, demographic factors resulted in rapid urbanization in Bangladesh that increased from 7.6% in 1970 to nearly 25% in 2005. But the urban areas are showing poor conditions due to poor urban management, low efficiency, massive corruption; high proportion of traffic, water and air pollution and poor law and miserable law and order situation in larger urban centers. Increase of urban population at different rates in different urban centers is a significant feature of urbanization that comes through mass migration in primate cities. Major cause of migration is the failure of agriculture sector to absorb surplus rural labor force entering the economy every year. A considerable proportion of urban population lives in smaller District Town and Upazila Towns.

Annexure-III

Picture of Socio-economic Survey at Saghata Upazila during Field Survey



Annexure-IV

Table: Comments & Corrections of TMC Meeting dated on 07.06.2017

Serial No.	Comments from TMC members	Corrections done by the consultant of MEPC (Package-4)
1	In TMC meeting, an honorable TMC member raised a question about Paurashava solid waste management system in section 3.10.3: Solid Waste Management System of Socio-economic Survey Report for Saghata Upazila.	<p>Since there is no municipality in Saghata Upazila, so in section 3.10.3 instead of “<i>Paurashava solid waste management system</i>” it will be “<i>community based management system</i>”.</p> <p>As per TMC Members comments, required correction (Section 3.10.3: Solid Waste Management System) has been revised by consultants of Modern Engineers Planners & Consultant Ltd and replaced in Page no 28-29 of the report.</p> <p>It also has been edited and replaced the Table of Content with the addition of Annexure-IV.</p>