



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
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**

**Sonatala Upazila, Bogra**

**June, 2017**



**Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.**

## Letter of Transmittal

Ref No.: MEPC/UDD/2017/42

Date: 04.06.2017

To

The Project Director

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” Project

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

82 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka-1000.

**Subject: Submission of the Final Socio-economic Survey Report of Sonatala Upazila, Bogra.**

Dear Sir,

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

.....  
Socio-economic Expert, 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 Sonatala 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.

Sonatala is a traditional Upazila of Bogra District. It was established as Thana in 1981 and converted as Upazila in 1983. The present Sonatala was a renowned business center from its ancient period. Sonatala Upazila is a flood-prone area. The total area of Sonatala Upazila is 156.73 square kilometer with a total population covering 1,86,778. The whole Upazila is covered by 131 villages, one Municipality and 07 (seven) Union Parishads. Sonatala Upazila has a relatively low literacy rate compared with the national literacy rate. The current literacy rate of the Upazila is 43.2% (census 2011). The residents of the Upazila are now having education facility from 2 (two) colleges, 2 (two) degree colleges, 6 (vocational) colleges, 21 (twenty one) secondary schools, 121 (one hundred and twenty one) govt. primary schools, 1 (one) community primary schools, 9 (nine) Madrasa and a PTI. The area is mostly in rural characteristics. Most of the structure is katcha (85.13%), while pucca structure is only 1.98% and semi-pucca structure is only 12.41%. 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 Upazila has total 421 kilometer road of which 106 kilometer is metalled (pucca) road, 15 kilometer is semi metalled (semi-pucca) road and remaining 300 kilometer is unmetalled (katcha) road. The area has 14 kilometer railway connection with Bogra Sadar. It has 36 kilometer water way in monsoon (both river and canal). The urban area has little water supply facility. From the BBS statistics 2011 we found that total 40.66% household get electricity connection.

Total number of respondents is 1,111, out of whom number of urban respondents is 147 (13.23 percent) and number of rural respondents is 964 (86.77 percent). Highest number of respondent HH members from the urban areas (49.35 percent) fall under 16 to 40 year age group, which is 45.09 percent in the case rural areas. In the urban areas, among the total respondents 68.70 percent have been found married. This is 84.30 percent in the rural areas, overall married percentage being 82.30. As many as 34.70 percent of the respondents do not have any institutional education, followed by 19.00 percent who have attained SSC. The major professions that the urban population of the Upazila have been doing are confined to business (34.69 percent), farming (27.89 percent), Govt. job (11.56 percent) and private job (8.84 percent), while concerning Rural people (as per importance) are farming (45.64 percent),

business (28.22 percent) and private job (6.85 percent). About 57.80 percent of the respondent households have got Tin Shed living house, while 88.50 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got Tin Shed living house. In the urban areas, 87.10 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 10.20 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. In the rural areas, 87.30 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 5.30 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. In the urban areas, 94.60 percent respondent households are local, while 5.40 percent is immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 93.00 percent respondent households are local, while 7.00 percent is immigrants. According to 25.00 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence. On the other hand, 50.00 percent came to urban area due to lack of social security in the original place of residence. On the other hand, according to 62.70 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to loss of land by natural disaster over there.

In the urban areas, 29.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.05 acre homestead land, while 41.40 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 1.50 acre homestead land, On the other hand, in the rural areas, 47.10 percent respondent households own less than 0.05 acre homestead land, while 32.70 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 1.50 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. 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. The survey tells that, as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of urban area, business (34.00 percent), agriculture (26.50 percent), service (19.00 percent), professional activity (10.90 percent) and labor have been activating, while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (48.20 percent), business (25.90 percent), service (13.00 percent) and professional activity have been activating.

In the urban area, the most important drinking water source is Tube Well (93.90), which is 97.60 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water sources are neighbor's Tube well and own Pure Water System (PWS). It has been found from the survey findings that, in the urban area, 78.90 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 63.00 percent in the case of rural areas. It has been found from the survey that, both in the urban and rural areas, local governments e.g. Paurashava and Union Parishad plays insignificant role in solid waste management. The survey findings reveal that, from among urban respondent households, 80.30 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 47.00 percent respondent households have got electricity connection. Children of 74 respondents from urban areas and

543 respondents from rural areas have access to primary schools, out of whom children of 51 respondents from urban area and children of 433 respondents from rural areas go to schools on foot. Children of 52 respondents from urban areas and 478 respondents from rural areas have access to high schools, out of whom children of 23 respondents from urban area and children of 255 respondents from rural areas go to high schools on foot. Children of 50 respondents from urban areas and 367 respondents from rural areas access to colleges, out of whom children of 20 respondents from urban area and children of 108 respondents from rural areas go to colleges on foot. As many as 93 respondents from urban areas and 670 respondents from rural areas have access to government hospital, out of whom 19 respondents from urban area and 77 respondent from rural areas went to government hospital on foot. As many as 121 respondents from urban areas and 832 respondents from rural areas have access to kitchen markets, out of whom 50 respondents from urban area and 339 respondents from rural areas go to kitchen markets on foot. 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, while maximum time the household members of the urban areas visit kitchen market, followed by schools/college, and next to it government hospital.

According to the opinion of 24.26 percent of the respondents from the urban area and according to 31.16 percent of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like tornado occurs. In reply to a question posed to the respondents as to whether there was any natural disaster that occurred during last 05 years, 68.00 percent of the urban area and 87.40 percent of the rural area replied affirmative.

As 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, up gradation of drainage facility, increase of public awareness program, increase of social security program, drinking water supply and play ground in the urban areas and rural road development, upazila road development, drainage system development, increase of public awareness program, establishment of government school and college and increase of social security program in the rural areas (as per importance).

From the social survey findings, it has been revealed that, Sonatala Upazila has been lagging behind from the socio-economic development perspective, as a consequence 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 Paurashava and Union Parishads 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 ups 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 Sonatala Upazila, sector/sub-sectors priority interventions need to design on the basis of these 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 budget for each phase, all 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 Sonatala 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 Parishad and Paurashava HQ (as the case may be) 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 Sonatala 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 Location, History and Physical Setting of the Project Upazila**

Sonatala is a traditional Upazila of Bogra District. It was established as Thana in 1981 and converted as Upazila in 1983. The present Sonatala was a renowned business center from its ancient period. The settlement of this area was started centering the river 'Bangali'. The fertile land, communication facility over river way and excellent geography exerted a pull on people to live and conduct business here. Thus, settlement developed by the surrounding inhabitants and with the people of remote area as well. It is proverbial that the name 'Sonatala' was originated from the name 'Sona Bibi' who was the wife of Baro Bhuiya chief Isha Khan. Isha Khan often visited this area along with his wife in sixteen century. The area has a lot of similarities with the historical 'Mahasthanagar'.





Sonatala Upazila is a flood-prone area located at Bogra district under Rajshahi Division. The Upazila is adjacent to four others Upazila namely Sariakandi Upazila (Bogra District) at east, Shibganj Upazila (Bogra District) at west, Gobindaganj Upazila (Bogra District) at north and Gabtali Upazila (Bogra District) at south. Most of the business, economic and administrative activities are based on the Sonatala municipal area.

The total area of Sonatala Upazila is 156.73 square kilometer with a total population of 1,86,778. The whole Upazila is covered by 101 Mouzas and 131 villages. The major rivers of the area are Jamuna and Bangali. Jamuna River runs along the eastern part of the Upazila adjoining to Tekani Chukainagar, Pakulla and Jorgacha Union from north to south. The Upazila has 331.61 acre khas land. .

Sonatala Upazila is divided into Sonatala Municipality and 07 (seven) Union Parishads namely Pakulla, Balua, Jorgacha, Digdair, Tekani Chukainagar, Sonatala and Madhupur Union. Sonatala Municipality is subdivided into 09 wards and 16 mahallas. The area of Sonatala Municipality is 12.37 square kilometer which covers a population of 21,494.

## **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 is easily understood.

## **1.5 Social Information of the Project Upazila**

According to Population and Housing Census 2011, the total population of the Upazila is 186778 of which 92,306 are males and 94472 are females. The sex ratio of the upazila is 98.

### **Socio-economic Profile**

Socio-economic condition of an area can be valued with the parameter like demography, education, health, poverty rate, economy etc. Within the total 156.73 square kilometer area of Sonatala Upazila, it bears 1,67,547 population. The number of female residing into the area is faintly smaller than male resident. Of total population of the area, about 51% is male compared to 49% of female.

Sonatala Upazila has a relatively low literacy rate compared with the national literacy rate. The current literacy rate of the Upazila is 43.2% (census 2011). The residents of the Upazila are now having education facility from 2 (two) colleges, 2 (two) degree colleges, 6 (vocational)

colleges, 21 (twenty one) secondary schools, 121 (one hundred and twenty one) govt. primary schools, 1 (one) community primary schools, 9 (nine) madrasa and a PTI.

The area is mostly in rural characteristics. Most of the structure is katcha (85.13%), while pucca structure is only 1.98% and semi-pucca structure is only 12.41%. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, total household of the Upazila is 75614. Average household size is 3.58 and population density per square kilometer is 663 persons.

According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the Upazila has 3109 Ponds and 3 River flows. Total riverine area is 11.61 sq.km.

### **Sonatala Regional and Sub-Regional Setting**

Sonatala Upazila is connected with three kinds of transport network. There are rail, water and road network to connect the other parts of the country. So there exist lots of possibilities to develop this area as an important hub of development. There are also lots of constraints in this Upazila, it is 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.

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 218920 metric ton. Besides, the production of wheat was 418 metric ton, production of jute was 6233 metric ton and production of sugarcane was 353 metric ton in the same year. Since the Upazila possesses rail, water and road network, therefore, great opportunity exist to connect this upazila with other part of the country to a greater extent.

### **Transportation and Communication**

According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the Upazila has total 421 kilometer road of which 106 kilometer is metalled (pucca) road, 15 kilometer is semi-metalled (semi-pucca) road and remaining 300 kilometer is unmetalled (katcha) road. The area has 14 kilometer railway connection with Bogra Sadar. It has 36 kilometer water way in monsoon (both river and canal).

### **Utilities and Service Facilities**

The urban area has little 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. From the BBS statistics there only 1.39 percent people got access to the tap water supply and rest of them rely on tube-well and other source of water.

Most of the areas of this Upazila have no electricity connection. Most of the people are taking the advantage of solar power system. From the BBS statistics 2011 it has been found that total 40.66% household get electricity connection. The area has only one govt. hospital accommodating 50 (fifty) beds. There are 26 (twenty six) community clinic, 56 (fifty six) satellite clinic, 05 (five) union family welfare center and 02 (two) union health center in this Upazila. For recreation purpose, no park or playground exist in the area.

## **1.6 Constraints and Opportunities**

The study area has both constraints and opportunities. The people of the area are mainly dependent on agriculture and paddy is the major 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 losses take places from the erosion of the Jamuna River in the eastern part of this Upazila. Sometimes seasonal flood adds 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.

### **1.6.1 Sectoral Problems**

Among different problems, river erosion is the top most problem of the project 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 sectoral problems of the project area are summarized below:

#### **Problem in Education Sector**

Low literacy rate (43.2 percent), poor access to the educational institution due to poor connectivity, lack of available educational center and uneven distribution of educational institution depending on population density are the major problems with the education sector of Sonatala Upazila.

#### **Problem in Communication Sector**

The people of Sonatala Upazila have been suffering with the problem of insufficient road network. Besides, among the existing road network, more than 70% road network is unmetalled (katcha). Narrow road network and poor surface quality of the road is also a major problem.

River erosion and seasonal flood always are the causes for damaging the road network of the area.

### **Problem in Health Sector**

The available health facility of the area is not enough for the resident. The area has only one govt. hospital accommodating 50 (fifty) beds. There are 26 (twenty six) community clinic, 56 (fifty six) satellite clinic, 5 (five) union family welfare center and 2 (two) union health center in this Upazila which are much below than public demand.

### **Problem of Electricity**

The urban area (Sonatala Pourashava) of Sonatala Upazila has only a few street light facilities. Besides, most of the areas of this Upazila have no electricity connection. Most people are taking the advantage of solar power system.

### **Water Supply Problem**

The urban area (Sonatala Pourashava) of Sonatala 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.

### **Disaster Problem**

The Sonatala 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.

## 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 Sonatala Upazila). On this basis, however, interviews were conducted with 1,111 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 case of urban areas, the list of households has been collected from the Paurashava; while in the case of rural areas, 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 and in the Paurashava area, 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.

## **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, they 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, 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. 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.

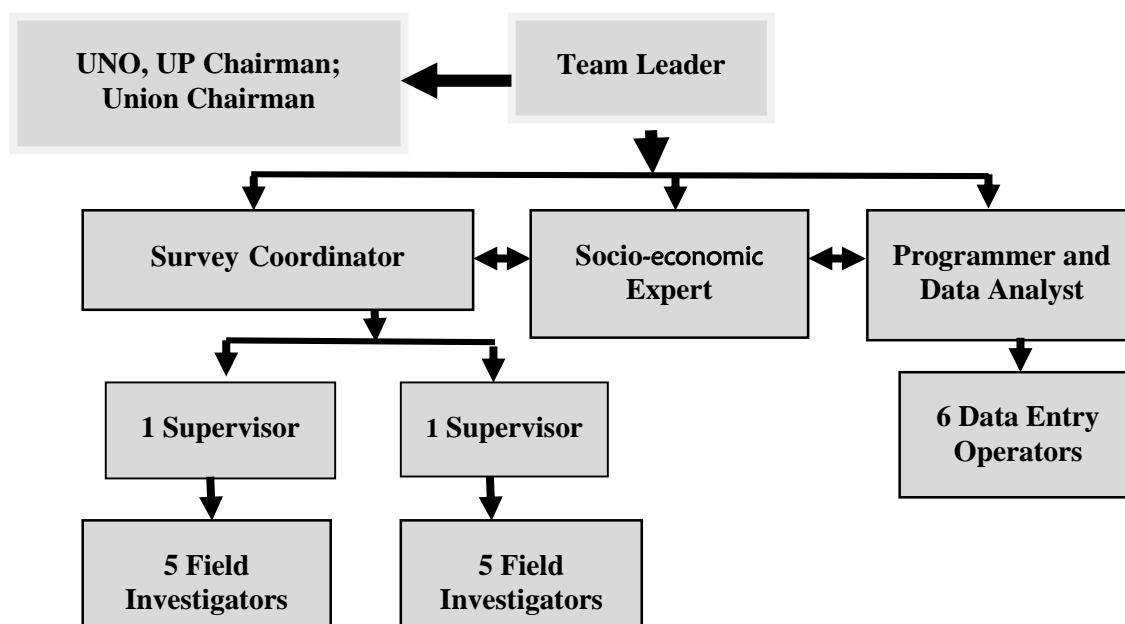
## **2.9 Quality Control of Field Survey/Data**

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 and Union Parishad 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:





**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 1,111, out of whom number of urban respondents is 147 (13.23 percent) and number of rural respondents is 964 (86.77 percent). In the urban areas 61.90 percent of the respondents are male, while 38.10 percent of the respondents are female. On the other hand, in the rural areas 81.70 percent of the respondents are male, while 18.30 percent of the respondents are female, overall being 79.10 percent and 20.90 percent respectively. For details, Table 3.1 may be consulted.

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

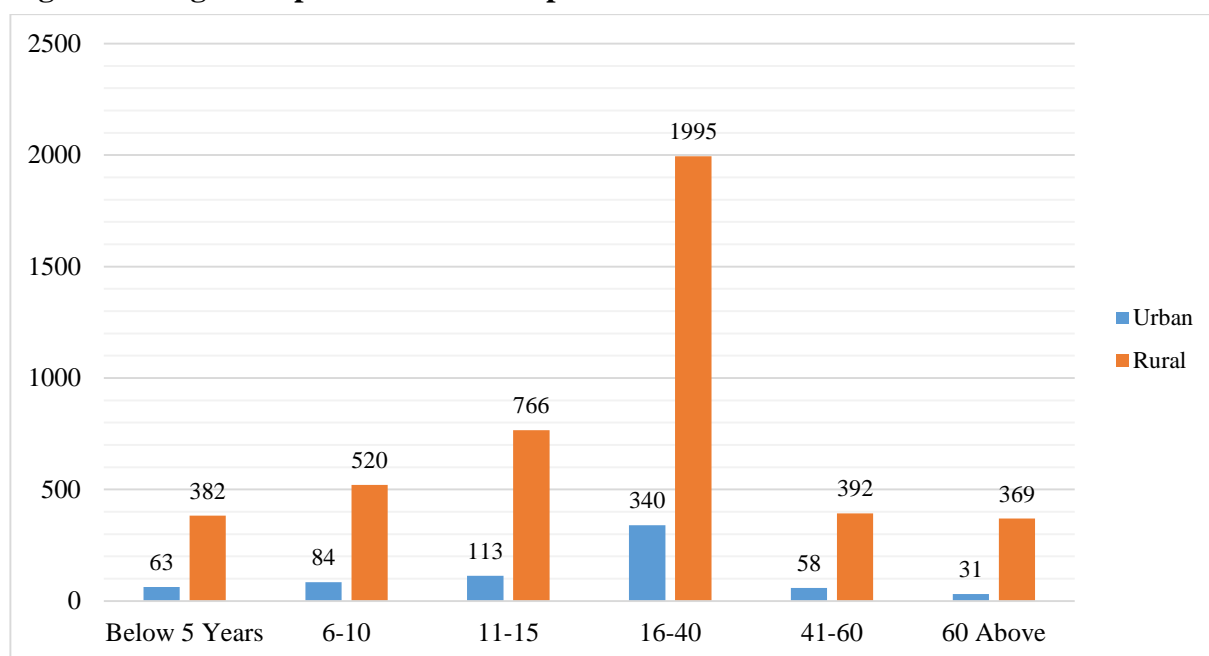
Gender of Respondent		Urban-Rural		Total
		Urban	Rural	
Male	Number	91	788	879
	%	61.9%	81.7%	79.1%
Female	Number	56	176	232
	%	38.1%	18.3%	20.9%
Total	Number	147	964	1,111
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

#### 3.1.2 Age Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

Highest number of respondent HH members from the urban areas (49.35 percent) fall under 16 to 40 year age group, which is 45.09 percent in the case rural areas. The second highest number in the urban area (16.40 percent) falls under 11 to 15 year age group, which is 17.31 percent in the case of rural areas, overall being 65.75 percent and 62.40 percent respectively. For better visibility, Figure 3.1 may be consulted.

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



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

In the urban areas, from among the total respondents 68.70 percent have been found married. This is 84.30 percent in the rural areas, overall married percentage being 82.30. Others have been found unmarried. For more details, Table 3.2 may be consulted.

**Table 3.2: Marital Status of Respondents**

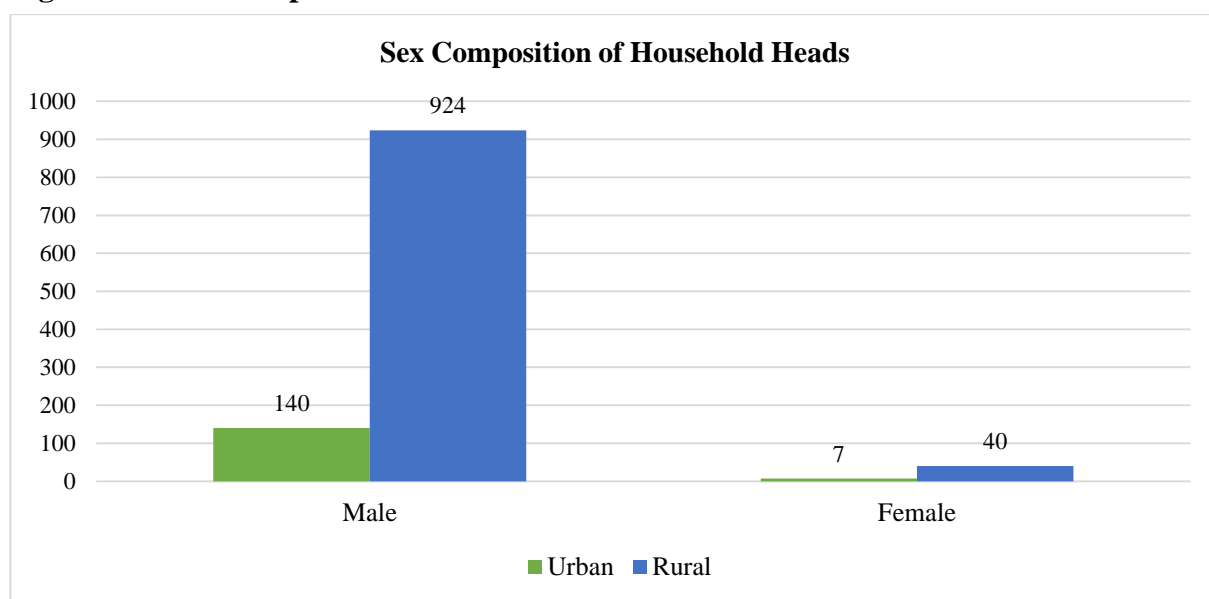
Marital Status of Respondent		Urban-Rural		Total
		Urban	Rural	
Married	Number	101	813	914
	%	68.7%	84.3%	82.3%
Unmarried	Number	46	151	197
	%	31.3%	15.7%	17.7%
Total	Number	147	964	1,111
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.1.4 Sex Composition of Household Heads

Out of 147 respondent household heads from urban areas, 95.20 percent respondent household heads are males, while, out of 964 respondent household heads from rural areas, 95.90 percent respondent household heads are males. Others are females. For better visibility, Figure 3.2 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.2: Sex Composition of Household Heads**

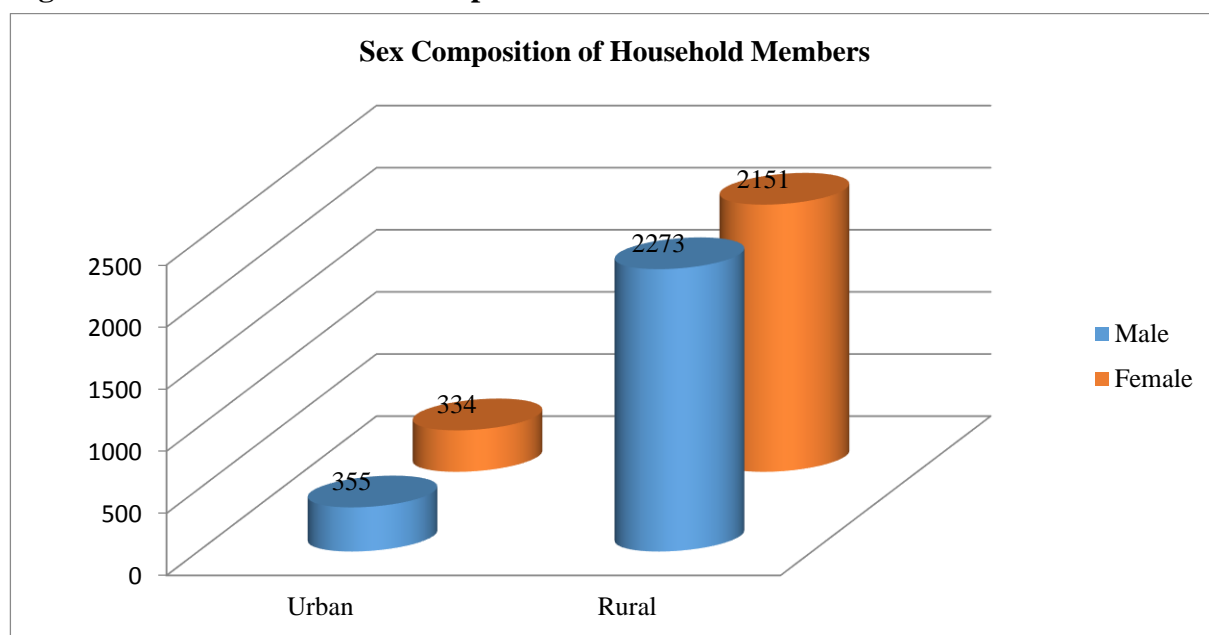


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.1.5 Number and Sex Composition of Household Members

The survey reveals that, in the Urban area male and female sex composition is 51.52:448.48, and average family size is 4.53 number, while in the Rural areas, this composition is 51.38:48.62 and average family size is 4.60 number, overall being 4.60 number. For better visibility, Figure 3.3 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.3: Number and Sex Composition of Household Members**

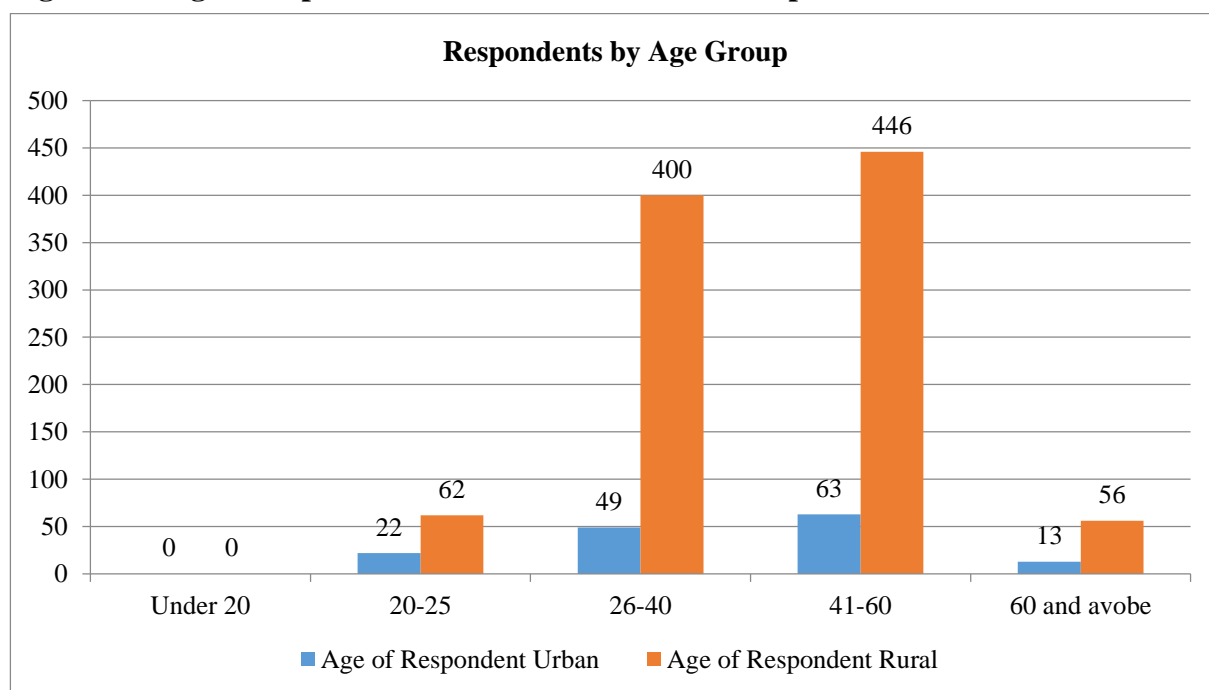


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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 41-60 years age groups tops the list (Urban 42.90% and Rural 46.30% and overall 45.80%), followed by 26-40 years age group (Urban 33.30% and Rural 41.50% and overall 40.40%). For better visibility, Figure 3.4 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.4: Age Group of Household Members of the Respondent**

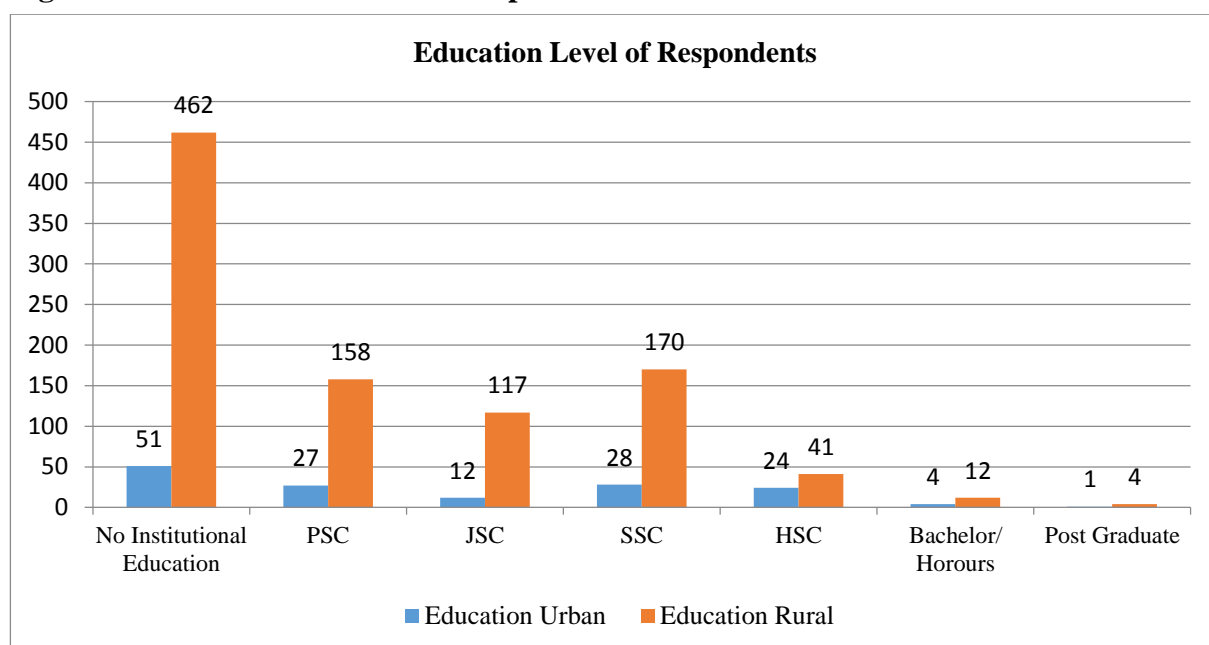


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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 34.70 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 19.00 percent who have attained SSC. Next highest percentage is 18.40 who have passed PSC, followed by HSC, being 16.30 percent. Other qualifications have been attained by the remaining percentage of respondents. On the other hand, among the rural respondents, as many as 47.90 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 17.60 percent who have attained SSC. Next highest percentage is 16.40 who have passed PSC, followed by JSC, being 12.01 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**

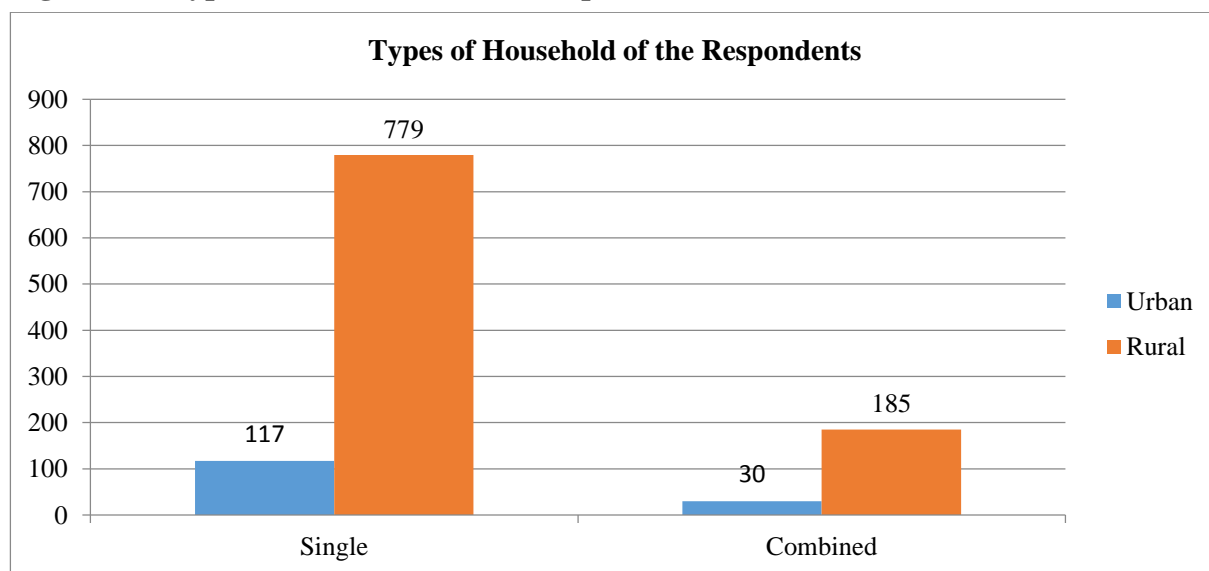


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.3 Types of Households of the Respondents

Out of 147 respondent households from urban areas, 117 (79.60 percent) households are single families, while, out of 964 respondent households from rural areas, 779 (80.80 percent) households are single families. Others are joint families. For better visibility, Figure 3.6 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.6: Types of Household of the Respondents**

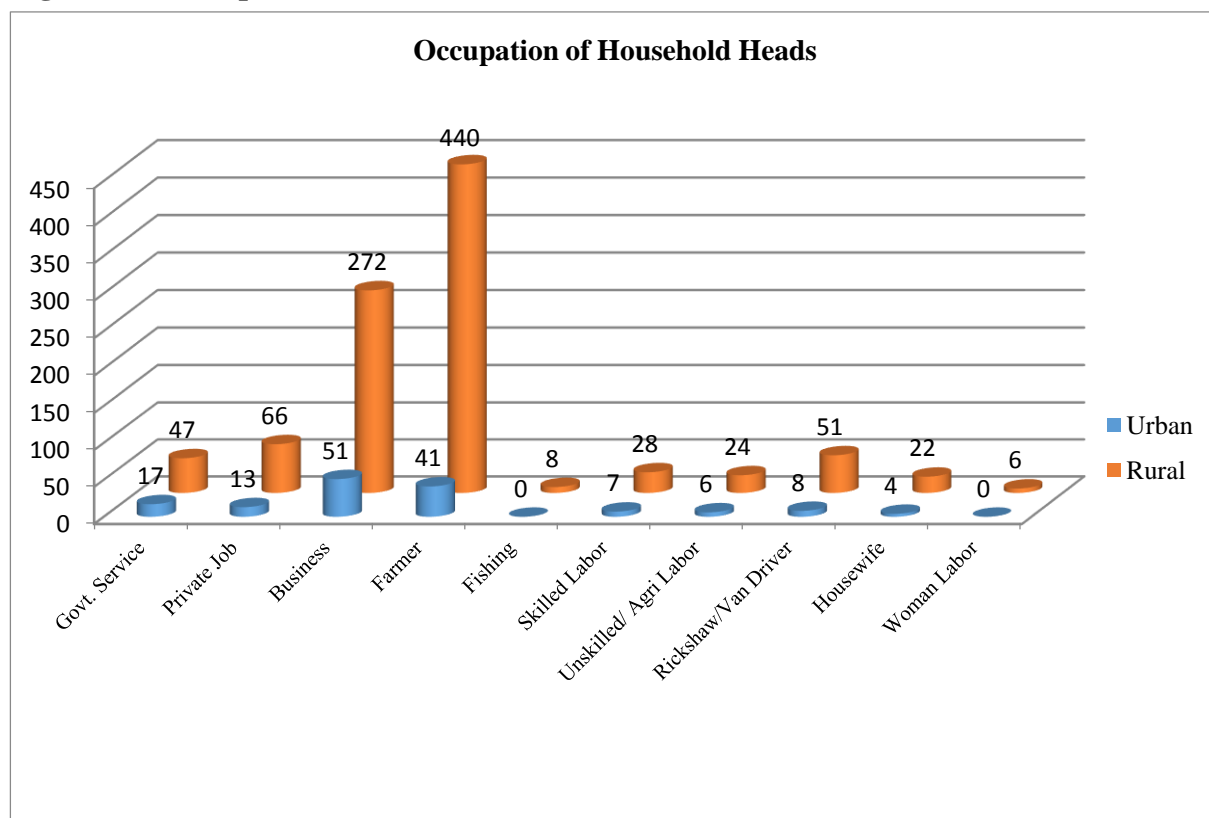


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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) business (34.69 percent), farming (27.89 percent), Govt. job (11.56 percent), private job (8.84 percent), Rickshaw/Van driving (5.44 percent), skilled labor (4.76 percent) and unskilled labor (4.08 percent), while concerning Rural people (as per importance) are farming (45.64 percent), business (28.22 percent), private job (6.85 percent), Rickshaw/Van Driver (5.29 percent) and Govt. job (4.88 percent). For better visibility, Figure 3.7 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.7: Occupation of Household Heads**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

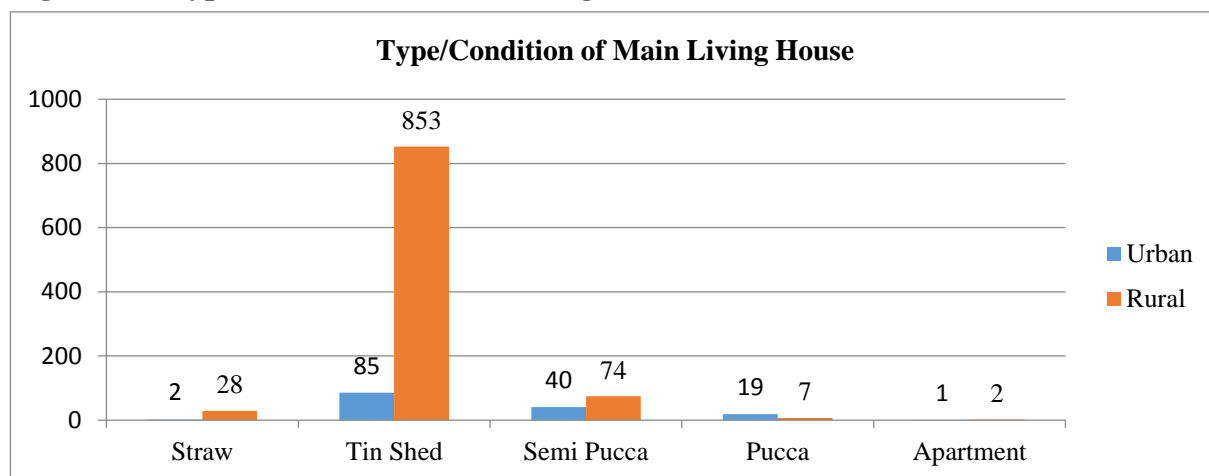
### 3.5 Housing Pattern and Ownership

#### 3.5.1 Type of Main House

In the urban areas, 57.80 percent of the respondent households have got Tin Shed living house, while 88.50 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got Tin Shed living house. On the other hand, 27.20 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got Semi-pucca living house, while 7.70 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**

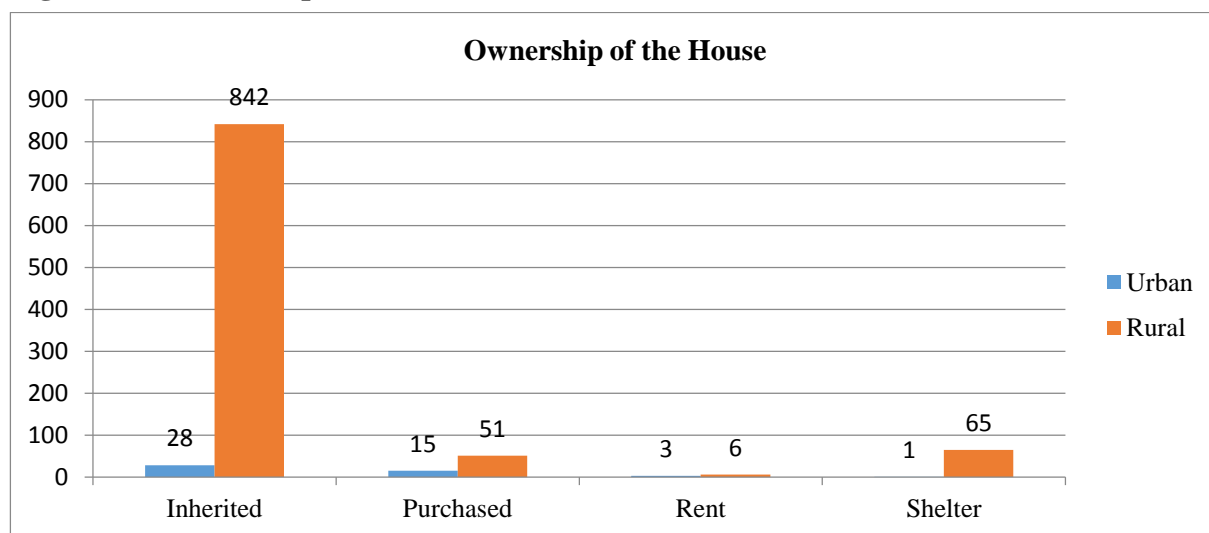


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.5.2 Ownership of House

In the urban areas, 87.10 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 10.20 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 2.00 percent has rented-in the house, while 0.70 percent has shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. In the rural areas, 87.30 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 5.30 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 0.60 percent has rented-in the house, while 6.70 percent have shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. For better visibility, Figure 3.9 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.9: Ownership of House**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

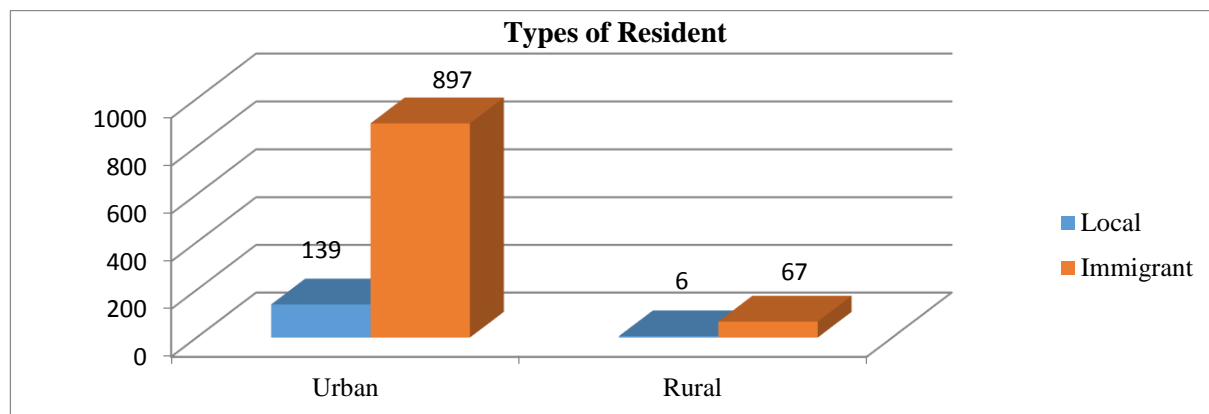


## 3.6 Migration Pattern of the Household Members

### 3.6.1 Type of Resident (Local Resident or Migrant)

In the urban areas, 94.60 percent respondent households are local, while 5.40% is immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 93.00% respondent households are local, while 7.00% is immigrants. For better visibility, Figure 3.10 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.10: Types of Resident**

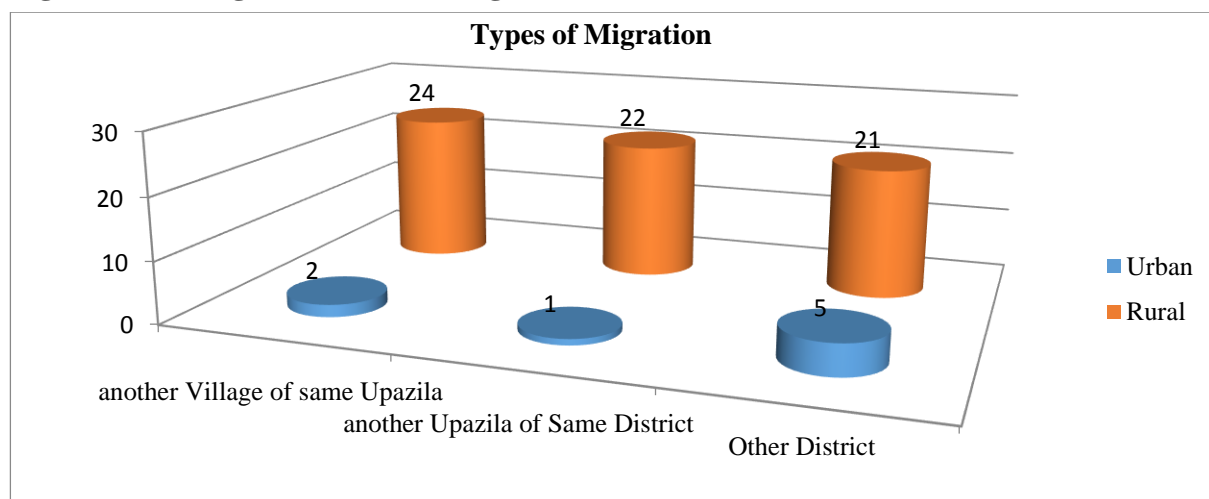


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.6.2 Types of Migration

It was found from the field survey that, from among the urban respondent households 62.50% came from other District, while 25% came from other Villages of the same Upazila of the District. From among the rural respondent households 31.30% came from other District, while 35.80% came from other Villages of the same Upazila of the District and remaining 32.80% came from other Upazilas of the same District. Figure 3.11 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.11: Origin from where Migrated**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.6.3 Years of Migration

It has been assessed that, 12.50 percent of the urban respondents came within less than 05 years, while another 12.50 percent came within 05 to 10 years and remaining 75 percent came over 10 years. On the other hand, 24 percent of the rural respondents came within 10 years, while remaining 67 percent came over 10 years. For more details, Table 3.3 may be consulted.

**Table 3.3: Years of Migration**

Urban-Rural		Duration of Immigration				
		Within 02 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	More than 10 Years	Total
Urban	Number	0	1	1	6	8
	%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	6	4	6	51	67
	%	9.0%	6.0%	9.0%	76.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

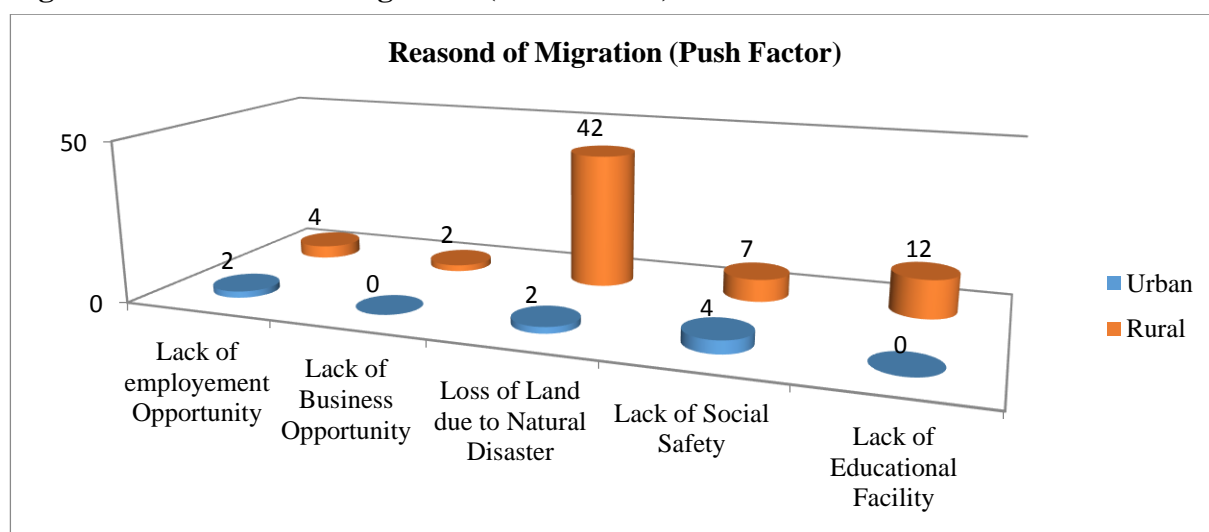
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.6.4 Reasons of Migration

#### 3.6.4.1 Reasons of Migration (Push Factor)

According to 25% respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 25% respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to loss of land by natural disaster in the original place of residence. On the other hand, 50% came to urban area due to lack of social security in the original place of residence. On the other hand, according to 6% respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to 62.70% respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to loss of land by natural disaster over there. Others came over there due to lack of social safety and lack of educational facility in the original place. These reasoned as push factors. For better visibility, Figure 3.13 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.12: Reasons of Migration (Push Factor)**

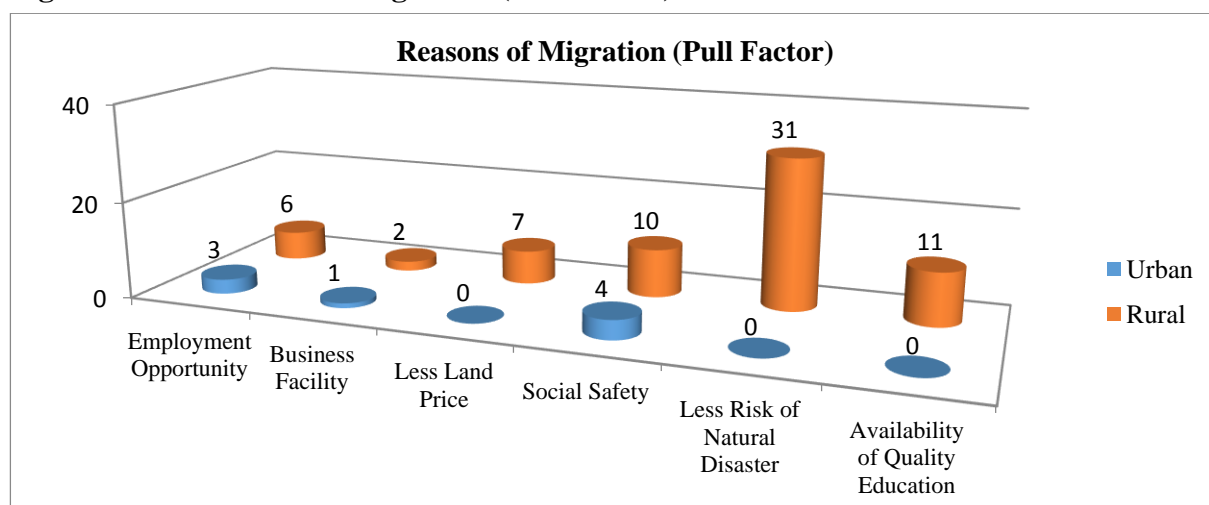


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.6.4.2 Reasons of Migration (Pull Factor)

According to 37.50 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 50.00 percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of social safety in their original residence. On the other hand, according to 9.00 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 46.30 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to less natural disaster risk in the present place. Others came over here due to business facility and less price of land in the present place. These reasoned as push factors. For better visibility, Figure 3.13 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.13: Reasons for Migration (Pull Factor)**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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, 29.00% respondent households own less than 0.05 acre homestead land, while 41.40% respondent households own 0.05 to 1.50 acre homestead land, and others have more than 1.50 acre homestead land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 47.10% respondent households own less than 0.05 acre homestead land, while 32.70% respondent households own 0.05 to 1.50 acre homestead land, and others have more than 1.50 acre homestead land. For more details, Table 3.4 may be consulted.

**Table 3.4: Quantity of Homestead Land**

Urban-Rural		House Land/Bhita			Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05-1.5 Acre	More than 1.5 Acre	
Urban	Number	42	60	43	145
	%	29.0%	41.4%	29.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	447	310	192	949
	%	47.1%	32.7%	20.2%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1094</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 3.5 may be consulted.

**Table 3.5: Quantity of Agricultural Land**

Urban-Rural		Agricultural Land				Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05-2 Acre	More than 2-5 Acre	More than 5 acre	
Urban	Number	23	36	34	33	126
	%	18.3%	28.6%	27.0%	26.2%	100.0%
Rural	Number	202	368	162	158	890
	%	22.7%	41.3%	18.2%	17.8%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1016</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.7.3 Ownership of Commercial/Industrial Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 50.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 to 02 acre commercial land and others have more than 02 acre land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 68.20 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre to 02 acre commercial land, while 31.80 percent respondent households own more than 2.0 acre commercial land. For more details, Table 3.6 may be consulted.

**Table 3.6: Quantity of Commercial/Industrial Land**

Urban-Rural		Commercial/Industrial Land				Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05 - 02 Acre	02 - 05 Acre	More than 5 acre	
Urban	Number	2	1	1	1	5
	%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	4	84	26	15	129
	%	3.1%	65.1%	20.2%	11.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	6	85	27	16	134
	%	4.5%	63.4%	20.1%	11.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.7.4 Ownership of Pond/Ditches Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 40.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 37.10 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, 18.60 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 54.20 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 3.7 may be consulted.

**Table 3.7: 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	13	6	2	35
	%	40.0%	37.1%	17.1%	5.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	11	32	8	8	59
	%	18.6%	54.2%	13.6%	13.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	25	45	14	10	94
	%	26.6%	47.9%	14.9%	10.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.7.5 Ownership of Forest and Char Land/Others

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 50.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre forest/char land, while 40.00 percent respondent households own 0.05 to 2.0 acre forest/char land, and others own more than 02 acre forest/char land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 12.50 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre forest/char land, while 31.30 percent 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 3.8 may be consulted.

**Table 3.8: Quantity of Forest/Char Land**

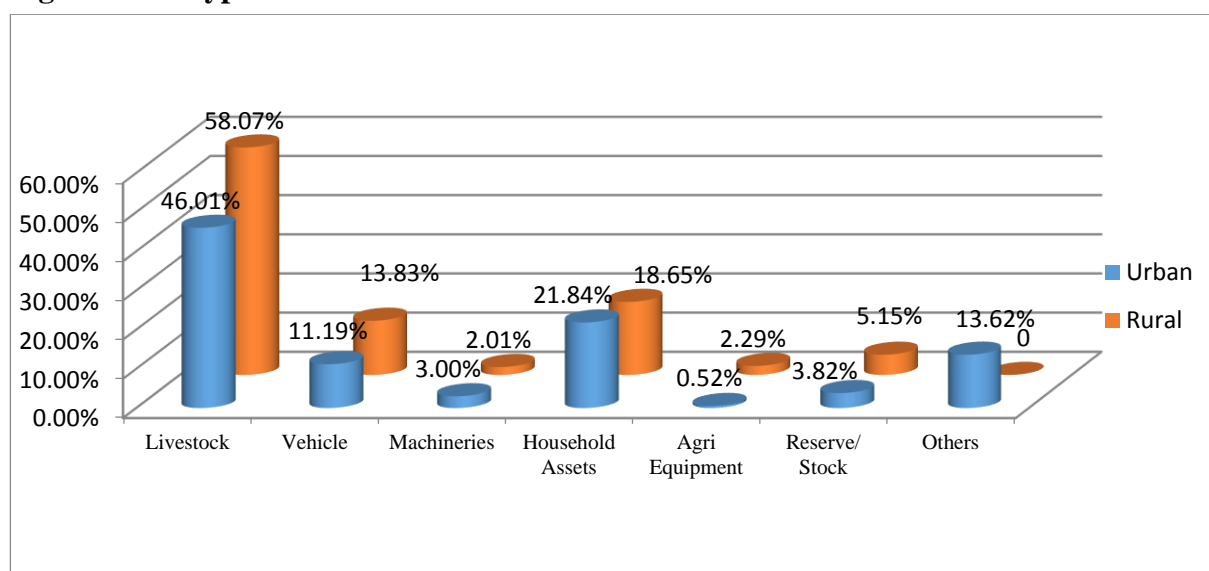
Urban-Rural		Forest/Char/Other Land				Total
		Less than 0.05 Acre	0.05-2 Acre	0 2 - 05 Acre	More than 05 acre	
Urban	Number	5	4	0	1	10
	%	50.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	4	10	3	15	32
	%	12.5%	31.3%	9.4%	46.9%	100.0%
Total	Number	9	14	3	16	42
	%	21.4%	33.3%	7.1%	38.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.8 Household Assets

Figure 3.14 given below 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. For better visibility, Figure 3.14 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.14: Types of Household Assets**



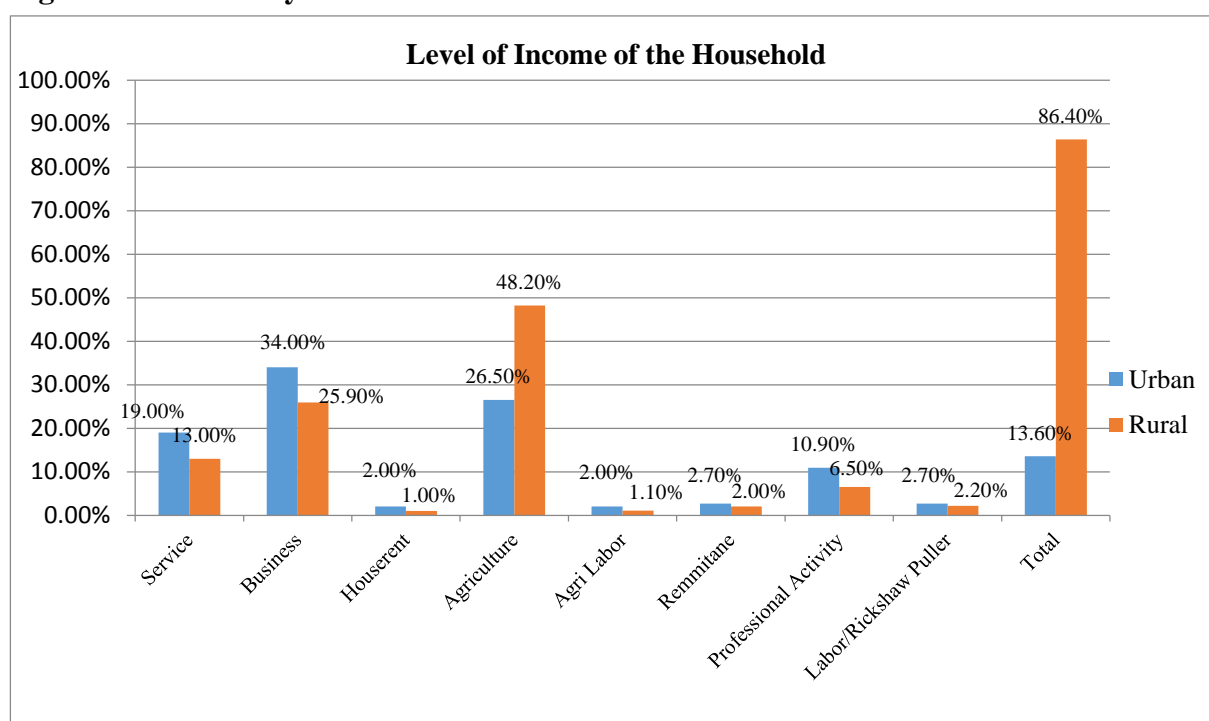
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

## 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, business (34.00 percent), agriculture (26.50 percent), service (19.00 percent), professional activity (10.90 percent) and labor have been activating, while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (48.20 percent), business (25.90 percent), service (13.00 percent) and professional activity have been activating. For better visibility, Figure 3.15 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.15: Monthly Income of the Households**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.9.2 Level of Income

In the urban areas, comparatively maximum number of households (57 numbers) earns Tk. 5,001 to Tk. 10,000 per month, followed by households (50 numbers) who earn Tk. 5000.00 and less per month. In the rural areas, comparatively maximum number of households (411 numbers) earns Tk. 5,001 to Tk. 10,000 per month, followed by households (282 numbers) who earn Tk. 5000.00 and less per month. For more details, Table 3.9 may be consulted.

**Table 3.9: Level of Income**

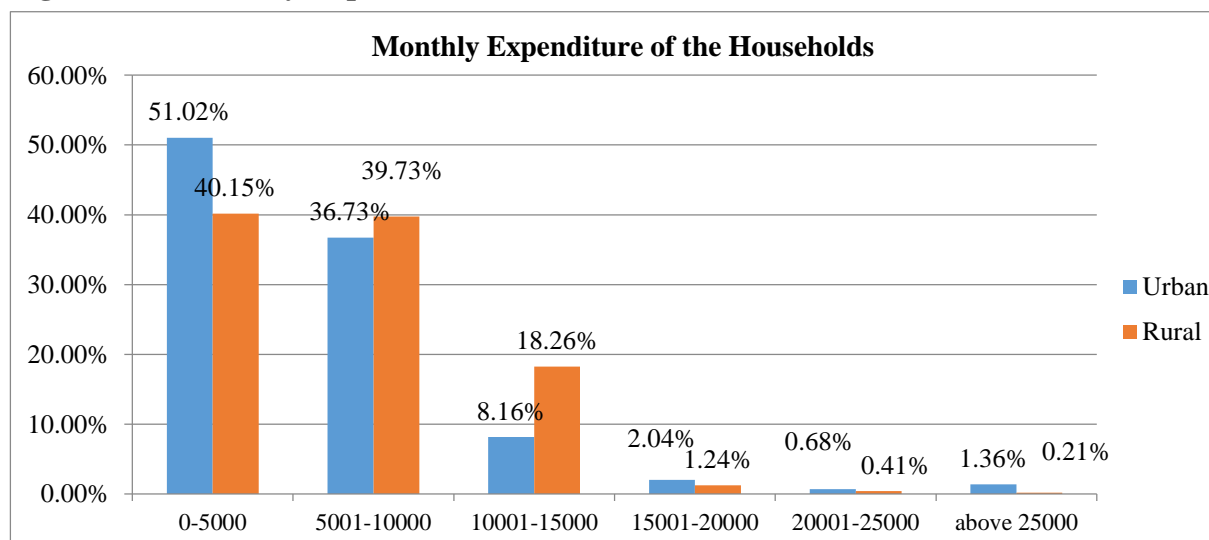
Urban/ rural	Source of Income	Serv ice	Busin ess	House Rent	Agricul ture	Agricult ural Labor	Remittance	Professiona l Activity	Labor/ Rickshaw Puller	Total
<b>Urban</b>	0-5000	3	13	1	18	3	1	7	4	50
	5001-10000	10	25	1	13	0	2	6	0	57
	10001-15000	8	7	0	5	0	1	2	0	23
	15001-20000	5	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	13
	20001-25000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	above 25000	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Rural</b>	0-5000	13	42	2	188	5	3	21	8	282
	5001-10000	55	116	5	185	1	13	24	12	411
	10001-15000	40	78	2	68	3	2	15	1	209
	15001-20000	8	8	1	19	1	0	3	0	40
	20001-25000	3	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
	above 25000	6	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>964</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.9.3 Monthly Household Expenditure

From the survey, it was found that, in the urban areas, 75 households spend Tk. 5,000.00 and less per month, while 54 households spend between Tk. 5,001 to Tk. 10,000 per month. Others spend more than Tk. 10,001 per month. On the other hand, the urban areas, 387 households spend Tk. 5,000.00 and less per month, while 383 households spend between Tk. 5,001 to Tk. 10,000 per month. Others spend more than Tk. 10,001 per month. For better visibility, Figure 3.16 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.16: Monthly Expenditure of the Households**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

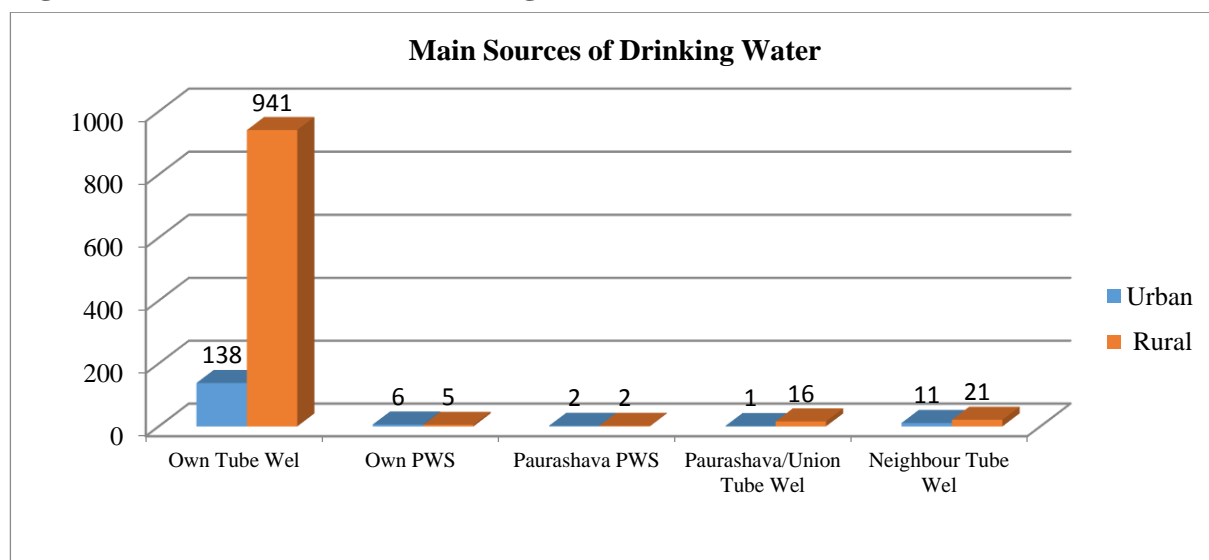


### 3.10 Status of Basic Infrastructure/Utilities and Access

#### 3.10.1 Main Sources of Drinking Water

From the survey, it has been found that, in the urban area, the most important drinking water source is Tube Well (93.90), which is 97.60 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water sources are neighbor's Tube well and own Pure Water System (PWS). For better visibility, Figure 3.17 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.17: Main Sources of Drinking Water**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

#### Satisfaction Level on Quality of Drinking Water

Regarding drinking water, 70.10 percent of the urban areas and 72.50 percent of the rural area respondents have been found highly satisfied, while good percentage (18.40 percent) of the urban respondents and good percentage (14.50 percent) of rural respondents told that they are satisfied with the drinking water. Others expressed their dissatisfaction about drinking water. For more details, Table 3.10 may be consulted.

**Table 3.10: Satisfaction Level on Quality of Drinking Water**

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level of Water Quality			Total
		Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Urban	Number	103	27	17	147
	%	70.1%	18.4%	11.6%	100.0%
Rural	Number	699	140	125	964
	%	72.5%	14.5%	13.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	802	167	142	1111
	%	72.2%	15.0%	12.8%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

## Reasons of Dissatisfaction

Regarding reason of dissatisfaction about drinking water, most of the dissatisfied respondents mentioned the name of iron (29.50% in the urban areas and 56.00% in the rural areas). Good number of respondents, of course mentioned the name of arsenic contamination and salinity as the reasons of their dissatisfaction. For more details, Table 3.11 may be consulted.

**Table 3.11: Reasons of Dissatisfaction**

Urban-Rural		Reason of Dissatisfaction			Total
		Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	
Urban	Number	10	5	2	17
	%	58.8%	29.4%	11.8%	100.0%
Rural	Number	53	70	2	125
	%	42.4%	56.0%	1.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	63	75	4	142
	%	44.4%	52.8%	2.8%	100.0%

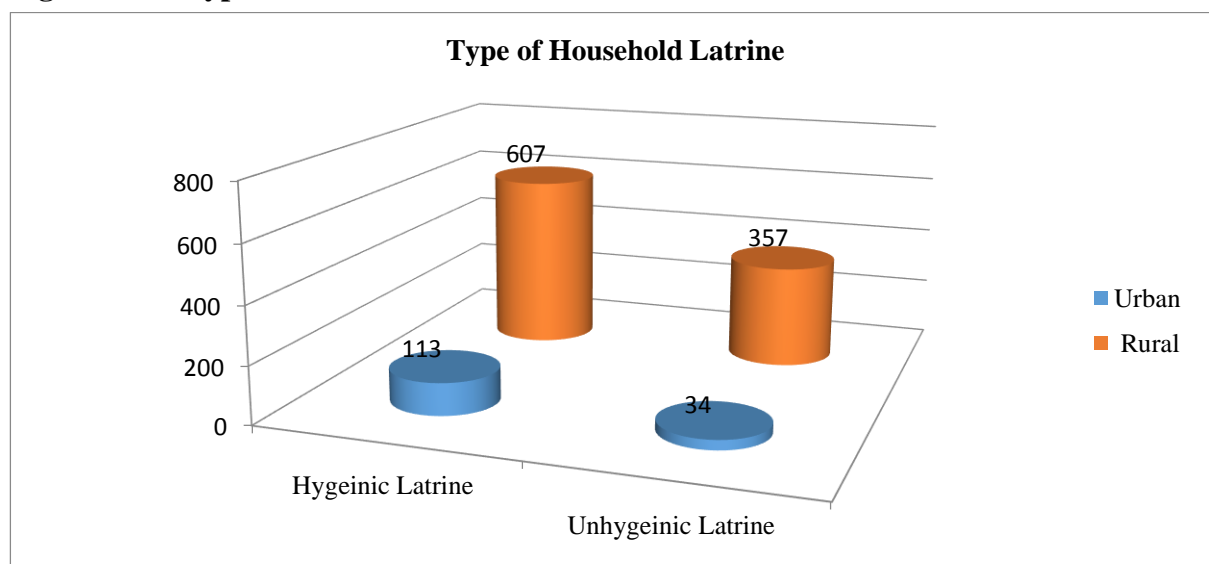
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

## 3.10.2 Sanitation Facilities

### Type of Household Latrine

It has been found from the survey findings that, in the urban area, 78.90 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 63.00 percent in the case of rural areas. Others have been termed as non-hygienic. For better visibility, Figure 3.18 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.18: Type of Household Latrine**

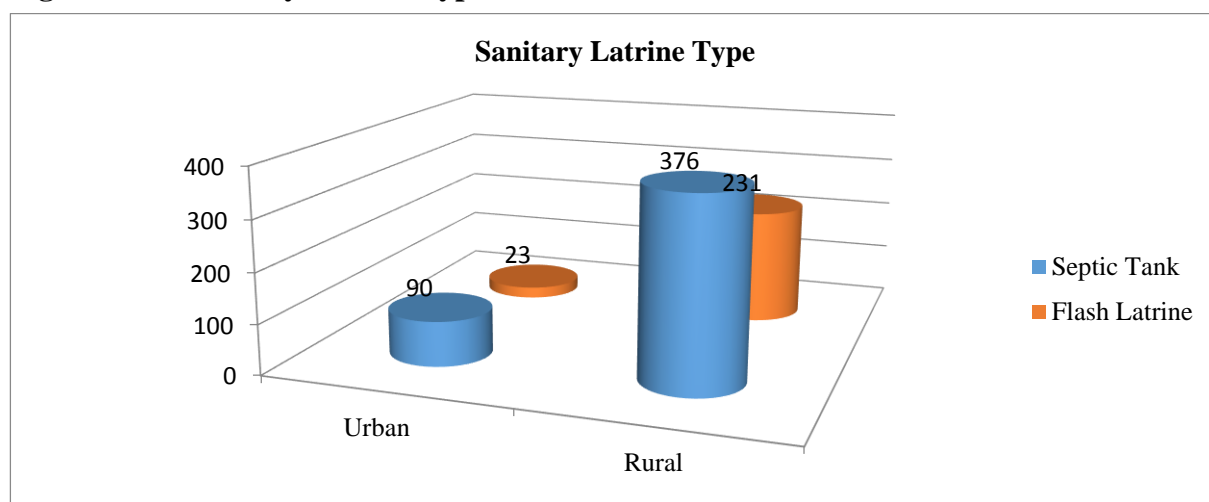


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### Types of Hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 79.60% latrines are Septic Tanks and 20.40% latrines are Flash latrines. On the contrary, in the rural areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 61.90% latrines are Septic Tanks and 38.10 percent latrines are Flash latrines. For better visibility, Figure 3.19 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.19: Sanitary Latrine Type**

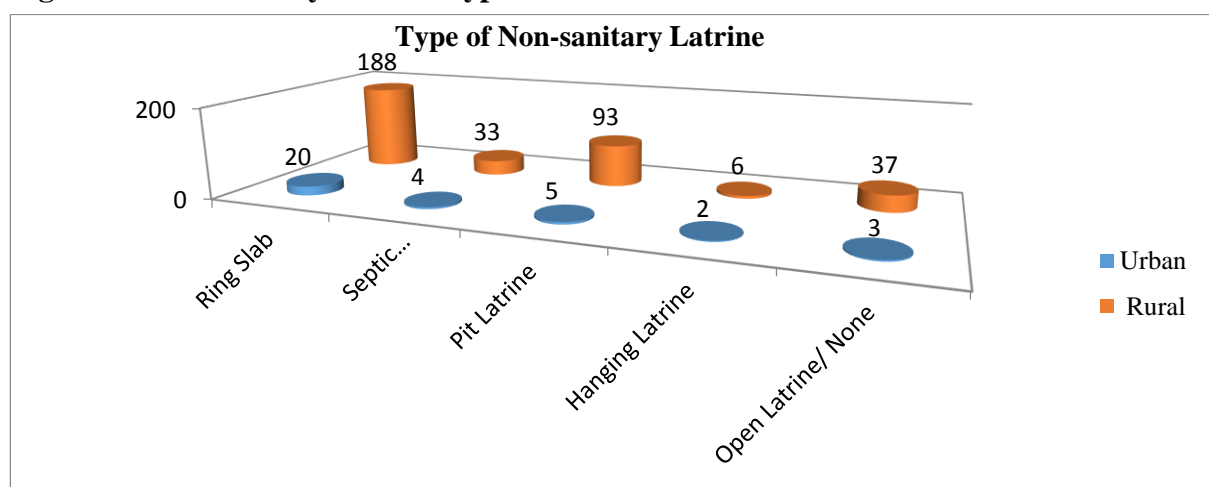


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### Types of Non-hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 58.80 percent latrines are Ring Slabs and 14.70% latrines are Pit Latrines. On the other hand, in the rural areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 52.70% latrines are Ring Slabs and 26.10 percent latrines are Pit latrines. For better detail, Figure 3.20 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.20: Insanitary Latrine Type**



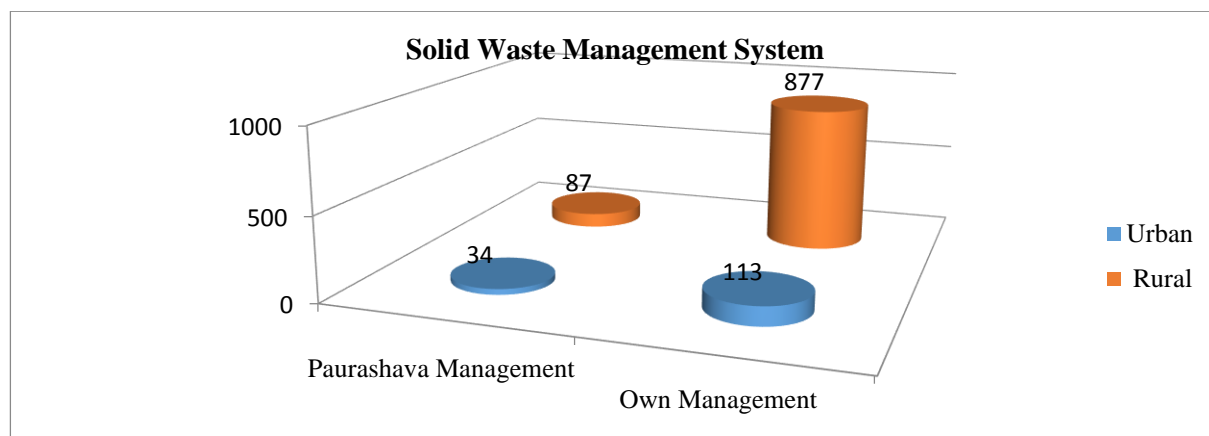
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.10.3 Solid Waste Management System

#### Solid Waste Management System

It has been found from the survey that, both in the urban and rural areas, Paurashava 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 3.21 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.21: Solid Waste Management System**

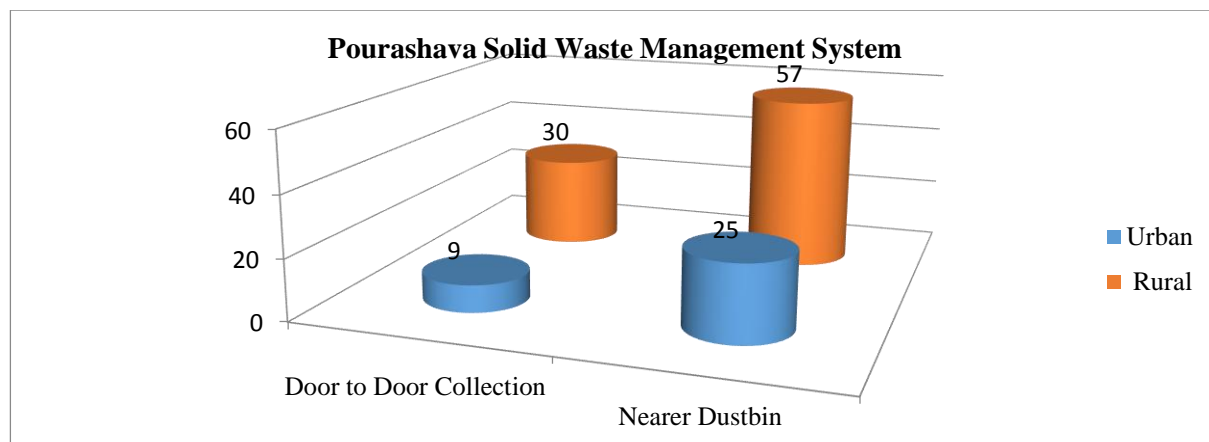


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

#### Paurashava Solid Waste Management System

The respondents were asked about Pourashava solid waste management system. In reply, 73.50% from the urban area and 65.50% from the rural areas told that they dump at Paurashavas Dustbin near to their house. On the other hand, remaining 34.50% respondents from the rural areas and 26.50% from the urban areas told that Pourashava collects solid waste by going from door to door. For better visibility, Figure 3.22 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.22: Paurashava Solid Waste Management System**

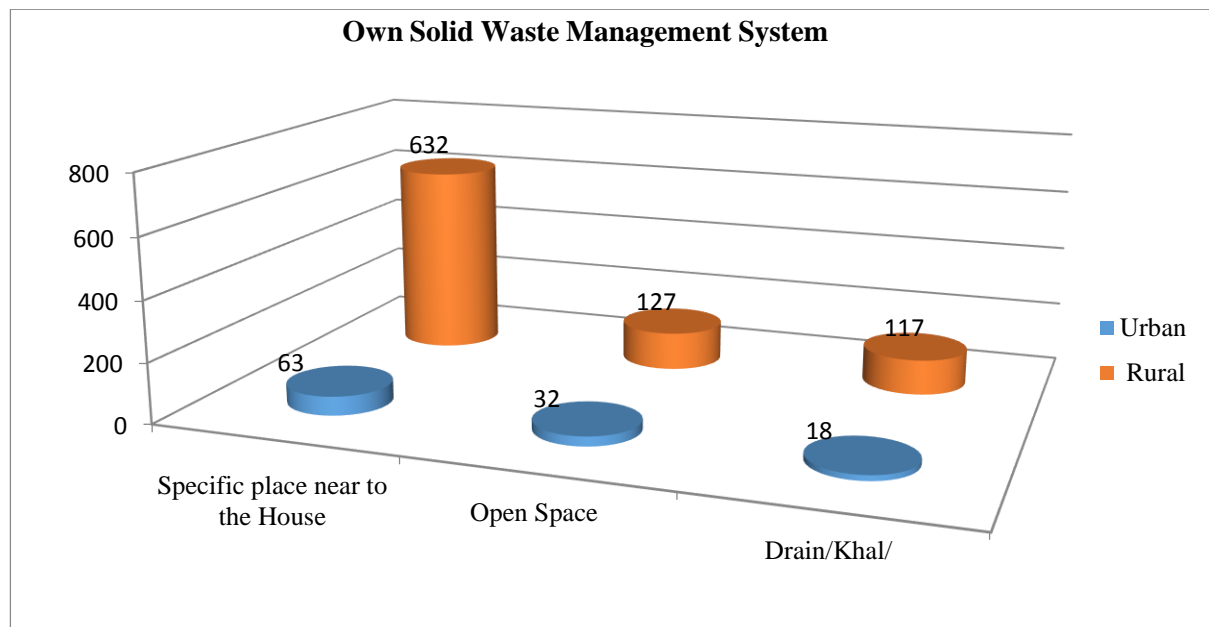


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### Own Solid Waste Management System

In reply to a question put forward to the respondents, 55.80 percent from the urban area and 72.10 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, 28.30 percent respondents from the urban area and 14.50 percent respondents from the rural areas told that they dump solid waste in any open space. For better visibility, Figure 3.23 above may be consulted.

**Figure 3.23: Own Solid Waste Management System**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.10.4 Sources of Electricity

The survey findings are that, from among urban respondent households, 80.30 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 47.00 percent respondent households have got electric connection. For more details, Table 3.12 may be consulted.

**Table 3.12: Electricity Connection**

Urban - Rural		Electric Connection		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Urban	Number	118	29	147
	%	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	453	511	964
	%	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	571	540	1111
	%	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### Alternative Source of Electricity

The survey findings are also that, from among urban respondent households, 20.70 percent have got solar panel as alternative networked electricity connection, while in the rural areas, 24.90 percent respondent households have got solar panel as alternative networked electricity connection. Other alternative sources to electricity are kerosene, generator and Bio-Gas. For more details, Table 3.13 may be consulted.

**Table 3.13: Alternative Source of Electricity**

Urban - Rural		Alternative Power Source				Total
		Solar Panel	Kerosene	Generator	Bio Gas	
Urban	Number	6	22	1	0	29
	%	20.7%	75.9%	3.4%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	127	378	5	1	511
	%	24.9%	74.0%	1.0%	.2%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>540</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.10.5 Sources of Fuel/Cooking

The survey findings reveal that, from among urban respondent households, none have got gas connection, while in the rural areas, only 1.04 percent respondent households have got gas connection. For more details, Table 3.14 may be consulted.

**Table 3.14: Natural Gas Connection**

Urban - Rural		Gas Connection		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	0	147	147
	%	0	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	10	954	964
	%	1.04%	98.96%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>0.90%</b>	<b>99.10%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel

The survey findings also reveal that, among urban respondent households, 92.50 percent use fuel wood as alternative to gas, while in the rural areas, 68.60 percent respondent households use fuel wood as alternative to gas. Other alternative sources to gas are kerosene, cow dung and Bio-Gas. For more details, Table 3.15 may be consulted.

**Table 3.15: Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel**

Urban - Rural		Alternative Source of Fuel					Total
		LPG	Bio Gas	Kerosene	Wood	Cow Dung	
Urban	Number	1	3	4	136	3	147
	%	0.7%	2.0%	2.7%	92.5%	2.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	7	11	56	661	229	964
	%	0.7%	1.1%	5.8%	68.6%	23.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	8	14	60	797	232	1,111
	%	0.7%	1.3%	5.4%	71.7%	20.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11 Accessibility of Essential Services/Facilities

#### 3.11.1 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Primary School

Children of 74 respondents from urban areas and 543 respondents from rural areas have access to primary schools, out of whom children of 51 respondents from urban area and children of 433 respondents from rural areas go to schools on foot, while children of 08 respondent from urban areas and children of 118 respondents travel within 0.50 km 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, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.16 may be consulted.

**Table 3.16: 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	34	6	7	3	1		51
		Rickshaw/Van	7	1	5	9	0		22
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	0	0	0		1
	Total		41	8	12	12	1		74
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	282	38	98	8	7	0	433
		Rickshaw/Van	4	80	7	11	1	5	108
		Motor Bike	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		286	118	106	19	8	6	543

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

#### 3.11.2 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for High School

Children of 52 respondents from urban areas and 478 respondents from rural areas have access to high schools, out of whom children of 23 respondents from urban area and children of 255

respondents from rural areas go to high schools on foot, while children of 07 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 262 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 3.17 may be consulted.

**Table 3.17: 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	18	2	1	2	0	0	23
		Rickshaw/Van	4	5	4	8	1	0	22
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		23	7	8	11	2	1	52
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	45	110	88	9	3	0	255
		Rickshaw/Van	4	152	21	24	2	2	205
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		49	262	124	34	5	4	478

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.3 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for College

Children of 50 respondents from urban areas and 367 respondents from rural areas have access to Colleges, out of whom children of 20 respondents from urban area and children of 108 respondents from rural areas go to colleges on foot, while children of 159 respondents from rural areas travel within 0.50 km 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 College**

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		On Foot	18		1	1	0	0	20



Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	0		1	12	2	0	15
		Nasimon/Karimon	0		3	3	0	0	6
		Auto Rickshaw	0		0	3	2	0	5
		Bi Cycle	0		0	0	0	1	1
		Bus	1		0	0	0	2	3
	Total		19		5	19	4	3	50
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	6	68	31	2	0	1	108
		Rickshaw/Van	1	89	35	72	3	4	204
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	40	0	0	1	41
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Bus	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
	Total		7	159	111	76	3	11	367

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.4 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Madrasha

Children of 26 respondents from urban areas and 263 respondents from rural areas have access to madrasha, out of whom children of 12 respondents from urban area and children of 128 respondents from rural areas go to madrasha on foot, while children of 01 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and children of 61 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 Madrasha**

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	11	0	1	0	0		12
		Rickshaw/Van	0	1	1	1	3		6
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	1	3	0		4
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	2	0		2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	0	0		1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1	0		1
	Total		11	1	4	7	3		26
Rural		On Foot	10	34	83	1	0	0	128

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	1	26	34	2	1	0	64
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	69	0	0	0	70
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		11	61	186	3	1	1	263

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.5 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Post Office

It has been found that, 25 respondents from urban areas and 208 respondents from rural areas have access to post offices, out of whom 14 respondents from urban area and 89 respondents from rural areas go to post offices on foot, while 1 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 17 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 details, Table 3.20 may be consulted.

**Table 3.20: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Post Office**

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	13	1	0	0	0		14
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	1	1	1		4
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	3	1	2		6
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	0	0		1
	Total		14	1	5	2	3		25
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	2	6	81	0		0	89
		Rickshaw/Van	0	8	16	22		0	46
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	64	0		5	72
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0		1	1
	Total		2	17	161	22		6	208

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.6 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Fire Service

It has been found that, 13 respondents from urban areas and 202 respondents from rural areas have access to fire service station, out of whom 04 respondents from urban area and 05 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 02 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 3.21 may be consulted.

**Table 3.21: 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	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	4		0	0	0		4
		Rickshaw/Van	0		1	0	1		2
		Nasimon/Karimon	0		1	1	2		4
		Auto Rickshaw	0		0	2	0		2
		Bi Cycle	0		1	0	0		1
	Total		4		3	3	3		13
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	0	3	1	0	5
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	2	12	0	2	61	77
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	1	0	114	115
	Total		1	2	13	6	5	175	202

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.7 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Police Station

It has been found that, 28 respondents from urban areas and 289 respondents from rural areas have access to the police station, out of whom 16 respondents from urban area and 23 respondents from rural areas went to the police station offices on foot, while 01 respondent from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 01 respondent 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 3.22 may be consulted.

**Table 3.22: Access to Essential Services/ Facilities and Mode of Travel for Police Station**

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	15	1	0	0	0		16
		Rickshaw/Van	0	0	0	1	2		3
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	0	2	2		4
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	2	0		3
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	0	1		2
	Total		15	1	2	5	5		28
Rural		On Foot	1	1	0	18	3	0	23

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	1	0	25	94	0	0	120
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	50	0	39	26	115
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	4	27	31
	Total		2	1	75	112	46	53	289

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.8 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Hospital

It has been found that, 93 respondents from urban areas and 670 respondents from rural areas have access to government hospital, out of whom 19 respondents from urban area and 77 respondent from rural areas went to government hospital on foot, while 13 respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 48 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 Government Hospital**

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	6	5	5	2	0	1	19
		Rickshaw/Van	12	7	10	25	3	5	62
		Nasimon/Karimon	2	0	1	0	3	0	6
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total		20	13	16	31	7	6	93
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	11	10	6	41	8	1	77
		Rickshaw/Van	10	13	66	137	17	36	279
		Nasimon/Karimon	13	12	84	1	52	23	185
		Auto Rickshaw	0	13	32	9	4	37	95
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
		Motor Bike	1	0	0	1	0	14	16
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
	Total		35	48	189	190	81	127	670

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.9 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Clinic/FWC

It has been found that, 14 respondents from urban areas and 350 respondents from rural areas have access to the government clinic/FWC, out of whom 01 respondent from urban area and 04 respondents from rural areas went to the government clinic/FWC Offices on foot, while no respondent from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 22 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 Government Clinic/FWC**

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	1		0	0			1
		Rickshaw/Van	0		8	4			12
		Bus	0		0	1			1
	Total		1		8	5			14
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Rickshaw/Van	0	19	104	120	17	12	272
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	18	9	0	0	27
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
		Bus	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
	Total		4	22	122	173	17	12	350

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.10 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Hospital

It has been found that, 03 respondents from urban areas and 31 respondents from rural areas have access to private hospital, out of whom 01 respondent from urban area and 01 respondent from rural areas go to private hospital on foot, while 01 respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 07 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 3.25 may be consulted.

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

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	1	0		0			1
		Rickshaw/Van	0	0		1			1
		Bi Cycle	0	1		0			1
	Total		1	1		1			3
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Rickshaw/Van	1	2	1	3	0	0	7
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
		Bi Cycle	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
		Motor Bike	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
		Bus	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
	Total		2	7	10	9	2	1	31

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.11 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Clinic

It has been found that, 8 respondents from urban areas and 12 respondents from rural areas have access to private clinic, out of whom 02 respondents from urban area and no respondent from rural areas went to private clinic on foot, while 01 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. Table 3.26 may be consulted.

**Table 3.26: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Private Clinic**

Urban-Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	0.5-1 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van		0	1	1		2
		Nasimon/Karimon		1	2	2		5
		Auto Rickshaw		0	1	0		1
	Total			1	4	3		8
Rural	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	0	0	3		0	3
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	0		0	3
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1		0	1
		Bi Cycle	2	0	0		0	2
		Bus	0	0	0		3	3
	Total		2	3	4		3	12

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.12 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Bank

It has been found that, 28 respondents from urban areas and 320 respondents from rural areas have access to bank, out of whom 18 respondent from urban area and 19 respondents from rural areas went to bank on foot, while 3 respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 30 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled 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 3.27 may be consulted.

**Table 3.27: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Bank**

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	14	2	1	1	0		18
		Rickshaw/Van	0	1	2	3	1		7
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0	1	0	1		2
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	1	0		1
	Total		14	3	4	5	2		28
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	11	2	2	3	1	0	19
		Rickshaw/Van	1	26	42	121	9	4	203
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	2	70	0	16	2	90
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	2	4	2	8
	Total		12	30	114	126	30	8	320

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.13 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market

It has been found that, 121 respondents from urban areas and 832 respondents from rural areas have access to Kitchen Markets, out of whom 50 respondents from urban area and 339 respondents from rural areas go to Kitchen Markets on foot, while 14 respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 265 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 3.28 may be consulted.

**Table 3.28: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market**

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	37	7	2	4	0	0	50
		Rickshaw/Van	16	7	13	19	2	3	60

Urban-Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
		Nasimon/Karimon	2	0	1	0	2	0	5
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
		Bi Cycle	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	201	75	14	21	15	13	339
		Rickshaw/Van	19	187	48	157	19	13	443
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	7	4	18	11	43
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
		Motor Bike	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>832</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.14 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Community Centre

It has been found that, 11 respondent from urban areas and 17 respondents from rural areas have access to community centers, out of whom 05 respondents from urban area and 7 respondent from rural areas went to community centers on foot, while 1 respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 4 respondents from rural areas traveled the same distance by using different modes of transport. Others traveled from 0.5 to more than 3 km also by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, bi-cycle, auto-rickshaw etc. Table 3.29 may be consulted.

**Table 3.29: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Community Centre**

Urban-Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	5	0		0	0	5
		Bus	0	1		1	4	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	3	2	0	1	7
		Rickshaw/Van	1	1	0	0	0	2
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Bus	0	0	0	1	6	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015



### 3.11.15 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Park

It has been found that, no respondent from urban areas and 11 respondents from rural areas have access to park, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 01 respondent 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 3.30 may be consulted.

**Table 3.30: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Park**

Urban-Rural			Distance		Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1		1
	Total		1		1
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1	4	5
		Rickshaw/Van	0	4	4
		Motor Bike	2	0	2
	Total		3	8	11

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.16 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Play Field

It has been found that, 36 respondents from urban areas and 225 respondents from rural areas have access to play field, out of whom 34 respondents from urban area and 217 respondents from rural areas go to play field on foot, while 01 respondent from urban areas travel within 0.50 km by using different modes of transport and 42 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 3.31 may be consulted.

**Table 3.31: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Play Field**

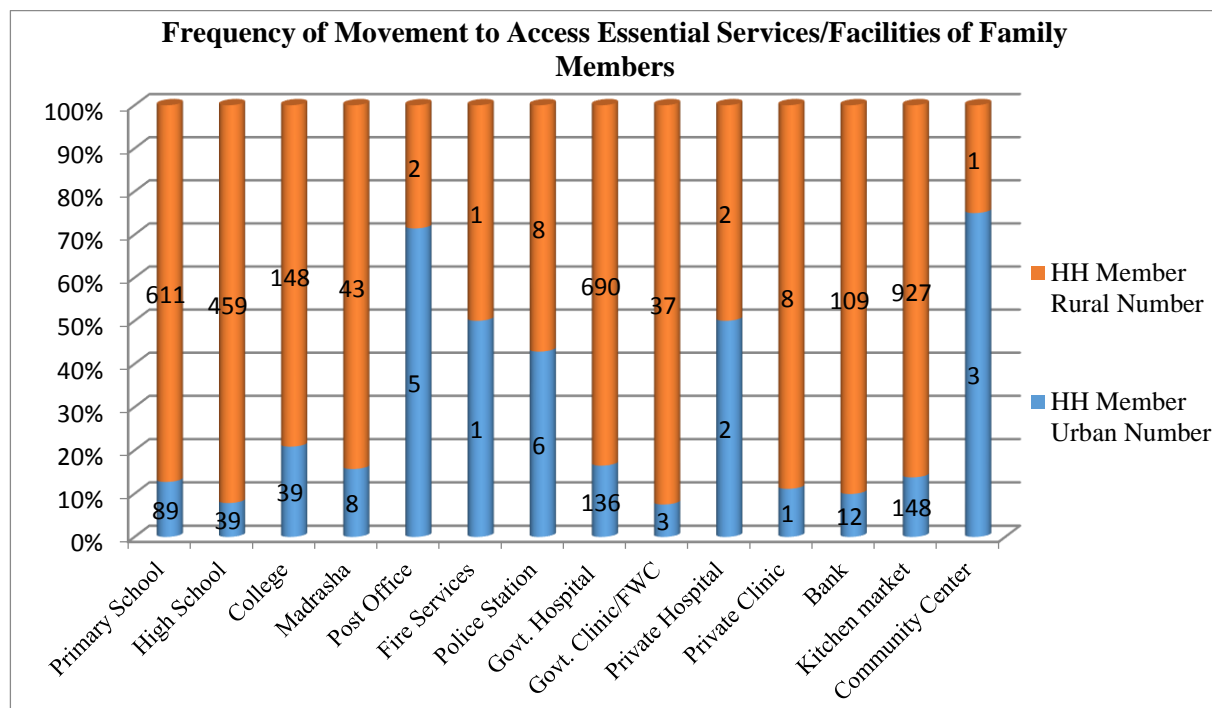
Urban-Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	31	1		1	1	34
		Rickshaw/Van	2	0		0	0	2
	Total		33	1		1	1	36
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	97	41	69	1	9	217
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	0	4	0	5
		Nasimon/Karimon	1	1	0	0	0	2
		Motor Bike	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		100	42	69	5	9	225

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.11.17 Frequency of Movement to Access Essential Services

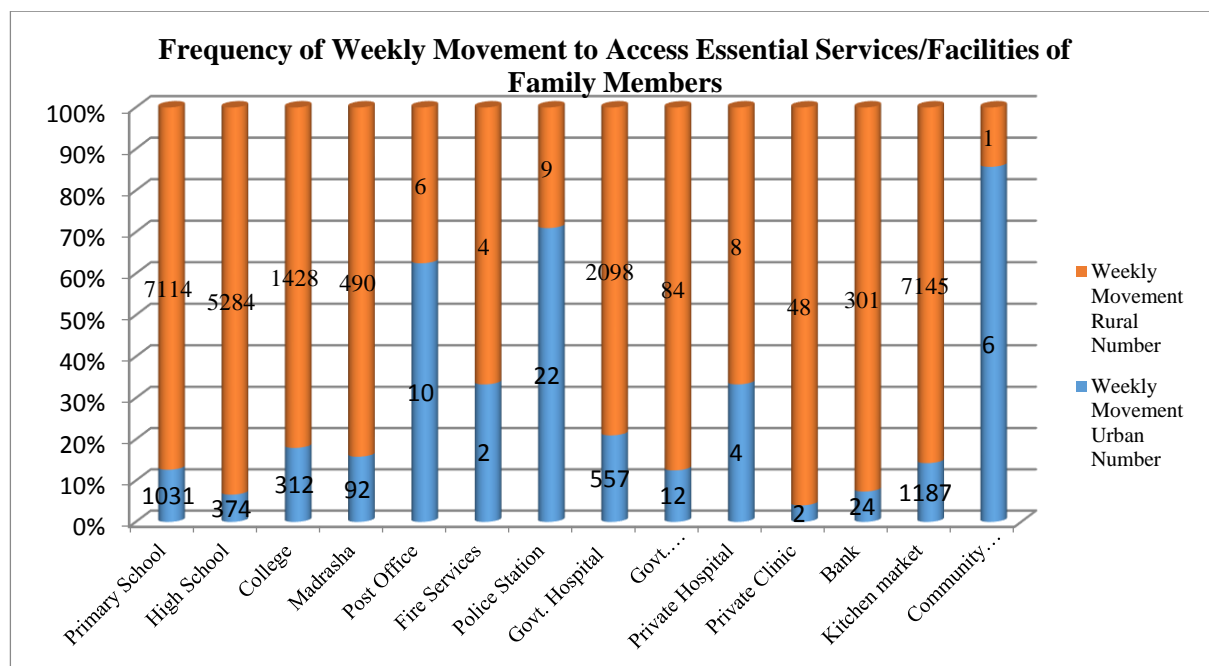
The field survey findings reveal that, maximum time the household members of the rural areas visit kitchen market, followed by government hospital, next to it schools/college and play ground, while maximum time the household members of the urban areas visit kitchen market, followed by schools/college, 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 is maintained by the members of rural household members. For better visibility, Figure 3.24 and Figure 3.25 may be consulted.

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



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

**Figure 3.25: Frequency of Weekly Movement to Access Essential Services/Facilities of Family Members**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.12 Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/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 the Paurashava/Union Parishad level roads, 40.10% of the respondents from the urban area and 48.90% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 47.70%. For more details, Table 3.32 may be consulted.

**Table 3.32: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Road)**

Urban-Rural		Level of Satisfaction					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	49	59	14	22	3	147
	%	33.3%	40.1%	9.5%	15.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	126	471	61	297	9	964
	%	13.1%	48.9%	6.3%	30.8%	.9%	100.0%
Total	Number	175	530	75	319	12	1111
	%	15.8%	47.7%	6.8%	28.7%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level drains, 48.30 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 45.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 46.00 percent. For more details, Table 3.33 may be consulted.

**Table 3.33: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Drainage)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	11	31	25	71	9	147
	%	7.5%	21.1%	17.0%	48.3%	6.1%	100%
Rural	Number	39	151	257	441	76	964
	%	4.0%	15.7%	26.7%	45.6%	7.9%	100%
Total	Number	50	182	282	512	85	1111
	%	4.5%	16.4%	25.4%	46.0%	7.7%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level street light, 64.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 61.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 62.00%. For more details, Table 3.34 may be consulted.

**Table 3.34: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Street Light)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	4	22	16	95	10	147
	%	2.7%	15.0%	10.9%	64.6%	6.8%	100.0%
Rural	Number	40	85	206	594	39	964
	%	4.1%	8.8%	21.4%	61.6%	4.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	44	107	222	689	49	1111
	%	4.0%	9.6%	20.0%	62.0%	4.4%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level Foot Path, 23.80 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 43.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 40.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.35 may be consulted.

**Table 3.35: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Foot Path)**

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	38	35	38	25	11	147
	%	25.9%	23.8%	25.9%	17.0%	7.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	116	417	162	253	16	964
	%	12.0%	43.3%	16.8%	26.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	154	452	200	278	27	1111
	%	13.9%	40.7%	18.0%	25.0%	2.4%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union Parishad level water supply, 35.40% of the respondents from the urban area and 32.10% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 32.50%. For more details, Table 3.36 may be consulted.

**Table 3.36: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Water Supply)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	18	52	38	30	9	147
	%	12.2%	35.4%	25.9%	20.4%	6.1%	100.0%
Rural	Number	127	309	270	238	20	964
	%	13.2%	32.1%	28.0%	24.7%	2.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	145	361	308	268	29	1111
	%	13.1%	32.5%	27.7%	24.1%	2.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union Parishad level sanitation, 29.90% of the respondents from the urban area and 35.70% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 34.90%. For more details, Table 3.37 may be consulted.

**Table 3.37: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Sanitation)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	24	44	25	38	16	147
	%	16.3%	29.9%	17.0%	25.9%	10.9%	100.0%
Rural	Number	73	344	233	252	62	964
	%	7.6%	35.7%	24.2%	26.1%	6.4%	100.0%
Total	Number	97	388	258	290	78	1111
	%	8.7%	34.9%	23.2%	26.1%	7.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level solid waste management, 35.40 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 39.70 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 39.20 percent. For more details, Table 3.38 may be consulted.

**Table 3.38: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Solid Waste Management)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	10	22	52	56	147
	%	4.8%	6.8%	15.0%	35.4%	38.1%	100.0%
Rural	Number	20	19	74	383	468	964
	%	2.1%	2.0%	7.7%	39.7%	48.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	27	29	96	435	524	1111
	%	2.4%	2.6%	8.6%	39.2%	47.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union Parishad level bus stand, 30.60% of the respondents from the urban area and 30.90% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 30.90%. For more details, Table 3.39 may be consulted.

**Table 3.39: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Bus Stand)**

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	33	24	41	45	4	147
	%	22.4%	16.3%	27.9%	30.6%	2.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	159	253	238	298	16	964
	%	16.5%	26.2%	24.7%	30.9%	1.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level kitchen market, 38.80% of the respondents from the urban area and 42.70% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 42.20%. For more details, Table 3.40 may be consulted.

**Table 3.40: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Kitchen Market)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	49	57	21	18	2	147
	%	33.3%	38.8%	14.3%	12.2%	1.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	201	412	145	203	3	964
	%	20.9%	42.7%	15.0%	21.1%	0.3%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Paurashava/Union Parishad level slaughter house, 23.80% of the respondents

from the urban area and 41.70% of the respondents from the rural areas declined to respond anything, overall being 39.30%. For more details, Table 3.41 may be consulted.

**Table 3.41: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Slaughter House)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	40	35	13	35	24	147
	%	27.2%	23.8%	8.8%	23.8%	16.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	135	402	124	180	123	964
	%	14.0%	41.7%	12.9%	18.7%	12.8%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level park, 43.50 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 39.10 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 39.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.42 may be consulted.

**Table 3.42: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Park)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	8	24	33	64	18	147
	%	5.4%	16.3%	22.4%	43.5%	12.2%	100.0%
Rural	Number	34	120	287	377	146	964
	%	3.5%	12.4%	29.8%	39.1%	15.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level community center, 70.10 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 73.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas declined to comment, overall being 72.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.43 may be consulted.



**Table 3.43: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Community Centre)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	4	14	14	12	103	147
	%	2.7%	9.5%	9.5%	8.2%	70.1%	100.0%
Rural	Number	15	62	81	102	704	964
	%	1.6%	6.4%	8.4%	10.6%	73.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level graveyard 30.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 35.70 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 35.00 percent. For more details, Table 3.44 may be consulted.

**Table 3.44: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Graveyard)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	40	45	30	8	24	147
	%	27.2%	30.6%	20.4%	5.4%	16.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	194	344	231	112	83	964
	%	20.1%	35.7%	24.0%	11.6%	8.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level Nationality Certificate, 38.80 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 70.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 65.90 percent. For more details, Table 3.45 may be consulted.

**Table 3.45: Satisfaction level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Nationality Certificate)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	80	57	8	2	0	147
	%	54.4%	38.8%	5.4%	1.4%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	276	674	5	5	3	963
	%	28.7%	70.0%	.5%	.5%	.3%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1110</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>.6%</b>	<b>.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level Birth/Death Certificate, 40.10 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 68.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 64.80 percent. For more details, Table 3.46 may be consulted.

**Table 3.46: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Birth/Death Certificate)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	78	59	7	2	1	147
	%	53.1%	40.1%	4.8%	1.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	248	661	34	11	10	964
	%	25.7%	68.6%	3.5%	1.1%	1.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level Transport License, 49.00 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 47.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas refrained from making any comment, overall being 47.50 percent. For more details, Table 3.47 may be consulted.

**Table 3.47: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Transport License)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	18	3	47	72	147
	%	4.8%	12.2%	2.0%	32.0%	49.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	73	125	45	265	456	964
	%	7.6%	13.0%	4.7%	27.5%	47.3%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level Trade License, 28.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 30.50 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 30.20 percent. For more details, Table 3.48 may be consulted.

**Table 3.48: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Trade License)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	26	36	38	42	5	147
	%	17.7%	24.5%	25.9%	28.6%	3.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	185	298	170	294	17	964
	%	19.2%	30.9%	17.6%	30.5%	1.8%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level building approvals, 35.40 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 38.20 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as highly satisfactory, overall being 37.80 percent. For more details, Table 3.49 may be consulted.

**Table 3.49: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Building Approval)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	52	31	0	3	61	147
	%	35.4%	21.1%	0.00%	2.0%	41.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	368	292	0	17	287	964
	%	38.2%	30.3%	0.00%	1.8%	29.8%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level grievance redressal, 20.40 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 29.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas did not make comment, overall being 28.40 percent. For more details, Table 3.50 may be consulted.

**Table 3.50: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Grievance Redressal)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	20	23	32	42	30	147
	%	13.6%	15.6%	21.8%	28.6%	20.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	165	144	153	217	285	964
	%	17.1%	14.9%	15.9%	22.5%	29.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level EPI Program, 61.90 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 67.70 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as highly satisfactory, overall being 67.00 percent. For more details, Table 3.51 may be consulted.

**Table 3.51: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (EPI Program)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	91	33	6	3	14	147
	%	61.9%	22.4%	4.1%	2.0%	9.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	653	232	24	31	24	964
	%	67.7%	24.1%	2.5%	3.2%	2.5%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level public awareness program, 61.20 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 36.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas declined to pass any comment, overall being 39.90 percent. For more details, Table 3.52 may be consulted.

**Table 3.52: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Public Awareness Program)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	17	11	22	90	147
	%	4.8%	11.6%	7.5%	15.0%	61.2%	100.0%
Rural	Number	25	305	151	130	353	964
	%	2.6%	31.6%	15.7%	13.5%	36.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1111</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Pourashava/Union level social security, 33.30 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 37.10 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 36.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.53 may be consulted.

**Table 3.53: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Social Security)**

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	63	49	4	20	11	147
	%	42.9%	33.3%	2.7%	13.6%	7.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	269	358	79	172	86	964
	%	27.9%	37.1%	8.2%	17.8%	8.9%	100.0%
Total	Number	332	407	83	192	97	1111
	%	29.9%	36.6%	7.5%	17.3%	8.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 Victory Day, 21 February, 26 March, Jatrapala and Boat Race in the urban areas and Victory Day, 21 February, 26 March, Jatrapala, Lathi Khela, Pohela Baishak and Bijoy Mela in the rural areas. For more details, Table 3.54 may be consulted.

**Table 3.54: Cultural Heritage and Practices in the Locality**

SL. No	Heritage	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Mela	48	13.64%	420	15.18%	468	15.00%
2	16 December	124	35.23%	421	15.22%	545	17.47%
3	21 February	74	21.02%	499	18.03%	573	18.37%
4	26 March	54	15.34%	288	10.41%	342	10.97%
5	Baisakhi Mela	5	1.42%	324	11.71%	329	10.55%
6	Barshik Poush Mela	2	0.57%	50	1.81%	52	1.67%
7	Barshik Orosh	7	1.99%	33	1.19%	40	1.28%
8	Horse Race	2	0.57%	10	0.36%	12	0.38%
9	Boat Racing	19	5.40%	111	4.01%	130	4.17%
10	Falgun Mela	2	0.57%	9	0.33%	11	0.35%
11	Football	15	4.26%	55	1.99%	70	2.24%
12	Jari Gaan	0	0.00%	25	0.90%	25	0.80%
13	Jatra Pala	0	0.00%	71	2.57%	71	2.28%
14	Kabadi Khela	0	0.00%	19	0.69%	19	0.61%
15	Lalon Mela	0	0.00%	26	0.94%	26	0.83%
16	Lathi Khela	0	0.00%	95	3.43%	95	3.05%
17	Nobanno Utsob	0	0.00%	49	1.77%	49	1.57%

SL. No	Heritage	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
18	Poush Mela	0	0.00%	97	3.51%	97	3.11%
19	Puja Mela	0	0.00%	102	3.69%	102	3.27%
20	Putul Nach	0	0.00%	63	2.28%	63	2.02%
<b>Total</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2767</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3119</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* Note: Some HH Chose Multiple Answers

### 3.14 Environmental Degradation

#### 3.14.1 Reasons of Surface Water Pollution

According to the statement of 43.66 percent respondents from rural areas and 50.00 percent respondents from urban areas, water is polluted due to chemical fertilizer/pesticides, while according to 44.70 percent of the rural respondents and 37.50 percent of the urban respondents, water is polluted due to household garbage. For more details, Table 3.55 may be consulted

**Table 3.55: Reasons for Surface Water Pollution**

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	2	5.00%	24	8.45%	26	8.02%
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	20	50.00%	124	43.66%	144	44.44%
3	Household Garbage	15	37.50%	127	44.72%	142	43.83%
4	Others (Specify)	3	7.50%	9	3.17%	12	3.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>16.90%</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>14.08%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

#### 3.14.2 Reasons of Land Pollution

According to 64.44 percent of the rural respondents and 64.29 percent of the urban respondents, land is polluted due to chemical fertilizer and pesticide, while according to 22.89 percent of the rural respondents and 26.19 percent of the urban respondents, land is polluted due to household garbage. For more details, Table 3.56 may be consulted.

**Table 3.56: Reasons for Land Pollution**

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	3	7.14%	33	11.62%	36	11.04%
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	27	64.29%	183	64.44%	210	64.42%

3	Household Garbage	11	26.19%	65	22.89%	76	23.31%
4	Others (Specify)	1	2.38%	3	1.06%	4	1.23%
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.14.3 Reasons of Sound Pollution

According to the statement of 77.66 percent respondents from rural areas and 90.24 percent of the respondents from urban areas, sound is polluted due to transport movement. According to 1.06 percent of the rural respondents and 2.44 percent of the urban respondents, sound is polluted due to industrial operation. For more details, Table 3.57 may be consulted.

**Table 3.57: Reasons for Sound Pollution**

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	1	2.44%	1	1.06%	2	1.48%
2	Traffic	37	90.24%	73	77.66%	110	81.48%
3	Other (Specify)	3	7.32%	20	21.28%	23	17.04%
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 3.14.4 Reasons of Air Pollution

According to the statement of 50.00 percent respondents from rural areas and 57.89 percent of the respondents from urban areas, air is polluted due to transport movement. On the other hand, according to 4.21 percent of the rural respondents and 27.78 percent of the urban respondents, air is polluted due to industrial operation. For more details, Table 3.58 may be consulted.

**Table 3.58: Reasons for Air Pollution**

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	5	27.78%	4	4.21%	9	7.96%
2	Traffic	9	50.00%	55	57.89%	64	56.64%
3	Others (Specify)	4	22.22%	36	37.89%	40	35.40%
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>10.44%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>8.70%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

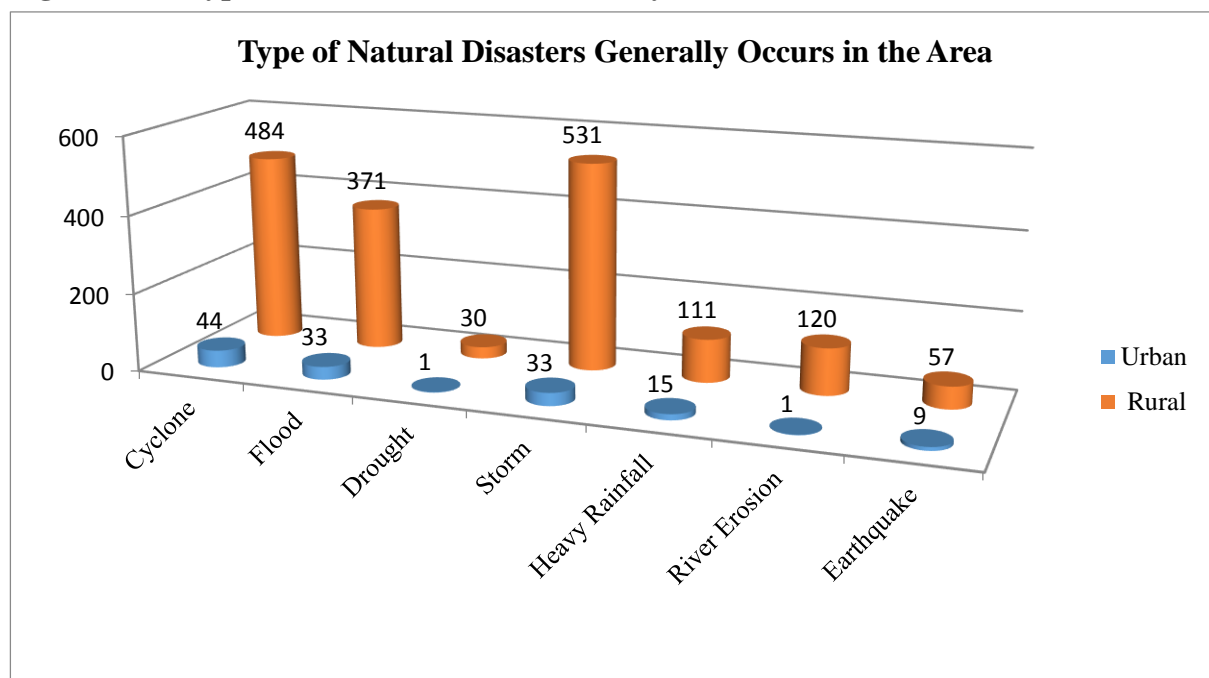


### 3.15 Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the Area

#### 3.15.1 Type of Natural Disasters

It has been found from the field survey that, according to the opinion of 24.26% of the respondents from the urban area and according to 31.16% of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like tornado or nor'wester occurs in this area. This is followed by opinion against cyclone (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 32.35, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 28.40). These are followed by flood (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 24.28, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 21.77). Other replied percentage figures are not that significant. For better visibility, Figure 3.26 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.26: Type of Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the Area**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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, 68.00 percent of the urban area and 87.40 percent of the rural area replied affirmative. For more details, Table 3.59 may be consulted.

**Table 3.59: Household Faced any Natural Disaster during the Last 05 Years**

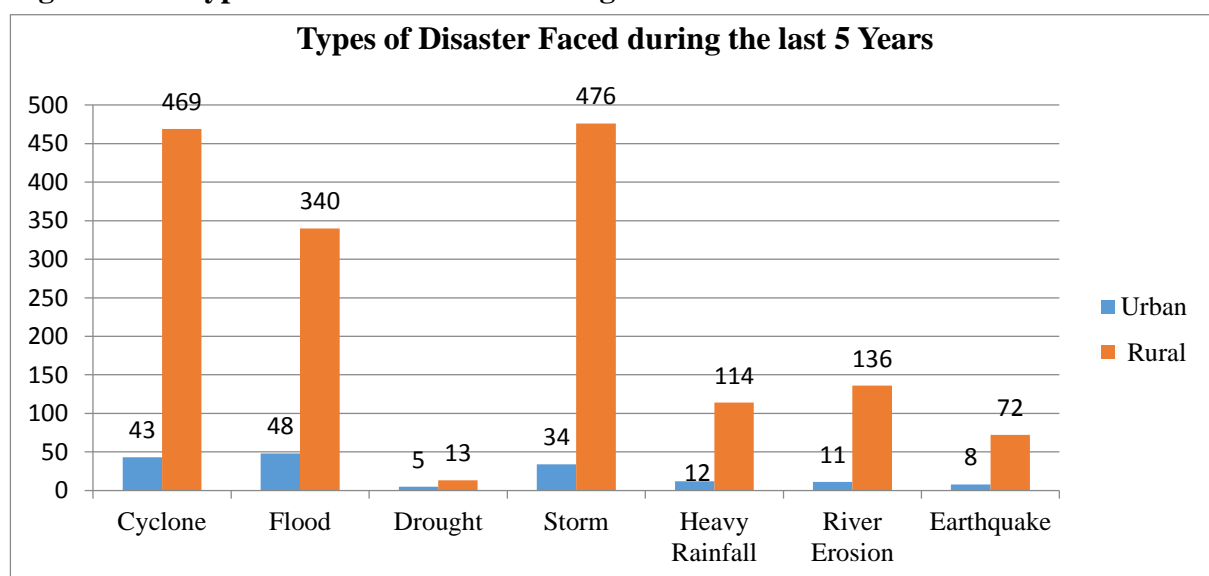
Urban - Rural		Face Disaster in Last 5 Years		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	100	47	147
	%	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	843	121	964
	%	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	943	168	1111
	%	84.9%	15.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 cyclone, followed by tornado and flood. Other disasters also occurred, but not in a significant manner. As many as 26.71% of the urban area respondents and 28.95% of the rural area respondent told that there were cyclone during last 05 years, followed by 21.12% of the urban respondents and 29.38% of the rural respondents who told that there were storm during last 05 years. For better visibility, Figure 3.27 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.27: Types of Disaster Faced During the Last 5 Years**



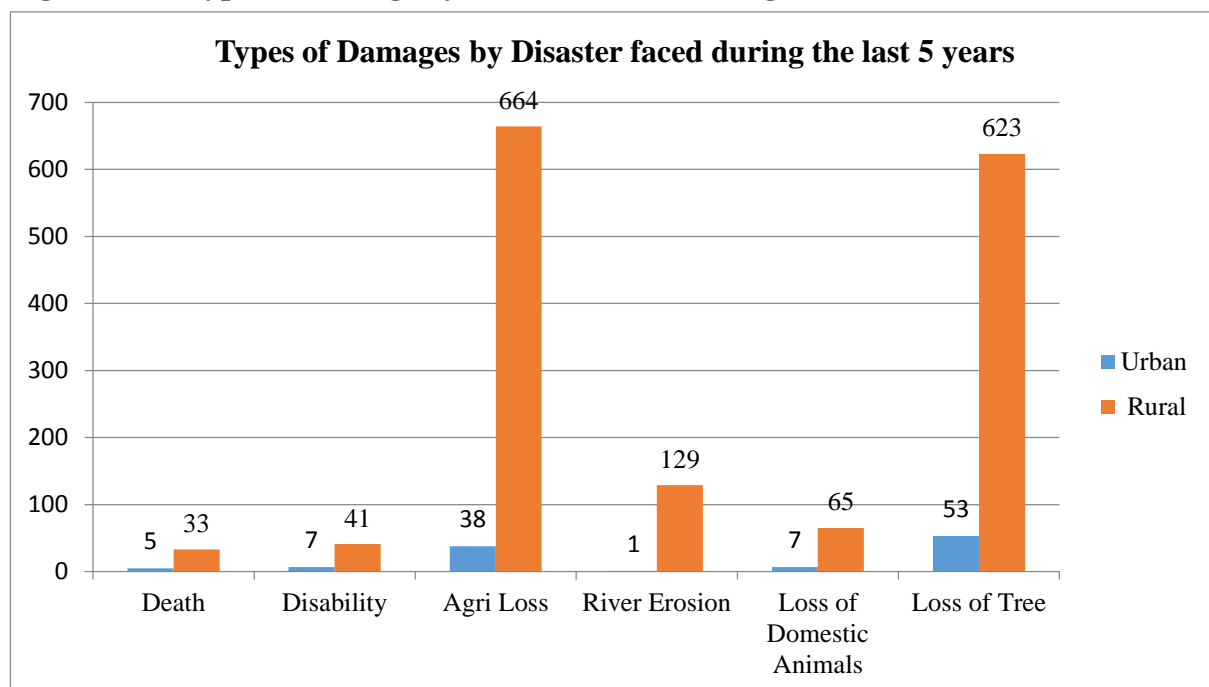
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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 34.23 percent and 42.70 percent respectively, followed by loss of trees, which were 47.75 percent and

40.06 percent respectively. Other losses were not that significant compared to these two sub-sectors. For better visibility, Figure 3.28 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.28: Types of Damage by Disaster Faced During the Last 05 Years**

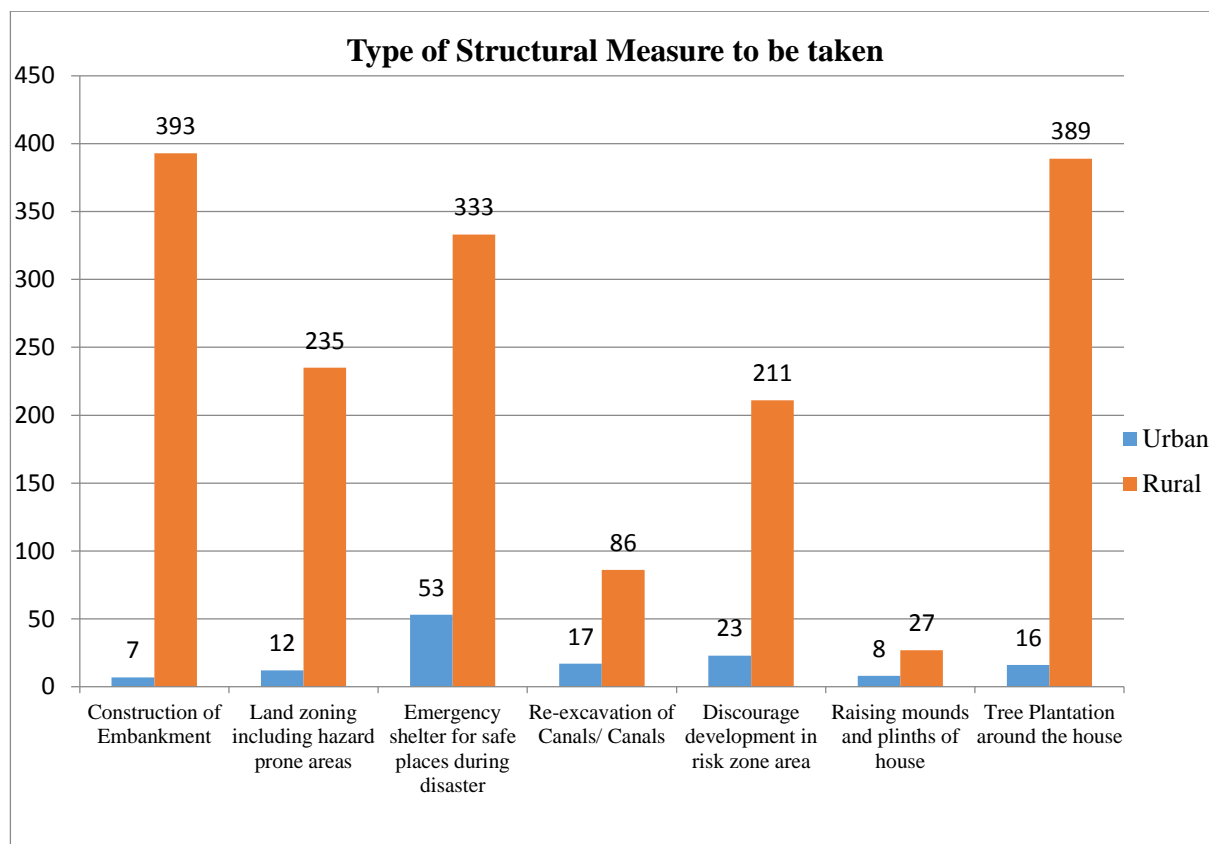


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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 canals/canals, discourage development in risk zone area, raising mounds and plinths of house and tree plantation around the house. Out of these measures, 5.15 percent of the urban respondents and 23.48 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 that have been taken (in the case of urban respondents 38.97 percent and in the case of rural respondents 19.89 percent). Next most important measure taken was attributed to ‘tree plantation around the house’. For better visibility, Figure 3.29 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.29: Type of Structural Measure to be taken to Reduce Disaster Affects/Disaster Risk Reduction**

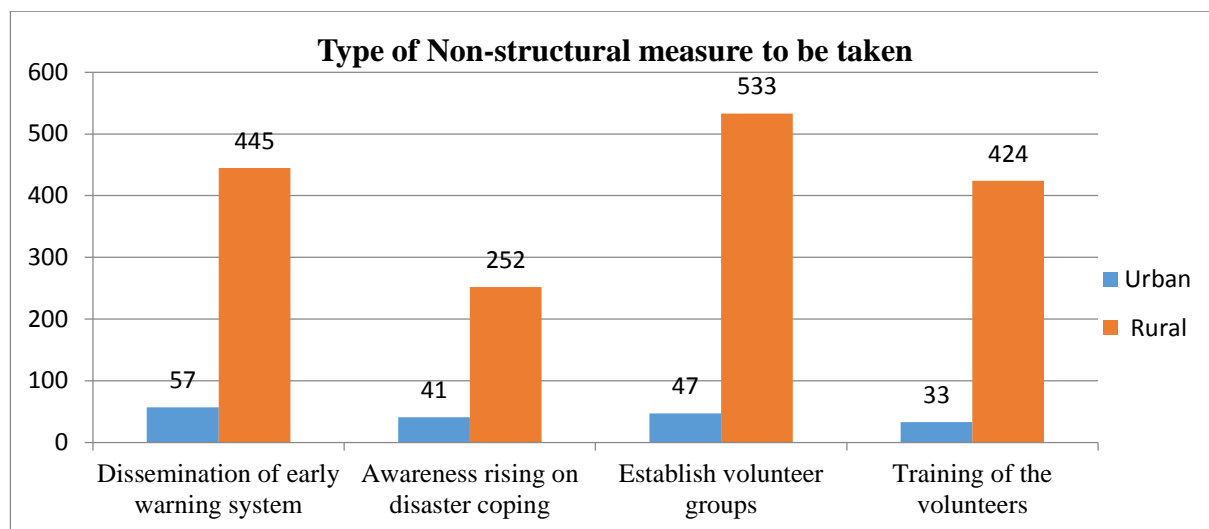


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

### 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, 32.02 percent of the urban respondents and 26.90 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 26.40 percent and in the case of rural respondents 32.22 percent). Next most important measure taken was attributed to 'Training of the volunteers'. For better visibility, Figure 3.30 may be consulted.

**Figure 3.30: Type of Non-structural Measure to be taken to Reduce Disaster Affects/ Disaster Risk Reduction**



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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, up gradation of drainage facility, increase of public awareness program, increase of social security program, drinking water supply and play ground in the urban areas and rural road development, upazila road development, drainage system development, increase of public awareness program, government school and college and increase of social security program in the rural areas (as per importance). For more details, Table 3.60 may be consulted

**Table 3.60: Issues to be given Priority for Development in the Area**

Sl.	Priority Area	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Upazila Road Development	89	13.99%	654	13.01%	743	13.12%
2.	Up gradation of Drainage System	84	13.21%	530	10.55%	614	10.84%
3.	Protection of Riverbank/Canal Dredging	14	2.20%	311	6.19%	325	5.74%
4.	Kitchen Market Development	24	3.77%	453	9.01%	477	8.42%
5.	Drinking Water Supply	62	9.75%	210	4.18%	272	4.80%
6.	Rural Road Development	103	16.19%	860	17.11%	963	17.01%
7.	Play Field	47	7.39%	329	6.55%	376	6.64%

Sl.	Priority Area	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
8.	Establishment of Govt. School and College	28	4.40%	374	7.44%	402	7.10%
9.	Increase of Public Awareness Program	94	14.78%	621	12.36%	715	12.63%
10.	Increase of Social Security Program	91	14.31%	684	13.61%	775	13.69%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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 3.61 may be consulted.

**Table 3.61: Identification of the Beneficial Factors to be achieved from the Project**

Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agricultural Development	0	0.00%	2	0.16%	2	0.11%
Barrage	2	0.30%	10	0.81%	12	0.63%
Bridge	1	0.15%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
Community Centre	2	0.30%	0	0.00%	2	0.11%
Dairy	15	2.24%	25	2.03%	40	2.10%
Drainage	111	16.57%	52	4.21%	163	8.56%
Dustbin	18	2.69%	10	0.81%	28	1.47%
Educational Institute	25	3.73%	55	4.46%	80	4.20%
Educational Institution	5	0.75%	17	1.38%	22	1.16%
Electricity Supply	98	14.63%	175	14.18%	273	14.34%
Employment Opportunity	45	6.72%	87	7.05%	132	6.93%
Fishery	5	0.75%	31	2.51%	36	1.89%
Govt. Hospital	4	0.60%	29	2.35%	33	1.73%
Graveyard	2	0.30%	15	1.22%	17	0.89%
Industry	35	5.22%	64	5.19%	99	5.20%
Kitchen Market	28	4.18%	37	3.00%	65	3.41%

Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Library	6	0.90%	0	0.00%	6	0.32%
Play Ground	22	3.28%	17	1.38%	39	2.05%
Public Awareness	4	0.60%	10	0.81%	14	0.74%
Public Toilet	7	1.04%	7	0.57%	14	0.74%
River Erosion	0	0.00%	46	3.73%	46	2.42%
Road development	58	8.66%	324	26.26%	382	20.06%
Street Lighting	12	1.79%	0	0.00%	12	0.63%
Samajik Unnoyon	0	0.00%	10	0.81%	10	0.53%
Sanitation	39	5.82%	71	5.75%	110	5.78%
Seed Conservation	0	0.00%	10	0.81%	10	0.53%
Small Industry	2	0.30%	12	0.97%	14	0.74%
Social safety	18	2.69%	91	7.37%	109	5.72%
Stadium	45	6.72%	4	0.32%	49	2.57%
Transportation Development	4	0.60%	2	0.16%	6	0.32%
Tree Plantation	15	2.24%	21	1.70%	36	1.89%
Water Supply	40	5.97%	0	0.00%	40	2.10%
Waste management	2	0.30%	0	0.00%	2	0.11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1904</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala 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, 100 percent of the respondents from urban area and only 100 percent of the respondents from the rural areas who advocated them for establishment replied affirmative. For further details, Table 3.62 may be consulted.

**Table 3.62: Potential Tourism Development**

Beneficial Factors	Urban-Rural				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Count	% within urban-rural	Count	% within urban-rural	Count	%
Construction of Heritage Park	0	0	1	1.45	1	1.30
Exclusive Tourist Zone	8	100	67	97.10	75	97.40
Other	0	0	1	1.45	1	1.30
Total	8	100	69	100	77	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sonatala Upazila, 2015

## **CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION AND PROPOSED POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

From the social survey findings, it has been revealed that, Sonatala Upazila has been lagging behind from the socio-economic development perspective, as a consequence 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 Pourashava and Union Parishad 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 should 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 process and its implementations for Sonatala Upazila, sector/sub-sector priority interventions are needed to be designed 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 budget each phase, 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 কনসালট্যান্টস লিঃ

পরিবার জরিপ প্রশ্নমালা (আর্থ-সামাজিক), ২০১৫

(জরিপ প্রক্রিয়াটি উত্তরদাতার কাছে পরীক্ষারভাবে 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: [কোড: ১ = উত্তরাধিকারসূত্রে পাওয়া; ২ = ক্রয়; ৩ = ভাড়া; ৪ = আশ্রয়;]						
৩.৭	পরিবার প্রধানের পেশা: [কোড: 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 : [কোড: 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 : [কোড: 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; কোড: 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? [কোড: ১ = হ্যাঁ; ২ = না] (না থাকলে সেকশন ৬ এ যান)		
৫.১	বসতী জমি : [কোড: ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ ৩= ১০ শতাংশের উপরে]	
৫.২	কৃষি জমি : [কোড: ১ = ৫ শতাংশের কম, ২= ৫-১০ শতাংশ, ৩=২০-৫০ শতাংশ ৪= ৫০ শতাংশের উপরে]	
৫.৩	বাণিজ্যিক / শিল্প জমি : [কোড: 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 =, বুঁকি 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 / ঋডই		
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= হাটের 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 / ঋডই		
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	বিস্ত্রিৎ 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

১		৫	
২		৬	
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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৩	
৪	
৫	

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 = অন্যান্য (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 = অন্যান্য (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 নির্মান 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 Sonatala Upazila during Field Survey

