



**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**

**PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)**

**of**

**Sariakandi Upazila, Bogra**

**June, 2017**



**Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.**

## Letter of Transmittal

Ref No.: MEPC/UDD/2017/55

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 Survey Report on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)  
of Sariakandi Upazila, Bogra.**

Dear Sir,

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

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services.

Best Regards

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

Managing Director of MEPC

.....  
(Shamim Mahabubul Haque)

Team Leader, Package-4

## **Executive Summary**

For sustainable development, comprehensive development plans for both rural and urban areas are essential. Despite limited resources, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has focused on the planned development at different layers of administrative organizations of the country. Upazilas are now considered very important strata of development that will incorporate all social, economic and administrative and infrastructure services for the region. This is in line with the national policy that intends to bring development, administrative and services facilities to the doorstep of the people by providing access to better delivery of government services at the local tiers under the city or Paurashava level even.

For participatory planning and development, grassroots participation has now been well established and the use of PRA methodologies offers proven results from the local people's active participation. The "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" included this component in its overall planning process to involve local people so that they own their development plans and contribute to the substantial processes of planning by sharing their perceptions and informed views at different stages of the project.

Sariakandi Paurashava has an area of 12.37 square kilometers with a population of 21,920. Sariakandi Paurashava is subdivided into 9 wards and 16 mahallas. This Paurashava is surrounded by Sariakandi Union in the north side, Karnibari Union in the east, Kutubpur Union in the south and Fulbari Union and Narchi Union in the west side. The Paurashava is situated on the bank of the Jamuna River.

The findings of the PRA sessions conducted in twelve (12) unions and 9 municipal wards of Sariakandi Paurashava under Bogra District of Rajshahi Division. The PRA team confirmed the schedule of PRAs of Sariakandi Upazila while doing PRAs in Sonatola Upazila. PRA sessions were conducted in the early Ramadan month and the fasting helped facilitators in holding PRA sessions in stipulated time without much concerns with food and lunchtime. Given the size of the UP and the location of Char Unions over the Jamuna River, PRAs took more than a week (from June 23 to July 4, 2015) to complete Sariakandi Unions and Municipal Wards. PRA expert and the Project Director observed some PRA sessions conducted on Sariakandi municipal wards held in the Sariakandi Upazila Parishad auditorium and in a primary school located in the Paurashava. In Sariakandi, two field-facilitator steam resided in Sariakandi Upazila Dak Bungalow.

Based on the PRA findings obtained in forms of resource maps, problems and potentials Venn diagrams and development needs charts of 12 unions of Sariakandi Upazila and 9 wards of

Sariakandi Paurashava, public views of their problems, potentials and development needs were identifies and for the comprehensive Upazila development planning these findings as are crucial. In the preparation of development plan for Sariakandi Upazila, these findings need to be examined by and matched with technical analysis of data gathered from other sectoral surveys as designed under the current fourteen pilot Upazila development plan preparation project.

PRA findings must be carefully used as these findings are based on local people's perceptions and opinions. But the importance of these findings are huge as the development plan is for the local people, they are more knowledgeable about their local problems and potentials and they must own whatever the plan is formulated for their local areas. This plan will be meaningless unless local people's views and expectations were not incorporated in the whole development planning process. Instead of the achieving the fruits of the benefits of development plan, taxpayers' money to be spent in the development planning process will be wasted if the local people do not implement the formulated plan at the end. Hence development plans must count local peoples' views and perspectives in preparing development plan. This report presents and highlights the problems, resources, and development expectations of the local people despite these PRA findings have various limitations as mentioned earlier. However, technical analysis must be corroborated with PRA findings when needed to prepare informed development plan for next 20 years.



## Table of Contents

	Page No.
Letter of Transmittal	i
Executive Summary	ii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vi
List of Maps	vi
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	vii
<b>CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY</b>	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Project Context for PRA	1
1.3 Purpose of PRA	2
1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying areas	4
1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials	4
1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities	4
1.4 PRA Tools	4
1.4.1 Social/Resource Mapping	4
1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)	4
1.4.3 Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus on Development Needs	5
1.5 Participants and Facilitators of PRA Sessions	5
1.5.1 The Participants	5
1.5.2 PRA Facilitators	5
1.6 PRA Settings and Schedule of PRA Sessions	5
1.7 PRA Process	6
1.7.1 Preparation	6
1.7.2 Field Work	7
1.7.3 Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions	7
1.8 Quality Control Measures	8
<b>CHAPTER TWO: UNION-LEVEL PRAs OF SARIAKANDI UPAZILA</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Overview	9
2.2 Spatial Aspects	9
2.3 Major Problems and Potentials	10

2.3.1	Problem Identification	10
2.3.2	Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram	12
2.3.3	Potential Identification	12
2.3.4	Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram	13
2.3.5	Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials	13
2.4	Perceived Development Priorities	14
2.4.1	Short term Development Priorities	14
2.4.2	Mid Term Development Priorities	16
2.4.3	Long Term Development Priorities	18
<b>CHAPTER THREE: MUNICIPALS WARD LEVEL PRAs OF SARIAKANDI UPAZILA</b>		<b>20</b>
3.1	Overview	20
3.2	Spatial Aspects	20
3.3	Major Problems and Potentials	20
3.3.1	Problem Identification	21
3.3.2	Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram	21
3.3.3	Potential Identification	22
3.3.4	Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram	22
3.3.5	Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials	22
3.4	Perceived Development Priorities	23
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION</b>		<b>25</b>
4.1	Key Observations	25
4.2	Limitations of PRA Sessions	25
4.3	Implications of PRA Findings	26
<b>REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		<b>27</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		<b>28</b>
Appendix-I		29
Appendix-II		130

## List of Tables

	<b>Page No.</b>
Table 1.1 : Distribution of Unions and Municipal Wards by Upazila	6
Table 1.2 : Schedule of PRA at Sariakandi Upazila	6
Table 2.1 : Major Problems and Affected Unions of Sariakandi Upazila	10
Table 2.2 : Major Potentials of Unions of Sariakandi Upazila	12
Table 3.1 : Major Problems and Affected Wards of Sariakandi Paurashava	21
Table 3.2 : Spatial Aspects of Major Potentials of Sariakandi Paurashava	22
Table 3.3 : Short Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava	23
Table 3.4 : Mid Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava	24
Table 3.5 : Long Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava	24

## List of Maps

	<b>Page No.</b>
Map 1.1 : Location of Three Project Upazilas under Package-4	3
Map 2.1 : Boundary Map of Sariakandi Upazila	11

## **List of Abbreviations/Acronyms**

AAP	: Action Area Plan
ADP	: Annual Development Program
BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BWDB	: Bangladesh Water Development Board
CS	: Cadastral Survey
DLRS	: Directorate of Land Record and Survey
FY	: Fiscal Year
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
ICA	: Institute of Cultural Affairs
IT	: Information Technology
KM/km.	: Kilometer
LGED	: Local Government and Engineering Department
MEPC	: Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.
MoHPW	: Ministry of Housing and Public Works
NGO	: Non-Government Organizations
PD	: Project Director
PM	: Project Manager
PDB	: Power Development Board
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	: Public Works Department
RAP	: Rural Area Plan
REB	: Rural Electrification Board
RHD	: Roads and Highways Department
SoB	: Survey of Bangladesh
SP	: Structure Plan
SRP	: Sub-Regional Plan
Sq. Ft.	: Square Feet
Sq. Km.	: Square Kilometer
Sq. M.	: Square Meter
Sq. Mile	: Square Mile
ToP	: Technology of Participation
ToR	: Terms of Reference
UP	: Union Parishad
UAP	: Urban Area Plan
UDD	: Urban Development Directorate
UNO	: Upazila Nirbahi Officer

## **CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1 Introduction**

For sustainable development, comprehensive development plans for both rural and urban areas are essential. Despite limited resources, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has focused on the planned development at different layers of administrative organizations of the country. Upazila is now considered very important strata of development that will incorporate all social, economic and administrative and infrastructure services for the region. This is in line with the national policy that intends to bring development, administrative and services facilities to the doorstep of the people by providing access to better delivery of government services at the local tiers under the city or Paurashava level even.

For participatory planning and development, grassroots participation has now been well established, and the use of PRA methodologies offers proven results from the local people's active participation. The project entitled "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" included this component in its overall planning process to involve local people so that they own their development plans and contribute to the substantial processes of planning by sharing their perceptions and informed views at different stages of the project.

As the "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" project centers on Upazila as the significant tier in development planning, this PRA report is on Upazila basis. This chapter describes the background and purpose of PRA workshop, and the processes and tools used in PRA sessions and PRA settings, participants and facilitators as well.

### **1.2 Project Context for PRA**

The preparation of development plan will accelerate the economic and socio-political development at Upazila level. This project aims to prepare development plan for the next 20 years to be completed in five stages/tiers involving the preparation of Sub-regional Plan and Structure Plan for the whole Upazila and surrounding areas, the preparation of Urban Area Plan and Rural Area for Municipalities/Paurashava (where exists) and rural areas of Upazila respectively and finally the preparation of Action Area Plan in the form of sectoral projects and programs for immediate intervention based on local needs, problems and opportunities.

Given the importance of such comprehensive development plan as realized in the national policy supporting development control and discouraging unauthorized and unplanned development either in urban area or in rural area, local people's role are the key and PRA

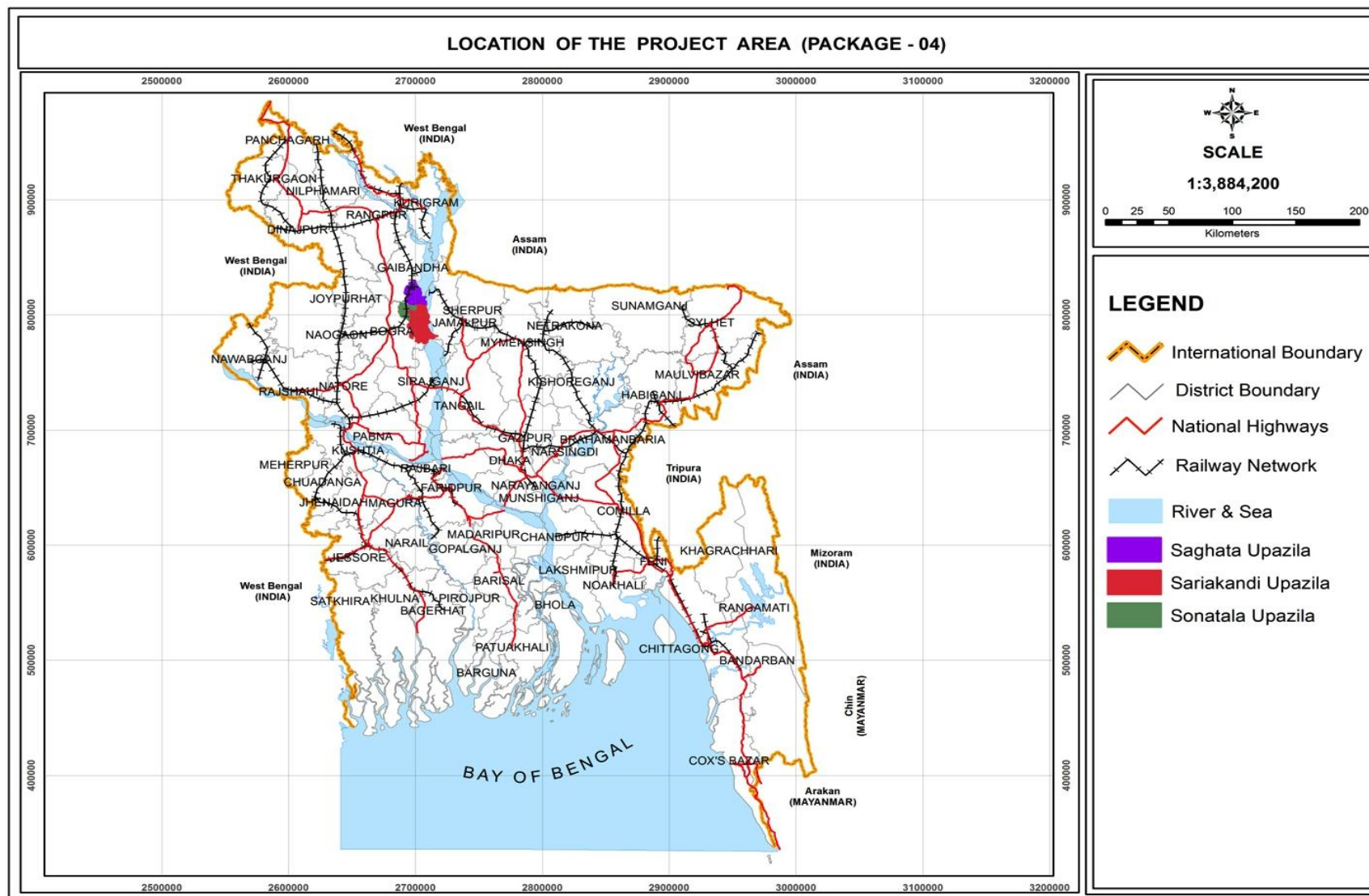
workshops are one of the best effective means to discover local residents' views and perceptions of the necessity of planned land transformation, the protection of the most valuable agricultural land from any other unplanned transformation, the identification of development constraints and local development potentials, and the determination of development needs and priorities in their respective localities. The Package-4 of the Pilot 14 Upazila project includes three Upazilas under two districts belonging to two divisions, which are very close neighbour located from the north to the south - Sonatala is in between Saghata and Sariakandi (Map1.1). Saghata Upazila is under Gaibandha District of Rangpur Division. Sonatala and Sariakandi Upazilas are under Bogra Districts of Rajshahi Division. Two municipalities are located in two Upazila Headquarters such as Sonatala and Sariakandi. This report is based PRA sessions conducted in 10 unions of Saghata Upazila.

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” project results from the pressing need for the comprehensive development plan realized by the Government of Bangladesh though after a long time since we got independence in 1971. The project is aimed to establishing a comprehensive development framework emphasizing over the change in land category, land use and livelihood pattern in an integrated and balanced manner.

### **1.3 Purpose of PRA**

The main goal of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshops is to get local people's experiences, views and insights to the local development planning process with the use of three popular tools namely social mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) consensus workshop method. PRA sessions are purposed to (a) involve the local people to identify their own problems, potentials, development needs and planning priorities for next 20 years; (b) supplement and facilitate matching PRA findings with different sectoral findings, particularly spatial analysis, and (c) make participants own the project and its activities towards realizing participatory planning approach. PRA sessions enabled the planning team to get people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations. Each PRA is conducted to achieve the following three major interlocking objectives.

**Map 1.1: Location of Three Project Upazilas under Package 4**



Source: National GIS Database and Modified by MEPC

### **1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas**

Social maps mapped local areas assets, resources and features (natural, physical, environmental, social, economic etc.), located problems and resources spatially and depict the areas as problem or risk and potential.

### **1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials**

Problem and potential Venn diagrams, associated causes, effects and relevant potentials analysis enabled participants identify the major problems and potentials of the area in terms of the severity and impacts of problems or potentials.

### **1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities**

Using the Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop Method, participants were able to identify priorities for development and planning for next 20 years for sub-regional, structural, urban, rural action plans based on the identified locations, issues, problems and potentials through social mapping and Venn diagram.

## **1.4 PRA Tools**

PRA is a set of tools, and various tools have been in practice. Given the nature of the project and purpose of PRA, at union and municipal ward level, each PRA used three key techniques namely social map for resource mapping, Venn diagram for major problem and potential identification and ToP consensus workshop method for determination of development needs and priorities for their respective localities. With the aid of facilitators, these techniques were used.

### **1.4.1 Social/Resource Mapping**

The participants drew a social map locating different types of resources, such as, roads, settlements, health facilities, pond, agricultural land, river, market places, post office, schools/colleges/madrashas/mosques/religious buildings, graveyard, factories, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, forest, etc. using marker or sign pen on a big art paper. The participants first marked the north direction of the map and then drew the boundary of the Union/Wards of Paurashava on the on paper by wooden pencil.

### **1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)**

Participants discussed among themselves about all the problems they were facing, the causes and effects of those problems, and then they identified five major problems. Based on the severity and impact of problems, participants used the circular shaped paper to indicate the most



severe problem varying the size of the circle in the descending order. Then they listed potentials and identified the major potentials of the area.

### **1.4.3 Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus on Development Needs**

Participants are reminded of the whole group about what they got from previous sessions (resources/assets, potentials, problems, risks etc.) showing map and diagrams hanged in front of them. Then they are invited for brainstorming of the focus question --- What they want to see take place in next 20 years in their area. The ideas will be organized, clustered, named and then reflected on which are needed to do immediately, which are in the medium term and which are in the long run.

## **1.5 Participants and Facilitators of PRA Sessions**

### **1.5.1 The Participants**

For each PRA, 15-20 persons who were knowledgeable, willing and local resident of the union or municipal wards were invited. Among the participants, ward members/ward councilors, teachers, businessmen/dealers/brokers/traders, NGOs/CBOs/Clubs, imams/religious priests or leaders, farmers/laborer, journalist, professional (physician/engineers), local elite/politician/other were included.

### **1.5.2 PRA Facilitators**

Three persons in the field were responsible for communication with the local government leaders, local administration, and local officials to identify and confirm participants following the above-mentioned criteria, facilitating PRA sessions and documenting individual sessions. Among three, two persons interchangeably played role as facilitator and co-facilitator, and one person was dedicated to communicate, coordinate and document the PRA session. There was also a logistics officer who assisted timely material distribution, and taking notes and photos/videos of the PRA Session.

## **1.6 PRA Settings and Schedule of PRA Sessions**

PRA workshops are conducted in a convenient time when the Union Chairman and members along with local knowledgeable and experienced participants were able to spend few hours at a convenient location decided by the local people. Facilitators contacted with local contact persons and arranged timely arrival and facilitation of these workshops. The distribution of PRA workshops by Union are presented in the following table. In Saghata Upazila, 10 PRA sessions are held in 10 UPs followed by 7 PRA sessions in 7 Unions of Sonatala and 12 PRA sessions in 12 Unions of Sariakandi (Table 1.1). Most of the PRA sessions are conducted in the UP council meeting rooms for union level PRAs.

**Table 1.1: Distribution of Unions and Municipal Wards by Upazila**

Upazila	No. of Unions	No. of Municipalities	No. of Municipal Wards	Time
Saghata	10	0	-	June 9 -16, 2015
Sonatala	7	1	9	June 15-22, 2015
Sariakandi	12	1	9	June 23-30, 2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Each session lasted at least 3 hours 30 minutes and some sessions went up to 4 hours. It had following components.

- i. Registration (sign up);
- ii. Opening, introductions, expectations;
- iii. Social mapping;
- iv. Venn diagram;
- v. Technology of Participation (ToP) consensus workshop;
- vi. Reflection and closing.

## 1.7 PRA Process

### 1.7.1 Preparation

Social expert and the planning team of the Package: 04 set several times to discuss the goals and procedures of the PRA. Then the Project Director and his UDD team set with the social expert with other planning team members to finalize the tools of PRA, the detailed steps of PRA techniques followed and the formats of the sessions, the criteria of participants and the reporting were settled. Later the social expert hired field facilitators followed by a one-day training in PRA tools. Social expert had practiced sessions with core field facilitators. The Project Director and his team set schedule of PRA sessions with the social expert and MPEC management.

**Table 1.2: Schedule of PRA at Sariakandi Upazila**

Sl. No	Union/Municipal Wards	Date	Time	Venue
01	Fulbari	29-06-2015	10:30AM-2:30 PM	Union Parishad Complex
02	Karnibari	1-07-2015	10:30 AM-3:30 PM	Union Parishad Complex
03	Kutubpur	30-06-2015	11.00AM-2:30 PM	Union Parishad Complex
04	Kazla	27-06-2015	11:00AM-2:30PM	Union Parishad Complex
05	Bohail	27-06-2015	11:00 AM-3:45PM	Union Parishad Complex
06	Chaluabari	03-07-2015	09:00 AM-1:00PM	Union Parishad Complex

Sl. No	Union/Municipal Wards	Date	Time	Venue
07	Chandan Baisha	24-06-2015	10:00 AM-3:00PM	Kutubpur High School
08	Hat Sherpur	23-06-2015	10:30 AM-1:30PM	Union Parishad Complex
09	Kamalpur	23-06-2015	10:00AM-3:00PM	Chania Begum Govt. Primary School
10	Sariakandi	02-07-2015	10:00 AM-3:30PM	Union Parishad Complex
11	Bhelabari	28-06-2015	10.00 AM-3:00PM	Union Parishad Complex
12	Narchi	22-06-2015	3:00 PM – 6:30 PM	Union Parishad Chairman's Residence
*13	Ward No. 1, 2, 3	01-07-2015	10:30 AM-3:00PM	Municipal Complex
*14	Ward No.4, 5, 6	03-07-2015	10:00AM-12:45PM	Sariakandi Government Girls Primary School
*15	Ward No.7, 8	04-07-2015	10:00 AM-3:00PM	Municipal Complex
*16	Ward No. 9	02-07-2015	10:00 AM-3:00PM	Upazila Complex

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**\*Note:** From Sl. No. 13 to Sl. No. 16 are under Sariakandi Paurashava

### 1.7.2 Field Work

For field work, field facilitators collected materials including maps and logistics, official letter, and contact lists along with necessary administrative paperwork in consultation with the management. Trained field facilitators are responsible for contacting, inviting and confirming minimum number of participants of PRA representing the target area (Union/Municipal Ward) maintaining professional standards and integrity by informing the purpose of contacts, the role of host and consulting agencies of the project, the previous visits and contacts by the project team, the procedure of conducting PRA sessions. PRA sessions were scheduled in consultation with the UP Chairman, members and secretary for Union-level PRAs and Mayor, councilors and secretary/other official for municipal level PRAs/In selecting Upazilas and unions and municipalities, collected LGED's GIS-based maps were used to schedule PRA sessions keeping the time, distance, and availability of participants. Field facilitator team was accommodated in one or closely located lodging facility so that they can reflect on each session after completion.

Each PRA session ensured the presence of Union Chairman at Union level PRAs, and municipal ward councilors for municipal level PRAs. In the beginning of the session with registration sheet sign up, the concerned UP chairman or Municipal Mayor/ward councilor was requested to open the session, then the lead facilitator introduced the facilitators team, and invited participants to get introduced each other. Later the facilitators through interactive discussions, ice breaking and warming up highlighted the context of PRA, the goals and objectives of the PRA as well different methods of PRA. The stages and outcome of different tools - resource mapping, problem and potential Venn diagrams and ToP Consensus workshop on development needs and priorities for their local Union/Paurashava and the role of participants in these

different stages were oriented alerting the importance of local people's views and accurate information for local development and planning process was strongly emphasized.

### **1.7.3 Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions**

After completing each PRA session, field facilitators compiled all notes and checked meta cards, flip charts and sticky wall materials to document individual PRA report covering the group dynamics, description of the Union/Paurashava, and outputs like social map, identification of problems and potentials and long-term, medium-term and short-term development needs. Field facilitators ensured quality, reliability and validity of PRA outcomes keeping in mind that PRA analysis would be matched with other technical analysis (13 surveys including socio-economic survey). Field facilitators submitted all PRA reports and field materials (hard and soft copy) to the Project Director's office and to MEPC office so that the team leader can integrate PRA findings along with socio-economic survey data with other spatial topographic, hydro-geological and environmental, land use, transport data during the comprehensive development planning stage.

## **1.8 Quality Control Measures**

The social expert observed first few PRA sessions in each Upazila to monitor the quality of PRA sessions and outputs. In some Upazila, the Project Director, and/or his representatives were observers in some sessions. Before the first day of facilitation, the social expert trained field facilitators in practical aspects of facilitation tips, rapport building, sitting arrangements, conflict resolution, and documentation. In the first three days of fieldwork, the social expert was full time present in sessions taking lead facilitation charge as part of training the field facilitators in real world situations. At the end of each day, field facilitators did peer discussion and reflection on what they did and how they could do better in next sessions, which were shared with the social expert on regular basis to maintain quality of PRA procedures.

## **CHAPTER TWO: UNION-LEVEL PRAs OF SARIAKANDI UPAZILA**

### **2.1 Overview**

This chapter describes the findings of the PRA sessions conducted in twelve (12) unions and 9 municipal wards of Sariakandi Paurashava under Bogra District of Rajshahi Division. The PRA team confirmed the schedule of PRAs of Sariakandi Upazila while doing PRAs in Sonatola Upazila. PRA sessions were conducted in the early Ramadan month and the fasting helped facilitators in holding PRA sessions in stipulated time without much concerns with food and lunchtime. Given the size of the UP and the location of Char Unions over the Jamuna River, PRAs took more than a week (from June 23 to July 4, 2015) to complete Sariakandi Upazila and Municipal Wards. PRA expert and the Project Director observed some PRA sessions conducted on Sariakandi municipal wards held in the Sariakandi Upazila Parishad auditorium and in a primary school located in the Paurashava. In Sariakandi, two field-facilitator steam resided in Sariakandi Upazila Dak Bungalow. Twelve (12) unions of Sariakandi Upazila are:

- i. Fulbari is 1 No. Union
- ii. Karnibari is 2 No. Union
- iii. Chaluabari is 3 No. Union
- iv. Hat Sherpur is 4 No. Union
- v. Kazla is 5 No. Union
- vi. Sariakandi is 6 No. Union
- vii. Kutubpur is 7 No. Union
- viii. Bhelabari is 8 No. Union
- ix. Chandan Baisha is 9 No. Union
- x. Kamalpur is 10 No. Union
- xi. Bohail is 11 No. Union
- xii. Narchi is 12 No. Union.

### **2.2 Spatial Aspects**

Sariakandi Upazila has 12 Union Parishads (UPs) and there is a Paurashava with 9 wards in this Upazila. The Upazila bounded on the north by Sonatala Upazila and on the east by Islampur and Madarganj Upazila. On other hand, Sarishabari Upazila and Kazipur Upazila boarder its south and Shibganj Upazila skirts its west. Upazila stands about 22.3 km away from Bogra District headquarter. Spatial aspects and location of problems and potentials based on PRA findings are presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Most of its commercial, economic and

administrative activities are concentrated in Sariakandi Sadar Union. Sariakandi Union is the largest growth center in the Upazila. The office of the Upazila Parishad is also located at Sariakandi. The upazila occupies an area of 40868.01 hectares consisting of one Paurashava, 12 unions and 173 villages. This Upazila covers 24500 hectares of net cropped area of which about cultivated area is 56640 hectares. Sariakandi Upazila is a flood prone area and the major rivers of the Upazila are Jamuna and Bangali. On an average about land less 14036, marginal 18707, small 27556, medium large 5617 farm families and remaining 350 are larger farmers under Sariakandi Upazila.

## 2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

According to the Bangladesh Population Census 2011 of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the Upazilas total population is 270719 (BBS, 2011). The Upazila has total area of 408.50 square kilometers with 4048.82 acre khas land. The sandy land area, homogeneous topography, moderate moisture etc. are the common geographical characteristics of the study Upazila. Another important geographic characteristic of this Upazila is char land. These are important factors for future land use planning and socio-economic development of the Upazila.

### 2.3.1 Problem Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned problems are identified and spatially located union-wise (Table 2.1). But these are based on peoples' perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

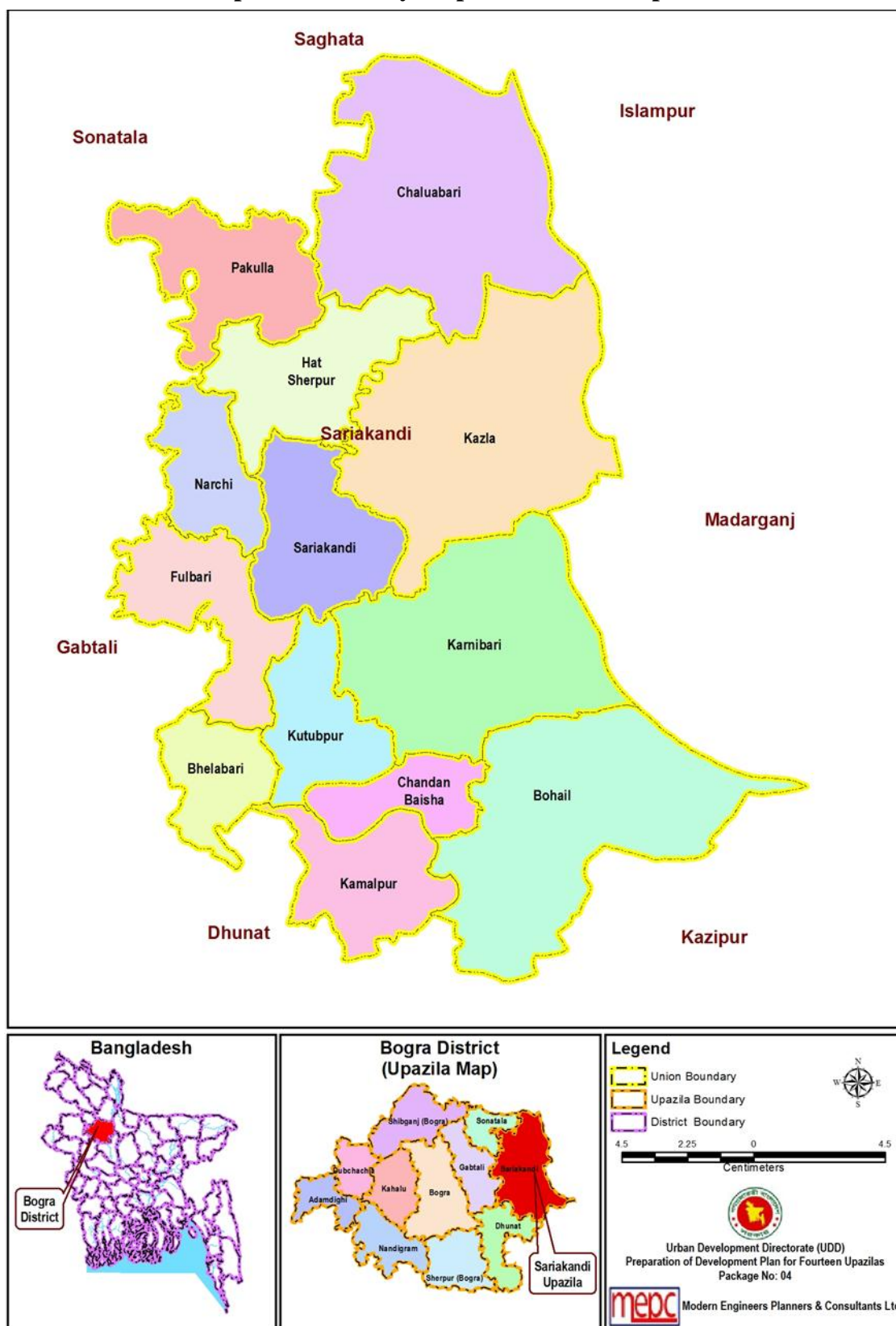
**Table 2.1: Major Problems and Affected Unions of Sariakandi Upazila**

Sl. No.	Identified Major Problems	Affected Unions*	Remarks
1	River erosion	4, 2, 5, 8, 11, 3, 9 & 10	8 Unions
2	Water logging/Problems of drainage system	1, 4, 8 & 9	4 Unions
3	Problem of communication, road, bridge and culvert repair issues	1, 4, 2, 5, 7, 8, 3, 9, 10 & 6	10 Unions
4	Problem of electricity (absence of connection)	1, 4, 5, 11 & 10	5 Unions
5	Insufficient medical facility	1, 2, 7 & 11	4 Unions
6	Lack of proper education and institutional infrastructure	2, 5, 7, 8, 3 & 9	6 Unions
7	Problem of public toilet/ sanitation	1, 4, 5, 3, 9 & 6	6 Unions
8	Natural calamity such as flood, drought	4, 3 & 6	3 Unions

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**\*Note:** 1= Fulbari Union, 2= Karnibari Union, 3= Chaluabari Union, 4= Hat Sherpur Union, 5= Kazla Union, 6= Sariakandi Union, 7= Kutubpur Union, 8= Bhelabari Union, 9= Chandan Baisha Union, 10= Kamalpur Union, 11= Bohail Union and 12= Narchi Union.

**Map 2.1: Boundary Map of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

### 2.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

From the Venn diagram the most common problems (Top 5) have been identified as following:

- i. River erosion problem,
- ii. Communication problem,
- iii. Medical facilities problem,
- iv. Proper education and institutional infrastructure problem, and
- v. Electricity problem.

### 2.3.3 Potential Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned potentials are identified and spatially located union-wise (Table 2.2). But these are based on peoples' perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

**Table 2.2: Major Potentials of Unions of Sariakandi Upazila**

Sl. No.	Identified Major Potentials	Affected Unions*	Remarks
1	Agricultural crops/vegetables	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12	12 Unions
2	Fisheries	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12	12 Unions
3	Livestock/Cattle rearing	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 & 12	9 Unions
4	Poultry	1, 2, 7, 9, 10 & 12	6 Unions
5	Manpower (educated/unemployed)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 & 12	9 Unions
6	Business/commerce/cottage industry/handicrafts	1, 3, 6, 7, 9 & 12	6 Unions
7	Forestry/Tree plantation	8	1 Union
8	Tourism	4	1 Union
9	Coal resource	5	1 Union
10	Remittance	8	1 Union
11	NGOs	9	1 Union

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**\*Note:** 1= Fulbari Union, 2= Karnibari Union, 3= Chaluabari Union, 4= Hat Sherpur Union, 5= Kazla Union, 6= Sariakandi Union, 7= Kutubpur Union, 8= Bhelabari Union, 9= Chandan Baisha Union, 10= Kamalpur Union, 11= Bohail Union and 12= Narchi Union.

Among the major potentials of different unions of the Upazila, all unions have agricultural crops and fisheries potentials and livestock and manpower were reported in 9 unions, poultry and business in 6 unions (Table 2.2).



### **2.3.4 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram**

From the Venn diagram the most common Potentials (Top 5) have been identified as following:

- i. Agricultural land and production,
- ii. Fisheries and livestock,
- iii. Manpower,
- iv. Cottage industries,
- v. Commercial activities.

### **2.3.5 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials**

#### **1. Communication Problem**

Communication problem is the main key trouble of Sariakandi Upazila. All the unions are mostly affected by communication problem. Main reasons for communication problem are katcha road, weak condition of bridge and culvert and problem in embankment. As the consequences, people of the Upazila are suffering in various ways; such as, bad effect in business, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service, economic loss and time loss. There are two potentials for roads problem. They have unemployed people and cheap labor.

#### **2. River Erosion**

River erosion is one of the significant problems for Sariakandi Upazila. Most of the unions are affected by river erosion. The main reason for river erosion is flood. People of the Upazila are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of homestead land and agricultural land. Migration along with over crowd also happens for this river erosion problem. Constructing embankment is the only one potentiality of this problem. People of this locality think that if embankment is constructed by government allowance/support, tourism and fisheries will be promoted.

#### **3. Medical Facilities Problem**

The third most excruciating problem to the people of the Sariakandi Union is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of hospital in this union. Besides, though this union has community clinics but these clinics do not provide emergency health services. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Existing community clinic can be more modernized and upgraded to a modern hospital. Required land for establishing a new hospital or upgrading the clinic can be made available in this union.

#### **4. Proper Education and Institutional Infrastructure Problem**

Lack of standard education is one of the main problems of Sariakandi Upazila as a finding from the Venn Diagram. The reasons behind this problem are lack of consciousness of guardian, poverty, inadequate training programs for teachers and insufficient number of classrooms. For these reasons, people of the Upazila are suffering from increase of absentees in the class, child labor, dropout of students and social deviation. There are two related potentials for the standard education system. They are sufficient educational institutions and stipends for students.

#### **5. Electricity Problem**

Most of the area in this union lies in the flood prone area as well as susceptible to river erosion. As a result, electric supply cannot spread out all over the union. Irrigation and education system hamper as well as building farm and industries hinder as the consequence of the lack of electricity supply. People of the unions have enough demand for this electricity and they think they can pay electricity bill.

### **2.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

The ToP (Technology of Participation consensus workshop) on development needs and priorities identified under short-term (within five years), mid-term (within ten years) and long-term (within twenty years) basis. PRA participants of the Unions identified most of the development goals (advance medical service, generate employment, install drainage system, advance irrigation system and establish religious institutions) to accomplish in five years. They want improvement of communication system in the mid-term and establish the union as a model union as a long-term vision.

#### **2.4.1 Short Term Development Priorities**

##### **1. Fulbari Union**

The PRA participants of ToP Workshop in Fulbari Union identified some problems for the short-term development. These are child marriage, lack of pure water, illiteracy, water logging, unemployment, communication system, etc.

##### **2. Karnibari Union**

The participants of PRA at ToP session identified some short-term problems - river erosion prevention, employment, development of medical service, hospital establishment and establishment and repairing of religious institutions.

##### **3. Chaluabari Union**

PRA participants of Chaluabari Union selected hat-bazaar development, sanitation for all, mitigate flood problem, higher education system, shelter center, control river erosion, modern

health services, improved transportation system and mitigate unemployment as their short time planning priorities.

#### **4. Hat Sherpur Union**

In the session of ToP (Technology of participation), the PRA participants selected some problems which are opportunity of employment, advanced communication system and prevention of river erosion were Hat Sherpur union's short-term needs. Among other development needs, drug addiction free society, prevention of malnutrition of women and children, agricultural bank establishment, agricultural development and uprising the lower land were other short term needs.

#### **5. Kazla Union**

PRA participants of Kazla Union emphasized prevention of river erosion which is the main demand of the people of Kazla Union. All of the participants agreed about short-term remedy of river erosion. Other two plans for short-term are: agricultural development and development of communication system. Another plan is the establishment of mobile network tower. Besides these, development of educational system and improvement of medical service were for short term period.

#### **6. Sariakandi Union**

In the ToP session, Sariakandi Union participants came up with nine (9) ideas or plans. All participants supported opportunity of employment followed by sanitation, prevention of river erosion, shelter home building, good road system, and agriculture in the short term plan.

#### **7. Kutubpur Union**

In the ToP workshop, Kutubpur Union PRA participants mainly want employment, river training, and development of road in the short-term period. Besides these they also want agricultural development, shelter home, good medical service, amusement park, pure drinking water and age allowance.

#### **8. Bhelabari Union**

All PRA participants of Bhelabari Union included developed communication system, market for agro goods, solve unemployment problem, protect river erosion and develop education system, better health service, model union, remedy of water logging and pure drinking water for short term planning.

#### **9. Chandan Baisha Union**

PRA participants of Chandan Baisha Union selected the development and elevation of homestead, permanent shelter building, pure drinking water and sanitation, development of

education system, agriculture development, hat-bazar establishment, protect river erosion, and development of transportation system at the short-term level.

### **10. Kamalpur Union**

The ToP workshop generated seven (7) planning items by the participants for their union development in 20 years. All PRA participants' choose 100% electricity for their Union, reduction of unemployment fully, improved transportation system, modern health service, developed agricultural system, well protected river bank, and standard educational system at the short-term level.

### **11. Bohail Union**

All participants voted for including modern health service, modern education system, development of communication system, ensuring entertainment and solving flood problem in the short term planning process.

### **12. Narchi Union**

The PRA participants of Narchi Union gave nine ideas as short, mid and long term needs. The development of communication system was found the key demand of Narchi union. River training to stop the river erosion and flood was suggested by all as short-term needs. Among other short-term plans, the participants included agricultural development and the prevention of drug addiction. Among the midterm plans, the people of Narchi included the provision of electricity in areas with no electricity and the repair of electrical system in the already introduced areas as short-term actions.

## **2.4.2 Mid Term Development Priorities**

### **1. Fulbari Union**

For midterm development, the participants wanted crime free model Union and prevention of domestic violence. Raising mass-consciousness about crime and violence, applying adequate laws and orders etc. were their recommendation for the mid-term development.

### **2. Karnibari Union**

The participants of PRA at ToP session identified three development needs in the mid-term planning. These are construction and repair of pucca road, repair and development of educational institutions, and need of government allotment for Karnibari Union.

### **3. Chaluabari Union**

It is also found that the participants perceived control river erosion, improved transportation system, mitigate flood problem and model union as the mid-term planning goals.

#### **4. Hat Sherpur**

For midterm development, the participants wanted model Union, sufficient electricity, advanced educational system and prevention of child marriage. Raising consciousness about disadvantage of child marriage, providing advanced educational system with proper equipment's and providing necessary equipment's for better electricity were their recommendation for the mid-term development.

#### **5. Kazla Union**

PRA participants of Kazla Union mentioned development of educational system, electrification and medical service as mid-term needs. The participants also suggest improving educational system, providing more support to electrification and improving medical services.

#### **6. Sariakandi Union**

In the ToP session, Sariakandi Union participants indicated river erosion and road system improvement in the medium term plan. Since drug addiction is a misery for Sariakandi Sadar union, the participants wanted to have full preventive plan in 10 years for solution of drug addiction. Another vital demand of people was development of agriculture for midterm plans.

#### **7. Kutubpur Union**

In this PRA session, Kutubpur Union PRA participants identified agricultural development.

#### **8. Bhelabari Union**

In the mid-term period priorities, all PRA participants of Bhelabari Union emphasized developed agro product marketing, creating a Model Union.

#### **9. Chandan Baisha Union**

In the midterm planning, the participants included permanent shelter, development of education system, agriculture development, hat-bazar establishment and development of transportation system.

#### **10. Kamalpur Union**

The ToP workshop generated included as midterm planning well protected river bank, improved transportation system, developed agricultural system, modern health Service, reduction of unemployment, standard educational system and 100% Electricity.

#### **11. Bohail Union**

PRA participants of Bohail Union included developed hat, bazaar, ensured pure drinking water and sanitation, industrialization and reduce unemployment, modern health service, modern education system, 100% electricity, develop communication system, ensure law and order, ensure entertainment and solve flood problem as mid-term planning.

## **12. Narchi Union**

According to The ToP Consensus Workshop, improvement of health, development of electricity system and self-reliable Union Parishad as the mid-term needs for their Narchi Union.

### **2.4.3 Long Term Development Priorities**

#### **1. Fulbari Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, it is noticed that the participants of PRA want to relief all kinds of natural and man-made disasters and fulfill their basic needs within 10 years and they considered possible to have these implemented in 10 years. Hence, they did not identified any development needs for the long term planning.

#### **2. Karnibari Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session placed all of their development needs under short term and midterm priorities. They did not placed any development needs for the long term planning.

#### **3. Chaluabari Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session addressed two items such as Model Union Parishad and 100% electricity as the long term plans for the people of this union.

#### **4. Hat Sherpur**

During the ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session placed all of their development needs under short term and midterm priorities. They believed after implantation of all mentioned short term and midterm development plans and with some additional tasks, Hat Sherpur Union will be a model union, as dreamed by all of the peoples of Hat Sherpur Union. So, the participants of PRA at ToP session did not addressed any development needs for the long term planning.

#### **5. Kazla Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, all the participants of PRA at ToP session highly voted for the electrification over three term of period. Beside this, the majority of PRA participants demanded the establishment of EPZ as the long term development needs.

#### **6. Sariakandi Union**

The PRA participants of Sariakandi Union in the ToP Consensus Workshop identified education and model union as long-term needs of the Sariakandi Union.

## **7. Kutubpur Union**

In this ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session demanded dowry free society as the long term development needs.

## **8. Bhelabari Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session placed create market for agro goods, solve employment problem, protect river erosion, develop education system and Model Union for the long term planning needs of Bhelabari Union.

## **9. Chandan Baisha Union**

In this ToP Consensus session, PRA participants voted entertainment, hat-bazar establishment, development of education system, development of transportation system and Model Union Parishad as the long term needs of Chandan Baisha Union.

## **10. Kamalpur Union**

During the ToP Consensus session, the participants of PRA at ToP session generated some priorities as modern health service, improved transportation system, 100% electricity and reduction of unemployment fully were placed as the long term choices for the people of this union.

## **11. Bohail Union**

At the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Bohail Union identified three development priorities for the mid-term period as industrialization and reducing unemployment, modern health service and 100% electricity.

## **12. Narchi Union**

The ToP Consensus Workshop on development needs and priorities, the PRA participants of Narchi Union selects poverty free society, educational development and improvement of health service as the long-term goal.

## **CHAPTER THREE: MUNICIPALS WARD LEVEL PRAs OF SARIAKANDI UPAZILA**

### **3.1 Overview**

This chapter describes the findings of the PRA sessions conducted in nine wards of Sariakandi Paurashava. The PRA team confirmed the schedule of PRAs while fixing dates for Union-level PRAs of Sonatola Upazila and Sariakandi Upazila. The PRA expert was present in some of the Ward-level PRA sessions held at the Sariakandi Upazila Parishad auditorium. For PRA sessions, wards were selected based on adjacent wards. PRAs for 9 wards were originally scheduled to conduct in three sessions with 3 wards in each day, but ended up in four sessions due to the reschedule of sessions because of low number of attendees.

- i. Ward No 1, 2 and 3,
- ii. Ward No 4, 5 and 6,
- iii. Ward No 7 and 8,
- iv. Ward No 9.

### **3.2 Spatial Aspects**

Sariakandi Paurashava has an area of 12.37 square kilometers with a population of 21,920. Sariakandi Paurashava is subdivided into 9 wards and 16 mahallas. This Paurashava is surrounded by Sariakandi Union in the north side, Karnibari Union in the east, Kutubpur Union in the south and Fulbari Union and Narchi Union in the west side. The Paurashava is situated on the bank of the Jamuna River.

Ward No. 1, 2 and 3 are adjacent areas surrounded by Sariakandi Sadar to the north, south and partially the west, the Jamuna River to the east. Sariakandi Municipal Ward No. 4, 5 and 6 are adjacent but are located in vulnerable position for the Jamuna River. It is found from the municipal map that these three are more vulnerable than other 6 wards.

Ward No. 4, 5 and 6 are surrounded by the Jamuna to the north- east, Ward No. 2 to the south, and Ward No. 6 to the west. Ward No. 7, 8, and 9 are surrounded by Sariakandi Sadar to the northern, southern and partially the western side and the Jamuna River to the eastern side. These Wards are flood-prone area due to the absence of river embankment.

### **3.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

The spatial distribution of major problems and potentials are presented in Table 3.1 and 3.2. The PRA participants reported that their roads were not so good because of flood and river erosion. Ward No. 7, 8 and 2 have problems of broken roads, traffic jam and sanitation problem.



Ward No. 8 is a flood prone area. Sanitation problem is a major problem for Ward No. 7 and 8. Electricity was mentioned a common problem for all these Wards. Ward No. 5, 6 and 9 are faced the problem of electricity, poor transportation system, insufficient street light, unplanned drainage system, lack of educational institutes, problem of sanitation and pure drinking water.

Geographically Ward 1, 3 and are a flood prone area in the overall municipal for the absence of river embankment. The people of these Wards claim that their communication roads are not so good because of flood and river erosion. And these roads are at risk position. Agricultural land is the potential resource for the wards no 1, 3 and 4. It is found that the most effective and potential resources is theirs educated people and their education rate is 78%. Other assets are swamps and ponds for fisheries.

### 3.3.1 Problem Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned problems are identified and spatially located municipal ward-wise (Table 3.1). But these are based on people's perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

**Table 3.1: Major Problems and Affected Wards of Sariakandi Paurashava**

Identified problems	Affected Wards	Remarks
Water logging/problems of drainage system/no water supply	Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	8 Wards
Problem of communication/ road, bridge and culvert repair	Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9	7 Wards
Problem of electricity (connection)	Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9	6 Wards
Insufficient medical facility	Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9	6 Wards
Lack of proper education and institutional infrastructure	Ward No. 4 and 9	2 Wards
Problem of public toilet/sanitation	Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9	6 Wards
Unemployment	Ward No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	5 Wards

Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 3.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

From the Venn diagram the most common problems (Top 5) have been identified as following:

- i. Water logging,
- ii. Communication problem,
- iii. Sanitation problem,
- iv. Medical facilities problem,
- v. Electricity problem.

### 3.3.3 Potential Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned potentials are identified and spatially located municipal ward-wise (Table 3.2). But these are based on peoples' perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

**Table 3.2: Spatial Aspects of Major Potentials of Sariakandi Upazila Paurashava**

Major Potentials	Ward	Remarks
Agriculture (Rice, Jute and Rabi Crops)	5, 7, 8 and 9	4 Wards
Fisheries, dairy, poultry farm and nursery/large swamps/ponds	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	9 Wards
Educational institutions	3, 4 and 9	3 Wards
Manpower/educated youth	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9	7 Wards
Cattle rearing	1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9	6 Wards

Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 3.3.4 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

From the Venn diagram the most common Potentials have been identified as following:

- Fisheries and livestock,
- Manpower,
- Cattle rearing,
- Agricultural land and production.

### 3.3.5 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials

#### 1. Water Logging/Drainage Problem

Lack of sufficient drains causes water logging problem in this Paurashava. Main causes of drainage problem/water logging are insufficient drain, blockage of existing drains, lack of allotment and lack of initiative. Lack of drainage system brings communication misery. On the other hand, it consequence increase of diseases and increase of mosquito and flees. In this regards, road side is the main potential.

#### 2. Communication Problem

Communication problem is the significant problem of Sariakandi Paurashava. Main reasons for communication problem are katcha and damaged roads, lack of allotment and insufficient road lighting. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, road accident, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service and others communication problems. Katcha roads, manpower and sand are key potentials for future development of communication system.

### **3. Lack of Pure Drinking Water**

Lack of pure drinking water is the major problem of Sariakandi Paurashava. Reasons behind Lack of pure drinking water are lack of deep tube-wells, insufficient water test facility and lack of natural water resources. As a result people are suffering from skin diseases, stomach diseases and problem of water related regular activity. There are some tube-wells and Bengali river as potentials to curtain this problem.

### **4. Unemployment**

Unemployment is the main problem of Sariakandi Paurashava. The only one cause of unemployment found from the perceptions of people is that they have lacked of capital. As a result unemployment brings misery like- economic loss, increase of drug addiction, domestic violence and poverty. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Paurashava have some potentials. They are agricultural crops (Jute, Chili), livestock, fisheries, cottage industry and tree plantation.

### **5. Poor Health Services**

Another most excruciating problem to the people of this Paurashava is the lack of proper health services resulting from the unavailability of community clinic, doctors in hospital and insufficient emergency health services. Consequently, the number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Money and time costs are other consequences of the health service problem that increases the death risk of pregnant women. Existing 50 bed hospital can be more modernized and more emergency services need to be added to the hospital. Moreover, a community clinic can be constructed in this Paurashava.

## **3.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

The ToP (Technology of Participation consensus workshop) on development needs and priorities identified under short-term (within five years), mid-term (within ten years) and long-term (within twenty years) basis. PRA participants of the Unions identified most of the development goals (advance medical service, generate employment, install drainage system, advance irrigation system and establish religious institutions) to accomplish in five years. They want improvement of communication system in the mid-term and establish the union as a model union as a long-term vision.

**Table 3.3: Short Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava**

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No.
Paurashava safety and security (road light, prevent hijacking)	1, 2, 3, 5 and 9
Good transportation/communication system	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9
Drainage system	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Permanent Paurashava building	1, 2 and 3
Permanent graveyard	1, 2, 3, 5
Demand of employment opportunity	4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9
Development of health services	4, 5, 6 and 9
Need of pure drinking water	4, 6 and 9
Development of education system	4, 7, 8
Development of religious institutions	5
Need of shelter house	6
Development of agriculture system	7, 8
Need of 100% sanitation	7, 8
Demand of river embankment	9

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Table 3.4: Mid Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava**

Mid Term Development Priorities	Ward No.
Developed cattle rearing system	1, 2, 3
Good transportation/communication system	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8
Drainage system	6
Demand of employment opportunity	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8
Development of health services	1, 2, 3
Need of pure drinking water	1, 2, 3
Development of education system	4, 5
Poverty eradication	5
Development of agriculture system	7, 8
River erosion prevention	4
Stipends for poor students	6
Demand of school field	6

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Table 3.5: Long Term Development Priorities of Sariakandi Paurashava**

Long Term Development Priorities	Ward No.
Good transportation/communication system	1, 2, 3, 7, 8
Demand of employment opportunity	7, 8 and 9
Development of health services	1, 2, 3 and 9
Need of pure drinking water	9
Infrastructure development	7, 8
Demand of model ward	9
Demand of river protection	6

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## **CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 Key Observations**

Based on the PRA findings obtained in forms of resource maps, problems and potentials Venn diagrams and development needs charts of 12 unions of Sariakandi Upazila and 9 wards of Sariakandi Paurashava, public views of their problems, potentials and development needs were identifies and for the comprehensive Upazila development planning these findings as are crucial. In the preparation of development plan for Sariakandi Upazila, these findings need to be examined by and matched with technical analysis of data gathered from other sectoral surveys as designed under the current fourteen pilot upazila development plan preparation project as presented in Chapter One.

### **4.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions**

Despite the planned PRA design and expressed willingness of the Union Parishad and Paurashava leaders along with PRA participants in three project Upazilas (Saghata, Sonatola, and Sariakandi), facilitators faced various challenges during the fieldwork. The key problem was with time management. Because of the remoteness of some Union Parishads and transportation issues, the start time and end time often was changed unintentionally. Another issue was with the number of participants, some PRA sessions had more than 15 participants and very few had less than 15 due to drop out of some participants over the sessions that lasted over three and hours. Because of the presence of small number of participants, few municipal Ward-based PRA sessions were postponed in Sariakandi Upazila, and those were held at a later date with adequate number of participants. Even some Ward PRAs were held separately because of the number of participants for respective wards.

The length of PRA session for more than 3.5 hours is another issue to get full participation of PAR participants who were really so busy people like local leaders, farmers, businessmen, and so forth. Another issue was the management's inability to pay for transportation cost and per diem for the participants to compensate their time and other work. Most of the participants are rural working people who find difficulties in spending time for no direct benefits out of their participation. Some of the Unions in Sariakandi are in the char areas on the other side of Jamuna River in Sariakandi Upazila.

Food was also not adequately offered, often time was planned to avoid lunchtime, and even it goes to lunchtime and snacks were offered. Some participants expressed their dissatisfaction, and facilitator's team made them understand the limitations of the management. Another issue was the lack of women's participation, though at least female ward members were ensured to

be present. In many PRA sessions, the numbers of female participants were not satisfactory, but some representative knowledgeable female participants were in each session. One major challenge for conducting PRA sessions is the heterogeneity of participants in terms of occupation, social location, education, power differences, and level of knowledge. Some participants understand the planning process and their role; others think they are the project beneficiaries. Another challenge is that participants even the UP elected officials are suspicious of these projects or want direct benefits assuming that the project are just paperwork and looting taxpayers or foreign aid.

### **4.3 Implications of PRA Findings**

PRA findings must be carefully used as these findings are based on local people's perceptions and opinions. But the importance of these findings are huge as the development plan is for the local people, they are more knowledgeable about their local problems and potentials, and they must own whatever the plan is formulated for their local areas. This plan will be meaningless unless local people's views and expectations were not incorporated in the whole development planning process. Instead of the achieving the fruits of the benefits of development plan, taxpayers' money to be spent in the development planning process will be wasted if the local people do not implement the formulated plan at the end. Hence development plans must count local peoples' views and perspectives in preparing development plan. This report presents and highlights the problems, resources, and development expectations of the local people despite these PRA findings have various limitations as mentioned earlier. However, technical analysis must be corroborated with PRA findings when needed to prepare informed development plan for next 20 years.

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## **APPENDICES**

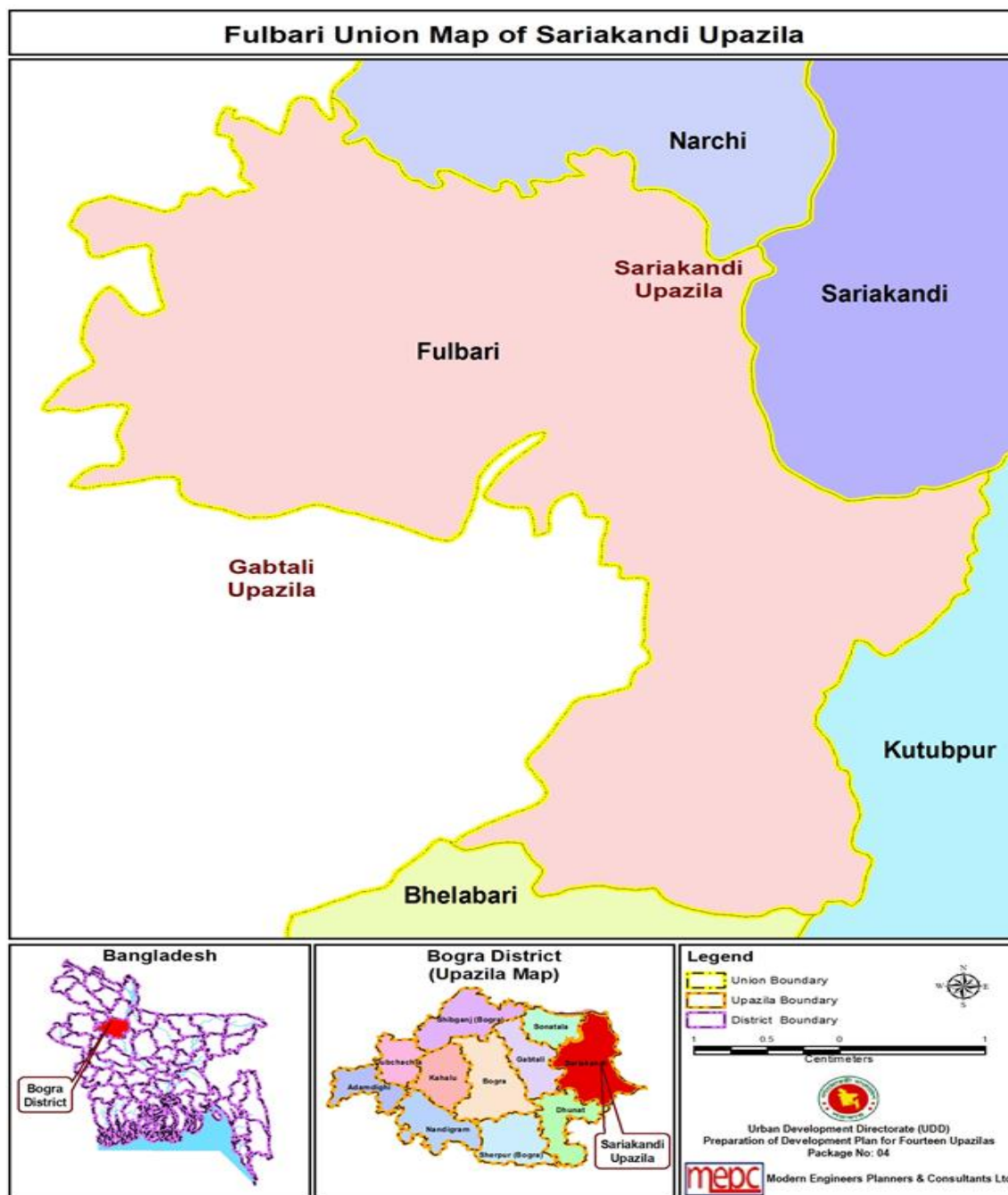


## 1. Fulbari Union

### 1.1 Overview

Fulbari Union is geographically is 23.79 square km and surrounded by Narchi Union in the north side, Sariakandi Union and Kutubpur Union in the east, Bhelabari Union in the south and west side is surrounded by Gabtali Upazila.

**Map 1.1: Fulbari Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

## 1.2 Spatial Aspect

Total number of population of this Union is 37,482. It is found that total land is 5873 acres where the agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality. We could find out that total primary school is 19 and high school is 3. Other resources are one river, one canal, eight swamps and 4 market places. It is found from the Fulbari Union map that Fulbari has no more risk like other Unions. But it has some kinds of problems for which the people face many terrible experiences in daily life. In the Union Complex office the risk map is not found so it is not clear which are at risk position. No any person gave clear idea about this risk



Source: MEPC

**Figure 1.1: Social Map of Fulbari Union**

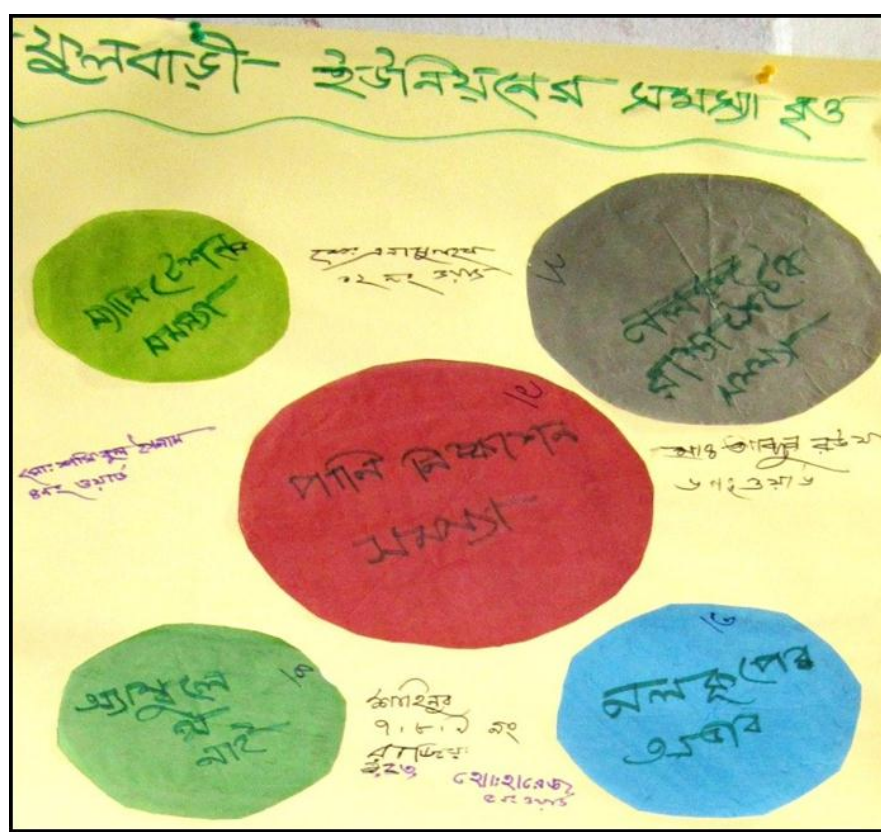
## 1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

### 1.3.1 Problems of Fulbari Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. Problems of road repair (Ward- 4, 5, 8 and 9);

2. Lack of bridge and culvert (Ward- 6 and 8);
3. Water logging (Ward- 5, 6, 8 and 9);
4. Sanitation problem (Ward- 4, 6, 8 and 9);
5. No ambulance;
6. Insufficient number of tube well (Ward- 6 and 9);
7. Low level of house land;
8. Low level of honorarium for UP member;
9. Drainage problem (Ward- 5, 6, 8 and 9);
10. Inadequate parasiding beside road;
11. Inadequate electricity.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.2: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Fulbari Union**

The participants' identified five most important problems are:

1. Water logging (Ward- 5, 6, 8 and 9);
2. Problem of road repair (Ward- 4, 5, 8 and 9);
3. Insufficient number of tube-wells (Ward- 6 and 9);
4. No ambulance;
5. Sanitation problem (Ward- 4, 6, 8 and 9).

### 1.3.2 Potentials of Fulbari Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram identifies the major potentials of Fulbari Union are:

1. Agriculture (Rice, Jute and Rabi Crops);
2. Marketing business (Chili and others);
3. Fisheries;
4. Poultry farm;
5. Manpower (Educated youth).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.3: Major Potentials Venn Diagram of Fulbari Union**

### 1.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Fulbari Union

#### 1. Water Logging (Ward- 5, 6, 8 and 9)

The main problem of Fulbari Union is water logging. Ward no. 5, 6, 8 and 9 are affected by water logging. Reasons for logging are unplanned house making, heavy rain, flood and absence of drainage system. As a results water logging brings some suffering for the people of Fulbari. These are communication problem, sanitation problem, lack of pure water and increase of disease. To overcome the problem of water logging people of Fulbari Union have two potential such as, some pipe, river and ponds.



## 2. Problem of Road Repair

Ward no. 4, 5, 8 and 9 are mostly affected by the risky road. Main reason for risky road is water logging. As the consequence people of Fulbari Union are suffering in various ways; such as- misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service and communication problem of people & livestock especially in rainy season. Existing roads are the key potentials for future development.

## 3. Insufficient Number of Tube-wells

Ward no 6 and 9 are affected by the inadequate number of tube-wells. Main reason behind insufficient number of tube-wells is lack of allotment. Inadequate numbers of tube-well are creating the risk of insufficient pure water. There is no potential for tube-well problem.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনা
১. পানি নিষ্কাশন সমস্যা	১. বর্ষা ঋতু	১. জীবন বাঁচানোর জন্য	১. বর্ষা ঋতু
২. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	২. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	২. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	২. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৩. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৩. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৩. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৩. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৪. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৪. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৪. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৪. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৫. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৫. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৫. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৫. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৬. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৬. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৬. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৬. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৭. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৭. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৭. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৭. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৮. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৮. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৮. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৮. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
৯. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৯. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৯. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	৯. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ
১০. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	১০. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	১০. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ	১০. অপর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহ

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Fulbari Union**

## 4. No Ambulance

People of Fulbari Union are lacked of an ambulance for emergency medical service. No allotment is the main reason behind no ambulance car. There is no potential for ambulance problem.

## 5. Sanitation Problem

Sanitation problem is one of the significant problems of Fulbari Union. Ward no. 4, 6, 8 and 9 are affected by sanitation problem. In Fulbari Union, main causes of sanitation problem are poverty, lack of consciousness, flood and water logging. Sanitation problem enhances the risk of diseases by unhygienic environment. In these regards of sanitation problem there is no potential.

### 1.4 Perceived Development Priorities

In this ToP session, PRA participants perceived nine ideas or plans for Fulbari Union. In the short-term planning, pure water was placed by the majority of participants followed by the development of communication system. Employment, child marriage prevention, illiteracy free society, development of health service, and permanent solution of water logging are other short-term needs for Fulbari Union. Crime free model union and prevention of domestic violence are included in the midterm process. It is noticed that the people want to relief from all kinds of natural and manmade disasters and fulfill their basic needs within 10 years, and hence they considered possible to have these implemented in 10 years (Table 1.1).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Fulbari Union**

**Table 1.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Fulbari Union**

Short Term							Mid Term	
<i>Child marriage prevention</i>	<i>Pure water</i>	<i>Illiteracy free Union</i>	<i>Development of health service</i>	<i>Permanent solution of water logging</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Development of communication system</i>	<i>Crime free model Union</i>	<i>Prevention of domestic violence</i>
Child marriage free Union	Sanitation	Illiteracy free Union	Development of health service	Solution of water logging	Employment	Development of roads system	Child labor free society	Prevention of domestic violence
Child marriage prevention	Tube-well					Tree plantation beside road	Poverty free society	
	Hygienic toilet					Bridge, Culvert	violence free society	
	Arsenic free tube-well					Repair of road		
	Management of pure water							

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 1.5 List of Participants

ফুলবারী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা						
স্থান: ফুলবারী			তারিখ: ২০/০৬/১৫		সময়: ১১:০০ টা	
ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	(১০০০-৫০০০)	০১	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০২	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০২	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৩	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৩	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৪	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৪	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৫	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৫	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৬	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৬	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৭	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৭	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৮	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৮	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
০৯	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	০৯	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১০	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১০	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	

ফুলবারী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা						
স্থান: ফুলবারী			তারিখ: ২০/০৬/১৫		সময়: ১১:০০ টা	
ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১১	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১২	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১২	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৩	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৩	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৪	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৪	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৫	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৫	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৬	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৬	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৭	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৭	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৮	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৮	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	
১৯	শ্রী. কমান্ডার	১০০০-৫০০০	১৯	ফুলবারী	০১৭১১১১১১১	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 1.6: List of Participants of Fulbari Union

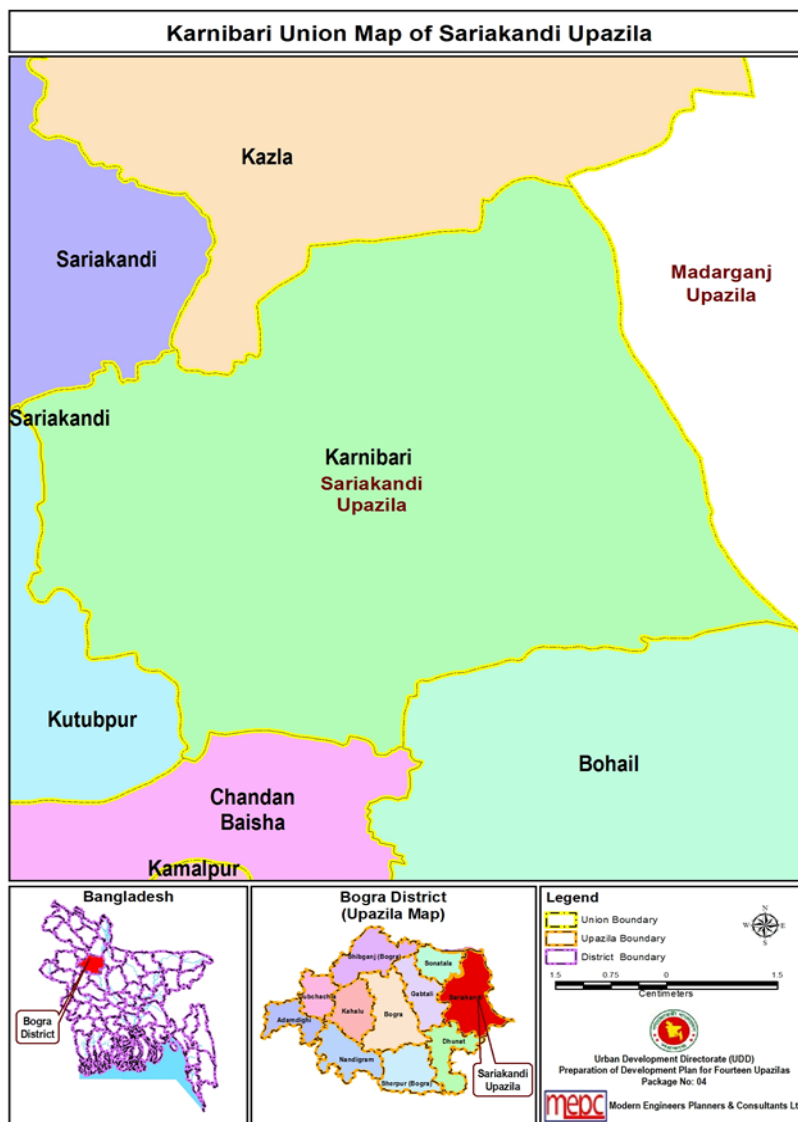


## 2. Karnibari Union

### 2.1 Overview

Karnibari Union is geographically is 52.30 square km and surrounded by Kazla Union in the north side, Balijuri Union, Madarganj Upazila in the east, Bohail Union in the south and in the west side is surrounded by Kutubpur Union. Jamuna River crosses over Karnibari Union.

**Map 2.1: Karnibari Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

### 2.2 Spatial Aspect

Total number of population of this Union is 28500. Geographically Karnibari Union is a flood prone area in the overall union for the absence of river embankment. Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality. We could find out that there wheat,

paddy, chilly and jute are the main crops. It is found that there are 2 swamps and 2 rivers which will be better potential if they use it. People of this union face excruciating problems in daily life; like river erosion, lack of educational institution (ward no 8 have no institution), unemployment, lack of roads and damaged or risky existing roads and no medical service center. They believe that agricultural crops (paddy, wheat, chili, jute), fisheries, manpower, road, livestock are as their potentials. They think that their potentials can be used for the remedy of their problems when they get proper financial support.



Source: MEPC

**Figure 2.1: Social Map of Karnibari Union**

## **2.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

### **2.3.1 Problems of Karnibari Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Karnibari Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. Water logging,

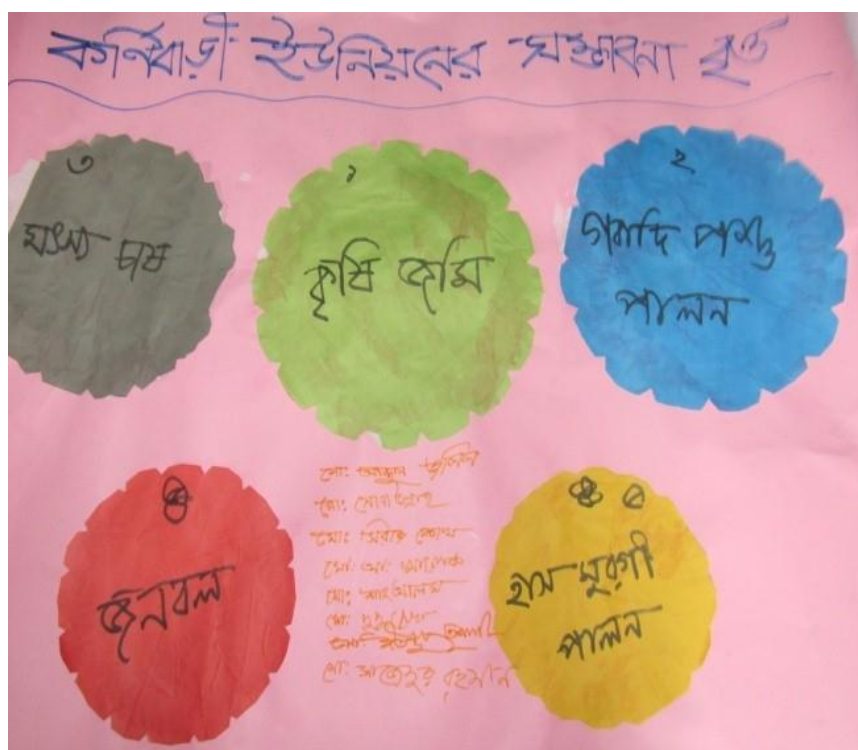


3. Unemployment,
4. Lack of roads and damaged or risky existing roads,
5. No medical service center.

### 2.3.2 Potentials of Karnibari Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram shows the major potentials of Karnibari Union include:

1. Agricultural Crops (Paddy, Wheat, Chili, Jute),
2. Fisheries,
3. Livestock,
4. Manpower, and
5. Poultry farm.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Karnibari Union**

### 2.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Karnibari Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion is the main key problem of Karnibari Union. Main reasons for river erosion are shallowness of river, high flow of seasonal water and no river embankment. As the consequence people of Karnibari Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land,

agricultural land, village market & road and people being helpless. There is no potential for river erosion.

## 2. Lack of Educational Institution

Education problem is another major trouble of Karnibari Union. Ward no.8 of this union have no educational institution. The reasons behind this problem are river erosion, no allotment and problem of MPO inclusion. For these reasons the effects are going to the people of Karnibari Union like decrease of education rate, deprivation from technical & agricultural knowledge, school dropout and demotion of living standard. There are plenty of student in Karnibari Union and they are eager to take proper education.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	অবশ্যিক সমাধান
<p>নদী-বাড়ন</p> <p>শিক্ষাপ্রাঙ্গনের অভাব</p> <p>কর্মসংস্থার অভাব</p>	<p>অসমীয়া-মোহন-স্বাক্ষরিত</p> <p># নদী-বাড়ন # ক্রমবর্ধমান বর্ধন # পান-না # M.P.O. প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>নদী-বাড়ন কর্মসংস্থার অভাব শিক্ষার হার কমে</p>	<p>বায়ু-বর্জ্য-স্থান-কম-শিক্ষা-প্রাঙ্গণ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p>	<p>না-হ</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p>
<p>রাস্তা-হারা-নেই</p> <p>জিলা-প্রকল্প-না</p>	<p>নদী-বাড়ন-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p>	<p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p>	<p>না-হ</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p> <p>প্রকল্প-অর্থ-কম-প্রকল্প-না</p>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Karnibari Union**

## 3. Unemployment

Reasons for unemployment are no industry, communication problem, river erosion and lack of education in regards of poverty. As a result unemployment brings misery like- increase of poverty, social deviation and crime. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Karnibari have four resources such as livestock, fisheries, manpower and agricultural land.



#### 4. Lack of Roads and Damaged or Risky Roads

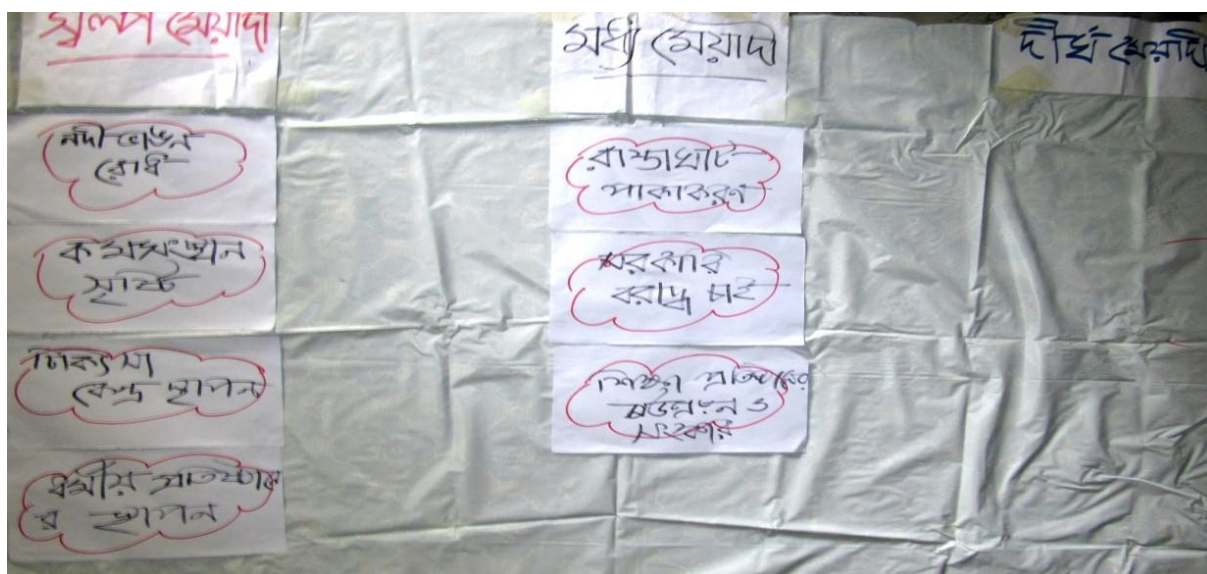
Main reason for lack of roads and damaged or risky road are river erosion and lack of repair work. As the consequence people of Karnibari Union are suffering in various ways; such as- misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service, marketing business problem and communication problem of people. There is no potential for lack of roads and damaged or risky roads.

#### 5. No Medical Center

There is no medical center/hospital in Karnibari Union. Main reasons behind this are river erosion and allotment from the government. As a result people of Karnibari Union are sufferings from different problems, such as- deprivation from service, different diseases and death. There is no potential for this problem.

#### 2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The participants of PRA at ToP session identified seven development needs. But the participants placed four of them under short term- river erosion prevention, employment, development of medical service, hospital establishment and establishment and repairing of religious institutions. In the midterm planning, three are placed- construction and repair of pucca road, repair and development of educational institutions and need of government allotment for Karnibari Union (Table 2.1).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Karnibari Union**

**Table 2.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Karnibari Union**

Short Term				Mid Term		
<i>River erosion prevention</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Development of medical service and hospital establishment</i>	<i>Establishment and repair of religious institution</i>	<i>Construction and repair of pucca road</i>	<i>Repair and development of educational institution</i>	<i>Need of government allotment</i>
River dredging	Employment	Hospital establishment	Need of temple	Need of more road	Need of educational institutions	Shelter house for disaster affected people
River erosion prevention	Solution of unemployment		Urgency of cremation yard	Development of pucca road	Development of educational system	Union Complex
Permanent solution for river erosion			Need of mosque	Road repair	100% education	Permanent Market place
River embankment					School	Cremation yard
					College	
					Standard education	
					Repair of educational institution	
					Educational institution	
					100% education	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 2.5 List of Participants

**কর্নিবারী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: কর্নিবারী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ      তারিখ: ০২/০৭/১৫ ইং      সময়: ১১:৩০ টা

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
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সারিকান্দি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এন্ড কমসান্ট্রিটোন লিমিটেড

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সারিকান্দি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এন্ড কমসান্ট্রিটোন লিমিটেড

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.6: List of Participants of Karnibari Union

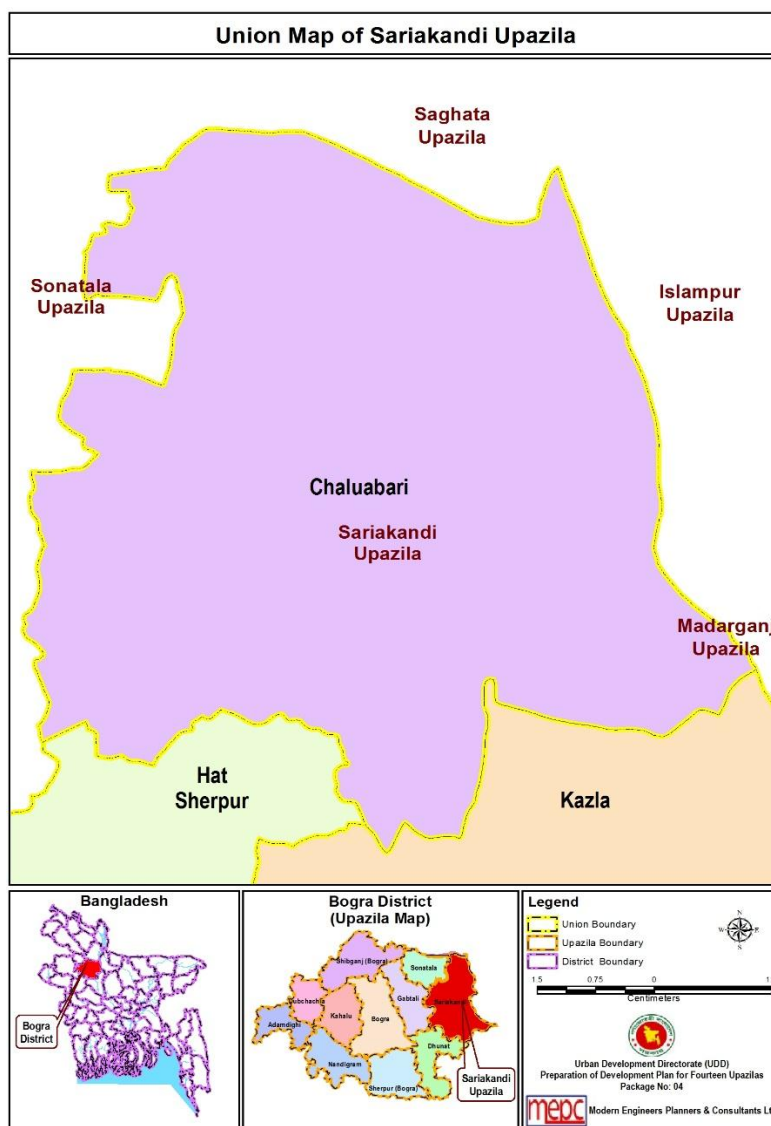


### 3. Chaluabari Union

#### 3.1 Overview

Chaluabari Union is surrounded by Saghata Upazila, Kazla Union, Sonatala Upazila and Islampur Upazila at the northern, southern, western and eastern side respectively

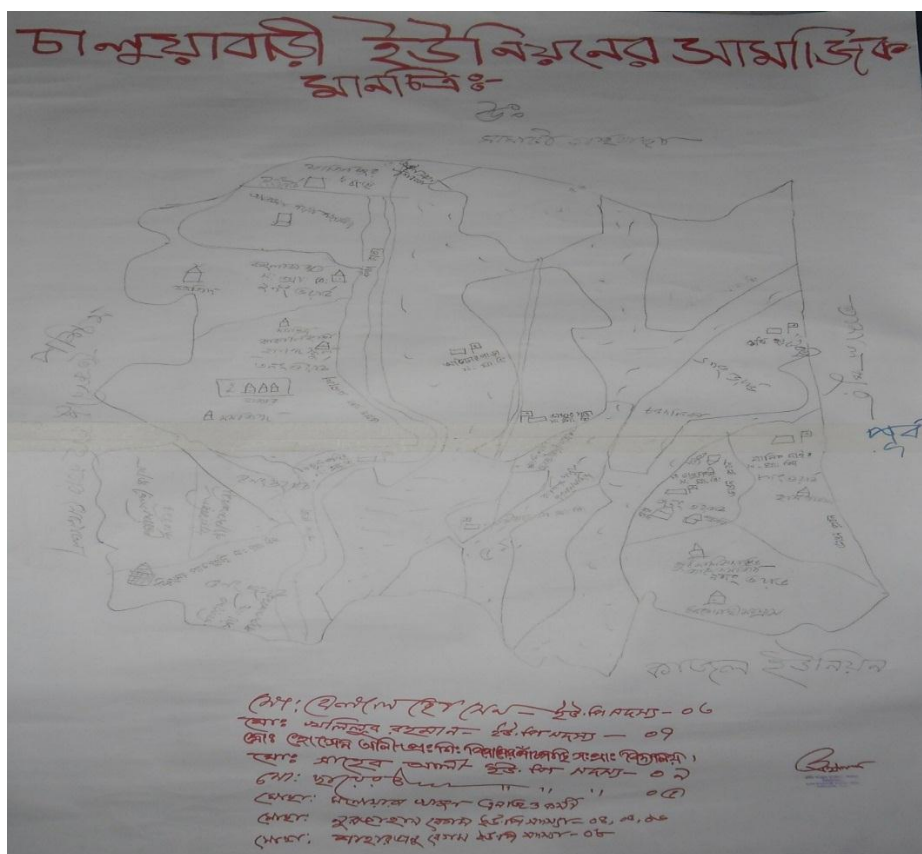
**Map 3.1: Chaluabari Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

#### 3.2 Spatial Aspect

Chaluabari Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra district. It consists 58 sq. km area along with 30000 population. Agriculture based this union has 500 hector land. Chaluabari Union is the most flood affected union. Almost every wards are flood prone area. Wards no. 4, 5 and 7 are most affected area from river erosion



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.1: Social Map of Chaluabari Union**

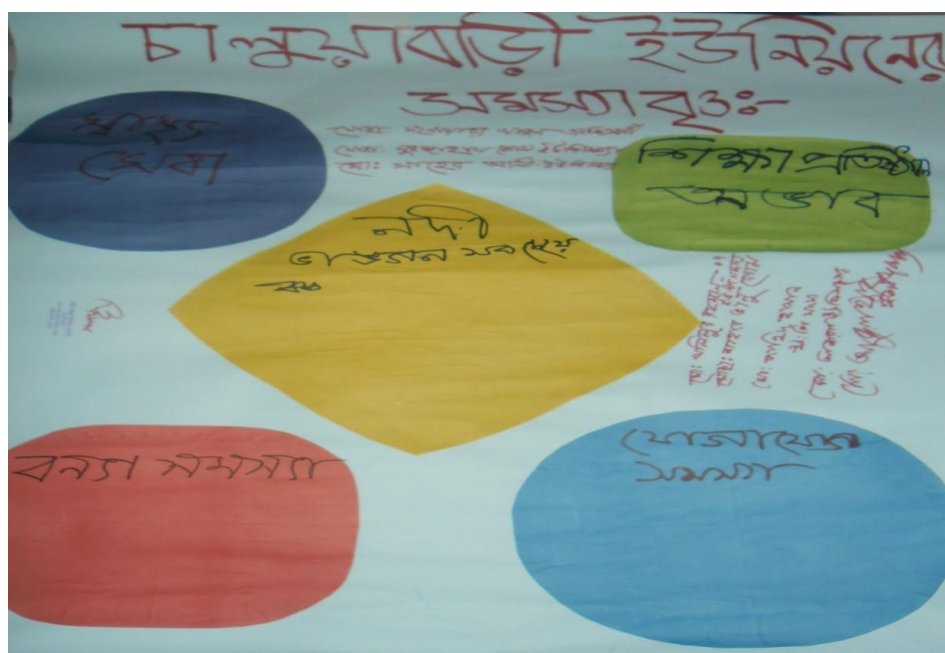
### 3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

#### 3.3.1 Problems of Chaluabari Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Chaluabari Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. River erosion (eastern side, western side of Jamuna River, Modhumoti river);
2. No embankment, groin Embankment (eastern side, western side of Jamuna River);
3. Poor transportation (all roads are katcha, Some ward to ward communication roads are not available);
4. Flood (for low homestead);
5. Ferry problem (lack of sufficient boat for communication);
6. Low homestead;
7. Problem accessing proper health service;
8. Cattle rearing problem (no veterinary hospital);
9. No electricity;

10. Lack of educational institutions (No high school, college and madrasa);
11. No Union Parishad building;
12. Unemployment;
13. Sanitation;
14. Lack of pure drinking water problem;
15. Lack of necessary hat, bazar;
16. Agricultural problem (insufficient supply of better seeds, pesticides as well as problem in irrigation).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Chaluabari Union**

The five major problems put in the problem Venn diagram are:

1. River erosion (eastern side, western side of Jamuna River, Madhumoti river);
2. Poor transportation (all roads are katcha, Some ward to ward communication roads are not available);
3. Flood (for low homestead);
4. Lack of educational institutions (No high school, college and madrasa);
5. Problem accessing proper health service (insufficient community health service, eligible doctors).

### 3.3.2 Potentials of Chaluabari Union

PRA participants identified five major potentials in the Venn Diagram that include:

1. Sufficient manpower,

2. Agriculture (rice, corn, jute, chili, wheat),
3. Cattle rearing,
4. Fishing, and
5. Small business and handicraft business.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Chaluabari Union**

### 3.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Chaluabari Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion causes as the result of low depth of Jamuna River, rising Char and unavailability of Embankment. Consequence of river erosion in this locality is beyond worst. Homes, school, hospitals and other infrastructural monuments destroy, agricultural crops and trees damage as result of river erosion. People of this locality think that necessary embankment can be constructed and depth of Jamuna River is needed to increase to mitigate this problem. They believe that sufficient number of manpower and sand can be used for constructing embankment.

#### 2. Transportation Problem

Destruction of roads as the result of low land and flood causes transportation problem severe in this locality. Moreover, This Union has no paved roads, some ward to ward communication



roads are not available and necessary culverts are unavailable. Dynamics results are found as the consequence of transportation problem. They face obstacles in communicating, marketing crops and accessing emergency health services. Moreover, children's school going hampers. People of this Chaluabari believe that they have enough soil, sand and manpower those can be used to construct and repair roads.

### 3. Flood

As the result of low land and depth of river the people of this union face flood every year at rainy season. Consequences of flood are homes, school, hospitals and other infrastructural monuments destruction, damage of agricultural crops and trees and cattle. Moreover, daily life activities hamper. In this union, there is a Shelter center at 3 no ward but it is not enough for accommodating all the affected people. So, people of this union think that they need more shelter center and they can supply necessary elements to build shelter center. They also suggest to increase the land high; manpower, soil can be supplied.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	সম্ভাব্য কারণ	সম্ভাব্য সমাধান	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনা
১. নদী জল	১. নদী জল ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. বর্জ্য	১. নদী জল ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. বর্জ্য	১. নদী জল ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. বর্জ্য
২. চাষাবাদ	১. চাষাবাদ ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. চাষাবাদ	১. চাষাবাদ ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. চাষাবাদ	১. চাষাবাদ ২. চাষাবাদ ৩. চাষাবাদ
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Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Chaluabari Union**

### 4. Weak Infrastructure of Education System

Education system goes under severe threat for many reasons. School destruction for flood and river erosion, poor transportation barriers going to school are the main reason for weak education system in this locality. Furthermore, there is no high school and college so students

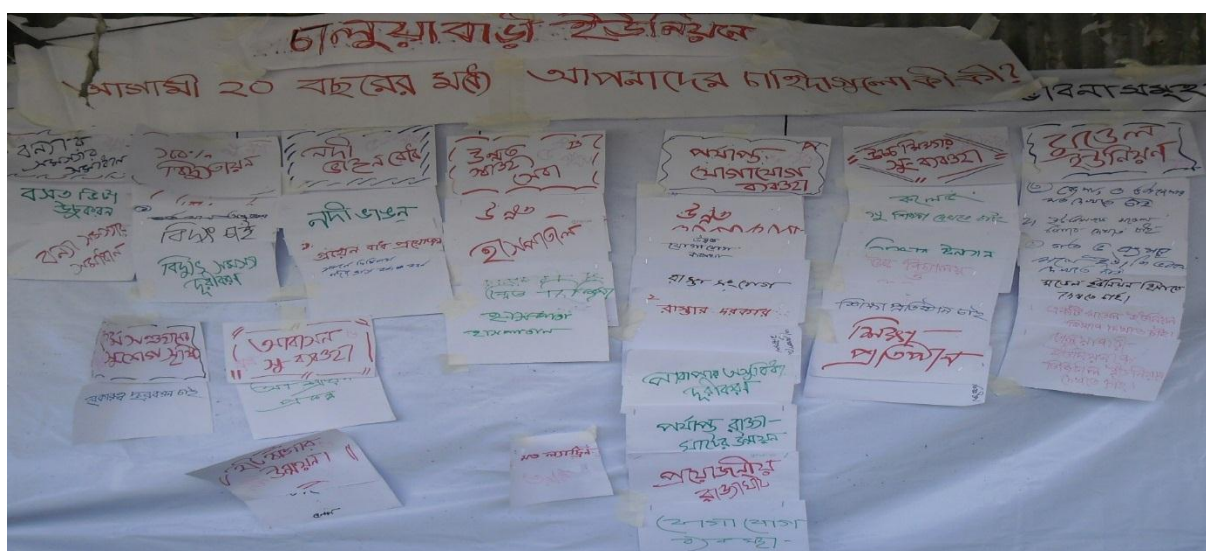
have to go so far for higher education. As the result of infrastructure of education system the number of drop out students are increasing day by day. Therefore, future of young generation is at risk and become uncertain. People of this union are optimistic regarding building new high school and colleges. They think, they can provide land place, sand, soil and woods for building well educational system.

## 5. Problem Accessing Proper Health Service

Another most excruciating problem to the people of the Chaluabari Union is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of hospital in this union. Besides, though this union has two community clinics but these clinics do not provide emergency health services as well as doctors are not eligible to provide better service. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Moreover, health service cost increases. Existing community clinic can be more modernized and upgraded to a modern hospital. Required land for establishing a new hospital or upgrading the clinic can be made available in this union

## 3.4 Perceived Development Priorities

PRA participants of Chaluabari Union selected hat-bazaar development, sanitation for all, mitigate flood problem, higher education system, shelter center, control river erosion, modern health services, improved transportation system and mitigate unemployment as their short time planning priorities. They also included control river erosion, improved transportation system, mitigate flood problem and model union as midterm planning goals. The participants addressed two items - Model UP and 100% electricity as the long term plans for the people of this union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Chaluabari Union**

**Table 3.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Chaluabari Union**

Short Term								
<i>Hat Bazar development</i>	<i>Sanitation for all</i>	<i>Mitigate flood problem</i>	<i>Higher education system</i>	<i>Shelter Center</i>	<i>Control River Erosion</i>	<i>Modern Health Services</i>	<i>Improved Transportation System</i>	<i>Mitigate Unemployment</i>
Construction bazaar Well bazaar system	Pucca sanitation for all	heightening homestead	college  high school	Accommodation for all flood affected people	Stop Jamuna River Erosion Groin Embankment	Hospital  Availability of Modern Services	Sufficient roads construction Well roads connection all over the Union Parishad Paved roads 1-5 ward simultaneously Available boats at ferry ghat	Ensure work opportunity for all
Mid-Term			Long Term					
<i>Control River Erosion</i>	<i>Improved Transportation System</i>	<i>Mitigate flood problem</i>	<i>Model Union</i>	<i>Model Union</i>	<i>100% Electricity</i>			
Stop Jamuna River Erosion Groin Embankment	Sufficient roads construction Well roads connection all over the UP Paved roads 1-5 ward simultaneously	Heightening homestead	Digital Union  UP building  Available amenities like Zila or Upazila Sadar	Digital Union  UP building  Available amenities like Zila or Upazila Sadar	Electric supply every house in Union Parishad			

Source: Field Survey, 2015



### 3.5 List of Participants

**চালুয়াবাড়ী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: **চালুয়াবাড়ী** তারিখ: **৩০.০৭.১৫** সময়: **৯-১২**

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**চালুয়াবাড়ী ইউনিয়ন**

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১৮	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
১৯	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২০	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২১	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২২	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২৩	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২৪	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫
২৫	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চালুয়াবাড়ী	০৮	শিল্পীবাড়ী	০১২৩৮৫২৬২৬২	০৩.০৭.১৫

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস্ লিমিটেড

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.6: List of Participants of Chaluabari Union

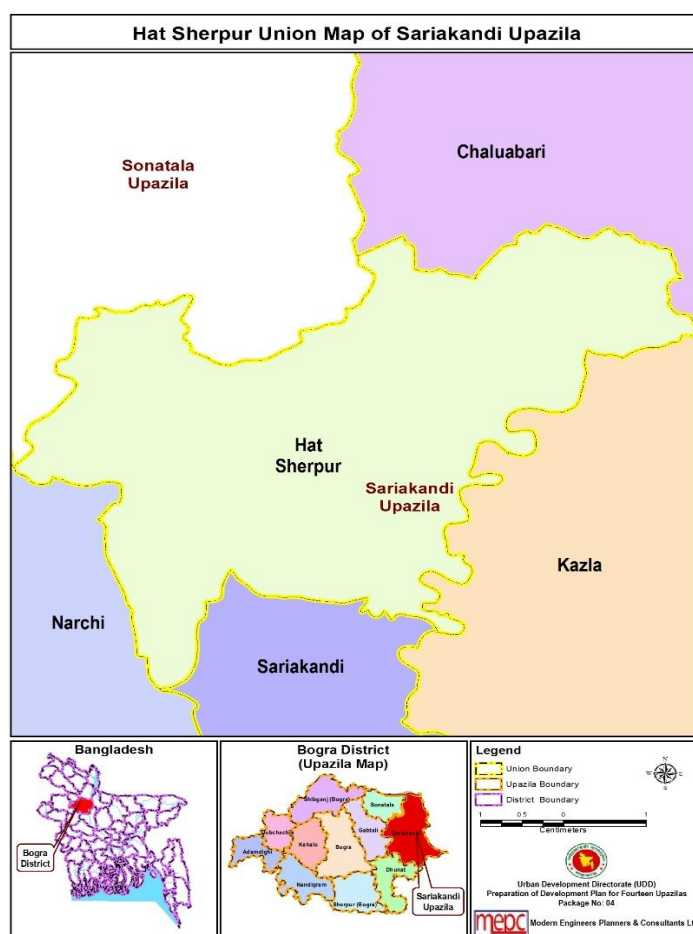


## 4. Hat Sherpur Union

### 4.1 Overview

Hat Sherpur Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. Hat Sherpur Union is surrounded by Sonatola Upazila and Chaluabari Union in north side, Narchi Union in west side, Sariakandi in south and in east side is surrounded by Kazla Union. Jamuna River crosses over Hat Sherpur Union from north to south.

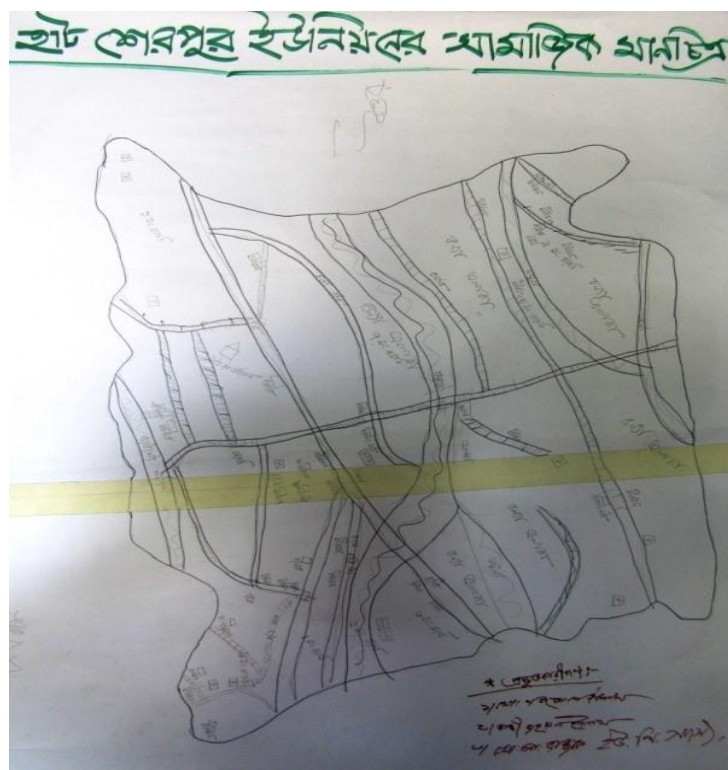
**Map 4.1: Hat Sherpur Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

### 4.2 Spatial Aspect

Total area of this union is 27.59 square kilometers and total population is 16,080. Geographically Hat Sherpur Union is a flood prone area in the overall union for the absence of river embankment. It is clearer from risk map because the river crosses over the union. There is also lack of information identification about risk zone and risk asset in the union. The resources are 5 km pucca roads and 20 km katcha roads, 14 primary schools, two rivers, 4 channels, 4 swamps and 5 market places.



Source: MEPC

**Figure 4.1: Social Map of Hat Sherpur Union**

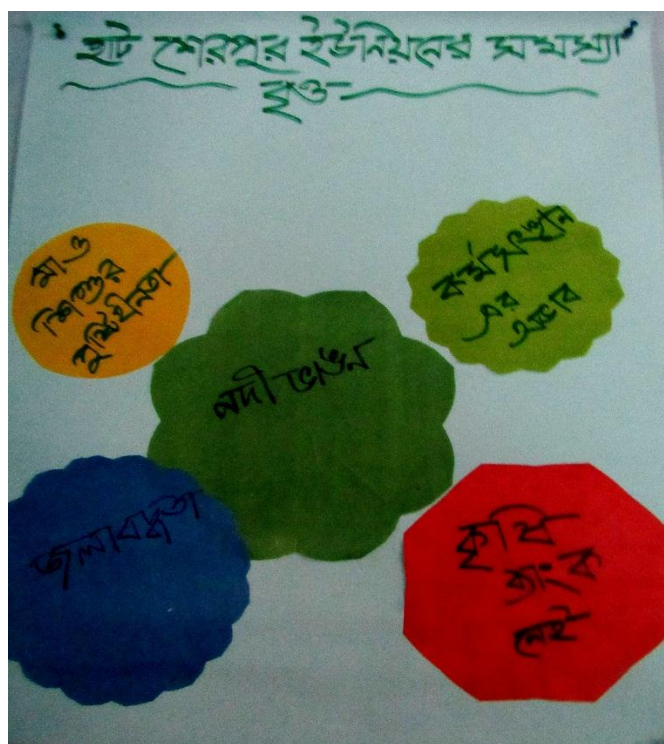
### **4.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

#### **4.3.1 Problems of Hat Sherpur Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Hat Sherpur Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. Flood,
3. Drought,
4. Problems of road, bridge and culvert,
5. Low level of house land,
6. Water logging (W- 3,6, 7, 8, 9),
7. Electricity problem (60% have no connection),
8. Sanitation problem,
9. Communication problem due to river area (need of speed boat for emergency),
10. Health and medical facility problem,
11. No bank,
12. Lack of economic help for bright students,
13. Poverty,

14. Lack of advanced and modern education,
15. Child marriage,
16. Dowry,
17. Drug addiction,
18. Risky union complex building,
19. No fire service,
20. Lack of women training center,
21. Unemployment,
22. Lack of repair for religious institutions,
23. Problem for veterinary treatment,
24. Need of new freedom fighter listing and assessment of existing list,
25. Lack of tree plantation in the bank of river,
26. No agricultural research institute,
27. Malnutrition of women and children,
28. Shelter problem for flood affected people,
29. Use of current net for fishing,
30. No police station in river char,
31. No shelter for old people.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 4.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Hat Sherpur Union**

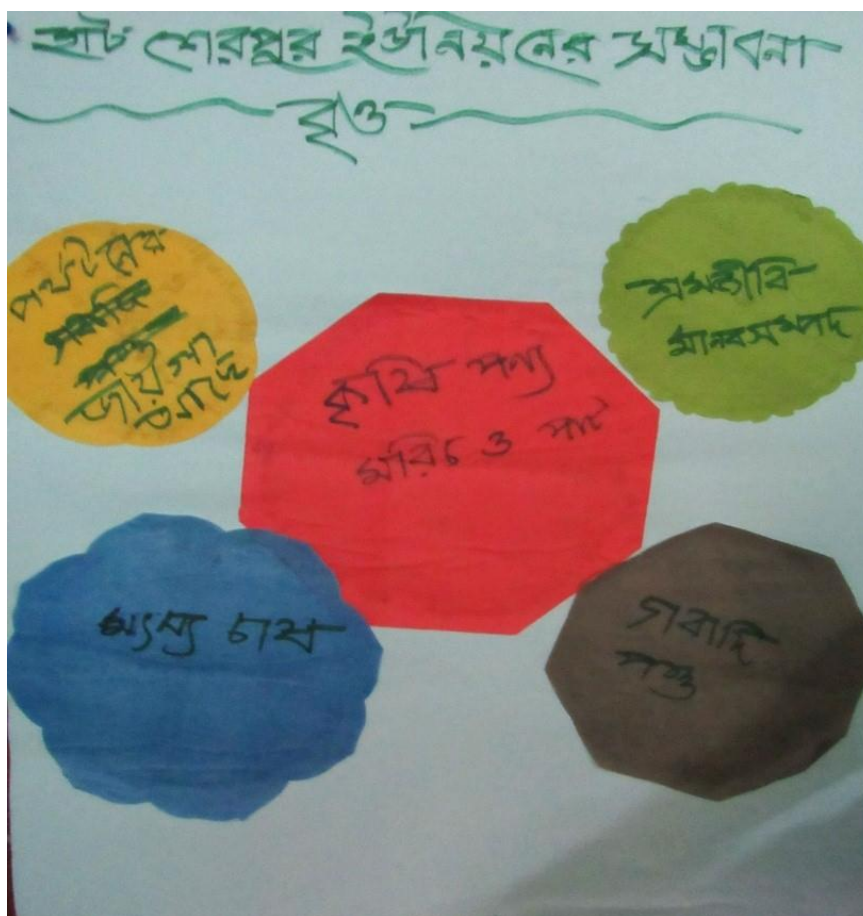
The participant identified major five problems in the Venn diagram. These are

1. Agricultural crops (Chili, Jute),
2. Existence of potential tourism area,
3. Water bodies for fisheries,
4. Livestock,
5. Manpower.

#### 4.3.2 Potentials of Hat Sherpur Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram identifies the major potentials of the Hat Sherpur Union are:

1. Agriculture crops (Chili, Jute),
2. Existence of potential tourism area,
3. Water bodies for fisheries,
4. Livestock,
5. Manpower.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 4.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Hat Sherpur Union**



### 4.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Hat Sherpur Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion is the main key problem of Hat Sherpur Union. Main reasons for river erosion are shallowness, no dredging, bad weather and bight of river. As the consequence people of Hat Sherpur Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land and agricultural land, people being helpless, increasing poverty and crime rate. There is no potential for river erosion.

#### 2. Water Logging

Ward 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are affected by water logging. Main reasons for water logging are Lack of bridge, culvert and switch gate, no drain and absence of proper removal system. As a results water logging brings some suffering for them. These are problems for crops cultivation, communication problem, contaminated water, increase of mosquito and flee, increase of disease, death of livestock. To overcome the problem of water logging people of Hat Sherpur Union have two potential such as, canal and river.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	অনুশীলিত সম্ভাব্য সমাধানসমূহ
নদী-এর-প্রবাহ	১. নদীর-প্রবাহ-এর-গতি-পথ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অভাব ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি
কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ	১. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি
কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ	১. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. কৃষি-ক্ষেত্র-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি
জল-এর-প্রবাহ	১. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি
জল-এর-প্রবাহ	১. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জল-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. জমি-এর-প্রবাহ-এর-অসঙ্গতি	১. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ২. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৩. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি ৪. খনন-কাজ-এর-অসঙ্গতি

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 4.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Hat Sherpur Union**

### **3. No Agricultural Bank**

There is an agricultural and other bank in Hat Sherpur Union. The main reason behind this is lack of proper action from the government. As a result people of Hat Sherpur Union sufferings from different problems, such as- loss of time and money, lack of opportunity for loan to buy agricultural instrument, equipment and ingredients. For bank establishment there are two potential- remittance and hand cash.

### **4. Unemployment**

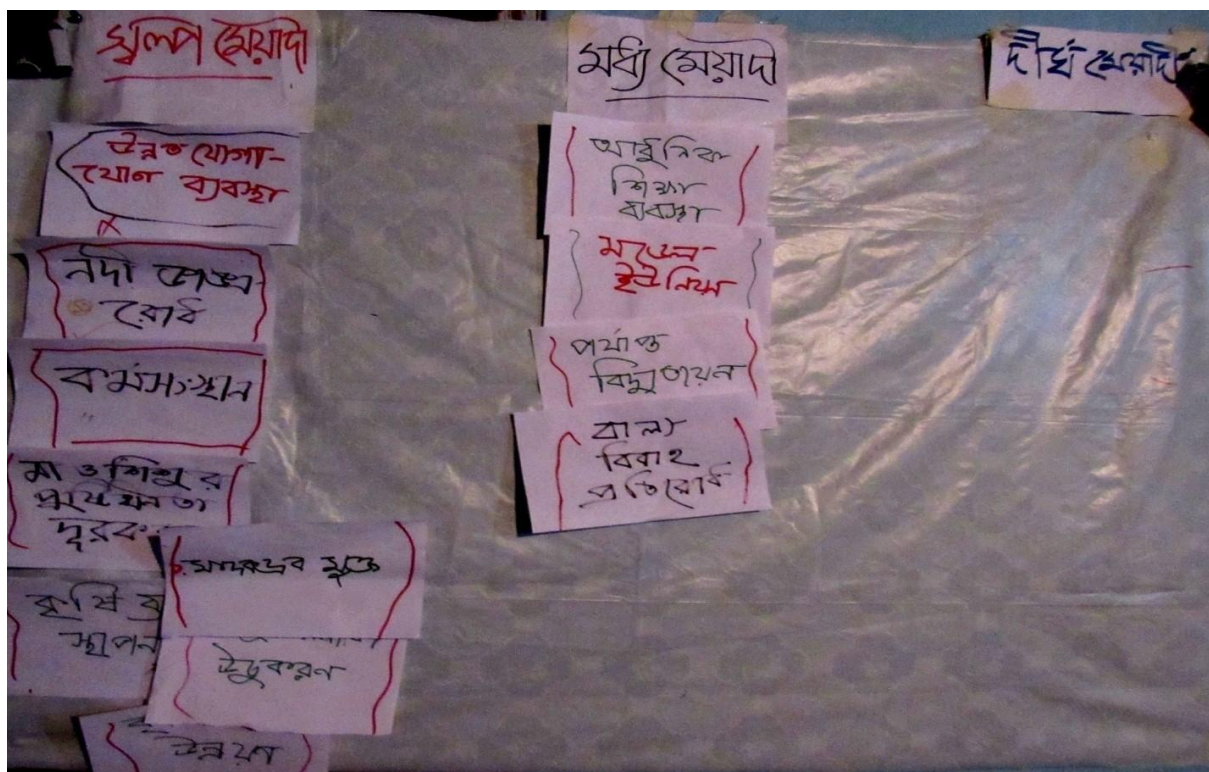
Reasons for unemployment are lack of steps from government, river erosion, corruption and lack of equal opportunity. In this regards unemployment brings misery like- increase of drug addiction, dowry, child marriage, domestic violence and social deviation. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Hat Sherpur Union have two resources such as fisheries and tourism potential area.

### **5. Malnutrition of Women and Children**

Main causes for malnutrition are insufficiency of food, poverty, domestic problems and lack of vaccination. Malnutrition brings effects like- degradation of health, birth of malnutrition affected and disabled children and autism. In this malnutrition problem green vegetables is the potential for general people.

#### **4.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

In the session of ToP (Technology of participation), the PRA participants selected twelve (12) ideas or plans as per their perceived needs and severity of problems facing in the Union. Opportunity of employment, advanced communication system and prevention of river erosion were Hat Sherpur union's short-term needs. Among other development needs, drug addiction free society, prevention of malnutrition of women and children, agricultural bank establishment, agricultural development and uprising the lower land were other short term needs. According to PAR participants, 70 percent of the local people of Hat Sherpur Union are deprived of the electricity service. They aspired to have 100% electrification of the union within 10 years. On the other hand, child marriage is a misery for Hat Sherpur Union. They also added to the midterm plan. Another vital demand of people was advanced education system, which was supported by many to include in the short term, but maximum participants opted for midterm plans. They believed after implementation of all above mentioned plans and with some additional tasks, Hat Sherpur Union will be a model union, as dreamed by all of the people of Hat Sherpur Union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 4.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Hat Sherpur Union**

**Table 4.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Hat Sherpur Union**

Short Term							
Advanced communication system	Drug addiction free society	River erosion prevention	Employment	Prevention of malnutrition of women and children	Agricultural Bank	Agricultural development	Uprising the lower land
Development of road		River erosion prevention	Solve of unemployment	Nutrition for women and children	Establishment of bank	Solve of agriculture related problem	Uprising the lower land
Developed communication system		River dredging	Youth employment	Good health for women and children	Union agricultural bank	Developed agricultural system	Taking away water
Repair of road			Employment needed				
Pucca road							
Mid-Term							
Model Union	Sufficient Electricity	Advanced educational system			Prevention of child marriage		
Model union	Electricity supply	Advanced educational system					
Everyone will be happy	Electricity for every home	Education for everyone					
Urbanization	Electricity for everyone in 20 years	Educational development					
Moral virtue contained society							

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 4.5 List of Participants

নাম- ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) (গোষ্ঠীকেন্দ্র)  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: হাট শেরপুর ইউনিয়ন তারিখ: ২২-০৬-২০১৫ সময়: ১০:৩০

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০৪৬৪০	জাহাঙ্গীর
০২	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর ক	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২-৪০৬৪০	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৩	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৪	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৫	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৬	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৭	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৮	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
০৯	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১০	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রাইভেট লিমিটেড

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১২	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৩	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৪	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৫	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৬	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৭	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৮	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৯	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর
২০	কো. জাহাঙ্গীর	কারখানা		নবাবী	০১৭১২০২৪৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর

Source: Field Survey, 2015

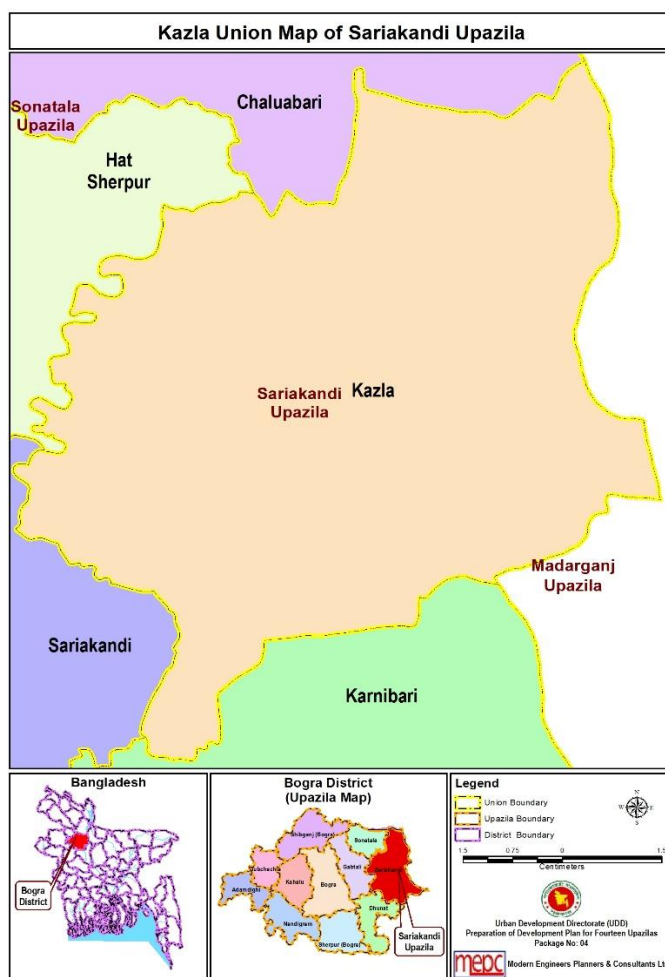
Figure 4.6: List of Participants of Hat Sherpur Union

## 5. Kazla Union

### 5.1 Overview

Kazla Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. Kazla Union is surrounded by Chaluabari Union in north side, Karnibari Union in south, Hat Sherpur Union in west and in east side is surrounded by Madarganj Upazila. In the southern west side Sariakandi Union is situated. Jamuna River crosses over Kazla Union from north to south. Total area of this union is 52 square km. Total number of population of this union is 17,470.

**Map 5.1: Kazla Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



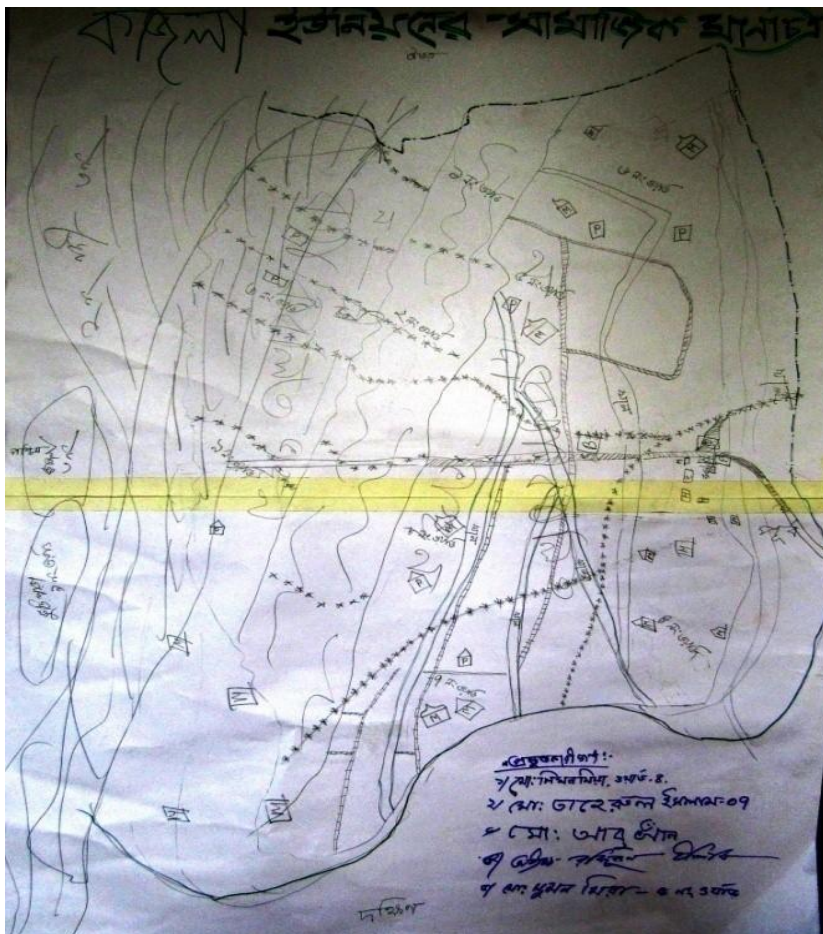
Source: MEPC

### 5.2 Spatial Aspect

Geographically Kazla Union is a totally separated area from Upazila. It is so much remote and flood prone area in the overall union for the absence of river embankment. It is clearer from risk map because there are 2113 families are lived at risky condition and position. The houses of ward no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 live in flood prone areas. 12 km katcha road is at risk and



any time this can be vanished for flood and river erosion. Six primary schools and four mosques and one bridge are at risk. Ward no 1, 3, 5 and 7 are affected in severe flood, ward no 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are affected in medium severe in flood. Ward no 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are more risky for river erosion.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 5.1: Social Map of Kazla Union**

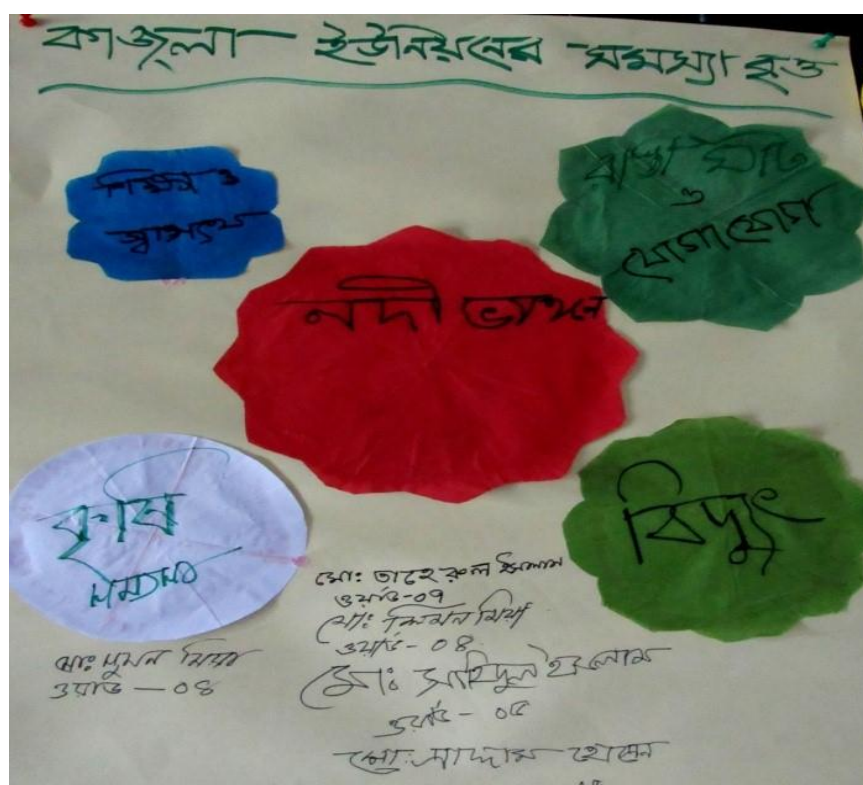
### 5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

#### 5.3.1 Problems of Kazla Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Kazla Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. River erosion         | 18. No bank                |
| 2. Flood                 | 19. Marketing problem      |
| 3. Communication Problem | 20. Lack of health service |
| 4. Water logging         | 21. No police station      |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. Lack of drainage system                              | 22. No river embankment                        |
| 6. No electricity supply                                | 23. Insufficiency of good seed                 |
| 7. Unemployment   | 24. Lack of advanced agricultural technology   |
| 8. Sanitation problem                                   | 25. Malnutrition                               |
| 9. Poverty  | 26. Inadequate market                          |
| 10. No hospital   | 27. No children park                           |
| 11. Lack of advanced and modern education               | 28. No play ground                             |
| 12. Insufficient of educational institutions            | 29. No auditorium/ cultural center             |
| 13. No union complex building                           | 30. No veterinary center                       |
| 14. Lack of agricultural training                       | 31. No economic help for fisheries             |
| 15. Lack of repair for religious institution            | 32. No post office                             |
| 16. No allotment for repair of educational institutions | 33. No digital information service center      |
| 17. No mobile network tower                             | 34. No guide wall for river erosion protection |
|   | 35. Lack of tube-well.                         |



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 5.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Kazla Union**

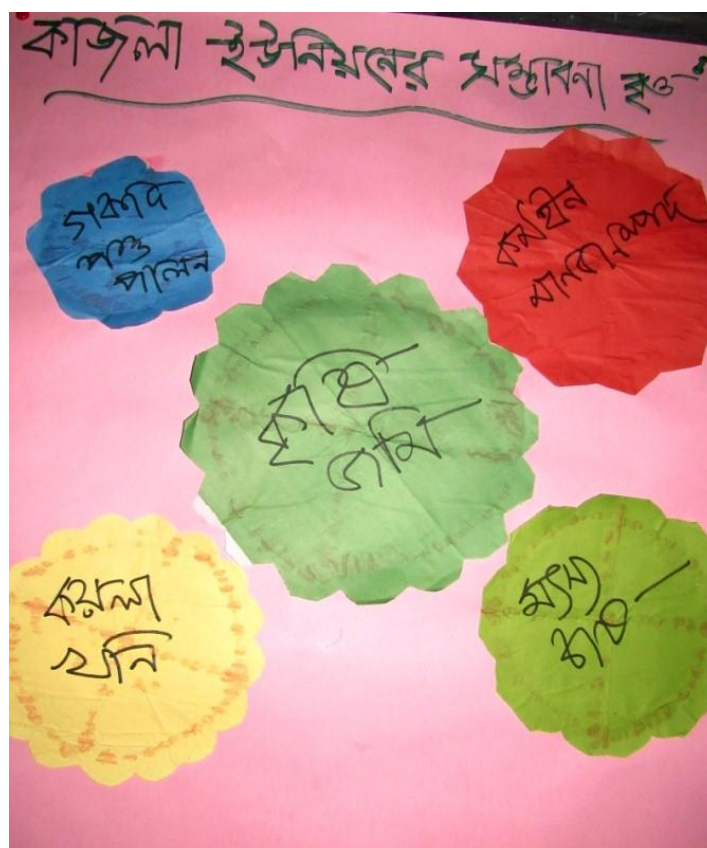
Major problems of Kazla Union as presented in the Venn diagram of problems are:

1. River erosion,
2. Communication problem,
3. No electricity,
4. Agricultural problem,
5. Problem of educational system,
6. Health service problem.

### 5.3.2 Potentials of Kazla Union

The major potentials of Kazla Union as presented in the Venn diagram of potentials are:

1. Agricultural land (Chili, Jute, Paddy, Cucumber),
2. Manpower,
3. Fisheries/many large ponds and swamps,
4. Coal resource, and
5. Livestock.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 5.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Kazla Union**



### 5.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Kazla Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion is the main key problem of Kazla Union. Main reasons for river erosion are shallowness of river, high flow of seasonal water and bight of river. As the consequence people of Kazla Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land, agricultural land, road and other resources and people being helpless. There is no potential for river erosion.

#### 2. Communication Problem

Communication problem is a significant trouble of Kazla Union. Main reasons for communication problem are flood, heavy rain, low level of land, no repair and lack of allotment. As the consequence people of Kazla Union are suffering in various ways; such as, bad effect in marketing business, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service and agricultural problem. There are three major potentials for communication problem. They are sand, katcha road and cheap labor.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাব্যতা
<p>নদী-প্রবাহ</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. নদী-প্রবাহ</li> <li>২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৩. নদীর প্রবাহের পরিমাণ</li> </ol> <p>কৃষিক্ষেত্র</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. কৃষি</li> <li>২. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের পরিমাণ</li> <li>৩. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের অবস্থা</li> <li>৪. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের উৎপাদন</li> <li>৫. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের মূল্য</li> <li>৬. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের রপ্তানি</li> </ol> <p>বিক্রয়</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের মূল্য</li> <li>২. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের উৎপাদন</li> <li>৩. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের মূল্য</li> </ol> <p>কৃষিক্ষেত্র</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের মূল্য</li> <li>২. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের উৎপাদন</li> <li>৩. কৃষিক্ষেত্রের মূল্য</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১১. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১২. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৩. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৪. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৫. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৬. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৭. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৮. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>১৯. বর্ষা-কাল</li> <li>২০. বর্ষা-কাল</li> </ol>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 5.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Kazla Union**

### **3. No Electricity**

Main causes behind no electricity are- insufficient number of roads, lack of initiative from government and river erosion. Electricity problems affects people with irrigation problem, no scope to use electrical technological machineries, house darkness, crops storage problem, farm lighting problem and study problem. For electricity problem existing electricity supply line in beside union is the key potential.

### **4. Agricultural problem**

Agriculture is the main earning sector for the people of Kazla Union. But river erosion, flood problem, heavy rainfall, drought, lack of technology, lack of irrigation and problem of bank loan. As results people are sufferings from food crisis, malnutrition and poverty. Though agricultural problem is a severe obstacle for people but to curtain the problem they have two potentials. They are sufficient agricultural land and cheap labor.

### **5. Educational Problem**

Education problem is another major trouble of Kazla Union. The reasons behind this problem are lack of consciousness, poverty, communication problem, lack of qualified teachers and lack of educational institution. For these reasons the effects are going to the people of Kazla Union like decrease of education rate, deprivation from technical & agricultural knowledge and demotion of living standard. There are one primary school, one high school and one college as potentials, which cannot able to mitigate educational problem.

### **6. No Medical Center**

There no any medical center/hospital in Kazla Union. Main reasons behind this are no initiative and allotment from the government. As a result, people of Kazla Union are sufferings from different problems, such as- deprivation from service, different diseases and death. To solve the problem of no medical center people have land as a potential.

## **5.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

In the session of ToP (Technology of participation), the participants identified 8 ideas or plans for short, mid and long-term process in respect of needs and severity of problems as identified by themselves in previous PRA sessions on social mapping, problems and potentials. Prevention of river erosion is a main demand of the people of Kazla Union. All of the participants agreed about short-term remedy of river erosion. Other two plans for short-term are: agricultural development, and development of communication system. Another plan is the establishment of mobile network tower. On the other hand, development of educational system and improvement of medical service were for short term and midterm period. Because they



**Figure 5.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Kazla Union**

**Table 5.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Kazla Union**

Short Term							Mid Term			Long term	
<i>Prevention of river erosion</i>	<i>Development of communication system</i>	<i>Development of educational system</i>	<i>Electrification</i>	<i>Improvement of medical service</i>	<i>Agricultural development</i>	<i>Mobile network tower</i>	<i>Development of educational system</i>	<i>Electrification</i>	<i>Improvement of medical service</i>	<i>Establishment of EPZ</i>	<i>Electrification</i>
Prevention of river erosion	Development of communication	Educational institution	Electricity connection	Hospital	Agricultural development	Mobile network tower				Industries	
Safety from river erosion	Developed road	Education for all		Medical service center						Employment	
	Road									Good job	
	Pucca road									EPZ	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 5.5 List of Participants

কাজলা ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: কাজলা তারিখ: ২৭/০৬/১৫ সময়: ১১.০০

ক্র নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	এ.এস.এম. বাকিরুল ইসলাম	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭৩৭-৭৫৫০৭০	
০২	মো: আমিরুল ইসলাম	চাষ	০৫	চৌহাতি	০১৭২৬-৪৫৪৭৪৮	
০৩	মো: জাহেদুল ইসলাম	ব্যবসা	০৭	পাকুড়িয়া	০১৭২৪-৩৫৫৭৭৭	
০৪	এম. আবু হুসেইন	ব্যবসা	০৬	চৌহাতি	০১৭৩৪-৫৬৩৭৬৬	
০৫	মো: মিমম মিয়া	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭১৫-৬৩৫৫২৩	
০৬	মো: আভুল	চাষ	০৬	চৌহাতি	০১৭১৫-৫১৩৩৩৩	
০৭	মো: মল্লিক হোসেন	চাষ	০৫	জামখাল	০১৭১২-২১০৪০	
০৮	মো: নাইম	চাষ	০৭	জামখাল	০১৭৩১-১২১৭৬	
০৯	মো: হোসেন	ব্যবসা	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭১৫-৬৩৩৩৩	
১০	মো: বাচ্চু	ব্যবসা	০৬	জামখাল	০১৭৩০-৬৭৭৭৭	

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

ক্র নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	মো: মুমুন	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭৪১০৪৬৭৬৭	
১২	মুহাম্মদ হামিদুল	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল		
১৩	হুসৈন	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল		
১৪	আবু হুসৈন	চাষ	০৬	জামখাল	০১৭১৫-৬৩৩৩৩	
১৫	মো: হুসৈন	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল		
১৬	মো: হুসৈন	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭৪৬-৭৭৭৭৭	
১৭	মো: মাদান	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭৩১-৭৭৩৩৩	
১৮	মো: নাজমুল	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭৬৬৭৫১৩২	
১৯	মো: বাকিরুল	ব্যবসা	০৪	জামখাল	০১৭১৫-৬৩৫৫২৩	
২০	মো: হুসৈন	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল		
২১	মো: জামাল	চাষ	০৪	জামখাল		

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.6: List of Participants of Kazla Union

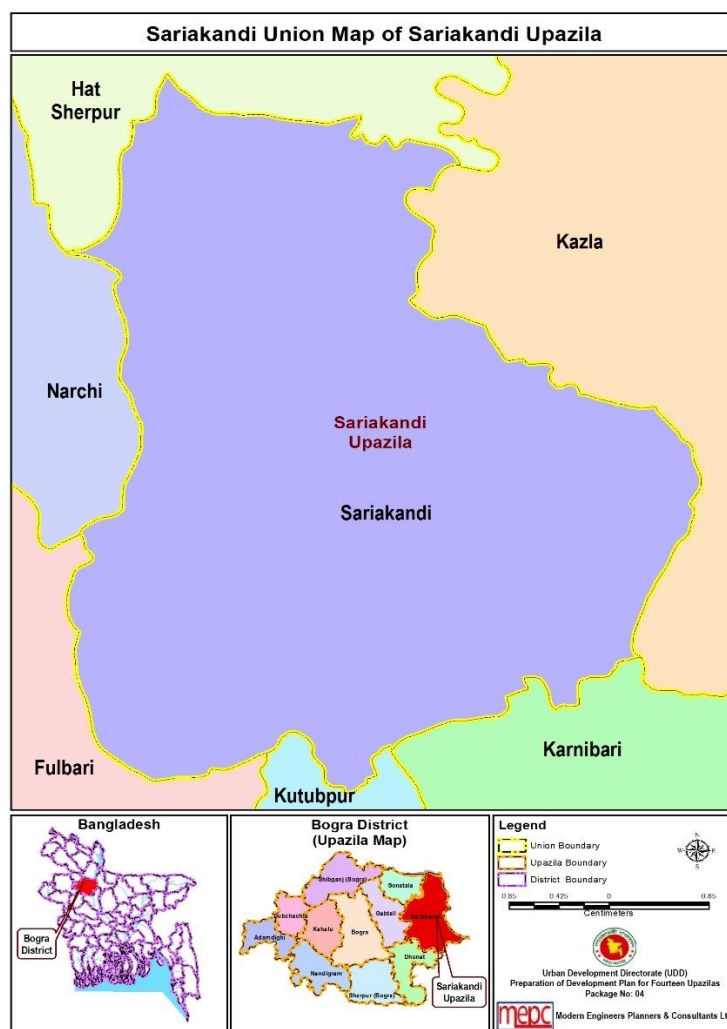


## 6. Sariakandi Union

### 6.1 Overview

Sariakandi Sadar Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. Sariakandi Union is surrounded by Hat Sherpur Union in north side, Kazla Union in east, Kutubpur Union and Karnibari Union in south and in west side is surrounded by Fulbari Union and Narchi Union. Jamuna River crosses over Sariakandi union from north to south

**Map 6.1: Sariakandi Union of Sariakandi Upazila**

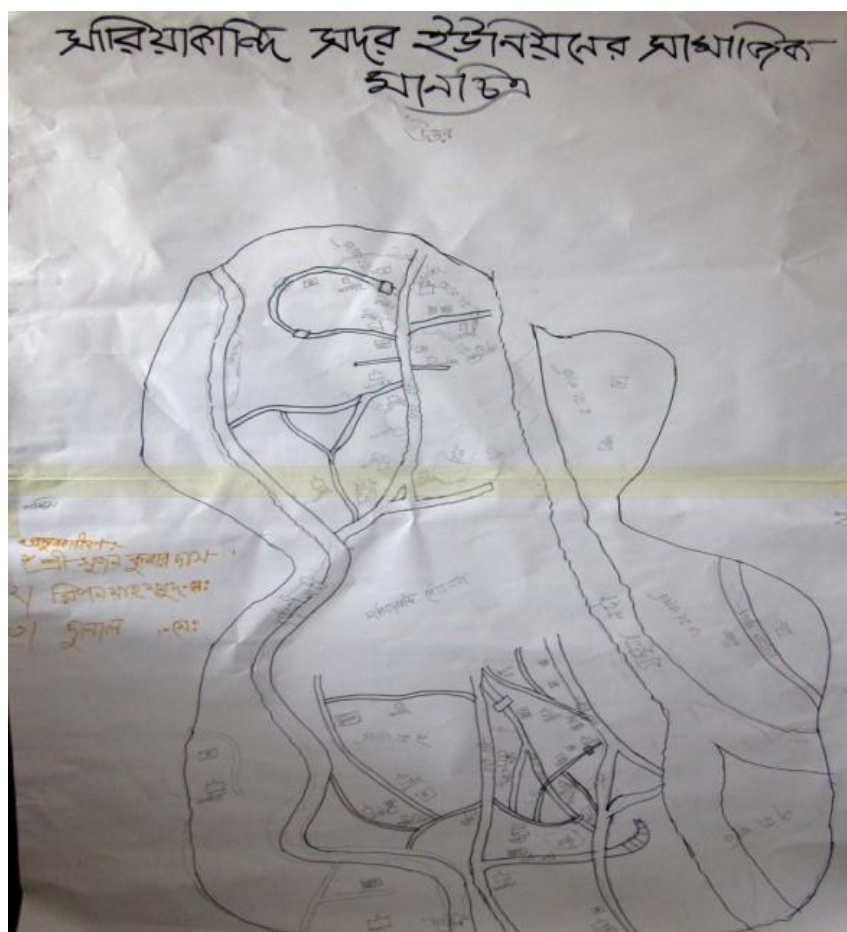


Source: MEPC

### 6.2 Spatial Aspect

Total area of Sariakandi Union is 22.03 sq. km. Total number of population of this union is 17,900. Geographically Sariakandi Union is a flood prone area in the overall union for the week river embankment. It is clearer from risk map because there are many of families are homeless and flood affected. Total pucca road is only 23 km and 6 km katcha road.

Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality. We could find out that there wheat, paddy, chilly and jute are the main crops. From Risks and assets, it is found that cultivated land is 3402 acres and uncultivated land is 2480 acres. If they can use their uncultivated land then they will be much benefited from these lands. So this agriculture and agricultural land is the potential for this union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 6.1: Social Map of Sariakandi Union**

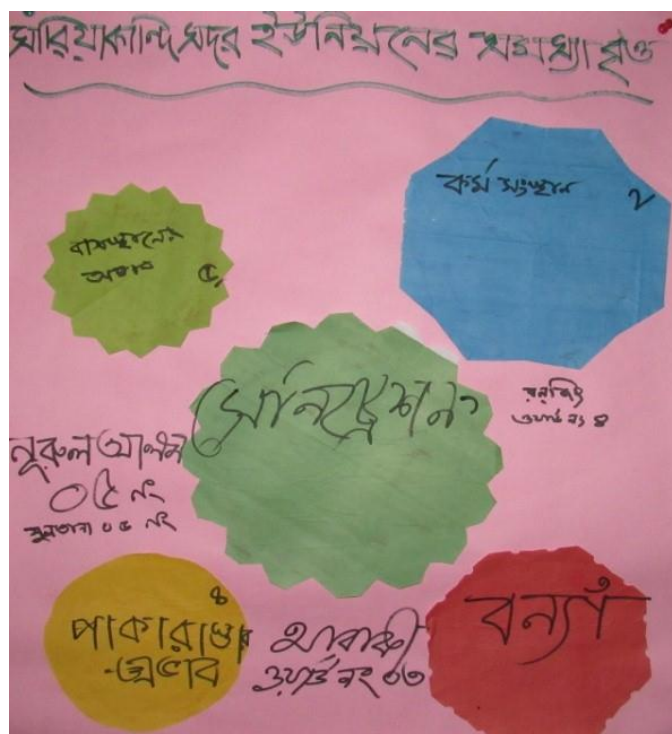
### **6.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

#### **6.3.1 Problems of Sariakandi Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Sariakandi Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. Problem of road repair,
2. River erosion,
3. Flood,
4. Drought,

5. Electricity problem,
6. Unemployment,
7. Sanitation problem,
8. Insufficient medical facility,
9. Low level of house land,
10. Lack of shelter home,
11. Inadequate number of tube well,
12. No boundary wall of Union Parishad,
13. Problem of bridge, culvert,
14. Lack of agricultural technology,
15. High price of seed and other agricultural ingredients,
16. Low price of crops,
17. Illegal land possession,
18. Insufficient veterinary treatment,
19. Lack of playground.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 6.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Sariakandi Union**

The five major problems of Sariakandi Union put in the Problem Venn diagram are:

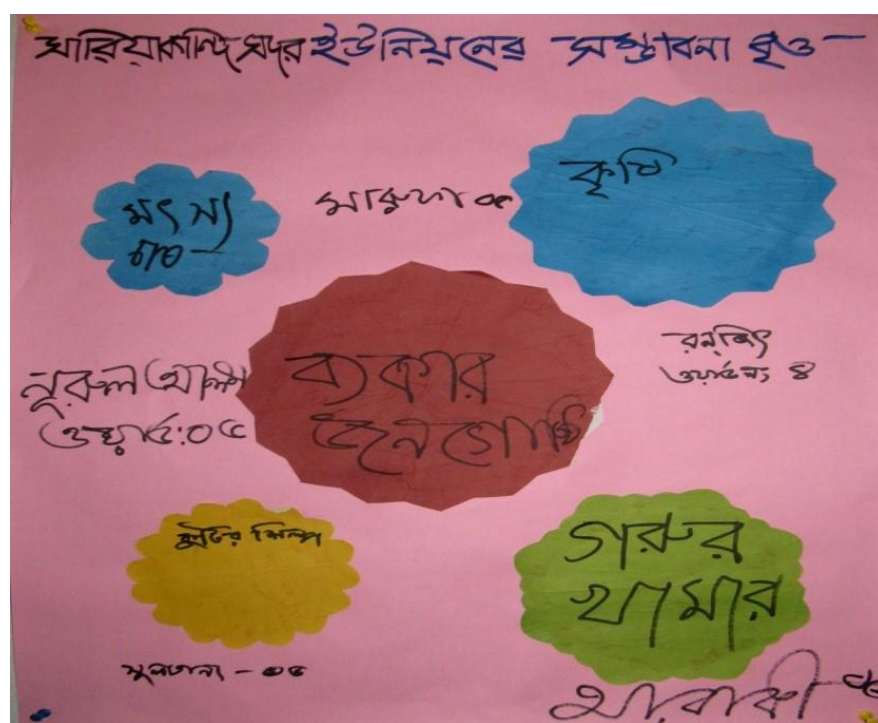
1. Sanitation problem,

2. Unemployment,
3. Flood,
4. Inadequate pucca road,
5. Lack of shelter home.

### 6.3.2 Potentials of Sariakandi Union

The Venn Diagram of potentials identifies the significant potentials of this locality as follows:

1. Manpower,
2. Agricultural crops (Paddy, Jute, Chili, Corn, Potato),
3. Livestock farm,
4. Cottage industry
5. Fisheries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 6.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Sariakandi Union**

### 6.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Sariakandi Union

#### 1. Sanitation Problem

Sanitation problem is the main problem of Sariakandi Union. In Sariakandi Union, main causes of sanitation problem are poverty, lack of consciousness, flood and open toilets. Sanitation problem enhances the risk of diseases by unhygienic environment. In these regards of sanitation problem county yard awareness building meeting is the key potentials.



চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	অনুপ্রস্তুত সম্ভাব্য সমাধানসমূহ
<p>১. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>১. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>২. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৩. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৪. নদী-এলাকা</p>	<p>১. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>২. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৩. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৪. নদী-এলাকা</p>	<p>১. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>২. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৩. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৪. নদী-এলাকা</p>	<p>১. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>২. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৩. নদী-এলাকা</p> <p>৪. নদী-এলাকা</p>
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Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 6.4: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Sariakandi Union**

## 2. Unemployment

Reasons for unemployment are lack of capital, organizer, technical training, lack of knowledge and inadequate land. In this regards unemployment brings misery like- increase of drug addiction, poverty and crime. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Sariakandi Union have three resources such as poultry farm, nursery and fisheries.

## 3. Flood

Reasons for flood are heavy rain, high flow of seasonal water and shallowness of river. In this regards flood brings misery like- damage of crops, destruction of road, sink down of houses and diseases. There is no potential to mitigate the flood.

## 4. Insufficient Pucca road

Main reasons for insufficient pucca road are low grade of construction, heavy vehicle and flood. As the consequence people of Sariakandi Union are suffering in various ways; such as,

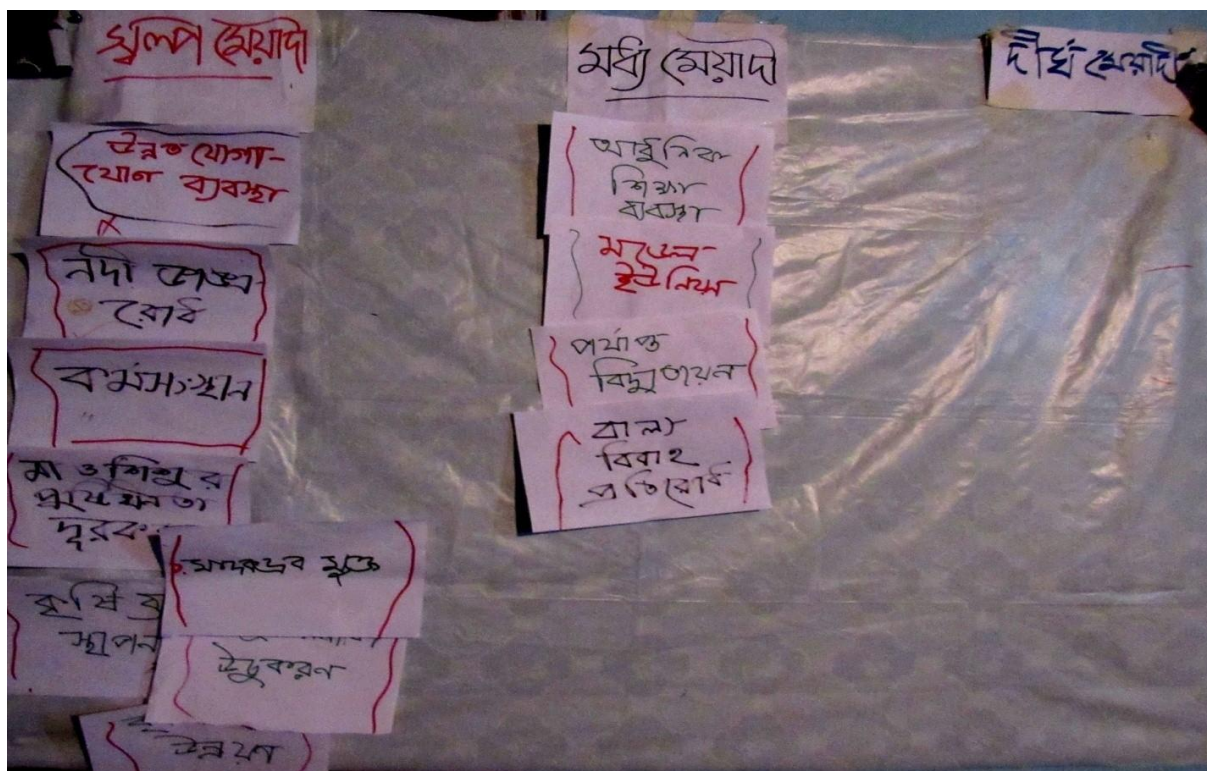
communication and marketing problem. The potentials for insufficient pucca road are katcha road.

## 5. Lack of Shelter Home

Causes behind lack of shelter home are flood, river erosion, poverty and inadequate land. As a result people of Sariakandi are sufferings from unhygienic environment and increase of social inequality. There is no potential for lack of shelter home.

## 6.4 Perceived Development Priorities

In the ToP session, Sariakandi Union participants came up with nine (9) ideas or plans (Table 6.1). All participants supported opportunity of employment followed by sanitation, prevention of river erosion, shelter home building, good road system and agriculture in the short term plan. Some participants put river erosion and road system improvement in the medium term plan. Since drug addiction is a misery for Sariakandi Sadar Union, the participants wanted to have full preventive plan in 10 years for solution of drug addiction. Another vital demand of people was development of agriculture for midterm plans. Education and model Union were placed by the majority in long term plans.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 6.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 Years of Sariakandi Union**

**Table 6.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Sariakandi Union**

<b>Short Term</b>				<b>Mid Term</b>			<b>Long Term</b>	
<i>Employment</i>	<i>Shelter home</i>	<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Prevention of river erosion</i>	<i>Development of communication system</i>	<i>Drug addiction free society</i>	<i>Agricultural development</i>	<i>Development of educational system</i>	<i>Model union</i>
Prevention of unemployment	Shelter home	Sanitation	River erosion prevention	Repair of road	Prevention of drug addiction	Technological development	Improvement of education rate	Development of union
Development of handicraft		Tube well		Development of communication	Drug addiction free society	Agricultural development	Educational development	Developed society
Fisheries							Play ground	Model union
Emancipation from poverty								
Job								
Increase of employment scope								
Economic emancipation								

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 6.5 List of Participants

**সারিয়াকান্দি মদর ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: সারিয়াকান্দি মদর ইউনিয়ন সারিয়াকান্দি গ্রাম তারিখ: ২৫/০৬/১৫ ইং

সময়: ০৯:০০

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ সাহাবুজ্জামান	হাফিজ	০৯	হাফিজ	০১৭১৬৭১১১১	
০২	মোঃ আব্দুল করিম	হাফিজ	০১০	হাফিজ	০১৭১০২২২২৭	হাফিজ
০৩	মোঃ বিপ্লব হাফিজ	হাফিজ	০১১	হাফিজ	০১৭১৪৭৪৫১২৬	
০৪	মোঃ হাফিজ হাফিজ	হাফিজ	০১২	হাফিজ	০১৭১০৪৩৭৭০	হাফিজ
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১৩	মোঃ হাফিজ হাফিজ	হাফিজ	০২১	হাফিজ	০১৭১৭০৪২৫৫২	হাফিজ
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২১	মোঃ হাফিজ হাফিজ	হাফিজ	০২৯	হাফিজ	০১৭১৭০৪২৫৫২	হাফিজ
২২	মোঃ হাফিজ হাফিজ	হাফিজ	০৩০	হাফিজ	০১৭১৭০৪২৫৫২	হাফিজ

Source: Field Survey, 2015

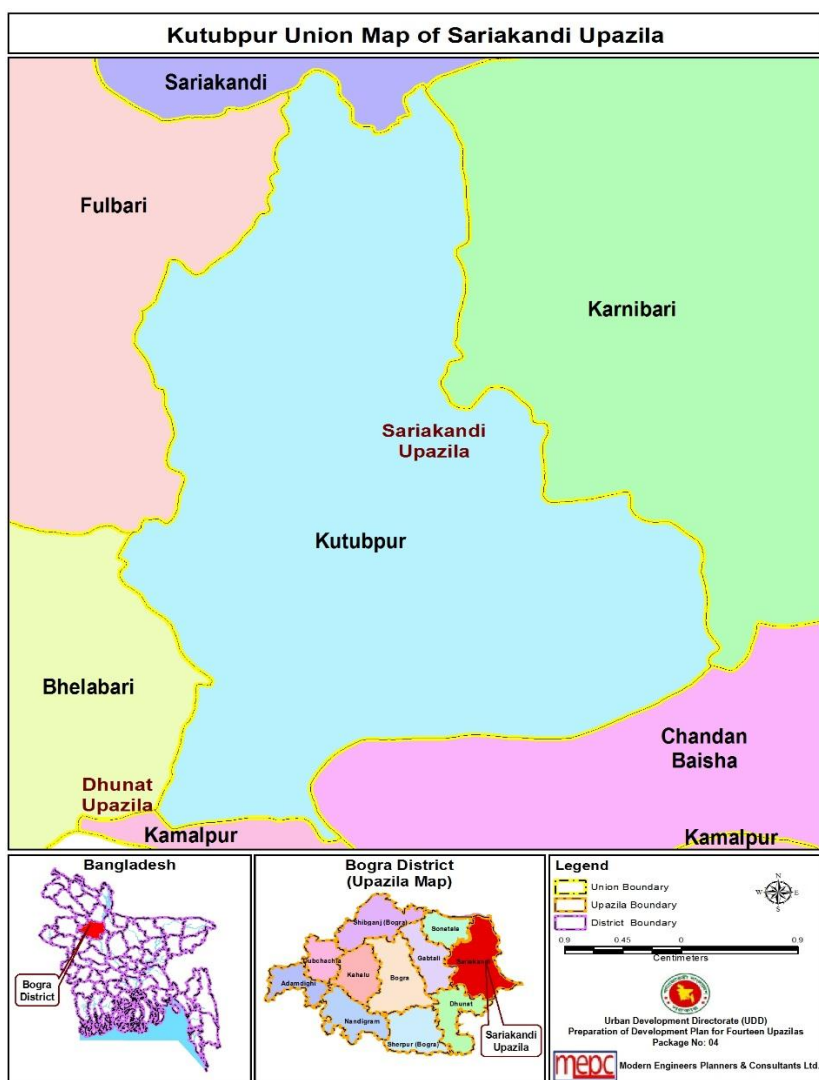
Figure 6.6: List of Participants of Sariakandi Union

## 7. Kutubpur Union

### 7.1 Overview

Kutubpur Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra district. Kutubpur Union is surrounded by Sariakandi Union in north side, Karnibari Union is in east, Chandan Baisha Union is in south eastern side and in west side is surrounded by Bhelabari Union and Fulbari Union. Jamuna River goes beside this union in east side

**Map 7.1: Kutubpur Union of Sariakandi Upazila**

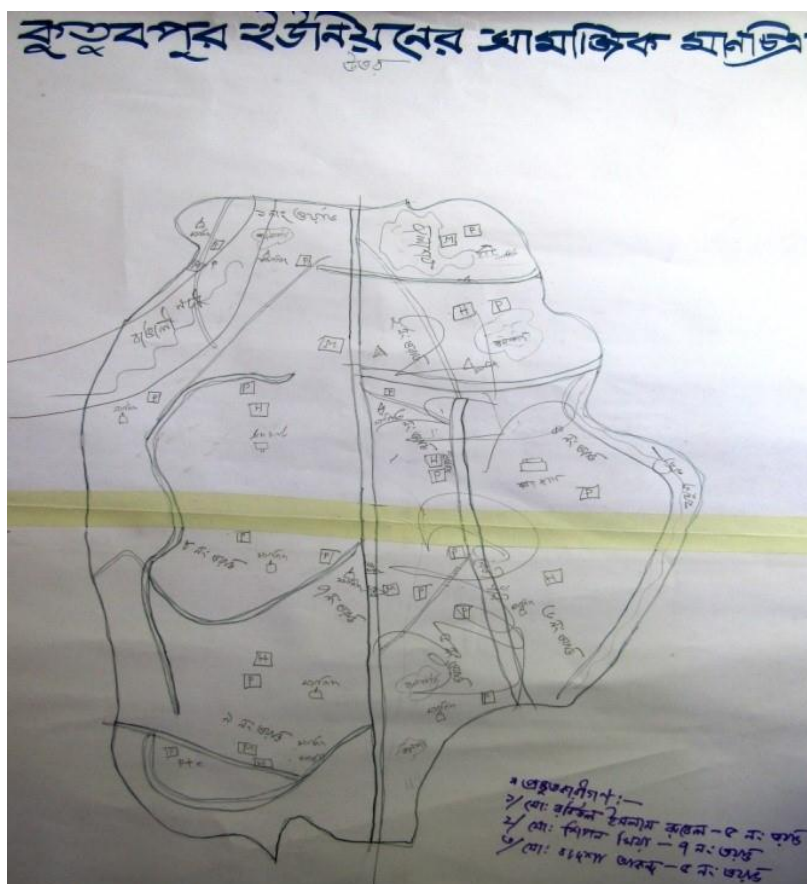


Source: MEPC

### 7.2 Spatial Aspect

Geographically Kutubpur Union is a flood prone area in the overall union for the absence of river embankment. It is clearer from risk map because the river erosion of Jamuna River is regular disaster in monsoon session.

Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality. We could find out that there wheat, paddy, chilly and jute are the main crops. If they can use their uncultivated land then they will be much benefited from these lands. So this agriculture and agricultural land is the potential for this union. Other potentials are swamps which will be better potential if they use it.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 7.1: Social Map of Kutubpur Union**

### **7.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

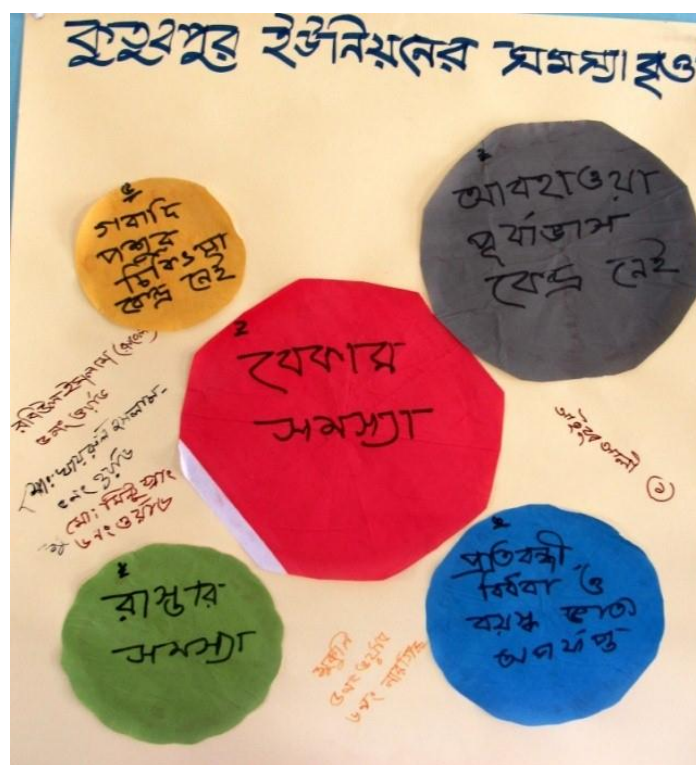
#### **7.3.1 Problems of Kutubpur Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Kutubpur Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. River erosion,
2. Damaged road,
3. Water logging,
4. Unemployment,
5. Sanitation problem,



6. Inactive community clinic for water logging,
7. Shelter problem for river erosion and flood affected people (1500-1600 people),
8. Problem of tube well,
9. Sanitation problem,
10. No public graveyard,
11. No allowance for fisherman in fish breeding season,
12. Marketing problem of agricultural crops and products,
13. Lack of medicine,
14. Lack of awareness building program,
15. Insufficient widow allowance, age allowance and disability allowance,
16. Environment pollution (By garbage and Eucalyptus tree plantation),
17. No veterinary treatment center.
18. Lack of village market development.
19. No weather forecast center.
20. No fire service.
21. No old shelter home.
22. No agricultural suggestion and solution center.
23. Lack of awareness building programs for eve teasing prevention.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 7.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Kutubpur Union**



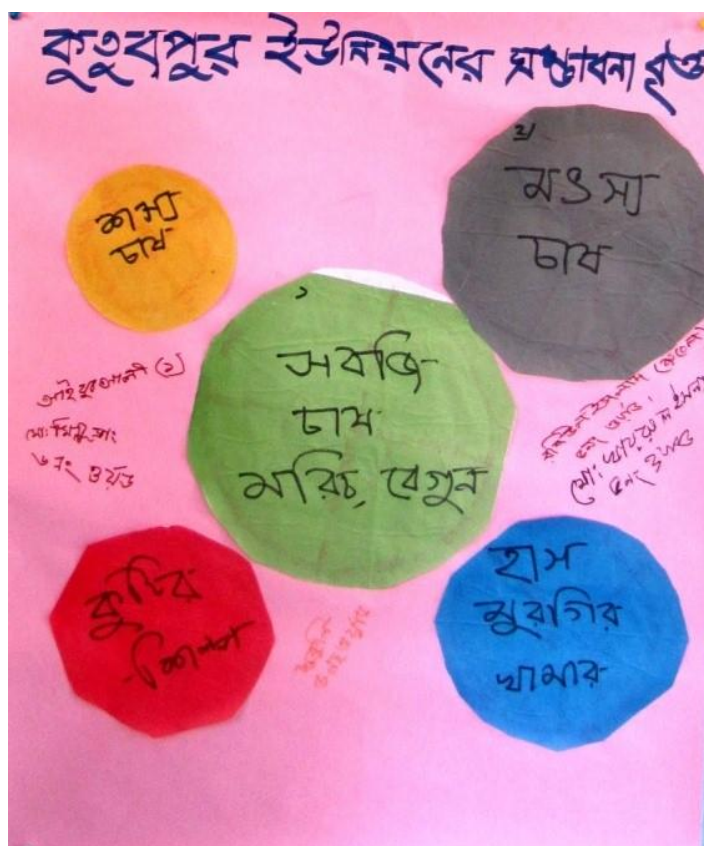
The PRA selected five major problems in the Problems Venn diagram are:

1. Unemployment,
2. No weather forecast center,
3. Insufficient widow allowance, age allowance and disability allowance,
4. Damaged or risky road,
5. No veterinary treatment center.

### 7.3.2 Potentials of Kutubpur Union

Four major potentials identified by the participants in the Potentials Venn Diagram are the followings:

1. Vegetables (Chili and Brinjal),
2. Fisheries,
3. Poultry farm,
4. Cottage industry,
5. Agricultural crops (Corn, Jute, Paddy, Peas and Peanuts).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 7.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Kutubpur Union**

### 7.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Kutubpur Union

#### 1. Unemployment

Reasons for unemployment are no industry, communication problem, communication problem, river erosion and lack of education in regards of poverty. As a result unemployment brings misery like- increase of drug addiction, poverty, social deviation and crime. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Kutubpur Union have three resources such as livestock farm, water bodies and fallow land.

#### 2. No Weather Forecast Center

People of Kutubpur Union are sufferings from different natural disaster. So weather forecast center is urgency for them. Lack of initiative from government is the main cause behind no weather forecast center. Because of no weather forecast center people are unable to response with natural disasters. To establish a weather forecast center they have internet service.

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১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব
১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব	১. বর্ষা ঋতু ২. শুষ্ক ঋতু ৩. বন্যাস্রাব

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 7.4: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Kutubpur Union**

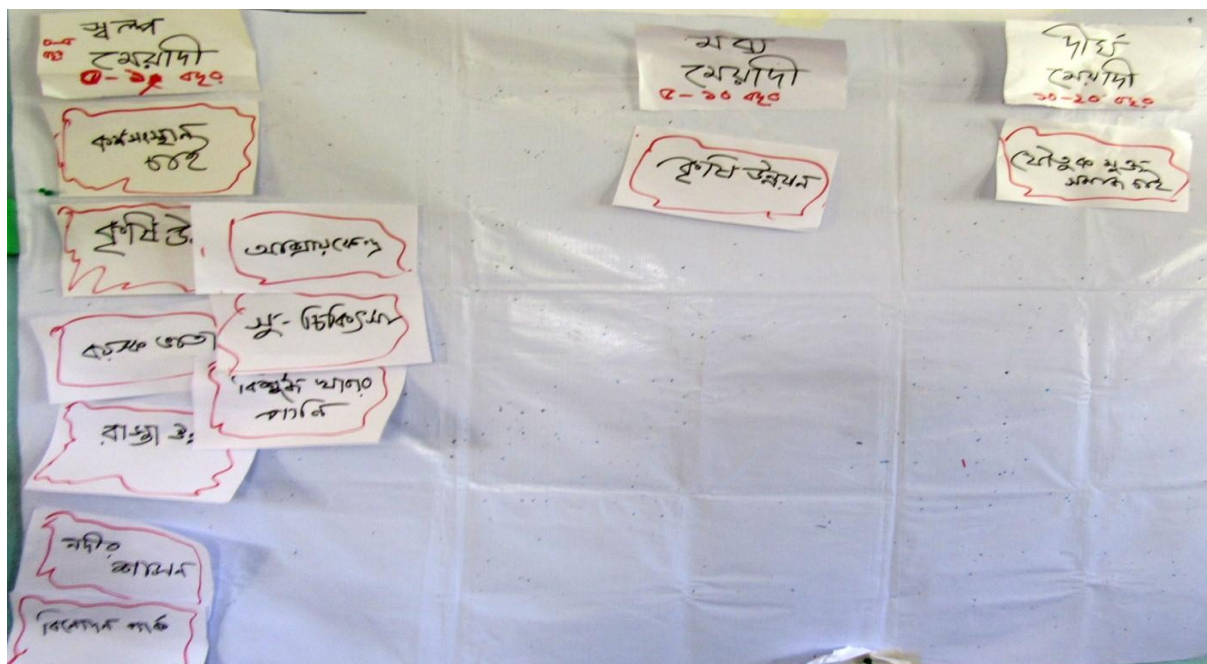
#### 3. Insufficient Widow Allowance, Age Allowance and Disability Allowance

Allowance problem is associated with the life of old, disable and widow people. Inadequate allotment is the main obstacle for allowance problem. Deprivation from allowance brings misery to live life among old, disable and widow people. There is no potential for allowance problem.

Damaged or risky roads are key troubles of Kutubpur Union. Main reasons for damaged or risky roads are flood, water logging and heavy rain. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, problem in agricultural crops marketing problem, misery to go educational institution, problem to social activity and problem in emergency medical service. There are two potentials for communication problem. They are sand and manpower.

Kutubpur Union is a place of numerous livestock resources. Though livestock is one of the main resources of general people but there is no veterinary treatment center in Kutubpur Union. As consequence different diseases of livestock are flourished and death occurred

In this PRA session, Kutubpur Union participants voted for 11 plans which are categorized in three terms. Within 11 ideas or plans, 9 ideas of dream are found in short term process: employment, river training and development of road were more emphasized by the majority of participants followed by agricultural development, shelter home, good medical service, amusement park, pure drinking water and age allowance in the short term planning (Table 7.1). For midterm, agricultural development was placed. In the long term planning process, dowry free society is placed (Table 7.1).



**Figure 7.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Kutubpur Union**

**Table 7.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Kutubpur Union**

Solution of agricultural problem	Short Term								Mid Term	Long Term
	Shelter home	Hospital	Amusement park	Pure drinking water	Age allowance	Wide road	Industry	River erosion prevention	Agricultural development	Dowry free society
Need of ingredients		Free good medical service		Solution of water logging		Development of road	Development of village market			
Vegetables cultivation						Road repair	Employment			
Crops cultivation							Poverty free society			
Agricultural development							Cottage industry			
							Employment			
							Fisheries			

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 7.5 List of Participants

**কুতুবপুর ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: কুতুবপুর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ  
তারিখ: ৩০/০৬/২০১৫  
সময়: ১১.০০ টা

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	স্ব.শ্রী: আব্দুল উলহাস	চেয়ারম্যান	০১	কুতুবপুর	০১৭১৪-৯৬৭৩৭৩	
০২	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র সদস্য	০২	সোনারগাঁও	০১৭৩৫-২২১৫০৩	হুমায়ুন কবীর
০৩	স্ব.শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ	সিনিয়র	০৩	বাহাদুরগাঁও		স্ব.শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ
০৪	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৪	বাহাদুরগাঁও		স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর
০৫	স্ব.শ্রী: ইব্রাহিম আলী	সিনিয়র	০৫	বিলিয়ারগাঁও		স্ব.শ্রী: ইব্রাহিম আলী
০৬	স্ব.শ্রী: কাশেম আলী	সিনিয়র	০৬	বাহাদুরগাঁও		কাশেম আলী
০৭	স্ব.শ্রী: কবির	সিনিয়র	০৭	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৩৭৭-৫২৭৫	কবির
০৮	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৮	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৭৪০-৭৪৭৪৭৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
০৯	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৯	কুতুবপুর		
১০	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	১০	কুতুবপুর		হুমায়ুন কবীর

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	স্ব.শ্রী: মুহাম্মদ	সিনিয়র	০১	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৭৪০০৭৬৩৭৭	মুহাম্মদ
১২	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০২	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৭৩৩-১০৫২৬৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৩	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৩	বাহাদুরগাঁও		
১৪	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৪	বাহাদুরগাঁও		হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৫	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৫	কুতুবপুর	০১৭৬৭-৪৭৬৭৭৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৬	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৬	কুতুবপুর	০১৭৩৫-৫০৬৩০২	হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৭	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৭	সোনারগাঁও	০১৭১৭৫৭০৬৬৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৮	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৮	বিলিয়ারগাঁও	০১৭৪৫৬৫২৩৭১	হুমায়ুন কবীর
১৯	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০৯	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৭১৮১০৪৪৭৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
২০	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	১০	কুতুবপুর	০১৭২১-২১০৭২৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর
২১	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০১	কুতুবপুর	০১৭৪৩৩৪২৬৭৪	হুমায়ুন কবীর
২২	স্ব.শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সিনিয়র	০২	বাহাদুরগাঁও	০১৮৬৩৫৩৪৪৭৭	হুমায়ুন কবীর

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.6: List of Participants of Kutubpur Union

## 8. Bhelabari Union

### 8.1 Overview

Bhelabari Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. Bhelabari Union is surrounded by Fulbari Union and Kutubpur Union of the northern and eastern sides. Southern and western sides are surrounded by Dhunat Upazila and Gabtali Upazila.

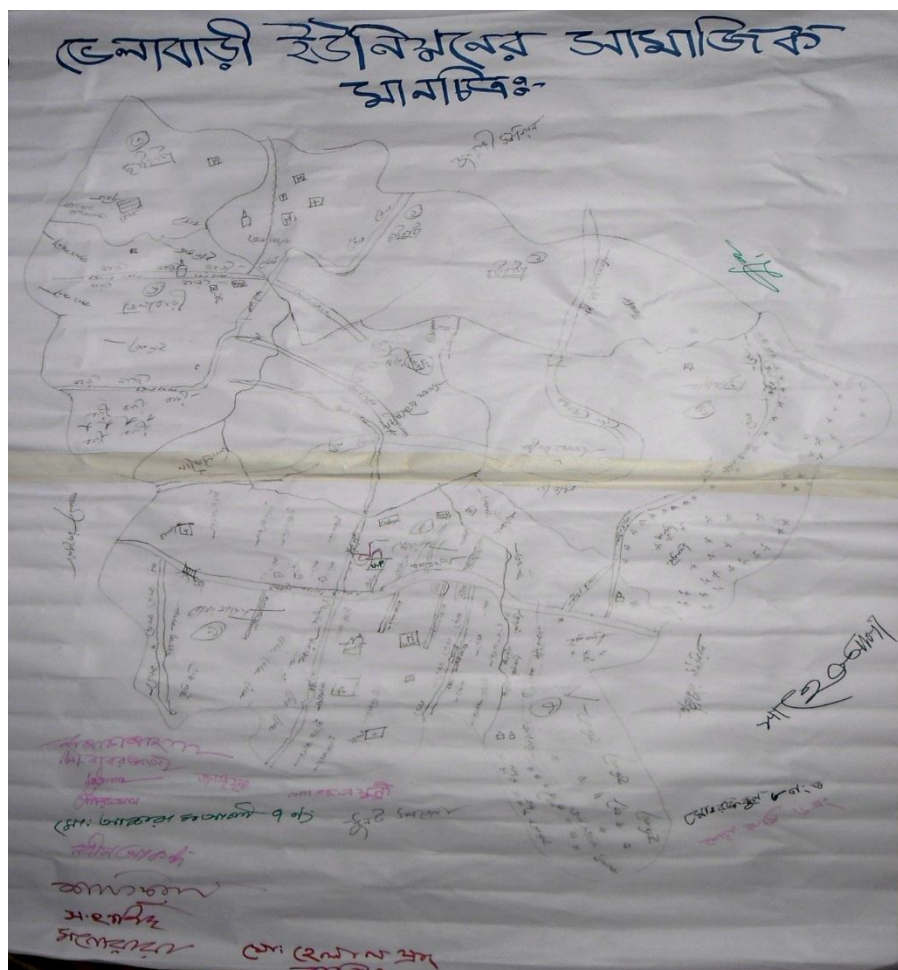
**Map 8.1: Bhelabari Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 8.2 Spatial Aspect

Bhelabari Union consists 58 sq. km area along with 18,592 population. This union mainly agricultural based union. About 4128 families are lying at risk zone. This union has 12 roads are including paved and katcha roads respectively 6 km and 6 km. There are 4 bridges, 2 bazars and a shelter center in this locality. Bhelabari Union is a flood prone union specially wards most flood affected areas but sudden flood occurs usual ward no. River erosion happens at every wards.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.1: Social Map of Bhelabari Union**

### **8.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

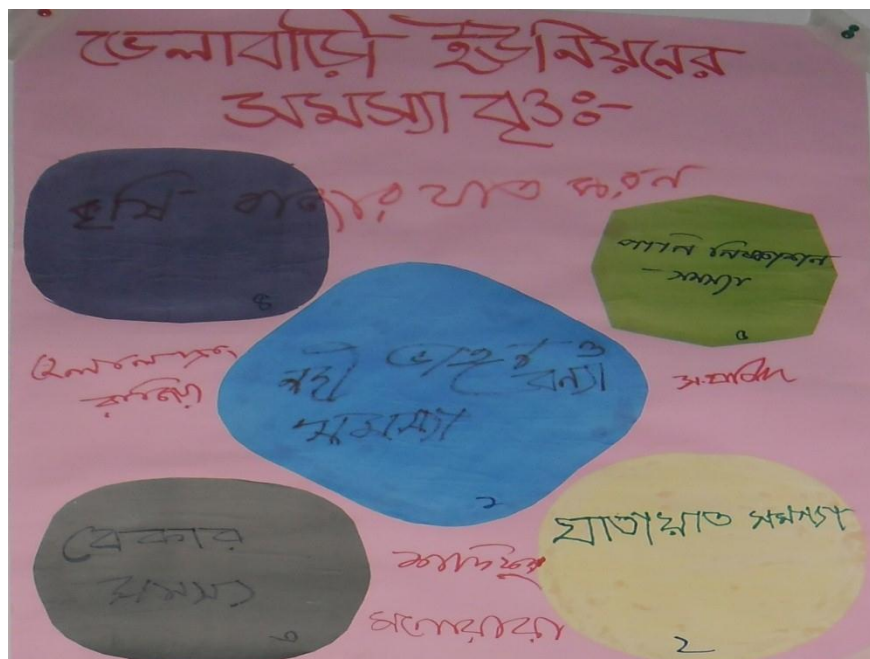
#### **8.3.1 Problems of Bhelabari Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. Broken and katcha road,
2. Drainage problem,
3. Electricity problem,
4. Communication problem,
5. Poverty,
6. River erosion,
7. Lack of school,
8. Unemployment,



9. Marketing problem for agro goods,
10. Flood,
11. Health service problem,
12. Problem of pure drinking problem.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.2: Problems Venn diagram of Bhelabari Union**

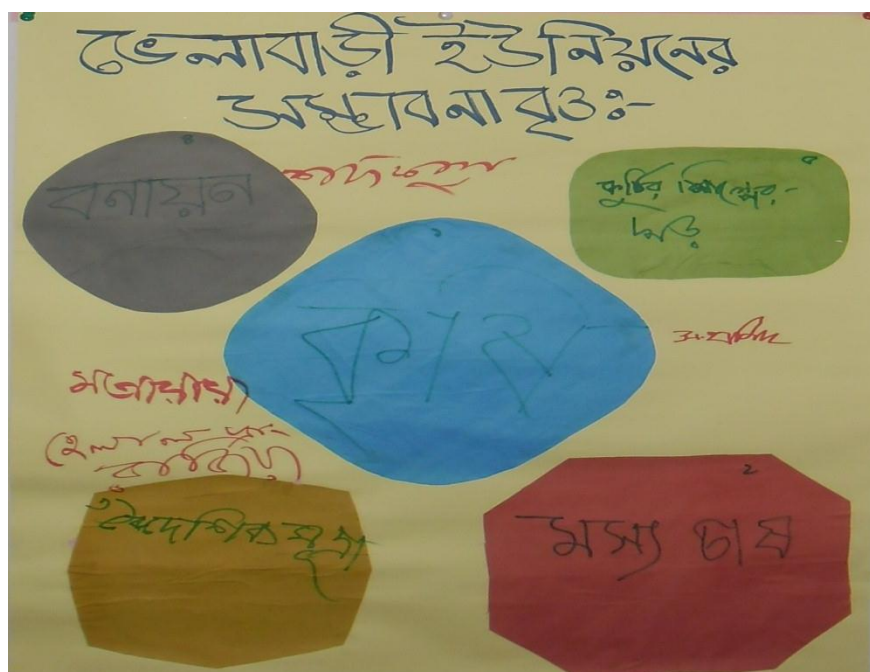
The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Bhelabari Union are:

1. River erosion and flood,
2. Poor transportation system,
3. Unemployment,
4. Marketing problem for agro goods,
5. Drainage problem.

### 8.3.2 Potentials of Bhelabari Union

The major potentials of Bhelabari Union identified in the Venn Diagram are:

1. Agriculture (rice, jute, wheat, sugarcane, chilly, mastered),
2. Fisheries,
3. Remittance,
4. Forestation,
5. Handicraft industries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Bhelabari Union**

### 8.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Bhelabari Union

#### 1. River Erosion and Flood

River erosion and flood is the most frequent and dangerous problem faced by the people of the Bhelabari Union. High current as well as low depth of the river causes river erosion frequently. Moreover, because of the availability of embankment at eastern and western side it causes river erosion and flood. Result of the river erosion; homestead, crop, educational and others institutions, transportation system are destroyed, morbidity and mortality rate increase and ultimately poverty increases, is unbearable to the people of this locality. People of the Bhelabari Union believe that they might use their man power, sand, woods and bamboos for building Embankment when they get sufficient government allowance.

#### 2. Poor Transportation Problem

People of the Bhelabari Union suffer from poor transportation system mostly. Their transportation system is frequently affected by flood as well as they can't mitigate their problem for the lack of proper government allowance. Consequently, paved roads, katcha roads are destroyed and become inconvenient to communicate for the people of this union. They think that poor transportation system of their union hampers in agricultural and economic growth. Moreover, it obstacles getting emergency health service and time consuming. They are so much

optimistic about mitigating their poor transportation system by using their manpower and soil when they get proper allowance from the government.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রধান প্রতিকার	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনা
১. পানির অভাব	১. পানির অভাব ২. পানির দূষণ ৩. পানির দূষণ ৪. পানির দূষণ	১. পানির অভাব ২. পানির দূষণ ৩. পানির দূষণ ৪. পানির দূষণ	১. পানির অভাব ২. পানির দূষণ ৩. পানির দূষণ ৪. পানির দূষণ
২. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ
৩. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন	১. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ২. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৩. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৪. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন	১. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ২. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৩. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৪. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন	১. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ২. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৩. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ৪. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন
৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ
৫. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ
৬. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ	১. মাটির দূষণ ২. মাটির দূষণ ৩. মাটির দূষণ ৪. মাটির দূষণ

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Bhelabari Union**

### 3. Unemployment

Unemployment problem is another major problem for the people of Bhelabari Union. Over population, lack of industries and capital cause this unemployment problem in this union. Unemployment problem causes pernicious impact on the people of this union. As a result money earning hampers and basic needs cannot be met. They think if they can use the potentials of their locality properly, they may reduce the unemployment rate. They identified land for agriculture, water bodies for fisheries, handicraft institution, dairy and poultry farm as their potentialities.

### 4. Problem of Marketing Agricultural Products

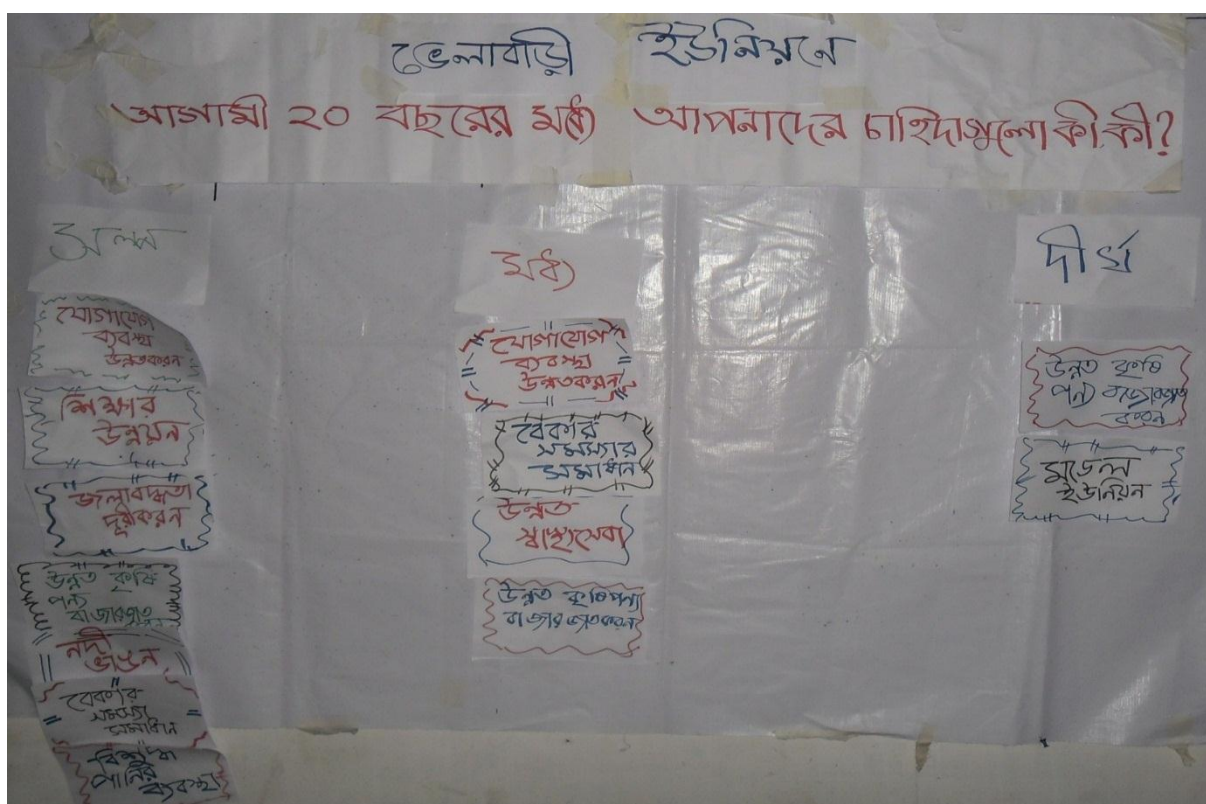
Lack of necessary roads, bridges, culverts and sufficient vehicles cause obstacle in marketing agriculture products. Consequently, farmers deprive from getting proper price and ultimately apathy rises.

## 5. Water Logging

Lack of sufficient drain and culvert causes waterlogging problem in this union. As a result of drainage problem people in this locality face excruciating difficulties in daily life and agricultural activities. Moreover, some homesteads go under water, mosquito increases and people suffer many diseases as the consequence of this problem. Lands, sand and manpower are available in this locality to construct necessary drain

### 8.4 Perceived Development Priorities

All PRA participants of Bhelabari Union included developed communication system, market for agro goods, solve unemployment problem, protect river erosion, developed education system, better health service, model union, remedy of water logging and pure drinking water for short term planning. For midterm planning needs, majority of them included develop communication system, create market for agro goods, solve unemployment problem, protect river erosion, developed education system, model union, and better health service. Create market for the majority also chose agro goods, solve unemployment problem, protect river erosion, develop education system, and model Union for the long term planning needs of Bhelabari Union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Bhelabari Union**



**Table 8.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Bhelabari Union**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Developed communication system</i>	Connection with others union	Build bridge, culvert	Paved road	Repair road		
	<i>Market for agro goods</i>	Agricultural bazaar	Solve marketing problem				
	<i>Solve unemployment problem</i>	Reduce unemployment problem	Establish mill, factory	Cottage industries	Abolish poverty	Fisheries	Dairy farm
	<i>Protect river erosion</i>	Built embankment					
	<i>Develop education system</i>	Technical education	Higher education	Government school	Built school		
	<i>Better health service</i>	Develop hospital	Modern facilities				
	<i>Model union</i>	Digital union	Developed union				
	<i>Remedy of water logging</i>	Built drain					
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Pure drinking water</i>	Ensure pure drinking water					
	<i>Develop communication system</i>	Connection with others union	Build bridge, culvert	Paved road	Repair road		
	<i>Create market for agro goods</i>	Agricultural bazaar	Solve marketing problem	Store house establishment	Establish bank		
	<i>Solve unemployment problem</i>	Reduce unemployment problem	Establish mill, factory	Cottage industries	Abolish poverty	Fisheries	Dairy farm
	<i>Protect river erosion</i>	Built embankment					
	<i>Develop education system</i>	Technical education	Higher education	Government school	Built school		
	<i>Model union</i>	Digital union	Developed union				
	<i>Better health service</i>	Develop hospital	Modern facilities				
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Create market for agro goods</i>	Agricultural bazaar	Solve marketing problem	Store house establishment	Establish bank		
	<i>Solve unemployment problem</i>	Reduce unemployment problem	Establish mill, factory	Cottage industries	Abolish poverty	Fisheries	Dairy farm
	<i>Protect river erosion</i>	Built embankment					
	<i>Develop education system</i>	Technical education	Government school	Higher education	Built school		
	<i>Model union</i>	Digital union	Developed union				

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 8.5 List of Participants

**ভেলাবারী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: **ভেলাবারী উপজেলা, সারিয়াকান্দি থানা, চাঁদপুর জেলা** তারিখ: **২৫.০৬.১৫** সময়: **১১.৩০ মি.**

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ আব্দুল মজিদ	ইউ.পি.এ	০৬	হুইহার	০১৭৩৭-৪৩৪৬২	মোঃ আব্দুল মজিদ
০২	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	ইউ.পি.এ	০৯	ভোড়োয়া	০১৭৭৬৮১৭৪৩২	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর
০৩	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	''	০৫	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৬২৩০৪৭৭৭	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর
০৪	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	০১	চাঁদপুর	০১৭৭৬৮১৭৪৩২	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
০৫	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	০৬	ভেলোয়া	০১৭১০৬৪ ৬৭৩৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
০৬	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	''	০২	হুইহার	০১৭৪৬২৩০৪৭৭৭	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর
০৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	৭	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৬৮১৭৪৩২	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
০৮	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	স্বাক্ষর	৯	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৭৬৮১৭৪৩২	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
০৯	মোঃ নবীন আহমেদ	''	৯	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৬৫১৭৭৫৭৭	মোঃ নবীন আহমেদ
১০	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	৭	ভেলোয়া	০১৭১০৬৪ ৬৭৩৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	স্বাক্ষর	৯	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৭১-২০৭৪০৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১২	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	স্বাক্ষর	৬	ভেলোয়া	''	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর
১৩	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	ইউ.পি.এ	১২, ৬	হুইহার	০১৭৫৪৩২৩৩৩০	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৪	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	১০, ১	ভেলোয়া	০১৭২১০৫৫৩৪	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৫	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	ইউ.পি.এ	৬	ভেলোয়া	০১৭১৭৫৪৫৭০	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৬	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	''	৬	ভেলোয়া	''	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	স্বাক্ষর	৬	ভেলোয়া	০১৭১০৬৪ ৬৭৩৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৮	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	ইউ.পি.এ	৬	ভেলোয়া	০১৭১০৬৪ ৬৭৩৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
১৯	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক	স্বাক্ষর	০৭	ভেলোয়া	০১৭৪৬২৩০৪৭৭৭	মোঃ মাহমুদুল হক
২০						

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 8.6: List of Participants of Bhelabari Union**

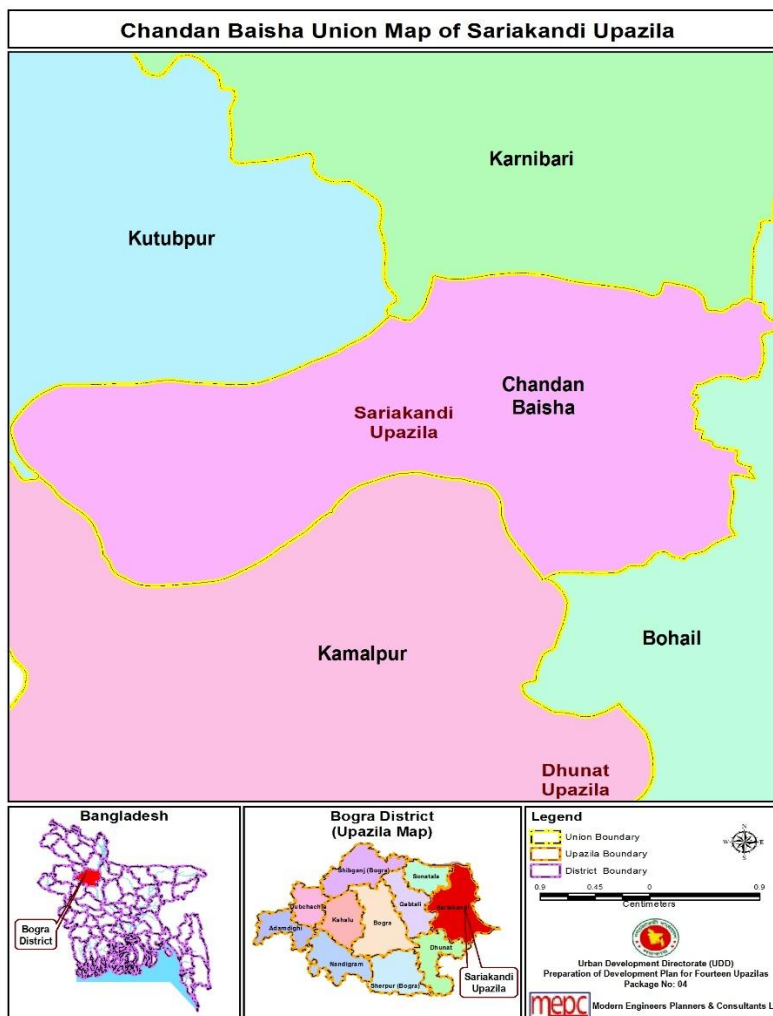


## 9. Chandan Baisha Union

### 9.1 Overview

Chandan Baisha Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. Chandan Baisha Union is surrounded by Karnibari Union in the north, Kamalpur Union in the south, Bohail Union in the east and Kutubpur Union at the north-western side.

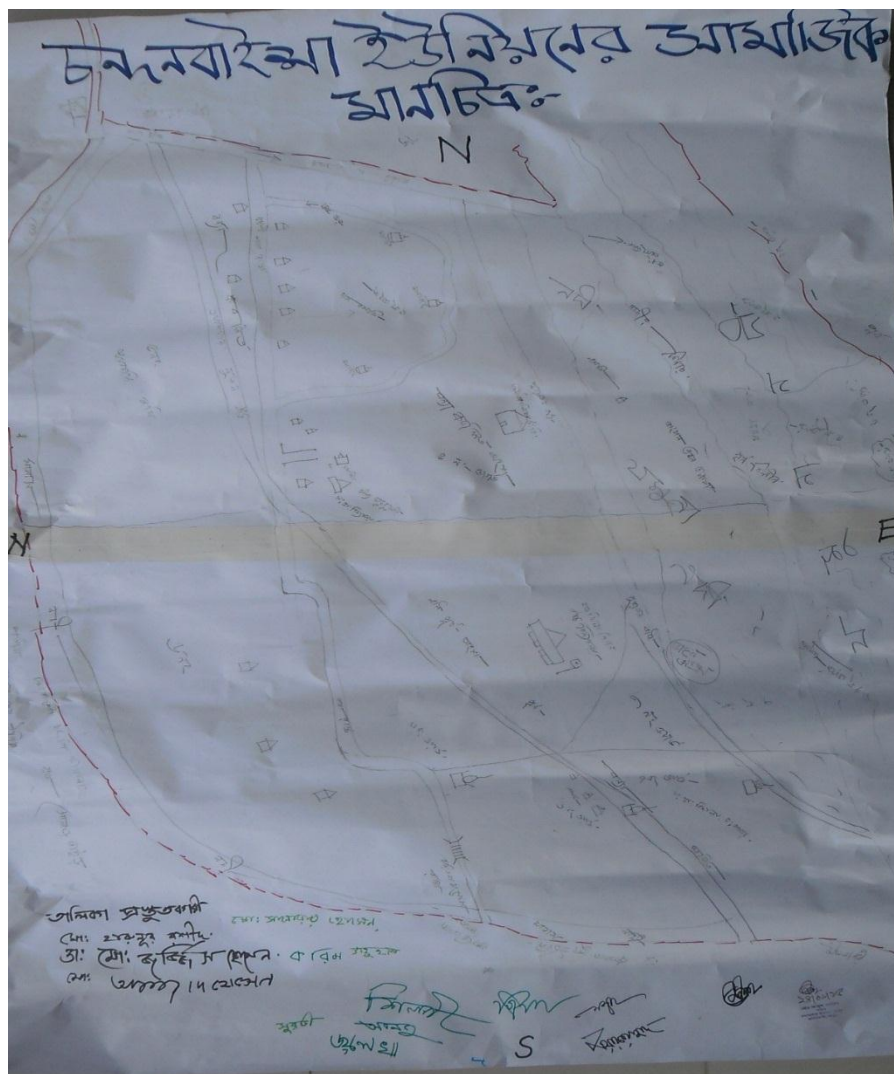
**Map 9.1: Chandan Baisha Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 9.2 Spatial Aspect

Chandan Baisha Union consists 12.87 sq. km area along with 15,130 population. Agriculture based this union has 3180.12 acres land. Chandan Baisha Union is the most flood affected union and already lost its most of the wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 under the river. Wards no. 5 and 7 are also partially abolished for river erosion. Only ward no. 6 is still existed fully among all the wards of this union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 9.1: Social Map of Chandan Baisha Union**

### 9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

#### 9.3.1 Problems of Chandan Baisha Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Chandan Baisha Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. No Electricity (ward 5, 6, 7),
3. Sanitation and pure drinking water,
4. Flood,
5. Water logging,
6. Agricultural problem (Sand makes land barren),

7. Lack of sufficient rehabilitation,
8. Cattle rearing problem,
9. Accessing proper health service problem,
10. Poor transportation,
11. Education problem,
12. Unemployment,
13. Low homestead,
14. Food scarcity,
15. Lack of necessary hat-bazar.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 9.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Chandan Baisha Union**

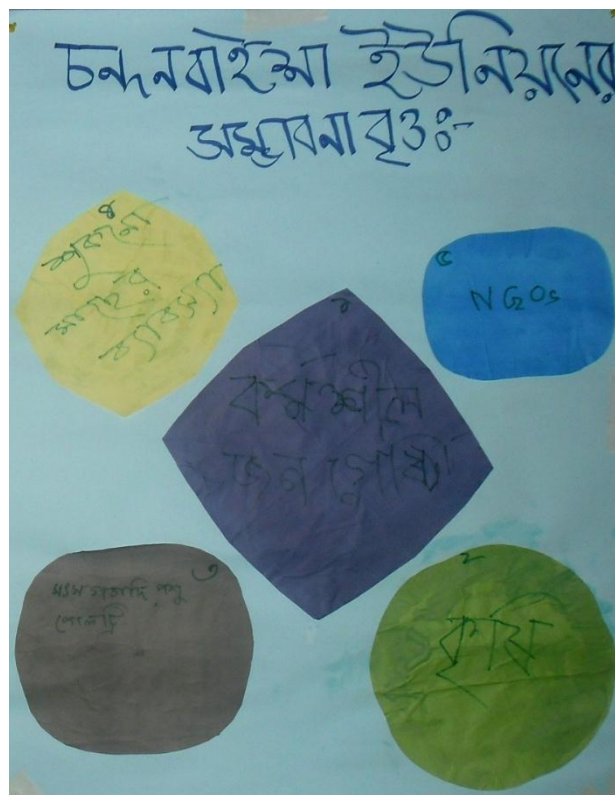
The participants' identified five most important problems are:

1. River erosion,
2. Agricultural problem,
3. Educational problem,
4. Poor transportation system,
5. Sanitation and pure drinking water problem.

### 9.3.2 Potentials of Chandan Baisha Union

The major potentials of Chandan Baisha Union from Venn diagram are:

1. Manpower,
2. Agriculture,
3. Fisheries, poultry and Cattle rearing,
4. Dry fish business,
5. NGO's.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 9.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Chandan Baisha Union**

### 9.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Chandan Baisha Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion is the cause for the people of Chandan Baisha Union; Mathura Para groin embankment through high volume of water towards the Chandan Baisha Union. Besides this, low depth of river and irregularity constructing embankment; starting embankment construction in wrong time, responsible people not worthy to build embankment, cause river erosion. Consequence of river erosion in this locality is beyond worst. Ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 totally

have gone under the river, partially ward no. 5 and 7 have gone under the river. Homes, school, hospitals and other infrastructural monuments destroy, agricultural crops damage, unemployment rises, scarcity of food, sanitation and pure drinking water increases as result of river erosion. People of this locality think that necessary embankment can be constructed to mitigate this problem. They believe that sufficient number of manpower and sand can be used for constructing embankment.

## **2. Poor Agricultural System**

Agriculture based this Union faces so much barriers to continue agricultural production. Sand layer for the river erosion, water logging, insufficient supply of pesticides and seeds hamper the agricultural system of this Chandan Baisha Union. Besides these low prices of agricultural products also hampers to develop this agriculture further. People of this Union suffer economic loss for the poor agricultural problem. Consequently, flood scarcity happens and farmer's indifference increases to produce agricultural production.

## **3. Weak Infrastructure of Education System**

Education system goes under severe threat for many reasons. School destruction for flood and river erosion, poor transportation barriers going to school and lack of educational tools (bench, table, chair, bags, pen etc.) are the main reason for weak education system in this locality. As the result of infrastructure of education system the number of drop out students are increasing day by day. Therefore, future of young generation is at risk and become uncertain. Chandan Baisha Unions people are optimistic regarding building new school and colleges. They think, they can provide land place, sand, soil and woods for building well educational system.

## **4. Transportation Problem**

Destruction of roads as the result of low land and flood causes transportation problem severe in this locality. Dynamics results are found as the consequence of transportation problem. They face obstacles in communicating, marketing crops and accessing emergency health services. Moreover, children's school going hampers as well as marriage with the people residing other Union or upazila sometimes become impossible as the reason of poor transportation system. People of this Chandan Baisha Union believe that they have enough soil, sand and manpower those can be used to construct and repair roads.

## **5. Problem of Safe Sanitation and Pure Drinking Water**

Poverty and lack of consciousness and economic support are the major reasons for the sanitation and pure drinking water problem. Besides this, some low areas tube wells and sanitation system destroy as the result of flood and facilitate this problem more severe. Consequently, morbidity



increases such as dramatic diseases, diarrhea etc. Now-a-days significant number of NGO's and the Union Parishad are trying to reduce the shortage of sanitation and pure drinking water.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রদত্ত সমাধান	অংশীদারী সংস্থা/ব্যক্তি
১. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.
২. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.
৩. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.
৪. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.
৫. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.
৬. পানিবাহী নদী/নালায় পলি জমাট	১. কৃষি জমির পলি বহন ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ২. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৩. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৪. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া ৫. বন্যপ্রাণীর খসড়া	১. গ্রাম ২. ইউনিয়ন ৩.

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 9.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Chandan Baisha Union**

## 6. Rehabilitation Problem

River erosion makes the people homeless. Therefore, people have to reside near the embankment and paved roads as well as migrate nearest Union. It causes rehabilitation problem severe. Rehabilitation problem causes over crowd population, hampers standard way of living, increases pollution and raises criminality in this Union. Significant numbers of spaces are available to rehabilitate the pauper people. Manpower of this Union also can be used for this purpose.

### 9.4 Perceived Development Priorities

PRA participants of Chandan Baisha Union selected the development and elevation of homestead, permanent shelter building, pure drinking water and sanitation, development of education system, agriculture development, hat-bazar establishment, protect river erosion and development of transportation system at the short-term level. In the mid-term planning, the



চন্দনবাইরা ইউনিয়নে

আজারী ২০ বছরের মার্গ আপনাদের চাহিদামূল্যকীকী?

সুপার মার্গ

বাসমতি ধান

হাট স্থাপনা

বাস্তব উন্নতি

উচ্চ কল

নদী এলাকা

বিভুক্ত পানি

৩ টা স্ট্রাকচার

শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন

যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা

বৃষ্টি উন্নয়ন

২য় মার্গ

কম ব্যয়

সুযোগ সুবিধা

নির্মাণ

বাস্তব উন্নতি

পুনর্বাসন

প্রায়োগিক

দীর্ঘ মেয়াদি

কম ব্যয়

সুযোগ সুবিধা

পুনর্বাসন

ইউনিয়ন চাই

**Figure 9.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Chandan Baisha Union**

**Table 9.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Chandan Baisha Union**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Homestead high</i>	Homestead develop and high			
	<i>Permanent shelter</i>	Re-establish shelter	Re-habitation		
	<i>Pure drinking water &amp; sanitation</i>	Enough tube well	100% sanitation		
	<i>Development of education system</i>	Available educational institute	Model school	Reconstruction educational institute	Develop education system
	<i>Agriculture development</i>	Modern cultivating system	Available fertilizer		
	<i>Protect River erosion</i>	Block in river side	Built embankment	Dig river	
	<i>Development of transportation system</i>	Roads development	Bus terminal	Roads construction	Paved road
	<i>Hat bazar establishment</i>	Build bazar			
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Permanent shelter</i>	Re-establish shelter	Re-habitation		
	<i>Development of education system</i>	Available educational institute	Model school	Reconstruction educational institute	Develop education system
	<i>Agriculture development</i>	Modern cultivating system	available fertilizer		
	<i>Hat bazar establishment</i>	Build bazar			
	<i>Development of transportation system</i>	Roads development	Bus terminal	Roads construction	Paved road
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Entertainment</i>	Establish park			
	<i>Hat bazar establishment</i>	Build bazar			
	<i>Development of education system</i>	Available educational institute	Model school	Reconstruction educational institute	Develop education system
	<i>Development of transportation system</i>	Roads development	Bus terminal	Roads construction	Paved road
	<i>Model UP</i>	Socio-economic development	Self sufficient	Sub town	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 9.5 List of Participants

চন্দনবাইশা ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা						
স্থান: চুঙ্গুয়া চাঁক-সক্রিয় বিদ্যালয় তারিখ: ২৪.০৬.১৫				সময়: সকাল ১০টা		
ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	সহকারী শিক্ষক	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৮৬৮৬৮৬৮	সুনীল
০২	মোঃ আবুল কালাম	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭২৬৭৬৭৬৮	আবুল কালাম
০৩	মোঃ ২০০০ সুনীল কান্ত	সহকারী শিক্ষক	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৩৬৮৬৮৬৮	সুনীল
০৪	মোঃ আবুল কালাম	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০২	চন্দনবাইশা	০১৭২৬৭৬৭৬৮	আবুল কালাম
০৫	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৭	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৫০০৮২৬৩৩	সুনীল
০৬	মোঃ আবুল কালাম	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭১৬৩৭৭৭৭৭	আবুল কালাম
০৭	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০১.৫.১৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৪৬৮৬৮৬৮	সুনীল
০৮	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	২.৬.৮	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৪৬৮৬৮৬৮	সুনীল
০৯	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭২৬৭৬৭৬৮	সুনীল
১০	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭২৬৭৬৭৬৮	সুনীল
১১	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	সুনীল
১২	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৮	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৫৫৫৫৫৫৫	সুনীল
১৩	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	সুনীল
১৪	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০১	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	সুনীল
১৫	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫.৭	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৮৮৮৮৮৮৮	সুনীল
১৬	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫.৮	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৭৯৯৯৯৯৯৯	সুনীল
১৭	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৫.৯	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৮০০০০০০০০০	সুনীল
১৮	মোঃ সুনীল কান্ত	ই.ই.পি.সি.সি.	০৬	চুঙ্গুয়া	০১৮১১১১১১১১১	সুনীল
১৯						
২০						
২১						
২২						
২৩						
২৪						
২৫						

Source: Field Survey, 2015

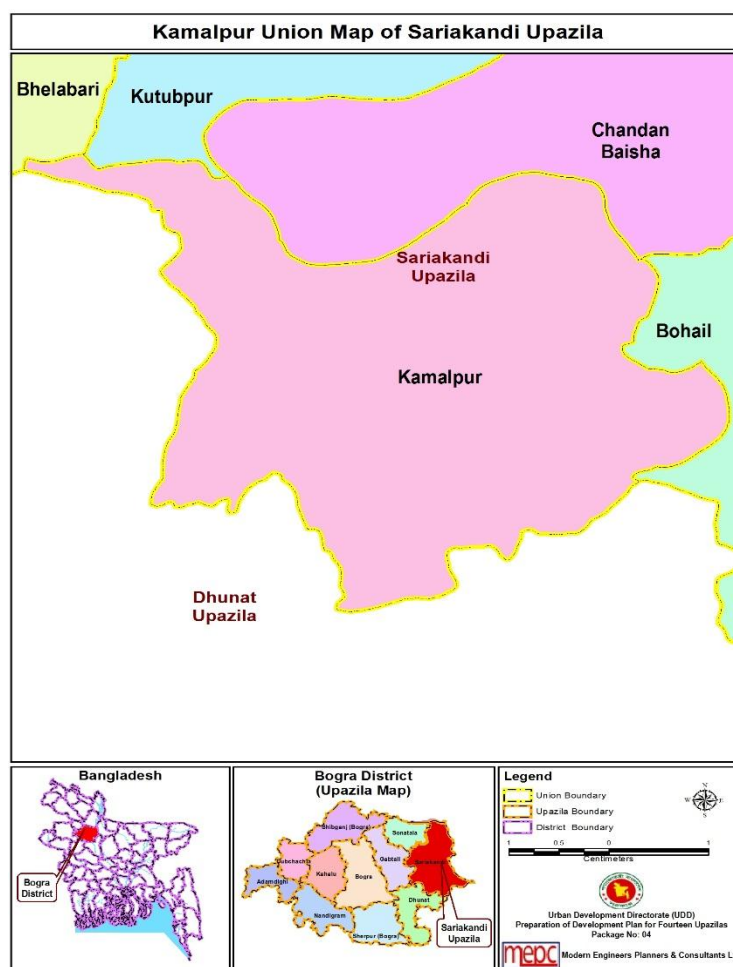
Figure 9.6: List of Participant of Chandan Baisha Union

## 10. Kamalpur Union

### 10.1 Overview

Kamalpur Union is encapsulated by Dhunat Upazila at southern and western side. Chandan Baisha Union and Bohail Union are situated at its northern and eastern side respectively.

**Map 10.1: Kamalpur Union Map of Sariakandi Upazila**



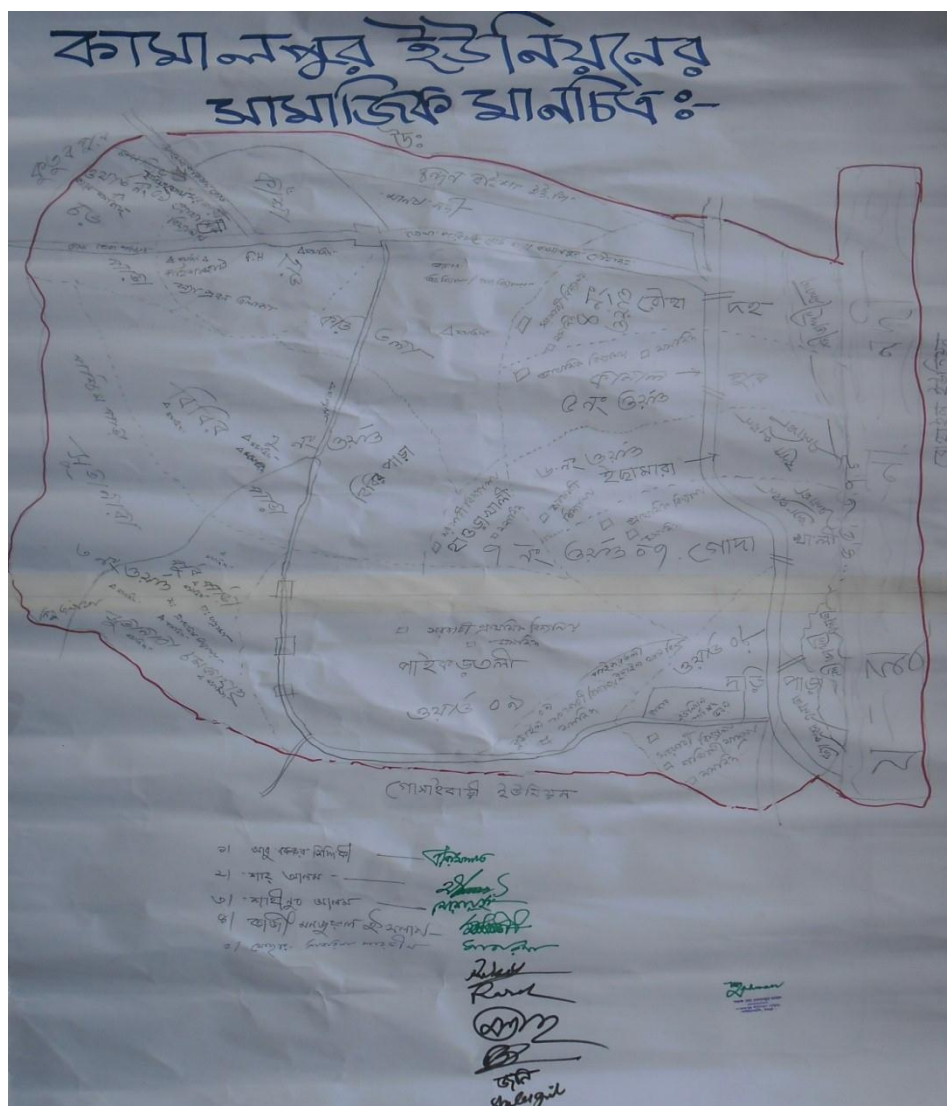
Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 10.2 Spatial Aspect

Kamalpur Union is mainly agriculture based union. Total population in this union is 24088 along with 5404 families where 1210 families lie in risk zone. Paved roads, katcha road and embankment consist 60.5 km in this union (4, 52 and 4.5 respectively). This union has five bazars and sixteen bridges. Though the number of agricultural land of this union is undefined but the numbers of water bodies/pond are sixteen. This union usually faces flood and river erosion. Ward number 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are flood prone area but river erosion occurs at ward



number 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. All roads and bridge including paved and katcha are at risk for flood and river erosion.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 10.1: Social Map of Kamalpur Union**

### 10.3 Major Problems and Potentials

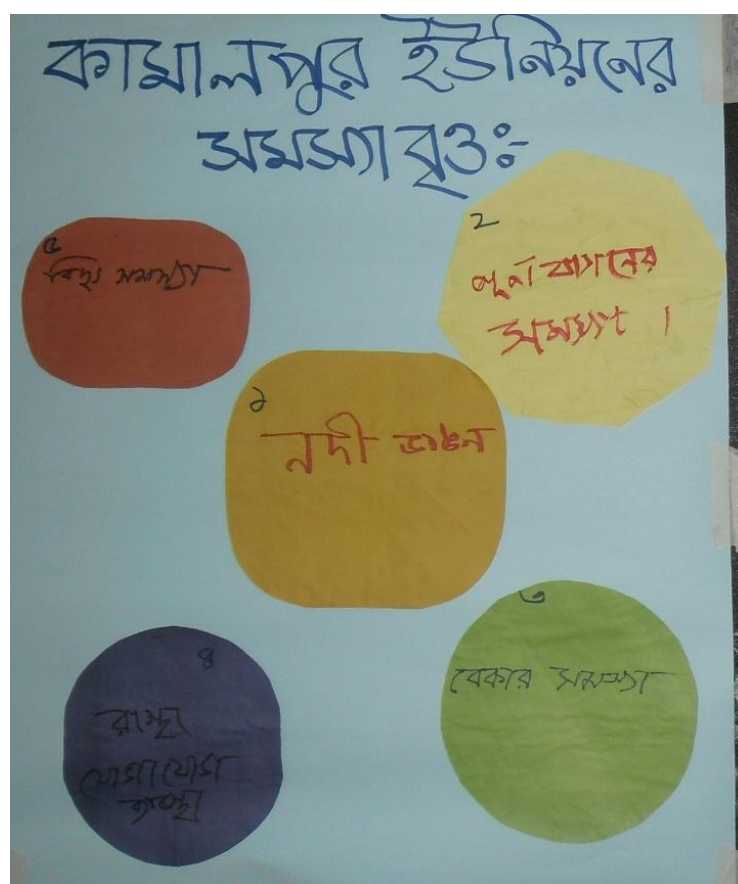
#### 10.3.1 Problems of Kamalpur Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River Erosion (4, 5, 6, 7 and 8),
2. Flood,
3. Lack of sufficient sanitation and pure drinking water,



4. Water logging,
5. Unemployment (both male and female),
6. Irrigation problem for the lack of electric supply,
7. No electric supply (2, 3, 5, , 7 and 8; partially 1 and 4),
8. Re-habitation problem,
9. Poor transportation problem along with lack of sufficient bridges and culvert,
10. Inadequate health services facility,
11. No college,
12. Lack of entertainment,
13. Poor market management.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 10.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Kamalpur Union**

The major problems of Kamalpur Union (from the Venn diagram of problems) are:

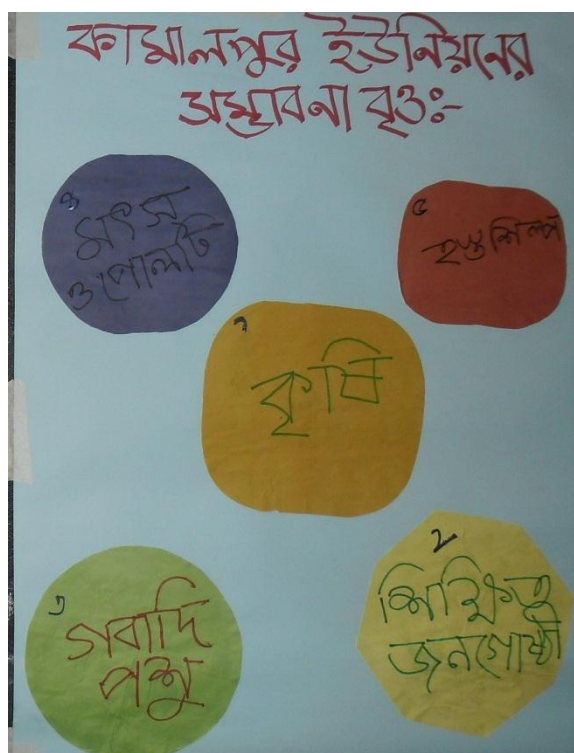
1. River erosion,
2. Re-habitation,
3. Unemployment problem,
4. Poor transportation problem,

5. Lack of electricity supply.

### 10.3.2 Potentials of Kamalpur Union

The major potentials of Kamalpur Union from Venn diagram are:

1. Agricultural land (Rice, Jute, Wheat and Chili),
2. Manpower,
3. Cattle rearing,
4. Educational institutions,
5. Fisheries and poultry.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 10.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Kamalpur Union**

### 10.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Kamalpur Union

#### 1. River Erosion

River erosion is the most frequent and dangerous problem faced by the people of the Kamalpur Union. High current as well as low depth of the river causes river erosion frequently. Moreover, because of embankment at eastern side water flow is disturbed and breaks the river side at the western side. Result of the river erosion; homestead, crop, educational and others institutions, transportation system are destroyed, morbidity and mortality rate increase and ultimately poverty increases, is unbearable to the people of this locality. People of the Kamalpur Union

believe that they might use their man power, sand, woods and bamboos for building embankment when they get sufficient government allowance

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রধান প্রভাবসমূহ	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনামূলক
১. নদী বেহীন	১. কৃষকের প্রাচ ২. অসুবিধার কারণে ৩. পলিমাটির জমাট ৪. নদীর তীরবর্তী কৃষিক্ষেত্রের ক্ষতিসাধন	১. মাটির ক্ষতি ২. কৃষকের আবাদ ৩. কৃষকের আবাদ ৪. কৃষকের আবাদ ৫. কৃষকের আবাদ ৬. কৃষকের আবাদ ৭. কৃষকের আবাদ	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের
২. পলিমাটির সমস্যা	১. নদী বেহীন ২. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের ৪. কৃষকের ৫. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের
৩. কৃষকের সমস্যা	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের ৪. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের ৪. কৃষকের ৫. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের ৪. কৃষকের ৫. কৃষকের
৪. কৃষকের সমস্যা	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের ৩. কৃষকের ৪. কৃষকের ৫. কৃষকের	১. কৃষকের ২. কৃষকের

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 10.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Kamalpur Union**

## 2. Lack of Re-habitation Center

River erosion and flood destroy the homestead of all the people in this locality. It causes Re-habitation problem in Kamalpur Union. People have to take shelter beside the roads and embankment. Consequence of insufficient re-habitation problem increases living density as well as environment pollution. Moreover, standard of living is hampered and agricultural fields are decreasing for residing in agricultural land. People of Kamalpur Union believe that sufficient number of Re-habitation center must be constructed to combat this problem. They think necessary lands, manpower, bamboo and wood are available in their locality those can be used to build re-habitation.

### **3. Unemployment**

Unemployment problem is one of the major problems for the people of Kamalpur Union. Over population and dependency on one seasonal agricultural production cause this unemployment problem in this union. Unemployment is also the result of the lack of vocational training and sufficient capital. Kamalpur Union. Poverty increases, criminality rises such as thievery, robbery and drug addiction etc. as the result of unemployment problem. They think if they can use the potentials of their locality properly, they may reduce the unemployment rate. They identified land for agriculture, water bodies for fisheries, bamboos and woods for handicraft industries, dairy and poultry farm as their potentialities. They also identified if the activities of existing vocational training center can be spread, it may increase their employment rate.

### **4. Transportation Problem**

Destruction of roads as the result of flood causes transportation problem severe in this locality. More over most of the roads in this locality are katcha and not convenient to easy communication. Dynamics results are found as the consequence of transportation problem. They face obstacles in communicating, marketing crops and accessing emergency health services. Moreover, children's school going hampers as well as communication with other union or upazila sometimes become impossible as the reason of poor transportation system. People of this Kamalpur Union believe that they have enough soil, sand and manpower those can be used to construct and repair roads.

### **5. Scarce of Electricity**

People of the Kamalpur Union suffer from scarce of electricity mostly. Lack of sufficient electric supply and procrastination giving connection lead this union scarce of electricity. Industrialization and the development of business and commerce as well as education and irrigation hamper as the result of electric scarcity. Significant numbers of NGOs are working to meet the electric supply of this locality by helping to get solar electricity system.

### **10.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

The ToP workshop generated seven planning items by the participants for their union development in 20 years (Table 10.1). All PRA participants choose 100 % electricity for their union, reduction of unemployment fully, improved transportation system, modern health service, developed agricultural system, well protected river bank and standard educational system at the short-term level (Table 10.1). They also included as midterm planning well protected river bank, improved transportation system, developed agricultural system, modern health Service, reduction of unemployment, standard educational system and 100 % Electricity.

[illegible]

**Figure 10.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Kamalpur Union**



**Table 10.1. Development Needs and Priorities of Kamalpur Union**

Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
Permanent prevention of river bank erosion	Permanent prevention of river bank erosion	Employment Generation
Employment Generation	Employment Generation	Permanent prevention of river bank erosion
Developed health care	Developed Education System	
Improved agriculture system	Developed transportation system	
Developed transportation system	Developed health care	
100% electrification	100% electrification	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 10.5 List of Participants

**কামালপুর পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: স্থানীয় বোর্ডের ডায়েরী নং: ১০৮/১০০০/১০০০ তারিখ: ২০.০৮.২০০৫  
সময়: ১১.০০ ঘণ্টা

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মুনীর	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০২-৮০১৮২৮	Munir
০২	শ্রীঃ আবু বকর সিদ্দিক	চাকর	০২	কামালপুর	০১৭০২-৬৬৫৫০০	Siddik
০৩	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০৬	দক্ষিণাঙ্গ	০১৭০২-৬২৫৫৭৭	Mahbub
০৪	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০২-৬০৬৭০১	Mahbub
০৫	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-০৮৭৫৫৫	Mahbub
০৬	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
০৭	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
০৮	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
০৯	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১০	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রিন্সিপাল এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১২	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৩	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৪	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৫	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৬	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৭	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৮	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
১৯	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
২০	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
২১	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
২২	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
২৩	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub
২৪	শ্রীঃ মাহবুবুর রহমান	চাকর	০১	কামালপুর	০১৭০৬-৮৫৭১৭৬	Mahbub

Source: Field Survey, 2015

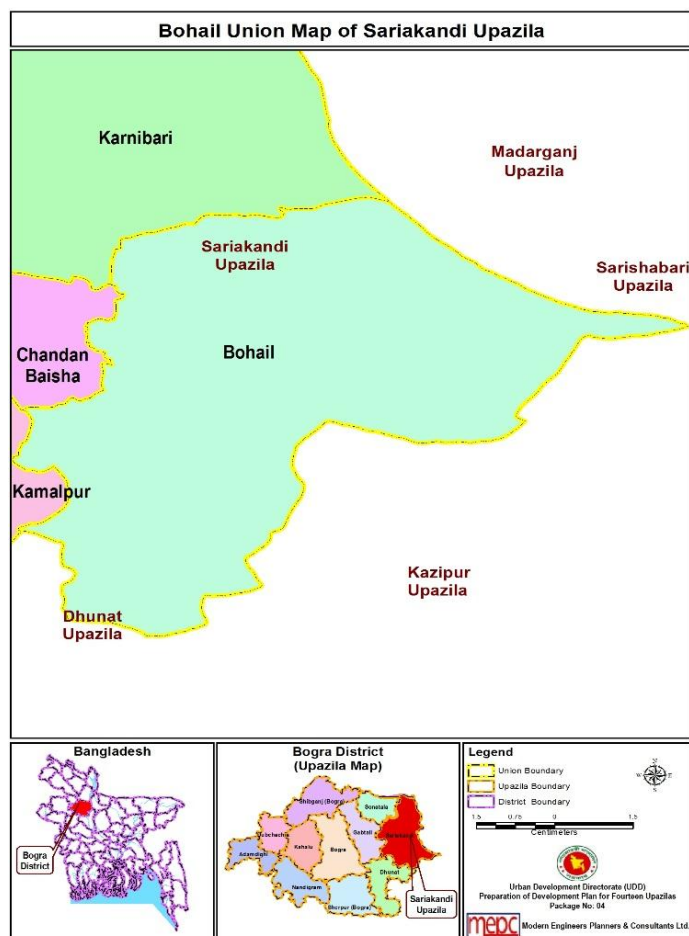
Figure 10.6: List of Participants of Kamalpur Union

## 11. Bohail Union

### 11.1 Overview

Bohail Union is one of the unions of Sariakandi Upazila in Bogra District. This Union is surrounded by Karnibari Union in northern and Kazipur Upazila in southern side and Sarishabari Upazila in eastern and Chandan Baisha Union in western side.

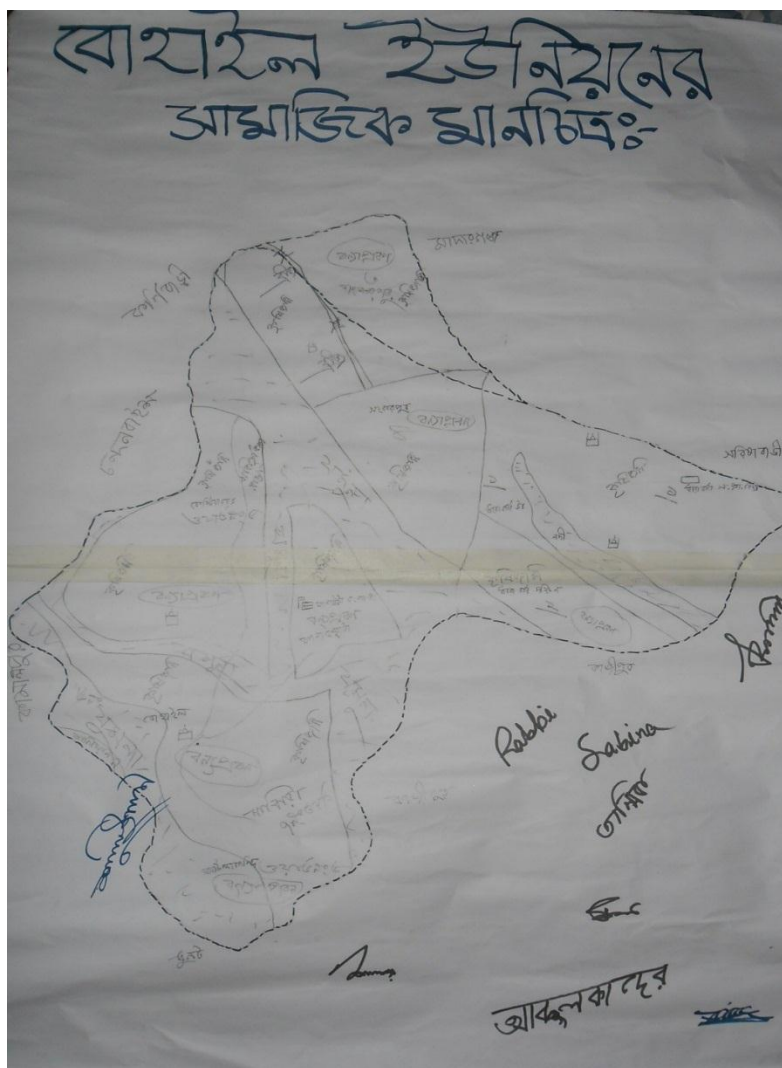
**Map 11.1: Bohail Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: MEPC

### 11.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of Bohail Union is 22.21 square km. Total number of population of this union is 34800. Most of the Agricultural land, the vital potential resource for the people of this locality, is used for a single session production. Besides this, water bodies are also influential resource situated at word no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. Eastern side of the Bohail Union is the most flood prone area. Alai River flows through this union from north to south and overflows most of the western side of this union at the rainy session. Word no 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are main river erosion and flood prone areas.

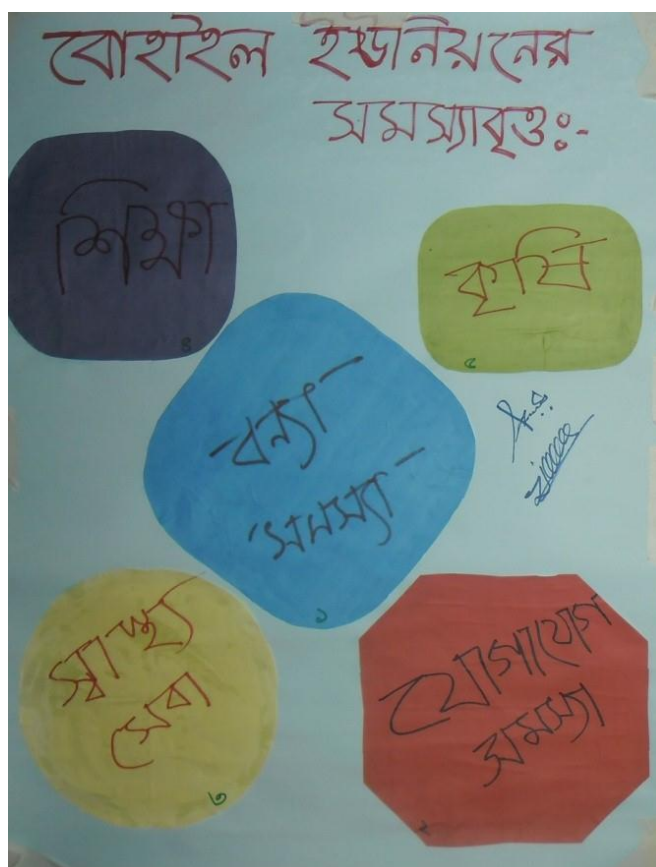


### Figure 11.1: Social Map of Bohail Union

### 11.3.1 Problems of Bohail Union

1. Roads are not capable of doing easy and rapid communication. (They identified that word no 1, 2, 4, 7 and 9 are facing this problem very badly),
2. Poor education system (high school, college and madrasah are not available in this union),
3. Communication problem (broken and katcha road, lack of sufficient bridge and culvert),
4. No electricity,

5. Flood problem,
6. River erosion,
7. Broken law and order,
8. Problems getting pure drinking water and proper sanitation,
9. Poverty,
10. Weak health service system (lack of doctors and medicine),
11. Unemployment,
12. No embankment for river protection,
13. Fisheries and poultry problem.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 11.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Bohail Union**

The PRA selected five major problems in the Problem Venn diagram are:

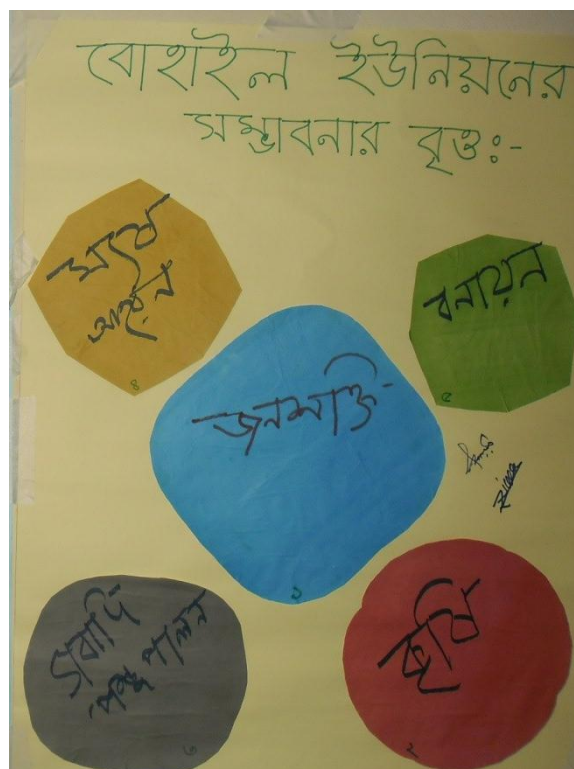
1. Flood,
2. Poor transportation system,
3. Problem accessing proper health services,
4. Weak educational problem,
5. Agricultural problem.



### 11.3.2 Potentials of Bohail Union

Four major potentials identified by the participants in the Potentials Venn Diagram are the followings:

1. Sufficient manpower,
2. Agriculture,
3. Cattle rearing,
4. Fisheries (from river),
5. Tree plantation.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 11.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Bohail Union**

### 11.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Bohail Union

#### 1. Flood

As the result of low land and depth of river the people of this union face flood every year at rainy season. Consequences of flood are homes, school, hospitals and other infrastructure destruction, break down diseases, damage of agricultural crops and trees and cattle. Moreover, daily life activities hamper and problem getting pure drinking water. They suggest heightening the homestead, manpower and soil can be supplied. They also identified that existing embankment and char can be useful.

## 2. Poor Transportation System

People of the Bohail Union suffer from poor transportation system mostly. Their transportation system is frequently affected by flood and river erosion. Consequently, paved roads, katcha roads and insufficient bridge, culvert are destroyed and become inconvenient to communicate for the people of this union. They think that poor transportation system of their union hampers in business, quick health service, communication system and economic growth. They also can't get proper price for agro goods. They are so much optimistic about mitigating their poor transportation system by using their manpower and soil when they get proper allowance from the government.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রধান প্রভাব	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাব্য সমস্যা
বন্য	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* নদী প্রবাহ</li> <li>* উজান নদী তল</li> <li>* আর্দ্রতায় রাস্তা</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* গাওঁ-বাড়ি পথে</li> <li>* নদী-পথে</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* মাটি-বন্য</li> <li>* চাষ-বাড়ি</li> </ul>
যোগাযোগ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* নদী প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য</li> <li>* নদী</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>
আর্থিক	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>
কিনয়	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>
স্বাস্থ্য	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> <li>* বন্য-প্রবাহ</li> </ul>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 11.4: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Bohail Union**

## 3. Problem Accessing Proper Health Service

Another most excruciating problem to the people of the Bohail Union is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of health complex in this union. Besides,

doctors and medicine are not available to provide better service. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Moreover, health service cost increases. Existing community clinic can be more modernized and upgraded to a modern hospital. Required land for establishing a new hospital or upgrading the clinic can be made available in this union.

#### **4. Weak Educational System**

Poor infrastructural system and lack of high school, college and madrasa are main cause of weak educational system in this locality. Poverty and communication problem also hampers educational problem. Consequently thievery, robbery, drug addiction are increasing day by day. Ultimately young generation is being hopeless. People of this union have proper land space and manpower for constructing well infrastructural educational institutions. They are so much conscious about their educational system problem what they think is also an important potentials for the remedy of this problem.

#### **5. Agricultural Problem**

Agricultural problem is another major problem of Bohail Union. Insufficient insecticides, flood, drought, river erosion and different types of problems are in this sector. As a result crops are destructed and a large number of money is losses and food crisis. Enough land and farmers are the main potential in this union for this sector.

#### **11.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

All participants voted for including modern health service, modern education system, development of communication system, ensuring entertainment and solving flood problem in the short term planning process. The majority of the participants also included three other items- development of hat, bazaar, ensuring pure drinking water and sanitation, industrialization and reduces unemployment, modern health, modern education system, 100% electricity, development of communication system, ensure law and order, ensure entertainment and solve flood problem in the medium term process. All participants included Industrialization and reducing unemployment, modern health service and 100% electricity (to be in the long term planning process for the Bohail Union's overall development.



**Figure 11.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Bohail Union**


**Table 11.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Bohail Union**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Modern health service</i>	Modern hospital	Develop clinic		
	<i>Modern education system</i>	Development education system	Ensure higher education	Establish Madrasha	
	<i>Develop communication system</i>	Paved road	Expand road		
	<i>Ensure entertainment</i>	Establish park in river bank	Play ground		
	<i>Solve flood problem</i>	Permanent solution	Built embankment		
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Develop hat, bazaar</i>	Built hat, bazar			
	<i>Ensure pure drinking water and sanitation</i>	Deep tube well	Ensure sanitation		
	<i>Industrialization and reduce unemployment</i>	Establish industry and factory	Cattle rearing farm	Reduce unemployment	Modern fertilizer factory
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Modern hospital	Develop clinic		
	<i>Modern education system</i>	Development education system	Ensure higher education	Establish Madrasha	
	<i>100% electricity</i>	Ensure electricity	Electricity for all		
	<i>Develop communication system</i>	Paved road	Expand road		
	<i>Ensure law and order</i>	Establish thana or police box in Char area	Legal system development		
	<i>Ensure entertainment</i>	Establish park in river bank	Play ground		
	<i>Solve flood problem</i>	Permanent solution	Built embankment		
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Industrialization and reduce unemployment</i>	Establish industry and factory	Cattle rearing farm	Reduce unemployment	Modern fertilizer factory
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Modern hospital	Develop clinic		
	<i>100% electricity</i>	Ensure electricity	Electricity for all		

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 11.5 List of Participants

 <b>বোহাইল ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)</b> উপস্থিতির তালিকা স্থান: বোহাইল UP চেয়ারম্যানের কার্যালয়, বোহাইল, সারিকান্দি উপজেলা তারিখ: ২৭.০৬.১৫ সময়: ১১.৩০ AM						
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ তোহায়েদুল ইসলাম	চেয়ারম্যান	০১	বোহাইল	০১৭২৩৫৭৫০৩৩	
০২	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক	চেয়ারম্যান	০২	মাহবুবগাঁও	০১৭৪০৭০০৭৭৬	
০৩	মোঃ আবু বক্কর সিদ্দিক	চেয়ারম্যান	০৩	মাহবুবগাঁও	০১৭৬৭১১৭৫০৩	
০৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চেয়ারম্যান	০৪	চন্দ্রাবাড়ী	০১৭১১-৩৩৭৩৪	
০৫	মোছাঃ আবিদা আক্তার	উদ্যোক্তা	০৫	ভানবাড়ী	০১৭৭৭-৭৬২১৭৭	আবিদা
০৬	মোঃ আব্দুল কাদের	ইমাম	০৬	চানবাড়ী	০১৭২০-৭৭৬৪০৭	আব্দুল কাদের
০৭	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	০৭	বোহাইল	০১৭৭৭১২৭০২৩	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
০৮	ফরিদ	কৃষক	০৮	বোহাইল		ফরিদ
০৯	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক	কৃষক	০৯	মাহবুবগাঁও		মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
১০	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক	কৃষক	১০	মাহবুবগাঁও	০১৭৬১৪৬৬১৬০	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক
১১	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	ইমাম	১১	বোহাইল	০১৭২৩-৭৭২৬২	
১২	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	উদ্যোক্তা	১২	বোহাইল	০১৭২৫-৫৪৫৬৫৫	
১৩	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	১৩	মাহবুবগাঁও		
১৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	১৪	বোহাইল		
১৫	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	১৫	চানবাড়ী		মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১৬	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	১৬	চানবাড়ী		মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১৭	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কৃষক	১৭	মাহবুবগাঁও	০১৭৪৭-৭৫৭১৬৫	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১৮						

Source: Field Survey, 2015

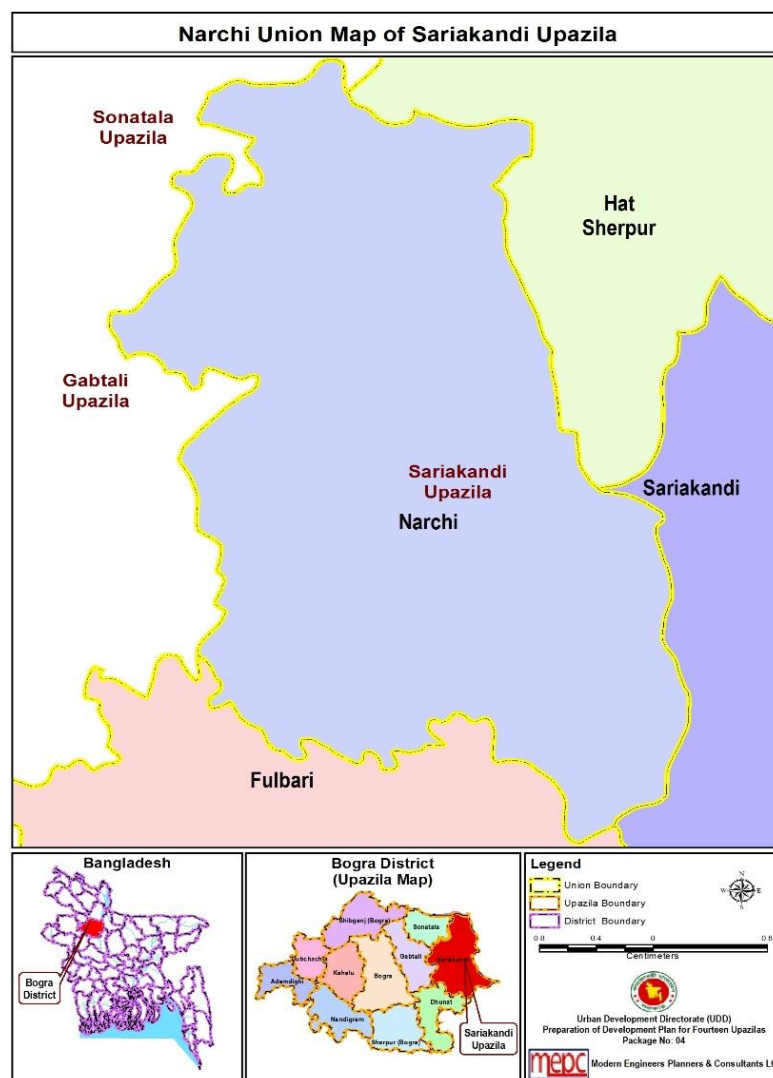
Figure 11.6: List of Participants of Bohail Union

## 12. Narchi Union

### 12.1 Overview

Narchi Union, one of 10 unions of Sariakandi Upazila of Bogra District is surrounded by Hat Sherpur Union in north side and Sariakandi Union in east and western side is surrounded by Gabtali Union and Fulbari Union is in south side.

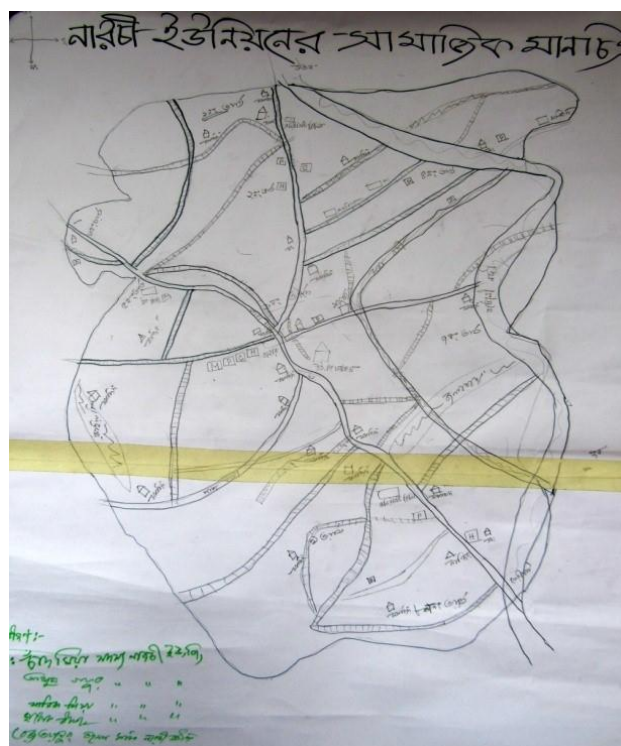
**Map 12.1: Narchi Union of Sariakandi Upazila**



Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 12.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of Narchi Union is 15.71 square kilometers. Total number of population of this union is 22,155. The risk map was not found in the Narchi Union. The information is given from district website. There are 4 primary schools, 45 mosques, 4 channels, 4 big swamps and 2 market places. The risks of this union are river, flooded areas in 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 no wards.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 12.1: Social Map of Narchi Union**

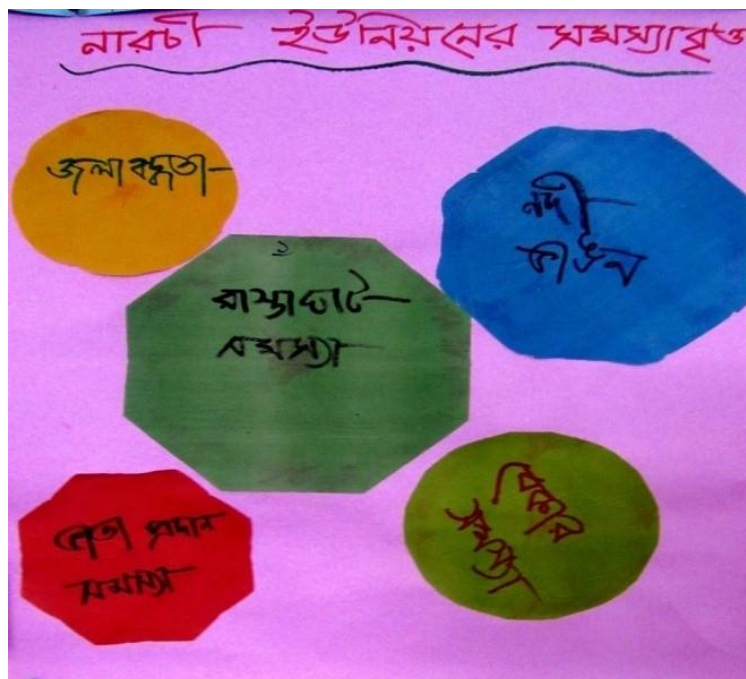
## **12.3 Major Problems and Potentials**

### **12.3.1 Problems of Narchi Union**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Narchi Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. Communication problem,
2. River erosion (Ward no 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8),
3. Bridge problem (Ward no 2 and 4),
4. Water logging,
5. Lack of parasiding beside road,
6. Electricity problem (some areas have no electricity),
7. Unemployment,
8. Sanitation problem,
9. Insufficient medical facility (Ward no 4, 6),
10. Inadequate age allowance, widow allowance and disability allowance,
11. Infrastructure problem of post office,
12. Inadequate pure water/lack of tube-well,
13. No gas,

14. Insufficient educational institution and lack of repair for existing institution,
15. Low level of honorarium for UP member,
16. Poor salary of village police,
17. Inadequate manpower for union complex,
18. No technical training.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 12.2: Problems Venn diagram of Narchi Union**

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Narchi Union are:

1. Communication problem,
2. River erosion (Ward no 1, 2, 4, 7, 8),
3. Unemployment,
4. Allowance problem,
5. Water logging.

### 12.3.2 Potentials of Narchi Union

The major potentials of Narchi Union identified in the Venn Diagram are:

1. Agricultural land (Jute, paddy),
2. Manpower,
3. Livestock,
4. Fisheries,
5. Cottage Industry.





Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 12.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Narchi Union**

### 12.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Narchi Union

#### 1. Communication Problem

Communication problem is the main key problem of Narchi Union. Main reasons for communication problem are poor road construction, no repair, no inspection and lack of allotment. As the consequence people of Narchi Union are suffering in various ways; such as, bad effect in marketing, road accident, disruption in Union Parishad activities and problem in emergency medical service. There are two potentials for communication problem. They are land for road and cheap labor.

#### 2. River Erosion

River erosion is another key problem of Narchi Union. Ward no. 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 are affected by river erosion. Main reasons for river erosion are shallowness and bight of river. As the consequence people of Narchi Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land, agricultural land & institutions and people being helpless. There is no potential for river erosion.



### 3. Unemployment

Reasons for unemployment are lack of education and equal opportunity for government job. In this regards unemployment brings misery like- increase of drug addiction, poverty and social deviation. There is no potential for unemployment.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণসমূহ	প্রভাবসমূহ	অংশীদার সম্ভাব্যতা
১) বাকি জমি হওয়া	১) বাকি জমি হওয়া ২) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি ৩) জমি মালিকের মৃত্যু ৪) বাকি জমি মালিকের মৃত্যু	১) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি ২) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি ৩) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি ৪) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি	১) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি ২) উচ্চ মূল্যের জমি
২) নদী জল	১) নদী জল ২) নদী জল	১) নদী জল ২) নদী জল	১) নদী জল ২) নদী জল
৩) বিবাহের সমস্যা	১) বিবাহের সমস্যা ২) বিবাহের সমস্যা	১) বিবাহের সমস্যা ২) বিবাহের সমস্যা	১) বিবাহের সমস্যা ২) বিবাহের সমস্যা
৪) জলস্রাব সমস্যা	১) জলস্রাব সমস্যা ২) জলস্রাব সমস্যা	১) জলস্রাব সমস্যা ২) জলস্রাব সমস্যা	১) জলস্রাব সমস্যা ২) জলস্রাব সমস্যা
৫) কৃষির সমস্যা	১) কৃষির সমস্যা ২) কৃষির সমস্যা	১) কৃষির সমস্যা ২) কৃষির সমস্যা	১) কৃষির সমস্যা ২) কৃষির সমস্যা

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 12.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Narchi Union**

### 4. Allowance Problem

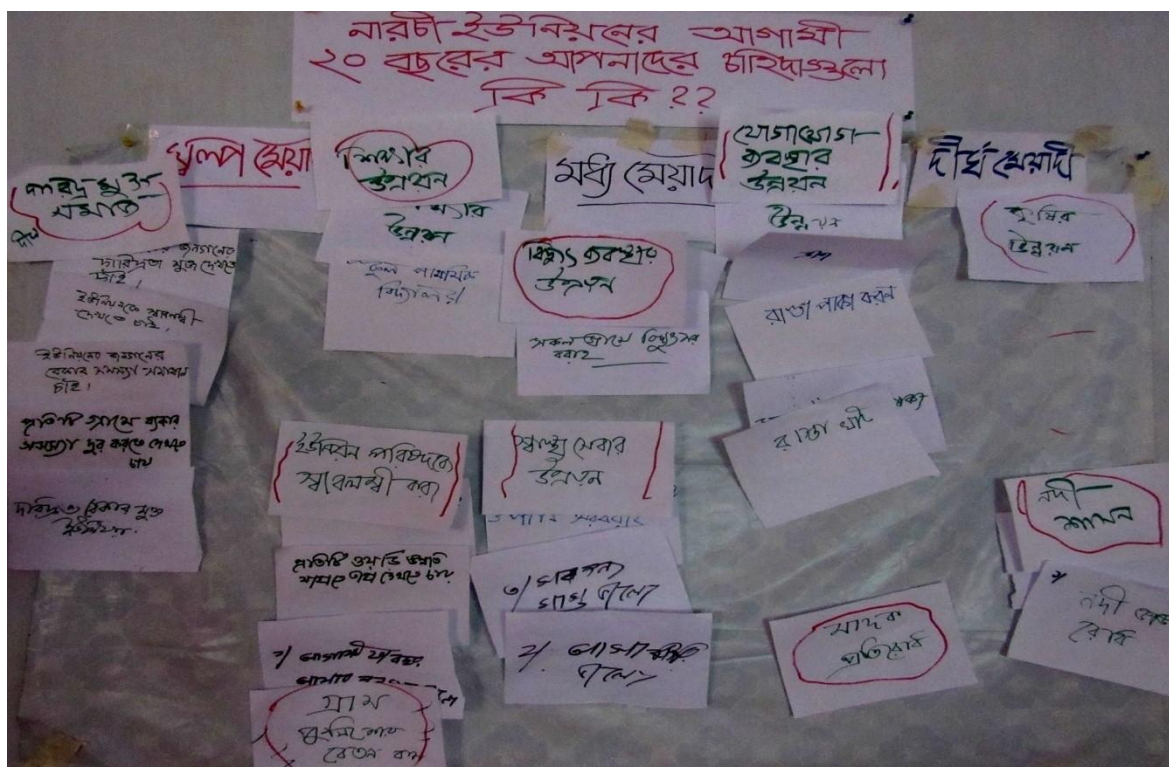
Allowance problem is associated with the life of old, disable and widow people. Inadequate allotment is the main obstacle for allowance problem. Deprivation from allowance brings misery to live life among old, disable and widow people. There is no potential for allowance problem.

### 5. Water logging

Main reasons for water logging are unplanned house making, embankment in ward 1, 2, 3, 6 and absence of drainage system. As a results water logging brings some suffering for the people of Narchi Union. These are damage of crops, communication problem and rapid increase of mosquito and flee and increase of disease. To overcome the problem of water logging people of Narchi Union have two potential such as, river and canal.

## 12.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The PRA participants of Narchi Union gave nine ideas as short, mid and long term needs (Table 12.1). The development of communication system was found the key demand of Narchi Union. River training to stop the river erosion and flood was suggested by all as short-term needs. Among other short-term plans, the participants included agricultural development and the prevention of drug addiction. Among the mid-term plans, the people of Narchi Union included the provision of electricity in areas with no electricity and the repair of electrical system in the already introduced areas as short-term actions. All participants put the improvement of health service within 10 and 20 year timeline and educational development as long-term initiatives. Almost all wanted to have their Union as self-reliable Union Parishad and as a poverty free union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 12.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Narchi Union**

**Table 12.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Narchi Union**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>River training</i>	River erosion prevention		
	<i>Development of communication</i>	Development of communication	Road for all	Pucca road
	<i>Agricultural development</i>			
	<i>Prevention of drug addiction</i>			
	<i>Development of electricity system</i>	Electricity for all village	Electricity supply	
	<i>Self-reliable Union Parishad</i>	Increase of village police salary	Model union in 20 years	Development of every ward
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Improvement of health service</i>	Improved health service system	Water supply	
	<i>Development of electricity system</i>			
	<i>Self-reliable Union Parishad</i>			
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Poverty free society</i>	Solution for unemployment	Poverty free society	Employment
	<i>Educational development</i>	Educational development	Primary school	
	<i>Improvement of health service</i>			

Source: Field Survey, 2015



## 12.5 List of Participants

**নারচী- ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) (গোড়াকাছি)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: **ইউ.পি. জেফরজাবাদ কামরান** তারিখ: **১২-০৬-২০১৫** সময়: **১০:৩০**

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	কোঃ জামালুল হোসেন	কামরান		নরচী	০১৭১৫২০৪৬০	জামাল
০২	কোঃ জেফরজাবাদ	চাকরি/পরিচালনা		নরচী	০১৭১২৪০৬০১	জেফরজাবাদ
০৩	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	"	"	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৪	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৫	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৬	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৭	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৮	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
০৯	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১০	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রাইভেট লিমিটেড

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১২	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৩	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৪	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৫	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৬	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৭	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৮	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
১৯	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল
২০	কোঃ জামাল হোসেন	ইউ.পি. সদস্য	০১	নরচী	০১৭১০১০১৬৬৬	জামাল

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 12.6: List of Participants of Narchi Union

## Annexure-II: Individual PRA Report at Ward Level of Sariakandi Paurashava

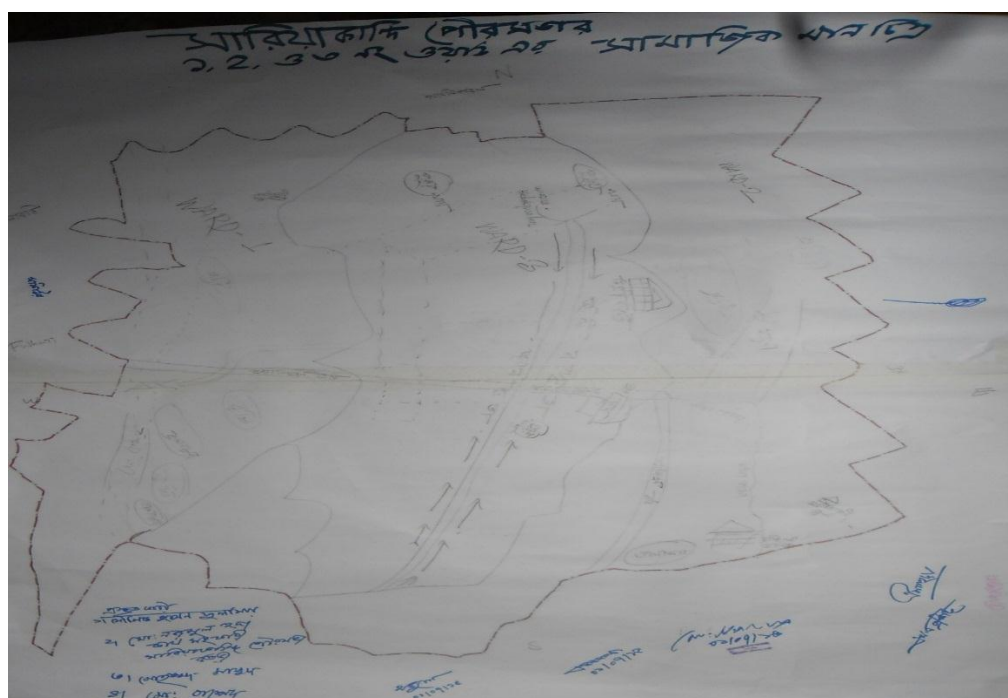
### 1. Sariakandi Paurashava (Ward No- 1, 2, 3)

#### 1.1 Overview

Sariakandi Paurashava has an area of 12.37 square kilometers with a population of 21,920. Sariakandi Paurashava is subdivided into 9 wards and 16 mahallas. This Paurashava is surrounded by Sariakandi Union in the north side, Karnibari Union in the east, Kutubpur Union in the south and Fulbari Union, and Narchi Union in the west side. The Paurashava is situated on the bank of the Jamuna River.

#### 1.2 Spatial Aspect

Ward No. 1, 2, and 3 are adjacent areas surrounded by Sariakandi Sadar to the north, south and partially the west, the Jamuna River to the east. Geographically Ward 1 and 2 are a flood prone area in the overall municipal for the absence of river embankment. The people of these Wards claim that their communication roads are not so good because of flood and river erosion. And these roads are at risk position. Agricultural land is the potential resource for the wards no 1 and 3. It is found that the most effective and potential resources is theirs educated people and their education rate is 78%. Other assets are swamps and ponds for fisheries.



Source: MEPC

Figure 1.1: Social Map of Ward No- 1, 2, 3

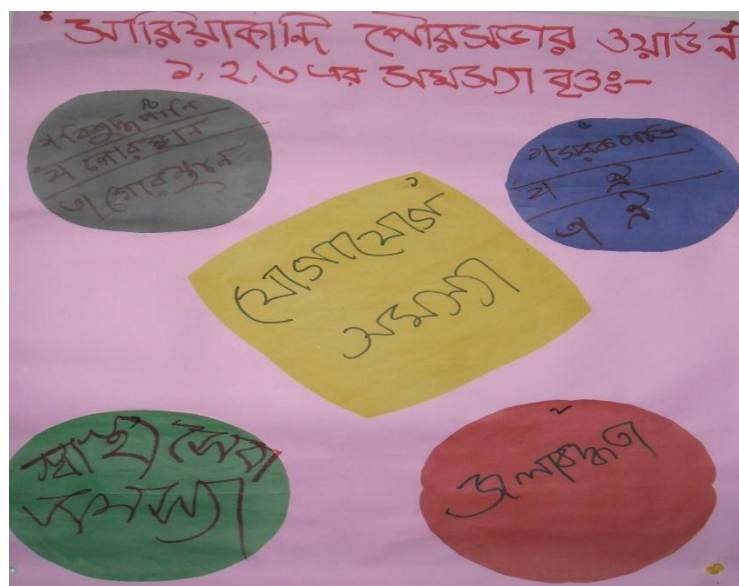


### 1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

#### 1.3.4 Problems of Ward No- 1, 2, 3

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their ward:

1. Insufficient drainage system (ward 1, 2, 3);
2. Narrow and broken roads that cause traffic jam Hindu Kasi to Mollah's Bari;
3. River erosion (1, 2);
4. Overcrowded;
5. Lack of financial support to educational sector (1, 2, 3);
6. Shortage of pure drinking water (Arsenic and Iron);
7. Unemployment;
8. Homeless people (50% people live beside the Embankment and roads);
9. Shortage of proper treatment and doctor;
10. No Cemetery or graveyard;
11. No permanent Paurashava Building;
12. No road lights;
13. No cold storage;
14. Lack of Hat-Bazaar;
15. No vehicle stand and consequently causes jam;
16. Water logging;
17. Unavailability of old house, shelter center and re-habitation center.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.2: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Ward No- 1, 2, 3**

The participants' identified five most important problems are:

**Ward-1**

1. Transportation problem,
2. Water logging,
3. Poor health services,
4. Lack of pure drinking water problem,
5. No road lamp.

**Ward-2**

1. Transportation problem,
2. Water logging,
3. Poor health services,
4. No graveyard,
5. No road lamp.

**Ward-3**

1. Transportation problem,
2. Water logging,
3. Poor health services,
4. No graveyard,
5. No road lamp.

**1.3.5 Potentials of Ward No- 1, 2, 3**

The Potentials Venn Diagram identifies the major five potentials of Ward No- 1, 2 and 3 are:

**Ward-1**

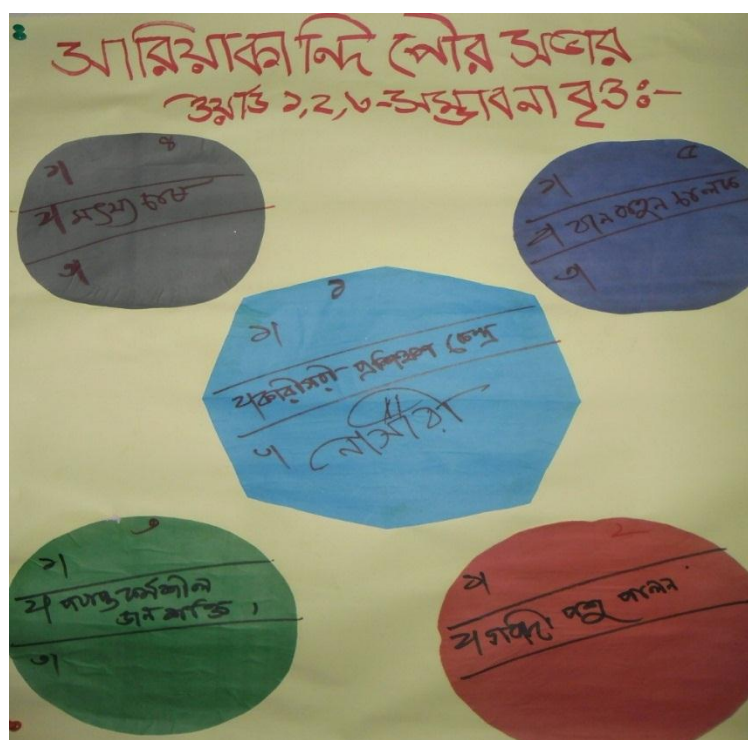
1. Fisheries,
2. Manpower,
3. Cattle rearing,
4. Bamboo and cane industries.

**Ward-2**

1. Vocational training center,
2. Cattle rearing,
3. Fisheries,
4. Manpower,
5. Porter and blacksmith.

### Ward-3

1. Cattle rearing,
2. School and college,
3. Water bodies,
4. Fisheries,
5. Manpower.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.3: Major Potentials Venn Diagram of Ward No- 1, 2, 3**

#### 1.3.6 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials

##### 1. Transportation Problem (Ward No 1, 2, 3)

Lack of roads, parasiting broken and katcha roads constitute transportation problem in this Paurashava. Poor transportation problem effects various way in this union; taking emergency health service delays, uncertainty getting proper price of crop, obstacle going school and college and hindering industrialization. Optimistic people of these ward think that they have enough manpower, sand and soil to make over this problem.

##### 2. Water logging (Ward No 1, 2, 3)

Lack of sufficient drain causes waterlogging problem in this Paurashava. As a result of drainage problem people in this locality face excruciating difficulties in daily life activities, cattle rearing

and tree planting. Moreover, some homesteads go under water and people suffer many diseases as the consequence of this problem. Lands and manpower are available in this locality to construct necessary drain.

### 3. Poor Health Service (Ward No 1, 2, 3)

The third most excruciating problem to the people of the Sariakandi Paurashava is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of doctors in hospital and insufficient emergency health services. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Money and time cost as the result of this problem. Existing 50 bed Hospital can be more modernized and more emergency services need to be added.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রধান প্রভাব	সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাব্য সমাধান
প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই।	১. মৃত্যু হ্রাস। ২. রোগ নির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসা। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ।	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রের সুযোগ্যতা বৃদ্ধি।
প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই।	১. মৃত্যু হ্রাস। ২. রোগ নির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসা। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ।	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রের সুযোগ্যতা বৃদ্ধি।
প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই।	১. মৃত্যু হ্রাস। ২. রোগ নির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসা। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ।	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রের সুযোগ্যতা বৃদ্ধি।
প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই।	১. মৃত্যু হ্রাস। ২. রোগ নির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসা। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ।	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রের সুযোগ্যতা বৃদ্ধি।
প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নেই। স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নেই।	১. মৃত্যু হ্রাস। ২. রোগ নির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসা। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ।	১. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ। ২. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নিয়োগ। ৩. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রের সুযোগ্যতা বৃদ্ধি।

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Ward No 1, 2, 3**

### 4. No Road Lights (Ward No 1, 2, 3)

No electricity around the whole Paurashava and infrastructure problem is the causes of road light system. It increases robberies, drug addiction, road accidents and so more. Mobilization is also problem for road lights. Solar energy and municipal support solve these types of problems.

## 5. No Graveyard (Ward No 2, 3)

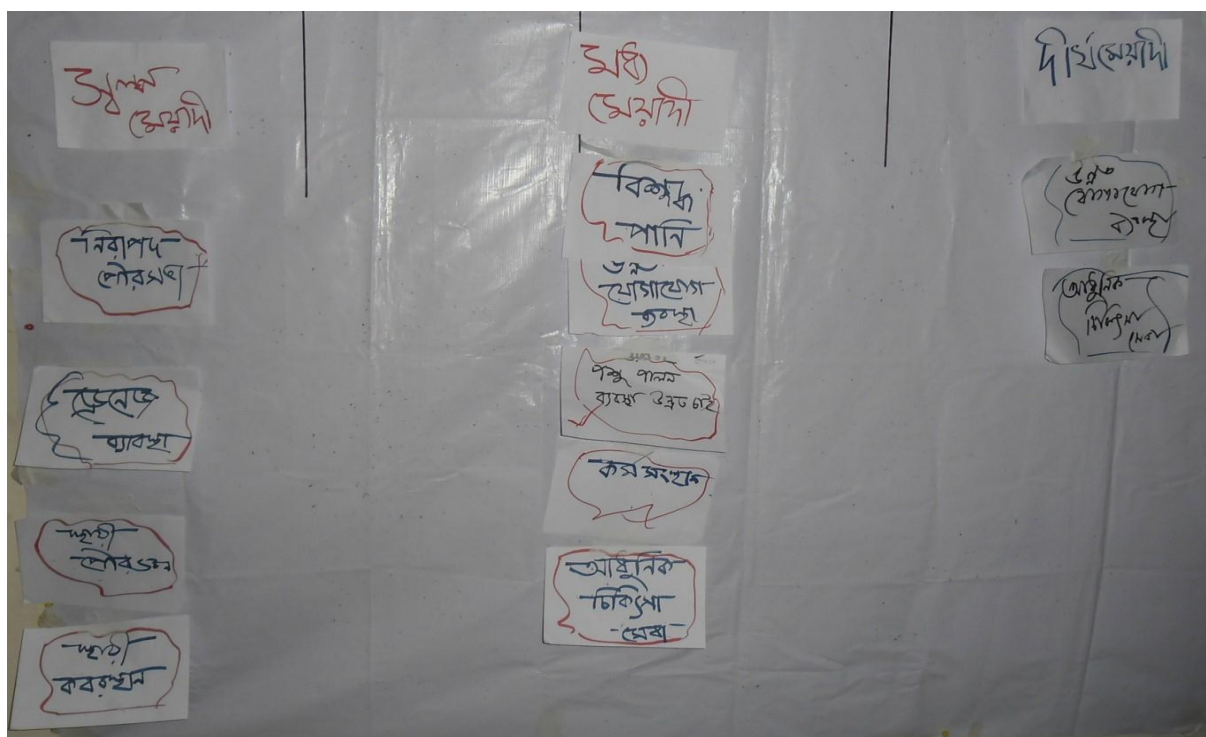
Absence of graveyard causes problem in ward no 2, 3. As a result, people have to bury the deceased beside the house or flow away to the river. Govt. owns pond is available which can be filled up and used this as a graveyard.

## 6. Lack of Pure Drinking Water (Ward No 2, 3)

Most of the tube wells are arsenic and iron affected, inadequate tube wells and unprotected tube wells are main problem for sanitation. As a result different type of diseases spread out (dermatologic and water related disease). Water supply system can be build form the river to combating this problem.

### 1.4 Perceived Development Priorities

PRA participants from Municipal Ward No. 1, 2 and 3 identified nine development needs, out of which safe Paurashava, well transportation system, drainage system, permanent graveyard, and permanent municipal building as short term planning priorities for their Paurashava. They included developed cattle rearing system, well transportation system, pure drinking water and modern health service as midterm planning needs. Modern health service and well transportation system were selected by all as long term needs for the people of their locality.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Ward No- 1, 2, 3**



**Table 1.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 1, 2, 3**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Safe Paurashava</i>	Prevent hijacking, thievery	Available road lights		
	<i>Well transportation system</i>	Develop Communication	Road construction	Paved roads	No jam
	<i>Drainage System</i>	Build drain			
	<i>Permanent graveyard</i>				
	<i>Permanent municipal building</i>	Construction of building			
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Developed cattle rearing system</i>	Veterinary hospital	Available medicine		
	<i>Well Transportation System</i>	Develop Communication	Road construction	Paved roads	No jam
	<i>Pure drinking water</i>	Avail pure drinking water	Deep tube well		
	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Work opportunity for every person	Technical training center		
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Availability of all services.	Modern machineries	150 bed hospital	3 ambulances
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Well Transportation System</i>	Develop Communication	Road construction	Paved roads	No jam
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Availability of all services.	Modern machineries	150 bed hospital	3 ambulances

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 1.5 List of Participants

**আবিষ্কারকণ্ড পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা  
তারিখ: ০১.০৭.১৫ সময়: ১০:৩০

স্থান: বৌদ্ধ ভাট (বৌদ্ধ) মন্ডল, ব্রাহ্মণ

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০১	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭৪০২১৬৫	আবুল কালাম
০২	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০২	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৪১২১৭৫	আবুল কালাম
০৩	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৩	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৪	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৪	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৫	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৫	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৬	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৬	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৭	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৭	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৮	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৮	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
০৯	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	০৯	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১০	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১০	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রিন্সিপাল এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

**আবিষ্কারকণ্ড পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা  
তারিখ: ০১.০৭.১৫ সময়: ১০:৩০

স্থান: বৌদ্ধ ভাট (বৌদ্ধ) মন্ডল, ব্রাহ্মণ

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১১	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১১	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১২	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১২	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১৩	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৩	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
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১৫	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৫	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১৬	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৬	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১৭	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৭	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১৮	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৮	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
১৯	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	১৯	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
২০	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	২০	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
২১	আবুল কালাম	কাঠবিদ	২১	বৈষ্ণব	০১৭২৫৪১৭৪	আবুল কালাম
২২						
২৩						
২৪						
২৫						

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রিন্সিপাল এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 1.6: List of Participants of Ward No- 1, 2, 3





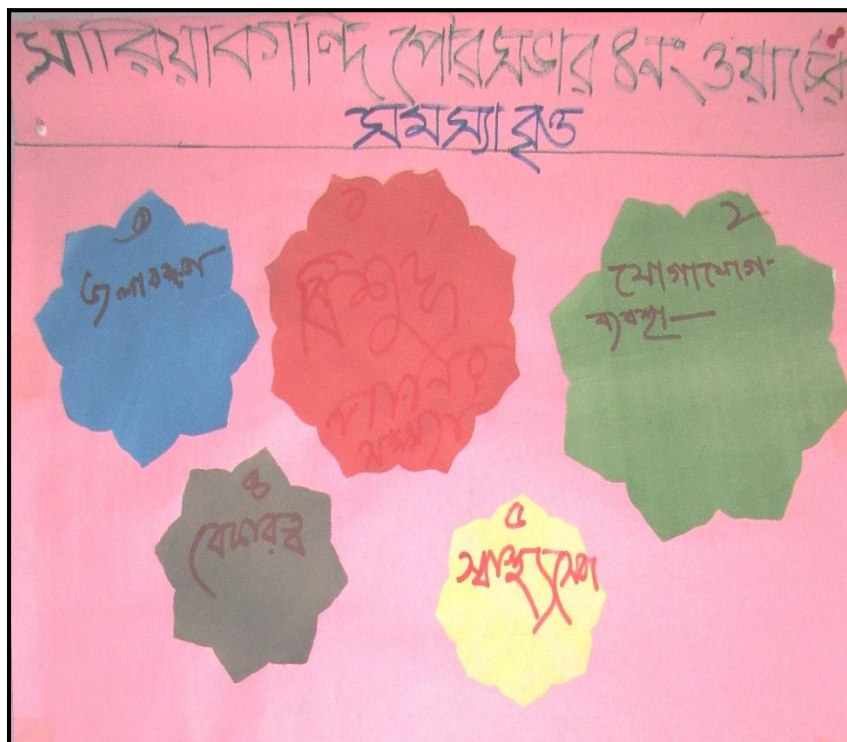
## 2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

### 2.3.1 Problems of Ward No- 4, 5, 6

#### Ward No- 4

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of Ward No-4:

1. Lack of pure drinking water problem,
2. Communication problem,
3. Water logging/ Drainage problem,
4. Unemployment,
5. Insufficient medical facility,
6. Sanitation problem,
7. Lack of education,
8. Lack of road lighting,
9. Drug addiction,
10. No municipal building,
11. Problem of waste management,
12. Poverty.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.2: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Ward No-4**

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Ward No-4. These are:

1. Lack of pure drinking water,
2. Communication problem,
3. Water logging/Drainage problem,
4. Unemployment,
5. Insufficient medical facility.

### **Ward No-5**

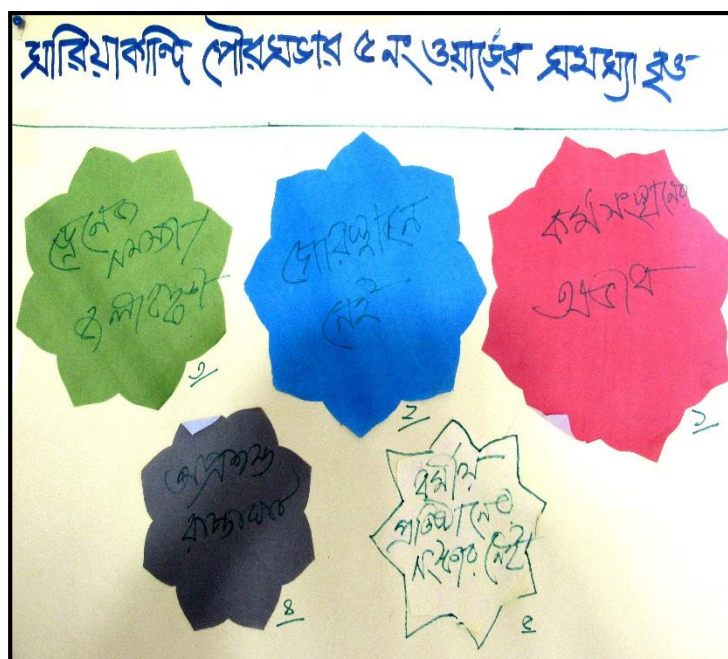
In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of Ward No-5:

1. Unemployment,
2. No graveyard,
3. Water logging/ drainage problem,
4. Narrow and damaged roads,
5. Lack of repair for religious institution,
6. River erosion,
7. Lack of road lighting,
8. Lack of housing,
9. Problem of waste management,
10. Lack of agricultural land,
11. Child marriage,
12. Poverty,
13. Child labor,
14. Unconsciousness to education.

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Ward No-5. These are:

1. Unemployment,
2. No graveyard,
3. Water logging/Drainage problem,
4. Narrow and damaged roads,
5. Lack of repair for religious institutions.





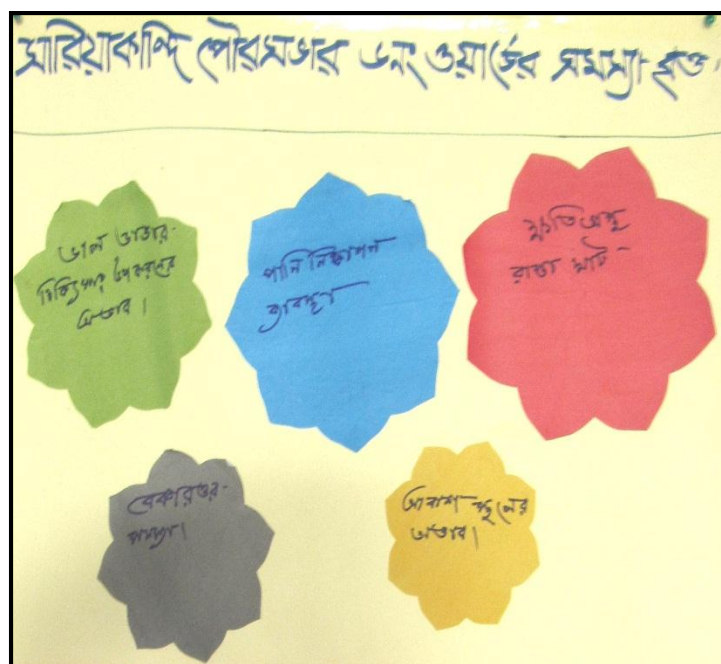
Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.3: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Ward No-5**

#### **Ward No-6**

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of Ward No-6:

1. Damaged roads,
2. Water logging/Drainage problem,
3. Lack of skilled doctors and medical equipment,
4. Unemployment,
5. Lack of shelter for helpless people,
6. Sanitation problem,
7. Lack of training center,
8. Lack of road lighting,
9. Drug addiction,
10. Low level of house land,
11. Lack of tube-wells,
12. Inadequate economic help for meritorious poor students,
13. Weak river embankment,
14. Shallowness of river,
15. Lack of equal opportunity of job,
16. Illegal government land possession.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.4: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Ward No-6**

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Ward No-6. These are:

1. Damaged roads,
2. Water logging/Drainage problem,
3. Lack of skilled doctors and medical equipment,
4. Unemployment,
5. Lack of shelter for helpless people.

### **2.3.2 Potentials of Ward No- 4, 5, 6**

Five major potentials from Venn diagram exercise are the followings.

#### **Ward-4**

1. Manpower,
2. Bengali River,
3. Free government land,
4. Technical training,
5. Fisheries.

#### **Ward-5**

1. Livestock,
2. Agricultural crops (Chili, Jute),
3. Manpower,

4. Fisheries,
5. Free land for tree plantation.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.5: Major Potentials Venn Diagram of Ward No- 4, 5)**

#### Ward-6

1. Livestock,
2. Poultry,
3. Free land,
4. Manpower,
5. Fisheries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 2.6: Potentials Venn diagram of Ward No-6**

### **2.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Ward No- 4, 5, 6**

#### **Ward- 4**

##### **1. Lack of Pure Drinking Water**

Lack of pure drinking water is the major problem of ward no. 4 of Sariakandi Paurashava. Reasons behind Lack of pure drinking water are lack of deep tube-wells, insufficient water test facility and lack of natural water resources. As a result people are suffering from skin diseases, stomach diseases and problem of water related regular activity. There are some tube-wells and Bengali river as potentials to curtain this problem.

##### **2. Communication Problem**

Communication problem is the significant problem of ward no. 4 of Sariakandi Paurashava. Main reasons for Communication problem are katcha and damaged roads, lack of allotment and insufficient road lighting. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, road accident, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service and others communication problems. Katcha roads, manpower and sand are key potentials for future development of communication system.

##### **3. Water Logging/Drainage Problem**

Water logging/drainage problem is an important problem of ward no. 4. Main causes of drainage problem/water logging are insufficient drain, blockage of existing drains, lack of allotment and lack of initiative. Lack of drainage system brings communication misery. On the other hand, it consequence increase of diseases and increase of mosquito and flees. In this regards, road side is the main potential.

##### **4. Unemployment**

Causes of unemployment are lack of agricultural land, no industry and lack of capital. As a result unemployment brings misery like- economic loss, increase of drug addiction, domestic violence, poverty and crime. To solve the problem of unemployment people of ward no. 4 have two potentials. They are manpower and fisheries.

##### **5. Lack of Skilled Doctors and Medical Equipment**

The main reasons behind Lack of skilled doctors and medical equipment's are lack of appointment of enough skilled doctors, lack of initiative and allotment. As a result people of ward no. 4 are sufferings from different problems, such as- loss of time & money, increase of diseases and death. To solve the problem of insufficient medical facility people have an imperfect hospital as a potential.

## **Ward- 5**

### **1. Unemployment**

Unemployment is the main problem of ward no. 5 of Sariakandi Paurashava. The only one cause of unemployment found from the perceptions of people is that they have lacked of capital. As a result unemployment brings misery like- economic loss, increase of drug addiction, domestic violence and poverty. To solve the problem of unemployment people of ward no. 5 have 5 potentials. They are agricultural crops (Jute, Chili), livestock, fisheries, cottage industry and tree plantation.

### **2. No Graveyard**

Graveyard is the most important place for Muslim society. In the ward no. 5, most of the people are migrant people from char area. And in this ward there is no sufficient land space which is to be used for social work. The reasons behind this problem are that the no free space in ward and the people have lack of capital of buying land space for graveyard. For this problem, the people have to face many effects such as loss of residential place, depend on another ward's graveyard and it is very crucial that in a same graveyard, more people are to be placed. There is not found any potential for mitigating this problem.

### **3. Water Logging/Drainage Problem**

Water logging/drainage problem is an important problem of ward no. 5. Main causes of drainage problem/water logging are insufficient drain, blockage of existing drains, lack of allotment and lack of initiative. Lack of drainage system brings communication misery. On the other hand, it consequence increase of diseases and increase of mosquito and flees. In this regards, road side is the main potential.

### **4. Narrow and Damaged Roads**

Narrow and damaged roads are the significant problem of ward no. 5 of Sariakandi Paurashava. Main reason for narrow and damaged or risky roads is lack of initiative from government. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, road accident, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service and others communication problems. Some katcha roads are key potentials for future development.

### **5. Repairing of Religious Institutions**

Religious institutions are that places where people are gathered for religious activities. But in this ward the mosque is insufficient and existing mosques are not repaired. For repairing these institutions have lack of capital. The only one reason is found that the poverty is responsible for this problem. The effect of this problem is that getting no space for praying. The potential



is that if these buildings are enlarged to 3 or 5 floor for capacity increasing, then the problem can be mitigated temporally.

## **Ward- 6**

### **1. Damaged or Risky Road**

Damaged or risky road is the main problem of ward no. 6 of Sariakandi Paurashava. Main reasons for damaged or risky roads are lack of repair, water logging and bad construction work. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, road accident, problem in marketing business, misery to go educational institution and problem in emergency medical service. There are two potentials for communication problem. They are road and land.

### **2. Water Logging/Drainage Problem**

Water logging/drainage problem is an important problem of ward no. 6. All educational institutions of ward no. 6 are affected by water logging. In ward no 6 main causes of drainage problem/water logging are insufficient drain, lack of allotment and lack of initiative. Further, Lack of drainage system brings communication misery. On the other hand, it consequence increase of diseases and increase of mosquito and flees. In this regards, road side is the main potential.

### **3. Lack of Skilled Doctors and Medical Equipment**

The main reasons behind Lack of skilled doctors and medical equipment's are lack of appointment of enough skilled doctors, lack of initiative and allotment. As a result people of ward no. 6 are sufferings from different problems, such as- loss of time and money, increase of diseases and death. To solve the problem of insufficient medical facility people have an imperfect hospital as a potential.

### **4. Unemployment**

Reasons for unemployment are no industry or work place and lack of capital. As a result unemployment brings misery like- economic loss, increase of drug addiction and poverty. To solve the problem of unemployment people of ward no. 6 have educated youth as a potential.

### **5. Lack of Shelter Home**

Causes behind lack of shelter home are river erosion, poverty and inadequate land. As a result people of ward no.6 are sufferings from unhygienic environment and miserable livelihood. There is no potential for lack of shelter home.

## **2.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

### **Ward No. 4**

PRA participants from Ward No. 4 at ToP session identified seven development needs. But the participants placed four of them under short term- river erosion prevention, employment, development of medical service, hospital establishment and establishment and repairing of religious institutions. In the midterm planning, three are placed- construction and repair of pucca road, repair and development of educational institutions and need of government allotment for Karnibari Union (Table 2.1).

### **Ward No. 5**

PRA participants from Ward No. 5 selected nine (9) planning ideas --- development of religious institutions, need of graveyard, road lighting, employment, drainage system, development of medical service as short term needs; and eradication of poverty, advanced educational system, and developed roads as midterm needs (Table 2.2). Employment, drainage system, and road lighting are among the top three voted items for the participants. Development of medical service was voted by many participants for better treatment of the people because they have to go far for service. In the midterm column, developed roads, advanced educational system, and eradication of poverty were voted by the majority (Table 2.2). No items were added in the long term plan.

### **Ward No. 6**

In this session, participants from Municipal Ward No. 6 identified nine (9) ideas categorized into three terms like short, mid and long term planning goals. In the short term, employment is mostly voted by the participants for creating jobs. The development of roads was chosen by the majority of respondents for better communication (Table 2.3). Pure water, developed medical service, and need of shelter house were other development needs for short-term planning. For the midterm process, drainage system for getting ride of waterlogging problem, and Stipend for poor students along with repair of school fields was identified. For the long term process of planning, river training was voted by the majority of the participants because every year they struggle for survival from river erosion (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 4**

Short Term						Mid Term		
<i>Employment</i>	<i>Developed medical service</i>	<i>Pure water</i>	<i>Educational development</i>	<i>Development of communication system</i>	<i>Drainage system</i>	<i>Educational development</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>River erosion prevention</i>
Industry	Medical service	Arsenic free water	School	Paka road	Drain			Protection from river erosion
Solution of unemployment	Free treatment	Deep tube-wells	College	Road	Solution from water logging			
Utilization of manpower	Hospital	Pure water						
Decrease of poverty								
Fisheries								

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Table 2.2: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 5**

Short Term						Mid Term		
<i>Development of religious institution</i>	<i>Need of Graveyard</i>	<i>Road lighting</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Drainage system</i>	<i>Development of medical service</i>	<i>Eradication of poverty</i>	<i>Advanced educational system</i>	<i>Developed roads</i>
Repair of religious institution	Graveyard	Road light	Employment	Drain	5 floored modern hospital	Eradication of poverty	Facilities for education	Developed roads
Mosque			Industry	Solution of water logging		Poverty free ward	University	Road
			Employment for women				Bright future of children	Four lane road
							Proper education	Wide road
							Educated manpower	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Table 2.3: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 6**

Short-term					Midterm		Long-term	
<i>Developed roads</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Pure water</i>	<i>Developed medical service system</i>	<i>Need of Shelter house</i>	<i>Drainage system</i>	<i>Stipend for poor students</i>	<i>Repair of school fields</i>	<i>River training</i>
Developed roads	Emancipation from poverty	Iron free water	Developed medical service system	Shelter house	Drain	Stipend for poor students	Repair of school fields	River training
Repair of roads	Employment generation	Deep tube-well						
	Agricultural loan	Tube well						
	Poultry farm							
	Livestock							

Source: Field Survey, 2015

## 2.5 List of Participants

**পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা ওয়ার্ড নং ৪

স্থান: সারিয়াকান্দি পুরকায়ি বালিকা প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় তারিখ: ০৩.০৭.২০১৫ সময়: ১০:০০

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	আম ২১জা	কার্জিমন্ড	০৪	হিন্দুজান্দি	০১৭৫৪৫৫৪১১	আম ২১জা
০২	সমজান্দি ৩৫০, ১৫০ মুন্ডা বহুমান	সমজান্দি-মুন্ডা (আঃ)	০৪	- " -	০১৭১৫৫০৪৫৫	Rehamed
০৩	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	"	০১৭১৩-৩৫৩২৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৪	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	"	০১৭১৬-০২০৫২১	সুজান্দি
০৫	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	"		
০৬	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	"		
০৭	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	"		
০৮	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৪	হিন্দুজান্দি	০১৭৭৭২৬৭৭০	সুজান্দি
০৯						
১০						

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

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**পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
উপস্থিতির তালিকা ওয়ার্ড নং ৫

স্থান: সারিয়াকান্দি পুরকায়ি বালিকা প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় তারিখ: ০৩.০৭.২০১৫ সময়: ১০:০০

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	হিন্দুজান্দি	০১৭১৩২৭৫৪২	সুজান্দি
০২	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭১৬৬৬৬৬	সুজান্দি
০৩	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭১৪০৬৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৪	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৫	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৬	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৭	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৮	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
০৯	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি
১০	সুজান্দি ২৫০	সুজান্দি	০৫	"	০১৭২৬০৭৭৭৭	সুজান্দি

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.6: List of Participants of Sariakandi Paurashava (Ward No-4, 5, 6)



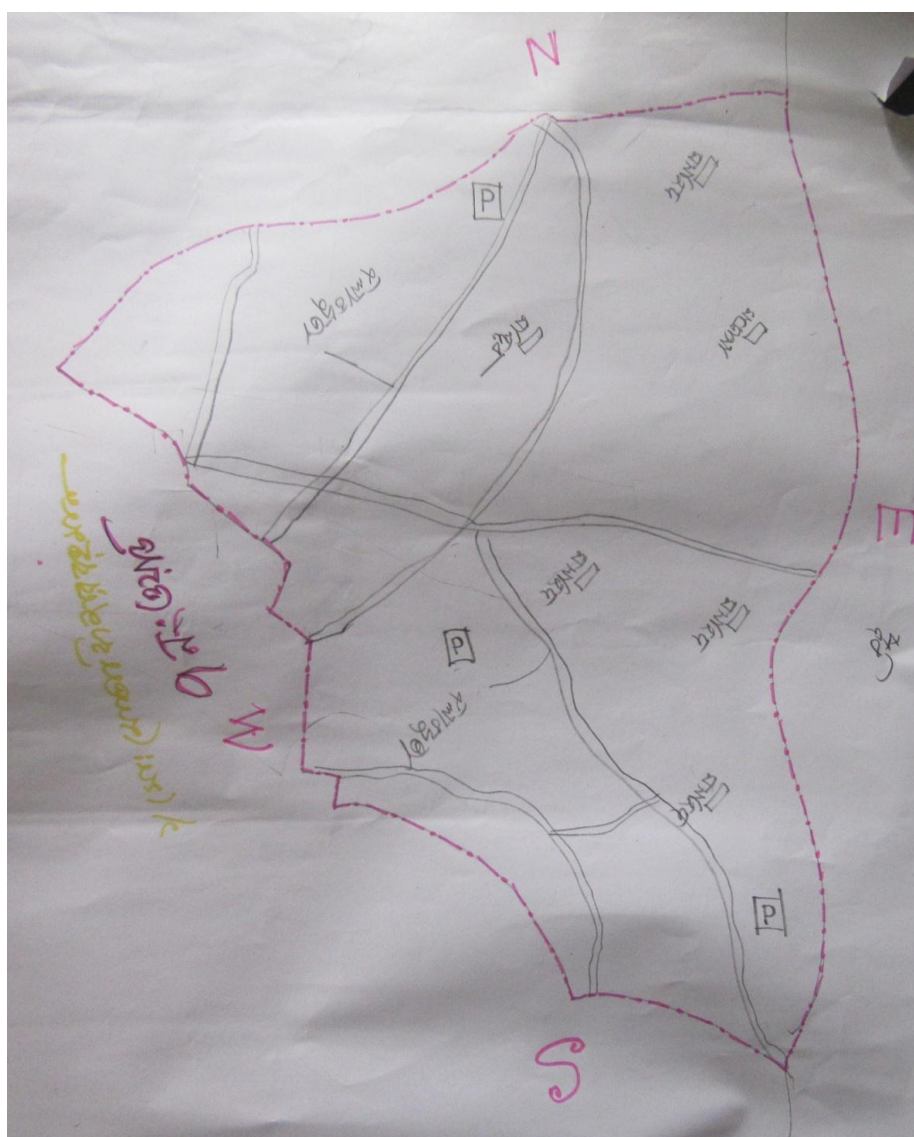
### 3. Sariakandi Paurashava (Ward No- 7, 8, 9)

#### 3.1 Overview

Ward No. 7, 8, and 9 are surrounded by Sariakandi Sadar to the northern, southern and partially the western side and the Jamuna River to the eastern side.

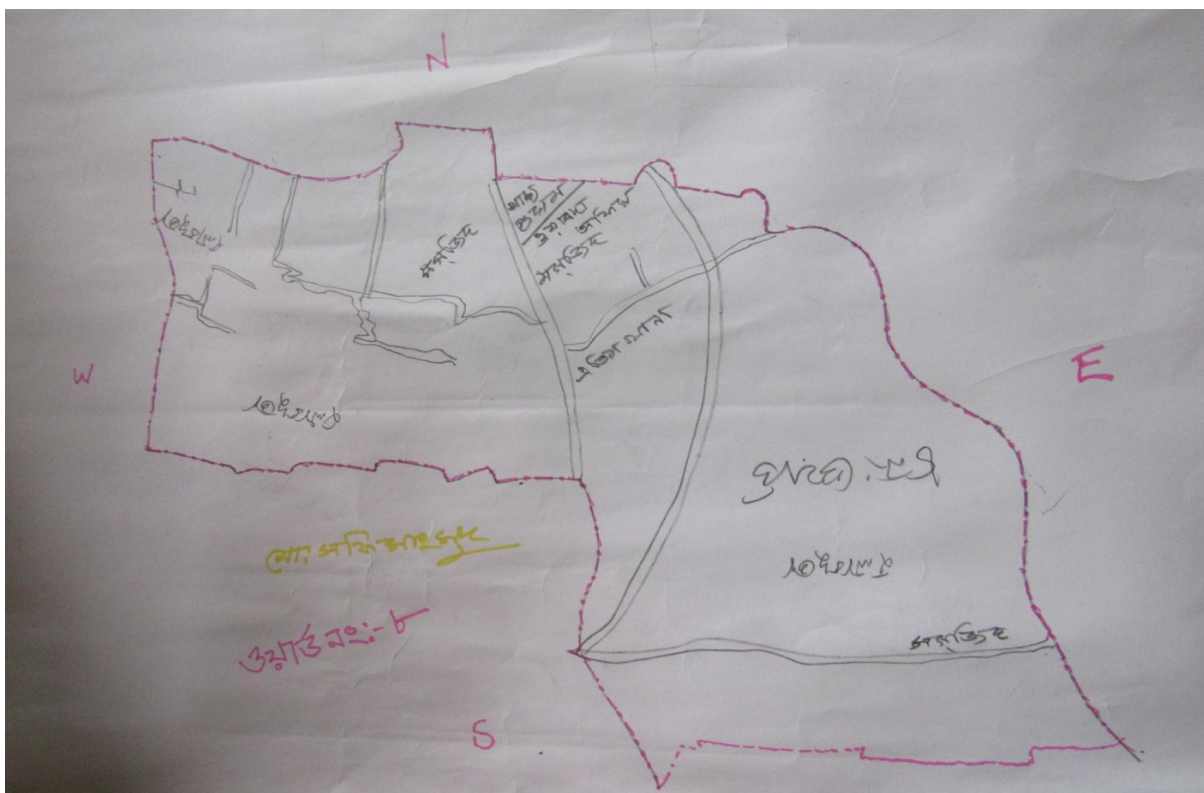
#### 3.2 Spatial Aspect

Geographically Ward No 7, 8 and 9 are flood prone area due to the absence of river embankment. Ward No. 7 and 8 have problems of broken roads, traffic jam and sanitation problem. Sanitation problem is a major problem for Ward No. 7 and 8. Electricity was mentioned a common problem for all these Wards.

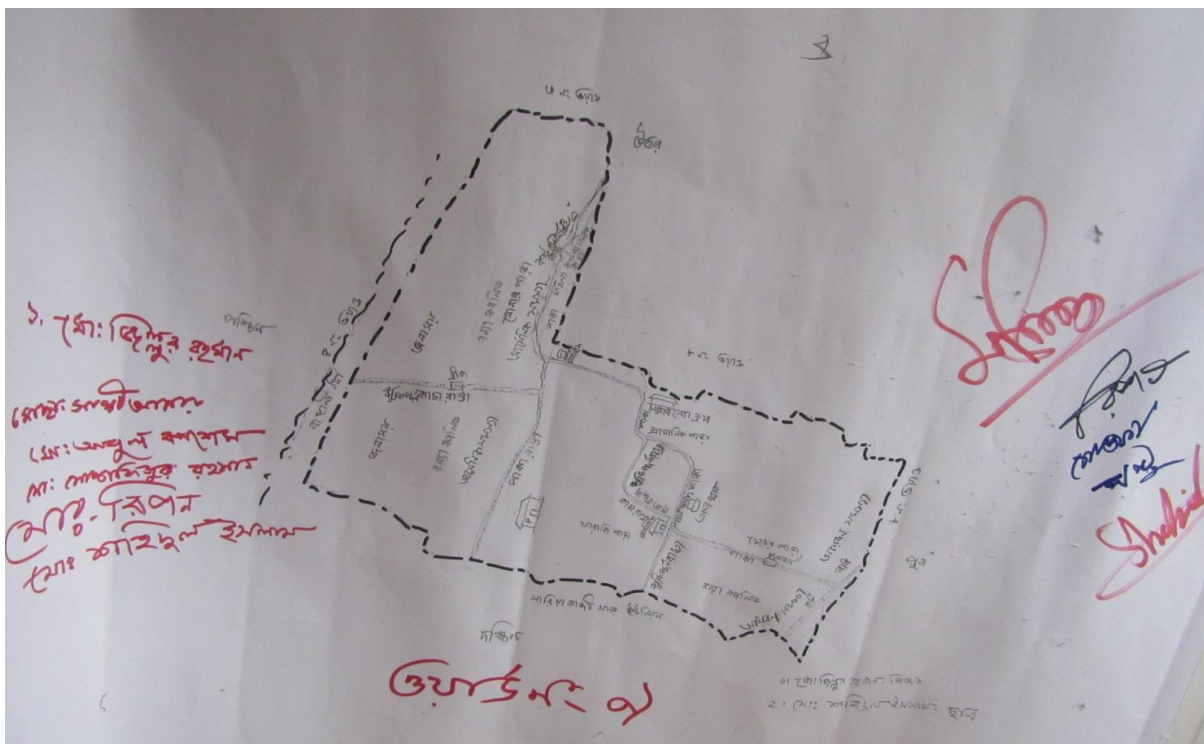


Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.1: Social Map of Ward No- 7**



**Figure 3.2: Social Map of Ward No- 8**



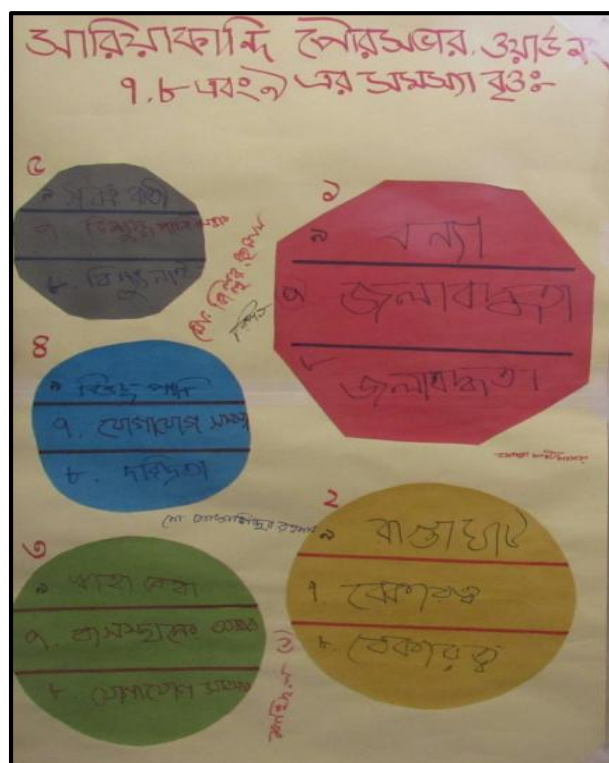
**Figure 3.3: Social Map of Ward No- 9**

### 3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

#### 3.3.4 Problems of Ward No- 7, 8, 9

Initially the participants listed all following problems facing Ward No- 7, 8, 9 from which above-mentioned five majors were selected.

1. Flood (Bangali and Jamuna river overflows frequently),
2. Narrow and broken roads as well as lack of bridges and culvert,
3. Water logging,
4. No electricity,
5. No road lights,
6. No primary school,
7. Unemployment (upto degree pass people are unemployed along with both sex),
8. Lack of proper sanitation,
9. Shortage of pure drinking water (Arsenic and Iron),
10. Hat Bazaar problem (small space and over crowded, not fully organized),
11. Shortage of proper treatment and doctor,
12. Unavailability of shelter center and re-habitation center,
13. No community center.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.4: Problems Venn Diagram of Ward No- 7, 8, 9

Five major problems identified in Venn diagram are the followings.

**Ward No. 7**

1. Water logging,
2. Unemployment,
3. Increasing number of homeless people,
4. Transportation problem,
5. Shortage of pure drinking water.

**Ward No. 8**

1. Water logging,
2. Unemployment,
3. Transportation problem,
4. Poverty,
5. No electricity.

**Ward No. 9**

1. Flood problem (mostly at South Baroipara),
2. Transportation problem,
3. Poor health services,
4. Lack of pure drinking water,
5. No road lamp.

**3.3.5 Potentials of Ward No- 7, 8, 9**

Five major potentials identified in Venn diagram are the followings.

**Ward No. 7**

1. Agriculture (Chili and Jute),
2. Cattle rearing,
3. Fisheries,
4. Available katcha and broken roads,
5. Poultry farm.

**Ward No. 8**

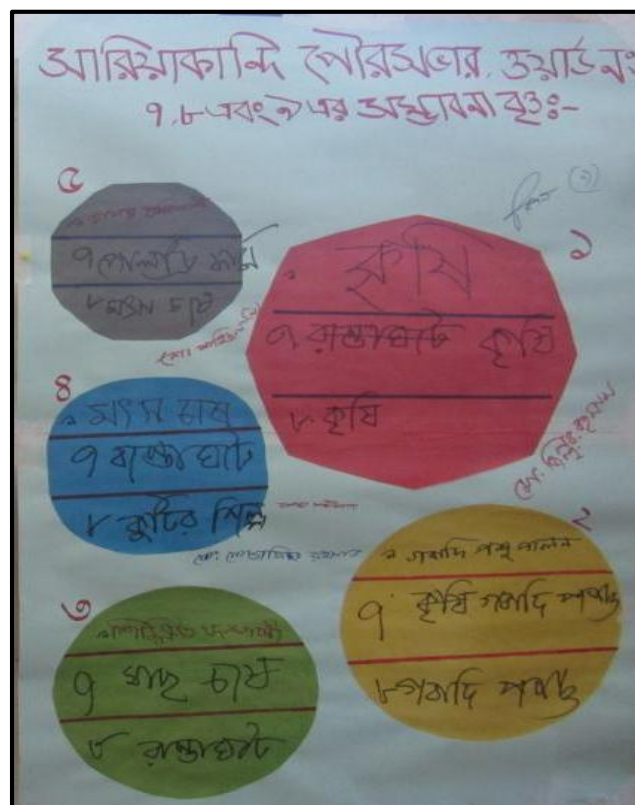
1. Agriculture (Chili and Jute),
2. Cattle rearing,
3. Available katcha and broken roads,
4. Tailoring,



## 5. Fisheries.

### Ward No. 9

1. Agriculture (Jute, Rice),
2. Cattle rearing,
3. Educated manpower,
4. Fisheries,
5. Sufficient women workers.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.5: Potentials Venn diagram of Ward No- 7, 8, 9**

### 3.3.6 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Ward No- 7, 8, 9

#### Ward No- 7, 8

#### 1. Water logging (Ward No. 7, 8)

Lack of sufficient drain causes water logging problem in this Paurashava while rainy season starts. As a result of drainage problem people in this locality face excruciating difficulties in daily life activities such as diseases number of insects (mosquito and fly) increase. Lands and manpower are available in this locality to construct necessary drain. River is the available in this locality which can be connected to well drainage system.



## **2. Unemployment (Ward No. 7, 8)**

Lack of investment, entrepreneur, industries and the low rate of education are the main reason for unemployment. Criminality (thievery, robbery and hijacking), drug addiction are increasing as the consequence of the unemployment problem. It is also the barriers of development. People of this locality think that they have enough manpower so they can use their agricultural land, water bodies for combating this unemployment problem.

## **3. Transportation Problem (Ward No. 7, 8)**

Lack of sufficient roads, bridges and culvert as well as broken and katcha roads constitute transportation problem in this Paurashava. Water logging also hampers in transportation system. Poor transportation problem effects various way in this union; taking emergency health service delays, obstacle going school and college and hindering development. Optimistic people of this union think that they have enough katcha roads, manpower, sand and soil to make over this problem.

## **4. Increasing Number of Homeless People (Ward No. 7)**

Cause of river erosion and the lack of sufficient land for residing people of ward 7 are facing re-habitation problem. As a result people have to live in a crowded area and living standard is so low there. People think that enough CHAR is existed, but need to build re-habitation center to accommodate the pauper people.

## **5. Lack of Pure Drinking Water (Ward No. 7)**

Most of the tube wells are arsenic and iron affected, inadequate tube wells and unprotected tube wells are main problem for sanitation. As a result different type of diseases spread out (dermatologic and water related disease). Water supply system can be build form the river to combating this problem.

## **6. Poverty (Ward No. 8)**

People of ward 8 think poverty as an important problem. Unemployment problem, small number of agricultural land and low rate of education cause poverty in this ward. Criminality, drug addiction and malnutrition problem rise as the result of poverty. Agriculture, handicraft industries and fisheries are available occupation in this area but these potentials need to be expanded.

Poor infrastructure and weak local government are the main reason for unavailability of electricity in this ward. Criminality and drug addiction accelerate for the lack of electric supply. Moreover, Children's education hampers as the result of this.

ଚିହ୍ନିତ ଅବସ୍ଥା	ଅସ୍ଥାନ ବିବରଣ	ଅସ୍ଥାନ ପ୍ରକାର ଅବସ୍ଥା	ଅସ୍ଥାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା
୧ ଜଳାବନ୍ଧନ	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ପ୍ରାୟ ୩ ମି.	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ପ୍ରାୟ ୩ ମି.	* ନଦୀ ଉପର
୨ ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ
୩ ଉପର ଉପର	* ନଦୀ ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର
୪ ଉପର ଉପର (୨୦ ମି. ମଧ୍ୟ)	* ଜଳାବନ୍ଧନ * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର
୫ ବିକୃତ ମାଟି ମଧ୍ୟ	* ନଦୀ ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର
୬ ବିକୃତ	* ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର
୭ ବିକୃତ	* ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର
୮ ବିକୃତ ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର * ଉପର ଉପର	* ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ * ଉପର ଉପର ନାହିଁ	* ଉପର ଉପର

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.6: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Ward No- 7, 8**

### Ward No- 9

## 1. Flood Problem

Because of low land and depth of Bangali River, the people of this union face flood every year in the rainy season. The consequences of flood are the damage of agricultural crops, trees and cattle. Flood also hampers daily life activities, sands layer hampers cultivation, and flood eventually increases unemployment problem. People of this ward think that if an organized drain construct adjacent to Bangali River, flood water will flow easily and flood won't stay.

## 2. Transportation problem

Damage of roads as the result of low land and flood causes the severe transportation problem in this locality. Moreover, this ward has no paved roads, some ward to ward communication roads are not available, and necessary culverts are unavailable as well. The consequences of

transportation problem are obstacles in communicating with different areas, marketing crops in different markets, and accessing emergency health services. Moreover, children's going to school is affected, and time is lost.

### 3. Poor Health Services

The third most excruciating problem to the people of Ward 9 is the lack of proper health services resulting from the unavailability of community clinic, doctors in hospital, and insufficient emergency health services. Consequently, the number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Money and time costs are other consequences of the health service problem that increases the death risk of pregnant women. Existing 50 bed hospital can be more modernized and more emergency services need to be added to the hospital. Moreover, a community clinic can be constructed in Ward 9 area.

চিহ্নিত সমস্যা	প্রধান কারণ	প্রস্তাবিত সমাধান	অন্যান্য সমস্যা
১. বন্য (সিঁড়ি)	১. অসুবিধাজনক ২. অসুবিধাজনক ৩. অসুবিধাজনক	১. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ২. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৩. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৪. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৫. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৬. ওয়াশিং মেশিন	১. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ২. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৩. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৪. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৫. ওয়াশিং মেশিন ৬. ওয়াশিং মেশিন
২. জলস্রাব (সিঁড়ি)	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব ৫. জলস্রাব ৬. জলস্রাব
৩. জলস্রাব (সিঁড়ি)	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব ৫. জলস্রাব ৬. জলস্রাব
৪. জলস্রাব (সিঁড়ি)	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব ৫. জলস্রাব ৬. জলস্রাব
৫. জলস্রাব (সিঁড়ি)	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব	১. জলস্রাব ২. জলস্রাব ৩. জলস্রাব ৪. জলস্রাব ৫. জলস্রাব ৬. জলস্রাব

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 3.7: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Ward No- 9**

#### **4. Lack of Pure Drinking Water**

In Ward 9, Most of the tube-wells are arsenic and iron affected, and inadequate tube wells and unprotected tube-wells are associated with the lack of pure and safe drinking water. Unavailability of water supply system also causes of different type of diseases (dermatologic and water related disease). Water supply system can be built from the river to combating this problem.

#### **5. No Road Lights**

Because of absence of 100% electrification and infrastructure problem, the problem of street lighting is multiplied. Absence of street lighting increases incidents of robberies, drug addiction, road accidents and so more. Mobilization is also problem for road lights. LGED plan is existed and needed to implementation.

### **3.4 Perceived Development Priorities**

#### **Ward No- 7, 8**

PRA participants of Municipal Ward 7, and 8 selected Employment opportunity, Developed communication, Development agriculture system, 100% sanitation, and Developed education system for the short term planning (Table 3.1). They included Employment opportunity, Developed communication, and Development agriculture system as midterm planning needs. Finally, Employment opportunity, Developed communication, and Ward development were chosen as the long term choices for the people of these Wards (7, and 8).

#### **Ward No- 9**

PRA Participants of Municipal Ward No. 9 identified Modern health service, Well Transportation System, Pure drinking water, Employment opportunity, Control river erosion, Street lighting, and Expand Hat-Bazar as short term planning needs (Table 3.8). They also included in midterm planning other items - developed Well Transportation System, Developed Agriculture System, Model ward, pure drinking water, Employment opportunity and Modern health service. Finally, Employment opportunity, Model ward and pure drinking water were placed in the long term goals of Ward 9 of Sariakandi Paurashava (Table 3.2).





**Figure 3.8: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Ward No- 7, 8, 9**



**Table 3.1: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 7, 8**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Create employment	Small and cottage industries	Poultry farm, fisheries	Mill, industries	Poverty reduction
	<i>Developed communication</i>	Well transportation	Communication development	Road development	Construction new road	Repair road
	<i>Development agriculture system</i>	Available pesticide and seeds	Proper irrigation			
	<i>100% sanitation</i>	Sanitation for all				
	<i>Developed education system</i>	Establish school	Establish college			
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Create employment	Small and cottage industries	Poultry farm, fisheries	Mill, industries	Poverty reduction
	<i>Developed communication</i>	Well transportation	Communication development	Road development	Construction new road	Repair road
	<i>Development agriculture system</i>	Available pesticide and seeds	Proper irrigation			
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Create employment	Small and cottage industries	Poultry farm, fisheries	Mill, industries	Poverty reduction
	<i>Developed communication</i>	Well transportation	Communication development	Road development	Construction new road	Repair road
	<i>Ward development</i>	Infrastructure development				

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Table 3.2: Development Needs and Priorities of Ward No- 9**

<b>Short Term</b>	<i>Modern health service</i>	Community clinic establishment	Availability of all services	Establish clinic	
	<i>Well Transportation System</i>	Develop Communication	Road construction	Paved roads	
	<i>Pure drinking water</i>	Arsenic free water	Iron free water		
	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Establishment of mill factory	Women labor organization	Cattle rearing	Fisheries
	<i>Control river erosion</i>	Solved drainage problem	Embankment in Bangali river	River Dredging	
	<i>Road Lights</i>	Available street lamp	Ensure electricity		
	<i>Expand Hat-Bazar</i>	Expansion agro product marketing	Increase the place of hat-bazar		
<b>Mid Term</b>	<i>Well Transportation System</i>	Develop Communication	Road construction	Paved roads	
	<i>Developed agriculture system</i>	Available pesticide, seeds etc.	Proper irrigation		
	<i>Model ward</i>	Sufficient shelter center	Prevent Drug addiction	Paurashava building	
	<i>Pure drinking water</i>	Arsenic free water	Iron free water		
	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Establishment of mill factory	Women labor organization	Cattle rearing	Fisheries
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Community clinic establishment	Availability of all services	Establish clinic	
<b>Long Term</b>	<i>Employment opportunity</i>	Establishment of mill factory	Women labor organization	Cattle rearing	Fisheries
	<i>Model ward</i>	Sufficient shelter center	Prevent Drug addiction	Paurashava building	
	<i>Pure drinking water</i>	Arsenic free water	Iron free water		
	<i>Modern health service</i>	Community clinic establishment	Availability of all services	Establish clinic	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 3.5 List of Participants

**সারিয়াকান্দি পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
**ওয়ার্ড নং ৭** উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: **পৌরসভা ভবন** তারিখ: **০৪.০৭.১৫** সময়: **১০:০০**

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মো. ফারুক আলী	কৃষক	৭	বাগাবুদ	০১৭১২২৮১২১	ফারুক
০২	মো. মোহাম্মদ আলী	কাজেকার	৪,৫,৭	বাগাবুদ	০২৭৮৬২১১	মোহাম্মদ আলী
০৩	মো. মাহমুদুল ইসলাম	কাজেকার	৭	"	০২৭২০০৬৬৭২২	মাহমুদ
০৪	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	আবাসিক	০৭	নিজবাগ	০২৭২৪-৫৭০৫০২	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কৃষক	০৭	বাগাবুদ	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৬	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কৃষক	০৭	বাগাবুদ	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৭	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কৃষক	০৭	বাগাবুদ	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৮	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কৃষক	০৬	"	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৯						
১০						

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

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**সারিয়াকান্দি পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
**ওয়ার্ড নং ৮** উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: **পৌরসভা ভবন** তারিখ: **০৪.০৭.১৫** সময়: **১০:০০**

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কৃষক	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০১৭৪২-০৭৫৪২৬	মোহাম্মদ
০২	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০১৭৪২-৪২৪৪২২	মোহাম্মদ
০৩	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০১৭৩৭-২৭০৫৪৬	মোহাম্মদ
০৪	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	৭	বাগাবুদ	০১৭৩৭-২৭০৫৪৬	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন
০৫	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০২৭২০২৫২০৫৪	মোহাম্মদ
০৬	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	"	"	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মোহাম্মদ
০৭	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০২৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মোহাম্মদ
০৮	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	৮	বাগাবুদ	০২৭৩৫-৫৫৪৪২৪	মোহাম্মদ
০৯	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ	০১৭২৪-৫৪৪৩০৫	মোহাম্মদ
১০	মো. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন	কাজেকার	০৮	বাগাবুদ		

মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.9: List of Participants of Ward No- 7, 8

**৯ নং ওয়ার্ড পৌরসভার পি.আর.এ (PRA)**  
**সারিয়াকান্দি উপস্থিতির তালিকা**

ছান: \_\_\_\_\_ তারিখ: ০২-০৭-২০১৫ সময়: \_\_\_\_\_

ক্রম নং	নাম	পেশা	ওয়ার্ড নং	গ্রাম	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	আবুল কালাম মল্লিক	মেম্বর	৭	চন্দ্রকান্দি	০২২৪৪৭৫৬৬৬৬	Abul Kalam
০২	আঃ মঈন মিয়া	কমিসিনার	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭১৭৩৩৭৭৩	Moin Mia
০৩	আঃ মোহাম্মদুল হক	ইমাম	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭২৪৩২৩১৩৩	Mohammadul Haq
০৪	আঃ কাহিনুল ইসলাম	ছাত্র	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭৩৭-১৪৭৭৬৫	Kahinul Islam
০৫	আঃ আবুল কালাম	শিক্ষক(অঃ)	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭৩২৩০৫৪২২	Abul Kalam
০৬	আঃ বিপ্লব মিয়া	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭৭২০৬৭৭৪৪	Biplav Mia
০৭	আঃ কাহিনুল ইসলাম	ইমাম	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১০২৭২৯৫৬৬৬	Kahinul Islam
০৮	আঃ আবুল কালাম	শিক্ষক	০২	চন্দ্রকান্দি	০১৭১৪০৩৩৪২৭	Abul Kalam
০৯	আঃ মোহাম্মদুল হক	ইমাম	০৭	বাড়ই পাড়া	০২৭৬৪৫৬৬৬৬৬	Mohammadul Haq
১০	আবুল কালাম	ইমাম	৯	বাড়ই পাড়া	০১৭২৭১২১৭০৭	Abul Kalam
১১	আঃ আবুল কালাম	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	৭	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৫৭২৬৬৭	Abul Kalam
১২	আঃ আবুল কালাম	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	৭	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৩৩৫৭৭১	Abul Kalam
১৩	আঃ আবুল কালাম	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	৭	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৪-৭৩৫৭৭৩	Abul Kalam
১৪	আঃ আবুল কালাম	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	৭	আবাসিক কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২-০১৩৭২৭	Abul Kalam

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.10: List of Participants of Ward No- 9