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Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas

Package-04

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

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Of

Sariakandi Upazila, Bogra

June, 2017



Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.

Letter of Transmittal

Ref No.: MEPC/UDD/2017/50

Date: 04.06.2017

To

The Project Director

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” Project

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

82 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka-1000.

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

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to submit herewith the Final Socio-economic Survey Report 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

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

Sariakandi is an Upazila of Bogra District in the Division of Rajshahi. It is an old aged Upazila of Bogra District. Sariakandi Upazila is a flood-prone area. The total area of Sariakandi Upazila is 408.5 sq. km. with a total population covering 270719. It has a relatively low literacy rate compared with the national literacy rate. The current literacy rate of the Upazila is 36.9% (BBS, 2011).

The economy of the Sariakandi Upazila is based on agricultural activities. The major agricultural items produced in this Upazila are paddy, green chili and brinjal. Sariakandi Upazila is a less industrialized area. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the area has 95 rice mills, 10 small cottages, 20 saw mills, 3 oil mill, 20 pottery, 220 tailoring shops, 5 flour mills and so on. The communication facility of Sariakandi Upazila is awfully poor. The Upazila is connected with the other parts of the country only through roadway.

The urban area has little water supply facility. The major source of water of the residents is deep or shallow tube well. Most of the areas of this Upazila have no electricity connection. Most of the structure is katcha (85.13%), while pucca structure is only 1.98% and semi-pucca structure is only 12.41%.

The available health facility of the area is not enough for the residents. The area has only one govt. hospital accommodating 50 (fifty) beds. There also have 29 (twenty nine) community clinic, 4 (four) union health and family welfare center in this Upazila.

Total number of respondents is 1,113, out of whom number of urban respondents is 141 (12.67 percent) and number of rural respondents is 972 (87.33 percent). In the urban areas 95.70 percent of the respondents are males, while 4.30 percent of the respondents are females. On the other hand, in the rural areas 94.70 percent of the respondents are males, while 5.30 percent of the respondents are female. In the Urban area male and female sex composition is 51.10:48.90, and average family size is 5.16 number, while in the rural areas, this composition is 54.12:45.88 and average family size is 4.85 number. As many as 56.60 percent of the respondents do not have any institutional education, followed by 18.70 percent who have attained PSC. Out of 141 respondent households from urban areas, 78.72 percent households are single families, while,

out of 972 respondent households from rural areas, 94.24 percent households are single families.

In the urban areas, 78.72 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got tin shed living house, while 88.89 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got tin shed living house. On the other hand, 12.77 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got semi-pucca living house, while 7.51 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got semi-pucca living house.

In the urban areas, 99.29 percent respondent households are local, while 0.71 percent respondents are immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 97.94 percent respondent households are local, while 2.06 percent respondents are immigrants.

According to cent percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of educational facility in the original place of residence. On the other hand, according to 15.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to another 15.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity over there.

In the urban areas, 41.10 percent respondent households own less than 0.50 acre homestead land, while 45.40 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre homestead land and others own more than 1.0 acre homestead land. In the rural areas, 43.40 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre homestead land, while 49.50 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre homestead land, and others own more than 1.0 acre homestead land households.

In the urban areas, 13.80 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 55.10 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre agricultural land, 10.90 percent have got more than 01 to 05 acre land and others own more than 5.0 acre agricultural land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 10.90 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 50.90 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre agricultural land, 29.30 percent own more than 1.0 to 5.0 acre land and others own more than 5.0 acre agricultural land.

The primary sources of income of the respondent households of urban area are business (38.30 percent), agriculture (33.30 percent), service (11.30 percent), professional activities (11.30 percent), remittance (3.50 percent), labor (1.40 percent) etc. while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area are agriculture (53.90 percent), business (29.70 percent), service (6.60 percent), professional activities (4.40 percent) etc.

In the urban area, the most important drinking water source is Tube Well (95.70), which is 97.20 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water source is neighbor's Tube Well. In the urban area, 72.30 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 79.40 percent in the case of rural areas. Others have been termed as non-hygienic. In both urban and rural areas, Paurashava plays insignificant role in solid waste management. Most of the solid waste management tasks are performed by the habitats of both urban and rural areas. From among urban respondent households, 75.20 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 36.90 percent respondent households have got electric connection.

Children of 106 respondents from urban areas and 785 respondents from rural areas have access to primary schools. Children of 110 respondents from urban areas and 849 respondents from rural areas have access to high schools. As many as 119 respondents from urban areas and 804 respondents from rural areas have access to government hospital. As many as 128 respondents from urban areas and 935 respondents from rural areas have access to kitchen markets.

Regarding the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level water supply, 39.00 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 30.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory. Regarding the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level sanitation, 34.00 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 47.20 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory.

According to the opinion of 27.46 percent of the respondents from the urban area and according to 40.04 percent of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like flood occurs. This is followed by opinion against storm (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 27.46, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 25.09).

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

From the social survey, it has been found that, the Upazila has been lagging behind from the socio-economic development perspective, consequent upon which economic emancipation and social justice have not been attained in the Upazila as expected. Particularly, its physical infrastructure facilities, education and health vis-à-vis the services provided by its Paurashava

and Union service providers have been found fairly poor. The recreational facilities are poor, the health care system is not up to the standard, electricity coverage is small, the road condition is not satisfactory, the educational institutions are not providing quality education, technical education facilities are quite inadequate, migration to the urban areas is dependent on push factors rather than substantial pull factors, public utility services are still quite inadequate compared to need, and superimposed on all these deficiencies, significant difference is visualized between urban and rural areas in terms of availability of different support-services from the concerned development institutions of the country. Over and above, both urban and rural areas need substantial boost us from the socio-economic agents of the government.

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

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List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

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

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

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

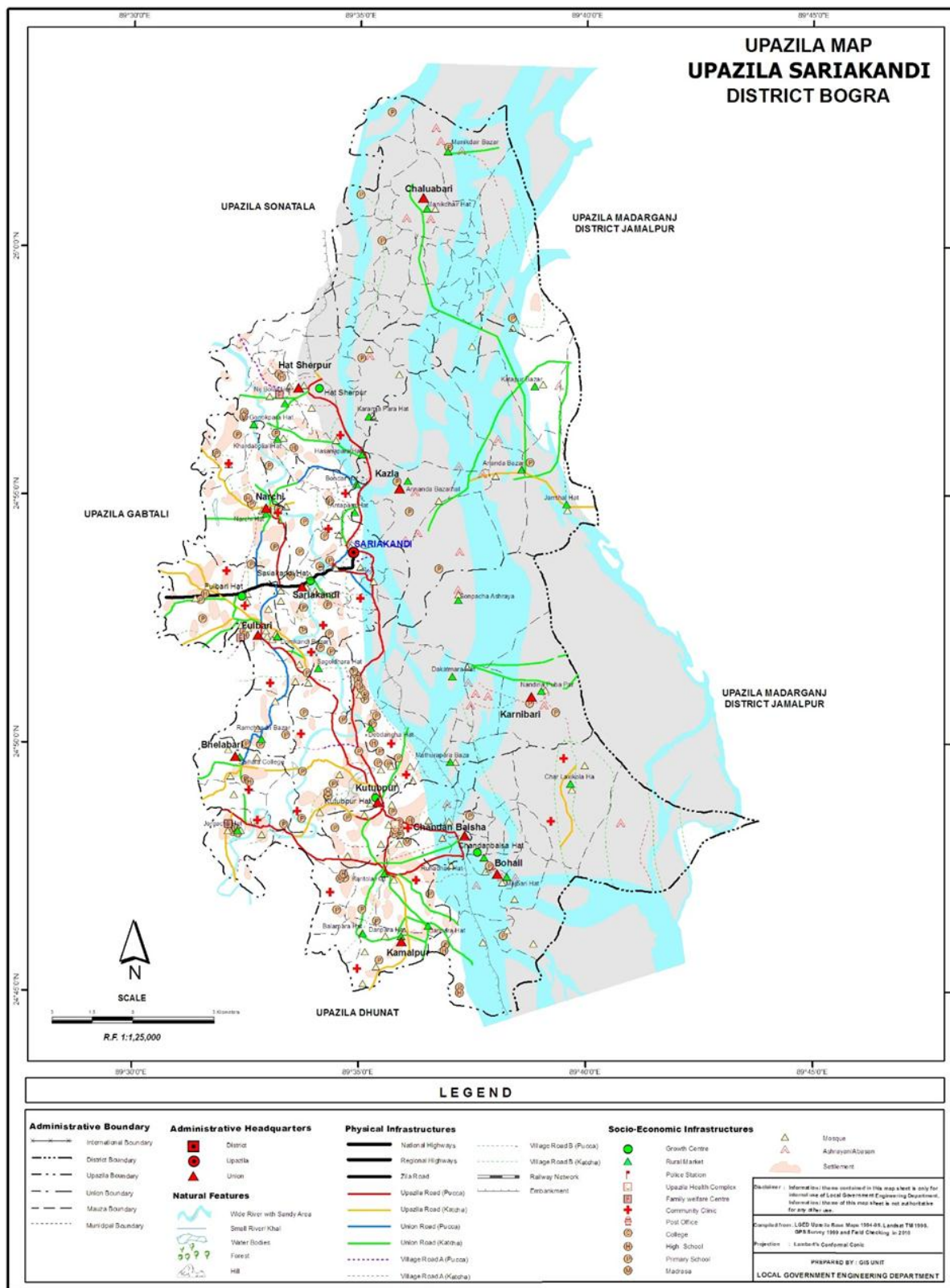
- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households and population;
- Union Parishad and Paurashava HQ (as the case may be) service provisions, including infrastructure and social facilities;
- Access to the essential services and facilities; and finally
- To suggest some concrete recommendations for the development of Sariakandi Upazila.

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

1.3 History, Location and Physical Set-up of the Project Upazila

Sariakandi is an Upazila of Bogra District in the division of Rajshahi. Sariakandi is an old aged Upazila of Bogra District. People living in the Char area migrated from the eastern part to western part of the Upazila affecting by river erosion and flood and looked for the permanent settlement in and around of the municipal area. The large portion of the settlement of this Upazila was taken place as a result of in-migration from nearly Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Gaibandha District. The fertile land, available char area, communication facility over river way and excellent geography exerted a pull on people to live and conduct business here. Thus, settlement developed by the surrounding inhabitants and with the people of remote area as well.

Map 1.1: Sariakandi Upazila Map



Sariakandi Upazila is a flood prone area. The Upazila is adjacent to four other Upazila, namely Madarganj Upazila (Jamalpur District) at east, Gabtali Upazila (Bogra District) at west, Sonatola Upazila (Bogra District) at north and Dhunat Upazila (Bogra District) at south. The total area of Sariakandi Upazila is 408.5 sq. km. with a total population covering 270719. The whole Upazila is covered by 122 mauzas and the number of village is 216. The major rivers of the area are Jamuna and Bangali. Jamuna River runs over the middle part of the Upazila adjoining to Kazla, Sariakandi, Karnibari, Chandan Baisha and Bohail Unions from north to south. The Upazila has 4048.82 acre khas land.

1.4 Importance of the Project in the Regional Context

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

Sariakandi Regional and Sub-Regional Setting

The economy of the Sariakandi Upazila is based on agricultural activities. The major agricultural items produced in this Upazila are paddy, green chili and brinjal. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the total production of rice in 2010-11 of the Upazila was 54598 metric ton. Besides, the production of wheat was 863 metric ton, production of jute was 10413 metric ton and production of sugarcane was 1663 metric ton in the same year. About 89.11% people engaged in agricultural activities. Every year flood, drought and river erosion catastrophe this upazila, though it has many constraints but it has possibilities to develop this area as an agricultural center.

The communication facility of Sariakandi Upazila is awfully poor. The Upazila is connected with the other parts of the country only through roadway. There is no railway connection of this Upazila. There only have a regional highway from Gabtali Upazila, Bogra.

1.5 Social Information of the Project Upazila

According to Population and Housing Census 2011, the total population of the Upazila is 270719 of which 135266 are males and 135453 are females. The sex ratio of the Upazila is 100.

The current literacy rate of the Upazila is 36.9% (census 2011). The residents of the Upazila are now having education facility from 5 (five) colleges, 29 (twenty nine) secondary schools, 83 (eighty three) government primary schools, 78 (seventy eight) private primary schools and 21 (twenty one) madrasas.

Sariakandi Upazila is mainly a muslim populated area as it appears in the other part of the country. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, 97.78% people are muslim of this Upazila, whereas 2.2% people are hindu and the remaining are from other religion.

The economy of the Sariakandi Upazila is based on agricultural activities. The major agricultural items produced in this Upazila are paddy, green chili and brinjal. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the total production of rice in 2010-11 of the Upazila was 54,598 metric ton. Besides, the production of wheat was 863 metric ton, production of jute was 10413 metric ton and production of sugarcane was 1663 metric ton in the same year. According to the agricultural census 2008, the Upazila has 65488 acre arable land where 282 acre is used as permanent cropped area, 48793 acre is used as temporary cropped area and the remaining 16,413 acre is used as others. Total irrigated area in 2010-2011 is 44,240 acre through lift pump and 3620 acre through deep tube well.

The urban area has little water supply facility. The major source of water of the residents is deep or shallow tube well. Moreover, high quantity of iron composition into the tube well water also is a problem faced by the inhabitants. From the BBS statistics there only 0.47% people got access to the tap water supply and rest of them rely on tube-well and other source of water.

Most of the areas of this Upazila have no electricity connection. Most of the people are taking the advantage of solar power system. From the BBS statistics 2011 we found that total 38.73% household get electricity connection. The municipal area gets highest electricity connection then union level.

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

Sariakandi Upazila is a less industrialized area. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the area has 95 rice mills, 10 small cottages, 20 saw mills, 3 oil mill, 20 pottery, 220 tailoring shops and 05 flour mills.

The Upazila has only one govt. hospital accommodating 50 (fifty) beds. There also have 29 (twenty nine) community clinics, 4 (four) union health and Family Welfare Centers (FWC) in this Upazila. For recreation purpose, there has no park or playground into the area (Sariakandi Upazila at a Glance, 2014).

According to the Upazila website there are 85 sq. km of river area situated here.

According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the Upazila has total 501.1 kilometer road of which 86 kilometer is metalled (pucca) road, 9.04 kilometer is semi metalled (semi-pucca) road and remaining 406.06 kilometer is unmetalled (katcha) road. The area has no railway connection. It has 20 kilometer water way in monsoon (both river and canal).

The communication facility of Sariakandi Upazila is awfully poor. The Upazila is connected with the other parts of the country only through roadway. There is no railway connection of this Upazila. There only have a regional highway from Gabtali (Bogra) to Sariakandi and 3 (three) union roads to communicate in and around the project area. According to the BBS report based on population census 2011, the Upazila has 293 ponds and 3 river flows. Total riverine are is 168.46 sq.km.

1.6 Constraints and Opportunities

The study area has both constraints and opportunities. The people of the area are mainly dependent on agriculture and paddy is the major agricultural product. So, establishment of agro-based industrial development could enhance the economy of the area largely. River erosion and flood are the top most problems of the study area. Every year half of the total area of this Upazila goes under water. There is no effective initiative to rehabilitate the disaster affected people. As a result social and humanitarian problems increase. The existing road network is not conformed to the need. The low living standard is the ostensible feature of the area.

1.6.1 Constraints and Opportunities - General

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

1.6.2 Problems in Education Sector

Low literacy rate (36.9%), poor access to the educational institution due to poor connectivity, lack of available educational center and uneven distribution of educational institution depending on population density are the major problems with the education sector of Sariakandi Upazila.

1.6.3 Problem in Communication Sector

The people of Sariakandi Upazila have been suffering with the problem of insufficient road network. Besides, among the existing road network, more than 80% road network is unmetalled (katcha). Narrow road network and poor surface quality of the road is also a major problem. River erosion and seasonal flood always are the major cause for damaging the road network of the area.

1.6.4 Problem in Health Sector

The available health facility of the area is not enough for the resident. The area has only one govt. hospital accommodating 50 (fifty) beds. There are 29 (twenty nine) community clinic, 4 (four) union health and family welfare center in this Upazila which are much below than public demand.

1.6.5 Problem of Electricity

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

1.6.6 Water Supply Problem

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

1.6.7 Disaster Problem

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

1.6.8 Others Problem

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

CHAPTER TWO: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Tool/Instrument

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

2.2 Determination of Sample and Sample Size

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

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

Where,

N = Desired sample size

z = Standard normal deviation set at 93 percent confidence interval

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

q = 1.0 – p

d = Degree of accuracy desired set at 0.07

This formula gave birth to a total of 1,111 sample households from the Project Upazila. On this basis, however, interviews were conducted with 1,113 samples covering both rural and urban areas of the Upazila.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

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

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

been collected from the respective Union Parishad office. The consultants adopted the random sampling procedure based on the number of households within the specific area and the number of sampled household to be interviewed as per sampling procedure.

2.4 Field Survey Approach

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

2.5 Enumerator Recruitment and Orientation

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

2.6 Survey Team Mobilization

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

2.7 Field Survey

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

2.8 Recording of Responses/Information

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

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

2.9 Quality Control of Field Survey/Data

A consultant team consisting of team leader, socio-economic expert, survey coordinator, supervisor and investigators worked for data collection. The consultants engaged 02 experienced and trained supervisors for day-to-day supervision and monitoring of field survey works of the investigators. A survey coordinator was engaged to coordinate the overall survey activities, including maintaining liaison with the Paurashava and Union Parishad officials, supervisors and investigators for smooth and effective conduction of the survey. It is mentionable that, on conducting the day-long survey, each investigator had to submit the filled-in questionnaire to the respective supervisor for checking the laps and gaps in it. On checking of the filled-in questionnaire, if the supervisor found any mistake/lapses/gaps in the same, the filled-in questionnaire was given back to the respective investigator on the following day for further survey and correction of the omissions and gaps.

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

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

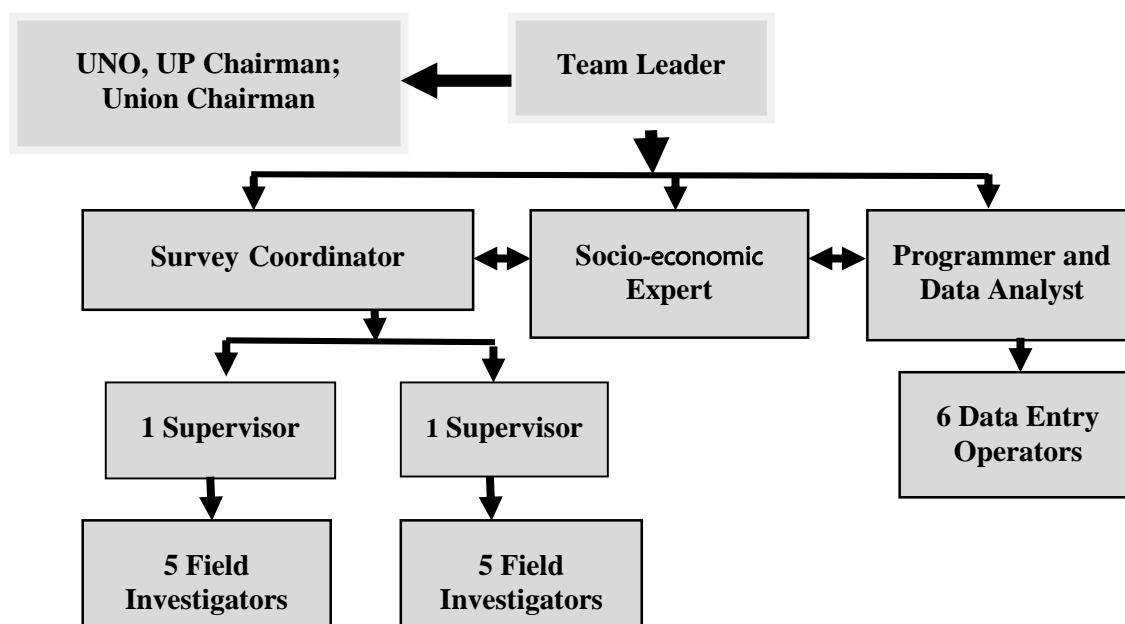


Figure 2.1: Socio-Economic Survey Flow-Chart

2.10 Data Entry, Processing, Tabulation, Analysis and Presentation

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

2.11 Limitations of the Survey

No significant limitation of the survey work was visualized.

CHAPTER THREE: SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

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

3.1 Basic Demographic Profile of the Respondents, Respondent HHs

3.1.1 Sex Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

Total number of respondents is 1,113, out of whom number of urban respondents is 141 (12.67 percent) and number of rural respondents is 972 (87.33 percent). In the urban areas 95.70 percent of the respondents are males, while 4.30 percent of the respondents are females. On the other hand, in the rural areas 94.70 percent of the respondents are males, while 5.30 percent of the respondents are female, overall being 94.80 percent and 5.20 percent respectively. For details, Table 3.1 may be consulted.

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

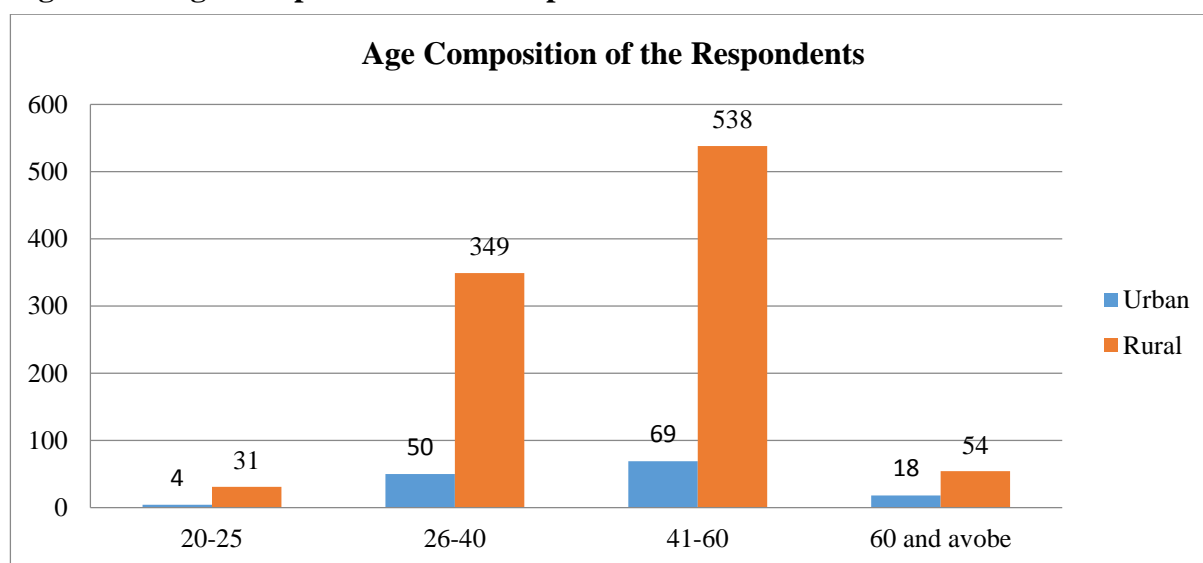
Gender of Respondents		Urban – Rural		Total
		Urban	Rural	
Male	Number	135	920	1055
	%	95.7%	94.7%	94.8%
Female	Number	6	52	58
	%	4.3%	5.3%	5.2%
Total	Number	141	972	1113
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.1.2 Age Composition of the Respondents of Urban and Rural Areas

Highest number of respondents from the urban areas (48.90 percent) falls under 41 to 60 year age group, which is 55.30 percent in the case rural areas. The second highest number in the urban area falls under 26 to 41 year age group, which is 35.50 percent, while in the rural areas, it is 35.90 percent. For more details, Figure 3.1 may be consulted.

Figure 3.1: Age Composition of the Respondents



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

In the urban areas, from among the total respondents 96.50 percent have been found married. This is also 96.50 percent in the rural areas, overall married percentage being 96.50. Others have been found unmarried. For more details, Table 3.2 may be consulted.

Table 3.2: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status of Respondent		Urban - Rural		Total
		Urban	Rural	
Married	Number	136	938	1074
	%	96.5%	96.5%	96.5%
Unmarried	Number	5	34	39
	%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Total	Number	141	972	1113
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.1.4 Sex of Household Heads

Out of 141 respondent household heads from urban areas, 96.50 percent respondent household heads are males, while, out of 972 respondent household heads from rural areas, 97.80 percent respondent household heads are males. Others are females. For more detail, Table 3.3 may be consulted.

Table 3.3: Sex of Household Heads

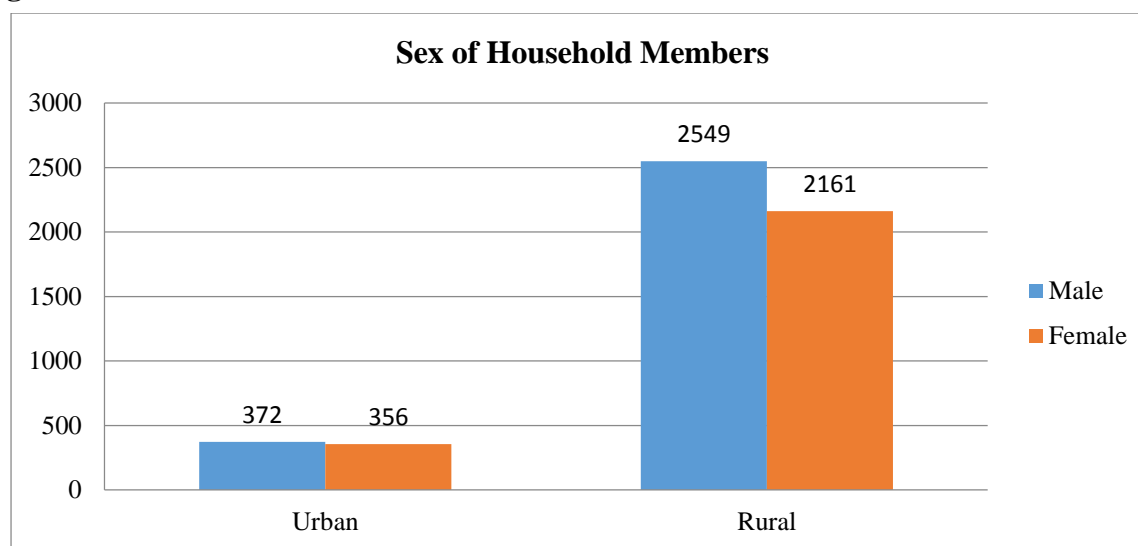
Urban/Rural		Gender of HH Head		Total
		Male	Female	
Urban	Number	136	5	141
	%	96.5%	3.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	951	21	972
	%	97.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	Number	26	1113
	%	%	2.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.1.5 Number and Sex Composition of Household Members

The survey reveals that, in the Urban area male and female sex composition is 51.10:48.90 and average family size is 5.16 number, while in the Rural areas, this composition is 54.12:45.88 and average family size is 4.85 number, overall being 4.60 number. For more details, Figure 3.2 may be consulted.

Figure 3.2: Sex of Household Members

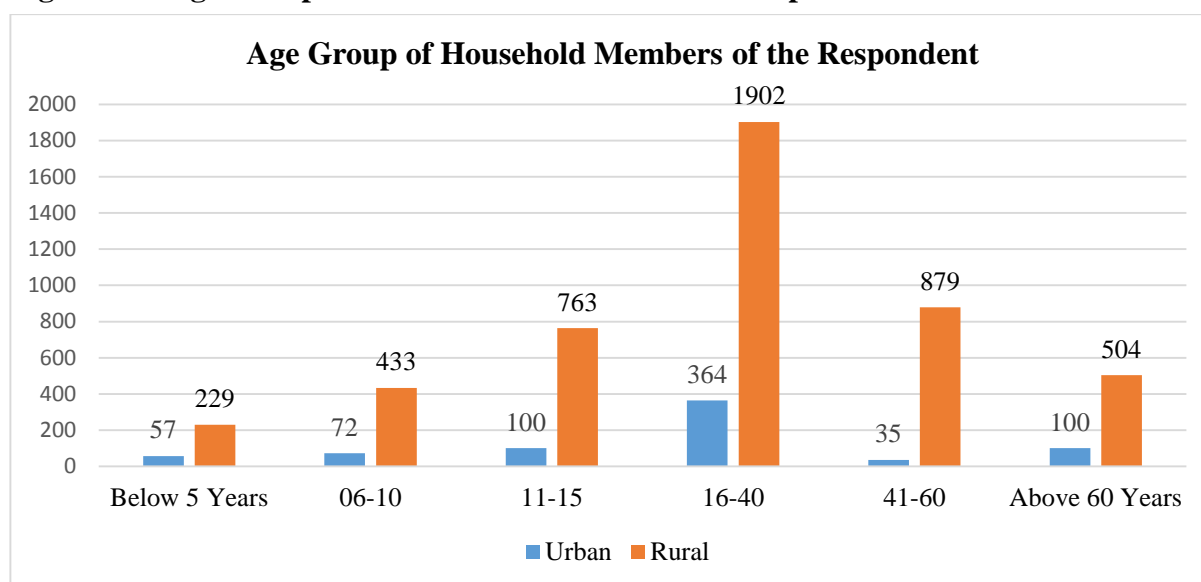


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.1.6 Age Group of Household Members of the Respondent

According to the sample household members belonging to different age groups, both in urban and rural areas 16-40 years age groups tops the list (urban 50.00 percent and rural 40.38 percent and overall 41.67 percent), followed by 41-60 years age group (urban 4.81 percent and rural 18.66 percent and overall 16.79 percent). Lowest percentage lies with below 05 years age group (urban 7.83 percent and rural 4.86 percent and overall 5.26 percent). For more detail, Figure 3.3 may be consulted.

Figure 3.3: Age Group of Household Members of the Respondent

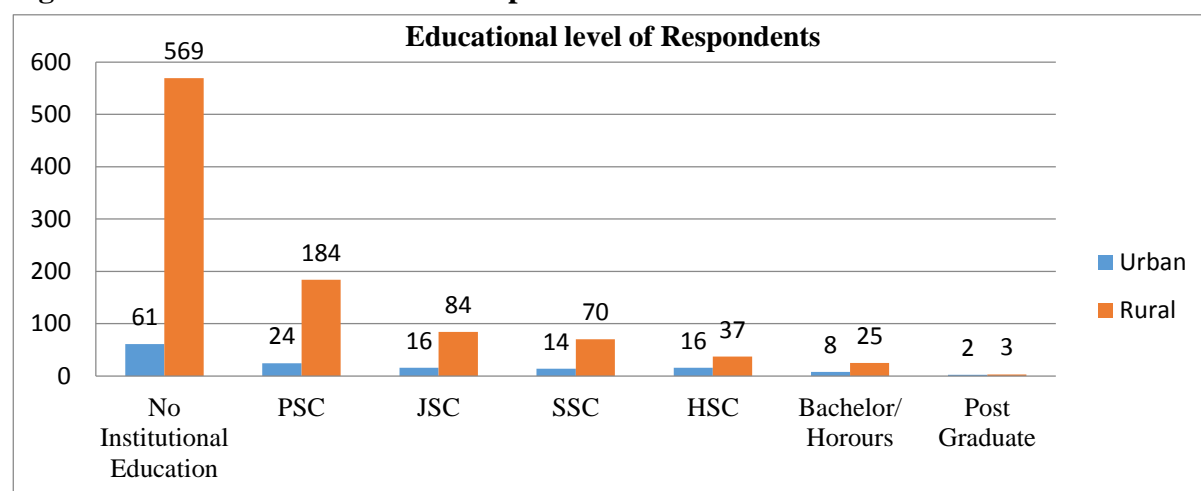


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.2 Educational Level of Respondents

So far as the educational qualification of the total respondents is concerned, it has been found that, as many as 56.60 percent of them do not have any institutional education, followed by 18.70 percent who have attained PSC. Next highest percentage is 9.00 who have passed JSC, followed by SSC, being 7.50 percent. Other qualifications have been attained by the remaining percentage of respondents. On the other hand, from among the urban respondents, as many as 43.30 percent of them do not have any institutional education, which is 58.50 percent in the rural areas. For more details, Figure 3.4 may be consulted.

Figure 3.4: Educational Level of Respondents

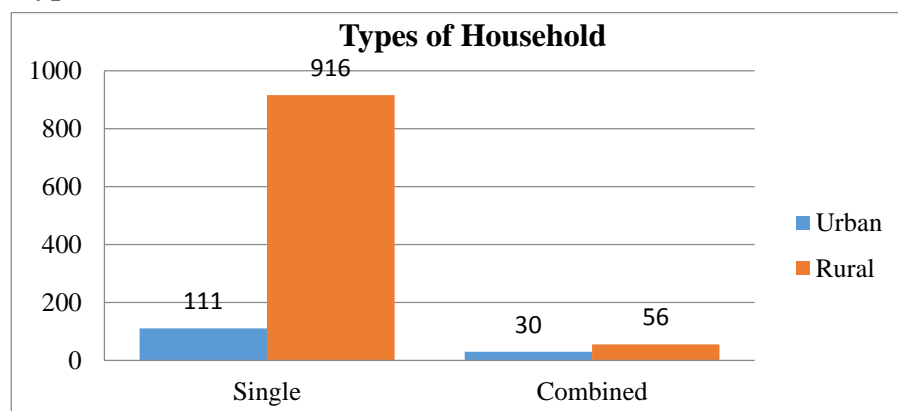


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.3 Types of Households of the Respondents

Out of 141 respondent households from urban areas, 78.72 percent households are single families, while, out of 972 respondent households from rural areas, 94.24 percent households are single families, overall being 92.27 percent. Others are combined/joint families. Figure 3.5 may be consulted.

Figure 3.5: Types of Household

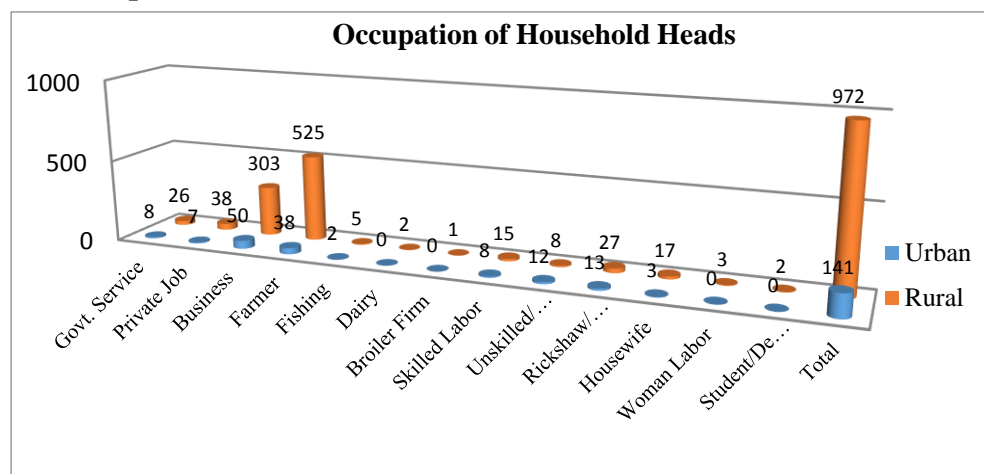


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.4 Occupation of Household Heads

The major professions (as the source of income) that the urban population of the Upazila have been doing are confined to (as per importance) business (35.4%), farming (26.95%), rickshaw/van driving (9.22%), unskilled labor (8.51%), govt. service (5.6%) and private job (4.96%), while concerning rural people (as per importance) are farming (54.10%), business (31.1%), private job (3.81%), rickshaw/van driver (2.78%) and govt. job (2.67%). For more details, Figure 3.6 may be consulted.

Figure 3.6: Occupation of Household Heads



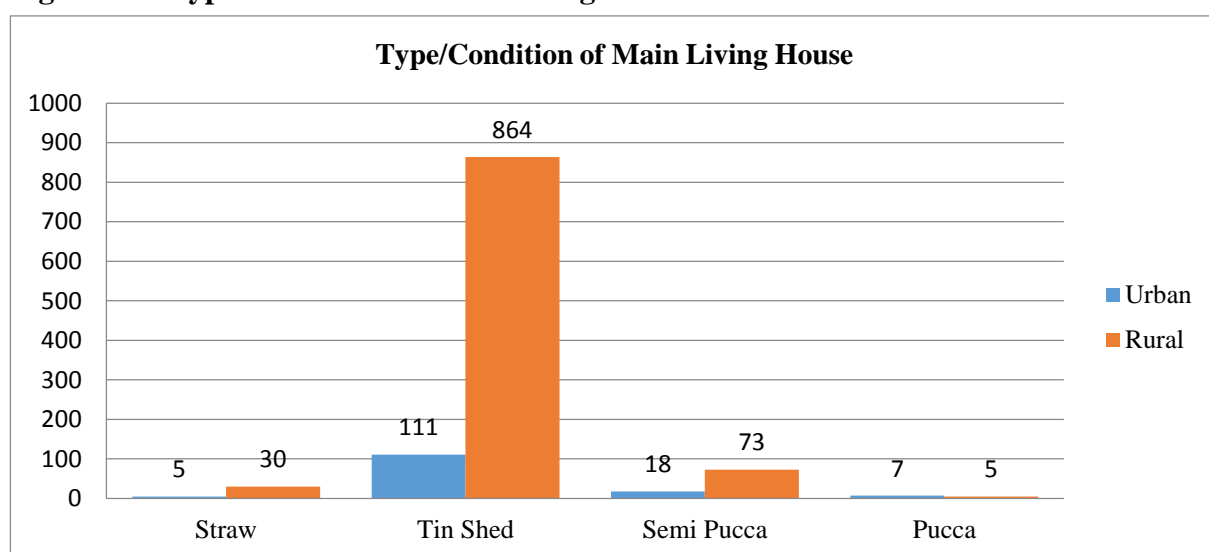
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.5 Housing Pattern and Ownership

3.5.1 Type of Main House

In the urban areas, 78.72 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got tin shed living house, while 88.89 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got tin shed living house. On the other hand, 12.77 percent of the respondent households in the urban areas have got semi-pucca living house, while 7.51 percent of the respondent households in the rural areas have got semi-pucca living house. Small percentage of respondent households has got pucca and straw living house. For more detail, Figure 3.7 may be consulted.

Figure 3.7: Type/Condition of Main Living House

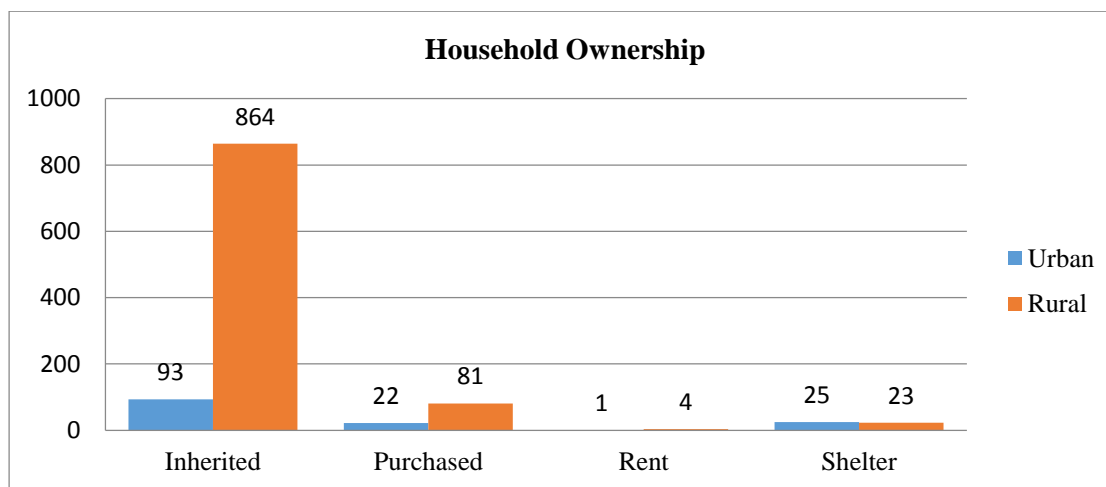


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.5.2 Ownership of House

In the urban areas, 65.96 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 15.60 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 0.71 percent has rented-in the house, while 17.73 percent have shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. In the rural areas, 88.89 percent respondent households have inherited the house, while 8.33 percent respondent households have purchased the houses. On the other hand, 0.41 percent have rented-in the house, while 2.37 percent have shelter, but not disclosed the ownership. For more detail, Figure 3.8 may be consulted.

Figure 3.8: Household Ownership



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.6 Migration Pattern of the Household Members

3.6.1 Type of Resident (Local Resident or Migrant)

In the urban areas, 99.29 percent respondent households are local, while 0.71 percent respondents are immigrants. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 97.94 percent respondent households are local, while 2.06 percent respondents are immigrants. For more details, Table 3.4 may be consulted.

Table 3.4: Types of Resident

Urban – Rural		Local Residents/Immigrants		
		Local	Immigrant	Total
Urban	Number	140	1	141
	%	99.29078	0.70922	100
Rural	Number	952	20	972
	%	97.94239	2.057613	100
Total	Number	1092	21	1113
	%	98.11321	1.886792	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.6.2 Types of Migration

It was found from the field survey that, from among the urban respondent households, cent percent came from other villages of the same Upazila. From among the rural respondent households, 65.00 percent came from other villages of the same Upazila, while 25.00 percent came from other Upazilas of the same district and remaining 10.00 percent came from other district. For more details, Table 3.5 may be consulted.

Table 3.5: Origin from where Migrated

Urban – Rural		Type of Immigrant			
		Came from another Village of same Upazila	Came from another Upazila of Same District	Came from other District	Total
Urban	Number	1	0	0	1
	%	100	0	0	100
Rural	Number	13	5	2	20
	%	65	25	10	100
Total	Number	14	5	2	21
	%	66.67	23.81	9.52	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.6.3 Years of Migration

It has been assessed that, cent percent of the urban respondents came within 05 to 20 years. On the other hand, 55.00 percent of the rural respondents came within 02 years, while 40.00 percent came within 03 to 10 years. For more details, Table 3.6 may be consulted.

Table 3.6: Years of Migration

Urban - Rural		Duration of Immigration				
		Up to 02 Years	03-05 Years	05-10 Years	More than 10 Years	Total
Urban	Number	0	0	1	0	1
	%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	11	4	4	1	20
	%	55.0%	20.0%	20.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	11	4	5	1	21
	%	52.4%	19.0%	23.8%	4.8%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.6.4 Reasons of Migration

3.6.4.1 Reasons of Migration (Push Factor)

According to cent percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of educational facility in the original place of residence. On the other hand, according to 15.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity at their original place of residence, while according to another 15.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of business opportunity over there. Besides, 50.00 percent came over there due to loss of land by natural disaster. About 15.00 percent came over there due to lack of educational facility in the original place of residence. These reasoned as pull factors. For more details, Table 3.7 may be consulted.

Table 3.7: Reasons for Migration (Push Factor)

Urban – Rural		Reason: Push Factor					Total
		Lack of employment Opportunity	Lack of Business Opportunity	Loss of Land due to Natural Disaster	Lack of Social Safety	Lack of Educational Facility	
Urban	Number	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	3	3	10	1	3	20
	%	15.0%	15.0%	50.0%	5.0%	15.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	3	3	10	1	4	21
	%	14.3%	14.3%	47.6%	4.8%	19.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.6.4.2 Reasons for Migration (Pull Factor)

According to cent percent respondents of the urban areas, they came over there due to lack of quality educational facilities in their original residence. On the other hand, according to 55.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to less land price over there compared to the original place of residence, while according to 10.00 percent respondents of the rural areas, they came over there due to lack of employment opportunity in the original place of residence. Others came over here due to business opportunity, social safety and better educational facility in the present place. These reasoned as push factors. For more details, Table 3.8 may be consulted.

Table 3.8: Reasons for Migration (Pull Factor)

Urban – Rural		Reason: Pull Factor					Total
		Employment Opportunity	Business Facility	Less Land Price	Social Safety	Availability of Quality Education	
Urban	Number	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	2	3	11	1	3	20
	%	10.0%	15.0%	55.0%	5.0%	15.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	2	3	11	1	4	21
	%	9.5%	14.3%	52.4%	4.8%	19.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.7 Land Ownership and Type of Land

3.7.1 Ownership of Homestead Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 41.10 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre homestead land, while 45.40 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre homestead land, and others own more than 01 acre homestead land. On the other hand, in

the rural areas, 43.40 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre homestead land, while 49.50 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre homestead land, and others own more than 01 acre homestead land households. For more details, Table 3.9 may be consulted.

Table 3.9: Quantity of Homestead Land

Urban – Rural		Homestead Land/Bhita			Total
		Less than 0.5 Acre	0.5-1 Acre	More than 1.0 Acre	
Urban	Number	58	64	19	141
	%	41.1%	45.4%	13.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	422	481	69	972
	%	43.4%	49.5%	7.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	480	545	88	1113
	%	43.1%	49.0%	7.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.7.2 Ownership of Agricultural Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 13.80 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 55.10 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre agricultural land, 10.90 percent have got more than 01 to 05 acre land and others own more than 05 acre agricultural land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 10.90 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre agricultural land, while 50.90 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre agricultural land, 29.30 percent own more than 01 to 05 acre land and others own more than 05 acre agricultural land. For more details, Table 3.10 may be consulted.

Table 3.10: Quantity of Agricultural Land

Urban – Rural		Agricultural Land				Total
		Less than 0.5 Acre	0.5-1 Acre	More than 1-5 Acre	More than 5 acre	
Urban	Number	19	76	15	28	138
	%	13.8%	55.1%	10.9%	20.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	103	481	277	84	945
	%	10.9%	50.9%	29.3%	8.9%	100.0%
Total	Number	122	557	292	112	1083
	%	11.3%	51.4%	27.0%	10.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.7.3 Ownership of Commercial/Industrial Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 100 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre commercial land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 25.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre commercial land, while 50.00 percent respondent households

own 0.5 to 1.0 acre commercial land, and others own more than 01 acre commercial land. For more details, Table 3.11 may be consulted.

Table 3.11: Quantity of Commercial/Industrial Land

Urban – Rural		Commercial/Industrial Land			Total
		Less than 0.5 Acre	0.5-1 Acre	More than 01 acre	
Urban	Number	3	0	0	3
	%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	1	2	1	4
	%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	4	2	1	7
	%	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.7.4 Ownership of Pond/Ditches Land

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 80.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 20.00 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre pond/ditch. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 45.50 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre pond/ditch, while 54.50 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre pond/ditch. For more details, Table 3.12 may be consulted.

Table 3.12: Quantity of Pond/Ditches Land

Urban – Rural		Pond Land		Total
		Less than 0.5 Acre	0.5-1 Acre	
Urban	Number	4	1	5
	%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	5	6	11
	%	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	9	7	16
	%	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.7.5 Ownership of Forest and Char Land/Others

The survey findings reveal that, in the urban areas, 18.80 percent respondents own less than 0.5 acre forest/char land and 43.80 percent own 0.5-01 acre forest/char land and others own more than 01 acre forest/char land. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 11.00 percent respondent households own less than 0.5 acre forest/char land, while 43.10 percent respondent households own 0.5 to 1.0 acre forest/char land, and others own more than 01 acre forest/char land. For more details, Table 3.13 may be consulted.

Table 3.13: Quantity of Forest/Char Land

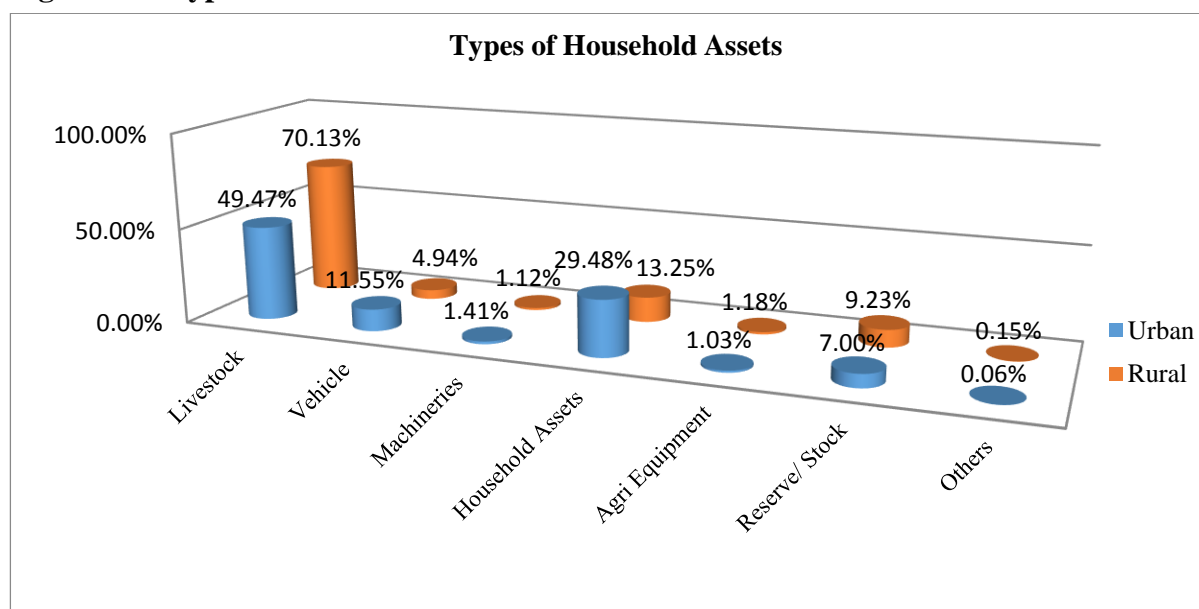
Urban – Rural		Forest/Char/Other Land				Total
		Less than 0.5 Acre	0.5-1 Acre	More than 1-5 Acre	More than 5 acre	
Urban	Number	3	7	1	5	16
	%	18.8%	43.8%	6.3%	31.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	12	47	40	10	109
	%	11.0%	43.1%	36.7%	9.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	15	54	41	15	125
	%	12.0%	43.2%	32.8%	12.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.8 Household Assets

Figure 3.9 reveals that, in both urban and rural areas, most valued assets are livestock, followed by household assets. Next important valued assets are vehicles reserve/physical stocks. For better visibility, Figure 3.9 may be consulted.

Figure 3.9: Types of Household Assets



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.9 Household Income and Expenditure

3.9.1 Monthly Household Income by Sources

The survey tells that, as the primary sources of income (according to importance) of the respondent households of urban area, business (38.30 percent), agriculture (33.30 percent), service (11.30 percent), professional activities (11.30 percent), remittance (3.50 percent), labor

(1.40 percent) and house rent have been activating, while as the primary sources of income of the respondent households of rural area, agriculture (53.90 percent), business (29.70 percent), service (6.60 percent), professional activities (4.40 percent), remittance (1.90 percent) and house rent have been activating. For more details, Table 3.14 may be consulted.

Table 3.14: Source of Income - Primary Sources

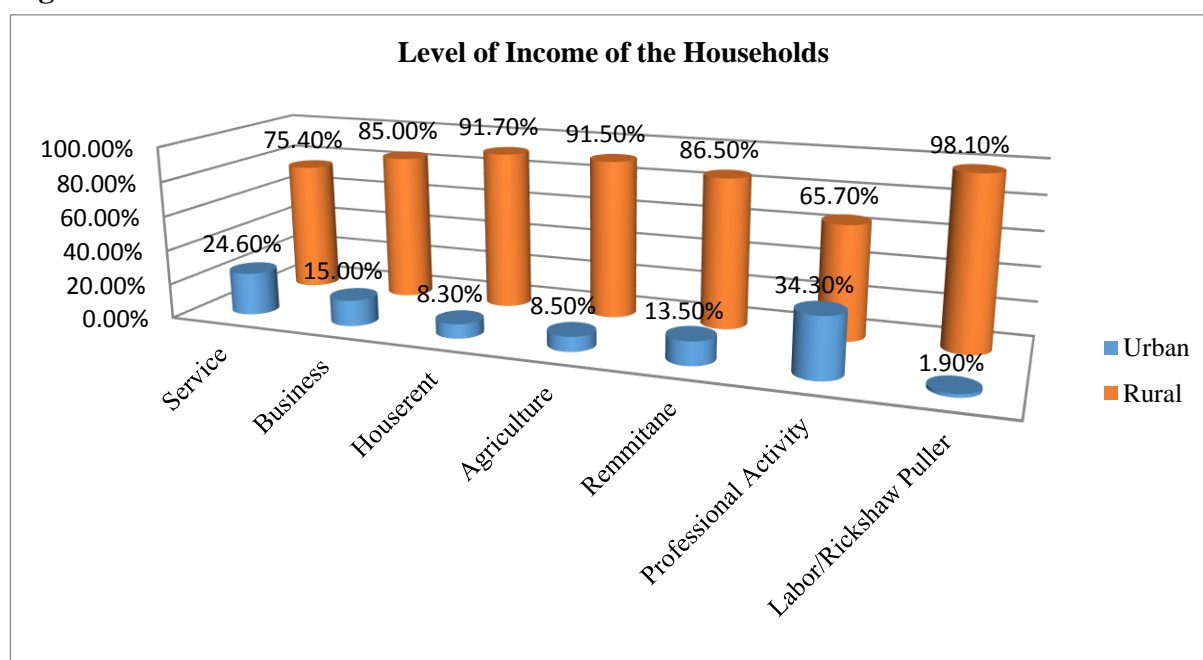
Urban - Rural		Source of Income Primary Source							Total
		Service	Business	House Rent	Agriculture	Remittance	Professional Activity	Labor/Rickshaw Puller	
Urban	Number	16	54	1	47	5	16	2	141
	%	11.3%	38.3%	0.7%	33.3%	3.5%	11.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	64	289	18	524	18	43	16	972
	%	6.6%	29.7%	1.9%	53.9%	1.9%	4.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	80	343	19	571	23	59	18	1113
	%	7.2%	30.8%	1.7%	51.3%	2.1%	5.3%	1.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.9.2 Level of Income of the Households

In the urban area, maximum level of income comes from professional activities, followed by services; and minimum level of income comes from house rent. On the other hand, in the rural areas, maximum level of income comes from labor and rickshaw pulling, followed by agriculture; and minimum level of income comes from professional activities. For more details, Figure 3.10 may be consulted.

Figure 3.10: Level of Income of the Households



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.9.3 Monthly Household Expenditure by Expenditure Heads

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

Table 3.15: Types and Amount of Expenditure

Urban – Rural		Food	Cloth	Shelter	Education	Health	Others	Total
Urban	Number	141	136	8	112	114	40	138
	Total	690000	295800	14500	240000	152700	47500	1553000
	%	12.2%	11.0%	10.5%	16.3%	14.9%	28.6%	13.9%
Rural	Number	972	956	144	885	836	105	959
	Total	4979300	2403900	123800	1236100	871300	118600	9658300
	%	87.8%	89.0%	89.5%	83.7%	85.1%	71.4%	86.1%
Total	Number	1113	1092	152	997	950	145	1097
	Total	5669300	2699700	138300	1476100	1024000	166100	11211300
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

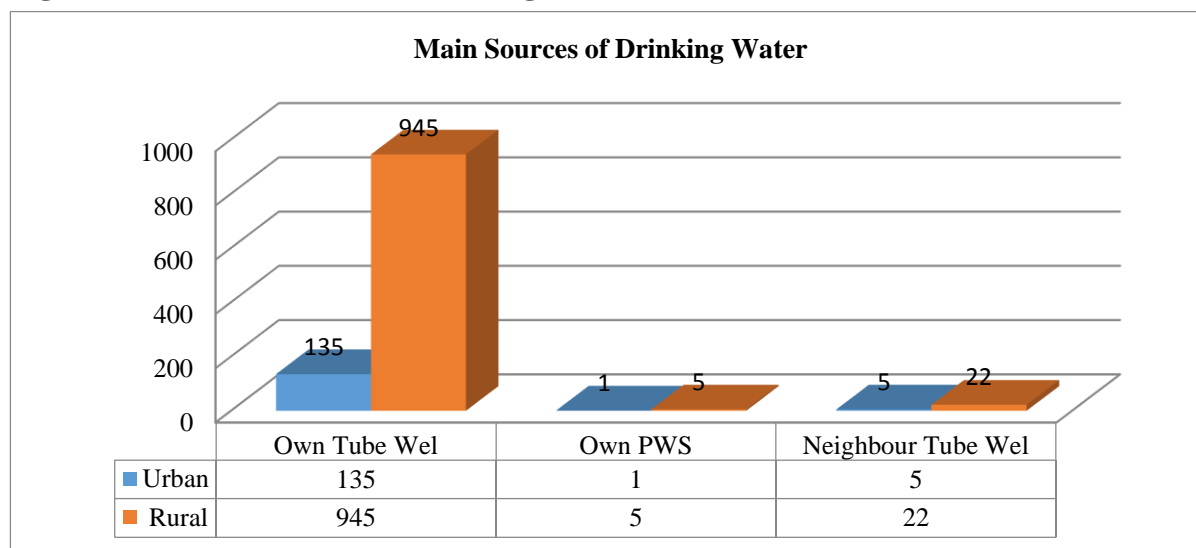
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.10 Status of Basic Infrastructure/Utilities and Access

3.10.1 Drinking Water

From the survey, it has been found that, in the urban area, the most important drinking water source is Tube Well (95.70), which is 97.20 percent in the rural areas. Next important drinking water source is neighbor's Tube Well. For more details, Figure 3.11 may be consulted.

Figure 3.11: Main Sources of Drinking Water



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Satisfaction level on Quality of Drinking Water

Regarding drinking water, 56.70 percent of the urban areas and 59.49 percent of the rural area respondents have been found highly satisfied, while good percentage of rural (28.40 percent) and urban (31.90 percent) respondents told that they are satisfied with the drinking water. For more details, Table 3.16 may be consulted.

Table 3.16: Satisfaction Level on Quality of Drinking Water

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level of Water Quality			Total
		Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Urban	Number	80	45	16	141
	%	56.7%	31.9%	11.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	577	276	119	972
	%	59.4%	28.4%	12.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	657	321	135	1113
	%	59.0%	28.8%	12.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Reasons of Dissatisfaction

Regarding reason of dissatisfaction about drinking water, most of the dissatisfied respondents mentioned the presence of iron content (93.80 percent in the urban areas and 89.90 percent in the rural areas). Some respondents, of course mentioned arsenic contamination as the reason for their dissatisfaction. For more details, Table 3.17 may be consulted.

Table 3.17: Reasons of Dissatisfaction

Urban - Rural		Reason of Dissatisfaction			Total
		Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	
Urban	Number	0	15	1	16
	%	.0%	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	12	107	0	119
	%	10.1%	89.9%	.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	12	122	1	135
	%	8.9%	90.4%	.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.10.2 Sanitation Facilities

It has been found from the survey findings that, in the urban area, 72.30 percent respondents' latrines are hygienic, which is 79.40 percent in the case of rural areas. Others have been termed as non-hygienic. For more details, Table 3.18 may be consulted.

Table 3.18: Status of Household Latrine

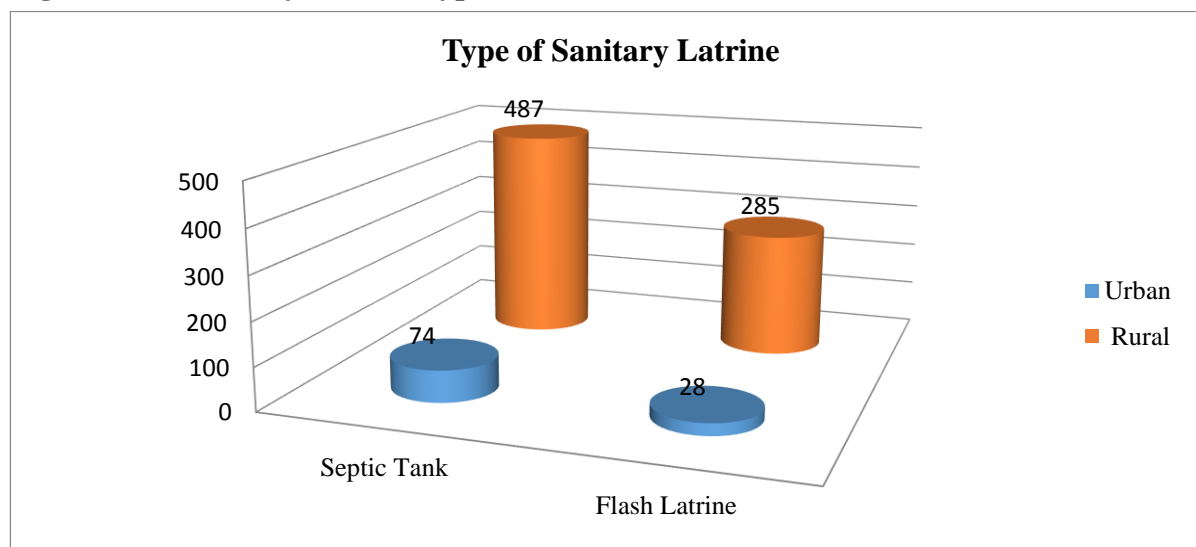
Urban – Rural		Type of Latrine		Total
		Hygienic Latrine	Non-hygienic Latrine	
Urban	Number	102	39	141
	%	72.3%	27.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	772	200	972
	%	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	874	239	1113
	%	78.5%	21.5%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Types Hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 72.50 percent latrines are septic tanks and 27.50% latrines are flash latrines. On the contrary, in the rural areas, out of the total hygienic latrines, 63.10% latrines are septic tanks and 36.90 percent latrines are Flash latrines. For more details, Figure 3.12 may be consulted.

Figure 3.12: Sanitary Latrine Type

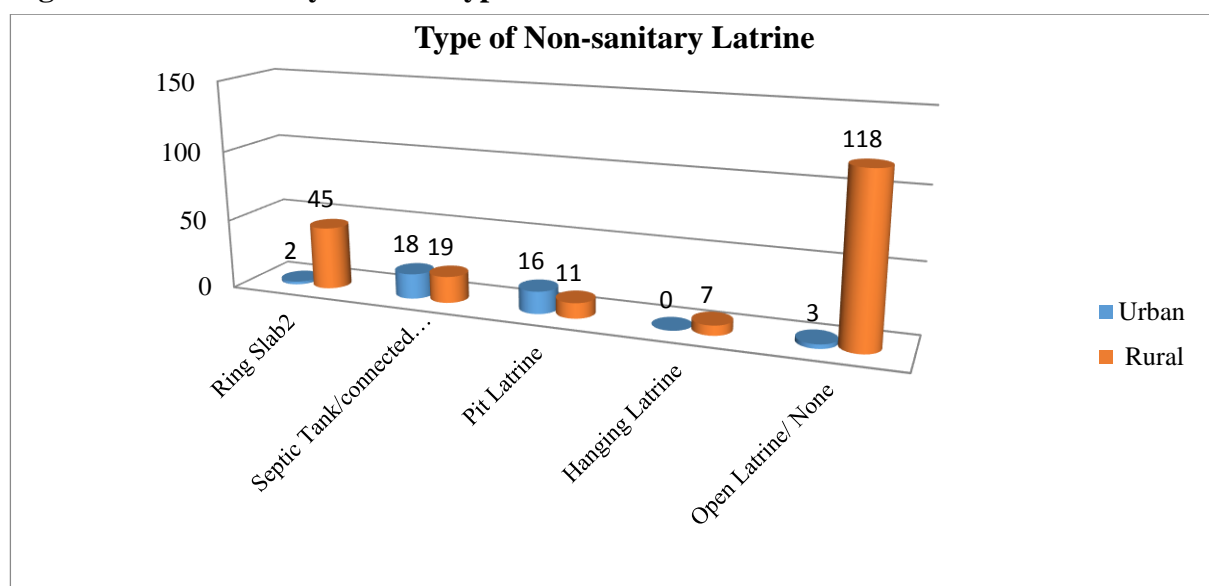


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Types of Non-hygienic Latrine

It was also found from the survey that, in the urban areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 5.10 percent latrines are ring slabs and 41.00 percent latrines are pit latrines. On the other hand, in the rural areas, out of the total non-hygienic latrines, 22.50 percent latrines are ring slabs and 59.00 percent latrines are open latrines. For more details, Figure 3.13 may be consulted.

Figure 3.13: Insanitary Latrine Type

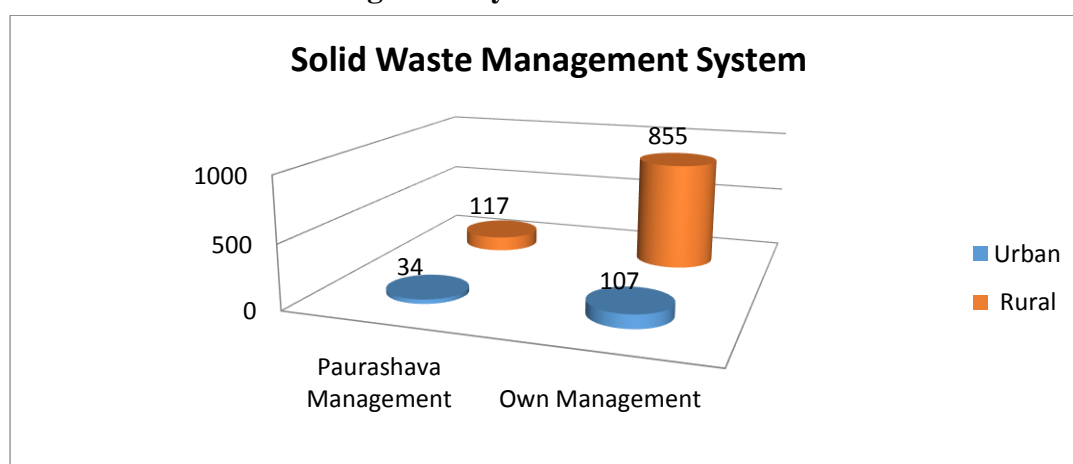


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.10.3 Solid Waste Management System

It has been found from the survey that, both in the urban and rural areas, Local Governments i.e. Paurashava and Union Parishad play insignificant role in solid waste management. Most of the solid waste management tasks are performed by the inhabitants of both urban and rural areas. For more details, Figure 3.14 may be consulted.

Figure 3.14: Solid Waste Management System



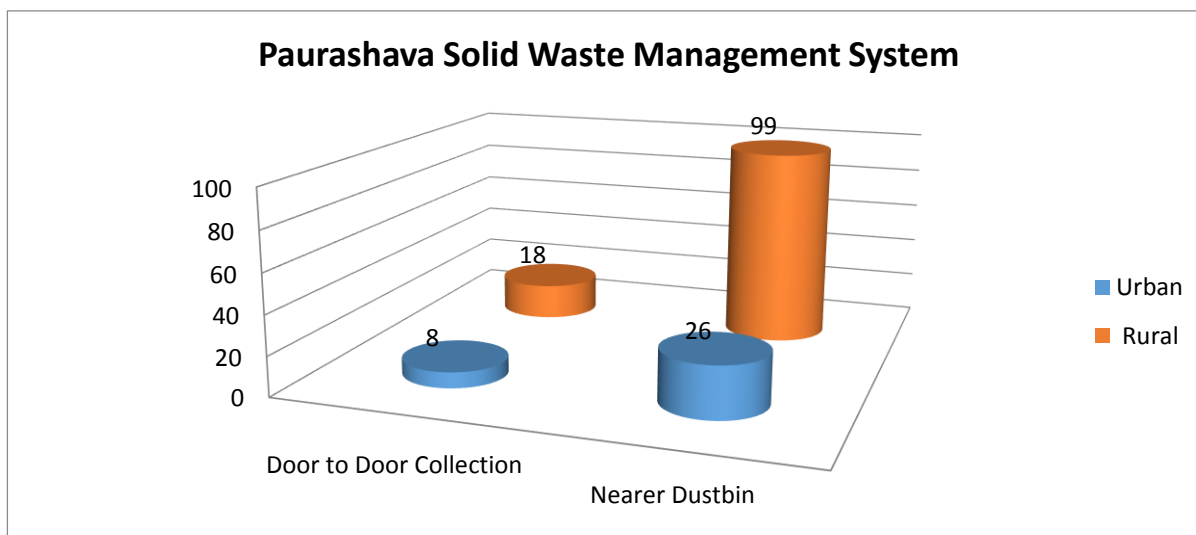
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Local Government's Solid Waste Management System

The respondents were asked about Local Government's solid waste management system. In reply, 76.50 percent from the urban area and 84.60 percent from the rural areas told that they

dump at Paurashava dustbin near to their house. On the other hand, remaining 23.50 percent respondents from the urban area and 15.40 percent from the rural areas told that Paurashava collects solid waste by going from door to door. For more details, Figure 3.15 may be consulted.

Figure 3.15: Paurashava Solid Waste Management System

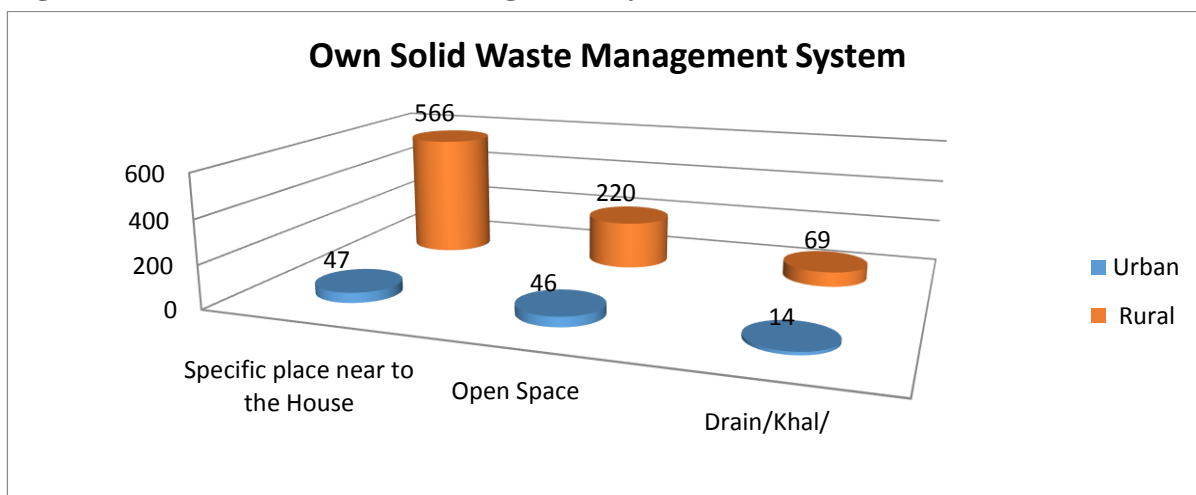


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Own Solid Waste Management System

In reply to a question put forward to the respondents, 43.90 percent from the urban area and 66.20 percent from the rural areas told that they dump their own house-generated solid waste in a specific place near to the house. On the other hand, 43.10 percent respondents from the urban area and 25.70 percent respondents from the rural areas told that they dump solid waste in any open space. For further detail, Figure 3.16 below may be consulted.

Figure 3.16: Own Solid Waste Management System



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.10.4 Sources of Electricity

The survey findings are that, from among urban respondent households, 75.20 percent have got electric connection, while in the rural areas, 36.90 percent respondent households have got electric connection. For more details, Table 3.19 below may be consulted.

Table 3.19: Electricity Connection

Urban - Rural		Electric Connection		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Urban	Number	106	35	141
	%	75.2%	24.8%	100.0%
Rural	Number	359	613	972
	%	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	465	648	1113
	%	41.8%	58.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Alternative Source of Electricity

The survey findings are also that, from among urban respondent households, 19.00 percent have got solar panel as alternative to networked electricity connection, while in the rural areas, 20.50 percent respondent households have got solar panel as alternative to electricity connection. Other alternative sources to electricity are kerosene, generator and bio-gas. For more details, Table 3.20 may be consulted.

Table 3.20: Alternative Source of Electricity

Urban - Rural		Alternative Power Source				Total
		Solar Panel	Kerosene	Generator	Bio Gas	
Urban	Number	8	34	0	0	42
	%	19.0%	81.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	116	449	1	1	567
	%	20.5%	79.2%	.2%	.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	124	483	1	1	609
	%	20.4%	79.3%	.2%	.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.10.5 Sources of Fuel/Cooking

The survey findings reveal that, from among urban respondent households, only 0.70 percent has got gas connection, while in the rural areas, 0.20 percent respondent households have got gas connection. For more details, Table 3.21 may be consulted.

Table 3.21: Natural Gas Connection

Urban - Rural		Gas Connection		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	1	140	141
	%	0.7%	99.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	2	970	972
	%	0.2%	99.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	3	1110	1113
	%	0.3%	99.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel

The survey findings are also that, from among urban respondent households, 86.50 percent use fuel wood as alternative to gas, while in the rural areas, 57.80 percent respondent households use fuel wood alternative to gas. Other alternative sources to gas are kerosene, cow dung and Bio-Gas. For more details, Table 3.22 may be consulted.

Table 3.22: Alternative Source of Natural Gas/Fuel

Urban - Rural		Alternative Source of Fuel					Total
		LPG	Bio Gas	Kerosene	Wood	Cow Dung	
Urban	Number	1	1	11	122	6	141
	%	.7%	.7%	7.8%	86.5%	4.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	5	5	84	562	316	972
	%	.5%	.5%	8.6%	57.8%	32.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	6	6	95	684	322	1113
	%	.5%	.5%	8.5%	61.5%	28.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11 Accessibility of Essential Services/Facilities

3.11.1 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Primary School

Children of 106 respondents from urban areas and 785 respondents from rural areas have access to primary schools, out of whom children of 79 respondents from urban area and children of 562 respondents from rural areas go to schools on foot, while children of 18 respondents from urban areas 89 respondents from rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van and Nasimon/karimon. For more details, Table 3.23 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	79	5	9	3			96
		Rickshaw/Van	2	1	1	6			10
	Total		81	6	10	9			106
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	562	63	70	1	0	0	696
		Rickshaw/Van	39	30	6	6	1	0	82
		Nasimon/Karimon	3	1	2	0	0	1	7
	Total		604	94	78	7	1	1	785

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.2 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for High School

Children of 110 respondents from urban areas and 849 respondents from rural areas have access to high schools, out of whom children of 19 respondents from urban area and children of 274 respondents from rural areas go to high schools on foot, while children of other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, nasimon/karimon, auto rickshaw, motor bike etc. For more details, Table 3.24 may be consulted.

Table 3.24: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for High School

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	19	3	4	2	1	2	31
		Rickshaw/Van	0	4	35	22	6	1	68
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
	Total		19	10	41	25	9	6	110
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	274	258	76	2		3	613
		Rickshaw/Van	47	110	26	12		0	195
		Nasimon/Karimon	6	8	21	1		0	36
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	1		0	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	4	0		0	4
	Total		327	376	127	16		3	849

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.3 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for College

Children of 104 respondents from urban areas and 694 respondents from rural areas have access to colleges, out of whom children of 15 respondents from urban area and children of 68 respondents from rural areas go to colleges on foot, while children of other respondents from urban areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.25 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	15	3	9	0	1	2	30
		Rickshaw/Van	2	6	28	19	7	2	64
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Total		17	12	38	20	8	9	104
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	68	164	54	3	1	2	292
		Rickshaw/Van	14	44	53	41	21	33	206
		Nasimon/Karimon	10	14	61	13	11	6	115
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	0	21	1	28	51
		Motor Bike	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
	Total		92	223	173	78	34	94	694

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.4 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Madrasha

Children of 93 respondents from urban areas and 568 respondents from rural areas have access to madrasha, out of whom children of 15 respondents from urban area and children of 112 respondents from rural areas go to madrasha on foot, while children of other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.26 may be consulted.

Table 3.26: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Madrasha

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	15	0	5	0	1	1	22
		Rickshaw/Van	1	1	32	19	8	3	64
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
	Total		16	4	37	20	9	7	93
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	194	112	66	1	0	1	374
		Rickshaw/Van	4	12	32	24	7	23	102
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	26	52	1	0	2	81
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Total		198	150	150	26	7	37	568

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.5 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Post Office

It has been found that, 97 respondents from urban areas and 597 respondents from rural areas have access to post offices, out of whom 23 respondent from urban area and 60 respondents from rural areas go to post offices on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.27 may be consulted.

Table 3.27: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Post Office

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	23	2	3	0	0	1	29
		Rickshaw/Van	2	1	29	16	8	4	60
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
	Total		25	6	33	17	8	8	97
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	60	31	49	4	1	1	146
		Rickshaw/Van	12	36	22	39	14	53	176
		Nasimon/Karimon	2	18	79	15	3	50	167
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	2	1	4	39	46
		Bi Cycle	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	58	58
	Total		74	85	155	60	22	201	597

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.6 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Fire Service

It has been found that, 84 respondents from urban areas and 544 respondents from rural areas have access to fire service station, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 11 respondents from rural areas went to fire service station on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas traveled within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.28 may be consulted.

Table 3.28: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Fire Services

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Rickshaw/Van	0	0	10	0	8	4	22
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	2	6	1	2	12
		Auto Rickshaw	1	0	1	0	4	34	40
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
	Total		1	1	13	7	13	49	84
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	11	3	0	0	0	0	14
		Rickshaw/Van	5	5	5	8	11	27	61
		Nasimon/Karimon	1	4	22	18	9	145	199
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	18	3	154	176
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		Motor Bike	1	0	2	1	0	4	8
		Bus	0	0	0	0	3	81	84
	Total		18	12	30	45	28	411	544

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.7 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Police Station

It has been found that, 93 respondents from urban areas and 591 respondents from rural areas have access to the police station, out of whom 18 respondents from urban area and 02 respondents from rural areas went to the police station offices on foot, while other respondents from urban areas traveled within 0.50 kilometer to more than 03 kilometer by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.29 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	18	0	8	1	0	0	27
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	33	15	5	4	58
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		19	4	41	16	5	8	93
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
		Rickshaw/Van	0	7	2	20	16	80	125
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	1	31	16	14	165	227
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	6	11	145	163
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	68	68
	Total		2	10	36	43	41	459	591

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.8 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Hospital

It has been found that, 119 respondents from urban areas and 804 respondents from rural areas have access to government hospital, out of whom 24 respondents from urban area and 34 respondent from rural areas went to government hospital on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas traveled within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.30 may be consulted.

Table 3.30: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Government Hospital

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	24	2	8	3	0	1	38
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	35	22	9	4	71
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		25	7	43	25	10	9	119
Rural		On Foot	34	12	23	2	0	0	71
		Rickshaw/Van	27	28	9	19	15	71	169

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
	Mode of Travel	Nasimon/Karimon	54	3	60	10	14	174	315
		Auto Rickshaw	0	1	0	30	10	119	160
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
		Motor Bike	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	73	73
	Total		115	44	103	62	40	440	804

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.9 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Government Clinic/FWC

It has been found that, 25 respondents from urban areas and 198 respondents from rural areas have access to the government clinic/FWC, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 86 respondents from rural areas went to the government clinic/FWC Offices on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas traveled within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike etc. For more details, Table 3.31 may be consulted.

Table 3.31: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Government Clinic/FWC

Urban - Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	More Than 3 Km	10 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Bus				25		25
		Total				25		25
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	86	1	1	0	1	89
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0	1	0	0	2
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	1	0	2
		Bus	0	0	0	103	0	103
	Total		87	2	2	106	1	198

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.10 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Hospital

It has been found that, 25 respondents from urban areas and 112 respondents from rural areas have access to private hospital, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 15 respondents from rural areas go to private hospital on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 kilometer to more than 03 kilometer by using different modes of

transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bus etc. For more details, Table 3.32 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural			Distance			Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Bus	0	0	25	25
	Total		0	0	25	25
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	15	0	0	15
		Rickshaw/Van	0	1	0	1
		Bus	0	0	96	96
	Total		15	1	96	112

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.11 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Private Clinic

It has been found that, 24 respondents from urban areas and 146 respondents from rural areas have access to private clinic, out of whom no respondent from urban area and 47 respondents from rural areas went to private clinic on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas traveled within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, bus etc. For more details, Table 3.33 may be consulted.

Table 3.33: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of travel for Private Clinic

Urban – Rural			Distance				Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Bus				24	24
	Total					24	24
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	47	0	1	0	48
		Rickshaw/Van	0	1	0	1	2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	1	1
		Bus	0	0	0	95	95
	Total		47	1	1	97	146

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.12 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Bank

It has been found that, 91 respondents from urban areas and 523 respondents from rural areas have access to bank, out of whom 09 respondent from urban area and 24 respondents from rural areas went to bank on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas traveled within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used

are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.34 may be consulted.

Table 3.34: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Bank

Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	9	0	3	0	0	1	13
		Rickshaw/Van	4	3	31	24	5	2	69
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total		13	6	36	25	6	5	91
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	24	11	6	0	0	13	54
		Rickshaw/Van	7	14	9	4	6	54	94
		Nasimon/Karimon	10	36	43	9	5	35	138
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	3	22	0	96	121
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	0	9	2	12
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	102	102
	Total		41	62	61	35	22	302	523

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.13 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market

It has been found that, 128 respondents from urban areas and 935 respondents from rural areas have access to kitchen markets, out of whom 22 respondents from urban area and 620 respondents from rural areas go to kitchen markets on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.35 may be consulted.

Table 3.35: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Kitchen Market

Urban - Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	22	0	9	4	2	2	39
		Rickshaw/Van	8	1	32	28	9	2	80
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Urban - Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
	Total		30	5	42	33	12	6	128
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	620	57	67	1		1	746
		Rickshaw/Van	85	44	11	7		1	148
		Nasimon/Karimon	11	5	13	0		1	30
		Auto Rickshaw	2	1	0	0		2	5
		Bi Cycle	0	0	0	0		1	1
		Motor Bike	0	0	0	1		0	1
		Bus	0	0	0	0		2	2
		8	1	0	0	0		0	1
		14	1	0	0	0		0	1
	Total		720	107	91	9		8	935

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.14 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Community Centre

It has been found that, 32 respondent from urban areas and 107 respondents from rural areas have access to community centers, out of whom 01 respondent from urban area and 09 respondent from rural areas went to community centers on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw, motor bike, nasimon/karimon, bus, etc. For more details, Table 3.36 may be consulted.

Table 3.36: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Community Centre

Urban - Rural			Distance					Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	1		1	0	0	2
		Rickshaw/Van	0		0	5	0	5
		Bus	0		0	0	25	25
	Total		1		1	5	25	32
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	9	1			0	10
		Rickshaw/Van	1	0			0	1
		Nasimon/Karimon	0	0			1	1
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0			1	1
		Bus	0	0			94	94
	Total		10	1			96	107

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.15 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Park

It has been found that, 25 respondents from urban areas and 94 respondents from rural areas have arranged to make access to park, out of whom no respondent from urban and rural areas go to park on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are auto rickshaw, nasimon/karimon, bus etc. For more details, Table 3.37 may be consulted.

Table 3.37: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of Travel for Park

Urban - Rural			Distance	Total
			More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	Bus	25	25
	Total		25	25
Rural	Mode of Travel	Nasimon/Karimon	1	1
		Auto Rickshaw	1	1
		Bus	92	92
	Total		94	94

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.16 Accessibility and Mode of Travel for Play Field

It has been found that, 101 respondents from urban areas and 650 respondents from rural areas have access to play field, out of whom 74 respondents from urban area and 536 respondents from rural areas go to play field on foot, while other respondents from urban and rural areas travel within 0.50 km to more than 03 km by using different modes of transport. The modes of transport used are rickshaw, van, bi-cycle, auto rickshaw etc. For more details, Table 3.38 below may be consulted.

Table 3.38: Access to Essential Services/Facilities and Mode of travel for Play Field

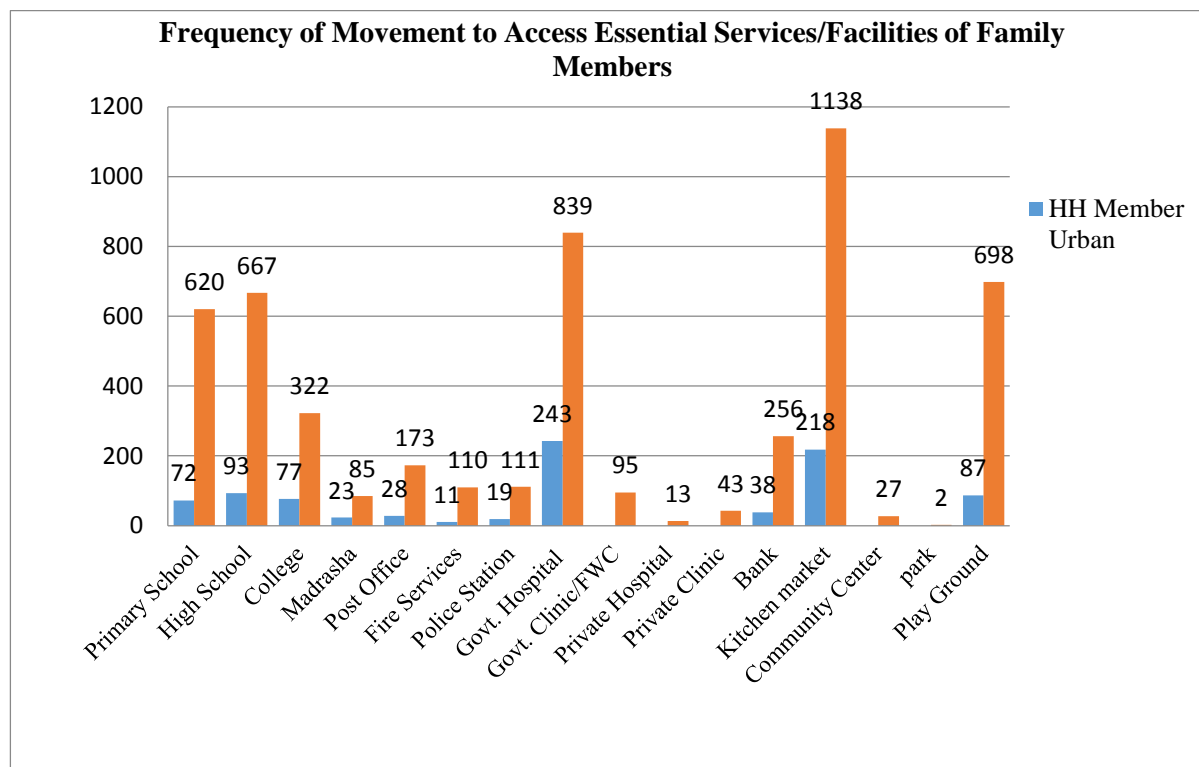
Urban – Rural			Distance						Total
			Walking Distance	Within 0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	More Than 3 Km	
Urban	Mode of Travel	On Foot	74	2	4	2	0		82
		Rickshaw/Van	1	2	5	9	1		18
		Motor Bike	0	1	0	0	0		1
	Total		75	5	9	11	1		101
Rural	Mode of Travel	On Foot	536	20	38	14	0	0	608
		Rickshaw/Van	12	9	3	2	0	0	26
		Auto Rickshaw	0	0	0	0	1	11	12
		Bus	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		549	29	41	16	1	14	650

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.11.17 Frequency of Movement to Access Essential Services

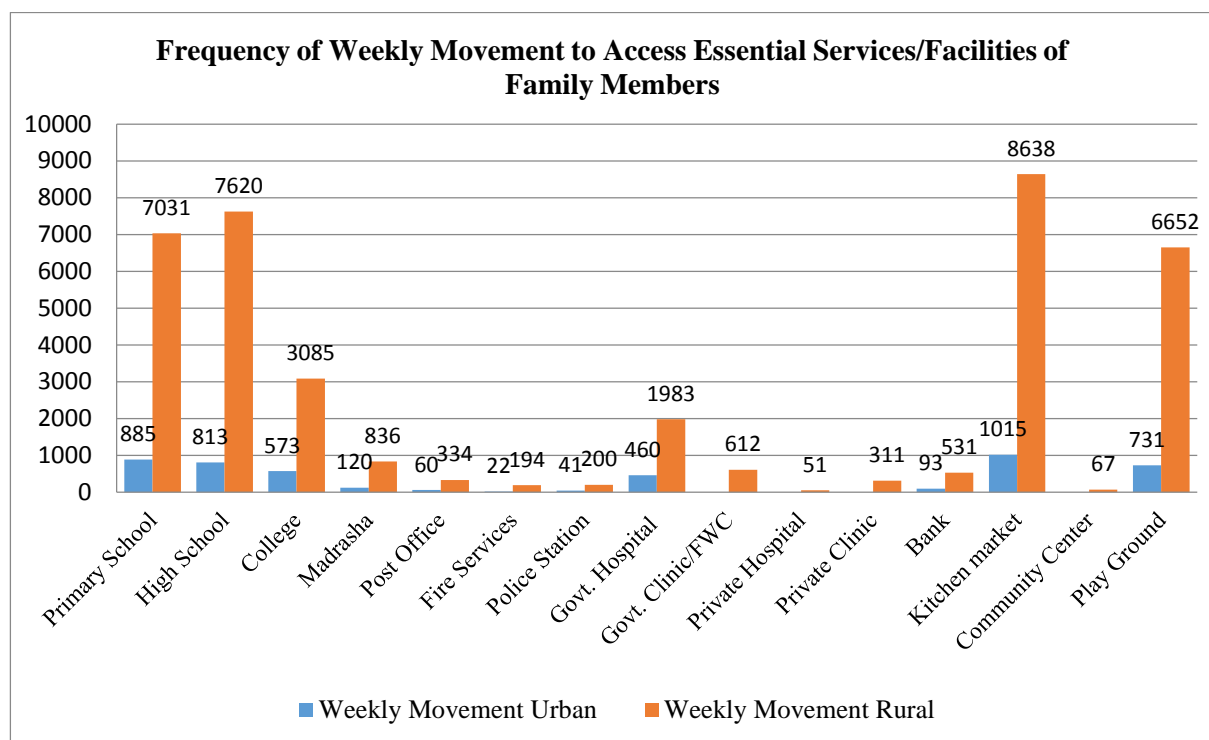
The field survey findings reveal that, maximum time the household members of the rural areas visit kitchen market, followed by government hospital, next to it schools/college and play ground, while maximum time the household members of the urban areas visit kitchen market, followed by schools/college, and next to it government hospital. On the other hand, maximum time the household members of the urban areas make weekly movement to schools/college, followed by kitchen market, and next to it government hospital and more or less, the same status quote is maintained by the members of rural household members. For better visibility, Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18 may be consulted.

Figure 3.17: Frequency of Movement to Access Essential Services/Facilities of Family Members



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Figure 3.18: Frequency of Weekly Movement to Access Essential Services/Facilities of Family Members



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12 Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services

3.12.1 Satisfaction Level on the Road

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level roads, 58.20 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 41.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 43.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.39 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	10	82	22	25	2	141
	%	7.1%	58.2%	15.6%	17.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	38	404	120	402	8	972
	%	3.9%	41.6%	12.3%	41.4%	.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	48	486	142	427	10	1113
	%	4.3%	43.7%	12.8%	38.4%	.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.2 Satisfaction Level on Drainage

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level drains, 37.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 28.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 29.50 percent. For more details, Table 3.40 may be consulted.

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

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	2	14	5	53	67	141
	%	1.4%	9.9%	3.5%	37.6%	47.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	2	103	169	275	423	972
	%	.2%	10.6%	17.4%	28.3%	43.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	4	117	174	328	490	1113
	%	.4%	10.5%	15.6%	29.5%	44.0%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.3 Satisfaction Level on Street Lighting

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level street light, 36.90 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 31.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 31.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.41 may be consulted.

Table 3.41: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Street Light)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	4	22	27	52	36	141
	%	2.8%	15.6%	19.1%	36.9%	25.5%	100.0%
Rural	Number	53	247	325	301	46	972
	%	5.5%	25.4%	33.4%	31.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	57	269	352	353	82	1113
	%	5.1%	24.2%	31.6%	31.7%	7.4%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.4 Satisfaction Level on Foot Path

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level Foot Path, 80.10 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 58.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 61.40 percent. For more details, Table 3.42 may be consulted.

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

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	4	113	10	10	4	141
	%	2.8%	80.1%	7.1%	7.1%	2.8%	100.0%
Rural	Number	56	570	39	303	4	972
	%	5.8%	58.6%	4.0%	31.2%	.4%	100.0%
Total	Number	60	683	49	313	8	1113
	%	5.4%	61.4%	4.4%	28.1%	.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.5 Satisfaction Level on Water Supply

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level water supply, 39.00 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 30.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 31.20 percent. For more details, Table 3.43 may be consulted.

Table 3.43: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Water Supply)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	3	10	32	55	41	141
	%	2.1%	7.1%	22.7%	39.0%	29.1%	100.0%
Rural	Number	73	97	123	292	387	972
	%	7.5%	10.0%	12.7%	30.0%	39.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	76	107	155	347	428	1113
	%	6.8%	9.6%	13.9%	31.2%	38.5%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.6 Satisfaction Level on Sanitation

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level sanitation, 34.00 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 47.20 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 45.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.44 may be consulted.

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

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	28	57	48	1	141
	%	5.0%	19.9%	40.4%	34.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	70	254	158	459	31	972
	%	7.2%	26.1%	16.3%	47.2%	3.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	77	282	215	507	32	1113
	%	6.9%	25.3%	19.3%	45.6%	2.9%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.7 Satisfaction Level on Waste Management

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level solid waste management, 54.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 61.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 60.50 percent. For more details, Table 3.45 may be consulted.

Table 3.45: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Solid Waste Management)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	1	33	30	77	0	141
	%	.7%	23.4%	21.3%	54.6%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	4	142	210	596	20	972
	%	.4%	14.6%	21.6%	61.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	5	175	240	673	20	1113
	%	.4%	15.7%	21.6%	60.5%	1.8%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.8 Satisfaction Level on Bus Stand

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level Bus Stand, 48.90 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 48.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 48.30 percent. For more details, Table 3.46 may be consulted.

Table 3.46: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Bus Stand)

Urban – Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	1	68	0	69	3	141
	%	.7%	48.2%	.0%	48.9%	2.1%	100.0%
Rural	Number	35	346	89	469	33	972
	%	3.6%	35.6%	9.2%	48.3%	3.4%	100.0%
Total	Number	36	414	89	538	36	1113
	%	3.2%	37.2%	8.0%	48.3%	3.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.9 Satisfaction Level on Kitchen Market

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level kitchen market, 60.30 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 52.70 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 53.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.47 may be consulted.

Table 3.47: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Kitchen Market)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	9	85	35	12	0	141
	%	6.4%	60.3%	24.8%	8.5%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	104	512	67	287	2	972
	%	10.7%	52.7%	6.9%	29.5%	.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	113	597	102	299	2	1113
	%	10.2%	53.6%	9.2%	26.9%	.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.10 Satisfaction Level on Slaughter House

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level slaughter house, 60.30 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 84.90 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the service not to be satisfactory, overall being 81.80 percent. For more details, Table 3.48 may be consulted.

Table 3.48: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Slaughter House)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	8	46	2	85	0	141
	%	5.7%	32.6%	1.4%	60.3%	00	100.0%
Rural	Number	9	137	1	825	0	972
	%	.9%	14.1%	.1%	84.9%	0	100.0%
Total	Number	17	183	3	910	0	1113
	%	1.5%	16.4%	.3%	81.8%	0	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.11 Satisfaction Level on Park

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level park, 46.10 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 35.80 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 45.37.10 percent. For more details, Table 3.49 may be consulted.

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

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	2	39	11	65	24	141
	%	1.4%	27.7%	7.8%	46.1%	17.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	19	114	198	348	293	972
	%	2.0%	11.7%	20.4%	35.8%	30.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	21	153	209	413	317	1113
	%	1.9%	13.7%	18.8%	37.1%	28.5%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.12 Satisfaction Level on Community Centre

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level community center, 36.20 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 45.40 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the service as satisfactory, overall being 44.20 percent. For more details, Table 3.50 may be consulted.

Table 3.50: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Community Centre)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	2	51	38	11	39	141
	%	1.4%	36.2%	27.0%	7.8%	27.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	23	441	108	219	181	972
	%	2.4%	45.4%	11.1%	22.5%	18.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	25	492	146	230	220	1113
	%	2.2%	44.2%	13.1%	20.7%	19.8%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.13 Satisfaction Level on Graveyard

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level graveyard 71.60 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 83.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 81.60 percent. For more details, Table 3.51 may be consulted.

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

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	101	4	36	0	141
	%	.0%	71.6%	2.8%	25.5%	.0%	100.0%
Rural	Number	39	807	13	112	1	972
	%	4.0%	83.0%	1.3%	11.5%	.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	39	908	17	148	1	1113
	%	3.5%	81.6%	1.5%	13.3%	.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.14 Satisfaction Level on Nationality Certificate

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level nationality certificate, 69.50 percent of the

respondents from the urban area and 78.00 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 76.90 percent. For more details, Table 3.52 may be consulted.

Table 3.52: Satisfaction level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Nationality Certificate)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	98	33	1	2	141
	%	5.0%	69.5%	23.4%	.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	142	758	61	10	1	972
	%	14.6%	78.0%	6.3%	1.0%	.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	149	856	94	11	3	1113
	%	13.4%	76.9%	8.4%	1.0%	.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.15 Satisfaction Level on Birth/Death Certificate

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level birth/death certificate, 68.10 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 75.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 74.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.53 may be consulted.

Table 3.53: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Birth/Death Certificate)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	7	96	37	0	1	141
	%	5.0%	68.1%	26.2%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	173	735	55	7	2	972
	%	17.8%	75.6%	5.7%	0.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Total	Number	180	831	92	7	3	1113
	%	16.2%	74.7%	8.3%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.16 Satisfaction Level on Transport License

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level transport license, 13.50 percent of the respondents

from the urban area and 41.40 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the service as not satisfactory, overall being 37.80 percent. For more details, Table 3.54 may be consulted.

Table 3.54: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Transport License)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	1	14	38	19	69	141
	%	0.7%	9.9%	27.0%	13.5%	48.9%	100.0%
Rural	Number	3	149	185	402	233	972
	%	0.3%	15.3%	19.0%	41.4%	24.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	4	163	223	421	302	1113
	%	0.4%	14.6%	20.0%	37.8%	27.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.17 Satisfaction Level on Trade License

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level Trade License, 70.90 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 73.30 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as not satisfactory, overall being 73.00 percent. For more details, Table 3.55 may be consulted.

Table 3.55: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Trade License)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	4	36	100	1	141
	%	0.0%	2.8%	25.5%	70.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	5	100	154	712	1	972
	%	0.5%	10.3%	15.8%	73.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	5	104	190	812	2	1113
	%	0.4%	9.3%	17.1%	73.0%	0.2%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.18 Satisfaction Level on Building Approval

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level building approvals, 58.20% of the respondents from the urban area and 51.90% of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 52.70%. For more details, Table 3.56 may be consulted.

Table 3.56: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Building Approval)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	27	82	12	6	14	141
	%	19.1%	58.2%	8.5%	4.3%	9.9%	100.0%
Rural	Number	308	504	19	29	112	972
	%	31.7%	51.9%	2.0%	3.0%	11.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	335	586	31	35	126	1113
	%	30.1%	52.7%	2.8%	3.1%	11.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.19 Satisfaction Level on Grievance Redressal

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level grievance redressal, 88.70 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 78.10 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the service as not satisfactory, overall being 79.40 percent. For more details, Table 3.57 may be consulted.

Table 3.57: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Grievance Redressal)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	7	8	125	1	141
	%	.0%	5.0%	5.7%	88.7%	.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	1	159	47	759	6	972
	%	.1%	16.4%	4.8%	78.1%	.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	1	166	55	884	7	1113
	%	.1%	14.9%	4.9%	79.4%	.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.20 Satisfaction Level on EPI Program

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level EPI program, 99.30 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 97.50 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as highly satisfactory, overall being 97.80 percent. For more details, Table 3.58 may be consulted.

Table 3.58: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (EPI Program)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	140	0	0	0	1	141
	%	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	948	12	1	11	0	972
	%	97.5%	1.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	1088	12	1	11	1	1113
	%	97.8%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.21 Satisfaction Level on Public Awareness Program

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level public awareness program, 30.50 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 44.40 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the service as not satisfactory, overall being 42.70 percent. For more details, Table 3.59 may be consulted.

Table 3.59: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava/Union Services (Public Awareness Program)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	0	43	64	33	1	141
	%	0.0%	30.5%	45.4%	23.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Rural	Number	2	432	204	327	7	972
	%	0.2%	44.4%	21.0%	33.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Total	Number	2	475	268	360	8	1113
	%	0.2%	42.7%	24.1%	32.3%	0.7%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.12.22 Satisfaction Level on Social Security

In reply to a question posed to the respondents on the level of satisfaction on the availability of the services of the Paurashava/Union level social security, 44.70 percent of the respondents from the urban area and 40.60 percent of the respondents from the rural areas termed the services as satisfactory, overall being 41.20 percent. For more details, Table 3.60 may be consulted.

Table 3.60: Satisfaction Level of Citizen on the Availability of Paurashava /Union Services (Social Security)

Urban - Rural		Satisfactory Level					Total
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Unsatisfactory	Not Known	
Urban	Number	22	63	40	14	2	141
	%	15.6%	44.7%	28.4%	9.9%	1.4%	100.0%
Rural	Number	301	395	85	187	4	972
	%	31.0%	40.6%	8.7%	19.2%	.4%	100.0%
Total	Number	323	458	125	201	6	1113
	%	29.0%	41.2%	11.2%	18.1%	0.5%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.13 Cultural Heritage and Practices in the Locality

So far as cultural heritage and practices in both urban and rural areas are concerned, most important heritages and practices, as the respondents termed have been Jatrapala and Boat Race in the urban areas and Jatrapala, Lathi Khela, Pohela Baishak and Bijoy Mela in the rural areas. For more details, Table 3.61 may be consulted

Table 3.61: Cultural Heritage and Practices in the Locality

SL. No.	Heritage	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Anandamela		0.00%	2	0.10%	2	0.08
2	Annual Cultural Programme	15	3.28%	5	0.26%	20	0.83
3	Baishakhimela	32	6.99%	99	5.06%	131	5.42
4	Boat Race	89	19.43%	520	26.56%	609	25.21
5	Chaihata Mela		0.00%	8	0.41%	8	0.33
6	Circus		0.00%	2	0.10%	2	0.08
7	Cock Fight		0.00%	1	0.05%	1	0.04
8	Concert	4	0.87%		0.00%	4	0.17
9	Hal Khata	9	1.97%	6	0.31%	15	0.62
10	Cricket	3	0.66%		0.00%	3	0.12
11	Cultural Program		0.00%		0.00%	0	0.00
12	Cycle Race	1	0.22%		0.00%	1	0.04
13	Drama	2	0.44%	1	0.05%	3	0.12
14	Folk songs	3	0.66%	40	2.04%	43	1.78
15	Football	65	14.19%	34	1.74%	99	4.10
16	Ha-Du-Du	5	1.09%	57	2.91%	62	2.57
17	Horse Race	29	6.33%	180	9.19%	209	8.65

SL. No.	Heritage	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
18	Patha Khela		0.00%	75	3.83%	75	3.10
19	Jataragan	54	11.79%	230	11.75%	284	11.75
20	Lalon Fair	37	8.08%	105	5.36%	142	5.88
21	Lathi Khela	23	5.02%	164	8.38%	187	7.74
22	Nobanno Utshob	2	0.44%	8	0.41%	10	0.41
23	Pala gaan	15	3.28%	211	10.78%	226	9.35
24	Pithautsob	3	0.66%	5	0.26%	8	0.33
25	Poush Mela	8	1.75%	5	0.26%	13	0.54
26	Pujar Mela	13	2.84%	29	1.48%	42	1.74
27	Village Fair	19	4.15%	159	8.12%	178	7.37
28	Waz-Mahfeel	27	5.90%	12	0.61%	39	1.61
Total		458	100.00%	1958	100.00%	2416	100.00

* Note: Some HH Chose Multiple Answers

3.14 Environmental Degradation

3.14.1 Reasons of Surface Water Pollution

According to the statement of 56.80 percent the respondents from rural areas and 85.20 respondents from urban areas, water is polluted. According to 56.80 percent of the rural respondents, water is polluted due to chemical fertilizer/pesticide, while according to 85.20 percent, water is polluted due to the same reason and according to 41.20 percent of the rural areas and 11.10 percent of the urban area and water is polluted due to household garbage. For more details, Table 3.62 may be consulted

Table 3.62: Reasons for Surface Water Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	1	1.1	3	9	4	.9
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	75	85.2	200	56.8	275	62.5
3	Household Garbage	10	11.4	145	41.2	155	35.2
4	Others (Specify)	2	2.3	4	1.1	6	1.4
	Total	88	100	352	100	440	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.14.2 Reasons of Land Pollution

According to the statement of 53.76 percent the respondents from rural areas and 80.88 percent respondents from urban areas, land is polluted. According to 53.67 percent of the rural

respondents, land is polluted due to household garbage, while according to 80.88 percent of the urban area also, land is polluted due to household garbage and according to 44.52 percent from the rural areas and 16.18 percent from the urban area, land is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.63 may be consulted.

Table 3.63: Reasons for Land Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	0	0	1	0.342466	1	0.277778
2	Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides	2	2.941176	4	1.369863	6	1.666667
3	Household Garbage	55	80.88235	157	53.76712	212	58.88889
4	Others (Specify)	11	16.17647	130	44.52055	141	39.16667
Total		68	100	292	100	360	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.14.3 Reasons of Sound Pollution

According to the statement of 51.09 percent the respondents from rural areas and 75.25 percent respondents from urban areas, sound is polluted. According to them, sound is polluted due to transport movement, while according to 37.68 percent from the rural areas and 14.85 percent from the urban area, sound is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.64 may be consulted.

Table 3.64: Reasons for Sound Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	10	9.90%	31	11.23%	41	10.88%
2	Traffic	76	75.25%	141	51.09%	217	57.56%
3	Other (Specify)	15	14.85%	104	37.68%	119	31.56%
Total		101	100.00%	276	100.00%	377	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.14.4 Reasons of Air Pollution

According to the statement of 57.14 percent the respondents from rural areas and 66.67 percent respondents from urban areas, air is polluted. According to them, air is polluted due to transport movement, while according to 42.86 percent from the rural areas and 6.94 percent from the urban area, air is polluted due to other reasons. For more details, Table 3.65 may be consulted.

Table 3.65: Reasons for Air Pollution

Sl. No.	Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Industry	19	26.39%		0.00%	19	19.00%
2	Traffic	48	66.67%	16	57.14%	64	64.00%
3	Others (Specify)	5	6.94%	12	42.86%	17	17.00%
	Total	72	100.00%	28	100.00%	100	100.00%

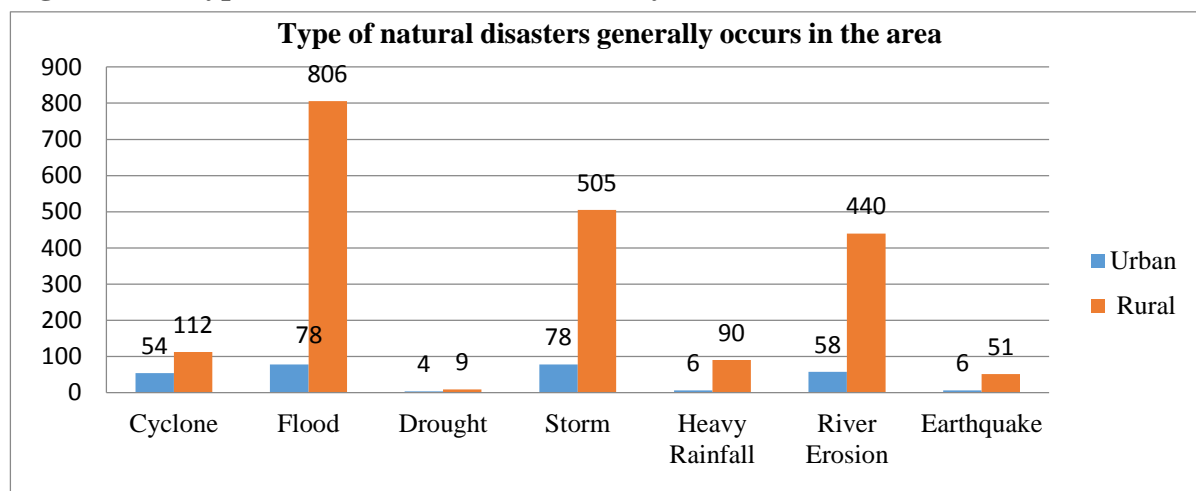
Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.15 Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the Area

3.15.1 Type of Natural Disasters

It has been found from the field survey that, according to the opinion of 27.46 percent of the respondents from the urban area and according to 40.04 percent of the respondents from the rural area, natural disaster like flood occurs. This is followed by opinion against storm (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 27.46, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 25.09). These are followed by river bank erosion (in the case of urban area, the percentage is 20.42, while in the case of rural area, the percentage is 21.86). Other replied percentage figures are not that significant. For more details, Figure 3.19 may be consulted.

Figure 3.19: Type of Natural Disasters Generally Occurs in the area



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.15.2 Household Faced Natural Disaster During the Last 05 Years

In reply to a question posed to the respondents as to whether there was any natural disaster that occurred during last 05 years, 88.70 percent of the urban area and 83.70 percent of the rural area replied affirmative. For more details, Table 3.66 may be consulted.

Table 3.66: Household Faced any Natural Disaster during the Last 05 Years

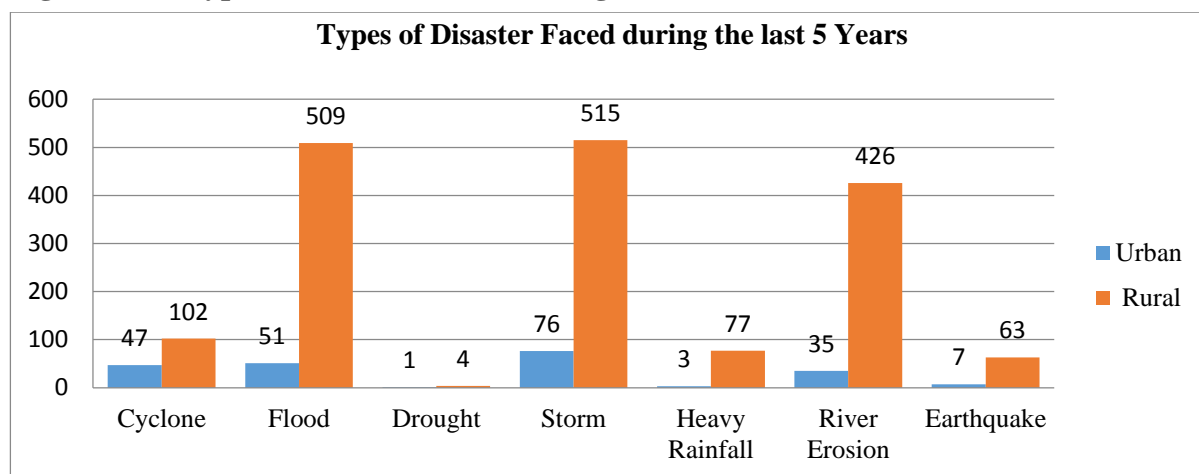
Urban - Rural		Face Disaster in Last 5 Years		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban	Number	125	16	141
	%	88.7%	11.3%	100.0%
Rural	Number	814	158	972
	%	83.7%	16.3%	100.0%
Total	Number	939	174	1113
	%	84.4%	15.6%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.15.3 Types of Disaster Faced during the Last 05 Years

It has been found from discussion with the respondents that, during last 05 years, highest frequency of disaster that occurred was storm, followed by flood. Other disasters also occurred, but excepting river bank erosion, others were not that significant. As many as 34.55% of the urban area respondents and 30.37% of the rural area respondent told that there were storms during last 05 years, followed by 23.18% of the urban respondents and 30.01% of the rural respondents who told that there were floods during last 05 years. For more details, Figure 3.20 may be consulted.

Figure 3.20: Types of Disaster Faced during the last 5 Years

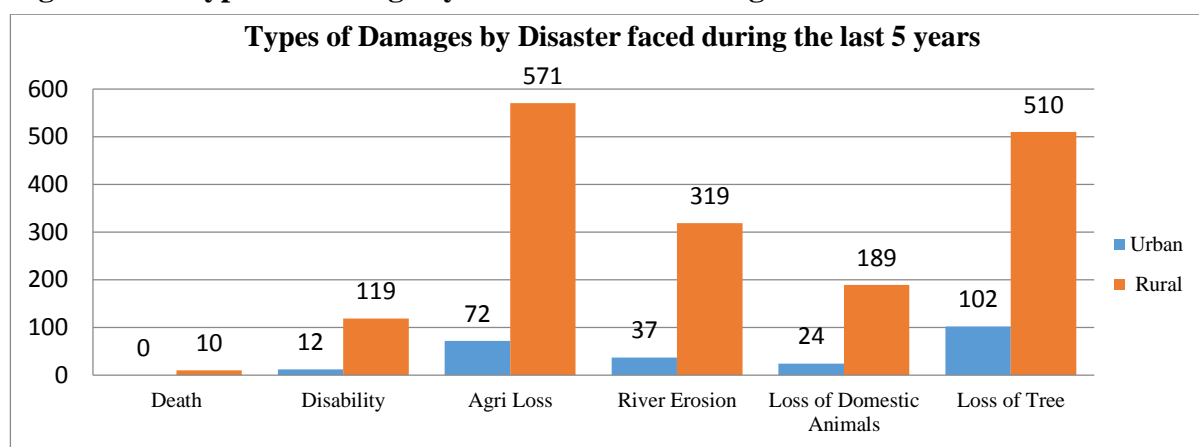


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.15.4 Damages Due to Disaster

It has been found from the field survey that, during last 05 years, the respondent HHs from both urban and rural areas incurred the highest quantum of loss in agriculture, which were 29.15 percent and 33.24 percent respectively, followed by loss of trees, which were 41.30 percent and 29.69 percent respectively. Other losses were not that significant compared to these two sub-sectors. For more details, Figure 3.21 may be consulted.

Figure 3.21: Types of Damage by Disaster faced during the last 05 Years

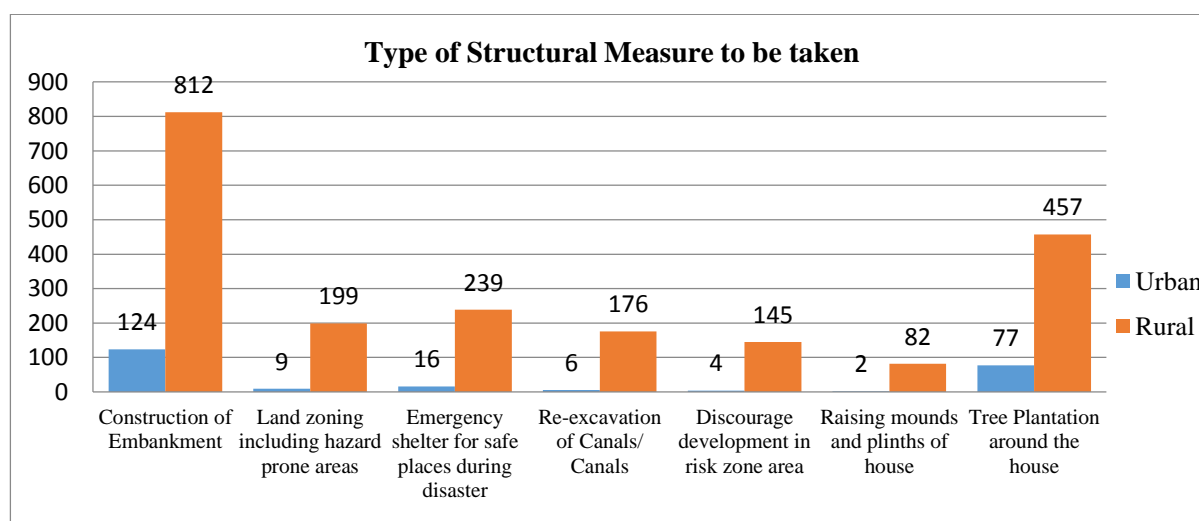


Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.15.5 Measures to Reduce Disaster Affects/Risks

The structural measures taken to reduce disaster effects/risks included construction of embankment, land zoning including hazard prone areas, emergency shelter for safe places during disaster, re-excavation of canals, discourage development in risk zone area, raising mounds and plinths of house and tree plantation around the house. Out of these measures, 52.10% of the urban respondents and 38.48% of the rural respondents have told to have experienced with 'Construction of Embankment', followed by 'Tree Plantation' as a measure to have been taken (in the case of urban respondents 32.35% and in the case of rural respondents 21.66%) Next most important measure taken was attributed to 'Emergency shelter for safe places during disaster'. For more details, Figure 3.22 may be consulted.

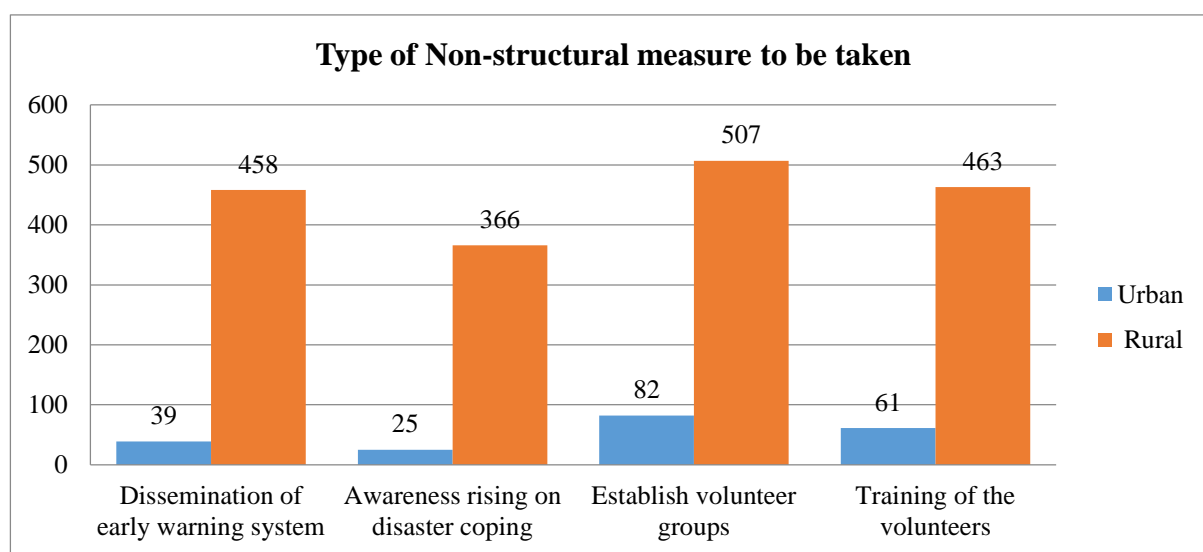
Figure 3.22: Type of Structural Measure to be taken to Reduce Disaster Affects/Disaster Risk Reduction



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

The non-structural measures taken to reduce disaster effects/risks included dissemination of early warning system, awareness rising on disaster coping, establishing volunteer groups and training of the volunteers. Out of these measures, 39.61 percent of the urban respondents and 28.26 percent of the rural respondents have told to have experienced with ‘Establishing volunteer groups’, followed by ‘Training of the volunteers’ as a measure to have been taken (in the case of urban respondents 29.47 percent and in the case of rural respondents 25.81 percent). Next most important measures taken was attributed to ‘Dissemination of early warning system’. For more details, Figure 3.23 may be consulted.

Figure 3.23: Type of Non-structural measure to be taken to reduce Disaster Affects/ Disaster Risk Reduction



Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Note: Some Respondents replied multiple choices

3.16 Issues to be Given Priority for the Area

So far as issues to be given priority for development in the urban and rural areas are concerned, these have been rural road development, upazila road development, increase of public awareness program, increase of social security program and up gradation of drainage system (as per importance) in the urban areas and rural road development, upazila road development, protection of river bank/canal dredging, increase of public awareness program, establishment of government school and college and increase of social security program in the rural areas (as per importance). For more details, Table 3.67 may be consulted.

Table 3.67: Issues to be given Priority for Development in the Area

Sl.	Priority Area	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Upazila Road Development	115	14.82%	631	11.89%	746	12.27%
2.	Up gradation of Drainage System	96	12.37%	336	6.33%	432	7.10%
3.	Protection of Riverbank/ Canal Dredging	124	15.98%	816	15.38%	940	15.46%
4.	Kitchen Market Development	37	4.77%	474	8.93%	511	8.40%
5.	Drinking Water Supply	33	4.25%	171	3.22%	204	3.35%
6.	Rural Road Development	103	13.27%	793	14.95%	896	14.73%
7.	Play Field	37	4.77%	332	6.26%	369	6.07%
8.	Establishment of Government School and College	39	5.03%	571	10.76%	610	10.03%
9.	Increase of Public Awareness Program	87	11.21%	529	9.97%	616	10.13%
10.	Increase of Social Security Program	105	13.53%	653	12.31%	758	12.46%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

Note: Some Respondents replied multiple choices

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

As have been viewed by the respondents from both urban and rural areas, the beneficial factors to be achieved for the urban area from the intervention of the project (according to priority) are increased employment opportunity, ensuring social safety and social development, seed preservation, road construction, establishment of industries, boosting up fisheries farms and street lighting. On the other hand, the beneficial factors to be achieved for the urban area from the intervention of the project (according to priority) are road development, ensuring social safety and social development, boosting up fisheries farms, establishing industries, increased water supply, establishing charity clinics, stopping river bank erosion and market development. For more details, Table 3.68 may be consulted.

Table 3.68: Identification of the Beneficial Factors to be achieved from the Project

Beneficial Factors	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agricultural Development	9	2.07%	155	7.09%	164	6.25%
Animal Farm		0.00%	44	2.01%	44	1.68%
Arrange Training for Male and Female	1	0.23%		0.00%	1	0.04%
Barrage	23	5.29%	197	9.01%	220	8.39%
Bazar Development	1	0.23%		0.00%	1	0.04%
Bridge	1	0.23%	8	0.37%	9	0.34%
Community Center	13	2.99%		0.00%	13	0.50%
Digging River		0.00%	12	0.55%	12	0.46%
Drainage	11	2.53%	45	2.06%	56	2.14%
Electricity	10	2.30%	74	3.38%	84	3.20%
Employment	31	7.13%	233	10.65%	264	10.07%
Govt. college		0.00%	1	0.05%	1	0.04%
Graveyard	2	0.46%	8	0.37%	10	0.38%
Hospital	3	0.69%	114	5.21%	117	4.46%
Industries	3	0.69%	70	3.20%	73	2.78%
Market/Kitchen Market	10	2.30%	144	6.58%	154	5.87%
Preparation for disaster protection		0.00%	2	0.09%	2	0.08%
prevent river erosion	47	10.80%	286	13.08%	333	12.70%
Public awareness	6	1.38%	28	1.28%	34	1.30%
Road	102	23.45%	496	22.68%	598	22.81%
School		0.00%	16	0.73%	16	0.61%
Social Awareness		0.00%	23	1.05%	23	0.88%
Social development	27	6.21%	150	6.86%	177	6.75%
Tourism	3	0.69%		0.00%	3	0.11%
Training	35	8.05%	41	1.87%	76	2.90%
Tree plantation	4	0.92%	1	0.05%	5	0.19%
Water Supply	37	8.51%	7	0.32%	44	1.68%
Youth Development	6	1.38%		0.00%	6	0.23%
Fishery	46	10.57%	31	1.42%	77	2.94%
Park	4	0.92%	1	0.05%	5	0.19%
Total	435	100.00%	2187	100.00%	2622	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

3.18 Potential Tourism Development

In reply to a question, as to whether there is a potentiality to develop Heritage Park or exclusive tourist zone in the Upazila, 69.61 percent of the respondents from urban area and only 98.78 percent of the respondents from the rural areas replied affirmative in favor of exclusive tourist

zone. Response about other options was not that significant. For further details, Table 3.69 may be consulted.

Table 3.69: Potential Tourism Development

Beneficial Factors		Urban - Rural				Total	
		Urban		Rural			
		Count	% within urban-rural	Count	% within urban-rural	Count	%
	Construction of Heritage Park	10	9.803922	2	0.609756	12	2.790698
	Exclusive Tourist Zone	71	69.60784	324	98.78049	395	91.86047
Other	21	20.58824	2	0.609756	23	5.348837	
Total	Construction of Heritage Park	102	100	328	100	430	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, Sariakandi Upazila, 2015

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION AND PROPOSED POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Conclusion

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

4.2 Proposed Policy Framework for Development Planning for the Upazila

The policy should address rural and urban areas separately under an integrated program/arrangement. The plan (may be called ‘Perspective Plan’) should be designed for long 20 years in four 05-year phases. While preparing the policy framework for development planning with a view to feed the development planning process and its implementations for Sariakandi Upazila, sector and sub-sector’s priority interventions are needed to be designed on the basis of this social survey findings.

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

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APPENDICES

Annexure-I

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়

নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

“প্রিপারেশন অব ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-৪ এর প্রকল্প এলাকায়

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

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান : মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্ল্যানার্স এ্যান্ড কনসালট্যান্টস লিঃ

পরিবার জরিপ প্রশ্নমালা (আর্থ-সামাজিক), ২০১৫

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

প্রশ্নমালা নং:				
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তারিখ:								
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জরিপকারীর নাম:

জরিপকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ:

যাচাইকারীর নাম:

যাচাইকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ:

১। খানার অবস্থান:

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

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

২। উত্তরদাতার তথ্য: মোবাইল নং:

উত্তরদাতার নাম:

উত্তরদাতার পিতার নাম:

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

৩। উত্তরদাতার পারিবারিক তথ্য

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

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

৪। বসবাসের ধরন

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

৫। ভূমি মালিকানা

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

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

৬। গৃহস্থালী সম্পদ

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

৭। আলো ও জ্বালানি

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

৮। আয় এবং ব্যয়ের মাত্রা

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

৯। খাবার পানির উৎস

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

১০। স্যানিটেশন সুবিধা

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

১১। কঠিন বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা

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

১২। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ ও ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি

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

১৩। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি

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

১৪। অপরিহার্য সেবা / সুবিধা ও ভ্রমণ মাধ্যম

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

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

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

১৬। পৌরসেবা/ইউনিয়নসেবা প্রাপ্তি ও সেবা সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে নাগরিকবৃন্দের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি/ সন্তুষ্টি

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

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

১৭। স্থানীয় সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য ও চর্চা

১		৫	
২		৬	
৩		৭	
৪		৮	

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

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

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

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

২১. পর্যটন

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

ধন্যবাদ

Annexure-II: Briefs of Documents Reviewed

01. Review of 7th Five Year Plan

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

1. Improving access of the poor to financial services;
2. Strategy for development of SME in Bangladesh;
3. Strategy for education and training;
4. Improving land administration and management;
5. Prospect and strategy for tourism development;
6. Strategy for mobilizing foreign resources;
7. Strategy for export diversification;
8. Fiscal management and revenue mobilization;
9. Financial market developments and challenges in Bangladesh;
10. Strategy for infrastructure development;
11. Climate change and disaster management;
12. Environment, forestry and biodiversity conservation;
13. Governance and justice;
14. Strategy on local government strengthening;
15. Strategy for food security and nutrition;
16. Lagging regions study;
17. Gender equality and women's empowerment;

18. Agriculture sector development strategy;
19. Achieving digital Bangladesh by 2021 and beyond;
20. Strategy for ocean and river resources management;
21. South cooperation in the regional context;
22. Health strategy;
23. Impact of demographic transition on socio-economic development;
24. Final nutrition background paper for 7th Five Year Plan;
25. Linking equity and growth in Bangladesh;
26. Ending extreme poverty in Bangladesh.

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

Infrastructure

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

Regarding strategies for infrastructure development the plan calls for:

- fixation of infrastructure investment priority to get the best results;
- taking up integrated transport development policy;
- demand-based transport development;
- continuing to repair, maintain, improve and expand existing roads on a priority basis;
- construction of Padma Multipurpose Bridge to be completed by 2018;
- continuation of investment to reform and modernize railways;
- construction of circular rail road track around Dhaka cityrt to meet growing travel demand;
- construction of a sea port and an inland terminal at Moheshkhali;

- strengthening fleet capacity while making Biman a profitable organization by improving its management and enhancing the capacity of passenger transport;
- taking up more PPP projects to finance infrastructure development;
- improving procurement system; and
- making improvement in institutional system for better management of infrastructure development.

02. Review of Sixth Five Year Plan

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

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

Annexure-III

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

