

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
MINISTRY OF WORKS

RAJIBPUR UPAZILA SHAHAR LAND USE PLAN
KURIGRAM ZILA

SARM ASSOCIATES LIMITED
DHAKA.

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SARM ASSOCIATES LIMITED
125/A, MOTIJHEEL COMMERCIAL AREA
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திருவாறூர் கல்யாணம்
நிலத்தோடு விடுதல் 1
கீட்டன் கிட்டன் 3
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
CHAPTER- I	1.1 INTRODUCTION ...	1
	1.2 Methodology ...	2
CHAPTER- II	THE UPAZILA IN ITS DISTRICT CONTEXT	
	2.1 Location and physical characteristics of the Upazila	6
	2.2 Population and Settlement Distribution	7
	2.3 Economic performance and Transport linkage	12
	2.4 Social Infrastructure ...	24
	2.5 Current Development Projects	31
	2.6 Synthesis : Identification of Hierarchy of Settlements in the Upazila	33
CHAPTER-III	THE UPAZILA HEADQUARTERS	
	3.1 Definition of Sphere of Influence (catchment area)	38
	3.2 Definition of Shahar area ...	38
	3.3 Existing Land use ...	41
	3.4 Physical opportunities and Constraints	47
CHAPTER- IV	PROJECTION	
	4.1 Population, Household structure, Density	50
	4.2 Labourforce and Employment ...	53
	4.3 Projection of Land requirements, provision standards ...	57
CHAPTER- V	LAND USE PLAN	
	5.1 Approach, Concept, Planning Principle	58
	5.2 Plan description ...	59

CHAPTER-VI	PROGRAMMING AND IMPLEMENTATION	
6.1	Priority actions, Cost implication	63
6.2	Phasing and Urban Deferred	...
6.3	Development Control	...
6.4	Monitoring and Reviewing	...
		65

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
2-1	Area, Population, changes its density with variation in different Upazilas of Kurigram Zila.	8
2-2	Number of Unions and Mouzas in different Upazila of Zila and its adjoining Upazilas.	9
2-3	Union-wise distribution of population within the Upazila Rajibpur 1981	10
2-4	Life time migration in Greater Rangpur	10
2-5	Migration from different places to Upazila Shahar	11
2-6	Economically active population ...	12
2-7	Agricultural labourforce ...	13
2-8	Daily average wage rate of agricultural labourer of the district ...	14
2-9	Gross District Products at current price	15
2-10	Economic Performance: Crop production 1981-82	17
2-11	No. of holding reporting selected livestock population.	19
2-12	Industrial Economic performance of Zila and comparable position of the Upazila ...	20
2-13	Length in mileage of Pucca, Semi-pucca and Kutcha roads 1982 ...	21
2-14	Number of buses trucks, auto-rickshaws, bullock carts and country boats ...	22
2-15	Number of Railway and Bus Stations 1982	23
2-16	Transportation and linkage points of Zila and Upazila	24
2-17	Number of Huts and Commercial Places 1982	25
2-18	Health and Family Planning Units, 1982	26
2-19	Education Facilities ...	27

2-20	Physical Services and Facilities, 1982	...	29
2-21	Major Current Development Projects in Rajibpur Upazila	...	32
2-22	Hierarchy of Human Settlements by concen- tration of population	...	34
2-23	Hierarchy of Settlements in terms of service concentration	...	36
3-1	Sphere of influence (Catchment area) of Rajibpur Upazila	...	39
3-2	Name of the mouzas and other information of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar(study area)1986	...	40
3-3	Existing land uses in the Rajibpur Upazila Shahar(study area)	...	42
3-4	Existing land use of administration, Govt. Offices	...	43
3-5	Commercial Land uses	...	44
3-6	Industrial land uses	...	44
3-7	Educational Land use	...	45
3-8	Water bodies	...	46
3-9	Land Value	...	50
4-1	Projected Population from 1985-2000 in the Sphere of influence of Upazila Rajibpur	...	51
4-2	Density on medium range of projection of the sphere of influence of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar 1985-2000	...	52
4-3	Forecasting of household size in the Sphere of influence (medium projection) of Rajibpur Upazila	...	52
4-4	Projected resident population from 1985-2000 in the Rajibpur Upazila Shahar(study area)	...	53
4-5	Density of population against medium range projection in the Shahar area	...	53

4-6	Household size against medium range of population projection in the Shahar area	...	54
4-7	Forecasting of Labour force of Zila 1985-2000 (medium range projection 1961-81 growth rate 2.00% of active population	...	55
4-8	Distribution of migrant labour in Zila Kurigram and its Upazilas	...	56
4-9	Distribution of migrant labour in the Rajibpur Upazila, 1985-2000	...	57
4-10	Total projected population of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar, 1985-2000	...	58
4-11	Design population of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar for housing and services, 1985-2000	...	58
5-1	Estimated Land Requirements 1985-2000	...	61
6-1	Phasing of development 1985-2000	...	64

LIST OF MAPS

1. Location Map
2. Kurigram Zila Map
3. Rajibpur Upazila Map
4. Existing and Proposed Land Use Map
5. Town Service Centre Map

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

1. Age Sex Pyramid
2. Potential areas for future Urban development
3. Area of single, double and triple crops.
4. Land value
5. Area showing of high medium and low lands

CHAPTER-I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents landuse plan for Upazila Shahar of Rajibpur. Pertinent data have been assembled from field survey and secondary sources, viz., the Upazila Parishad and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

It is believed that the Plan would provide support to the Government's Policy of Administrative Decentralization at the Upazila level in the following manner :

- o the Plan would serve as a guideline for carrying out development activities because of the (i) location of administrative and associated activities and (ii) population increase at the Upazila Shahar upto 1990 and beyond upto the year 2000.
- o the studies incorporated in this report will serve as a canvas on which the future Upazila sub-regions development activities would be carried out.
- o the present study also defines the limits of the future Upazila Shahar and incorporates the existing conditions, with particular reference to the infrastructure in the Upazila Shahar area together with the Upazila sub-region within the context of the newly recognized Zila Kurigram.
- o other matters relating to implementation of the Plan in the framework of investment policies, legal framework and institutional arrangement have been dealt with. Problems of data in some respects, viz, migration and the labour force have been encountered but these have been resolved to a great extent through adoption of alternate approaches.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the details of the methodologies followed to prepare the report. It elaborates the methods of field survey, collection of primary and secondary data, compilation and analysis of data, etc. A flow chart of activities in Diagram-I illustrates the stages of work. The details are discussed below:

Collection of Information from Secondary Sources

Relevant maps e.g. Upazila maps, mouza maps, contour maps and relevant literature such as Census Reports, District Gazetters etc. were collected and consulted for a thorough study of the project.

Field Survey

Field survey included a wide range of data collection. The survey was carried out by a group of professionally trained experts, investigators and surveyors. One team performed the socio-economic survey and the other landuse survey of the Upazila Shahar. The questionnaire and checklists used in the survey are given in the Appendices.

Socio-economic Survey

Socio-economic survey was carried out through the household questionnaire within the catchment area and the study area by interviewing some selected persons from Government officials and private individuals at Upazila level.

Household Questionnaire Survey:

A 7% sample of the total households in each mouza included in the Study Area was considered for household questionnaire (Appendix-I) survey. The study area was determined during the reconnaissance survey. The household samples were proportionately distributed on income and occupation groups in all the mouzas of the study area.

Catchment Area Survey:

To determine the Zone of influence or the catchment area of the Upazila Shahar, interviews with local knowledgeable persons and the users of services like market, health, education transport administration etc. were undertaken. On the basis of these interviews and field observation on existing transportation network and distribution of sub-centres/growth points, the catchment area or the Zone of Influence of the Shahar is determined.

Hierarchy of Settlements Survey:

To identify a hierarchy of settlements in the Upazila, mouza-wise population, services and facilities were listed using a structured format (Appendix-II). Population of mouzas in the census year 1981 and the concentration of services and facilities were considered to determine the hierarchy of settlements in the Upazila.

Interviews:

Interviews with relevant persons were necessary & useful to gather various information for the preparation of landuse plan and for a cross-check of the collected data through other surveys. This also helped to conceptualize the various issues in respect of landuse plan of the Upazila Shahar.

Landuse Survey of the Upazila Shahar

Landuse survey was conducted in the study area of the Shahar identified during the reconnaissance survey. The mouza map of scale 1" = 330' was used in the survey to plot the existing landuses. Boundary and layout of different categories of landuses were recorded on the map.

Survey of the Town Service Centre:

The Town Service Centre (Core Area) of the Upazila Shahar was surveyed using the contour map of Bangladesh Water Development Board. This map was upgraded noting all changes from the previous one and naming all existing man made structures and physical features.

Data Processing, Analysis and Forecasting

The data and information collected through field surveys were processed manually and in most cases presented in tabular and graphical forms.

Analysis has been made to visualise the overall trends of growth of the Upazila economy within the economy of the Zila region. Population and demographic trends together with social and economic development, goals of Government at Upazila level has been considered. Basically, the analysis leads to indicate sectoral development in spatial context, i.e. at the levels of identifiable growth centres including the study area. Forecasting has been made in terms of population growth in the next ten years with indications upto the year 2000 in the following manner:

High Projection : Based on growth rates on the 1974-1981 trends;

Low Projection : Based on the growth rates indicated by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics reflecting downward growth trends as a result of family planning and population control.

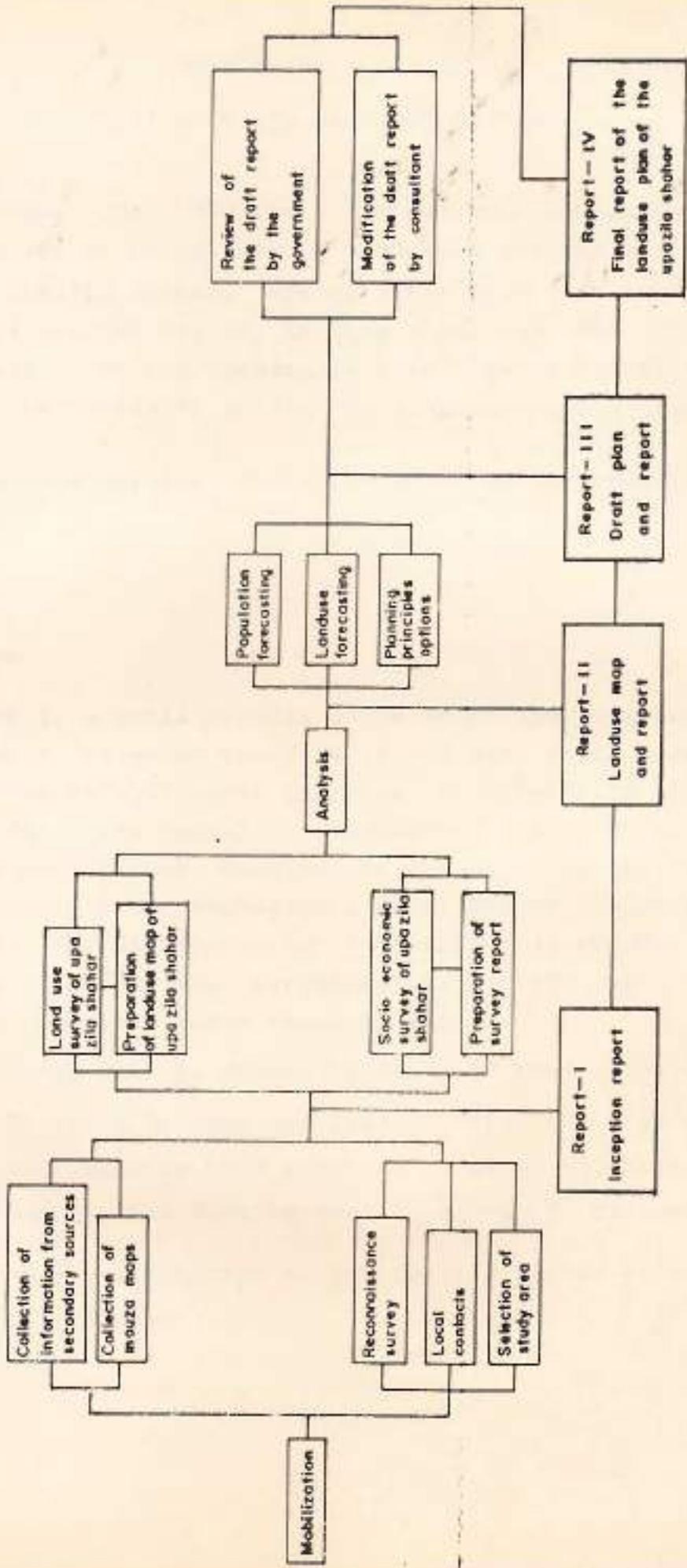
Medium Projection: Based on the rate during 1961-1981.

Preparation of Landuse Plan

The following aspects have been considered :

- i) Identification of projects
- ii) Allocation of land and land assembly
- iii) Determination of future township boundaries
- iv) Road network
- v) Detail plan for the future town service centre,

FLOW DIAGRAM SHOWING THE METHODOLOGY OF PLANNING



CHAPTER II

THE UPAZILA IN ITS DISTRICT CONTEXT

Background, the physical characteristics and the socio-economic performance of an Upazila are important for the landuse plan of the Upazila Shahar. Again, these aspects when compared with its broader region, in this case, the Zila Kurigram, the position of the Upazila is more clearly visualized exposing the necessity of its development into a Shahar.

2.1 Location and Physical Characteristics of the Upazila:

Location

Rajibpur is a small Upazila situated on the left bank of the Jamuna river at the foot of the Garo Hills located in $25^{\circ}-20'$ to $25^{\circ}-30'$ north latitude and $89^{\circ}-40'$ to $89^{\circ}-55'$ east longitude. This Upazila is bounded on the north by the Rowmari Upazila and Chilmari Upazila, on the south by the Jamalpur Zila on the east by the Meghalaya (India) and on the west by Chilmari Upazila. The Upazila Shahar of Rajibpur is situated at the intersection of $89^{\circ}-4'$ east longitude and $25^{\circ}-27'$ north latitude. Rajibpur Upazila Shahar connects with

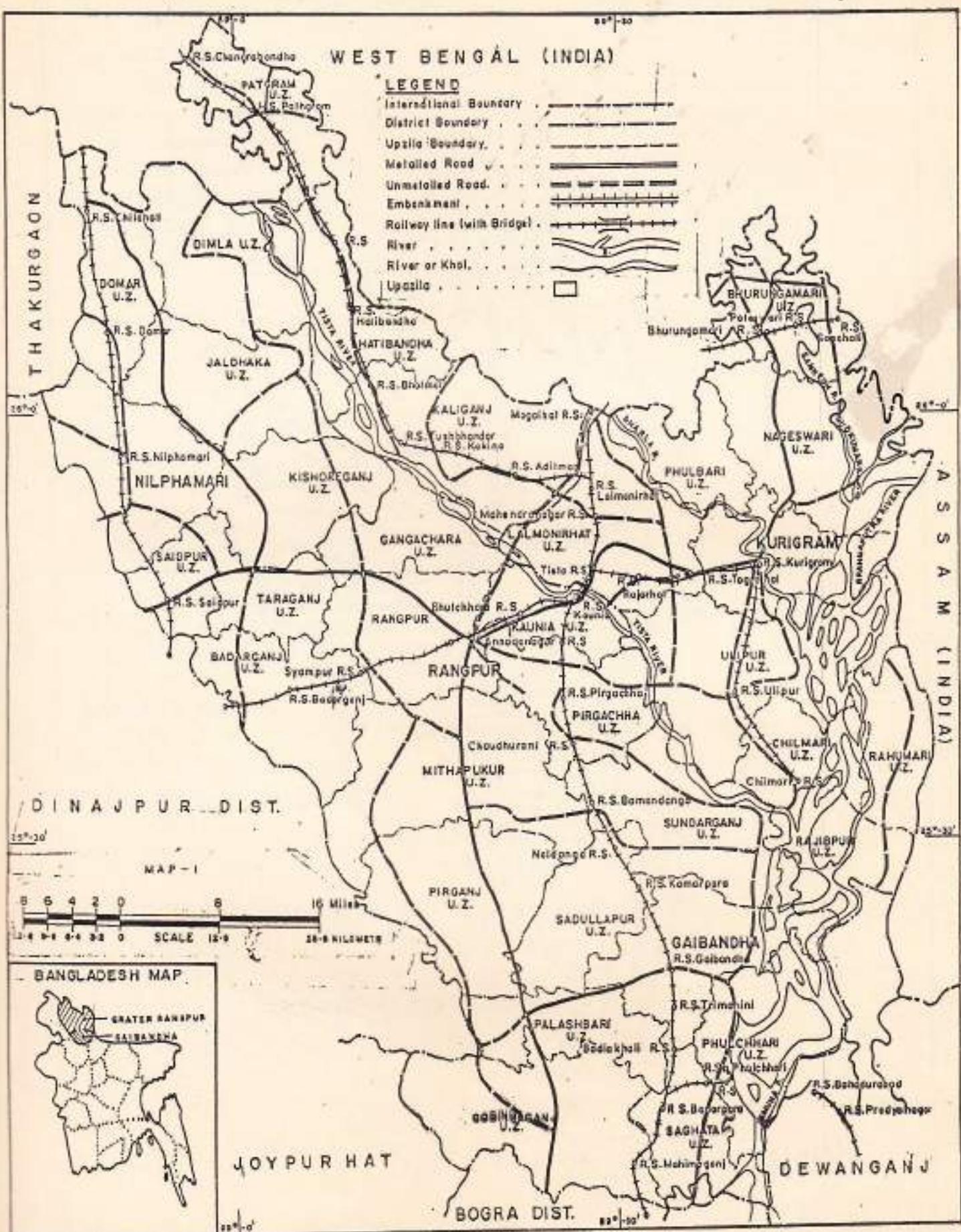
- o Kurigram Zila Shahar by boat and road 30 miles (48 Km)
- o Chilmari by boat and road 15 miles (24 Kilometers)
- o Gaibandha by boat and road 25 miles (40 Kilometers)
- o Bahadurabad Ghat by boat 22 miles (35 Kilometers).

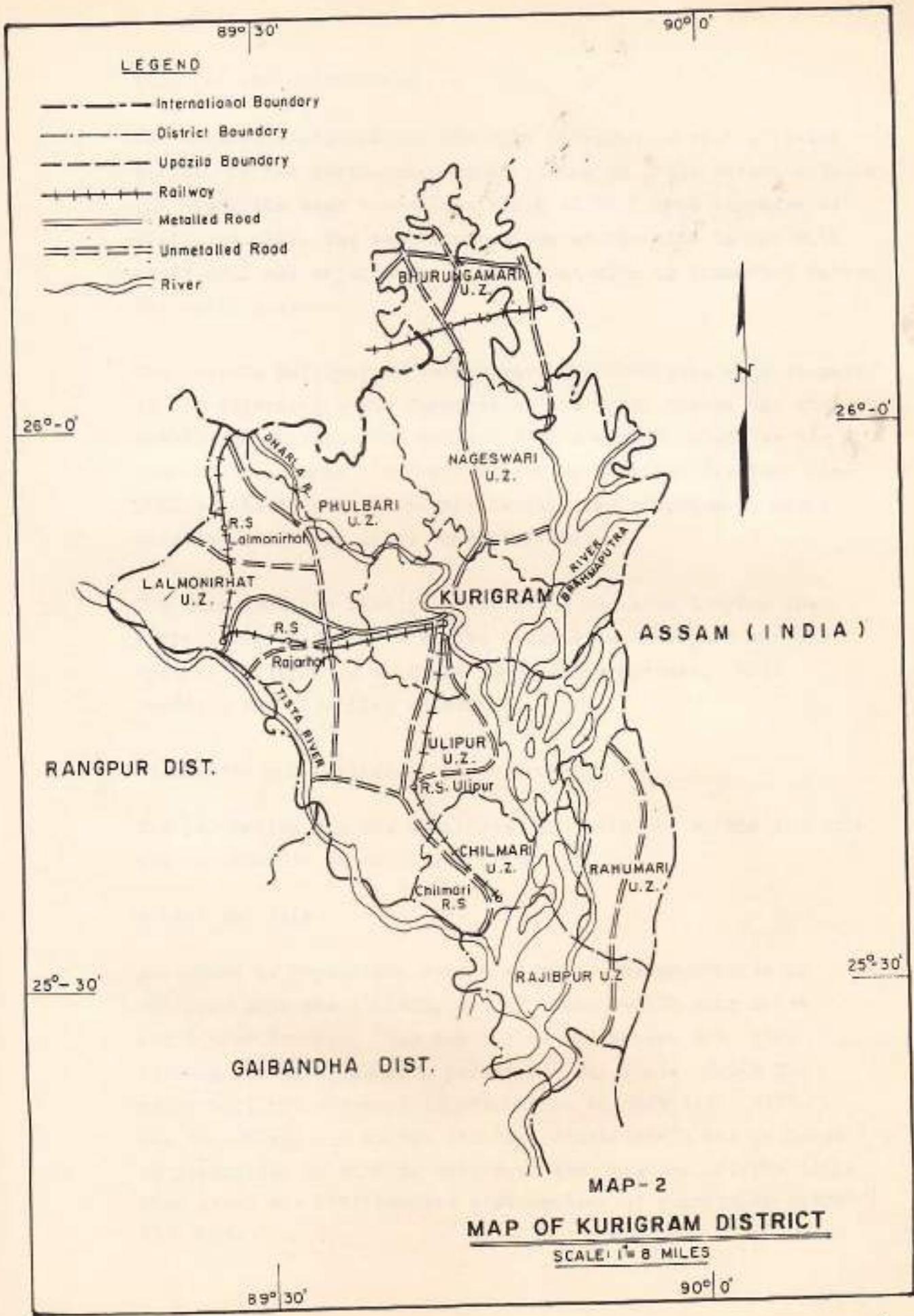
Map-1 shows the location of the Upazila in the context of the Zila Kurigram.

WEST BENGAL (INDIA)

LEGEND

- Inter-district Boundary
- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- Metalled Road
- Unmetalled Road
- Embankment
- Railway line (with Bridge)
- River
- River or Khol
- Upazila





Physical characteristics

The general topography of the Zila Kurigram is vast alluvial plain. In the north, high sandy plains of large extent extends and along the west there is a strip of high land composed of stiff red clay. The southern portion of the Zila is low with sandy soil and major part of the total area is inundated during the rainy season.

The Upazila Rajibpur is comparatively a low-lying area compared to its adjoining other Upazilas of the Zila. Almost the whole Upazila is subjected to monsoon floods and the areas on the bank of the Jamuna river are subjected to river erosion. The soil of the Upazila is highly fertile and composed of newly alluvial soil with sandy characteristics.

The Zila Kurigram lies just above the northern tropic. The characteristic features of the climate in this part and the Upazila Rajibpur is mild and equable temperature, high humidity and plentiful rainfall.

2.2 Population and Settlement Distribution

The population and the settlement distribution within the Zila and Upazila are as follows:

Within the Zila

According to population census of 1981, the population in Kurigram Zila was 1266425, out of which 641585 were males and 624840 females. The density of population was 1509 persons per sq. mile (589 person per sq. Km.). Table 2-1 shows that the increase of population in 1981 over 1974 was 16.16% against 21.80% for Bangladesh. Again the increase of population in Zila in 1981 over 1961 was 71.22%. The table also shows the Upazilla-wise distribution of population within the Zila.

Table 2-1 : Area, population, its density with variation in different Upazilas of Kurigram Zila.

Zila/Upazila	Area in		Population				Variation of percent- age 1974-81
	Sq. mile	Sq. Km.	1974 Popu- lation	Density	1981 Popu- lation	Density	
Kurigram Zila	839	21721	1090223	1299	1266425	1509	16.16
Kurigram Upazila	107	277	146153	1366	1755298	1638	19.94
Bhurangamari Upazila	89	230	126518	1422	149196	1676	17.92
Chilmari Upazila	91	235	80196	881	89098	979	11.10
Ulipur Upazila	177	458	291158	1651	344973	1651	18.48
Fulbari Upazila	63	163	89308	1418	103239	1638	15.60
Nageswari Upazila	117	303	199750	1707	235744	1464	18.02
Rowmari Upazila	76	197	97000	1276	114664	1509	18.21
Char-Rajibpur Upazila	44	114	41193	936	54213	1232	31.60
Rajarhat Upazila	75	194	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics - Rangpur District Statistics 1983.

The Upazila-wise distribution of unions, mouzas and household within the Zila is shown in Table 2-2:

Table 2-2 : Area, number of Unions, Mouzas and Household in Zila, Upazila and its adjoining Upazilas

Zila/Upazila	Area		Union	No. of Mouzas	Household	Average size of household
	Sq. mile	Sq. K.M.				
Kurigram Zila	839	2173.01	72	585	225383	5.6
Kurigram Upazila	107	277.13	9	79	30640	5.7
Bhurangamari Upazila	89	230.51	10	71	27094	5.5
Chilmari Upazila	91	235.69	7	58	16583	5.4
Ulipur Upazila	177	458.43	17	193	62282	5.5
Fulbari Upazila	63	163.17	6	50	19302	5.3
Nageswari Upazila	117	303.03	15	79	41503	5.7
Rowmari Upazila	76	196.84	5	29	19141	6.0
Rajibpur Upazila	44	113.96	3	26	8838	6.1
Rajarhat Upazila	75	194.25	-	-	-	-

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Rangpur District Statistics 1983

Population and Settlement within Upazila:

The total population of Rajibpur Upazila in 1981 was 54213, out of which 26895 were males and 27318 females. The population in 1974 was 41193. The percentage of variation during the 7 years between 1974 and 1981 is 31.60%. The density of population is 1232 persons per sq. mile (481 persons per sq. kilometer) which is much less than the national average density of population (1566 persons per sq. mile or 612 persons per sq. Kilometer). Table 2-3 shows the union-wise distribution of population within the Upazila.

AGE SEX PYRAMID

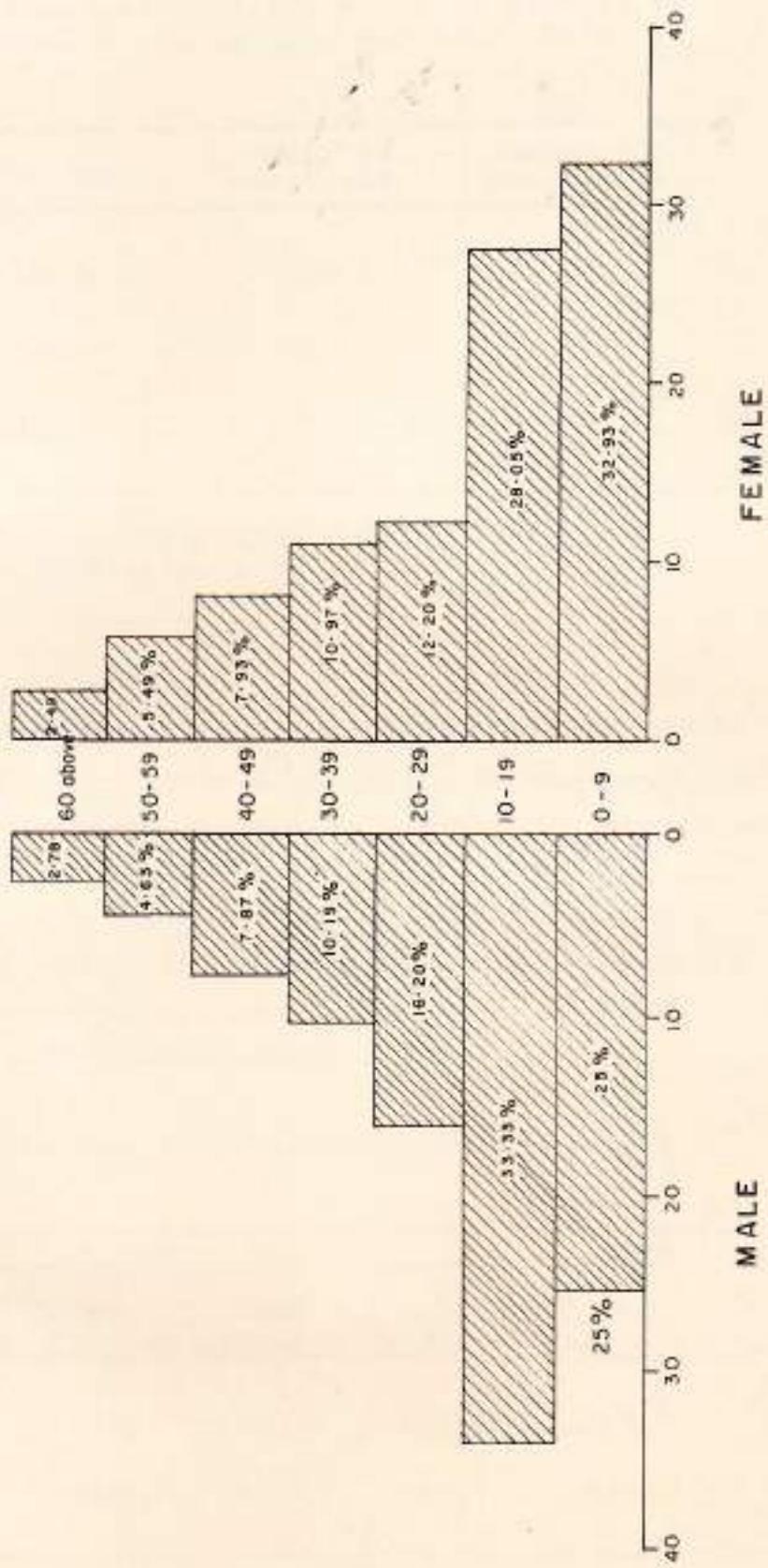


DIAGRAM - I

Table 2-3 : Union-wise distribution of population within the Upazila Rajibpur, 1981

Sl No	Name of Unions	Number of Household	Number of Population
1.	Char Rajibpur	3690	22584
2.	Kodail Khati	2035	18977
3.	Mohanganj	3117	12627

Source : Bangladesh Population Census, 1981,
Union Statistics

Migration:

Information on migration at Upazila level is not available. Therefore, the information available with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics are used to have an overview of migration situation in the Zila. Table 2-4 shows the life time net migration over the years are decreasing. It may be stated here, that most immigrants in the Zila were accommodated in the growing industries along the Rangpur-Bogra Highway, Gaibandha-Rangpur route and Kurigram-Rangpur Route.

Table 2-4 : Life time migration in Greater Rangpur

	1961			1974		
	In migrants	Out migrants	Net migrants	In migrants	Out migrants	Net migrants
Male	100276	18775	81501	65380	32456	32852
Female	81426	21245	60181	62131	32954	29177
Total :	181702	40020	141682	127511	65410	62029

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, 1982. P.121, Table 3.60 & 3.61 combined.

Table 2-5 represents the migration at Upazila Shahar . incorporated from socio-economic field survey. About 13.72 percent of the sample households migrated from different places, out of which 7.84 percent family units come from Jamalpur, Mymensingh and Gaibandha Zila and only 5.88 percent of families migrated from different corners of Kurigram Zila. These people have come here for business and employment purposes. Some of them are engaged in shopping and farming.

Table 2-5 : Migration from different places. to Upazila Shahar.

Place	No. of migrated household	% of total migrated household	% of the total surveyed household
Within the Rajibpur Upazila	-	-	-
Outside the Rajibpur Upazila in Kurigram Zila	3	42.86	5.88
Outside the Kurigram Zila	4	57.14	7.84
Total :	7	100.00	13.72

Source : Field Survey, September, 1986

2.3 Economic Performance & Transportation Linkage:

In the following paragraphs, the aspects of employment situation, income, economic performance and transportation linkage in the Upazila Rajibpur compared with the Zila Kurigram are discussed.

Employment Situation & Income

Information on employment situation at Upazila level is not available. Therefore, the information available with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics are used to have an overview of the employment situation in the Upazila. Table 2-6 shows that compared with Bangladesh, the percentage of economically active population over the years are gradually increasing. The increase of female population is higher compared to male population.

Table 2-6 : Economically active population

										(Fig. in thousand)		
										Economically active population in		
			1961			1974			1981			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Greater Rangpur Zila	1133	124	1258	1517	60	1577	1749	121	1870			
Bangladesh	14802	2640	17443	19650	869	20519	22430	1189	23619			
Zila as % of Bangladesh	7.65	4.70	7.21	7.72	6.90	7.69	7.79	10.18	7.92			

Source : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, 1982, P-144, Table 4.2

Table 2-7 shows the agricultural labour force in Greater Rangpur. The percentage of agricultural labour force over the years increased gradually.

Table 2-7 : Agricultural labour force

(Fig.in thousand)

	Agricultural labour force in								
	1961			1974			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Greater Rangpur Zila	1039	125	1164	1348	45	1394	1340	36	1376
Bangladesh	13343	1333	14676	15229	609	15838	14139	333	14472
Zila as % of Bangla desh	7.79	9.38	7.93	8.85	7.59	8.80	9.48	10.81	9.51

Source : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistical year Book of Bangladesh, 1982

Income-Expenditure Pattern

Upazila level information on income-expenditure pattern of the population are not available. Therefore, information on daily wage rates of different occupation categories in the Zila has been considered as the basis of overviewing the situation on income-expenditure pattern in the Upazila.

Table 2-8 shows the daily average wage rate of agricultural of the Greater Rangpur Zila.

Table 2-8 : Daily average wage rate of agricultural labourer of the district.

(Taka per day)

Year	Rangpur	Bangladesh
1972-73	4.10	4.72
1973-74	6.18	6.69
1974-75	6.79	9.05
1975-76	7.35	8.82
1976-77	7.54	8.93
1977-78	7.50	9.44
1978-79	9.58	10.88
1979-80	10.17	12.46
1980-81	14.80	13.97
1981-82	15.17	15.48

Note : The wage rate mentioned in the table is for unskilled labourers without food.

Source: Rangpur District Statistics, 1983

Gross District Products

Upazila-wise gross products figures are not available anywhere but the table 2-9 presents information on gross district products of Greater Rangpur District. It shows that there is an increasing trend in almost all sectors of economy. It may be assumed that Zila Kurigram and the Upazila Rajibpur might have experienced similar situation.

Table 2-9 : Gross District Products at Current Prices

Sectors	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Agriculture	63.3	61.2	63.7	59.5	56.5
i) Crops	54.5	52.0	53.2	52.6	47.6
ii) Forestry	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.34
iii) Livestock	6.5	8.2	7.6	6.0	6.9
iv) Fisheries	2.2	2.0	4.0	1.6	1.7
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
3. Industry	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.9
i) Large scale	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
ii) Small scale	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.0
4. Construction	5.0	5.5	5.3	6.1	7.4
5. Power, gas, water & sanitary services	0.04	0.50	0.05	0.12	0.15
6. Transport, storage & communication	4.3	4.5	3.9	5.2	6.5
7. Trade services	10.3	11.1	11.8	9.8	8.9
8. Housing services	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.8	7.3
9. Public admin. and defence	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.8	4.1
10. Banking and insurance	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2
11. Professional and Miscellaneous services	4.8	5.0	3.8	4.6	5.1
12. GDP at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : E.B.S. Rangpur District Statistics, 1983

Performance in the Agricultural Sector

Although non-agricultural activities are expanding in the Upazila, agriculture is yet the principal economic sector. Rice, Jute, wheat and sugarcane etc. are the important crops of the Upazila. Table 2-10 and 2-11 present information on the economic performance of some crops and livestock & poultry in different Upazilas of Kurigram Zila.

Performance in the Industrial Sector

There is no statistical datum for industrial sector in the Rajibpur Upazila. Table 2-12 shows that major industries of the Kurigram Zila are cottage and small scale industries. In the Upazila headquarters, there are some industrial development which includes mainly rice husking mills and brick field.

Transport Linkage

The transport network in the Rajibpur Upazila is very poor. There is no pucca and semi-pucca road in the Upazila. Country boat and engine operated boats are the major and easy communication in this Upazila. The road networks have gradually improved with the creation of the Upazila. The Upazila has now about 100 miles (160 kilometers) kutcha road. Length in mileage of pucca, Semi-pucca and kutcha road within the Upazila and Zila are presented in table 2-13.

The existing transport facilities of the Upazila compared with other Upazilas of the Zila are presented in table 2-14 & 2-15. The principal transport mode is shown in table 2-16.

TABLE 2-10 : ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE : CAGP PRODUCTION 1931-32

Kurigram Zila and its Upazillas

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Total product tion of Kurigram Zila in Maunds	Upazilla		Upazilla		Upazilla		Upazilla		Upazilla	
			Boro	Aus	Boro	Aus	Boro	Aus	Boro	Aus	Boro	Aus
1.	Rice											
	+ Assan											
	+ Boro											
	Maunds	6115111	794039	905558	752590	1262491	855705	1568018	548517	13585	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(12.98)	(16.08)	(12.30)	(20.64)	(14.00)	(25.64)	(8.96)	(0.22)		
	Acres	451296	31429	67829	53373	92719	62070	101591	41618	675	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(6.96)	(15.02)	(11.82)	(20.54)	(15.75)	(22.51)	(9.22)	(.15)		
2.	Wheat											
	Maunds	471129	33303	56843	102199	171165	5047	4723877	128695	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(5.43)	(5.85)	(10.52)	(17.62)	(.52)	(43.30)	(13.52)			
	Acres	42809	1534	2650	3854	9111	228	19609	5825	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(3.50)	(6.14)	(9.00)	(21.28)	(.55)	(45.30)	(13.60)			
3.	Jute											
	Maunds	1011205	126465	100985	166430	262815	99000	168135	93375	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(12.50)	(9.98)	(16.45)	(26)	(98)	(16.62)	(9.23)			
	Acres	59615	5365	5290	7280	13970	6175	11000	4225	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	(10.00)	(10.05)	(15.76)	(26.00)	(11.51)	(5.9)	(8.08)			
4.	Sugar-cane											
	Maunds	1537583	-	1819	125136	208886	50372	25986	1125384	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	-	(0.12)	(8.14)	(13.58)	(3.28)	(1.69)	(73.19)			
	Acres	3137	-	4	277	440	112	52	2252	-	-	-
	(%)	(100)	-	(0.12)	(8.83)	(14.03)	(3.57)	(1.66)	(71.79)			

contd...

Contd. TABLE - 2-10: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE : CROP PRODUCTION 1981-82

S.I.	Name of the crop	Kurigram Zila	Bhuranga- mari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Rowmari Upazila	Char-Raj- ibpur Upazila	Rajarhat Upazila
5.	Potato Local + H.Y.V. + Sweet Potato	Mounds (%) Acres (%)	426963 (100.00) 511 (100)	47403 (11.10) 671 (11.83)	48883 (11.45) 818 (15.53)	88213 (20.66) 705 (18.95)	70397 (16.49) 384 (16.32)	37120 (8.69) 832 (8.89)	69314 (16.24) 653 (15.12)	65633 (15.37) 578 (13.38)
6.	Pulses Masur +Mung +Kheshari	Mounds (%) Acres (%)	58237 (100) 5802 (100)	2277 (3.91) 288 (4.94)	3788 (6.50) 415 (7.15)	6990 (12.00) 883 (15.23)	3056 (5.25) 396 (6.83)	662 (1.14) 70 (1.21)	7975 (13.69) 840 (14.48)	33489 (57.51) 2940 (50.16)
7.	Pulses (81-82)	Mounds (%) Acres (%)	91766 (100) 29678 (100)	3185 (3.47) 401 (4.14)	7510 (8.18) 840 (8.68)	12888 (14.04) 1657 (17.12)	9025 (9.83) 1150 (11.88)	1806 (1.96) 233 (2.40)	9768 (10.64) 1041 (10.75)	47208 (51.44) 4306 (44.5)
8.	Spices (81-82)	Mounds (%) Acres (%)	128881 (100) 4604 (100)	16963 (2.18) 588 (12.77)	13569 (10.52) 683 (14.83)	15570 (12.08) 513 (11.14)	19330 (15.00) 603 (13.09)	9472 (7.34) 606 (13.16)	36546 (28.35) 881 (19.13)	12389 (9.61) 573 (12.44)
										5042 (3.91) 109 (2.36)

Table 2-11: No. of holding reporting selected livestock Population - 1977

Zila/Upazila	Buffalo		Goats		Sheep	
	Holding Reporting	Total Number	Holding Reporting	Total Number	Holding Reporting	Total Number
1. Kurigram Zila	3715 (100)	10583 (100)	77000 (100)	245232 (100)	4289 (100)	12681 (100)
a. Kurigram Upazila	301 (8.10)	831 (7.85)	9763 (12.68)	36684 (14.96)	574 (13.38)	3495 (27.56)
b. Bhurangamari Upazila	277 (7.46)	556 (5.25)	7881 (10.24)	22496 (9.18)	116 (2.71)	346 (2.73)
c. Chilmari Upazila	507 (13.65)	1562 (14.76)	4957 (6.43)	15793 (6.44)	793 (18.49)	2102 (16.58)
d. Ulipur Upazila	361 (9.72)	1097 (10.37)	26730 (34.71)	84935 (34.63)	1158 (27.00)	3099 (24.43)
e. Fulbari Upazila	376 (10.12)	773 (7.30)	4786 (6.22)	16822 (6.86)	34 (0.79)	100 (0.79)
f. Nageswari Upazila	757 (20.37)	2420 (22.87)	13998 (18.18)	40668 (16.58)	558 (13.01)	969 (7.64)
g. Rowmari Upazila	1136 (30.54)	3344 (31.60)	8885 (11.54)	27834 (11.35)	1056 (24.62)	2570 (20.27)
h. Rajibpur Upazila	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Rajarhat Upazila	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure in Parenthesis Indicates percentage

Source: Rangpur District Statistics, 1983 (B.B.S)

Table 2-12 : Industrial Economic Performance of Zila and comparable position of the Upazila

Indication	Zila		All Upazilas except Rajibpur		Upazila Rajibpur	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Cottage Industries (1982)						
- Unit	3633	100	3633	100	-	--
- Fixed Investment	27364	100	37364	100	-	-
- Persons engaged (Total)	7103	100	7103	100	-	-
- Production cost (Lakh Taka)	54963	100	54963	100	-	-
- Sales value	84095	100	84095	100	-	-

Source : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Rangpur District Statistics, 1983, Table 4.01 Page 75

Table 2-13: Length of pucca, Semi pucca and Kutcha Road - 1982

Sl. No.	Types of road	Kurigram Zila	Kurigram Upazila	Bhuranga- mari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Rowmari Upazila	(Fig. in mile)	
										Rajbari Upazila	Rangpur Upazila
1.	Pucca (%)	42 (100.00)	12 (28.57)	9 (21.43)	-	-	-	6 (14.29)	-	15 (35.71)	-
2.	Semi Pucca (%)	14 (100.00)	5 (35.71)	2 (14.30)	1 (7.14)	-	-	5 (35.71)	1 (7.14)	-	-
3.	Kutcha (%)	3899 (100.00)	1200 (30.78)	194 (4.99)	181 (4.64)	500 (12.82)	674 (17.29)	300 (7.69)	750 (19.23)	100 (2.56)	-

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage.

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S)

Table 2-14 : Number of Buses, Trucks, Auto-rickshaws and Rickshaw, boats, bullock carts - 1982.

Sr. No.	Nature of Transport	Kurigram Zila Upazila	Bhurangamari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Romari Upazila	Char-Raj- ibpur Upazila	Rajbarat Upazila
1.	Buses (%)	28 (100.00)	18 (64.29)	7 (25.00)	-	3 (10.71)	-	-	-	-
2.	Trucks (%)	31 (100.00)	28 (90.32)	1 (3.23)	-	2 (6.45)	-	-	-	-
3.	Auto rickshaw (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Rickshaw (%)	2183 (100.00)	1140 (52.22)	50 (2.29)	-	26 (1.19)	17 (0.78)	950 (43.52)	-	-
5.	Boats (%)	1802 (100.00)	435 (24.14)	40 (2.22)	265 (14.71)	740 (41.07)	82 (4.55)	90 (4.99)	56 (2.27)	100 (5.55)
6.	Bullock carts (%)	5322 (100.00)	670 (12.59)	50 (0.94)	700 (13.15)	2500 (46.98)	405 (7.61)	485 (9.11)	362 (6.80)	100 (2.82)

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics, 1983 (B.B.S)

Table Z-15: Number of Railway, Steamer/Launch Station and Bus Stoppage - 1982

(Fig. in mile)

Sl. No.	Nature of Stations	Kurigram Zilla	Kurigram Upazila	Bhuranga - mari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Megherwari Upazila	Rewari Upazila	Chor-Raj- ibpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
1.	Railway Station	7 (100.00)	2 (28.57)	-	2 (28.57)	2 (28.57)	-	-	-	1 (14.29)	-
2.	Steamer/ Launch Station	2 (100.00)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bus Stoppage	4 (100.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	-	2 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	-

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (D.B.S)

Table 2-16 : Transportation and linkage points of Zila and Upazila

<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Principal linkage points</u>
1. Road Transportation	
- Pucca road	
Rangpur-Bhurunga mari branch rout	Upazila Shahar of Bhurangamari, Upazila of Nageswari, Kurigram, Pourashava area, Upazila of Kaunia and Rangpur Pourashava area.
Bhadia Khali- Bhurungamari branch rout	Upazila of Saghatta, Fulchari, Gaibandha Pourashava, Upazila of Sundargonj, Chilmari, Ulipur and Zila Kurigram.
- Kutcha roads	Kutcha roads branch off from the pucca roads and link all hats and bazar.
2. Railway	
Tistamuckghat- Lalmonirhat to Kurigram	Connects Upazila centres of Fulchari, Saghatta, Gaibandha, Sadullapur, Sundargonj, Pirkacha, Kaunia, Lalmonir Hat, Kurigram.
3. Waterway	
Bahadurabad ghat- Kurigram	Connects Upazila, Fulchari, Chilmari, Rowmari, Rajibpur and Zila Gaibandha Upazila of Ulipur and Zila Kurigram.
2.4 Social Infrastructure	
The existing social and community facilities of the Upazila compared with other Upazilas of the Zila are presented in tables 2-17, 2-18, 2-19 & 2-20. Hat, Bazar, health facilities, education facilities and other urban services and community facilities are included in the social infrastructural section.	

Table 2-17: Number of Daily Bazaars, weekly or bi-weekly hats

Sl. No.	Nature of Hats/ Bazaars	Kurigram Zila	Kurigram Upazila	Bhurang mari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagervari Upazila	Rowmari Upazila	Char-Haj- Abpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
1.	Daily Bazaars	30 (100.00)	4 (13.33)	1 (3.33)	4 (13.33)	5 (16.67)	6 (20.00)	7 (23.34)	3 (10.00)	-	-
2.	Weekly or Bi-weekly hats (¹)	102 (100.00)	17 (16.67)	19 (18.63)	6 (5.88)	16 (15.49)	11 (10.78)	18 (17.65)	10 (9.80)	5 (4.90)	-

Figure in parentheses indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S.)

3.16.2 Health and Education : The following tables shows the number of health and family planning units and educations in the ziles and Upazilas.

Table 2-18 : Position of health facilities - 1982

		Kurigram District No.	Bhurangamari Zila Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ultipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Rownari Upazila	Char-Rajibpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
1.	Thana Health Complex	No. (%)	6 (100.00)	-	1 (16.66)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	-
		Beds (%)	25 (100.00)	-	- (40.00)	10 (20.00)	- (20.00)	10 (40.00)	- (40.00)	-
2.	Charitable Dispensary	No. 26	(100.00)	-	-	15 (57.69)	2 (7.69)	1 (3.85)	5 (19.23)	3 (11.54)
3.	Missionary Hospitals	No. 2	(100.00)	-	-	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	-	-	-
		Beds (%)	5 (100.00)	-	-	- (100.00)	5 (100.00)	-	-	-
4.	Other Health Centre	No. (%)	5 (100.00)	2 (40.00)	-	-	-	-	3 (60.00)	-
		Beds (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S)

Table 2-19 : Education Facilities, 1982

	Nature of Facilities	Kurigram Zila	Dhunia- mari Upazila	Bhulgram Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Utipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagervari Upazila	Rownari Upazila	Char-Raj- ibpur Upazila	Ru-Jarhat Upazila
Sl. No.											
1.	Madrasa	121 (100.00)	4 (3.30)	54 (44.63)	4 (3.30)	20 (16.53)	15 (12.40)	16 (13.23)	5 (4.13)	3 (2.48)	-
2.	Teachers										
	Male (%)	894 (100.00)	58 (6.48)	258 (5.94)	53 (27.18)	243 (9.50)	85 (9.50)	120 (13.43)	50 (5.60)	27 (3.00)	-
	Female (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Students										
	Male (%)	19175 (100.00)	785 (4.10)	5960 (31.08)	898 (4.68)	4670 (24.35)	1452 (7.57)	3758 (19.60)	1027 (5.36)	625 (3.26)	-
	Female (%)	3861 (100.00)	150 (3.88)	1800 (46.63)	94 (2.44)	427 (11.07)	784 (20.40)	387 (10.00)	116 (3.00)	103 (2.67)	-

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S)

Contd. Table 2-19 : Education Facilities, 1982

Sl. No.		Kurigram Zilla	Kurigram Upazila	Bhurangamari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Rowmari Upazila	Char-Rajibpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
4.	Primary Schools	541 (100.00)	68 (12.57)	83 (15.34)	53 (9.80)	138 (25.51)	51 (9.43)	93 (17.19)	36 (6.65)	19 (3.51)	-
5.	Teachers										
	Male (%)	2323 (100.00)	296 (12.74)	355 (15.28)	263 (11.32)	626 (26.95)	221 (9.52)	282 (12.14)	185 (7.96)	95 (4.09)	-
	Female (%)	55 (100.00)	19 (34.55)	6 (10.90)	-	-	11 (20.00)	8 (14.55)	11 (20.00)	-	-
6.	Students										
	Male (%)	69462 (100.00)	8928 (12.85)	12921 (18.60)	6784 (9.77)	17877 (25.74)	5534 (7.97)	10808 (15.56)	4392 (6.32)	2218 (3.19)	-
	Female (%)	37361 (100.00)	5501 (14.72)	3300 (8.83)	4544 (12.16)	10944 (29.29)	3349 (8.96)	5721 (15.32)	2552 (6.83)	1450 (3.89)	-

28

Figure in parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S)

Table 2-20 : Physical Services and Facilities - 1982

Sl. No.	Nature of Facility	Kurigram Zila	Kurigram Upazila	Bhurangamari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Nagerwari Upazila	Rownari Upazila	Char-Rajibpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
1.	Cinema (%)	5	3	-	-	-	1 (20.00)	-	1 (20.00)	-	-
2.	Registered Clubs (%)	34 (100.00)	6 (23.53)	1 (2.94)	-	22 (64.71)	-	-	3 (8.82)	-	-
3.	Public Libraries (%)	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Orphanages (%)	4 (100.00)	2 (50.00)	-	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Shava Asram (%)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-
6.	Tubewell (%)	14377 (100.00)	899 (6.25)	1037 (7.21)	3196 (22.23)	5200 (36.17)	835 (5.81)	1665 (11.58)	1200 (8.35)	345 (2.40)	-
7.	Rural Electric- lariat (village) (%)	32 (100.00)	27 (84.38)	-	2 (6.25)	3 (9.38)	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Post Offices (%)	71 (100.00)	13 (18.31)	7 (9.86)	6 (8.45)	15 (21.13)	5 (7.04)	14 (19.72)	8 (11.27)	3 (4.23)	-
9.	Telegraph Offices (%)	8 (100.00)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)

Contd...

Contd. Table 2-20: Physical Services and Facilities - 1982

S.l.	Name of activities	Kurigram Zila	Bhuranga- mari Upazila	Chilmari Upazila	Ulipur Upazila	Fulbari Upazila	Kengervari Upazila	Rowmari Upazila	Char-Raj- ibpur Upazila	Rajbarhat Upazila
10.	Dak Bung- la and Rest House	9 (100.00)	3 (33.34)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	-
11.	Bank Branches (%)	37 (100.00)	12 (32.43)	3 (8.11)	4 (10.80)	6 (16.22)	3 (8.11)	6 (16.22)	2 (5.41)	1 (2.70)
12.	Other Govt. Offices (%)	262 (100.00)	75 (28.63)	28 (10.68)	33 (12.60)	46 (17.56)	20 (7.63)	34 (12.98)	20 (7.63)	6 (2.29)

Figure : Parenthesis indicates percentage

Source : Rangpur District Statistics - 1983 (B.B.S)

2.5 Current Development Projects

The Upazila Authority with the grant of ADP (Annual Development Programme) undertakes different projects in various development sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, education, transportation, communication, building construction, physical infrastructure, health and social welfare and small & cottage industry for the development of the Upazila. Besides these, there are some foreign organisations which also undertake several projects for developing different infrastructure facilities of the Upazila. CARE, and WFP are performing the construction and reconstruction works of roads against food for work programme. Table 2-21 shows the detail picture of Current Development Projects undertaken by (i) Upazila Parishad (ii) CARE and (iii) Food for Works Programme.

It is notable that the projects are distributed in different Union Parishads with a rational allocation of fund passed in the Upazila Parishad Meeting. This has, therefore, a spatial consequence to develop physical infrastructure and urban services in the Upazila in the near future.

Table 2-21 : Major Current Development Projects in Rajibpur Upazila

Sl No	Name of Activities	No. of Project	Location	Sponsor Agency	Financial year	Fund allocation
1.	Agriculture and Irrigation	12	Rajibpur Upazila	General Govt.	1985-86	4,06,511.00
2.	Physical Infrastructure	11	"	"	"	10,81,732.00
3.	Building Construction	5	"	"	"	9,93,000.00
4.	Socio-Economic Infrastructure	10	"	"	"	9,05,783.00
5.	Health and Social culture	2	"	"	"	1,16,500.00
6.	Sports and Culture	6	"	"	"	1,49,716.50
7.	U.P. Civil Works	3	"	"	"	1,40,000.00
8.	Miscellaneous	1	"	"	"	1,12,000.00
9.	Maintenance of Upazila Parishad Building	10	"	"	"	3,00,000.00
10.	Financial aid by CARE for construction of culvert	1	"	CARE	"	2,25,316.00
11.	Construction of Upazila Parishad Building	1	"	General Govt.	"	18,00,000.00
12.	Food for Works ; Reconstruction project of rural Roads	8	"	"	"	2,20,000.00
13.	Reconstruction of Roads by CARE	2	"	CARE	"	8,75,175.00
14.	Reconstruction of Roads by World Food	1	"	FAO	"	5,44,425.00

2.6 Hierarchy of Settlements:

The hierarchy in terms of settlements classified with the ranges of population concentration and the ranges of services provided by them are presented in table 2-23.

There are a few implications which are related to the growth of Upazila Shahar in terms of sharing of developments and population of Upazila sub-region along with other important settlement in the next 10-15 years. These are:

- A. Incremental changes in the status of settlements in terms of both population increase and concentration of services;
- B. Spacing and geographic distribution of these fast growing major settlements.

A. Incremental changes : (Table-2-22)

The changes are as follows (1) Smaller settlements, i.e. settlements with population upto 500, hierarchy-6 remain unchanged. The reason may be no new settlement was built on that area as char land having serious hazards of sudden flash by flood water. The settlement with population 501-1000 hierarchies-5 has been decreasing all times since 1961. Conversely, the number of other settlements with population 1501-2000, 2001-2500 and 2501-3000 and above i.e. hierarchies 3, 2 and 1 are progressively increasing upto 1974. The trend indicates two possibilities i.e. either migration of population from small size settlement are taking place or small size settlements are rapidly growing and thereby becoming identified as settlements at the higher order. A more critical look, may reveal that in 1981, the settlement of hierarchy 5, 3 & 2 decreased slowly. The reason may be there is continuous out migration of population by the process of river erosion or shifted to the other places within or out side the Upazila. The settlement in hierarchy 4

Table -2-22: Hierarchy of Human settlements by concentration of Population

Hierarchy by population	1961 No.	1974 No.	Variation %	1981 No.	Variation %
Hierarchy-1 population 2501 and above	2	5	150.00	8	60
Hierarchy-2 population 2001-2500	1	2	50.00	1	(-)50.00
Hierarchy-3 population 1501-2000	3	5	66.66	2	(-)60.00
Hierarchy-4 population 1001-1500	3	1	(-)66.66	5	400.00
Hierarchy-5 population 501-1000	8	4	(-)50.00	1	(-)0.75
Hierarchy-6 population 500	9	9	0.00	9	0.00
	26	26		26	

Source : Population census in 1961 and 1974. Figure in 1981 has been collected from Upazila Statistics Office.

(col. 1981) has however, been receiving in migration very fast. Table 2-23 shows potentials of growth in terms of location of administrative, educational institutions of higher order and infrastructure for economic growth such as daily bazar, bank and small industry, Char Rajibpur is the most prominent among these places.

B. Spacing and Geographic Distribution

Map - 4 shows the location of the major settlements together with some other places and transportation network. All the major settlements are located on along the road side. The spacing of these settlements indicate the growth along the road corridor. In a way this means all major settlements identified (Table 2-23) would be facing competition with the settlements growing along the main road and may not have accelerated growth. It is found that Char Rajibpur Mouza obtains the highest score 112 which indicates that services are concentrated in the Upazila Headquarters at a higher level than other mouzas. The next important settlement are Balenari, Nyachar & Kodalkhati which are also important for rural markets and education centre.

Map-3 shows the location of important settlements in order of services provided by them i.e. their position in the hierarchy. It shows that these settlements are mainly located in the areas usually not affected by floods.

Table 2-23 : Hierarchy of Settlement in terms of Service concentration Sheet No.1

Mouza	Population (1981)	Services with score										Total
		10	4	4	5	7	4	5	7	6	4	
Balemari	15 (4205)											36
Jaunesarchar	15 (4781)											25
Char Rajibpur	20 (7840)	10	4	5	7	4	5	7	6	4	4	2
Rajibpur	15 (4367)											25
Badarpur	5 (1371)											11
Kodalkati	10 (3426)											30
Char Sajai	10 (3756)											21
Sajai	10 (3406)											31
Sankar	5 (1988)											15
Silpari	5 (256)											13
Sonai Kandi	5 (1738)											13

Note : i) Population above 5000 is considered 20 scores
ii) Population 4000-5000 " " 15 "
iii) Population 3000-4000 " " 10 "
iv) Population upto 2000 " " 5 "

RAJTHAR UPALTA

Sheet No. 2

Hierarchy of Settlement in terms of Service Concentration

Note : i) Population above 5000 is considered 20 scores
 ii) Population 4000-5000 " " 15 "
 iii) Population 3000-4000 " " 10 "
 iv) Population upto 2000 " " 5 "

CHAPTER 3 III

THE UPAZILA HEADQUARTERS

3.1 Sphere of influence (Catchment Area)

Sphere of influence is the immediate hinterland surrounding the Shahar area within a distance of 2 to 3 miles. People from surrounding areas normally commute such distances to take the advantages of various services of the Shahar area. The catchment area of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar was determined by the assessment of future urban land requirements on the basis of spatial distribution and immediate hinterland which is likely to offer benefits from different services of socio-infrastructure. The criteria to determine boundaries of this area is to consider influence of Hats in which case the boundary line is almost equidistant from both the Upazila Centre and the "Hat" concerned. The sphere of influence or the catchment area is shown in Map-3. The catchment area of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar includes about 5355 acres (2168.02 hectare) and comprises 8 mouzas. Table 3-1 shows the area(mouzas) included within the sphere of influence.

3.2 Defination of Upazila Shahar

The Upazila Shahar has been tentatively decided to be the study area in Report 2. The Shahar area has been identified on the basis of the spread of urban and semi-urban functions around the Upazila Complex and the principal transportation network. This area wholly or partially will be considered as the planning area of future township by the assessment of land requirements and physical constraints as determined in Chapter-4 (Paragraph-4.3). The boundary of the Shahar area has been shown on Map-3. The table 3-2 shows the area constituting the future Upazila Shahar area.

Table 3-1 : Sphere of Influence (Catchment area) of Rajibpur Upazila

Sl. No.	JL No.	Name of Mouza	Total Area		Involved Area		Total Population			Involved Population	
			Acre	Hectare	Acre	Hectare	1961	1974	1981	1961	1974
1.	34	Budarpur	475	192.31	412	166.80	552	892	1371	492	780
2.	32	Sankar Madhabpur	662	268.02	662	268.02	895	1215	1988	895	1215
3.	33	Rajibpur	1517	614.17	979	396.35	2317	3257	4367	912	1376
4.	35	Char Rajibpur	2259	914.57			3642	5937	7367	2952	3616
5.	60	Taraba Alongjani	499	202.02	449	181.78	703	702	1146	703	702
6.	73	Char Newaji	447	180.97	447	180.97	1196	1946	2502	812	1652
7.	74	Diorachar	412	166.80	412	166.80	535	887	1060	535	887
8.	38	Jauniar char	2057	832.79	1994	807.28	1912	3544	4781	2902	3320
Total :			8327	3371.65	5355	2168.02	11752	18380	24582	10203	13548
											18746

Source : Population Census 1961, 1974 & 1981

Table - 3-2 : Name of the Mouzas and other information of
the Rajibpur Upazila Shahar - 1986

SI No.	JL No.	Name of Mouza	Total area in	Involved area	Total Population	Involved Population	1981				
			Acre	Hectare	"Acre	Hectare					
1. 33	Rajibpur	1517	614.17	537.64	217.81	2317	1572	1881	1405	1881	2252
2. 34	Badarpur	475	192.31	62.35	25.29	552	112	134	60	112	134
3. 35	Char Rajibpur	2259	914.57	767.53	310.74	3642	2321	2777	690	2321	2777
4. 38	Jauner Char	2057	832.79	62.12	25.60	1912	224	268	10	224	269
Total :		6308	2553.84	1429.76	578.85	4781	4229	5060	2165	4538	5432

40

Source : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Population Census 1961, 1974 & 1981

3.3 Existing land utilization Characteristics

Existing Landuse Pattern

The existing landuse pattern in the Upazila Shahar Rajibpur is an outcome of a long and constant process involving various natural, socio-economic and political factors. Map - 4 shows the existing landuse pattern, provision of facilities, and land utilization characteristics in the Shahar. About 1429.76 acres of land is included in the study area. The study area has grown with mixed landuses of residences, administration, Govt. offices, educational institutions, health facilities, recreation facilities, utility services, commercial and industrial establishments, water bodies, roads, agricultural etc. These are scattered all over the area. Major parts of the study area is still under agricultural use representing 90.39 percent of the total land in the study area. The rest 9.61 percent of the land is under non-agricultural uses. Table 3-3 shows the major land uses in the study area and the details are shown separately for each major category.

The utilization characteristics of different landuse in the Shahar area are discussed below:

Residential Area

Residences are scattered all over the survey area. Residential areas comprise 5.95 percent of the total area. Houses have been found mostly katcha in nature. Residential area and its percentage is shown the details Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 : Existing Landuses of Study Area

Land use	Name of Mouza (Acreage)				Total		% of the total
	Rajib- Pur	Char Rajibpur	Badar Pur	Jamuiar Char	Acre	Hectare	
1. Residential	25.19	58.86	1.07	-	85.12	34.46	5.95
2. Administrative Govt. Deptt.	-	19.22	-	-	19.22	7.78	1.34
3. Commerce	-	5.83	-	-	5.83	2.36	0.41
4. Industry	-	1.68	-	-	1.68	0.68	0.12
5. Education	-	2.81	-	-	2.81	1.14	0.20
6. Recreation (Park)	-	1.82	-	-	1.82	0.74	0.13
7. Socio-cultural	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.15	0.03
8. Utility Services	-	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.04	0.07
9. Water Bodies	0.53	8.21	-	-	8.74	3.54	0.61
10. Roads	4.07	7.58	-	-	11.77	4.77	0.82
11. Agriculture	507.85	661.04	61.28	62.12	1292.29	523.19	90.39
Total :	537.64	767.53	62.35	62.12	1429.76	578.85	99.99

Source : Field Survey, September 1986

Administrative and Govt. Departments

According to table 3-3 existing land uses by administrative and Govt. Departments comprise an area of about 19.22 acres which is 1.3 percent of the total study area. Table 3-4 shows that about 13.68 acres in the study area have been so far used for Upazila office building, Court building, Staff quarters, public Health Engineering office, Health Clinic in Char-Rajibpur mouza.

Table 3-4 : Existing Landuse of administrative and Govt. Offices.

Name of Offices	Area in		% of the total area
	Acre	Hectare	
1. Upazila Complex	13.68	4.54	71.18
a. Upazila Parishad Office and Quarters			
b. Public Health Engineering office			
c. Court Building			
d. Health Clinic			
2. Thana headquarters Complex	3.5	1.41	18.21
3. Union Parishad Office	0.17	0.07	0.88
4. Good Godown	1.87	0.76	9.73
Total :	19.22	7.78	100.00

Source : Field Survey, September 1986

Commercial Area

There are some commercial activities in the study area.

A daily bazar, two banks and some shops are included in the study area. As shown in table 3-3, about 5.83 acres of land are occupied by commercial activities, indicating 0.41 per cent of the study area. The broad category of commercial land uses is shown in table 3-5.

Table 3-5 : Commercial Land Uses

Sl No	Land use	Area in		% of the total
		Acre	Hectare	
1.	Bazar	5.72	2.32	98.31
2.	Bank	0.11	0.04	1.69
	Total :	5.83	2.36	100.00

Source : Field Survey, September 1986

Industrial Area

Two rice husking mills and a brick field are included in this category. The brick field and the rice husking mills covered an area of 1.68 acres representing 0.12 per cent of the total study area. Table 3-6 shows the details of industrial land uses.

Table 3-6 : Industrial land uses

Sl No	Land use	Area in		% of the total
		Acre	Hectare	
1.	Rice Husking Mill	0.25	0.10	14.93
2.	Brick Field	1.43	0.57	85.07
	Total	1.68	0.67	100.00

Source : Field Survey, September 1986

Education

Educational establishments consist of high school primary school and Madrasha. They are situated in different parts of the Upazila. In the study area there are two high schools one for boys & one for girls and a primary school near to the market covering an area of 2.81 acre, 0.20 percent of the total study area. Table 3-7 shows the details of educational land use.

Table 3-7 : Educational Land uses

Sl No	Land use	Area in		% of the total area
		Acre	Hectare	
1.	Boys High School	0.88	0.36	31.32
2.	Girls High School	1.46	0.59	51.95
3.	Primary School	0.47	0.19	16.73
Total :		2.81	1.14	100.00

Source : Field Survey, September 1986

Recreation

Recreational facilities in the study area is almost absent. A small area near the Upazila Complex is providing recreation facility for the children occupies an area of 1.82 acres which is 0.13 percent of the total study area.

Urban Services

About 0.11 acres of land is covered by utility services. Post Office and Telegraph Office are included in this categories. Only 0.07 percent of the total land in the study area is under these uses.

Roads

There are about 9.71 miles of road network which is only 0.82 percent of the total land of the study area. All the road networks are katcha and average width stands at approximately 10' feet.

Water Bodies

About 0.61 percent land of the total study area is under water bodies, like pond, ditches. Ponds are scattered in and around the entire study area. Ponds and ditches of Upazila Complex cover an area of 8.74 acres. Details are shown in Table 3-8

Table 3-8 : Water bodies

Sl No	Land Use	Area in		% of the total area
		Acre	Hectare	
1. Pond		2.12	0.86	24.26
2. Ditch		6.62	2.68	75.74
Total :		8.74	3.54	100.00

Health Services

For rendering the health services, there is no hospital or health centre in the study area. One Charitable Dispensary/Clinic is managed by Upazila Parishad in Upazila Complex near Upazila Parishad Building.

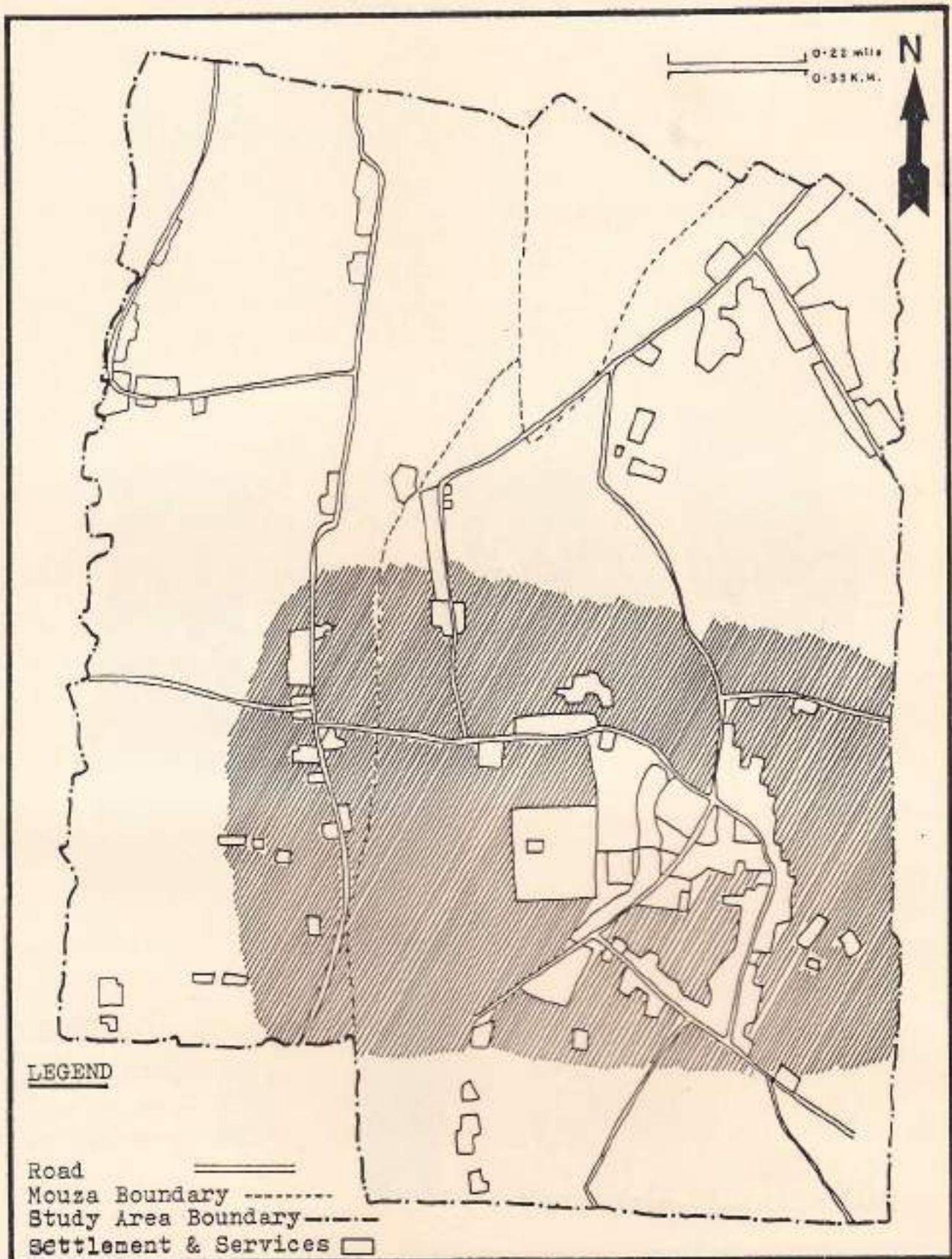


Fig. 2 Potential areas for future Urban development.

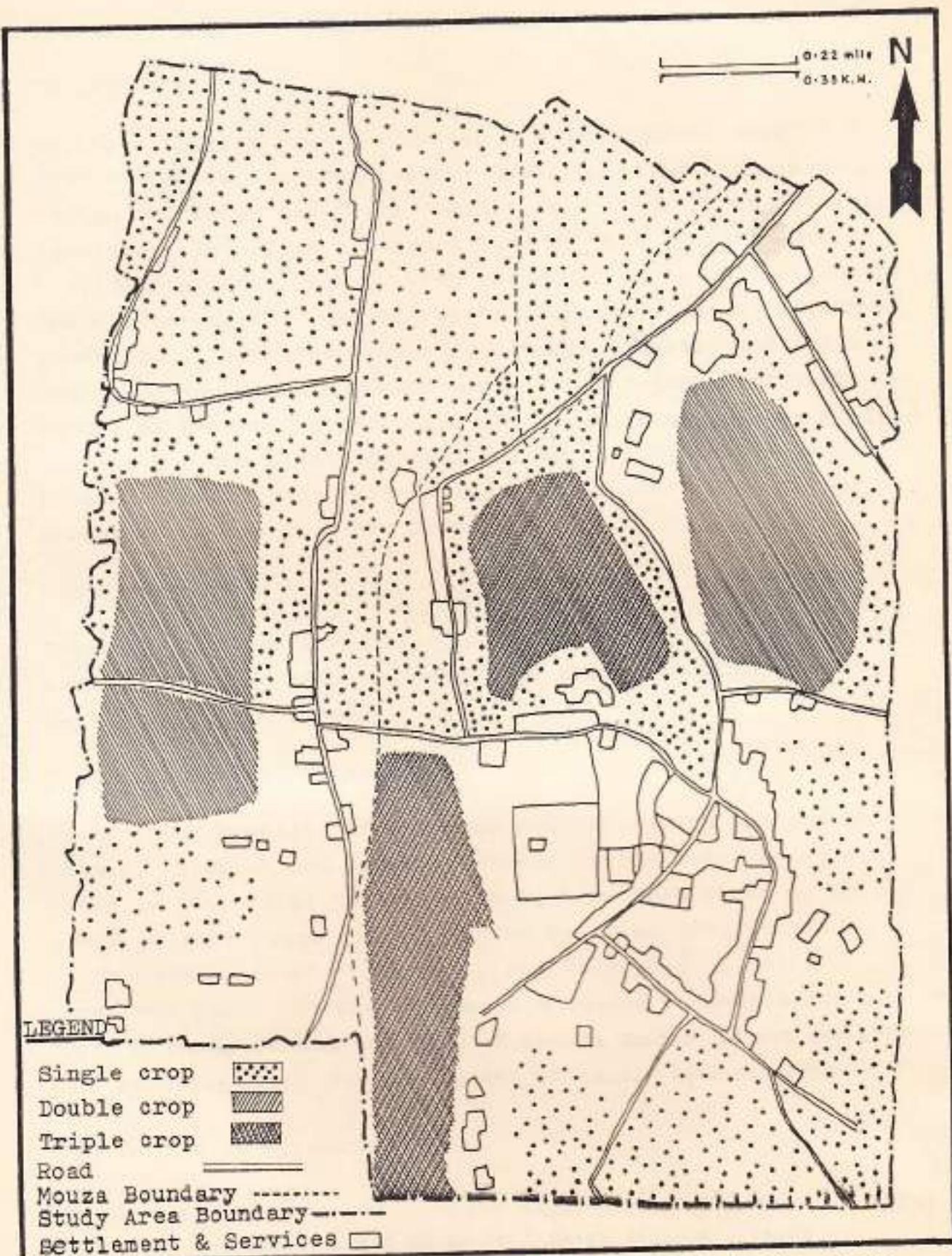


Fig. 3 Area showing of one crop, two crops and triple crops.

3.4 Physical Opportunity and Constraints

Opportunity

Rajibpur Upazila Shahar situated in a newly formed char area has better opportunity for development of a future town. Though the inter and intra Upazila road network is not well developed, the river transport link of this Upazila has provided regional link with the other parts of the country. The economy of the Upazila totally depends on the agricultural production. Agrobased industry, cottage industry and trade centre in the Upazila Shahar would support the additional demand of consumer goods, also would create employment in this upazila for the excellent regional transport link of Jamuna river. Sufficient land on the north-eastern side of the Shahar has been proposed for it.

Constraints

There are several physical constraints on the future development of Upazila Shahar Rajibpur and these are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Communication and Transport

In Rajibpur Upazila, Kutcha road and water ways are the only modes of internal and external communication both in dry and rainy season. It is to be mentioned here that there is no pucca or semi pucca road in the Upazila. Bullock cart is the only mode of transport. Due to plying of bullock carts the roads are badly damaged & became unuseable for any other type of transport. Thus the roads of Upazila Shahar can not possibly be well developed until the development of Upazila road-networks.

Area liable to flooding

The Shahar area occasionally experienced the flow of tidal water and the intervention of natural water courses creates

enormous problem of water logging within the existing township. Another major problem on the west-northern side of the Shahar area is the erosion of the river Jamuna for which settlements are bound to shift occasionally.

Electricity

Electricity is an important determinant for development of Upazila Shahar. But unfortunately the Upazila lacks this important sources of energy. The Upazila becomes dark after the sun set and the rural industry and the trade centre have not been developed due to absence of electricity.

Land Level

With the reference of WAPDA contour map, land level of the study area has been ascertained. The area has interesting topographic features. A vast area is still lowlying and floodable. Settlements have cropped up in the buildable high lands, which are now usually free from floods. With the increase of population and demand for lands, new settlements are being built by raising low lands by earth filling. Earth is collected by digging ponds, which also serve as source of water. During monsoon season low land surrounding settlements go under water. Existence of large number of ditches and low lands makes it difficult for extension of settlement and construction of roads. The contour points in the study area have been found to be as low as 67' and as high as 74'. Details of land uses within 200 acres and its level have been shown in Town Service Map-5.

Land value

Lands in the study area have been classified into five categories according to their prices prevailing in the land market, collected from Upazila revenue office. Table 3-9 shows the details of land values in the Shahar area.

Table 3-9 : Land Value

Sl No	Category	Average price per acre	Land level
1.	Surrounding Upazila Complex and Bazar	Tk. 150,000/-	High
2.	Residential	" 100,000/-	High
3.	Agricultural	" 80,000/-	High
4.	Agricultural	" 60,000/-	Low
5.	Pond/Ditches	" 50,000/-	Very low

Source : Upazila Revenue Office, September 1986

Highest land values have been found in the Upazila core areas and the lands are buildable for residential, commercial and industrial purpose according to suitable locations. Low land values prevail in those areas which are not buildable or require huge filling. Usually the agricultural land and ditches that go under water during monsoon fall in this group. The highest land value has been found to be Tk. 150,000/- surrounding Upazila and Bazar area, while the lowest land value has been found to be Tk. 50,000/-; pond and ditches are included in the lowest category.

CHAPTER IV

FORECASTS

4.1 Population, Household Structure and Density

Within Sphere of Influence

Population Projection:

The following table shows the projected population for the period 1985-2000 on high, medium and low levels. In making the projections, the positive effect of family planning and population control together with migration have been considered.

Table 4-1 : Projected population from 1985-2000 in the sphere of influence of Upazila Shahar Rajibpur.

Year	High		Medium		Assumed growth rate
	Pop. 1974	Pop. 1981	Pop. 1981	Pop. 1981	
	13548	18746	10203	18746	
	Growth rate= 4.75%		Growth rate= 3.08%		2.60%
1985	22570		21164		20773
1990	28464		24630		23618
1995	35898		28664		26852
2000	45273		33359		30528

Note : Population in 1981 is considered base population

Density Levels:

Considering the medium range of projection the density per acre is as follows:

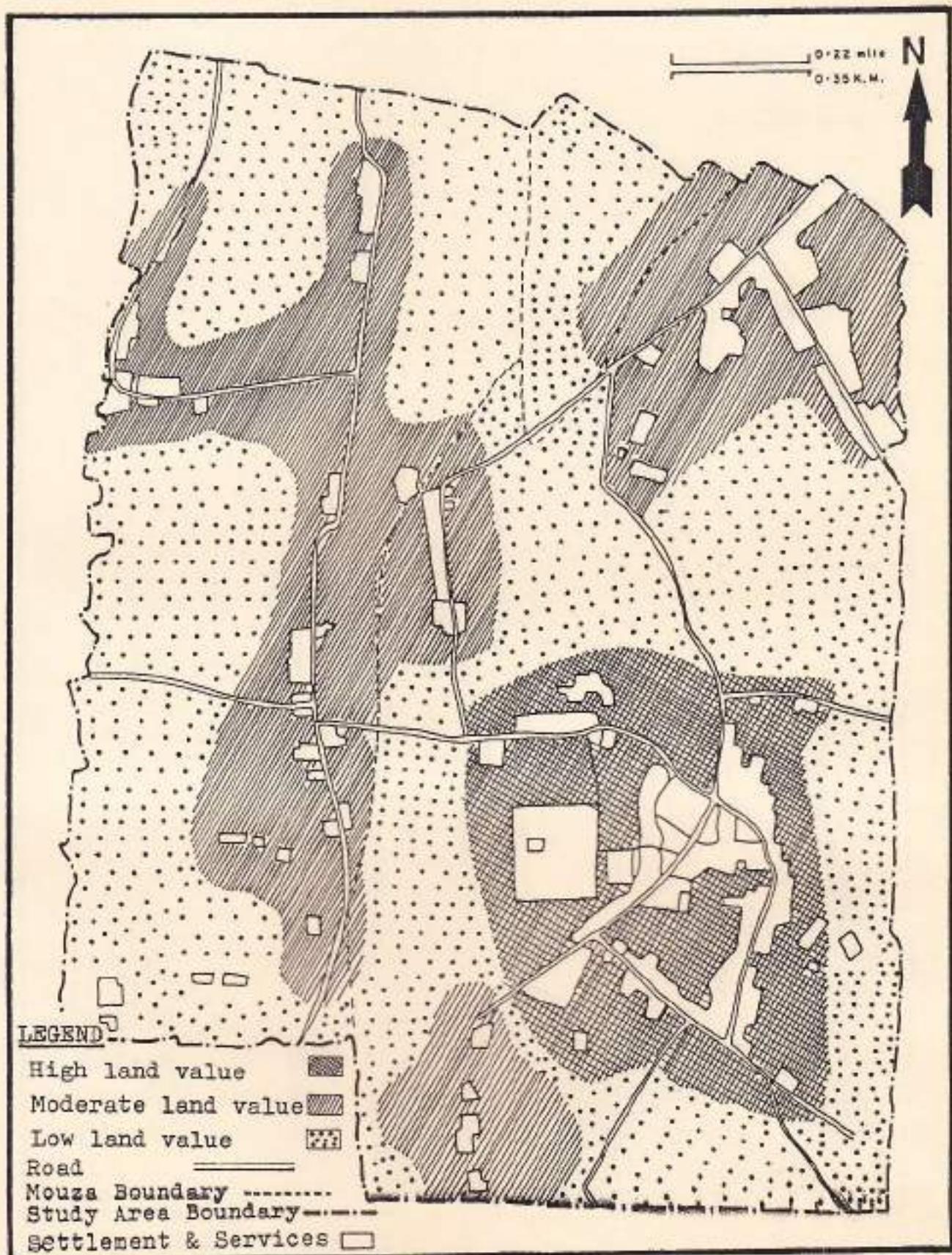


Fig. 4 Land Value.

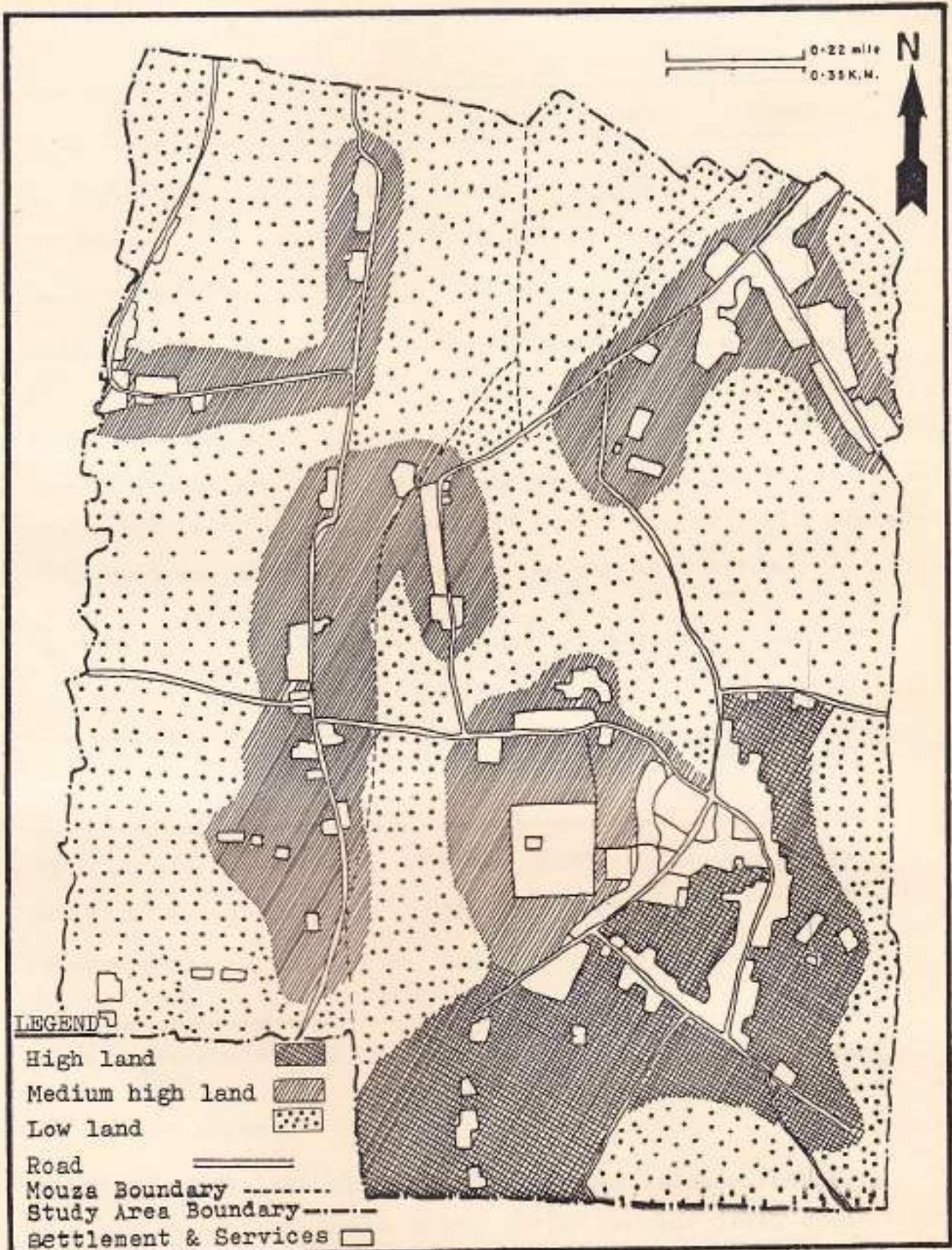


Fig. 5 Area showing of High,Medium and Low.

Table 4-2 : Density on medium range of projection of the sphere of influence of Rajibpur Upazila, 1985 - 2000.

Year	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Population	21164	24630	28664	33359
2. Area	2168	2168	2168	2168
3. Density/acre	9.76	11.36	13.22	15.38

Household Structure:

The household structure in the sphere of influence is presented in table 4-3 in terms of number of household between 1985-2000 for medium level of projected population.

Table 4-3 : Projection of household size in the sphere of influence (Medium projection) of Rajibpur Upazila, 1985 - 2000.

	Population and household sizes				
	1981 (Base year)	1985	1990	1995	2000
Population	18746	21164	24630	28664	33359
No. of household	3073	3848	4926	6369	8339
Household size	6.10	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0

Note : Household size is expected to decline with urbanization.

Within the Shahar

Forecasting of resident population in the Upazila Shahar:

The following table shows high, medium and low level forecasting of population of the Upazila Shahar, i.e. the study area which has been tentatively assumed to be the Upazila Shahar.

Table 4-4 : Projected resident population from 1985-2000
in the Rajibpur Upazila Shahar (study area).

Year	High		Medium		Low	
	Pop. 1961	Pop. 1974	Pop. 1961	Pop. 1981	Pop. 1974	Pop. 1981
	2165	4538	2165	5432	4538	5432
	Growth rate=5.86%		Growth rate=4.70%		Growth rate= 2.60%	
1985	6822		6527		6019	
1990	9069		8212		6843	
1995	12057		10332		7780	
2000	16028		12999		8846	

Note : Population in 1981 is considered as base figure

Density Levels

Considering the medium range of projected population
the density per acre is as follows:

Table 4-5 : Density of population against medium range
projection in the Shahar area.

	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Population	6525	8212	10332	12999
2. Area (acre)	1429.76	1429.76	1429.76	1429.76
3. Density/acre	4.56	5.74	7.22	9.09

Household Structure:

Considering the medium range of projected population the
number of total household in the Shahar area is as follows:

Table 4-6 : Household size against medium range of population projection in the Shahar area.

	Population and household sizes			
	1985	1990	1995	2000
Population	6527	8212	10332	12999
No. of Household	932	1369	1878	2599
Household size	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.0

Note: 1. Household size in 1985 quoted from socio-economic survey in the Shahar Area.

2. Household size is expected to decline with urbanization Aspects of Migration:

In the present study re-distribution of incremental population and labour force of the Zila among the growth centres are considered. However, if investments continue to increase in future inter-district migration is likely to accelerate.

Such a study can conveniently be made on inter-regional economic development basis since investment goals are difficult to anticipate, only re-distribution of incremental labourforce of the district has been considered.

4.2 Labourforce and Employment:

There is hardly any dependable datum for correct estimate of labour force and employment in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh. However, in the planning exercise, potential labour force has been estimated on the basis of working age population i.e. 10 years and above as generally adopted by authorities like the Bureau of Statistics. A second criteria may be adopted to exclude the educated and aged population which covers not less than 50 percent of the total population.

The growth of labour force of newly re-organized Zila is presented in table 4-7 and labour force of Upazila is given in table 4-8.

Table 4-7 : Forecast of labourforce of Zilas, 1985-2000
 (medium range projection 1961-81 growth rate 2.00%
 of active population)

	1961	1981	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Total population 10 yrs. and above of Greater Rangpur Zila	1298000	1876000	2024148	2234823	2467425	2724237
2. Male						
- Assumed % of item 1.	-	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
- Labour	-	935000	1012074	1117412	1233713	1362119
3. Female labour Participation						
- Assumed % of item 1.	-	5.4%	7%	8.5%	10.0%	11.5%
- Labour	-	100980	141690	189960	246743	313287
4. Total Male and Female Labour	-	1035980	1153764	1307372	1480456	1675406
5. Original population (Urban labour) with Zila						
- Assumed % of item 4.	-	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
- Labour	-	310794	346129	392212	444137	502622
6. Share of new Zila Kurigram						
- Assumed % of item 5	-	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
- Labour (urban assignment)	-	62159	69226	78442	88827	100524

Note : The active population of 1961, 1981 and Female labour participation rate has been quoted from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Year Book 1982, Table 4.2 Page 144

Table 4-8 : Distribution of migrant labourforce in Zila Kurigram
and its adjoining Upazilas, 1985-2000

	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Zila				
- Total labour	69226	78442	88827	100524
2. Upazila Kurigram				
- Assumed % (14%)				
- Labour	9692	10982	12435	140073
3. Upazila Bhurangamari				
- Assumed % (12%)				
- Labour	8307	9413	10659	12063
4. Upazila Chilmari				
- Assumed % (7%)				
- Labour	4846	5491	6218	7037
5. Upazila Ulipur				
- Assumed % (27%)				
- Labour	18691	21179	23983	27141
6. Upazila Fulbari				
- Assumed % (8%)				
- Labour	5538	6275	7106	8042
7. Upazila Nageswari				
- Assumed % (19%)				
- Labour	13153	14904	16877	19099
8. Upazila Rajibpur				
- Assumed % (4%)				
- Labour	2769	3138	3553	4021

Distribution of Migrant Labourforce.

The following table shows the potential labourforce in the Upazila and its assumed distribution among various growth centres and growth points within the Upazila including Upazila Shahar.

Table 4-9 : Distribution of migrant labour in the Rajibpur Upazila, 1985 - 2000.

	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Total migrant Labourforce of Upazila				
- %	100	100	100	100
- Labourforce	2769	3138	3553	4021
2. Upazila Shahar				
- %	40%	40%	40%	40%
- Labourforce	1108	1255	1421	1608
3. Other growth centre in the Upazila				
- %	60%	60%	60%	60%
- Labourforce	1661	1883	2132	2413

Total Projected Population of Upazila Shahar.

The following table shows the projected resident and migrant population of the Upazila Shahar:

Table 4-10 : Total projected population of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar

	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Upazila Shahar residential population	6527	8212	10332	12999
2. Assumed migrant labour in Upazila Shahar	1108	1255	1421	1608
3. 40% commuting population of item 2 not likes to live in Shahar	443	502	568	643
4. Actual migrant labour in Shahar (2+3)	665	753	853	965
5. Total population of Shahar (1+4)	7192	8965	11185	13964

4.3 Projection of land Requirements Provision Standards of Design population as the basis of land requirements in the Upazila Shahar :

The following table gives the design population of the Upazila Shahar. It may be pointed out that the residential land area and land required for establishment of primary schools have been considered for the population who will be residing in the town. The land requirement for other services, the population of catchment area has been considered.

Table 4-11 : Design population of Rajibpur Upazila Shahar for housing and services 1985 - 2000.

	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Design population for housing (Upazila Shahar Pop. & migrant population)	7192	8965	11185	13964
2. Design population for other services (Shahar population + population of sphere of influence)	28356	33595	39849	47323

CHAPTER V

LAND USE PLAN

5.1 Approach, Concept, Planning Principles

The planning concept for the preparation of land use plan for the Upazila Shahar is primarily related to the Government's policy of administrative decentralization. The pertinent legislation enjoins upon the Upazila Parishad a mandate of services provision to the rural areas. In this way, by implication there is a commitment to carry out economic development and employment generating activities by Government agencies at the Upazila Shahar and other growth centres. In addition there will be construction of Government buildings and infrastructure at the Upazila Shahar. There are spatial consequences of these developments.

- First, functions to be located at the Upazila Shahar will be commensurate with social and physical infrastructure requirements of the Shahar's projected population in addition to functions relating to the economic and employment generating activities shared by the shahar and other growth centres.
- Second, projected population of the Zila will be shared by the Upazila Shahar, other growth centres within the Upazila and outmigration of the Zila population.
- Third, the land requirements for housing are catered to the needs of the population of the Upazila Shahar. Requirements for social facilities are also to account for the population of the Sphere of Influence.

In the present plan the following aspects have been considered:

- Identification of sizeable township around the Upazila complex on the basis of total land requirements.

- o The urban form and structure at Rajibpur Upazila is considered in terms of present developments and the local physical conditions imposed by the river side functions as well as inter-upazila transportation service.
- o Optimum uses of land.

In the process of identifying projects cost effectiveness in terms of support population and eligibility for national and international financing have been considered.

5.2 Plan Description:

The following table shows the different land uses proposed in the plan on the basis of identified projects:

Table : Estimated Land Requirements 1985-2000

Rajibpur Upazila

Sl. No.	Name of land use	Provision standard	Exist- ing land (acre)	Land requi- rement upto 2000 (inclu- ding exist- ing) acre	Proposed land		% of the total
				Acre	Hectre		
1.	(a) Commerce	1.5 acres per 1000 population	5.83	20.98	8.57	3.47	0.60
	(b) Industry		1.68	50.00	19.28	7.81	1.35
2.	Education			29.25	15.53	6.29	1.09
	-Primary school (Shahar Pargan)	2 acres per 5000 Population	2.81	5.59	6.25		
	-High school	5 acres per 20,000 population		11.83	4.64		
	-College	5 acres per 20,000 population		11.83	4.64		
3.	Health			11.83	11.25	4.56	0.79
	-Health Complex	5 acres per 20,000 population		11.83	11.25		
4.	Administration/ Judiciary		19.22	16.73	22.85	9.25	1.60
	-Upazila Complex	12 acres per Upazila Shahar		12.00	14.28		
	-Police Station	2 acres per 20,000 population		4.73	2.86		
	-Ansar/VDP				4.82		
	-Others				0.89		
5.	Recreation		1.82	55.59	29.92	12.11	2.09
	-Park	1 acre per 1000 population		47.32	18.30		
	-Cinema Hall	0.5 acres per 20,000 population		1.18	0.89		
	-Sports Stadium	3 acres per 20,000 population		7.09	5.89		
	-Shishu Park				2.70		
	-Play Field				2.14		

Sl. No.	Name of land use	Prevision standard	Exist- ing land (acre)	Land requi- rement upto 2000(inclu- ding exist- ing) acre	Preposed land		% of the total
					Acre	Hectre	
6.	Socie-cultural		0.37	18.93	13.38	5.42	0.94
	-Community Centre	1 acre per 20,000 population		2.37		0.71	
	-Religious facility	0.5 acres per 5000 population		4.73		1.61	
	-Cemetary	5 acres per 20,000 population		11.83		10.17	
	-Town Hall					0.53	
	-Public Library					0.36	
7.	Urban Services		0.11	4.72	8.38	3.39	0.59
	-Post Office	0.5 acre per 20,000 population		1.18		0.71	
	-Telephone Exchange	0.5 acre per 20,000 population		1.18		1.07	
	-Transpert Terminal	1 acre per 20,000 population		2.36		2.68	
	Others						
	-Power Supply					0.71	
	-Water Supply					1.25	
	-Fire Service					1.43	
	-Gas Transmission					0.53	
8.	Housing (Shahar Pepn)	100 persons per acre	85.12	139.64	527.76	213.67	36.91
	-Housing Estate				22.80		
	-Private Houses				504.96		
9.	Urban deferred	10% of the Shahar Area			101.14	40.95	7.07
10.	Road	5-10% of the Shahar Area	11.77		120.30	48.70	8.41
11.	Reserve	5% of the total Shahar Area	1301.03		551.4	223.23	38.56
	-Pond/Ditch/River		8.74			6.62	
	-Agriculture		1292.29			544.78	
			1429.76		1429.76	578.85	100.00

This plan has been proposed for an area of 513.12 acres (207.74 ha.) having a density of 25 population per acre. The shahar is surrounded by a ring road formed as a circular in shape. The central business and employment area have been proposed to the eastern part of the Shahar near to the existing bazar.

To accommodate a population of 12999 about 2599 housing units would be needed by the end of the plan period. The housing areas have been proposed as 244.80 acres (99.10 ha.) about 47.71 percent of the total planned area. The housing unit proposed includes a primary school, religious facilities, open spaces and a few shops. The other facilities of high school, college, markets, parks, industry, hospital and urban services have been proposed on the major roads in and around the centre of the Shahar with a view to easy accessibility enjoyed by the people of Shahar area and the area of influence.

Upgradation of existing transportation networks have given more importance in plan than the proposed new roads. The major road of 60 feet width and secondary road of 40 feet width are proposed, for linking intra and inter Upazila road networks. Internal access roads are to be worked out at the time of preparing detail plans of all areas. Pedestrians areas should be constructed within the housing areas giving traffic free access to school and play ground.

CHAPTER - VI
PROGRAMMING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Priority actions, cost implications

Development of a large number of Upazila and Zila Shahars throughout Bangladesh is a gigantic task for the Government. Mobilization of financial and other resources is a typical problem. Availability of international and local funds are generally linked with cost recovery in most cases. Considering this view the following priorities are relevant :

- development of revenue earning project sites.
- development of accesses
- acquisition and development of proposed road and commercial spaces as above.

The land use plan shows these road spaces, commercial industrial and social service sites (school, health etc.). Development of the Upazila site nearing completion and commercial sites and the priority action areas. It is expected that residential areas will be densified gradually with the increase of economic activities. Expansion of services should go ahead according to population increase.

6.2 Phasing and Urban Deferred

The following table illustrates phased development of services including land development for housing on 5 years time frame.

Table 6-1 : Phasing of development, 1985-2000

Sectors/Services	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000
1. Land development for housing (acres)	35%	45%	20%
2. Commerce	30%	35%	30%
3. Industry	40%	40%	20%
4. Infrastructure	40%	35%	25%
a. Roads			
b. Education			
c. Health			
d. Recreation			
5. Administrative Offices	80%	10%	5%
6. Others	30%	35%	25%

Map 4 (proposed land use plan) shows roughly the phased development.

Urban deferred areas are shown on the plan. These areas would be utilized when necessary, specially if actual population exceeds the medium forecasting.

6.3 Development Control : In the context of Upazila re-organization ordinance 1982 the development control measures are difficult to enforce. Because there is no adequate legal provision to prohibit and to undertake preventive measures against unauthorised development. Under the Local Government system the Pourashava Ordinance and probably the East Bengal Building Construction Act 1953 can be adopted for the Upazila Parishad unless other suitable measures are adopted by the Government. In any case the Upazila Parishad should be the custodian of the plan.

6.4 Monitoring and Reviewing

Monitoring : The Upazila Parishad will act as the key agency in the Government for monitoring all developments and development controls within the Upazila Shahar as stipulated in this plan. Five Year Plans, and Annual Development Plans should be prepared by the Parishad and approved by the Government on project basis. Since all the development agencies at the Upazila level have been integrated for the purpose of carrying out developments, the Upazila Parishad will also monitor the progress with the sectoral agencies at the regional and national level.

Review : Review of the plan should be made in terms of planning studies and landuse surveys after about 10 years. Because beyond this period generally population projection may not hold good. The major road network proposed in the plan at present should be followed strictly so as to ensure general developments consistent with the urban structure envisaged. Revision may be made in accommodating unavoidable contrary landuses.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

Type of Group

1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Name..... Age.....

..... Occupation (with designation)

..... Religion.....

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENT

Name Age.

Education

Occupation (with designation)

Religion Relation with head of the
household.

Mouza.

Village.

Union

Upazila.

District

Sample No.

3.0 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date hours

Name of Interviewer

Signature

Name of Supervisor

Signature :

5.00 HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN

6.00 HOW DOES THE HOUSEHOLD SPEND ITS CASH ON
THE FOLLOWING ITEMS :

Sl No.	Item	Taka
1.	Education (monthly)	
2.	Food (monthly)	
3.	Rent (monthly)	
4.	Health (monthly)	
5.	Clothing (yearly)	
6.	House improvement (yearly)	
7.	Transport (monthly)	
8.	Others (specify)	

7. SPATIAL/MOVEMENT SYSTEM WHERE DO YOU/YOUR
IN MATES GO FOR THE FOLLOWING :

Transport	Daily marketing	employment	recreation
UZ	town	UZ	UZ
Other	places	Other	other

1. By foot
2. By-cycle
3. Bus
4. Rail
5. Waterway.

8.00 HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIORAL PATTERN AFFECTING CHANGE OF LAND USES
AND PROBLEMS OF LAND USE PLANNING.

a.1 Any change of land use made	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
a.2 Type of land use: Housing: for		
	own occupation <input type="checkbox"/>	renting <input type="checkbox"/>
	Shops <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>
	Workshop <input type="checkbox"/>	

9.00 MIGRATION (since 1981)

9.1 Out-migration: Number of persons with age & sex (make a list of under items 1,2,3 and tick under 4 & 5).	1. Sl. No.	2. Age	3. Sex	4. Outside UZ	5. Within UZ
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9.2 In-Migration : Number of persons with age & sex (make a list under items 1,2,3 and tick under 4,5).	1. Sl. No.	2. Age	3. Sex	4. Outside UZ	5. Inside UZ
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10. Yearly agro-based income and landuse information.

Categories	Amount of land in acre	Income in Taka
Household		
Cultivable		
Uncultivable		
Single cropping		
Double cropping		
Multiple cropping		
Pond/ditch		
Others		
Total :		

11.00 Yearly Non-Agro-based income

Categories of income	Income in Taka
a) Services	
b) Business	
c) Rickshawpuller	
d) Handicrafts	
e) House-rent	
f) Day labour	
g) Hawkers	
h) Maidservant	
i) Others	

12.00 Number & Category of House

Category	Number
Pucca House	
a) Single storied	
b) Double storied	
c) Multi-storied	
d) Pucca wall C.I. roof	
e) Thatched wall C.I. roof	
f) Mud wall tile roof	
g) Mud wall thatched roof	
h) Thatched wall and roof	
i) Others	

13.00 Source of water

- a) Supply of water
- b) Pond
- c) Tube well
- d) River
- e) Other

14.00 Source of light

- a) Electricity
- b) Kupi
- c) Harican
- d) Others (if any)

15.00 Sanitary conditions of Kutcha toilet, Pucca toilet, none.
16.00 Suggestion regarding the development of Upazila.