



FINAL REPORT



# SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY

# SES

## 2024



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Overall Direction**

Md. Mahbub Hossain  
Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning

**Published by**

Director General  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)  
Ministry of Planning

**Cover & Book Illustration**

Easel Mortuza

**Editorial & Moderation**

Md. Ashadur Alam Prodhan

**Published**

January 2025

**Printed by**

SES Project 2023, PLS Cell, BBS

**Further Contact**

Director General, BBS  
E-mail: dg@bbs.gov.bd

Project Director  
Farhana Sultana  
SES 2023 Project, BBS  
E-mail: farhanasultanabbs@gmail.com

**Complimentary Copy**

**Copyright © Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)**

**ISBN : 978-984-475-293-1**

Disclaimer: This publication or any portion thereof cannot be copied, microfilmed or reproduced for any commercial purpose. Data therein can, however, be used and published with acknowledgement of the sources.





FINAL REPORT



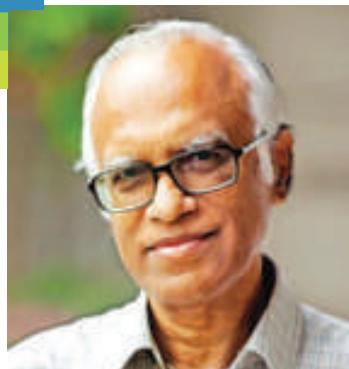
# **Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024**

January 2025



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh





## Message

**Adviser**

Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh

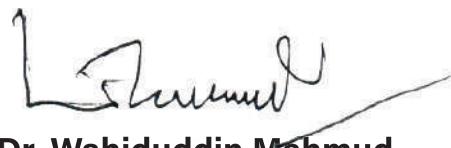
I am pleased to note that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has successfully completed and published the Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2023 report timely. This achievement marks a significant milestone in BBS's ongoing efforts to expand the horizons of statistical research. The dedication and meticulousness demonstrated throughout this endeavor are indeed commendable.

BBS's extensive expertise in conducting such surveys is evident in this report. By adhering to rigorous methodologies and established guidelines, the SES 2024 stands as a potential cornerstone for shaping future policy perspectives. The findings of this survey provide the government with critical insights into the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Sherpur's ethnic communities, serving as a robust foundation for evidence-based policymaking. Furthermore, this report could inspire similar studies across the nation, amplifying its impact and reach.

Researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders will benefit undoubtedly from the survey, using its findings to deepen their understanding and design targeted interventions. By illuminating the lives of Sherpur's ethnic communities, this initiative underscores the importance of data-driven development and reflects the government's unwavering commitment to inclusive growth and multi-sectoral progress.

I extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Mahbub Hossain, Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), and Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Director General of BBS, for their invaluable administrative support and strategic guidance throughout this project. My heartfelt congratulations also go to the Project Director and her dedicated team for their tremendous efforts in producing this report within the stipulated timeframe.

Lastly, I commend the officers, enumerators, and all members of SID and BBS for their hard work and unwavering commitment to maintaining high standards throughout the survey process. As the National Statistical Office of Bangladesh, BBS should continue its remarkable efforts by conducting such surveys regularly, ensuring the consistent delivery of high-quality and impactful statistical outputs.



**Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud**

January 2025





## Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh

# Foreword

I am happy to know that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to publish the report of Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024. This comprehensive survey represents a pivotal step in our efforts to understand the socio-economic conditions and living standards of ethnic communities in Sherpur. As Bangladesh advances toward its national development goals, the principles of inclusive growth and equity remain central to our policies.

The SES 2024 offers invaluable insights into the unique challenges, opportunities, and living conditions of these communities. By examining critical thematic areas such as education, employment, income, health, and access to social services, this survey highlights both the progress achieved and the gaps that persist. The findings are instrumental in shaping targeted interventions that align with our vision of a just, equitable, and prosperous society where no one is left behind.

The robust data will help evaluate the effectiveness of current strategies, measure progress against national and global benchmarks, and design new policies to empower marginalized communities. Furthermore, the SES 2024 emphasizes the importance of recognizing and valuing ethnicity and cultural diversity in governance and development, reaffirming the need for culturally sensitive approaches.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Director General and Project Director and her team for their relentless efforts in completing this survey and the final report within the stipulated timeframe.



**Md. Mahbub Hossain**

January 2025





## Preface

### Director General

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted a groundbreaking socio-economic survey on small ethnics in Bangladesh, marking the first of its kind. This survey is conducted under the 'Socioeconomic Status Survey on Small Ethnics of Sherpur District 2023' project, aims to assess the status of small ethnic groups and establish a comprehensive database for those groups in Sherpur District.

Ethnic communities living in the plains of Bangladesh often face historical and social marginalization, living in isolated and impoverished conditions. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 requires an urgent focus for them to ensure inclusive growth and development, aligning with the principle of 'leaving no one behind.' The Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 has been conducted to generate statistics regarding their quality of life, literacy rate, standard of living, access to healthcare, and availability of basic social services.

A notable feature of this survey is the Proxy Means Test (PMT) score, which provides a socio-economic assessment framework for the effective selection of beneficiaries to implement several social security programs among ethnic small groups in Sherpur District.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Honorable Adviser Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud, Ministry of Planning, for his invaluable guidance. I also extend my gratitude to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) Mr. Md. Mahbub Hossain, for his guidance and support in completing the survey and the report. My special thanks also go to Ms. Farhana Sultana, Project Director of the SES 2024 Project, PLS Cell, BBS, and her team for conducting the survey and preparing the report on time. Finally, I extend my gratitude to the members of Project Implementation Committee and Project Steering Committee who have contributed significantly through providing suggestions during the survey.

Any comments and suggestions about the survey report will be highly appreciated.



**Mohammed Mizanur  
Rahman**

January 2025



## Project Director

SES Project 2023  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning

# Acknowledgement

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the government institution responsible for providing statistical data, as mandated by Section 6(d) of the Statistics Act, 2013. BBS conducts various socio-economic surveys and publishes reports. In response to the request of the Sherpur district administration, BBS has undertaken a special project to establish a database and assess the socio-economic status of the small ethnic groups in Sherpur district.

In Bangladesh, there are 50 officially recognized ethnic small groups, with a total population of approximately 1.6 million, accounting for about 1.0 percent of the country's total population. These small ethnics are broadly categorized into two groups: those residing in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Khagrachhari, and Bandarban) in the southeastern Chattogram Division, and those living in the northern regions of the country (Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Sylhet), referred to as the ethnic groups of the plains.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize the need to focus on populations left behind to ensure inclusive growth and development. In Bangladesh, the small ethnic groups residing in the plains often live in historically marginalized, socially isolated, and economically impoverished areas. These small ethnics exhibit diverse religious beliefs including Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist, animist, or other traditions. Their distinct languages, cultural practices, food, drink, clothing, and social structures—some of which are matriarchal—set them apart. Additionally, significant variations exist among these groups in terms of education, economic activities, and wealth ownership.

Accurately determining the number of individuals in these communities and assessing their socioeconomic status—covering income, employment, poverty, health, water, sanitation, education, women's employment, and infrastructure—is critical for effective development programs and fostering a non-discriminatory society.

Sherpur district, located in the northern part of Bangladesh under the Mymensingh division, has been home to various ethnic groups for generations. Plains ethnic groups such as Koch, Garo, Hajong, Rajvanshi, Hudi, Banai, and Burman inhabit the hill valleys of Sherpur. To enhance their quality of life and ensure access to education, healthcare, and basic social services, BBS has been initiated the 'Socioeconomic Status Survey of Small Ethnics living in Sherpur 2023 Project'.

This initiative will play a pivotal role in guiding development efforts and promoting equity and inclusivity for the ethnic groups in Sherpur district.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud, Honorable Advisor, Ministry of

Planning, for his generous support and cooperation. We are deeply thankful to Mr. Md. Mahbub Hossain, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), for his invaluable guidance and tireless efforts throughout the survey.

We sincerely acknowledge the valuable suggestions and wholehearted administrative support provided by Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Director General of BBS. Special thanks go to Dr. Md. Moinul Hoque Anshary, Additional Secretary, SID and Mr. Mohammad Obaidul Islam, Deputy Director General, BBS for their kind support.

We also extend our gratitude to Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, NDC, former Senior Secretary, SID for her valuable guidance during the survey period. Additionally, we are thankful to the members of the Project Implementation Committee, and Project Steering Committee for their significant contributions.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all distinguished officials of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for their diligent monitoring of the SES 2024 data collection process.

Special appreciation is due to Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary of SID, for his kind support and guidance throughout this project. We are deeply indebted to the enumerators, the Deputy Director, District Statistics Office, Sherpur, and the Joint Director, Divisional Statistics Office, Mymensingh for their utmost dedication and sincerity in field-level work.

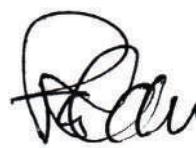
My heartfelt thanks are also extended to Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, MPH, Focal Point Officer of the Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell, BBS for his invaluable support. We also thank Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Focal Point of the SDG Cell, BBS, for his contributions to the report review. Additionally, we acknowledge the administrative support provided by Mr. Shapon Kumar, Deputy Director of the National Accounting Wing.

A special note of thanks goes to Mr. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, Statistical Officer of the National Accounting Wing and PLSC, BBS, and Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, ASO, BBS. Their exceptional technical expertise and hard work were crucial in preparing the CAPI interface, conducting training sessions, managing field operations, and handling data management and analysis tasks efficiently.

Finally, we express our sincere gratitude to the hardworking support staff of the SES Project, BBS, for their devoted service since the project's inception.

We hope that the Final Report: SES 2024 will provide valuable insights and a comprehensive overview of the latest updates on Sherpur's ethnic communities in Bangladesh. Your kind feedback and valuable suggestions for improving the future activities of the SES team will be greatly appreciated.

January, 2025



Farhana Sultana



# ACRONYMS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BSCO	Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBN	Cost of Basic Need
EA	Enumeration Area
FY	Fiscal Year
HH	Household
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NSO	National Statistical Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLSC	Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SES	Sherpur Ethnic Survey
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programme
SSP	Social Security Programs
WBG	World Bank Group



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

SL	Contents	Pages
	MESSAGE	V
	FOREWORD	VII
	PREFACE	IX
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	X
	ACRONYMS	XII
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	XIV
	LIST OF TABLE	XVII
	LIST OF FIGURES	XIX
	STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS	XX
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XXII
<b>1</b>	<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	1
	1.1 RATIONALITY OF THE SURVEY	2
	1.2 SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY	2
	1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	3
	1.4 OUTPUT OF THE SURVEY	3
	1.5 SAMPLING DESIGN	3
	1.6 FORMULA USED FOR THE ESTIMATION OF SAMPLE SIZE	3
	1.7 SAMPLE SIZE	4
	1.8 FEATURES OF SES 2024	4
	1.9 TRAINING AND FIELD OPERATION	4
	1.10 SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL	4
	1.11 DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION	5
	1.12 DATA ANALYSIS	5
	1.13 INCORPORATION OF SDG-RELATED QUESTIONS	5
<b>2</b>	<b>CHAPTER 2: HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR</b>	7
	2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ETHNIC POPULATION	7
	2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE	9
	2.3 SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	12
	2.4 SEX RATIO	12
<b>3</b>	<b>CHAPTER 3: LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	15
	3.1 WORKING AGE POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS	15
	3.2 POPULATION EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTION OF GOODS	16
	3.3 POPULATION NOT ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY/WORK/JOB	16
	3.4 TEMPORARY ABSENT FROM ANY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OR RETURN TO JOBS	17
	3.5 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS LOOKING FOR JOBS	17
	3.6 THE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FINDING WORK FOR OWN ACCOUNT PRODUCTION	17
	3.7 UNEMPLOYED POPULATION READY TO JOIN A JOB	18
	3.8 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING OR LOOKING FOR JOB	18
	3.9 AVERAGE WORKING HOUR IN EARNING ACTIVITIES BY UPAZILA	19
	3.10 AVERAGE WORKING HOUR IN ANY INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES BY ETHNIC GROUP	19
	3.11 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF WORK	20

SL	Contents	Pages
	3.12 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF WORK	21
	3.13 EMPLOYMENT BY JOB STATUS IN ETHNIC POPULATION	21
	3.14 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY TYPES OF WORK	22
	3.15 EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS	22
	3.16 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	23
	3.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION	24
	3.18 EMPLOYEES PAID BY TYPE OF ACCOUNTS	25
	3.19 PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF CONTRACT	26
	3.20 EMPLOYEES BY MEANS OF RECEIVING SALARY	26
	3.21 WORKING AGE POPULATION RECEIVED ANY VOCATIONAL (INSTITUTIONAL/FORMAL) TRAINING	27
	3.22 TYPES OF TRAINING RECEIVED BY WORKING AGE POPULATION	27
	3.23 UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AREA AND UPAZILA	28
	3.24 POPULATION AGED 15–24 YEARS NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING	29
	3.25 NEET POPULATION AGED 15–24 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING BY GENDER AND ETHNIC GROUPS	29
<b>4</b>	<b>CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION</b>	31
	4.1 LITERACY RATE BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY	31
	4.2 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY AND ETHNIC GROUPS	32
	4.3 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY, SEX AND UPAZILA	32
	4.4 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS	33
	4.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SEX	34
	4.6 LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY UPAZILA	36
<b>5</b>	<b>CHAPTER 5: CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	39
	5.1 MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	39
	5.2 MONTHLY FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA	40
	5.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA	41
	5.4 MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	42
	5.5 PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	43
<b>6</b>	<b>CHAPTER 6: SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM</b>	47
	6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY UPAZILA	47
	6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY ETHNIC GROUP	48
	6.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND UPAZILA	48
	6.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND ETHNIC GROUP	51
	6.5 DISTRIBUTION OF NGO ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY UPAZILA	53
	6.6 DISTRIBUTION OF NGO ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY ETHNIC GROUP	53
	6.7 NGO WORKED WITH SHERPUR ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS	54
<b>7</b>	<b>CHAPTER 7: FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND REMITTANCES</b>	57
	7.1 ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	57
	7.2 HAVING ACCOUNT IN A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	57
	7.3 HAVING ACCOUNT IN A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	58
	7.4 REMITTANCE PATTERNS	59
	7.5 CHANNELS FOR RECEIVING REMITTANCES	59
	7.6 ROLE OF MOBILE FINANCIAL SERVICES	59

SL	Contents	Pages
<b>8</b>	<b>CHAPTER 8: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>	61
	8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY	61
	8.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY INCOME GROUP, UPAZILA AND LOCALITY	62
	8.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE GROUP	63
	8.4 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME	64
	8.5 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY DECILE GROUP	65
	8.6 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY OWNERSHIP OF LAND CATEGORY BY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	65
	8.7 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCES OF INCOME AND UPAZILA	67
	8.8 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SHARE BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND UPAZILA	68
<b>9</b>	<b>CHAPTER 9: ETHNIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURE</b>	69
	9.1 DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUE BY ETHNIC GROUP	69
	9.2 DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR SPOKEN BY ETHNIC GROUP	70
	9.3 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT WORK	70
	9.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN PROFESSION BY ETHNIC GROUP	71
	9.5 DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT WORKPLACE	72
	9.6 PROFICIENTLY USES FOR WRITTEN LANGUAGES	73
	9.7 DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGE AT WORK	73
	9.8 STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION OF THE ETHNIC	74
	9.9 MAIN FESTIVALS OF ETHNIC GROUPS	75
	9.10 CULTURAL PRACTICES	76
	9.11 GAMES AND SPORTS PRACTICES	78
	9.12 CLOTHING TYPES	80
<b>10</b>	<b>CHAPTER 10: GENERATING POVERTY SCORES USING PROXY MEANS TEST (PMT) FORMULA</b>	83
	10.1 CONCEPT OF PMT	84
	10.2 PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING PMT	84
	10.3 STEPS OF CONSTRUCTING PMT SCORE	84
	10.4 DATA SOURCES	84
	10.5 CONSTRUCTION OF PMT FORMULA	84
	10.6 TARGETING EFFICIENCY	84
	10.7 PERFORMANCE OF THE PMTF FOR SES 2024	85
	10.8 VARIABLES USED IN PMT REGRESSION MODEL	86
	10.9 ADDRESSING MULTICOLLINEARITY	87
	10.10 DISTRIBUTION OF COVERAGE, UNDER COVERAGE AND LEAKAGE RATE BY PERCENTILE	87
	10.11 DISTRIBUTION OF PMT SCORE USING ETHNIC SAMPLE CONSUMPTION DATA AND FULL COUNT DATA	87
	10.12 FITTED ACTUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION WITH KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATE	88
	10.13 GENERATING PMT SCORES	88
	10.14 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES	89
<b>11</b>	<b>CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSION</b>	91
	REFERENCES	93
	ANNEX	94
	ANNEX 1: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	95
	ANNEX 2: CBN POVERTY LINES USING FOOD & NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION	97
	ANNEX 3: DETAILS TABLE	99
	ANNEX 4: DIGITAL ARCHITECTURE AND FEATURES	103

SL	Contents	Pages
	ANNEX 5: DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC POPULATION BY UPAZILA	104
	ANNEX 6: DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC POPULATION BY UNION	105
	ANNEX 7: PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE	106
	ANNEX 8: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE	106
	ANNEXURE-9: REPORT REVIEW COMMITTEE OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)	107
	ANNEX 10: EDITORS FORUM, BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	107
	ANNEX 11: SES 2024 TEAM: AT A GLANCE	108
	ANNEX 12: QUESTIONNAIRE	109

## LIST OF TABLE

TABLE	Pages
TABLE 1.1: SAMPLE ALLOCATION OF THE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: SES 2024	4
TABLE 2.1: NUMBER OF ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS BY UPAZILA IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	7
TABLE 2.2: ETHNIC POPULATIONS BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	8
TABLE 2.3: ETHNIC POPULATION BY UPAZILA AND ETHNIC GROUPS	8
TABLE 2.4: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES OF THE MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT BY UPAZILA	9
TABLE 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	10
TABLE 2.6: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY UPAZILA, ETHNIC GROUP AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE	10
TABLE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ETHNIC GROUPS	12
TABLE 3.1: WORKING AGE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE	15
TABLE 3.2: EMPLOYED POPULATION IN PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN USE OR SALES IN HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE	16
TABLE 3.3: PROPORTION OF ABSENT TEMPORARY FROM ANY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OR RETURN TO JOBS	16
TABLE 3.4: REASONS FOR TEMPORARILY ABSENCE FROM ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	17
TABLE 3.5: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FINDING ANY JOB	17
TABLE 3.6: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FOUND ANY WORK TO PRODUCE FOR OWN USE	18
TABLE 3.7: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE READY TO JOIN A JOB	18
TABLE 3.8: THE MAIN REASON FOR NOT WORKING/LOOKING FOR JOBS	18
TABLE 3.9: AVERAGE WORKING HOURS IN EARNING ACTIVITIES BY UPAZILA	19
TABLE 3.10: AVERAGE WORKING HOUR IN ANY INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES BY ETHNIC GROUP	19
TABLE 3.11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF THE WORK (IN PERCENT)	20
TABLE 3.12: STATUS OF EMPLOYEES BY DIGNITY OF WORK	21
TABLE 3.13: EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEAR AND ABOVE BY TYPES OF WORK	22
TABLE 3.14: EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OR ABOVE BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR	22
TABLE 3.15: EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEAR OR ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	23
TABLE 3.16: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN BSCO-CODE BY OCCUPATION	24
TABLE 3.17: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE KIND OF ACCOUNTS	25
TABLE 3.18: THE PROPORTION OF PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF CONTRACT	26
TABLE 3.19: EMPLOYEES BY MEANS OF RECEIVING SALARY	26
TABLE 3.20: WORKING AGE POPULATION RECEIVED ANY VOCATIONAL (INSTITUTIONAL/FORMAL) TRAINING	27
TABLE 3.21: DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AGE POPULATION RECEIVED TRAINING BY TYPES/CATAGORIES	27
TABLE 3.22: UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, LOCATION AND UPAZILA	28
TABLE 3.23: POPULATION AGED 15–24 YEARS NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRAINING BY UPAZILA, SEX AND AREA	29
TABLE 3.24: POPULATION AGED 15–24 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, OR TRAINING (NEET) BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP	29

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>Pages</b>
TABLE 4.1: LITERACY RATE (7 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LOCALITY AND UPAZILA	32
TABLE 4.2: LITERACY RATE (7 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LOCALITY AND ETHNIC GROUPS	32
TABLE 4.3: LITERACY RATE (7 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LOCALITY, SEX AND UPAZILA	32
TABLE 4.4: LITERACY RATE (7 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LOCALITY, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS	33
TABLE 4.5: PERCENTAGE OF THE ETHNIC POPULATION (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SEX AND LOCALITY	34
TABLE 4.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY	36
TABLE 5.1: MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN TAKA BY UPAZILA	39
TABLE 5.2: MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA	40
TABLE 5.3: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE ETHNIC GROUP BY UPAZILA	41
TABLE 5.4: MONTHLY TOTAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	42
TABLE 5.5: MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	42
TABLE 5.6: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	43
TABLE 6.1: ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS COVERED BY ANY KIND OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM BY UPAZILA	47
TABLE 6.2 HOUSEHOLDS COVERED BY ANY KIND OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM BY ETHNIC GROUPS	48
TABLE 6.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND UPAZILA	48
TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND ETHNIC GROUP	51
TABLE 6.5: ANY KIND OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO) ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY BENEFICIARY TYPE AND UPAZILA	53
TABLE 6.6 ANY KIND OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL (NGO) ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY ETHNIC GROUP	53
TABLE 6.7 NAME OF PRIVATE (NGO) ASSISTANCE	54
TABLE 7.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REMITTANCES RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY MEDIUM	59
TABLE 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA AND LOCATION, 2024	61
TABLE 8.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (%) BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY	62
TABLE 8.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE GROUP	63
TABLE 8.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME OF ETHNIC HOUSEHOLD BY UPAZILA	64
TABLE 8.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY DECILE GROUP	65
TABLE 8.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD SIZE, MONTHLY INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE BY OWNED LAND SIZE, 2024	65
TABLE 8.7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCES OF INCOME AND UPAZILA	66
TABLE 8.8: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND UPAZILA	67
TABLE 9.1: THE DAILY LANGUAGES SPOKEN AMONG ETHNIC HOUSEHOLD IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	70
TABLE 9.2: LANGUAGES UNDERSTOOD WELL ENOUGH AT WORK AMONG ETHNIC GROUP IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	70
TABLE 9.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGES SPOKEN PROFESSIONAL USE AMONG ETHNIC GROUP IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	71
TABLE 9.4: PROFICIENTLY SPOKEN LANGUAGES IN THE WORKPLACE AMONG ETHNIC GROUP IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	72
TABLE 9.5: PROFICIENTLY WRITTEN WORK LANGUAGES AMONG ETHNIC GROUP IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	73
TABLE 9.6: STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION OF THE ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	74
TABLE 9.7: MAIN FESTIVALS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	75
TABLE 9.8: CULTURAL PRACTICES OF THE ETHNIC GROUPS BY UPAZILA IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	77
TABLE 9.9: DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL PRACTICES OF THE ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	77
TABLE 9.10: PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SPORTS PRACTICED BY ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	79
TABLE 9.11: DISTRIBUTION OF PREFERRED CLOTHING TYPES AMONG THE ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	81

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>Pages</b>
TABLE 10.1: ILLUSTRATION OF TYPE I ERROR AND TYPE II ERRORS	85
TABLE 10.2: TARGETING PERFORMANCE IN PERCENT	85
TABLE 10.3: PMT VARIABLES ALONG WITH WEIGHTS (99% SIGNIFICANT)	86
TABLE 10.4: PERFORMANCE OF THE PROPOSED PMTF	87

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>Pages</b>
FIGURE 2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF THE ETHNIC PEOPLE OF SHERPUR DISTRICT BY UPAZILA	9
FIGURE 2.2: SEX RATIOS (PERCENT) IN ETHNIC POPULATION BY UPAZILA	12
FIGURE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEX RATIOS (PERCENT) BY ETHNIC GROUP	13
FIGURE 3.1: EMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE PURPOSES OF PRODUCTION	16
FIGURE 3.2: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY THE NATURE OF WORK (IN PERCENT)	21
FIGURE 3.3: EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS AND INDUSTRY (IN PERCENT)	22
FIGURE 3.4: PROPORTION OF PAID EMPLOYEES BY THE KIND OF ACCOUNTS (IN PERCENT)	25
FIGURE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY MEANS OF RECEIVING SALARY (IN PERCENT)	26
FIGURE 3.6: UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND UPAZILA (IN PERCENT)	28
FIGURE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, NON-FOOD AND TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA	40
FIGURE 5.2: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE ETHNIC GROUP BY UPAZILA	41
FIGURE 5.3: MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUP	43
FIGURE 5.4: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS	44
FIGURE 7.1: DOMESTIC REMITTANCES	58
FIGURE 7.2: INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES	58
FIGURE 9.1: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MOTHER TONGUE AMONG ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	69
FIGURE 9.2: THE PREFERRED LANGUAGE FOR WORK OF THE ETHNIC GROUP IN SHERPUR	74
FIGURE 9.3: SPORTS PRACTICES AMONG THE ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR DISTRICT	78
FIGURE 10.1: PERFORMANCE OF THE PROPOSED PMTF-2024	86
FIGURE 10.2: DISTRIBUTION OF PMT SCORE WITH FULL ETHNIC DATA AND CONSUMPTION MODULE DATA	88
FIGURE 10.3: KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATE OF THE LOG OF REAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION WITH THE LOG OF PMT SCORE	88
FIGURE 10.4: KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATE OF THE LOG OF PREDICTED PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION WITH THE LOG OF REAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION	89


 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

## SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY 2024

## Upazila Disaggregation

Key Indicators	Total	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi
01. Average Household Size	3.80	3.75	3.66	3.81	4.01	4.06
02. Number of Household	5481	1859	216	2,157	392	857
03. Sex Ratio	100.04	99.77	93.10	98.12	100.66	106.66
04. Ethnic Population (Number)	20840	6938	784	8111	1531	3476
05. Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	64.1	68.8	58.7	63.2	55.4	61.8
06. Household Monthly Income (Tk.)	15979	14855	11964	15271	21416	18725
07. Household Monthly Expenditure (Tk.)	8766	8506	6578	8108	10500	10742
08. Functional Difficulty (%)	1.84	1.51	1.64	2.51	1.15	1.26
09. Unemployment Rate	3.80	3.24	3.52	4.10	5.98	3.33
10. Employment Rate	51.84	61.31	47.27	44.53	47.21	52.76
11. Proportion of youth (ages 15–24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	24.73	18.48	44.93	26.26	27.49	26.71
12. Domestic Remittances Receiving Household (%)	21.11	28.60	6.00	21.10	11.50	13.10
<b>13. Ethnic Household by Source of Electricity (%)</b>						
National Grid	97.77	97.15	99.07	98.33	98.72	96.97
Solar	0.55	0.81	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.05
No Electricity	1.68	2.04	0.93	1.39	1.28	1.98
<b>14. Toilet Facilities (%)</b>						
Improved	87.16	91.93	92.13	82.24	99.74	82.15
Unimproved	11.51	7.58	7.87	16.64	0.00	13.30
Others	1.33	0.48	0.00	1.11	0.26	4.55



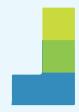
## STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

---

# SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY 2024

### Ethnic Group Disaggregation

Key Indicators	Total	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others
15. Sex Ratio	100.04	102.79	104.70	98.79	92.97	92.29	93.73	77.78
16. Ethnic Population (Number)	20840	9174	2133	5771	1125	673	1916	48
17. Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	64.08	66.13	61.76	63.52	73.41	52.64	57.45	56.10
18. Functional Difficulty (%)	1.84	2.26	1.59	1.40	1.60	2.38	1.41	0.00
19. Proportion of youth (ages 15–24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	24.73	23.17	28.61	25.3	14.29	30.70	29.03	40.00



# Executive Summary

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 on small ethnic groups at Sherpur District in Bangladesh. The main survey has been conducted during 30 May to 13 June, in 2024. This is the first official dedicated survey in Bangladesh focusing on small ethnic groups. In SES 2024, in order to conduct the survey, BBS engaged qualified enumerators, provided hands on training of the enumerators, introduced CAPI, improved data collection tools and implemented continuous monitoring and supervision during data collection period. The Key Findings for SES 2024 are as follows:

The survey finds that the average household size of the Sherpur Ethnic community is 3.84. The access to electricity is 98.32% at household-level. Among them, 97.77% of the household are accessing electricity from the national grid and only 0.55% accessing from solar system. But 1.68% of the household has no electricity. Similarly, 87.15% of HHs have access to improved toilet facilities, and 97.33% have access to improved source of drinking water.

Literacy rate (7 years and above) of the ethnic people in Sherpur District is 64.08%, where literacy among male (69.13%) is higher than that of females (59.07%) and Hajong is found to be the highest literate ethnic group (73.41%) followed by Garo (66.13%). On the other hand, the majority of its ethnic people reported passed class VI-IX with 21.77% and 35.77% has reported as never attended school.

At district level, the majority of household income of the ethnic is found from the agriculture, accounting for 65.02%, and services accounting for 21.38%, which was the second largest income generating sector of the ethnic people in Sherpur. It is notable that, 1.42% of the household depends on remittance as main sources of income.

At district level, 0.53% of the ethnic people received foreign remittance (cash/kind) in the last 12 months and 21.11% of the household receiving domestic remittance (cash/kind). At Upazila level, the domestic remittance receiving household is found the highest percentage at Jhenaigati Upazila (28.6%), followed by Nalitabari (21.1%).

At district level, 1.84% of the ethnic people has at least one categories of disability in Sherpur District. At Upazila level, ethnic people of Nalitabari Upazila (2.51%) has at least one disability, followed by Nakla (1.51%).

At district level, the employment rate is 51.84% among the age 15 years and above. More than 70.10% of the male are employed while one third (33.94%) of females are employed in Sherpur. At district level, the unemployment rate is 3.80% for the age 10 years and above. At district level, 24.73% of the population for age group 15-24 years are completely not in education, employment or training.



# Chapter 1

# Introduction



There are various ethnic communities living in different regions of Bangladesh. By religion, they are predominantly Buddhists, Hindus, Christians, and Animists. Their livelihood and culture are different from those of the plains. These communities have a long-standing cultural heritage within the ethnic small groups of Bangladesh. According to the Population and Housing Census 2022 (PHC 2022), the total ethnic population in the country was 1,650,478, of which 49.98% were male and 50.02% were female. The total number of population in Sherpur District was 18,00,593 in 2022 (PHC 2022).

The Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 was conducted in de jure method, considering all usual Ethnic residents in Sherpur District. The number of ethnic populations was counted for 20,840 against 5,481 households. According to the government gazette under Small Ethnic Communities Cultural Institutions Act, 2010, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, (Gazette in 2019), there are 50 (fifty) ethnics groups in Bangladesh. Therefore, only fifty enlisted small ethnic groups were dedicatedly considered for counting of the ethnic people and the households in Sherpur District and the survey found 16 ethnic groups in Sherpur District. It is worth to mention that, there was no census moment declared for counting ethnic population during survey time as the survey was conducted in de jure method. The population and household were considered during the survey period of 30 May to 13 June, 2024 (15 days).

## 1.1 RATIONALITY OF THE SURVEY

The Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 was conducted to assess the socioeconomic status of small ethnic groups residing in the Sherpur District of Bangladesh. This special survey was commissioned by the Deputy Commissioner's Office of Sherpur. The initiative aims to produce action-oriented statistics in collaboration with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national statistical office. The survey aligns with the principle of 'Leave no one behind' and seeks to establish a benchmark database by collecting disaggregated data on vulnerable and marginalized ethnic communities. This data is essential for monitoring progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensuring inclusive development. Achieving the SDGs for ethnic communities in Sherpur will require concerted efforts from all ministries, agencies, and grassroots actors. These efforts should focus on improving the effective delivery of basic social services such as healthcare, cultural preservation, food security, education, nutrition, access to clean drinking water, improved sanitation, employment opportunities, population in NEET (Youths not in education, employment, or training), labor force participation, and support for individuals with disabilities. These services need to be strengthened across all

administrative levels in Sherpur, Bangladesh.

## 1.2 SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 is a comprehensive ethnic count survey focusing on the residents of Sherpur. Initially, the number of ethnic people was identified based on the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2022. Enumeration areas (EAs) with significant ethnic populations in Sherpur District were selected from the PHC data.

From March 1–15, 2024 (a total of 15 days), a listing operation was conducted across Sherpur District. This operation considered all residents of Sherpur, including those temporarily residing outside the district within Bangladesh. Following the listing operation, the main survey was carried out from May 30 to June 13, 2024 (a total of 15 days).

The survey included the current dwellings of ethnic households in Sherpur, as well as those who had returned from abroad within the last six months. Local ethnic societies and organizations, along with an existing database maintained by the Sherpur Deputy Commissioner's office, ensured comprehensive coverage of the ethnic population.

The draft ethnic survey questionnaire was developed by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). It was then shared with stakeholders, including the Sherpur Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and the Cultural Academy of Small Ethnic Groups at Birishiri in Netrokona District. The finalized questionnaire was the result of a consultation workshop held on April 3, 2024, at the headquarters of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

The survey aims to monitor progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh by providing a local perspective on improving the functionality and efficiency of service points and service delivery systems. The survey results will enhance the capacity of local administrations and governments to promote integrated, inclusive, and sustainable local development.

At various policy deliberations, emphasis has been placed on assessing and improving the coverage of basic social services. Evidence from the survey on effective service coverage will significantly contribute to translating the 2030 Agenda into actionable outcomes in Bangladesh.

The SES 2024 report will be a valuable resource for public and private sector duty-bearers, policymakers, development partners, and researchers. It will provide insights into the coverage and areas of deprivation in basic social and economic services in Bangladesh.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The primary objective of the Sherpur Ethnic Survey 2024 is to assess the socio-economic conditions, including disability, labor force participation, income, and expenditure, in the Sherpur District. The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- Develop a comprehensive household-level list of the minority population residing in the Sherpur District.
- Assess the socio-economic status of the minority population in the Sherpur District.
- Establish a benchmark database of the minority population in Sherpur District to support development planning, policy formulation, and implementation.
- Collect disaggregated data on the ethnic minority population to align with the “Leave No One Behind” principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Design a Management Information System (MIS) with a Proxy Means Test (PMT) score to indicate the socio-economic status and facilitate efficient database management.

## 1.4 OUTPUT OF THE SURVEY

- A complete database of all small ethnic groups in the Sherpur district.
- Development of a Management Information System (MIS) with PMT scores indicating socio-economic status for effective database management.
- Sharing the database with relevant stakeholders through the MIS.
- Utilizing the prepared database with various stakeholders and leveraging the experience to create similar databases for other districts inhabited by small ethnic groups.

## 1.5 SAMPLING DESIGN

Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) is a full-count survey that provides various socio-economic characteristics of the ethnic groups of Sherpur District. This is a district representative and well-designed survey in Sherpur District of Bangladesh that offers socioeconomic status and several welfare statistics including Proxy Means Test (PMT) Formula for better targeting the

beneficiaries of social security programs under the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS).

## 1.6 FORMULA USED FOR THE ESTIMATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size is usually determined at the domain level from which a separate estimate is derived. From general theory, the minimum required sample size is determined by the usual sample size determination formula for estimating the mean, which is given by

$$n = \left( \frac{z_{\alpha/2} \times CV_{SRS(\bar{Y})}}{r(\bar{Y})} \right)^2 \times DEFF$$

where  $n$  is the minimum sample size required for allocation to each division in order to achieve a certain level in the accuracy statistic  $r(\bar{Y})$  associated with the targeted variable  $\bar{Y}$ ;  $CV_{SRS(\bar{Y})}$  is the coefficient of variation of the targeted variable estimated under the assumption of simple random sampling; DEFF is the design effect of the target variable; and  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is the critical value of a standard normal distribution with  $\alpha$  level of significance.

To allow a relative margin of error of 5% the sample size was considered. Allowed less margin of error compared to the district-level domain with the coefficient of variation for average monthly household consumption expenditure,  $CV=0.907652$  (HIES 2022, Sherpur District) and a factor for the design effect 1 at 95% level of confidence ( $z=1.96$ ), the minimum required sample size for a single domain would be  $1246 = 1308$  households with considering 5% non-response. Since there are 16 ethnic group out of total 5,481 households spreading through the Sherpur District.

**Table 1.1:** Sample Allocation of The Consumption Module: SES 2024

SL	Ethnic	Household	Percent	Choice	Selection
1	Bedia	1	0.02	100%	1
2	Chak	1	0.02	100%	1
3	Chakma	1	0.02	100%	1
4	Khasia/Khasi	1	0.02	100%	1
5	Mahali	1	0.02	100%	1
6	Marma	1	0.02	100%	1
7	Malo/Ghasimalo	3	0.05	100%	3
8	Saontal	4	0.07	100%	4
9	Kora	14	0.26	-	3
10	Others	20	0.36	-	5
11	Dalu	186	3.39	-	38
12	Hajong	296	5.40	-	64
13	Hudi	509	9.29	-	117
14	Koch	590	10.76	-	143
15	Barman	1564	28.53	-	378
16	Garo	2289	41.76	-	545
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5481</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1306</b>

## 1.7 SAMPLE SIZE

Although the socioeconomic survey was a full-count survey of ethnic people in Sherpur District, there was an important objective of the survey that remained to be described. To assess poor households and generate the PMT (Progress out of Poverty) Score, a consumption module was necessary to include in the questionnaire. This consumption module was introduced based on a sample of 1306 households out of the total 5,481 households from the ethnic population in Sherpur District, Bangladesh.

## 1.8 FEATURES OF SES 2024

In SES 2024, data collection and the main survey operation were conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). A dedicated server was deployed to collect survey data from the field, and a dashboard application was used to monitor live data collection. The BBS Network Operations Center (NOC) was utilized to regularly oversee the field operations, with project officials and senior officials from BBS and SID involved in the monitoring process. This system significantly reduced the time required for data entry, processing, and dissemination. Notably, the CAPI system enabled on-field data validation during the survey, thereby reducing inconsistencies.

## 1.9 TRAINING AND FIELD OPERATION

A rigorous training program was conducted over four days, during 26-29 May, 2024, at the Agriculture Training Institute in Sherpur District. The training format fully immersed participants in a focused and intensive learning environment. It likely included a combination of theoretical sessions, practical exercises, case studies, and interactive discussions designed to equip coordinators with the tools and techniques needed to perform their roles effectively. The training also encouraged collaboration, networking, and the exchange of best practices among participants from various Upazilas. The knowledge and skills gained during the training are expected to better prepare participants to fulfill their responsibilities and contribute to the successful implementation of their respective duties.

## 1.10 SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Intensive supervision and quality control measures were implemented during SES 2024. As previously mentioned, a total of 60 enumerators were involved in the data collection process. To ensure smooth operations and maintain high-quality standards, 15 supervisors and 6 supervising officers were appointed to oversee the data collection in

Sherpur District. The Deputy Director of the Sherpur District Statistics Office, along with officers from BBS Headquarters, were designated as supervising officers.

Senior officials from BBS and SID visited to the field to assess the quality of the survey data. Supervising officers were tasked with reviewing all completed questionnaires, ensuring that each interview was conducted in a timely manner, and verifying the accuracy of the responses. They also ensured that the collected data reflected variations in seasonal income and expenditure patterns. If any discrepancies were found, enumerators were instructed to make the necessary corrections.

Enumerators were encouraged to report any challenges they encountered during data collection. In turn, supervising officers provided guidance and assistance to help resolve these issues.

Throughout the SES 2024 data collection process, numerous monitoring activities were carried out by relevant individuals and organizations. These robust supervision and quality control measures significantly enhanced the quality of the enumeration and data collection system.

## 1.11 DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION

The data collection for the SES 2024 was conducted using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method. In this method, interviewers collected all the information during the interview using a android based tablet devices. If any inconsistencies were detected in the data, the interviewers revisited the relevant households in the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) to make the necessary changes or corrections on-site, ensuring that discrepancies were addressed while still in the locality. Once the data collection was completed and verified, the information was updated to ensure consistency and accuracy. As a result, the data underwent substantial cleaning and validation at the field level.

The data collection program was developed using 'KoboToolbox', which included a cloud-based system for real-time data transfer. This allowed enumerators to transmit data from the field using a mobile internet connection. Once the data was transferred to the central server, it was compiled and exported into a readable format using standard statistical software, with a built-in routine in the data entry program.

The data was promptly examined and, where necessary, cross-checked with the original questionnaires to verify that any errors or inconsistencies identified during the fieldwork were properly corrected. The project team and senior officials at the BBS then re-examined the datasets. The data collection software was designed

to detect most errors, omissions, and inconsistencies at the point of entry. However, additional editing, particularly for inter-record consistency, was performed by senior officials at the BBS.

The clean datasets were then used to create DBF files through specially designed software. Finally, tables were generated from the clean datasets using statistical softwares such as STATA and SPSS.

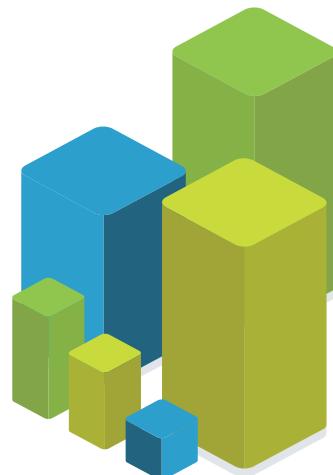
## 1.12 DATA ANALYSIS

In the context of data analysis for the Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024, a dedicated team was involved. The SES team consists of professionals and experts responsible for designing and conducting the survey, collecting the data, and overseeing data validation. A senior official from the World Bank, Mr. Faizudin Ahmed, was highly engaged with the SES team to analyze the survey data. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) specifically provided guidance, expertise, and technical support during the data analysis phase of the survey.

## 1.13 INCORPORATION OF SDG-RELATED QUESTIONS

To align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the questionnaire included specific questions designed to monitor and assess progress toward achieving these goals. Household and individual-level questions were structured based on the SDG metadata and guidelines to ensure accuracy and consistency in the responses.

This version ensures that the role of the SDGs in shaping the questionnaire is clear and emphasizes the use of official SDG guidelines.





# CHAPTER 2

## HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN SHERPUR

Information on household and population characteristics of small ethnic groups in Sherpur district by rural and urban locality are presented in this chapter. This includes number of ethnic households, ethnic population size by upazila, average household size, households by sex of household head, distribution of households by average household size in the district.

Majority of the ethnic households in Sherpur district are located in rural areas. Table 2.1 presents the household distribution of ethnic groups by upazila and locality in Sherpur District. Out of total 5,481 ethnic households, 4,819 (87.9%) are located in the rural areas and only 662 (12.1%) are in the urban areas of the district. In most of the upazilas, ethnic group households in rural areas are significantly higher than that in urban areas.

### 2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ETHNIC POPULATION

**Table 2.1:** Number of Ethnic Households By Upazila In Sherpur District

Upazila name	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Number			Percent		
Jhenaigati	1,678	181	1,859	90.3	9.7	100.0
Nakla	193	23	216	89.4	10.6	100.0
Nalitabari	2,029	128	2,157	94.1	5.9	100.0
Sherpur Sadar	115	277	392	29.3	70.7	100.0
Sreebardi	804	53	857	93.8	6.2	100.0
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The exception is Sherpur Sadar upazila, where 70.7% of the ethnic households are located in the urban areas and remaining 29.3% households are located in rural areas. The highest number of ethnic households are observed in Nalitabari upazila, which is 2,157, followed by 1,859 households in Jhenaigati upazila. The lowest number of ethnic households (216) are located in Nakla upazila.

Distribution of ethnic population by upazila and locality in Sherpur district is shown in Table 2.02. Total minority ethnic population size in Sherpur district stands at 20,840, of which 18,306 are living in rural areas and 2,534 are in urban areas. Highest number (8,111) of ethnic population is found to live in Nalitabari upazila, followed by Jhenaigati upazila (6,938).

**Table 2.2:** Ethnic Populations by Upazila and Residence in Sherpur District

Upazila name	Rural	Urban	Total
Jhenaigati	6225	713	6938
Nakla	694	90	784
Nalitabari	7592	519	8111
Sherpur Sadar	508	1023	1531
Sreebardi	3287	189	3476
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>18306</b>	<b>2534</b>	<b>20840</b>

Only 784 of the ethnic population are found to live in Nakla upazila, which is the lowest. This highlights a rural-urban divide of ethnic population, with rural areas being more densely populated than urban areas in the district. Table 2.3 presents the composition of ethnic populations in various upazilas of Sherpur district. The total ethnic population of the district stands at 20,840, reflecting its rich ethnic diversity, with Garo and Barman as the dominant communities.

In Jhenaigati, the largest ethnic group is Garo, with 3,267 people, followed by Koch (1,667) and Barman (1,548), contributing significantly to the total population of 6,938. Nakla has the smallest population of 784, with notable numbers from Hudi (513) and smaller representations from other groups.

Nalitabari, with 8,111 people, shows a diverse ethnic makeup, with Garo (3,880), Barman (1,993) and Hajong (674) being the most prominent groups.

**Table 2.3:** Ethnic Population by Upazila and Ethnic Groups

Upazila	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others ethnic	Total
Jhenaigati	3267	1667	1548	434	-	13	9	6938
Nakla	10	-	256	-	1	513	4	784
Nalitabari	3880	309	1993	674	666	573	16	8111
Sherpur Sadar	502	25	166	3	5	816	14	1531
Sreebardi	1515	132	1808	14	1	1	5	3476
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>9174</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>5771</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20840</b>

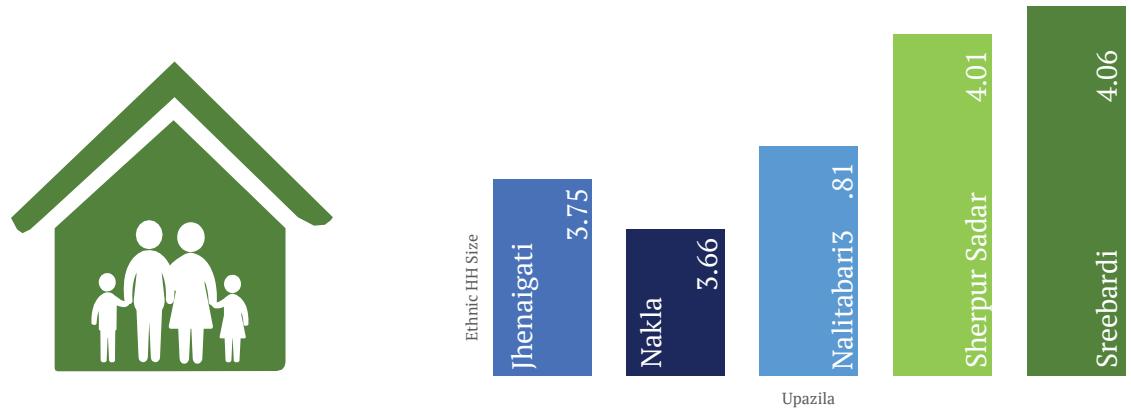
Sherpur Sadar, with a total of 1,531 ethnic people, is dominated by Hudi (816) and Garo (502), while Sreebardi, with 3,476 people, has significant populations of Barman (1,808) and Garo (1,515). Overall,

Garo is the largest ethnic group in the district (9,174), followed by Barman (5,771) and Koch (2,133), with smaller populations of Hajong, Dalu, Hudi, and others.

## 2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Figure 2.1 presents the average household size for ethnic groups across different upazilas in Sherpur district. Household sizes differ by upazila, with Sreebardi having the largest average size of 4.06, indicating larger families in this area.

**Figure 2.1** Distribution of the Average Household Size of the Ethnic People of Sherpur District by Upazila



Sherpur Sadar follows with a household size of 4.01, while Nalitabari shows a moderate average of 3.81. Jhenaigati and Nakla have smaller household sizes, at 3.75 and 3.66, respectively. Overall, the average household size for Sherpur district is 3.80, suggesting a general trend of moderate sized households among ethnic groups, with some variation across upazilas.

The average household sizes for various ethnic groups in different upazilas of Sherpur district is presented in Table 2.04. The average household size of ethnic groups in Sherpur district stands at 3.84. In Jhenaigati, the Garo community has the largest household size (3.88), followed by the Koch (3.62) and the Barman (3.63). In Nakla, the Barman community has the largest household size at 4.29.

**Table 2.4:** Average Household Sizes of The Major Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District by Upazila

Upazila	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others ethnic	Total
Jhenaigati	3.88	3.62	3.63	3.81	-	3.50	2.00	3.75
Nakla	3.25	-	4.29	-	-	3.42	-	3.66
Nalitabari	3.92	3.59	3.67	3.78	3.61	4.10	4.20	3.81
Sherpur Sadar	4.43	3.71	3.65	3.00	4.00	3.85	5.00	4.01
Sreebardi	4.61	3.80	3.72	3.50	-	-	3.00	4.06
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.84</b>

In Nalitabari, household sizes are relatively balanced, with the Garo having an average of 3.92, while Sherpur Sadar reports the highest household sizes for the Garo (4.43). Sreebardi also shows the largest household sizes for the Garo (4.61), while the other ethnic groups, such as the Hudi and Others, have smaller household sizes.

Table 2.5 provides distribution of ethnic population by household sizes for various ethnic groups in Sherpur district. Majority of the population, across all ethnic groups, are concentrated in the 2-3 and 4-5 person household categories. The Garo community has 2,164 people in the 2-3 person range and 4,089 in the 4-5 person range. A similar trend is observed in other communities such as the Koch, Barman, Hajong, Dalu and Hudi. Larger households (6-7 and 8-9 persons) are less common but still significant, particularly among the Garo and Barman communities.

**Table 2.5:** Distribution of Ethnic Population by Ethnic Groups and Household Sizes

Household Size	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others	Total
1	115	39	83	13	11	26	0	287
2-3	2,164	621	1,582	327	205	481	10	5,390
4-5	4,089	1,120	3,140	562	350	1,043	28	10,332
6-7	1,789	261	818	147	99	314	7	3,435
8-9	691	92	138	65	8	39	1	1,034
10+	326	0	10	11	0	13	2	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20,840</b>

It is notable that the total population in households with 10 or more members is 362, which is significantly high in given distribution. The data shows that although the smaller households dominate, there still exists a considerable portion of larger households within the district, especially in ethnic groups like the Garo and Barman. The 4-5 persons category stands out as the most frequent household size.

A more detailed distribution of ethnic population by upazila and household sizes across different ethnic groups in Sherpur district is presented in Table 2.6. Within upazila it categorizes the household sizes into six distinct groups providing a clear picture of population distribution across various communities. Almost same pattern of population distribution is observed with respect to the household sizes across the upazilas of the district.

**Table 2.6:** Distribution of Ethnic Population by Upazila, Ethnic Groups and Household Sizes

Upazila/ Household size	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others	Total
<b>Jhenaigati</b>								
1	42	30	21	7	-	1	-	101
2-3	865	490	464	114	-	1	3	1,937
4-5	1,413	859	824	224	-	11	4	3,335
6-7	712	204	197	55	-	-	2	1,170
8-9	202	84	32	23	-	-	-	341
10+	33	-	10	11	-	-	-	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6,938</b>
<b>Nakla</b>								
1	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
2-3	5	-	49	-	-	176	-	230
4-5	5	-	138	-	1	248	2	394
6-7	-	-	45	-	-	63	1	109
8-9	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
10+	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>784</b>
<b>Nalitabari</b>								
1	62	6	33	5	11	3	-	120
2-3	981	89	548	207	204	110	3	2,142

Upazila/ Household size	Garо	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others	Total
4-5	1,743	187	1,080	334	344	325	11	4,024
6-7	653	27	283	86	99	127	2	1,277
8-9	281	-	49	42	8	8	-	388
10+	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8,111</b>
<b>Sherpur Sadar</b>								
1	6	-	1	-	-	9	-	16
2-3	68	6	53	3	1	194	3	328
4-5	246	13	112	-	4	458	8	841
6-7	112	6	-	-	-	124	2	244
8-9	59	-	-	-	-	31	-	90
10+	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,531</b>
<b>Sreebardi</b>								
1	5	3	28	1	-	-	-	37
2-3	245	36	468	3	-	-	1	753
4-5	682	61	986	4	1	1	3	1,738
6-7	312	24	293	6	-	-	-	635
8-9	149	8	33	-	-	-	1	191
10+	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,476</b>
<b>Sherpur district</b>								
1	115	39	83	13	11	26	-	287
2-3	2,164	621	1,582	327	205	481	10	5,390
4-5	4,089	1,120	3,140	562	350	1,043	28	10,332
6-7	1,789	261	818	147	99	314	7	3,435
8-9	691	92	138	65	8	39	1	1,034
10+	326	-	10	11	-	13	2	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20,840</b>

In almost all the upazilas ethnic communities have the highest population in 2-3 person and 4-5 person household size categories. Smaller household sizes are somewhat less common among these communities, especially for the Garo and Barman groups, who tend to have medium-sized households. It is notable that the Dalu community mostly live in Nalitabari upazila and have almost same pattern of population distribution

with respect to the household sizes. Population in larger households (6+ persons) declines notably, and the smallest numbers are seen in the 1-person and 10+ person household size categories. This analysis suggests that the most typical ethnic household size in Sherpur district is medium sized, with 4-5 persons, and that smaller (1-person) and larger (10+) households are less common.

## 2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Table 2.7 highlights the distribution of household by sex of household heads across various ethnic groups in Sherpur district. The district has a total of 4,016 female-headed ethnic households as against 1,465 male-headed households, making female-headed households a significant majority. It also reveals a notable prevalence of female-headed households in most of the ethnic communities. In the Barman community, there are 1,380 female-headed households compared to only 184 male-headed ones. Similarly, the Garo community has 1,308 female-headed households, as against 981 male-headed households.

**Table 2.7:** Distribution of Ethnic Households by Sex of Household Head and Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Group	Female Headed Household	Male Headed Household	Total
Garo	1,308	981	2,289
Koch	463	127	590
Barman	1,380	184	1,564
Hajong	225	71	296
Dalu	155	31	186
Hudi	446	63	509
Others ethnic	6	2	8
Bangali	33	6	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>5,481</b>

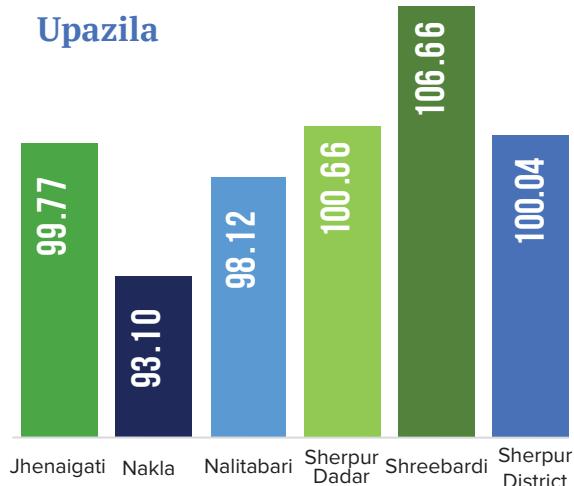
Other ethnic groups, such as Koch, Hajong, Dalu, and Hudi, also show a higher number of female-headed households. For example, the Koch community has 463 female-headed households, while only 127 are male-headed, and the Hajong community reports 225 female-headed households compared to 71 male-headed ones.

## 2.4 SEX RATIO

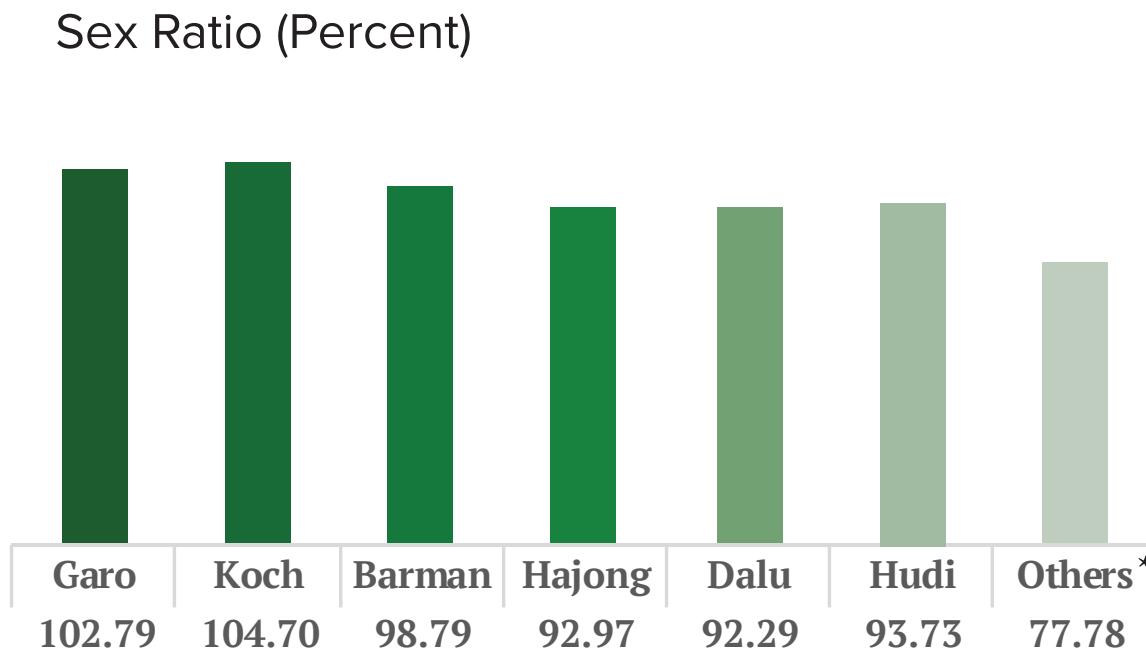
Figure 2.2 presents sex ratio of ethnic population across different upazilas in the Sherpur district, reflecting the proportion of females to males. The district has a sex ratio of 100.04%, indicating a nearly equal distribution of males and females. Sreebardi has the highest sex ratio of the ethnic population which stands at 106.66%, indicating more females than males. Sherpur Sadar also shows almost balanced ratio of 100.66%, slightly favoring females.

Jhenaigati and Nalitabari have sex ratios close to parity, with 99.77% and 98.12%, respectively, indicating nearly equal numbers of males and females. On the other hand, Nakla has the lowest sex ratio at 93.10%, suggesting fewer females than males. Figure 03 presents the sex ratio for different

**Figure 2.2:** Sex Ratios (Percent) in Ethnic Population by Upazila



ethnic groups in Sherpur district, showing the proportion of females to males. The Koch community has the highest sex ratio at 104.70%, indicating almost 105 females for 100 males.

**Figure 2.3:** Distribution of the Sex Ratios (Percent) by Ethnic Group

The Garo community follows closely with a sex ratio of 102.79%. In contrast, the Barman, Hajong, Dalu, and Hudi communities all have sex ratios below 100%, with the Barman community at 98.79%, the Hajong community at 92.97%, and the Dalu and Hudi communities at 92.29% and 93.73%, respectively. The 'Others' ethnic group shows the lowest sex ratio at 77.78%, indicating a significant disparity with fewer females than males.







# CHAPTER 3



## LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

This chapter provides an overview of labour force and other related characteristics of ethnic population in the Sherpur district. The data cover working age population, employment levels, job opportunities, job status, occupations, working hour, means of payment, training etc. In this report, 'employed' refers to individuals of working age (15 years and older) who have worked for at least one hour in the last seven days, either for salary/wages, profit, or for their own food consumption.

### 3.1 WORKING AGE POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

As mentioned earlier, working age population refers to the population of age 15 years and above. Table 3.1 presents number and percent of working age population by status of employment in Sherpur district. The survey results indicate that the total working-age population at the time of the survey was 15,806. Among them, the largest proportion, 48.78%, were not engaged in any income-generating or unpaid activities. Those employed in exchange for hourly wages, salaries, commissions, tips, or similar compensation accounted for 29.89% of the population.

**Table 3.1:** Working Age Population in Economic Activities by Employment Type

Employment Status	Number	Percent
In exchange for hourly wages, salaries, commissions, tips, or anything else	4,725	29.89
Own business activities, farming or other work	2,254	14.26
Unpaid work in a business run by a family member (owned)	357	2.26
Production of goods for own use or sale in households	760	4.81
Not engaged in any activities	7,710	48.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Additionally, 14.26% were involved in their own business activities, farming, or other forms of self-employment. A smaller proportion, 4.81%, were engaged in the production of goods for personal use or sale within households. The smallest group, representing 2.26%, consisted of individuals performing unpaid work in a business run by a family member.

### 3.2 POPULATION EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTION OF GOODS

Table 3.2 illustrates the distribution of working-age individuals engaged in production of goods within households, either for sale/exchange or for family consumption. Out of the total of 760 individuals, the majority (55.53%) are involved exclusively in producing goods for family use or enjoyment, while an additional 34.74% primarily engaged in production for family use. In contrast, only a small proportion is involved in activities related to the sale or exchange of goods: 6.18% solely for this purpose and 3.55% mainly for sale/exchange. These figures underscore the significant disparity between production for family consumption and for commercial purposes, with the former dominating household based production activities.

**Table 3.2:** Employed Population in Production of Goods for Own Use or Sales in Households by Purpose

Purpose of production	Number	Percent
For sale/exchange only	47	6.18
Mainly for sale/exchange	27	3.55
For family use/enjoyment only	422	55.53
Primarily for family use/enjoyment	264	34.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure 3.1:** Employed Population in The Purposes of Production

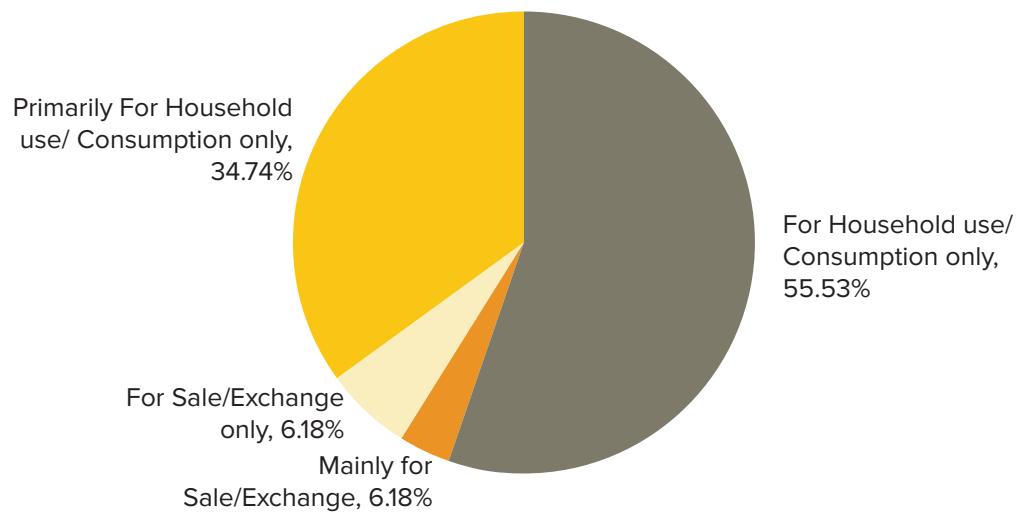


Figure 3.1 shows that the majority of the population engaged in production activities are producing for household use/consumption or they are producing primarily for household use/consumption.

### 3.3 POPULATION NOT ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY

Table 3.3 highlights the working-age population who were not engaged in any from salaried jobs or businesses within the last seven days. Out of total of 7,710 individuals, a significant 99.21% reported being absent from such employment and indicated they would not return to jobs.

**Table 3.3:** Proportion of Absent Temporary From any Kind of Economic Activities or Return to Jobs

Absent from economic activities	Number	Percent
Return to jobs	61	0.79
Not return to jobs	7,649	99.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Conversely, only a small proportion, 0.79%, were temporarily absent from their salaried jobs or businesses but expressed their intention to return. This demonstrates that the vast majority of the working-age population surveyed are not engaged in temporary employment breaks with plans to resume their previous roles.

### 3.4 TEMPORARY ABSENT FROM ANY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OR RETURN TO JOBS

Table 3.4 highlights the reasons for temporary absence of the individuals who were away from their salaried jobs or businesses within past seven days but are expected to return. The majority, 44.26%, were absent due to personal leave, followed by 16.39% who were on vacation or holiday and 14.75% who were absent due to illness or accidents.

**Table 3.4:** Reasons for Temporarily Absence from Economic Activities

Reasons for absence	Number	Percent
Vacation, holiday	10	16.39
Illness, accident	9	14.75
Maternity/Paternity leave	1	1.64
Other personal leave	27	44.26
Temporary customer decline, work stoppage	3	4.92
Trimming	1	1.64
Bad weather	5	8.20
Seasonal work	5	8.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

A smaller part were absent due to bad weather or seasonal work, each accounting for 8.20%. Temporary customer decline or work stoppages accounted for 4.92% of absences, while maternity/paternity leave and trimming each represented 1.64%. These figures indicate that personal and health-related reasons are the primary contributors to temporary absences.

### 3.5 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS LOOKING FOR JOBS

Information in Table 3.5 reveals that a significant majority of unemployed individuals (97.58%) reported not finding any job opportunities for salary, wages, business, or profit in the past 30 days. In contrast, only 2.42% of the individuals expressed having attempted to find such job opportunities during the reference period.

**Table 3.5:** Proportion of Unemployed Persons Looking for Any Job

Finding for jobs	Number	Percent
Looking For jobs	185	2.42
Not Looking jobs	7,464	97.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,649</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This indicates that the overwhelming majority of unemployed individuals were either unsuccessful in their job search or did not actively pursue opportunities for paid employment or business ventures within the specified time frame.

### 3.6 THE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS FINDING WORK FOR OWN ACCOUNT PRODUCTION

Table 3.6 relates to information on temporary absence from any salaried jobs or business in last 7 (seven) days and expressed negative opinions in returning to job. It is observed that out of 7649 people a small portion accounted at 1.92% have found to engage production activities for own use in the last 30 (thirty) days.

**Table 3.6:** Proportion of Unemployed Persons Found Any Work to Produce for Own Use

Finding Job for own use	Number	Percent
Finding jobs for own use	147	1.92
Not finding jobs for own use	7,502	98.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,649</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Majority of this group of population (98.08%) are not interested to engage in any production activity even for own use. Out of 7,649 individuals, 7,502 are found to be in this group.

### 3.7 UNEMPLOYED POPULATION READY TO JOIN A JOB

Table 3.7 presents opinions of individuals regarding their readiness to join who received job opportunities within the past seven days. Out of a total of 559 individuals, 546 (97.67%) expressed their willingness to join the work, indicating a strong positive response toward the job opportunities.

**Table 3.7:** Proportion of Unemployed People are Ready to Join to Get a Job Opportunity

Got Opportunity to Ready to Join	Number	Percent
Ready to join the work	546	97.67
Do not ready to join the work	13	2.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Conversely, only 13 individuals, representing a small share of 2.33%, reported that they were not ready to join. This data highlights an overwhelmingly willingness toward job acceptance among those offered job opportunities, with only an insignificant proportion reporting not ready for a job.

### 3.8 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING OR LOOKING FOR JOB

Highlights on the reasons for individuals neither working nor actively looking for jobs is presented in Table 3.8. The largest proportion (45.25%) reported domestic or family responsibilities as the primary reason, reflecting traditional roles or caregiving obligations. A significant share (19.47%) is engaged in studies, indicating the pursuit of education as a barrier to job-seeking. Age-related factors account for 14.73%, reflecting those considered 'Too old' who may have retired or are beyond typical working age.

**Table 3.8:** The main reason for not working/looking for jobs

Reasons for not working or searching job	Percent
Waiting to join the work	2.72
Training	0.21
Study	19.47
No work found/Tired of looking for a job	2.42
Domestic work/ family work	45.25
Recession season	0.07
Waiting to start own business	0.13
Insufficient work	0.46
No desire to work	3.24
Illness, Injury, Disability	3.73
Retirees, pensioners, other sources of	0.35
No job related skills, lack of experience	0.11
Awaiting result of previous enquiry/wit	0.09

Reasons for not working or searching job	Percent
Disability	1.39
No need to work	5.06
Oldest	14.73
Other	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

A smaller but notable percentage (5.06%) reported no need to work, while health-related challenges such as illness, injury, or disability constitute 3.73%. Psychological or motivational barriers, such as no desire to work (3.24%) or discouragement from unsuccessful job searches (2.42%), also play roles. Other factors, including insufficient work opportunities (0.46%), lack of job-related skills (0.11%), or awaiting prior job inquiries (0.09%), collectively represent minimal shares. These insights suggest a diverse range of economic, social, and personal factors shaping individuals' participation in the labor force.

### 3.9 AVERAGE WORKING HOUR IN EARNING ACTIVITIES BY UPAZILA

The data in Table 3.9 reveals a significant variation in average weekly working hours across the upazilas of the Sherpur district, highlighting distinct economic or occupational dynamics. Nakla upazila reports the highest average working hours at 57.39 hours per week, indicating intensive labor or possibly a higher prevalence of employment opportunities demanding extended hours.

**Table 3.9:** Average Working Hours in Earning Activities by Upazila

Reasons for not working or searching job	Percent
Jhenaigati	36.44
Nakla	57.39
Nalitabari	41.13
Sherpur Sadar	51.03
Sreebardi	43.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.84</b>

Jhenaigati records the lowest 36.44 hours per week, suggesting either fewer work opportunities, different economic activities, or a tendency for less intensive work patterns. The overall average working hour for the district is 40.84 hours per week, with Sherpur Sadar (51.03 hours), Sreebardi (43.29 hours), and Nalitabari (41.13 hours) falling between these extremes. These differences may reflect variations in local industries, workforce engagement, or socio-economic factors influencing labor participation.

### 3.10 AVERAGE WORKING HOUR IN ANY INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES BY ETHNIC GROUP

Table 3.10 presents average working hours across different ethnic groups in Sherpur district. The overall average working hours for employed persons is 40.84 hours per week, which aligns closely with the standard full-time working benchmark. However, certain groups exhibit extreme deviations. The Chak group reports the highest average at 80 hours per week, followed by the Malo/Ghasimalo and Hudi groups with averages of 55 and 49.69 hours, respectively, all of which exceed the excessive work threshold of 48 hours.

**Table 3.10:** Average Working Hour in any Earning Activities by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Average hour per week
Garo	39.83
Koch	39.43
Barman	40.91

Ethnic Group	Average hour per week
Hajong	40.03
Dalu	36.18
Hudi	49.69
Malo/Ghasimalo	55.00
Oraon	.
Mushor	24.00
Marma	45.50
Mro	42.25
Chak	80.00
Mahali	37.33
Others	44.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.84</b>

In contrast, the Mushor group has the lowest average at 24 hours, significantly below the overall average. Other ethnic groups, such as Marma (45.50 hours) and Mro (42.25 hours), reported averages closer to the standard full-time threshold. This disparity highlights the diverse labor engagement patterns within the district, suggesting potential differences in economic activities, access to work opportunities, or cultural practices influencing labor contributions among these ethnic groups.

### 3.11 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF WORK

Table 3.11 highlights on the distribution of employment types among a working-age population of 8,096 individuals engaged in earning or unpaid activities for at least one hour in the past seven days. The largest share of employment, at 41.00%, is attributed to daily wage workers, indicating a significant reliance on short-term, informal labor.

**Table 3.11:** Employment Status by Nature of The Work

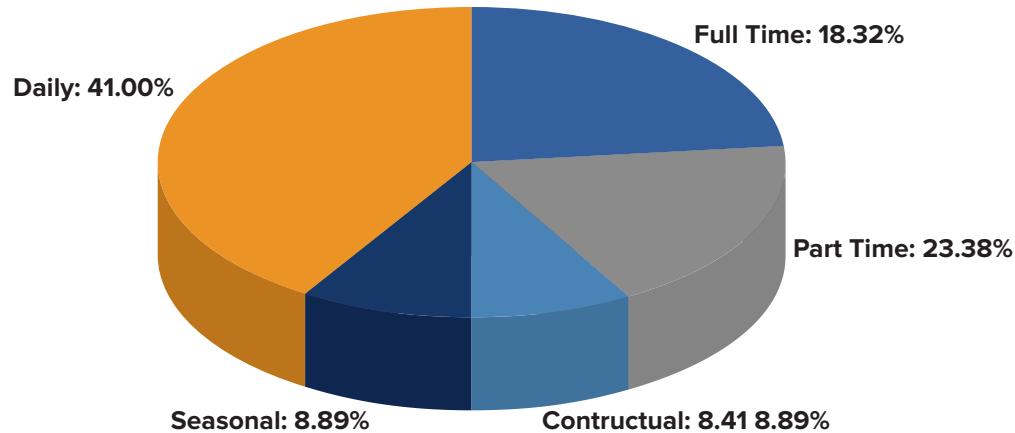
Employment Status	Percent
Employment Status	Percent
Full time	18.32
Part time	23.38
Contractual	8.41
Seasonal	8.89
Daily Basis	<b>41.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Part-time workers represent the second-largest category, accounting for 23.38% of the workforce, followed closely by full-time workers at 18.32%. Seasonal and contractual workers comprise smaller proportions, at 8.89% and 8.41%, respectively. This distribution suggests a labor market characterized by high informality and limited access to stable, long-term employment opportunities, with a considerable segment of the workforce depending on irregular or precarious job arrangements.

### 3.12 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF WORK

Employment status of ethnic population in Sherpur district is presented in the following figure as percentage. The figure shows that daily wage worker and part time workers shares 41.00% and 23.38% respectively of the total ethnic work force of the district.

**Figure 3.2:** Employment status by the nature of work (in percent)



### 3.13 EMPLOYMENT BY JOB STATUS IN ETHNIC POPULATION

Job status of labour force in ethnic groups of Sherpur district is presented in Table 3.12. It is observed that the largest share of population is recorded at 40.31% out of total 8157 people as day labor followed by housework and employee recorded at 25.10% and 19.37% respectively.

**Table 3.12:** Status of Employees by Dignity of Work

Status of employees	Percent
Day laborer	40.31
Investors	0.51
Employee	19.37
Housework/housework	25.10
Business	4.47
Self-employed	9.99
Looking for work	0.06
Does not work	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It is also observed that 9.99% and 4.47% are engaged in economic activities as self-employed and business respectively. Only 0.51% are engaged as investors while as low as 0.06% are looking for jobs. On the other hand a small part (0.18%) people do not work.

## 3.14 EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY TYPES OF WORK

Table 3.13 highlights the distribution of employment by types among 8,137 individuals engaged in economic activities. A significant majority, 57.87%, are employed in exchange for salary or wages, indicating the prominence of formal employment structures in the workforce.

**Table 3.13:** Employed Population Aged 15 or Older by Types of Work

Type of employment work	Number	Percent
In exchange of salary/wages	4,709	57.87
For profit purposes	1,129	13.87
For use/consumption	2,270	27.90
Apprentice	29	0.36
Total	8,137	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,096</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Following this, 27.90% of individuals work for own use or consumption, suggesting a substantial portion of employment related to subsistence or self-sustenance activities. Additionally, 13.87% of people work for profit purposes, reflecting entrepreneurial or business-oriented engagement. Only 0.36% are observed as apprentices, which may imply limited opportunities or participation in structured skill-development programs. This distribution underscores the dominance of salaried employment and the varied nature of economic activity.

## 3.15 EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS

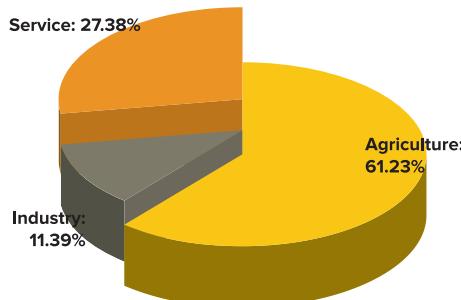
Information in Table 3.14 reveals the distribution of employment across broad economic sectors among 8,137 ethnic individuals. Clearly, agriculture (which includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing) dominate, employing 61.23% of the workforce, highlighting the sector's critical role in the economy and its status as the primary livelihood source.

**Table 3.14:** Employed Population Aged 15 or Older by Broad Economic Sector

Economic sector	Number	Percent
Agriculture	4,982	61.23
Industry	927	11.39
Service	2,228	27.38
Total	8,137	100.00

The service sector follows, accounting for 27.38% of employment, reflecting the growing importance of services in economic activities. Meanwhile, the industry sector employs only 11.39% of individuals, indicating comparatively lower industrial engagement or development.

**Figure 3.3:** Employment by Broad Economic Sectors and Industry (in Percent)



The Figure 3.3 above shows agriculture's prominence as the leading economic sector, with a significant gap from other sectors, particularly from industry sector.

## 3.16 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Data in Table 3.15 provides an overview of employment distribution across major industry sectors as per International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing dominate employment, accounting for 60.87% of the workforce, reaffirming their pivotal role in economic activities. Manufacturing represents the second-largest share at 8.74%, followed closely by other service activities at 8.49%. Wholesale and retail trade (3.12%) and mining and quarrying (2.11%) also contribute significantly.

**Table 3.15:** Employed Population Aged 15 or Above by Major Industrial Division

Industrial Division by division (ISIC Rev.4)	Percent (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.87
Mining and quarrying	2.11
Manufacturing	8.74
Electricity, gas, steam and Air condition	0.58
Water Supply; Sewerage; Waste Management	0.22
Construction	1.23
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of m	3.12
Transportation and storage including po	1.45
Accommodation and food services activity	1.99
Information and Communication	0.17
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.39
Real estate activities	0.57
Professional, scientific and technical	1.03
Administrative and Support Service Acti	0.49
Public administration and defenses; com	0.38
Education	1.89
Human health and social work activities	1.24
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.15
Other service activities	8.49
Activities of households as employers;	1.17
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.06
Other	3.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Employment in sectors such as accommodation and food services (1.99%), education (1.89%), and human health and social work activities (1.24%) reflects a modest workforce presence. Conversely, sectors like electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning (0.58%), water supply, sewerage, and waste management (0.22%), and arts, entertainment, and recreation (0.15%) have minimal employment shares. This distribution underscores the reliance on agriculture while indicating relatively low workforce engagement in industrial and service sectors, particularly advanced and specialized industries.

## 3.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

The data in Table 3.16 reveals that agriculture, forestry, and fishery dominate the employment landscape, comprising a significant 42.44% of the total employed population. A significant portion of the workforce, 14.15%, is engaged in subsistence farming, fishing, and hunting, which highlights the importance of these occupations in the economy.

**Table 3.16:** Distribution of Employed Persons in BSCO-Code by Occupation

Major group Occupation	Percent
Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	0.03
Non-Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	0.01
Armed Forces Occupations, Other Ranks	0.15
Chief Executives, Senior Officials And	0.06
Administrative And Commercial Managers	0.09
Production And Specialized Services Man	5.12
Hospitality, Retail and Other Services	2.13
Science And Engineering Professionals	0.14
Health Professionals	0.48
Teaching Professionals	1.94
Business And Administration Professional	0.81
Information And Communications Technology	0.10
Legal, Social and Cultural Professional	0.09
Science And Engineering Associate Professional	0.08
Health Associate Professionals	0.55
Business And Administration Associate P	0.48
Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Ass	0.23
Information And Communications Technici	0.09
General And Keyboard Clerks	0.03
Customer Services Clerks	1.42
Numerical And Material Recording Clerks	0.01
Other Clerical Support Workers	1.42
Personal Service Workers	2.35
Sales Workers	2.37
Personal Care Workers	0.86
Protective Services Workers	1.35
Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural	0.39
Market-Oriented Skilled Forestry, Fishe	0.44
Subsistence Farmers, Fishers, Hunters	14.15
Building And Related Trades Workers, Ex	0.48
Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Work	0.53
Handicraft And Printing Workers	2.21
Electrical And Electronics Trades Worke	0.53
Food Processing, Wood Working, Garment	4.71
Stationary Plant and Machine Operators	0.04

Major group Occupation	Percent
Assemblers	0.03
Drivers And Mobile Plant Operators	1.66
Cleaners And Helpers	0.44
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labo	42.44
Labourers In Mining, Construction, Manu	2.93
Food Preparation Assistants	1.88
Street And Related Sales And Service Wo	0.08
Refuse Workers and Other Elementary Wor	0.09
Other	4.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Other key sectors contributing to employment include production and specialized services (5.12%), food processing, wood working, and garments (4.71%), as well as labor in mining, construction, and manufacturing (2.93%). Additionally, occupations such as handicrafts and printing (2.21%), hospitality, retail, and other services (2.13%), and protective services (1.35%) also form substantial portions of the labor force. Although smaller in proportion, occupations in clerical support, customer service, personal care, and other sectors are all part of the overall workforce, demonstrating a diverse range of employment across various industries.

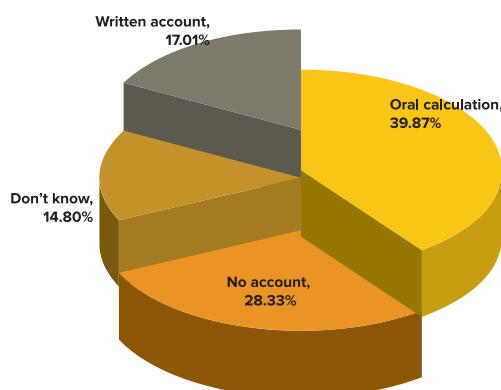
### 3.18 EMPLOYEES PAID BY TYPE OF ACCOUNTS

The data in Table 3.17 provides an overview of types of accounts kept by paid employees in organizations, such as businesses, firms, or offices. A significant portion of employees, 39.87%, rely on oral calculation to manage accounts, indicating that informal methods are the most common approach in the workplace. Written accounts, which are more formal, are maintained by 17.01% of employees, showing a smaller but still notable percentage.

**Table 3.17:** Proportion of Employees Paid by The Kind of Accounts

Kind of accounts	Number	Percent
Written account	1,384	17.01
Oral calculation	3,244	39.87
No account	2,305	28.33
Don't know	1,204	14.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,137</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure 3.4:** Proportion of Paid Employees by The Kind of Accounts (in percent)



Interestingly, 28.33% of employees do not keep any accounts, which could suggest either a lack of responsibility in accounting tasks or the absence of such tasks within their roles. Additionally, 14.80% of employees are uncertain about whether any accounts are maintained, possibly reflecting a lack of awareness or involvement in organizational accounting practices.

### 3.19 PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF CONTRACT

Table 3.18 reveals that the majority of paid employees in the district are working under informal or less structured arrangements, with 48.76% having oral agreements, which is the highest proportion. This suggests a reliance on verbal agreements over written contracts. A significant portion, 33.91%, were uncertain about the type of contract they had, which may point to a lack of awareness or clarity regarding their employment terms. Only 9.61% of employees had written contracts with indefinite periods, while 7.72% had written fixed-term contracts. This highlights that formal written agreements, whether indefinite or fixed-term, are not as common as informal oral agreements or a lack of contract clarity. The data suggests potential gaps in employment security and understanding of labor rights among a substantial portion of the workforce.

**Table 3.18:** The Proportion of Paid Employees by Type of Contract

Contract Type	Number	Percent
Written contract (indefinite period)	704	9.61
Written Agreement (Fixed Time)	565	7.72
Oral Agreement	3,570	48.76
Don't know	2,483	33.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,322</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.20 EMPLOYEES BY MEANS OF RECEIVING SALARY

Distribution of employees by means of receiving salary is presented in Table 3.19. It reveals that a large majority of paid employees, 62.54%, receive their wages or income in cash, indicating that cash payments are the predominant method of compensation in the district. A notable 21.11% of employees reported receiving income through other means, though the specific methods are not detailed.

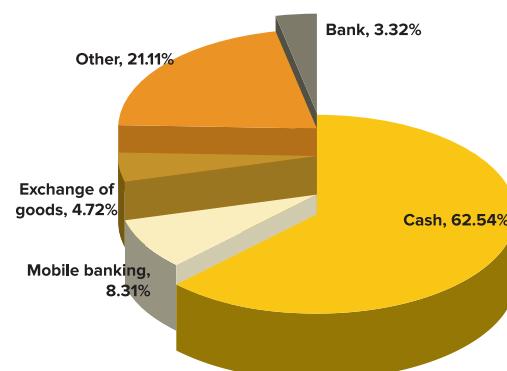
**Table 3.19:** Employees by Means of Receiving Salary

Means of receiving money	Percent
Bank	3.32
Cash	62.54
Mobile banking	8.31
Exchange of goods	4.72
Other	21.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Only a small proportion of employees receive their payments through formal financial channels, with 3.32% paid via bank transfers and 8.31% using mobile banking. Additionally, 4.72% of workers are compensated through the exchange of goods, suggesting alternative forms of payment. This distribution indicates that a significant portion of workers are receiving income through informal or non-traditional means, which may reflect challenges in financial inclusion, the reach of formal banking systems, or the prevalence of informal economies in the area.

**Figure 3.5:** Distribution of Employees by Means of Receiving Salary (in Percent)

As could be observed from the Figure 3.5 above that majority of the employees among ethnic population receive salary in cash.



### 3.21 WORKING AGE POPULATION RECEIVED ANY VOCATIONAL (INSTITUTIONAL/FORMAL) TRAINING

Table 3.20 highlights a stark disparity in vocational training among the working-age population, with only 1.11% having received formal or institutional training in the past 12 months. The overwhelming majority, 98.89%, have not participated in any vocational training during this period.

**Table 3.20:** Working Age Population Received any Vocational (Institutional/Formal) Training

Received Vocational training	Percent
Received training	1.11
Not received training	98.89
Total	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This suggests a significant gap in access to or availability of training opportunities, which may limit the development of specialized skills among the workforce. The low percentage of individuals receiving formal training could indicate a reliance on informal learning or on-the-job experience, but it also points to potential challenges in improving employability and productivity, especially in sectors requiring specific technical or vocational expertise.

### 3.22 TYPES OF TRAINING RECEIVED BY WORKING AGE POPULATION

Table 3.21 reveals a diverse range of vocational training areas, with notable variation in participation. The most common training received was in the production and storage of agriculture, which accounted for 26.70% of participants, followed by computer training at 11.36% and health and paramedic services at 9.66%.

**Table 3.21:** Distribution of Working Age Population Received Training by Types/Catagories

Types of training	Percent
Mechanical Engineering/Civil Engineering	1.14
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	1.14
Computer	11.36
Hotel and restaurant	0.57
Handicrafts and cottage industries	7.39
Creative work/painting/photography	2.84
Production and storage of agricultural	26.70
Agricultural work other than cereals	2.84
Health and paramedic services	9.66
Office Management	2.27
Driving and Motor Mechanics	9.09
Beauticians and Hairdressers	6.82
Printing Technology (Printing)	0.57
Foreign languages	0.57
made clothes	9.09
Other (specify...)	7.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Both driving and motor mechanics and making clothes training each accounted for 9.09%. Handicrafts and cottage industries also saw significant participation at 7.39%. Other areas with notable participation include beauticians and hairdressers (6.82%) and various unspecified types of training (7.95%). On the other hand, technical fields such as mechanical or civil engineering and electrical or electronic engineering had minimal representation, each with just 1.14%. Niche areas like printing technology, foreign languages, and hotel or restaurant management recorded the lowest percentages at 0.57%, suggesting limited access or interest in these specific fields. Overall, the data highlights a preference for agricultural, computer, and health-related training, while more specialized technical and service-sector training remains less common.

### 3.23 UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AREA AND UPAZILA

The unemployment data from the survey for Sherpur district highlights significant disparities across various demographic and geographic categories which is presented in Table 3.22. The overall unemployment rate in the district for ethnic groups is 3.80%, with notable differences between male and female populations. Female unemployment stands at 4.23%, higher than the male rate of 3.37%, indicating that women in the district face a greater challenge in securing employment.

**Table 3.22:** Employees by Means of Receiving Salary

Upazila	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Jhenaigati	3.02	3.46	3.37	2.03	3.24
Nakla	4.04	3.02	3.47	3.90	3.52
Nalitabari	3.56	4.61	4.13	3.62	4.10
Sherpur Sadar	4.84	7.1	3.37	7.22	5.98
Sreebardi	2.86	3.84	3.44	1.32	3.33
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.80</b>

Among the upazilas, Sherpur Sadar has the highest unemployment rate at 5.98%, suggesting that this area may require targeted interventions to address its labor market challenges. Additionally, unemployment in urban areas (4.49%) exceeds that of rural areas (3.71%), which could point to urban-specific issues such as a mismatch between available jobs and the skillset of the workforce, or perhaps an influx of people seeking work in urban centers without sufficient job opportunities. These findings underscore the need for a more detailed analysis of local labor market conditions to design effective policies for job creation, especially for women and urban populations.

**Figure 3.6:** Unemployment by Sex and Upazila (in percent)

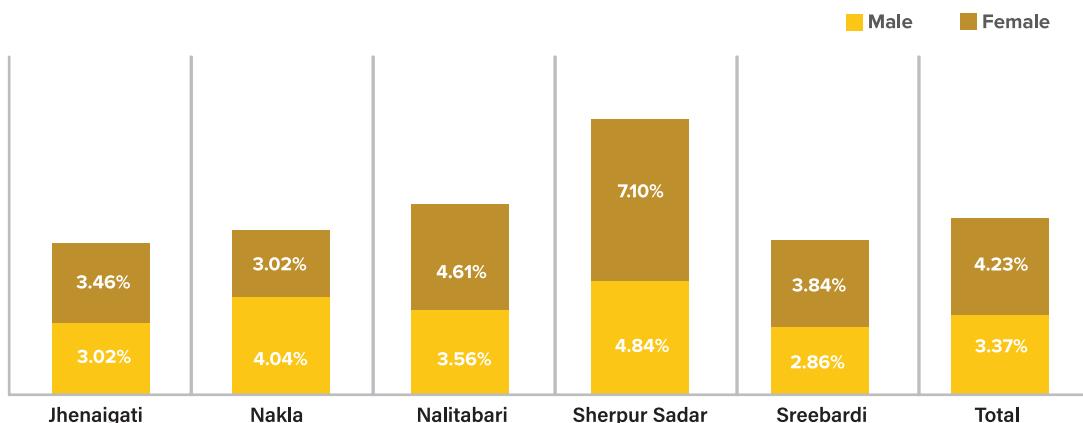


Figure 3.6 shows that in the case of unemployment population in Sherpur Sadar, female is appeared as exceptionally high at 7.10 percent and in only Nakla upazila male is high at 4.04 percent where female is 3.02 percent.

### 3.24 POPULATION AGED 15–24 YEARS NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The data on population Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) aged 15-24 in Sherpur district is presented in Table 3.23. It reveals substantial disparities across gender, geographic locations, and upazilas. Overall, 24.73% of the youth in this age group fall into the NEET category. The rate is slightly higher in rural areas (25.29%) compared to urban areas (20.85%), suggesting rural youth face more barriers to education and employment.

**Table 3.23:** Population Aged 15–24 Years Not in Education, Employment, and Training by Upazila, Sex and Area

Upazila	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Jhenaigati	11.84	26.00	19.46	9.52	18.48
Nakla	30.56	60.61	45.16	42.86	44.93
Nalitabari	19.55	33.03	25.97	29.63	26.26
Sherpur Sadar	18.60	36.89	38.95	20.51	27.49
Sreebardi	18.30	36.70	27.16	20.51	26.71
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>32.88</b>	<b>25.29</b>	<b>20.85</b>	<b>24.73</b>

A striking gender disparity is evident, with the NEET rate significantly lower among males (17.21%) than females (32.88%), highlighting the challenges women face in accessing opportunities. Among the upazilas, Nakla reports the highest NEET rate at 44.93%, indicating a critical need for targeted interventions in this area, while Jhenaigati records the lowest at 18.48%. These findings underscore the importance of implementing gender-sensitive and location-specific policies to reduce the NEET rate and improve opportunities for youth across the district.

### 3.25 POPULATION AGED 15–24 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (NEET) BY GENDER AND ETHNIC GROUPS

In Table 3.24, the NEET data by ethnic groups in Sherpur district highlights significant disparities, particularly along gender and ethnic lines. Overall, 24.73 percent of youth aged 15-24 in the district belong to the NEET category, with a stark gender gap with 17.21% for males compared to 32.88% for females.

**Table 3.24:** Population Aged 15–24 Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) by Sex and Ethnic Group

Ethnic group	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Garo	19.61	27.08	23.17
Koch	21.35	37.27	28.61
Barman	12.58	38.74	25.30
Hajong	13.64	14.94	14.29
Dalu	15.25	47.27	30.70
Hudi	16.76	41.67	29.03
Others ethnic	33.33	50.00	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>32.88</b>	<b>24.73</b>

This suggests that young women face considerable barriers, potentially due to household responsibilities and institutional limitations that restrict their access to education and the labor market. Among ethnic groups, the NEET rate varies widely, with the 'Others' ethnic group reporting the highest rate at 40.00% (50.00% for females and 33.33% for males), indicating acute challenges for this group. The Hajong ethnic group, on the other hand, shows the lowest NEET rate at 14.29%, reflecting comparatively better engagement in education, employment, or training. Intermediate rates are observed among Dalu (30.70%), Hudi (29.03%), Koch (28.61%), Barman (25.30%), and Garo (23.17%). These disparities underline the need for tailored strategies addressing the unique barriers faced by specific ethnic groups and women, ensuring equitable access to opportunities across all demographics.



# CHAPTER 4

## EDUCATION

Education plays a vital role in developing human skills and enabling individuals to provide quality services to their communities. Often referred to as human capital, education equips people for professional jobs and is recognized as one of the most fundamental human needs. It directly impacts the overall welfare of individuals, households, and society at large. The Sherpur Ethnic Survey 2024 incorporated a dedicated education module to gather valuable information on educational status. This chapter examines the education status of individuals and its influence on various aspects of household well-being. Key topics addressed include literacy rates, levels of education, types of schools attended, school attendance, and enrollment in different educational programs.

### 4.1 LITERACY RATE BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY

The literacy data from the Sherpur Ethnic Survey 2024 highlights notable disparities across upazilas and locality, as presented in Table 4.1. Jhenaigati upazila reported the highest overall literacy rate at 68.8%, with the highest rates in both rural (68.6%) and urban (70.7%) areas, indicating consistent educational achievements across the locality.

**Table 4.1:** Literacy Rate (7 years and above) by Locality and Upazila

Upazila	Rural	Urban	Total
Jhenaigati	68.6	70.7	68.8
Nakla	57.3	69.6	58.7
Nalitabari	63.4	59.9	63.2
Sherpur Sadar	47.9	59.1	55.4
Sreebardi	62.1	55.4	61.8
Sherpur District	64.3	62.6	64.1

Conversely, Sherpur Sadar upazila recorded the lowest overall literacy rate at 55.4%, with rural areas showing the lowest literacy rate in the district at 47.9% and urban areas at 59.1%. Nakla, Nalitabari, and Sreebardi exhibited moderate literacy rates, with Nakla showing a significant urban-rural gap (57.3% rural versus 69.6% urban). Sreebardi had a relatively balanced rate of 62.1% in rural areas and 55.4% in urban areas, while Nalitabari displayed comparable literacy levels between rural (63.4%) and urban (59.9%) areas. These findings suggest that literacy levels vary significantly by geography, with urban areas generally outperforming rural ones, except in Sreebardi. Targeted efforts to improve literacy, especially in Sherpur Sadar's rural areas, could help bridge these gaps.

## 4.2 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Table 4.2 presents the literacy data by ethnic groups from the Sherpur Ethnic Survey 2024. It reveals notable variations across groups and between rural and urban areas. Overall, the Hajong group exhibits the highest literacy rate (73.4%), particularly excelling in urban areas (88.9%) and maintaining a strong rural rate (73.1%). Conversely, the Dalu group has the lowest literacy rate overall (52.6%) and in rural areas (52.2%), though it improves slightly in urban areas (62.1%). Interestingly, the Koch group displays a striking rural-urban disparity, with a modest rural literacy rate (61.5%) contrasted by a high urban rate (87.5%). Similarly, the 'Others ethnic' group shows a reverse trend, with a higher rural literacy rate (61.3%) but a notably lower urban rate (40.0%).

**Table 4.2:** Literacy Rate (7 Years and Above) by Locality and Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Group	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Garo</b>	66.4	63.8	66.1
Koch	61.5	87.5	61.8
Barman	62.8	67.5	63.5
Hajong	73.1	88.9	73.4
Dalu	52.2	62.1	52.6
Hudi	59.1	55.0	57.4
Others ethnic	61.3	40.0	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>

These variations suggest that urbanization does not uniformly translate to higher literacy rates across all groups, pointing to underlying socioeconomic, cultural, or policy influences that affect educational outcomes differently among ethnic communities in Sherpur district.

## 4.3 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY, SEX AND UPAZILA

The literacy data reveals a clear gender disparity, with males exhibiting consistently higher literacy rates than females across Sherpur district and its upazilas, which is presented in Table 4.3. At the district level, male literacy stands at 69.1%, significantly surpassing the female literacy rate of 59.1%, resulting in a gap of 10 percentage points. This disparity is evident in both rural and urban areas.

**Table 4.3:** Literacy Rate (7 Years and Above) by Locality, Sex and Upazila

Upazila/Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Sherpur District</b>			
Sex	-	-	-
Male	69.4	67.3	69.1
Female	59.2	58.0	59.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>
<b>Jhenaigati</b>			
Male	74.1	76.5	74.4
Female	63.1	65.3	63.3
Total	68.6	70.7	68.8
<b>Nakla</b>			
Sex	-	-	-
Male	62.6	76.3	64.2
Female	52.4	63.4	53.6

Upazila/Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>
<b>Nalitabari</b>			
Sex	-	-	-
Male	68.2	63.1	67.8
Female	58.8	56.5	58.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Sherpur Sadar</b>			
Sex	-	-	-
Male	49.1	65.1	59.7
Female	46.5	53.5	51.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>Sreebardi</b>			
Sex	-	-	-
Male	67.7	54.9	67.0
Female	56.0	56.0	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>

In rural settings, male literacy is slightly higher at 69.4% compared to 59.2% for females, while in urban areas, male literacy is 67.3% compared to 58.0% for females, indicating a narrower gender gap in urban areas. Among the Upazilas, variations in literacy rates are notable. Jhenaigati exhibits the highest male and female literacy rates, with smaller gender differences. In contrast, Sherpur Sadar shows the lowest overall rates, and a pronounced gap, particularly in male literacy between rural (49.1%) and urban (65.1%) settings. These findings highlight persistent gender and regional inequalities in education, although urban areas tend to have slightly reduced gender disparities compared to rural regions.

#### 4.4 LITERACY RATE BY LOCALITY, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Table 4.4 shows that the literacy for ethnic groups in Sherpur district highlights consistent gender disparities, with males exhibiting higher literacy rates than females across all groups and localities. Among rural populations, the Hajong ethnic group shows the highest literacy rates (79.1% for males and 67.9% for females), while the Dalu group records the lowest (56.5% for males and 48.2% for females).

**Table 4.4:** Literacy Rate (7 years and above) by Locality, Sex and Ethnic Groups

Ethnic group/Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Garo</b>			
Male	69.1	66.9	68.9
Female	63.6	60.4	63.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>
<b>Koch</b>			
Male	69.5	100.0	69.7
Female	53.1	77.8	53.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>Barman</b>			

Ethnic group/Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	69.9	71.0	70.1
Female	55.9	64.0	57.1
Total	62.8	67.5	63.5
<b>Hajong</b>			
Male	79.1	87.5	79.2
Female	67.9	90.0	68.3
Total	73.1	88.9	73.4
<b>Dalu</b>			
Male	56.5	66.7	57.0
Female	48.2	57.1	48.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<b>Hudi</b>			
Male	67.8	62.7	65.7
Female	50.8	48.3	49.7
Total	59.1	55.0	57.4
<b>Others ethnic</b>			
Male	60.0	0.0	50.0
Female	62.5	57.1	60.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>

In urban areas, the Koch group demonstrates the most dramatic improvement in literacy, with 100.0% literacy for males and 77.8% for females, significantly surpassing their rural counterparts. Conversely, the Dalu group continues to show the lowest literacy rates in urban settings (66.7% for males and 57.1% for females). Across both rural and urban contexts, the gender gap persists, with rural areas generally showing lower overall literacy levels compared to urban areas. This suggests that while urbanization benefits literacy rates for both genders, women in rural areas face greater educational barriers. Ethnic-specific trends also reveal variations, indicating a need for targeted interventions to address localized educational disparities.

## 4.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SEX

The data presented in Table 4.5 highlights the educational attainment levels of the ethnic population aged five years and above in Sherpur district, disaggregated by sex and area (rural, urban, and Sherpur ethnic).

**Table 4.5:** Percentage of the Ethnic Population (aged 5 years and above) by Level of Education, Sex and Locality

Level of Education and Sex	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
<b>Sherpur</b>			
No Class Passed	35.66	36.50	35.77
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary students/Class one student	2.93	3.89	3.04
Class I-V Passed	20.84	20.84	20.84
Class VI-IX Passed	22.09	19.43	21.77
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	15.18	15.83	15.25
Graduate & Above Passed	3.21	3.47	3.24

Level of Education and Sex	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
Others	0.09	0.04	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Male</b>			
No Class Passed	30.96	31.63	31.04
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary students/Class one student	3.04	4.15	3.18
Class I-V Passed	22.04	22.82	22.14
Class VI-IX Passed	23.32	20.22	22.95
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	16.48	16.85	16.52
Graduate & Above Passed	4.10	4.32	4.13
Others	0.06	0.00	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Female</b>			
No Class Passed	40.36	41.27	40.47
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary students/Class one student	2.81	3.64	2.91
Class I-V Passed	19.64	18.90	19.55
Class VI-IX Passed	20.87	18.64	20.60
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	13.88	14.83	13.99
Graduate & Above Passed	2.32	2.63	2.36
Others	0.12	0.08	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

At the district level, a significant portion of the population has not completed any formal education, with 35.77% reporting that they did not pass any class. This is followed by 20.84% who completed education up to Class I-V, 21.77% who completed Class VI-IX, 15.25% who obtained SSC, HSC, or equivalent qualifications, and only 3.24% who graduated or obtained higher education. A small proportion (0.08%) had other educational qualifications.

The gender disparity in educational attainment is evident, with females generally having lower educational outcomes than males. For example, 40.47% of females did not pass any class, compared to 31.04% of males, indicating a higher proportion of females with no formal education. In terms of secondary and higher education, 16.52% of males obtained SSC, HSC, or equivalent qualifications, compared to only 13.99% of females. Additionally, the proportion of males with graduate and above degrees was 4.13%, while only 2.36% of females had reached this level of education. These figures reflect a gender gap in educational attainment, with

males generally achieving higher education levels than females.

When looking at rural and urban areas, the data shows that the gender gap persists in both settings. In rural areas, 16.48% of males completed SSC, HSC, or equivalent education, while 13.88% of females did so. Similarly, in urban areas, 16.85% of males attained SSC, HSC, or equivalent education, compared to 14.83% of females. The rural-urban divide does not significantly alter the gender gap, although urban areas show slightly higher educational attainment for both genders compared to rural areas.

This data underscores significant educational challenges in Sherpur district, particularly for females and those in rural areas. The low levels of educational attainment, especially the high percentage of individuals without any formal education, highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve educational access and outcomes, particularly for women and rural populations. Addressing the gender disparity in education will be crucial in fostering a more equitable educational landscape in the district.

## 4.6 LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY UPAZILA

Table 4.6 shows percentage of ethnic population in Sherpur district by level of education and upazila, The education level data for the district's ethnic population aged five years and above reveals significant variation across the five upazilas (Jhenaigati, Nakla, Nalitabari, Sherpur Sadar, and Sreebardi).

**Table 4.6:** Percentage Distribution of the Population (aged 5 years and above) Level of Education by Upazila and Locality

Level of Education	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
<b>Jhenaigati</b>			
No Class Passed	31.31	29.30	31.11
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary	2.71	3.72	2.81
Class I-V Passed	22.69	27.13	23.13
Class VI-IX Passed	22.86	17.05	22.28
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	17.01	18.60	17.17
Graduate & Above Passed	3.30	4.03	3.37
Others	0.12	0.16	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Nakla</b>			
No Class Passed	42.52	30.00	41.12
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary	4.25	2.50	4.06
Class I-V Passed	24.57	23.75	24.48
Class VI-IX Passed	17.48	26.25	18.46
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	8.98	16.25	9.79
Graduate & Above Passed	2.05	1.25	1.96
Others	0.16	0.00	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Nalitabari</b>			
No Class Passed	36.64	38.18	36.74
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary	2.70	2.83	2.70
Class I-V Passed	19.35	13.74	18.98
Class VI-IX Passed	22.60	21.01	22.49
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	15.68	20.20	15.97
Graduate & Above Passed	2.96	4.04	3.04
Others	0.07	0.00	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sherpur Sadar</b>			
No Class Passed	51.94	40.32	44.14
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary	3.45	4.34	4.05
I-V Passed Class	18.97	19.89	19.59

Level of Education	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
Class VI-IX Passed	14.44	20.32	18.38
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	8.19	11.85	10.65
Graduate & Above Passed	3.02	3.28	3.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sreebardi</b>			
No Class Passed	37.78	40.70	37.93
Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary	3.53	5.81	3.65
Class I-V Passed	20.29	21.51	20.36
Class VI-IX Passed	21.58	15.70	21.26
SSC, HSC/Equivalent Passed	12.87	14.53	12.96
Graduate & Above Passed	3.89	1.74	3.78
Others	0.07	0.00	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

At the Jhenaigati upazila, a notable 31.11% of the population did not complete any formal education. The second largest portion, 23.13%, completed primary education (Class I-V), and 22.28% attended classes at the secondary school level (Class VI-IX). A smaller fraction of the population, 17.17%, passed the SSC/HSC or equivalent exams, while only 3.37% obtained graduate degrees or higher. Other qualifications accounted for just 0.12%.

In Nakla, a higher proportion of people (41.12%) did not pass any classes, which is the highest non-completion rate among the upazilas. A similar percentage, 24.48%, completed primary education, and 18.46% advanced to secondary schooling (Class VI-IX). A small group of 9.79% completed higher secondary education (SSC/HSC), and only 1.96% obtained a graduate or higher qualification. Other educational qualifications were minimal, at 0.14%. The Nalitabari upazila had 36.74% of the population without any formal education, with 18.98% completing primary school. A higher proportion, 22.49%, reached secondary education, and 15.97% achieved SSC/HSC. Graduates made up 3.04% of the population, and those with other qualifications were minimal (0.07%).

In Sherpur Sadar, the rate of individuals who did not complete any schooling is quite high at 44.14%. However, a substantial proportion, 19.59%, completed primary education. Secondary education was completed by 18.38% of people, while 10.65% attained SSC/HSC level. Only 3.19% completed graduate-level education, and there were no significant other qualifications (0%).

Lastly, Sreebardi had 37.93% of the population without formal education. Primary education completion stood at 20.36%, with 21.26% reaching secondary school. A slightly higher percentage than in other upazilas, 12.96%, completed SSC/HSC, and 3.78% graduated from higher education. Other educational qualifications were minimal (0.06%).

### In a Nutshell:

- Non-completion rates were highest in Sherpur Sadar (44.14%) and Nakla (41.12%), suggesting challenges in access to education or socio-economic factors influencing educational attainment in these areas.
- Primary education completion was notable in all upazilas, ranging from 18.97% to 24.57%, reflecting a moderate spread of basic education across the district.
- The secondary education completion (Class VI-IX) ranged from 17.05% in Jhenaigati to 26.25% in Nakla, showing some areas have slightly better progression to secondary education, while others lag behind.
- The proportion of people with higher education (graduate and above) is consistently low across all upazilas, ranging from 1.25% to 4.03%, indicating a gap in higher educational opportunities.

This analysis highlights the educational disparities across the upazilas, with Sherpur Sadar and Nakla being areas of concern due to higher non-completion rates. The data suggests that while primary education is relatively common, access to secondary and higher education is still limited.



# CHAPTER 5

## CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

This chapter serves as a crucial component of the Sherpur Ethnic Survey report, focusing on examining household expenditures across various dimensions. It presents a comprehensive analysis of the distribution of per capita total consumption expenditure as well as food and non-food consumption expenditures, categorized by administrative upazilas and ethnic demographics. This chapter illustrates the financial allocations of households in diverse contexts.

### 5.1 MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ethnic population in Sherpur district by administrative upazila is presented in Table 5.1. In the year 2024, the estimated monthly per capita expenditure for ethnic communities in the district was Tk.3949 at market prices.

**Table 5.1:** Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure in Taka by Upazila

Upazila	Monthly per capita expenditure (in Taka)
Total (District)	3949
Jhenaigati	3871
Nakla	3279
Nalitabari	3911
Sherpur Sadar	4654
Sreebardi	4039

Sherpur sadar upazila recorded the highest monthly per capita consumption expenditure at Tk.4654, followed by Sreebardi upazila at Tk.4039, surpassing the district average of Tk 3949. Conversely, three upazilas reported monthly per capita consumption expenditures below the district average: Nalitabari at Tk.3911, Jhenaigati at Tk.3871, and Nakla at Tk.3279.

## 5.2 MONTHLY FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA

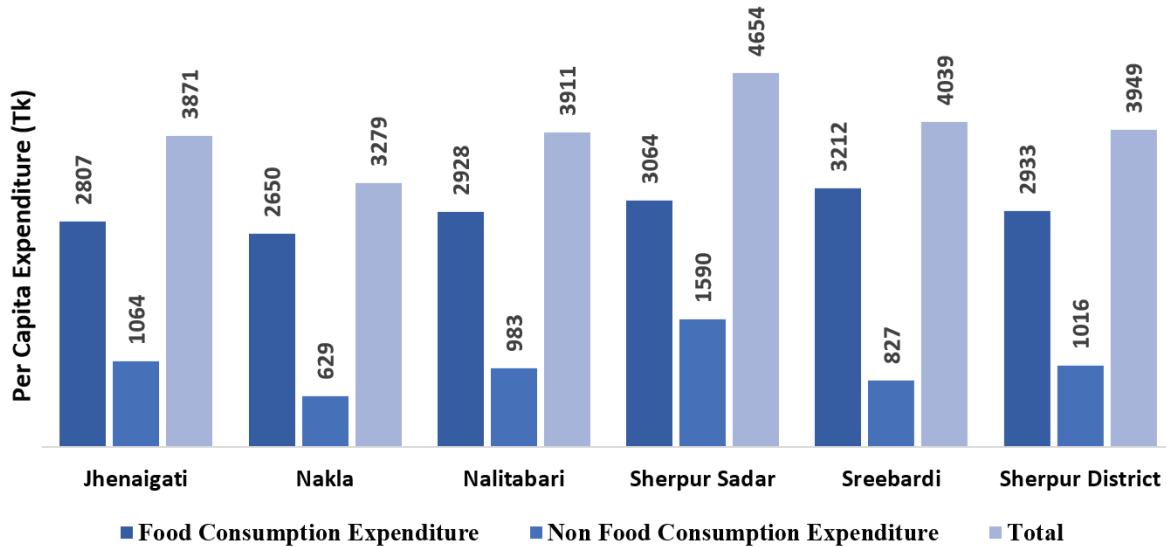
Table 5.2 presents monthly per capita expenditure disaggregated by food and non-food groups. The data indicates that the ethnic population of Sreebardi Upazila reported the highest monthly per capita food consumption expenditure at Tk.3,212, followed closely by Sherpur Sadar Upazila, which reported Tk.3,064. In 2024, Sreebardi and Sherpur Sadar's monthly per capita food consumption expenditures exceeded the district average of Tk.2,933. Conversely, the other upazilas' monthly per capita food consumption expenditures were below the district average: Nalitabari at Tk.2,928, and Jhenaigati at Tk.2,807, and Nakla at Tk.2,650.

**Table 5.2:** Monthly Per Capita Food and Non-Food Consumption Expenditure by Upazila

Upazila	Per capita food expenditure	Per capita non-food expenditure
Total (District)	2933	1016
Jhenaigati	2807	1064
Nakla	2650	629
Nalitabari	2928	983
Sherpur Sadar	3064	1590
Sreebardi	3212	827

Regarding monthly per capita non-food consumption expenditure, Sherpur Sadar Upazila also led with the highest at Tk.1,590, followed by Jhenaigati Upazila at Tk.1,064. These figures surpassed the district average of Tk.1,016. Conversely, three upazilas, Nalitabari at Tk.983, Sreebardi at Tk.827, and Nakla at Tk.629 reported monthly per capita non-food consumption expenditures below the district average. Notably, these expenditures reflect market prices in 2024, highlighting significant variation in consumption patterns within the district.

**Figure 5.1:** Distribution of Food, Non-Food and Total Consumption Expenditure by Upazila



The figure shows that Sherpur Sadar Upazila has highest consumption expenditure at Tk. 4654, followed by Sreebardi Upazila with Tk. 4029. Considering food and non-food consumption, there was found different consumption patters among upazilas. Sreebardi Upazila found highest food consumption expenditure with Tk. 3212, followed by Sherpur Sadar with Tk. 3064. Sherpur Sadar found highest non-food consumption expenditure with Tk. 1590, followed by Jhenaigati with Tk. 1064.

## 5.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA

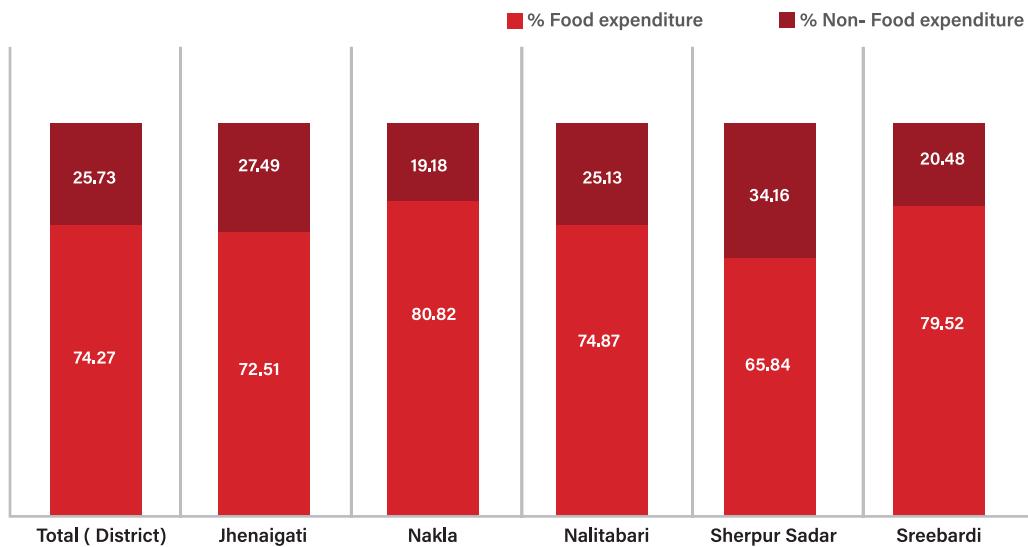
Table 5.3 provides an insight of the monthly per capita total consumption expenditure by upazila. In 2024, it was observed that the overall share of food consumption expenditure accounted for 74.27% of total consumption expenditures, while non-food consumption expenditures comprised 25.73% at the district level.

**Table 5.3:** Percentage Share of Monthly Per Capita Food And Non-Food Consumption Expenditure of The Ethnic Group by Upazila.

Upazila	Food expenditure (%)	Non-food expenditure (%)	% of Total (District)
Sherpur District	74.27	25.73	100.00
Jhenaigati	72.51	27.49	100.00
Nakla	80.82	19.18	100.00
Nalitabari	74.87	25.13	100.00
Sherpur Sadar	65.84	34.16	100.00
Sreebardi	79.52	20.48	100.00

Upazila specific analysis shows remarkable variations in expenditure pattern. In Jhenaigati upazila, food consumption expenditure accounted at 72.51%, with non-food at 27.49%; Nakla upazila showed a higher focus on food at 80.82%, with non-food at 19.18%; Nalitabari maintained a balance with 74.87% for food and 25.13% for non-food; Sherpur Sadar reflected a different trend, with food expenditures at 65.84% and non-food at 34.16%; and in Sreebardi, food consumption expenditure stood at 79.52%, while non-food was 20.48%. These figures highlight the diverse consumption patterns across different upazilas, offering valuable insights for understanding local economic behaviors.

**Figure 5.2:** Percentage Share of Monthly Per Capita Food And Non-Food Consumption Expenditure of The Ethnic Group By Upazila



The graphical representation in Figure 5.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of monthly per capita consumption expenditure, per capita food consumption expenditure, and per capita non-food consumption expenditure by upazila.

## 5.4 MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS

Table 5.4 portrays monthly per capita consumption expenditure by ethnic groups. Among the ethnic group, the average monthly per capita expenditure was estimated at Tk.3,949 at the market price in 2024.

**Table 5.4:** Monthly Total Per Capita Consumption Expenditure By Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Group	Per capita expenditure (Tk)
Total (Ethnic)	3949
Garo	3987
Koch	3798
Barman	3999
Hajong	4707
Dalu	3401
Hudi	3572
others	316

The highest monthly per capita consumption expenditure was recorded at Tk. 4,707 for Hajong, followed by the Barman at Tk.3,999 and the Garo at Tk. 3,987. All these exceeded the average for the ethnic group Tk. 3,949. Three ethnic groups that recorded monthly per capita total consumption expenditure below the average of the ethnic group were Tk. 3,798 for Koch, Tk. 3,572 for Hudi, and Tk. 3,401 for Dalu. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure for other ethnic groups is Tk. 3,162

Table 5.5 reveals that for the ethnic category, Hajong recorded the highest monthly per capita food consumption expenditure, Tk. 3,687, followed by the Barman at Tk. 3,033 and the Garo at Tk. 2,952. The monthly per capita food consumption expenditure of the Hajong, Barman, and Garo exceeded their average ethnic category per capita food consumption expenditure of Tk. 2933, while the monthly per capita food consumption expenditure of other ethnic categories; Koch Tk. 2,742, Hudi Tk. 2,516 and Dalu Tk. 2,456, were below their total ethnic category's. The monthly per capita food consumption expenditure for other ethnic groups is Tk. 2,198.

**Table 5.5:** Monthly Per Capita Food And Non-Food Consumption Expenditure By Ethnic Groups

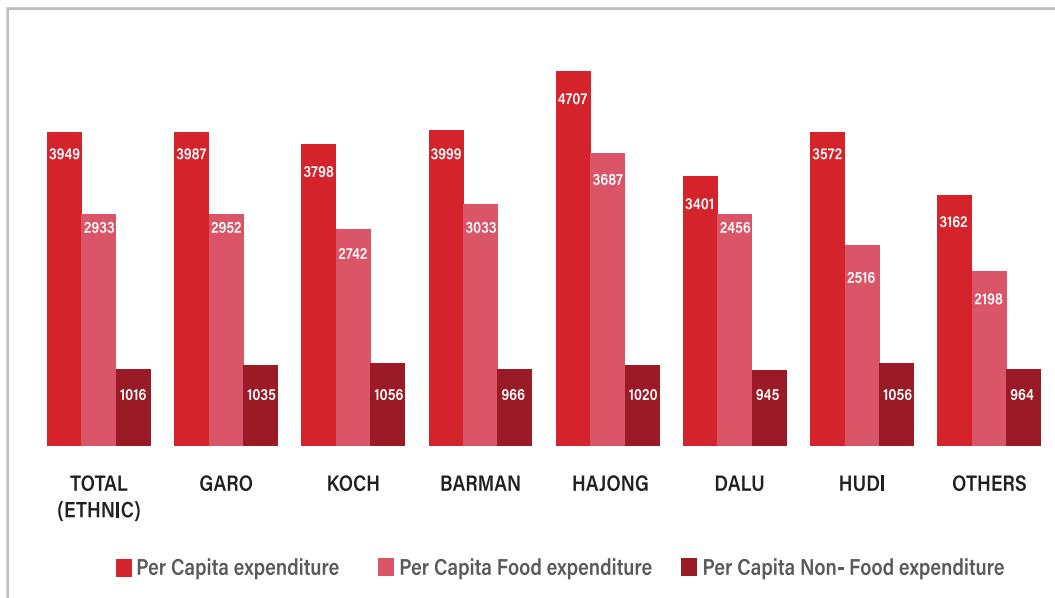
Ethnic category	Per capita food expenditure	Per capita non-food expenditure
Garo	2,952	1,035
Koch	2,742	1,056
Barman	3,033	966
Hajong	3,687	1,020
Dalu	2,456	945
Hudi	2,516	1,056
Others	2,198	964
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>1,016</b>

The highest monthly per capita non-food consumption expenditure was recorded at Tk.1,056 for both Koch and Hudi, followed by the Garo at Tk.1035 and the Hajong at Tk.1,020. These exceeded their average ethnic category per capita non-food consumption expenditure of Tk.1016. The remaining two ethnic categories reported monthly per capita non-food consumption expenditure below their average ethnic category of Tk.1,016 were Tk.966 for the Barman and Tk.945 for the Dalu. It is stated that the monthly per capita non-food

consumption expenditure for other ethnic groups is Tk.945.

Figure 5.3 shows a graphical representation of monthly per capita consumption expenditure, per capita food consumption expenditure, and per capita non-food consumption expenditure categorized by ethnic groups.

**Figure 5.3:** Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure by Ethnic Group



Clearly, food consumption expenditure is significantly higher than the non-food consumption expenditure among the ethnic population of Sherpur district.

## 5.5 PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY ETHNIC GROUPS

Table 5.6 presents the percentage distribution of monthly per capita food and non-food consumption expenditure categorized by ethnic groups. In 2024, the analysis indicates that food consumption expenditure constituted 74.27% of the consumption expenditure, whereas non-food consumption expenditure represented 25.73% at the aggregate level across all ethnic groups.

**Table 5.6:** Percentage Share Of Monthly Per Capita Food And Non-Food Consumption Expenditure By Ethnic Groups

Ethnic category	Food expenditure	Non-food expenditure	% of Total
Garo	74.04	25.96	100.00
Koch	72.20	27.80	100.00
Barman	75.84	24.16	100.00
Hajong	78.33	21.67	100.00
Dalu	72.21	27.79	100.00
Hudi	70.44	29.56	100.00
Others	69.51	30.49	100.00
Total (District)	74.27	25.73	100.00

Examining specific ethnic groups, the Garo demonstrated a food consumption expenditure share of 74.04%, with non-food consumption expenditure accounting for 25.96%. The Koch group recorded shares of 72.20% for food and 27.80% for non-food. In the case of the Barman, the respective figures were 75.84% for food and 24.16% for non-food. The Hajong group exhibited food and non-food expenditure shares of 78.33% and 21.67%, respectively. For the Dalu group, the shares were 72.21% for food and 27.79% for non-food. The Hudi group reported a distribution of 70.44% for food and 29.56% for non-food. Lastly, for the remaining ethnic categories, the shares were observed at 69.51% for food and 30.49% for non-food.

**Figure 5.4:** Percentage Share Of Monthly Per Capita Food And Non-Food Consumption Expenditure By Ethnic Groups

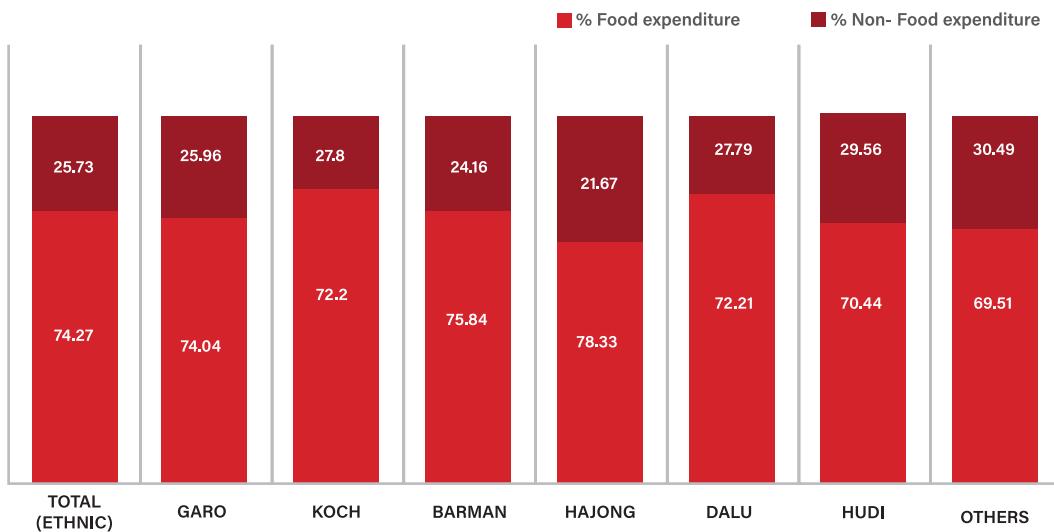


Figure 5.4 presents the percentage share of Monthly per capita consumption expenditure, per capita food consumption expenditure, and per capita non-food consumption expenditure by ethnic group.





## SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

In Bangladesh, numerous households lack adult earners or productive assets necessary to support their families or alternative sources of income for their livelihoods. Many of these households rely on charitable assistance or government-provided social security programs. The government administers Social Safety Net Programs to support these families by providing resources, either in cash or in-kind, to alleviate extreme hunger and to facilitate the creation of productive assets that ensure a stable livelihood. This chapter analyze the distribution of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households categorized by locality, upazila and social security programs

### 6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY UPAZILA

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of social security programs across five upazilas within the Sherpur district. Beneficiaries constitute 11.32% of the total ethnic population across all upazilas, while a substantial 88.68% remain non-beneficiaries.

**Table 6.1:** Table 6.1: Ethnic Households Covered By Any Kind Of Social Security Program By Upazila

Upazila	Beneficiaries		Non-beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jhenaigati	750	10.81	6,188	89.19
Nakla	56	7.14	728	92.86
Nalitabari	1,113	13.72	6,998	86.28
Sherpur Sadar	150	9.80	1,381	90.20
Sreebardi	291	8.37	3,185	91.63
Sherpur Ethnic	2,360	11.32	18,480	88.68

This indicates that only 11.32% of the households can access social security programs. Nalitabari exhibits the highest proportion of beneficiaries, accounting for 13.72%, which reflects a comparatively better coverage of social security programs. Conversely, Nakla reports the lowest coverage, with merely 7.14% of the households receiving benefits. Jhenaigati (10.81%), Sherpur Sadar (9.80%), and Sreebardi (8.37%) present moderate beneficiary coverage levels.

## 6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY ETHNIC GROUP

Table 6.2 presents data concerning the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of social security programs stratified by ethnic groups. As previously noted, 11.32% of individuals across all ethnic groups qualify as beneficiaries of social security programs, while a considerable majority, comprising 88.68%, did not receive any kind of social securities. This statistic underscores a pervasive lack of access to social security initiatives.

Among the ethnic groups analyzed, the Hajong group exhibits the highest proportion of beneficiaries at 18.04%, suggesting greater inclusion within social security initiatives. The Dalu group follows, with 14.12% of its members receiving benefits, ranking as the second-highest group. In contrast, other ethnic groups show significantly lower levels of participation, with only 2.08% of individuals classified as beneficiaries, thereby highlighting pronounced inequities in access.

**Table 6.2:** Households Covered By Any Kind Of Social Security Program By Ethnic Groups

Ethnic group	Beneficiaries		Non-beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Koch	200	9.38	1,933	90.62
Barman	725	12.56	5,046	87.44
Hajong	203	18.04	922	81.96
Dalu	95	14.12	578	85.88
Hudi	207	10.80	1,709	89.20
Others ethnic	1	2.08	47	97.92
Total	2,360	11.32	18,480	88.68

The Barman and Hudi groups report beneficiary rates of 12.56% and 10.80%, respectively, slightly above the overall average. Conversely, the Koch group has a beneficiary proportion of 9.38%, below the mean.

The Barman group also represents the largest absolute number of beneficiaries, totaling 725 individuals, reflecting its greater population size and relatively better access to the programs. In stark contrast, the 'Others ethnic' group has only one beneficiary, indicating almost total exclusion from these schemes. Throughout all ethnic categories, non-beneficiaries consistently exceed 80%, including within the Other ethnic groups. Notably, despite the Hajong group having the highest percentage of beneficiaries, 81.96% of its population remains classified as non-beneficiaries.

## 6.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND UPAZILA

Table 6.3 comprehensively analyzes the distribution percentages of beneficiaries enrolled in various social security programs across five Upazilas: Jhenaigati, Nakla, Nalitabari, Sherpur Sadar, and Sreebardi. The Elderly Allowance program comprises 32.84% of the total beneficiaries, positioning it as the most significant initiative across all regions. The Primary Education Level Student Stipend accounts for 15.81%, demonstrating a substantial investment in educational support.

**Table 6.3:** Distribution of Households by Type of Program And Upazila

Security Program	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Elderly Allowance Activities	33.6	46.43	33.51	30.67	26.8	32.84
Allowance for widows and abusive husbands	15.47	35.71	13.48	9.33	17.53	14.87
Allowance for indigent disabled	4.93	5.36	5.39	3.33	3.44	4.87

Security Program	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Allowance for improving the living standards of Hijras, Vedas and backward communities	0.13	-	-	3.33	-	0.25
Maternity Allowance for Poor Mother	-	-	0.54	-	2.41	0.55
Bir Muktijoddha Honorary Allowance	1.33	3.57	1.26	1.33	1.72	1.4
Medical and honorarium allowance for martyred families and war wounded freedom fighters	-	-	0.18	-	0.34	0.13
Retirement and family retirement allowance of government employees	2	1.79	0.81	0.67	-	1.1
VGD1	6.13	-	2.79	-	4.47	3.81
VGF	1.07	-	4.76	-	-	2.58
GR (food)	-	-	-	0.67	-	0.04
Money for work (Kabita)	0.27	-	0.63	-	-	0.38
TR (cash)	-	-	2.34	-	0.34	1.14
Employment for the extremely poor	0.13	-	0.18	-	-	0.13
OMS	2.4	-	0.09	-	-	0.81
Food Friendly Program	0.27	-	6.38	6	3.44	3.9
Primary Education Level Student Stipend	15.07	3.57	16.08	17.33	18.21	15.81
Stipend for secondary, higher secondary and madrasa education level	14	1.79	7.64	16	16.84	11.19
Stipend for undergraduate and postgraduate students	0.53	-	0.36	0.67	1.03	0.51
Stipends for students of technical education institutions	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.13
Stipend for students with disabilities	0.4	1.79	0.09	1.33	2.75	0.64
Relief work (flood, drought, cyclone and others)	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Housing / Home Grants for Homeless People	0.67	-	1.26	-	0.34	0.85
Interest subsidy for small (including cottage industry and service sector enterprises) affected by Corona	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.04
Covid-19: Incentives	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Agricultural Subsidy	0.27	-	-	2	-	0.21
Grants for families of government employees who die in the line of duty	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04

Security Program	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Ration for martyred families and war wounded freedom fighters	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
School Feeding Program and School Feeding Activities in Poverty Affected Areas	0.13	-	0.09	-	-	0.08
Guchchhogram (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) Project	0.13	-	0.09	0.67	-	0.13
Guchchhogram (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) Project	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Asrayan-2 and 3 projects	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.17
Community Hospital / Specialized Hospital for Disadvantaged People	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Development program for distressed and neglected women and children	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.04
Emergency assistance in water supply and sanitation activities of the upazila	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Other	0.53	-	1.08	6.67	-	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Additionally, the allowance for widows and abusive husbands constitutes 14.87%, underscoring the emphasis placed on assisting vulnerable women. Conversely, specific essential programs, including COVID-19 Incentives, Emergency Assistance, and Climate Rehabilitation, collectively account for less than 1% of the overall distribution, suggesting a limited scope of outreach for these initiatives.

Among the various upazilas, Jhenaigati significantly emphasizes Elderly Allowance Activities, accounting for 33.60%, in addition to Primary Education Stipends, which constitute 15.07%. Notably, this upazila has no program representation for initiatives such as School Feeding Programs or COVID-19-related incentives.

In Nakla, Elderly Allowance Activities have the highest representation among upazilas, comprising 46.43%. This is followed by moderate allocations

for programs such as Allowances for Widows and Individuals Facing Domestic Abuse, which account for 35.71%, and Primary Education Stipends at 3.57%. Conversely, Nalitabari demonstrates considerable investment in Primary Education Stipends, capturing 16.08%, alongside the Food Friendly Program at 6.38%.

Sherpur Sadar directs substantial resources towards Primary Education Stipends (17.33%) and Stipends for Secondary, Higher Secondary, and Madrasa Education (16.00%), with a noteworthy allocation to other programs at 6.67%. In Sreebardi, educational initiatives are prominent, with Primary Education Stipends receiving 18.21% and Secondary Education Stipends at 16.84%. Furthermore, allocations for allowances for widows and individuals facing domestic abuse are comparatively higher at 17.53% than those observed in other upazilas.

## 6.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND ETHNIC GROUP

Table 6.4 illustrates the distribution of social security programs and their impact on various ethnic groups (Garo, Koch, Barman, Hajong, Dalu, Hudi, and Others) across different categories. The Elderly Allowance program stands out as the primary source of support across all groups, with percentages ranging from 26.11% for the Hajong to 40.58% for the Hudi, highlighting its importance in addressing vulnerabilities associated with aging. Similarly, the Allowance for Widows and Abusive Husbands is notably significant, particularly among the Koch (23.00%) and Hudi (19.81%), reflecting a commitment to women's social protection in these communities.

**Table 6.4:** Percentage Distribution Of Households By Type Of Program And Ethnic Group

Security Program	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others	Total
Elderly Allowance Activities	34.12	38.5	28.55	26.11	38.95	40.58	-	32.84
Allowance for widows and abusive husbands	12.06	23	15.31	12.81	15.79	19.81	-	14.87
Allowance for indigent disabled	5.71	8	3.17	6.4	1.05	4.35	-	4.87
Allowance for improving the living standards of Hijras, Vedas and backward communities	-	1	0.14	-	-	1.45	-	0.25
Maternity Allowance for Poor Mother	-	-	0.97	-	6.32	-	-	0.55
Vir Muktijoddha Honorary Allowance	1.61	1.5	1.1	0.49	1.05	2.42	-	1.4
Medical and honorarium allowance for martyred families and war wounded freedom fighters	0.22	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.13
Retirement and family retirement allowance of government employees	2.05	1	0.28	0.99	-	0.48	-	1.1
VGD1	3.01	4.5	6.62	2.46	-	-	-	3.81
VGF	4.31	1.5	0.69	4.93	3.16	-	-	2.58
GR (food)	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	0.04
Money for work (Kabita)	0.11	-	0.28	2.46	-	0.48	-	0.38
TR (cash)	2.58	-	0.28	-	1.05	-	-	1.14
Employment for the extremely poor	0.22	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.13
OMS	1.72	-	0.28	-	1.05	-	-	0.81
Food Friendly Program	5.38	-	3.45	3.94	2.11	3.38	-	3.9
Primary Education Level Student Stipend	13.46	9	20.28	24.14	13.68	9.66	100	15.81
Stipend for secondary, higher secondary and madrasa education level	8.61	11	15.03	11.33	9.47	10.14	-	11.19
Stipend for undergraduate and postgraduate students	0.32	0.5	0.55	1.48	-	0.48	-	0.51
Stipends for students of technical education institutions	<b>0.32</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.13</b>

Security Program	Garо	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others	Total
Stipend for students with disabilities	0.65	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	-	0.64
Relief work (flood, drought, cyclone and others)	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Housing / Home Grants for Homeless People	0.97	-	0.41	1.48	4.21	0.48	-	0.85
Interest subsidy for small (including cottage industry and service sector enterprises) affected by Corona	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.04
Covid-19: Incentives	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Agricultural Subsidy	0.22	-	-	-	-	1.45	-	0.21
Grants for families of government employees who die in the line of duty	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Ration for martyred families and war wounded freedom fighters	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.04
School Feeding Program and School Feeding Activities in Poverty Affected Areas	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
Guchhgram (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) Project	0.11	-	0.14	0.49	-	-	-	0.13
Guchhgram (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) Project	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	0.04
Asrayan-2 and 3 projects	0.32	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.17
Community Hospital / Specialized Hospital for Disadvantaged People	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Development program for distressed and neglected women and children	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Emergency assistance in water supply and sanitation activities of the upazila	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.04
Other	1.18	0.50	0.69	-	2.11	3.38	-	1.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>							

Key programs such as VGD (3.81%), VGF (2.58%), and the Food Friendly Program (3.90%) are particularly prominent for the Garo (5.38%) and Hajong (3.94%). However, essential health-related initiatives—like the Maternity Allowance—and programs focused on improving the living standards of certain ethnic groups, including Hijras, Vedas, and Backward Communities, as well as Government Employee Retirement Benefits, Housing, and Climate Resilience Programs, are inadequately represented across most groups, indicating a limited scope.

Education-focused initiatives, such as stipends for primary, secondary, and higher education, are substantial, especially for the Barman (20.28% for primary education) and Hajong (24.14%). This suggests a strong emphasis on long-term educational investments within these communities. Nonetheless, support for technical education and postgraduate stipends remains minimal across all groups, revealing notable gaps in advanced education and skills development assistance. Other essential programs, like housing grants and the Food Friendly Program, serve varied purposes,

being more relevant for groups such as the Hajong and Dalu while remaining nearly absent for the Koch. While groups like the Dalu and Hudi exhibit higher benefit shares in targeted categories, others like the Koch are underrepresented. This situation

calls for a more inclusive and equitable approach to program design and implementation, ensuring that all groups receive adequate support from social security initiatives.

## 6.5 DISTRIBUTION OF NGO ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY UPAZILA

Table 6.5 presents data concerning beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of a specific non-governmental organization (NGO) assistance program across five Upazilas: Jhenaigati, Nakla, Nalitabari, Sherpur Sadar, and Sreebardi. Out of 20,840 individuals, 554 (2.66%) receive assistance from the NGO, while the vast majority, totaling 20,286 (97.34%), do not receive such support.

**Table 6.5:** Any Kind Of Non-Government Organization (Ngo) Assistance Received By Beneficiary Type And By Upazila.

Upazila name	Beneficiaries		Non-beneficiaries		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Jhenaigati	201	36.28	6,737	33.21	6,938	33.29
Nakla	1	0.18	783	3.86	784	3.76
Nalitabari	198	35.74	7,913	39.01	8,111	38.92
Sherpur Sadar	40	7.22	1,491	7.35	1,531	7.35
Sreebardi	114	20.58	3,362	16.57	3,476	16.68
Total	554	100.00	20,286	100.00	20,840	100.00

Among the upazilas, Jhenaigati has the highest number of beneficiaries, accounting for 201 individuals (36.28%), whereas Nakla has the lowest representation, with only 1 individual (0.18%). Notably, although Nalitabari has the largest population, at 8,111 individuals (38.92%), it ranks second in the number of beneficiaries, with 198 individuals (35.74%). This is followed by Sreebardi at 20.58% and Sherpur Sadar at 7.22%.

The program currently reaches a small fraction of the population, highlighting significant regional disparities. While areas like Jhenaigati and Nalitabari demonstrate relatively higher coverage, region like Nakla is nearly excluded from assistance. Expanding the program's reach, addressing regional inequities, and improving implementation strategies are crucial to enhancing its efficacy and ensuring that more individuals benefit from the initiative.

## 6.6 DISTRIBUTION OF NGO ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY ETHNIC GROUP

Table 6.6 illustrates the distribution of program beneficiaries across various ethnic groups, revealing significant disparities in inclusion. A mere 2.66% of the total population benefits from the program, leaving a substantial 97.34% as non-beneficiaries.

**Table 6.6:** Any Kind Of Non-Governmental (Ngo) Assistance Received By Ethnic Group

Ethnic group	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total
	Number	Percent				
Garo	305	8,869	9,174	3.32	96.68	100.00
Koch	11	2,122	2,133	0.52	99.48	100.00
Barman	133	5,638	5,771	2.30	97.70	100.00

Ethnic group	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total
	Number			Percent		
Hajong	41	1,084	1,125	3.64	96.36	100.00
Dalu	31	642	673	4.61	95.39	100.00
Hudi	33	1,883	1,916	1.72	98.28	100.00
Others ethnic	0	48	48	0.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>20,286</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>97.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Among the groups, the Garo represents the highest number of beneficiaries, total 305 individuals, corresponding to 3.32% of their population. In contrast, the Dalu group is found the highest relative inclusion rate at 4.61%. Conversely, the Koch (0.52%) and Hudi (1.72%) exhibit considerably lower inclusion rates, while other ethnic groups are entirely excluded from the program.

## 6.7 NGO WORKED WITH SHERPUR ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS

Table 6.7 highlights the contributions of various private organizations and NGOs in supporting the ethnic group in the Sherpur district. BRAC is the most significant contributor, accounting for 30.91% of all responses and assisting 36.82% of cases. Other notable contributors include Caritas Bangladesh, which supports 23.03% of responses and 27.44% of cases, underscoring its substantial role in providing aid.

**Table 6.7:** Name of Private (NGO) Assistance

Name of Private (NGO) Assistance	Frequency	responses	% of cases
BRAC	204	30.91	36.82
Self Reliance Development Society (SUS)	4	0.61	0.72
Sonne International Austria(Sonne)	13	1.97	2.35
Caritas Bangladesh	152	23.03	27.44
Retired Grameen Bankers Foundation (RGBF)	29	4.39	5.23
Corporation (DPPS)			
Dost Aid Bangladesh Society	2	0.30	0.36
Rural Development Organization (RDS)	4	0.61	0.72
The Garo Baptist Convention Christian Health Project (GBC CHP)	11	1.67	1.99
Adibasi Social Development Agency (ASUS)	74	11.21	13.36
Organization (ESDO)			
Integrated Development Association (IDA)	4	0.61	0.72
Buro Bangladesh	13	1.97	2.35

Name of Private (NGO) Assistance	Frequency	responses	% of cases
Village Unnayan Karma (GUK)	4	0.61	0.72
Poor Social Development Organization	4	0.61	0.72
Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women	1	0.15	0.18
Social Development Organization (SDO)	30	4.55	5.42
Central and South Bangladesh Child Development Project-Ghazni BD0421	30	4.55	5.42
ASA	45	6.82	8.12

Additionally, organizations such as the Adibasi Social Development Agency (11.21% of responses), ASA (6.82%), Social Development (4.55%), and the Central and South Bangladesh Child Development Project-Ghazni BD0421 (4.55%), as well as the Retired Grameen Bankers Foundation (4.39%), also play essential roles in assisting marginalized communities. Specialized agencies like The Garo Baptist Convention Christian Health Project (GBC CHP) and Sonne International Austria should focus on implementing targeted interventions for health and development.

While several smaller organizations, such as Dost Aid Bangladesh Society and Village Unnayan Karma (GUK), contribute to the efforts, their impact is relatively limited, often representing less than 1% of response frequency. Additionally, other organizations contributing 5.45% of responses reflect diverse support mechanisms addressing community needs.



# CHAPTER 7

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND REMITTANCES

Financial inclusion, an essential driver of socio-economic development, ensures that individuals and households have access to affordable financial services, such as savings, credit, and insurance. For ethnic communities in Sherpur, the availability and utilization of financial services significantly impact their economic stability and growth. Similarly, remittances—both domestic and international—play a vital role in supporting household income, especially in regions where local income-generating opportunities are limited. This chapter delves into the patterns of financial inclusion and remittance flows, analyzing their implications for household welfare and economic resilience.

### 7.1 ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

Financial inclusion refers to the availability of valuable and affordable financial products and services tailored to meet individuals' and businesses' specific needs. These services encompass transactions, payments, savings, credit, and insurance and are delivered in a responsible and sustainable manner.

The adoption of mobile banking services has notably increased, helping to bridge the gap for communities with limited access to conventional banking. Services such as mobile money transfers have proven to be essential for receiving remittances and facilitating transactions. Nevertheless, challenges persist in ensuring that these services reach all ethnic groups comprehensively.

The adoption of mobile banking services has notably increased, helping to bridge the gap for communities with limited access to conventional banking. Services such as mobile money transfers have proven to be essential for receiving remittances and facilitating transactions. Nevertheless, challenges persist in ensuring that these services reach all ethnic groups comprehensively.

### 7.2 HAVING ACCOUNT IN A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Access to formal financial services serves as a crucial indicator of financial inclusion. In the ethnic communities of Sherpur, the availability of banking infrastructure and financial products significantly affects their economic participation. The analysis reveals that 22.02% of Sherpur Ethnic household has account in a financial institution.

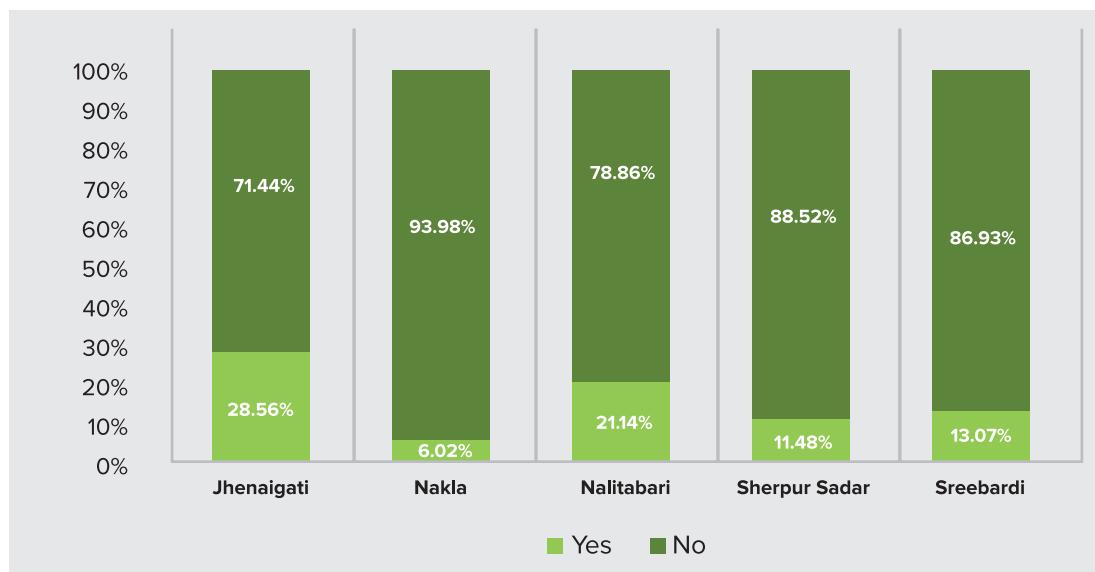
## 7.3 REMITTANCE PATTERNS

Remittances are typically transfers from a well-meaning individual or family member to another individual or household. They are targeted to meet specific needs of the recipients and thus, tend to reduce poverty. Remittances are a vital source of supplemental income, enabling families to cover daily expenses, invest in education, and improve their overall quality of life. In the ethnic communities of Sherpur, domestic remittances are more common than international ones, reflecting the employment patterns of community members who primarily migrate to urban centers within the country.

This reliance on domestic remittances highlights their significance in sustaining households, especially in areas with limited employment opportunities. Although less frequent, international remittances can play a substantial role in household income when they do occur. The variety of remittance channels—ranging from traditional banking to informal networks—illustrates households' adaptability in managing their financial resources.

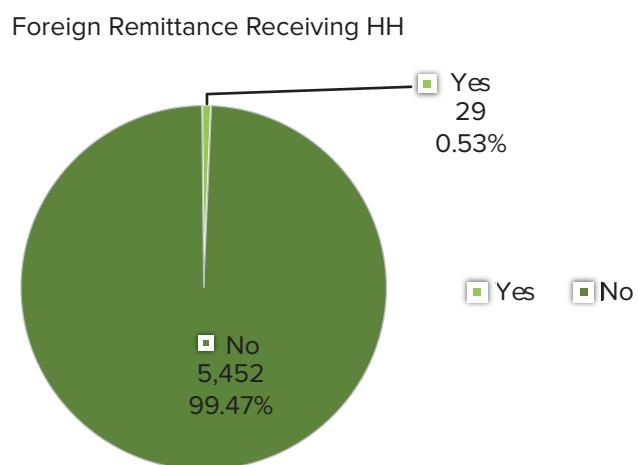
As could be observed from Figure 7.1 the highest prevalence of domestic remittance receipt was observed in Jhenaigati at 28.56%, Nalitabari at 21.14%, and Nakla recorded the lowest rate at 6.02%.

**Figure 7.1:** Domestic Remittances



These domestic remittances are essential for sustaining households in rural areas where income-generating opportunities are limited. Figure 7.2 illustrates that a negligible percentage of ethnic households in Sherpur receive international remittances.

**Figure 7.2:** International Remittances



Among the households surveyed, a mere 0.53% reported receiving such remittances within the past twelve months, indicating a limited reliance on foreign income sources.

## 7.4 CHANNELS FOR RECEIVING REMITTANCES

Table 7.1 offers valuable insights into the methods employed by ethnic households for receiving remittances. Mobile banking emerges as the primary medium, utilized by 96.15% of recipients across Sherpur.

**Table 7.1:** Percentage Distribution Of Remittances Received in The Last 12 Months By Medium

Medium	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Bank/ Agent Bank	0.38	0.00	1.73	6.67	2.63	1.37
Non -bank financial institution	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.17
Mobile Banking Account	97.94	78.57	96.76	84.44	92.11	96.15
Relatives	1.31	14.29	1.51	8.89	2.63	1.97
Not relatives	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.26
Other	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Notably, Jhenaigati and Nalitabari exhibited remarkably high mobile banking usage rates of 97.94% and 96.76%, respectively. In stark contrast, only 1.37% of remittances were received via traditional banks, with an even smaller proportion through non-bank financial institutions. This underscores the critical role of mobile banking in facilitating financial inclusion in remote areas.

## 7.5 ROLE OF MOBILE FINANCIAL SERVICES

The widespread adoption of mobile financial services has revolutionized the remittance landscape in Sherpur. These platforms have enabled families to access funds swiftly, overcoming the logistical challenges associated with traditional banking systems. However, the use of mobile financial services is not uniform; disparities exist based on literacy levels, network availability, and cultural acceptance.

Despite these obstacles, mobile banking possesses significant potential to advance financial inclusion. Targeted interventions and awareness campaigns could further boost its adoption, ensuring equitable access for all ethnic groups within the region.

## 7.6 IMPACTS ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Remittances have a multifaceted impact on household welfare. They provide a safety net during economic hardships and fund essential needs such as food, healthcare, and education. In some cases, remittances have also been invested in small businesses and agricultural improvements, fostering economic resilience. However, the reliance on remittances also highlights vulnerabilities. Households' dependent on remittances are susceptible to fluctuations in income due to economic or employment uncertainties faced by senders. To mitigate these risks, fostering local income-generating opportunities remains crucial.



# CHAPTER 8

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This chapter discusses the estimates of income and expenditure of the Sherpur district household from the analysis of the Sherpur District Ethnic Survey 2024. It presents the distribution of income and expenditure by decile groups, the Gini coefficient of income and expenditure, household size, number of earners, monthly income and expenditure by owned land size, etc.

Table 8.1 illustrates the income and expenditure of the ethnic households of Sherpur District by upazila and location. For Income, it reveals that among the upazila, the highest amount, Tk.21,416, is earned by Sherpur Sadar Upazila and the lowest amount by Nakla Upazila Tk.11,964.

### 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY UPAZILA AND LOCALITY

**Table 8.1:** Distribution of Household Monthly Income and Expenditure by Upazila and Location, 2024

(in Taka)

Upazila	Income			Expenditure		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Jhenaigati	14120	21670	14855	8439	9132	8506
Nakla	11359	17048	11964	6169	10004	6578
Nalitabari	15165	16959	15271	7932	10894	8108
Sherpur Sadar	24594	20096	21416	11505	10082	10500
Sreebardi	18860	16681	18725	11074	5704	10742
<b>Sherpur District</b>	<b>15490</b>	<b>19541</b>	<b>15979</b>	<b>8647</b>	<b>9626</b>	<b>8766</b>

For expenditure, it reveals that among the upazila, the highest amount, Tk.10,742, is spent by Sreebardi upazila and the lowest amount spent by Nakla upazila.

In rural areas, for both income and expenditure, Nakla holds the lowest rank, and Sherpur Sadar holds the highest rank. Likewise, in urban areas, Sreebardi holds the lowest position, whereas Jhenaigati holds the highest position for income and Nalitabari holds the highest position for expenditure.

## 8.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY INCOME GROUP, UPAZILA AND LOCALITY

The table 8.2 provides a breakdown of income distribution in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) across rural and urban areas for different regions, as well as the total distribution. The highest proportion of people earns BDT 2,0001 and above (24.4%) followed by BDT 5,001-10,000 (23.8%), 10,001-15,000 (23.6%), and so on.

**Table 8.2:** Distribution of Household Income (%) by Upazila and Locality

BDT Amount in TK	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Sherpur District Ethnic</b>			
Less than 1000	2.1	0.8	1.9
1001-5000	9.8	4.4	9.1
5001-10000	25.0	15.4	23.8
10001-15000	23.5	24.0	23.6
15001-20000	16.5	22.1	17.2
20001 and above	23.1	33.4	24.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Jhenaigati</b>			
Less than 1000	2.4	0.0	2.2
1001-5000	11.6	3.3	10.8
5001-10000	26.7	8.8	25.0
10001-15000	24.4	29.3	24.9
15001-20000	15.6	19.9	16.0
20001 and above	19.2	38.7	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nakla</b>			
Less than 1000	1.0	0.0	0.9
1001-5000	12.4	13.0	12.5
5001-10000	46.1	17.4	43.1
10001-15000	22.3	17.4	21.8
15001-20000	11.4	30.4	13.4
20001 and above	6.7	21.7	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nalitabari</b>			
Less than 1000	2.2	2.3	2.2
1001-5000	9.8	9.4	9.7
5001-10000	24.6	28.9	24.9
10001-15000	24.3	15.6	23.8
15001-20000	16.5	15.6	16.4
20001 and above	22.7	28.1	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sherpur Sadar</b>			
Less than 1000	0.9	0.7	0.8
1001-5000	0.9	1.4	1.3
5001-10000	4.3	9.7	8.2
10001-15000	7.0	26.4	20.7

BDT Amount in TK	Rural	Urban	Total
15001-20000	25.2	26.7	26.3
20001 and above	61.7	35.0	42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sreebardi</b>			
Less than 1000	1.4	0.0	1.3
1001-5000	6.6	7.5	6.7
5001-10000	20.3	34.0	21.1
10001-15000	22.4	17.0	22.1
15001-20000	18.7	17.0	18.6
20001 and above	30.7	24.5	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The lowest proportion is seen in the less than 1,000 BDT (1.9%). In rural areas, a higher proportion of people earn BDT 5,001-10,000 (25%) whereas in the urban areas, a higher proportion of people fall into the BDT 20,001 and above (33.4%) category, indicating more significant earnings disparity. In Jhenaigati Upazilla, Rural concentration in the BDT 5,001–10,000 (26.7%) compared to the Urban 20,001+ BDT (38.7%) category. So, we can say that rural incomes are more evenly distributed across lower ranges, while urban areas show a pronounced skew towards higher incomes.

In Nakla, rural remarkably high percentage in the BDT 5,001–10,000 (46.1%) whereas in urban notable representation in the BDT 15,001–20,000 (30.4%) and 20,001 and above BDT (21.7%) categories. In these cases, Urban areas have higher representation in middle and upper-income ranges. It is seen that Nalitabari's income is fairly evenly distributed, with peaks in the 5,001–10,000 BDT (24.6%) and 20,001 and above (23.0%) categories. Minimal urban-rural disparity compared to other regions.

In Sherpur Sadar Upazila is dominated by the BDT 20,001 and above (42.9%) category especially in rural areas (61.7%) whereas Urban is more evenly distributed but still concentrated in higher-income groups. Indicates significant wealth concentration compared to other regions. High percentages in both BDT 20,001 and above (30.3%) and 5,001–10,000 BDT (21.1%) categories are presented in Sreebardi.

Rural areas tend to have a higher proportion in the top income brackets than urban areas. Urban areas generally have a higher concentration of individuals in the BDT 20,001 and above category, signifying better economic opportunities. Rural areas show more variation, with a significant portion in mid-income brackets like BDT 5,001-10,000.

### 8.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE GROUP

Table 8.3 delivers an analysis of income distribution by deciles across the rural, urban, and Sherpur ethnic Households. Furthermore, the Gini coefficients for each category measure the income inequality.

**Table 8.3:** Percentage Distribution of Household Income by Decile Group

Decile of Income	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Bottom 5%	0.51	0.17	0.46
Decile 1	2.19	0.75	1.98
Decile 2	5.99	2.81	5.52
Decile 3	7.09	3.72	6.59
Decile 4	4.00	1.51	3.63

Decile of Income	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
Decile 5	7.97	6.21	7.71
Decile 6	9.21	10.75	9.44
Decile 7	11.26	13.70	11.62
Decile 8	12.13	9.26	11.71
Decile 9	19.02	19.01	19.02
Decile 10	21.14	32.28	22.78
<b>Income Gini</b>	<b>0.362</b>	<b>0.325</b>	<b>0.359</b>

In urban areas, the top 10% controls the largest income shares (32.28%), significantly higher than in rural areas (21.14%) and the Sherpur ethnic household (22.78%). This indicates greater income concentration in urban areas. This indicates that rural areas have a more balanced income distribution among lower-income groups. Urban areas slightly outpace rural areas in Deciles 6 and 7 but drop below rural areas in Deciles 8. This suggests urban areas have a more concentrated middle-upper income range.

The income share of the top 20% (Deciles 9 and 10) is significantly higher in urban areas (51.29%)

compared to rural areas (40.16%). It reflects greater income inequality in urban settings. A lower Gini value suggests slightly more equality in Urban (0.325) than in rural (0.362) and Sherpur ethnic populations (0.359). However, this might be misleading, as urban areas show a sharp concentration in the top decile. The bottom deciles (1-5) receive much less income share, highlighting urban inequality. More income shares for lower-income groups, indicating a flatter distribution. However, the Gini coefficient reflects inequality at the higher deciles (Deciles 9 and 10).

## 8.4 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME

The ethnic population in Sherpur primarily relies on agriculture as its primary source of income. Table 8.4 illustrates the percentage distribution of primary income sources by upazila, indicating that agriculture accounts for 65.02% of the total income sources. This percentage exhibits considerable variation across different upazilas, ranging from 16.84% in Sherpur Sadar to 80.15% in Jhenaigati. The service sector represents the second-largest source of income, contributing 21.38% to the total; notably, Sherpur Sadar showcases the highest proportion at 67.86%.

**Table 8.4:** Percentage Distribution of Household Expenditure by Decile Group

Sector	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Sherpur District
Agriculture	<b>80.15</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>62.87</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>69.43</b>	<b>65.02</b>
Industry	2.26	31.48	11.87	11.22	6.65	8.52
Service	12.96	30.09	19.89	67.86	19.95	21.38
Remittance	2.42	0.46	1.30	0.00	0.47	1.42
Pension	0.27	1.85	0.56	0.00	0.23	0.42
House rent	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.12	0.09
Beneficiaries of social safety net program	1.56	4.17	1.62	1.79	1.28	1.66
Savings/Income from DPS	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
Help from NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.23	0.05
Other	0.38	5.56	1.62	2.30	1.63	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In contrast, remittance constitutes a minimal fraction of household income at only 1.42%, suggesting that most ethnic communities experience limited financial inflows from external sources.

## 8.5 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY DECILE GROUP

The Table 8.5 presents expenditure distribution across the decile groups for rural, urban, and Sherpur ethnic households. It also includes Gini coefficients to measure expenditure inequality. Urban areas exhibit the highest share of expenditure in the top 10% (30.36%), compared to rural areas (23.57%) and Sherpur ethnic groups (24.47%).

**Table 8.5:** Percentage Distribution of Main Source of Income of Ethnic Household by Upazila

Decile of Expenditure	Rural	Urban	Sherpur Ethnic
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bottom 5%	1.12	0.97	1.10
Decile 1	3.24	2.12	3.10
Decile 2	4.57	2.89	4.35
Decile 3	6.57	5.48	6.43
Decile 4	6.84	5.50	6.66
Decile 5	8.46	7.18	8.29
Decile 6	9.45	8.79	9.36
Decile 7	11.99	10.60	11.80
Decile 8	10.97	10.10	10.85
Decile 9	14.34	16.99	14.70
Decile 10	23.57	30.36	24.47
<b>Expenditure Gini</b>	<b>0.316</b>	<b>0.311</b>	<b>0.316</b>

This highlights a significant concentration of expenditure among the wealthiest in urban areas. A small share of total expenditure is attributed to the bottom 5%, with minimal variation: rural (1.12%) urban (0.97%), and Sherpur ethnic (1.10%). It indicates consistent levels of expenditure deprivation across all groups. Rural areas have a higher cumulative expenditure (decile 1-4) share (21.22%) than urban areas (15.99%). This suggests a more equitable distribution of expenditure among lower-income groups in rural settings. Rural and urban areas are more balanced in Deciles 6-8, with urban areas maintaining a slight edge in expenditure. These decile

groups account for about 40% of total expenditure in both areas. This reflects higher spending power concentrated in urban high-income groups.

The expenditure distribution for Sherpur ethnic groups is closer to rural areas but shows slightly higher expenditure in the top decile (24.47%). The cumulative share for Deciles 1-4 (20.54%) and Deciles 9-10 (39.17%) mirrors rural patterns but suggests slightly more concentration at the top. For the Gini coefficient, Urban (0.311) is slightly lower than rural (0.316) and Sherpur ethnic (0.316), indicating marginally less inequality in urban expenditure.

## 8.6 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY OWNERSHIP OF LAND CATEGORY BY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Table 8.6 examines land ownership and its relationship to household size, average income, and expenditure. Most households are either landless (36.38%) or have land of 0.05-0.50 acres (25.71%). Only 6.93% of households own land 1.51 acres or above.

**Table 8.6:** Percentage Distribution of Rural Households, Household Size, Monthly Income, and Expenditure by Owned Land Size, 2024

Size of Land Owned in Acre	% of Household	Family Size	Average Income	% of Income	Average Expenditure	% of Expenditure
Total	100.00	3.84	15979	100.00	8111	100.00

Size of Land Owned in Acre	% of Household	Family Size	Average Income	% of Income	Average Expenditure	% of Expenditure
No land	36.38	3.72	14216	32.37	8068	33.66
Below 0.05 acre	21.16	3.74	14170	18.77	8735	19.48
0.05-0.50 acres	25.71	3.83	16586	26.68	10274	25.62
0.51-1.50 acres	9.82	4.04	18576	11.41	12308	11.50
1.51 acres and above	6.93	4.47	24829	10.77	8766	9.73

Average income increases with land size, topping at 1.51 acres and above (24,829 BDT). Expenditure also rises with land size but levels off after 0.51–1.50 acres, with a slight dip for households owning 1.51 acres or above (8,766 BDT). Larger landowners tend to have bigger families, with the highest family size for 1.51 acres and above (4.47) compared to landless households (3.72).

Landless households spend 33.66% of total

expenditure, reflecting constrained resources but comparable expenditure relative to their income. Households with below 0.05 acres spend proportionally more on average 8,735 BDT (19.48% of total expenditure) than their income share (18.77%). Households with 0.51–1.50 acres and 1.51 acres or above spend less relative to their income. No Landowners comprise the largest share (36.38%) but have the smallest incomes.

## 8.7 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCES OF INCOME AND UPAZILA

Table 8.7 provides an overview of income sources across five Upazilas in Sherpur District. Overall, agriculture accounts for 28.7%, showing its significance as a primary livelihood. Labor wages and agriculture collectively contribute 61.6% of total income, highlighting the district's dependence on these traditional livelihoods. Labor Wages are the largest source of income in Jhenaigati (35.9%), Nalitabari (34.0%), Sherpur Sadar (33.9%), and the overall total (32.9%). Agriculture ranks highest in Sreebardi (39.9%) followed by Nalitabari (28.7%) and Jhenaigati (27.0%).

**Table 8.7:** Distribution of Households by Sources of Income and Upazila

Sources of Income	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Agriculture	27.0		28.7	14.9	39.9	28.7
Business	6.4	31.1	4.9	7.1	6.7	6.7
Private jobs	6.4	3.6	7.8	12.5	4.2	7.0
Government jobs	2.5	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.2
Private teaching	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.7
Government teaching	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.9
Labor wages	35.9	18.9	34.0	33.9	27.3	32.9
Income as a garment worker	5.7	7.3	6.6	0.9	8.1	6.1
Income as a rickshaw/van driver	0.5	2.6	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.1
Earnings as transport workers (drivers, helpers, supervisors)	0.5	1.5	1.3	6.1	2.7	1.8
Income as a hotel/ restaurant worker	1.8	0.8	1.1	4.8	1.6	1.8
Pension	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7
Government Paid Allowances (Social Safety Net Program)	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.8
Financial benefits provided by the government	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2

Sources of Income	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi	Total
Foreign Remittance	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
Income from rent and fixed assets	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Money received from relatives	3.4	1.0	1.8	5.2	0.6	2.4
Dan/Khayrat/Najrana	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Others	2.1	2.0	1.6	6.6	0.7	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Among the upazila, Nakla Stands out for its reliance on business (31.1%), much higher than other regions (average 6.7%). Sherpur Sadar is Notable for income from transport work (6.1%) restaurant/hotel work (4.8%), and money received from relatives (5.2%). Agriculture dominates in Sreebardi with 39.9%, followed by labor wages (27.3%). It indicates a high dependence on rural and agrarian livelihoods.

Government jobs contribute marginally (3.2% overall), with the highest share in Nalitabari (3.7%). Foreign Remittance has a minimal contribution (0.3% overall) with Nalitabari (0.5%) showing the highest share. It suggests low levels of international migration for work from this district. Social Safety Net Programs account for 1.8% of income overall, highest in Nakla (3.2%).

## 8.8 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SHARE BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND UPAZILA

Table 8.8 outlines the distribution of expenditure by category across five regions in Sherpur District (Jhenaigati, Nakla, Nalitabari, Sherpur Sadar, and Sreebardi) as well as among Sherpur's ethnic population.

**Table 8.8:** Household Expenditure share by Type of Expenditure and Upazila

Type of Expenditure	Jhenaigati Share %	Nakla Share %	Nalitabari Share %	Sherpur Sadar Share %	Sreebardi Share %	Sherpur Ethnic Share %
Food	61.4	71.9	63.1	68.3	65.9	63.8
Expenditure on clothing and textiles	11.9	3.1	8.1	5.0	9.5	9.2
Treatment	8.6	11.1	10.5	9.6	7.7	9.3
Education	8.8	7.8	11.0	8.8	7.6	9.4
Regarding accommodation (rent/repairs)	4.1	3.2	2.5	5.2	4.1	3.6
Other (entertainment, transportation/commuting, etc.)	5.1	3.0	4.7	3.0	5.3	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Food expenditure of the households accounts for the largest share of expenditure in all regions, ranging from 61.4% in Jhenaigati to 71.9% in Nakla. The high share reflects limited disposable income and reliance on subsistence spending. Clothing and Textiles vary significantly across regions, with the lowest share in Nakla (3.1%) and the highest in Jhenaigati (11.9%).

Treatment (Healthcare) grasps a significant portion, ranging from 7.7% in Sreebardi to 11.1% in Nakla. It

reflects the burden of out-of-pocket healthcare costs, particularly in rural areas with limited access to public healthcare services. Expenditure on education is noteworthy, with the highest share in Nalitabari (11.0%) and the lowest in Sreebardi (7.6%). Relatively low expenditure indicates limited reliance on rented housing or major repairs, reflecting the rural nature of the most areas. Mobility or leisure spending is highest in Sreebardi (5.3%).



# CHAPTER 9

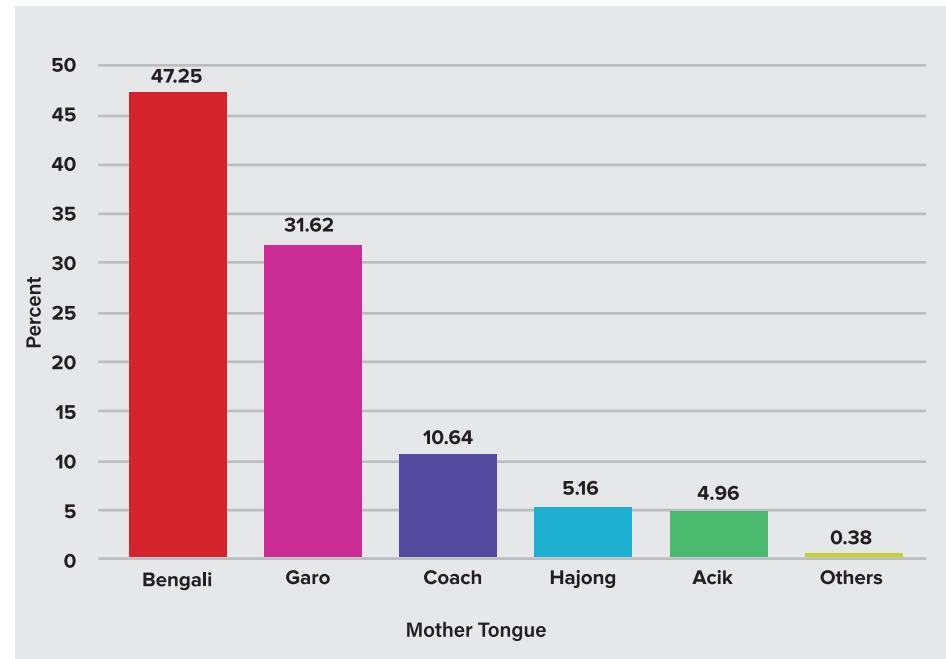
## ETHNIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

In Sherpur district, seven ethnic groups, including the Garo, Koch, Barman, Hajong, Dalu, Hudi, and Mro are facing gradual extinction of their native languages due to the lack of primary education by their own. While the Garo and Koch languages persist to some extent, others are on the brink of disappearance. Communities and related Stakeholders attribute this decline to insufficient institutional support, such as a lack of cultural centers, textbooks, and trained teachers as usual. Efforts to preserve these languages are hindered by a shortage of qualified educators, teaching staffs and opportunities for inclusive language practice. Community members urge the government to appoint teachers from small groups, establish cultural academies, and provide educational resources in indigenous languages to protect their languages and cultural heritage for future generations.

### 9.1 DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUE BY ETHNIC GROUP

Figure 9.1 shows that nearly half (47.25%) of the households in Sherpur district, identify Bengali as their mother tongue. This reflects the widespread use and dominance of Bengali as the national language, bridging various communities for their daily life communication.

**Figure 9.1:** Percent of Households by Mother Tongue Among Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District



However, a significant portion of households speaks ethnic languages, demonstrating the district's rich linguistic diversity. Among these, 31.62% of

households speak Garo, making it the most prevalent ethnic language and highlighting the Garo community's strong cultural representations.

Other ethnic languages also play a notable role in Sherpur's linguistic landscape. 10.64% of households use Coach, indicating its importance among a distinct small group. Similarly, 5.16% of households speak Hajong, and 4.96% speak Achik, reflecting the continued relevance of these languages. A small portion, 0.38%, speaks languages categorized as 'Other', pointing to smaller or less-recognized linguistic groups. Ethnic languages account for 52.75% of households that underscore the district's vibrant cultural heritage and the enduring ties of these communities to their linguistic roots.

## 9.2 DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY ETHNIC GROUP

Table 9.1 provides insights into the languages used by households for everyday communication among ethnic groups in Sherpur district, with data presented as a percentage of responses and respondents. This distinction highlights the prevalence of multilingualism, where households report using more than one language in daily life, resulting in a total percentage of responses exceeding 100%.

**Table 9.1:** The Daily Languages spoken among Ethnic Household in Sherpur District

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Bengali	66.40	94.02
Garo	20.36	28.83
Coach	7.13	10.09
Hajong	2.60	3.69
Achik	3.16	4.47
Others	0.37	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>141.60</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>7761</b>	<b>5481</b>

The survey finds that 66.40% of the total household respondent used Bengali languages followed by Garo Languages as daily language spoken in their daily life. On the other hand, when respondent gave answer more than one language, the Bengali spoken household was found 94.02% of the total responses followed by Garo language with 28.83%. This percentage considers the total number of responses of a language including multiple answers and it divides by the total multiple responses of all languages as denominator.

## 9.3 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT WORK

Table 9.2 examines the distribution of households based on the languages they understand well enough to use at work. The data is presented as percent of responses (reflecting the total mentions of languages) and percent of cases (representing the proportion of respondents capable of using each language at work). The total percentage of responses exceeding 100% illustrates multilingualism, where individuals are eloquent in more than one language for daily life and livelihood.

**Table 9.2:** Languages Understood at Work among Ethnic Group in Sherpur District

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Bengali	68.14	97.68
Garo	19.07	27.33
Coach	6.97	10.00

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Hajong	2.30	3.30
Achik	2.95	4.23
Others	0.56	0.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>143.35</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>7857</b>	<b>5481</b>

The survey finds the survey that 68.14% of all the respondents mentioned that Bengali is the most frequent language understood for their daily communication followed by Garo Language. Similarly, 97.68% of all the responses including multiple responses found the Bengali language could understand for the communication while they work followed by Garo language (27.33%).

## 9.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN PROFESSION BY ETHNIC GROUP

Table 9.3 provides an analysis of languages proficiency fluently enough for professional occupation use by households in Sherpur district. The data distinguishes between the percent of responses (total mentions of a language) and the percent of respondents (proportion of respondents fluent in a language), showcasing the district's multilingual population.

**Table 9.3:** Distribution of Household Languages Spoken Professional Use among Ethnic Group in Sherpur District

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Bengali	68.75	97.90
Garo	18.76	26.71
Coach	6.79	9.67
Hajong	2.23	3.17
Achik	2.91	4.14
Others	0.78	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>142.40</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>7805</b>	<b>5481</b>

Bengali dominates professional communication, accounts for 68.75% of responses and 97.90% of cases. This demonstrates that nearly all respondents can use Bangla fluently for work, reflecting its role as a unifying language for cross-community interaction. Ethnic languages also play a significant role in the professional landscape, with Garo emerging as the second most used language at 18.76% of responses and 26.71% of cases. This highlights the Garo community's strong linguistic identification. Coach is used in 6.79% of responses

and 9.67% of cases, reflecting its relevance within a smaller segment of the population.

Languages like Hajong (2.23% of responses; 3.17% of cases) and Achik (2.91% of responses; 4.14% of cases) are less widely spoken but remain vital to specific cultural groups in professional contexts. Meanwhile, languages categorized as 'Others' account for 0.78% of responses and 1.11% of cases, underscoring the presence and persistence of smaller linguistic communities.

The total of 142.40% of responses reveals the multilingual nature of Sherpur district, where individuals often use more than one language for various purposes. While Bangla serves as the primary medium of communication, ethnic languages like Garo, Coach, Hajong, and Achik contribute to the district's linguistic diversity and cultural richness. This balance between the use of Bangla and ethnic languages illustrates a harmonious blend of national integration and cultural preservation in professional contexts.

## 9.5 DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT WORKPLACE

Table 9.4 presents the distribution of languages read proficiently enough for professional use by households in Sherpur district. The data shows the percent of responses (total mentions of a language) and the percent of cases (the proportion of respondents proficient in reading a language). The total of 118.39% of responses indicates that many respondents are proficient in reading more than one language for professional purposes.

**Table 9.4:** Proficiently Spoken Languages in the workplace among Ethnic Group in Sherpur District

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Bengali	83.32	98.64
English	2.59	3.07
Garo	9.06	10.73
Coach	2.78	3.30
Hajong	0.65	0.77
Achik	1.12	1.32
Other	0.48	0.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>118.39</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>6457</b>	<b>5481</b>

Bengali is by far the most widely read language, with 83.32% of responses and 98.64% of cases. This highlights that almost all respondents can read Bengali proficiently for professional use. The dominance of Bengali reflects its role as the national language and its prevalence in government, education, and business, making it essential for professional communication throughout the district.

Other languages, while less commonly read than Bengali, still hold significance for professional use. Garo is the second most-read language, with 9.06% of responses and 10.73% of cases, indicating that the Garo community maintains strong literacy in their native language for professional contexts. English is read proficiently by 2.59% of responses and 3.07% of cases, suggesting its role in professional environments, especially in sectors where global or national communication is required. Coach follows with 2.78% of responses and 3.30% of cases, reflecting its usage among the Coach community in specific professional settings.

Smaller ethnic languages also contribute to professional literacy, albeit to a lesser extent. Hajong is read proficiently by 0.65% of responses and 0.77% of cases, while Achik is read by 1.12% of responses and 1.32% of cases. The 'Other' category, which includes less recognized languages, accounts for 0.48% of responses and 0.58% of cases, indicating that these languages remain in use in specific professional contexts, though their presence is minimal.

The data reveals a clear dominance of Bengali for professional reading, with a smaller yet notable proportion of respondents proficient in reading ethnic languages such as Garo and Coach. This multilingual proficiency reflects the district's rich cultural diversity, where individuals can navigate both national and local professional environments using different languages.

## 9.6 PROFICIENTLY USES FOR WRITTEN LANGUAGES

Table 9.5 outlines the distribution of languages written proficiently for professional use by households in Sherpur district. The data differentiates between the percent of responses (the total mentions of a language) and the percent of cases (the proportion of respondents proficient in writing a language). The total percentage of responses exceeds 100%, indicating that many respondents are proficient in writing more than one language for professional purposes.

**Table 9.5:** Proficiently Written work Languages among Ethnic Group in Sherpur District

Language	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Bengali	85.22	98.47
English	3.44	3.97
Garo	6.85	7.92
Coach	2.40	2.77
Hajong	0.55	0.64
Achik	1.01	1.16
Other	0.54	0.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115.55</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>5976</b>	<b>5164</b>

Bengali is the most widely written language, with 85.22% of responses and 98.47% of cases, signifying that nearly all respondents are proficient in writing Bengali for professional and multipurposes. This dominance is expected, as Bengali is the national language and is used extensively in government, business, and education across the district, making it essential for professional communication.

While Bengali dominates professional writing, there are still notable uses of ethnic languages. Garo is written proficiently by 6.85% of responses and 7.92% of cases, highlighting the importance of the Garo language among the community in written professional contexts. English, which is written by 3.44% of responses and 3.97% of cases, also plays a role, although it is less common in comparison to Bengali and Garo. English is typically used in more formal or globalized professional sectors, such as business or academia.

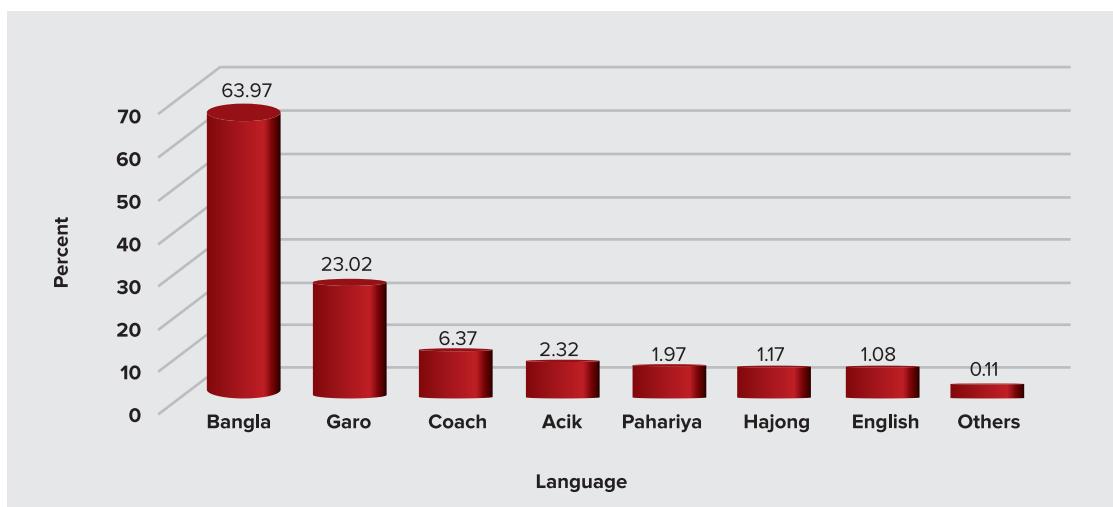
Other languages such as Coach (written by 2.40% of responses and 2.77% of cases), Hajong

(written by 0.55% of responses and 0.64% of cases), and Achik (written by 1.01% of responses and 1.16% of cases) show that these ethnic groups maintain literacy in their respective languages for professional purposes, although their usage is very limited compared to the national and dominant languages. The 'Other' category, which represents less-recognized languages, accounts for 0.54% of responses and 0.62% of cases, suggesting that these languages are not widely used, they remain part of Sherpur's linguistic landscape.

The data from Table 9.5 illustrates that Bengali is the overwhelmingly dominant language for professional writing in Sherpur district, while ethnic languages like Garo and Coach still play important roles within their respective communities. The ability to write in multiple languages highlights the multilingual and culturally diverse nature of Sherpur's workforce, with Bengali serving as the primary tool for communication, and ethnic languages being maintained for cultural identity and specific professional context.

## 9.7 DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGE AT WORK

Figure 9.2 provides the distribution of the preferred language for work among ethnic groups in Sherpur district. This table reveals the primary languages spoken by individuals in their professional environments, reflecting both the integration of the national language and the continued use of ethnic languages in the workplace.

**Figure 9.2:** The Preferred Language for Work of The Ethnic Group in Sherpur

Bengali is the preferred language for work for the majority of the population, with 63.97% of respondents choosing it as their preferred language. This indicates that over half of the workforce in Sherpur uses Bengali in their professional interactions, underscoring the language's central role as the national language and its widespread adoption across various ethnic groups for work purposes. The high percentage of Bengali speakers highlight the national integration and the role of Bengali as a unifying factor in the district's professional spaces.

The Garo language is the second most preferred language for work, with 23.02% of respondents selecting it. This suggests a strong cultural and linguistic identity among the Garo community, as many individuals continue to use their native language in professional settings. Although Garo is not as dominant as Bengali, it represents a significant portion of the workforce, emphasizing the retention of ethnic languages within professional contexts.

Other languages such as Coach (6.37%), Achik (2.32%), and Pahariya (1.97%) are also used in the workplace, though to a much lesser extent. These smaller percentages indicate that while ethnic languages remain relevant, their use is more localized and specific to particular communities. English, with only 1.08% of responses, plays a minimal role in professional communication in Sherpur, which likely reflects the limited use of English in day-to-day professional settings within the district. The category of 'Others' accounts for just 0.11%, showing that there are very few isolated or lesser-recognized languages used in the workplace.

In conclusion, the data reveals that while Bengali remains the dominant language for work in Sherpur, ethnic languages like Garo continue to play a vital role in professional settings, reflecting the region's cultural diversity. The relatively low preference for English and other ethnic languages further suggests that professional communication in the district is primarily shaped by Bengali and specific ethnic languages.

## 9.8 STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION OF THE ETHNIC

Table 9.6 provides a breakdown of the main staple foods consumed by ethnic groups in Sherpur district, based on the responses of households. The table shows both the percent of responses (the total mentions of each food item) and the percent of cases (the proportion of respondents indicating a particular staple food as their main food item). The total of 269.33% of cases indicates that many respondents identify multiple staple foods in their diet, reflecting the diversity of food practices in the district.

**Table 9.6:** Staple Food Distribution of The Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District

Staple food	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Rice, fish	36.91	99.40
Nagari	0.20	0.53

Staple food	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Singju	0.22	0.58
Sinjeda	0.14	0.38
Nampi	0.77	2.08
Shamuk	14.16	38.15
Kakra	17.56	47.29
Kassap	9.27	24.98
Kuicha	19.72	53.11
Other	1.05	2.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>269.33</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>14762</b>	<b>5481</b>

The most common staple food is rice and fish, with 36.91% of responses and 99.40% of cases, highlighting that nearly all households in Sherpur consider rice and fish as a core part of their daily diet. This combination is not only culturally significant but also represents the predominant food tradition for a large majority of the population. The high percentage of cases emphasizes the central role of rice and fish as essential dietary components across ethnic groups in the district.

Several other foods are also important, though they are less commonly mentioned. Shamuk (a type of shellfish) is mentioned in 14.16% of responses and 38.15% of cases, indicating its significance, particularly in local or ethnic culinary traditions. Similarly, Kakra (a type of green vegetable or leafy vegetable) is reported in 17.56% of responses and 47.29% of cases, reflecting its widespread use as a vital part of meals, especially among specific ethnic groups in Sherpur.

Other food items such as Kuicha (rice-based dish)

with 19.72% of responses and 53.11% of cases, Kassap (a type of meat or stew) with 9.27% of responses and 24.98% of cases, and Nampi (fermented food) with 0.77% of responses and 2.08% of cases also contribute to the diverse food culture in the district. Although these foods are less universally consumed, they play important roles in the diets of certain ethnic groups. The category of 'Other' foods, which accounts for 1.05% of responses and 2.83% of cases, reflects the presence of other local or less common food items that may be specific to particular communities.

In summary, rice and fish dominate as the staple food for the majority of households in Sherpur, while other foods like Shamuk, Kakra, and Kuicha are also significant within specific communities. The diversity of foods highlights the rich culinary traditions of Sherpur, influenced by both local agricultural practices and ethnic preferences. The data also indicates a high level of dietary variation across the district, with households incorporating a range of foods into their everyday meals.

## 9.9 MAIN FESTIVALS OF ETHNIC GROUPS

Table 9.7 outlines the distribution of main festivals celebrated by ethnic groups in Sherpur district, reflecting the diverse cultural and religious practices within the region. The table distinguishes between the percent of responses (the total mentions of each festival) and the percent of cases (the proportion of respondents who celebrate a specific festival). The total of 159.57% of cases indicates that many respondents celebrate multiple festivals, highlighting the district's rich diversity of cultural traditions.

**Table 9.7:** Main Festivals of Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District

Festival of Ethnic	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Durga Puja	36.04	57.51
Christmas Day	25.3	40.38
Onegala	19.49	31.11

Festival of Ethnic	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Rathayatra of Jagannathdev	11.98	19.12
Buddhist Purnima	2.23	3.56
Karam Festival Dal Puja Tree Puja	1.74	2.77
Baisub Baisu Baisu Sangrai Biju	0.77	1.22
Eid festival	0.33	0.53
Wagyai or Prabarana Purnima	0.27	0.44
Bihu festival	0.1	0.16
Kang festival	0.08	0.13
Cheirauba festival	0.05	0.07
Other	1.84	2.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>159.57</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>8746</b>	<b>5481</b>

The most widely celebrated festival is Durga Puja, with 36.04% of responses and 57.51% of cases, marking it as a dominant festival among the population. This Hindu festival holds significant cultural and religious importance in Sherpur, especially among the Bengali Hindu community. Christmas Day follows as another major celebration, with 25.30% of responses and 40.38% of cases, reflecting the influence of Christian communities in the district. The popularity of both Durga Puja and Christmas highlights the district's religious diversity, where both Hindu and Christian populations play central roles.

Other festivals such as Rathayatra of Jagannathdev (reported by 11.98% of responses and 19.12% of cases) and Onegala (celebrated by 19.49% of responses and 31.11% of cases) are also prominent, signifying the importance of religious and community-centered festivals. Rathayatra is a significant Hindu festival, especially for devotees of Lord Jagannath, while Onegala is an important festival for specific ethnic groups in the district, showing a strong connection to cultural traditions.

Smaller festivals, such as Budda Purnima (celebrated by 2.23% of responses and 3.56% of cases), Karam Festival, and Dal Puja (reported by 1.74% of responses and 2.77% of cases), reflect the presence of Buddhist and indigenous groups in the district. Other festivals like Baisub, Biju, Bihu, and Cheirauba contribute to the district's ethnic diversity, with minimal representation. The category of 'Other' festivals accounts for 1.84% of responses and 2.93% of cases, indicating the existence of less widely recognized celebrations that may be specific to certain communities.

In conclusion, Durga Puja and Christmas Day stand out as the most celebrated festivals in Sherpur, reflecting the district's major religious traditions, while other festivals highlight the cultural richness and diversity within ethnic groups. The data emphasizes the coexistence of various religious and cultural practices, with multiple festivals being celebrated across the district, showcasing a deep cultural heritage.

## 9.10 CULTURAL PRACTICES

Table 9.8 provides a breakdown of the cultural practices of ethnic groups in Sherpur district, based on responses from different upazilas (sub-districts). The table presents the percentage of respondents who either engage in or do not engage in cultural practices in these areas, highlighting regional variations in the prevalence of cultural practices within the district. The 'Yes' column indicates the proportion of respondents who report participating in cultural practices, while the 'No' column shows those who do not.

**Table 9.8:** Cultural Practices of The Ethnic Groups by Upazila in Sherpur District

Upazila name	Having Cultural Practices	No Cultural Practices	Total
Jhenaigati	28.26	71.74	100.00
Nakla	29.85	70.15	100.00
Nalitabari	27.62	72.38	100.00
Sherpur Sadar	25.73	74.27	100.00
Sreebardi	10.70	89.30	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>75.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Across the five upazilas in Sherpur, the prevalence of cultural practices varies. Jhenaigati reports the highest participation, with 28.26% of respondents affirming their engagement in cultural practices. This suggests that cultural practices are relatively more prominent in this upazila compared to others. Similarly, Nakla shows a notable 29.85% participation, indicating a significant presence of cultural practices within the community. Both of these upazilas demonstrate a somewhat higher level of cultural engagement compared to other regions in the district.

In contrast, Sreebardi has the lowest level of participation in cultural practices, with only 10.70% of respondents indicating that they engage in them. This is a stark contrast to the other upazilas and suggests that cultural practices might be less common or less emphasized in Sreebardi. Sherpur Sadar and Nalitabari upazilas report 25.73% and 27.62% participation, respectively, which shows that

cultural practices are present but not as widespread as in Jhenaigati or Nakla.

On the whole, 24.96% of the total respondents in Sherpur engage in cultural practices, while 75.04% do not. This highlights that while cultural practices are present in certain areas, they are not universally widespread across the district. The data suggests that cultural traditions may be more strongly rooted in specific communities, with some areas experiencing higher participation than others.

Table 9.9 presents the distribution of cultural practices among ethnic groups in Sherpur District, emphasizing diverse forms of cultural expression. Religion emerges as the most dominant aspect, constituting 36.19% of responses and 83.14% of cases. This highlights religion's pivotal role in the cultural identity and practices of the ethnic groups, signifying its influence in shaping daily lives and traditions.

**Table 9.9:** Distribution of Cultural Practices of The Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District

Cultural Practices	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Religion	36.19	83.14
Manner	20.71	47.59
Language	10.71	24.61
Music	8.69	19.96
Cultural Programs Including Traditional Festivals	8.20	18.84
Celebrating National Days and Festivals	8.02	18.42
Dance	4.93	11.32
Literature	1.40	3.21
Crafts	0.64	1.46
Renovation	0.24	0.56

Cultural Practices	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Capture And Disseminate Documentary Images	0.13	0.29
Other	0.15	0.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>229.74</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>11949</b>	<b>5201</b>

Social manners rank second in prominence, with 20.71% of responses and 47.59% of cases, reflecting the community's emphasis on behavioral norms and traditional etiquette. These practices likely serve as a foundation for interpersonal relationships and community cohesion. Language, with 10.71% of responses and 24.61% of cases, underscores its importance as a medium for preserving and transmitting cultural heritage.

Artistic and collective practices also hold significance. Music (8.69% of responses, 19.96% of cases) and dance (4.93% of responses, 11.32% of cases) illustrate the expressive dimensions of culture. Meanwhile, participation in cultural programs and celebrations of national days and

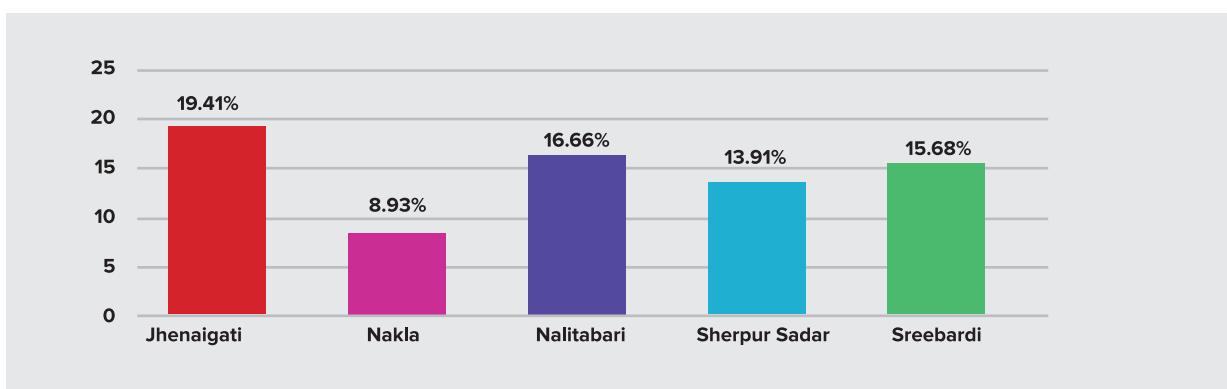
festivals (both near 8% of responses and around 18% of cases) indicates a moderate engagement in communal cultural events, reflecting shared identity and continuity.

Other cultural elements, such as literature (1.4% of responses, 3.21% of cases) and crafts (0.64% of responses, 1.46% of cases), are less frequently reported, suggesting a possible decline or limited role in contemporary practices. Similarly, activities like renovation (0.24%) and capturing/documenting cultural images (0.13%) appear marginal. The cumulative total exceeds 100%, reflecting multiple responses per participant, which illustrates the multifaceted nature of cultural engagement across the district.

## 9.11 GAMES AND SPORTS PRACTICES

Figure 9.3 presented the percent of respondents from each Upazila, showing those who participate in sports. At district ethnic level, 16.92% of the population engaged with games and sports. At upazila level, Jhenaigati, 19.41% of respondents practice games and sports. Nakla has the lowest participation rate at 8.93%, with 91.07% not engaging in sports. Sreebardi reports a slightly higher rate of 15.68%, with 84.32% not involved in sports.

**Figure 9.3:** Sports Practices Among the Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District



Overall, across five Upazilas, 16.92% of respondents practice sports, and 83.08% do not have much participation. The highest participation rates are seen in Jhenaigati (19.41%) and Nalitabari (16.66%), while Nakla (8.93%) and Sherpur Sadar (13.91%) have the lowest engagement. There is notable regional variation in sports participation. Jhenaigati stands out with the highest engagement, while

Nakla shows the lowest. Other Upazilas like Nalitabari (16.66%) and Sreebardi (15.68%) have moderate rates, but overall participation remains low across all regions. The disparity in participation may stem from factors such as limited resources, lack of infrastructure, and cultural preferences for other activities like agriculture or work. Regions with better sports facilities or higher income

levels tend to have higher participation. With only 16.92% of respondents practicing sports, there is an opportunity for targeted interventions, such as building sports facilities in underserved areas like Nakla, promoting sports programs in schools, and raising awareness about the benefits of physical activity. Regional policies that focus on improving

infrastructure, increasing public awareness, and making sports more accessible could help address barriers to participation. Despite some regional variation, sports participation remains low across all Upazilas, suggesting a need for localized efforts to encourage greater engagement in physical activity.

**Table 9.10:** Percentage of Different Types of Sports Practiced by Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District

Types of Sports	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Football	22.96	64.04
Cricket	18.72	52.21
Gollachhut	5.59	15.60
Kutkut	4.96	13.84
Ludu	4.43	12.37
Volleyball	3.72	10.38
Dariabandha	3.53	9.84
Ekkadokka	3.51	9.78
Bauchi	3.06	8.54
Kabaddi	2.95	8.22
Puppet Play	2.89	8.05
Marbles	2.71	7.54
Ha-Du-Du	2.56	7.15
Kanamachhi	2.52	7.03
Latim	1.91	5.33
Jump Rope	1.78	4.96
Kite Flying	1.57	4.37
Ice Water	1.32	3.69
Elating Belating	1.12	3.12
Itching Beeching	1.07	2.98
Cock Fight	0.79	2.21
Handkerchief Stolen	0.65	1.82
Sixteen guti	0.58	1.62
Danguli	0.56	1.56
Salt Game	0.55	1.53
Tap The Flower	0.42	1.16
Langcha	0.37	1.02
Pull the rope	0.34	0.94
Pick Meat	0.33	0.91
Broken pot	0.27	0.77
Touch The Stick	0.26	0.74

Types of Sports	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Intelligent	0.25	0.71
Kho-Kho	0.23	0.65
Open To Binoculars	0.23	0.65
Hockey	0.20	0.57
Ango Ango	0.16	0.45
Chikka	0.13	0.37
Topabhati	0.13	0.37
Tiger And Goat Game	0.10	0.28
King King Game	0.09	0.26
Karhi Game	0.09	0.26
Bombasting	0.08	0.23
Stick Game	0.05	0.14
Manduruj	0.04	0.11
Tea Game	0.04	0.11
Gadan	0.02	0.06
Bull Fight	0.01	0.03
Boat racing	0.01	0.03
Other	0.10	0.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>278.87</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>98333</b>	<b>3526</b>

Traditional games such as Gollachhut (5.59%), Kutkut (4.96%), and Ludu (4.43%) maintain significant cultural relevance, engaging a notable proportion of the population. These games, often rooted in local customs, highlight the role of traditional sports in preserving cultural heritage. Other traditional activities like Dariabandha, Ekkadokka, and Bauchi also show moderate participation, indicating a continued, albeit lesser, engagement with age-old recreational practices.

Less widely practiced activities include marbles (2.71%), Ha-Du-Du (2.56%), and kite flying (1.57%), showcasing the variety in the district's recreational portfolio. Interestingly, games like Puppet Play (2.89%) and Kabaddi (2.95%) suggest a preference for interactive and community-based activities that bring people together. On the other hand, games like Latim (1.91%) and Jump Rope (1.78%) demonstrate

individual or small group participation.

Several niche and lesser-known games, such as Ice Water (1.32%), Cock Fight (0.79%), and Sixteen Guti (0.58%), receive minimal engagement, potentially due to changes in societal preferences or generational shifts. Modern and regional influences may explain the near-negligible engagement in activities like Hockey (0.2%) and Boat Racing (0.01%).

The total percentage of cases exceeds 100% (278.87%), reflecting the fact that individuals often participate in multiple sports. This multiplicity highlights the vibrant and multifaceted nature of sports culture in Sherpur, blending widespread modern activities like football with rich traditional games, ensuring a balance between global and local cultural practices.

## 9.12 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY CLOTHING TYPES

Table 9.11 outlines the distribution of preferred clothing types among the ethnic groups in Sherpur District, highlighting diverse preferences shaped by culture, utility, and modern trends. Full pants and shirts dominate as the most preferred clothing choice, accounting for 15.74% of responses and being worn by 36.17% of cases. This suggests a strong inclination toward modern, western-style attire, likely influenced by contemporary

trends and practical considerations. Traditional clothing such as sarees (13.66% of responses, 31.39% of cases) and lungis (14.45% of responses, 33.19% of cases) also rank highly, reflecting their enduring cultural significance.

**Table 9.11:** Distribution of Preferred Clothing Types among the Ethnic Groups in Sherpur District

Clothing Wears	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Saree	13.66	31.39
Gena	0.56	1.29
Dakmunda and blouse veil	8.10	18.61
Full pants and shirts	15.74	36.17
Half pants and shirts	11.85	27.23
Dhoti and shirt	4.67	10.73
Lungi	14.45	33.19
Thami	0.75	1.72
Pakhin	0.87	2.01
Hadi	0.17	0.39
Pinun	0.12	0.27
Katwa	0.55	1.27
Panjibuti	0.51	1.16
Salwar kameez and frock	10.16	23.35
Handmade clothes	3.76	8.65
Textile garments	1.12	2.58
Genji/or T-shirt type	12.57	28.89
Other	0.37	0.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>229.76</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>47881</b>	<b>20840</b>

These garments, deeply rooted in local traditions, continue to be widely accepted and used, demonstrating a balance between cultural heritage and modernity. Similarly, Dakmunda and blouse veil (8.10%, 18.61%), Salwar kameez and frock (10.16%, 23.35%) highlight the continued use of regionally significant and practical attire of the ethnic communities.

Clothing like Genji/T-shirt type (12.57%, 28.89%) and half pants with shirts (11.85%, 27.23%) show the influence of casual, comfortable attire, particularly among youngsters or for informal occasions. In contrast, garments such as Thami (0.75%, 1.72%), Pakhin (0.87%, 2.01%), and Handmade clothes (3.76%, 8.65%) are less commonly preferred,

potentially due to shifts in fashion trends or the availability of ready-made alternatives.

The minimal engagement with traditional niche garments like Gena (0.56%, 1.29%), Katwa (0.55%, 1.27%), and Hadi (0.17%, 0.39%) may indicate generational or regional changes in attire preferences. The total percentage of cases (229.76%) exceeds 100%, reflecting multiple responses from individuals which signifies diverse clothing choices based on context, occasion, and personal preference. This variability underscores the coexistence of traditional and modern clothing styles within the district among the ethnic population.



# CHAPTER 10



## GENERATING POVERTY SCORES USING PROXY MEANS TEST (PMT) FORMULA

In order to target beneficiaries of the social security program in Sherpur Ethnic people, BBS has conducted a socioeconomic survey with a consumption module in the survey questionnaire to generate a Proxy Means Tests Formula (PMTF) for the ethnic household residing in Sherpur District. This method of targeting identifies key characteristics of the poor from household data and uses these to develop a database consisting of a household level 'poverty score' with which to select the poor.

A World Bank Technical Note (Sharif, 2009) using the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005 showed that using a PMT based targeting system can predict the poor fairly well and could outperform the targeting performance of many social security programs. Such a targeting system that improves beneficiary identification can not only help reducing inclusion error, but also increase the coverage of the poor household within the existing budget allocation of these programs. There are also potential cost saving benefits to implementing a PMT based targeting approach: the system can be used by several programs associated with the initial investment. The systematic use of information via a PMT based targeting system not only improves the administrative capacity of programs, but also simplifies the monitoring and the verification of claims and payment system. Implementing such a targeting mechanism as part of an effort to

improve the overall social security programs in Bangladesh thus appears to be a reasonable step forward.

The PMT based targeting may have significant levels of errors of exclusion when trying to target a certain bottom percentage of the population (even though it cuts down errors of inclusion sufficiently enough to have a better impact on poverty than if no targeting is done). Such evidence suggests caution when using PMT based household targeting system for social security programs, and asks that the targeting system be designed in such a way so as to minimize these targeting errors. For example, combining PMT with geographic or community level outreach and validation where appropriate and feasible can improve accuracy by manifolds. Further, existing international experience suggests that having the appropriate institutional set up to implement a targeting system is just as important as having a robust formula, and that developing a PMT based targeting systems take time to design, pilot and implement on large scale. There is a need for example to have an appropriate data collection strategy and adequate management information systems to ensure (i) the accuracy of household assessment mechanisms and (ii) appropriate monitoring and oversight mechanisms to ensure transparency, credibility and control of fraudulent activities.

## 10.1 CONCEPT OF PMT

In a simple way PMT can be described as a technique of estimating income/consumption of a household by using observable characteristics of the household or its members, when income or consumption data are unavailable or unreliable.

<sup>1</sup> See Sharif, I (2009), Building a Targeting System for Bangladesh Based on Proxy Means Testing, World Bank Social Protection Discursion Paper Series No. 0914.

<sup>2</sup> Coady, D., M. Grosh and J Hoddinott. 2004

## 10.2 PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING PMT

The main purpose of this PMT is for targeting the households by ensuring that the social safety net benefits will only be distributed to households that are poor enough to meet certain income or consumption criteria. Through PMT we can estimate reliably the income or consumption of each and every household for the Domain of the study. In our present context, Domain is the Ethnic Households/ Population of Sherpur District.

## 10.3 STEPS OF CONSTRUCTING PMT SCORE

- Creation of consumption aggregate from the Ethnic survey data.
- Treatment of per capita consumption expenditure as welfare indicator of the household.
- Preparation CBN poverty lines using food & nonfood consumption data from the survey (Details in Annex 2).
- Creation of spatially adjusted real per capita consumption using upper poverty line.
- Creation of PMT variables at household level from the survey as well as full data.
- Creation of PMT regression models using these variables.
- Creation a PMT score for each ethnic household in Sherpur District.

## 10.4 DATA SOURCES

The essence of the proxy means test method is to predict household welfare by using household characteristics. Therefore, it needs a data source that contains both household characteristics and household welfare. The SES 2024 for Sherpur District is used as the data source for this PMT model.

For targeting purpose, we need predicted expenditure/score card for each of the households in the Domain of study. Here Census data refers to Full Ethnic households of Sherpur District. As such, along with Survey (Ethnic sample) data, we also

need Census (Full Ethnic) data that contains the required household characteristics for all Ethnic households in the Sherpur District.

## 10.5 CONSTRUCTION OF PMT FORMULA

Dependent Variables,  $\ln(y) = \text{Household Variables} + \text{Upazila Fixed Effect (Strata Dummy)}$

Dependent variable in PMT Construction is  $\ln(y)$  which stands for log of real that spatially adjusted per capita consumption expenditure. The independent variable are the household characteristics and  $\epsilon$  is the disturbance term of the assumption of the model. A set of variables were associated with coefficients (weights) that will predict the welfare (consumption) of different household.

## 10.6 TARGETING EFFICIENCY

PMT is a model-based estimation. As a result, there are a few challenges to fully eliminating all types of errors. It also experiences error while determining the eligibility of the poor. Thus, it is expected that some poor will be incorrectly identified as non-poor, and some non-poor will be incorrectly identified as poor.

### Types of Error

- i) Exclusion error – A person who is incorrectly excluded by the PMT formula is termed as an exclusion error.
- ii) Inclusion error - A person who is incorrectly included by the PMT formula is termed as an inclusion error.
- iii) Targeting success-when a person's actual and predict welfare both fall below the cut off line, is a targeting success.

These exclusion and inclusion errors determine the under-coverage and leakage respectively.

**Table 10.1:** Illustration of Type I Error and type II Errors

	<b>Target Group (actual welfare<math>\leq</math>cut-off-line)</b>	<b>Non-target Group : (actual welfare<math>&gt;</math>cut-off)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beneficiary : (Predicted welfare $\leq$ cut-off-line)	Targeting Success (S1)	Inclusion error (E2)	M1
Non-beneficiary: (Predicted welfare $>$ cut-off-line)	Exclusion error (E1)	Targeting success (S2)	M2
Total	N1	N2	N

- Under coverage $=E1/N1$
- Leakage =  $E2/M1$
- Coverage=  $M1/N$

A person who is incorrectly excluded by the PMT formula is a case of an exclusion error and conversely, a person who is incorrectly included by the formula is a case of inclusion error. Given these exclusion and inclusion errors, under-coverage is calculated by dividing the number of cases of exclusion errors by the total number of individuals who should get benefits or the target group [ $E1/N1$ ] and leakage is calculated by dividing the number of inclusion errors by the number of persons that are determined eligible by the formula ( $E2/M1$ ). The coverage rate is the sum of total beneficiaries as a proportion of the total population ( $M1/N$ ) (Source: Huo, 2008).

The other type of error occurs when a household's 'true' consumption level is above the cut off line but its predicted welfare is below it. These households are incorrectly identified as eligible and they constitute an error of inclusion. The percentage of benefits that are received by these ineligible households is known as the 'leakage.' Thus, lower levels of under-coverage and leakage are preferable to higher ones. Which of the two targeting performance indicators is given priority over the other is essentially a policy decision. The higher the priority assigned to lowering poverty, the greater should be the importance placed on minimizing under-coverage. Whereas, the higher the priority assigned to savings associated with limited budgets, the more important it will be to minimize leakage. Given that for developing countries, both under-coverage and leakage are important considerations, an appropriate PMT model would be one that to the extent possible minimizes both. Thus, when devising the PMT formula, one needs to test a number of cut-off lines to identify the cut-off line that gives the best targeting outcomes.

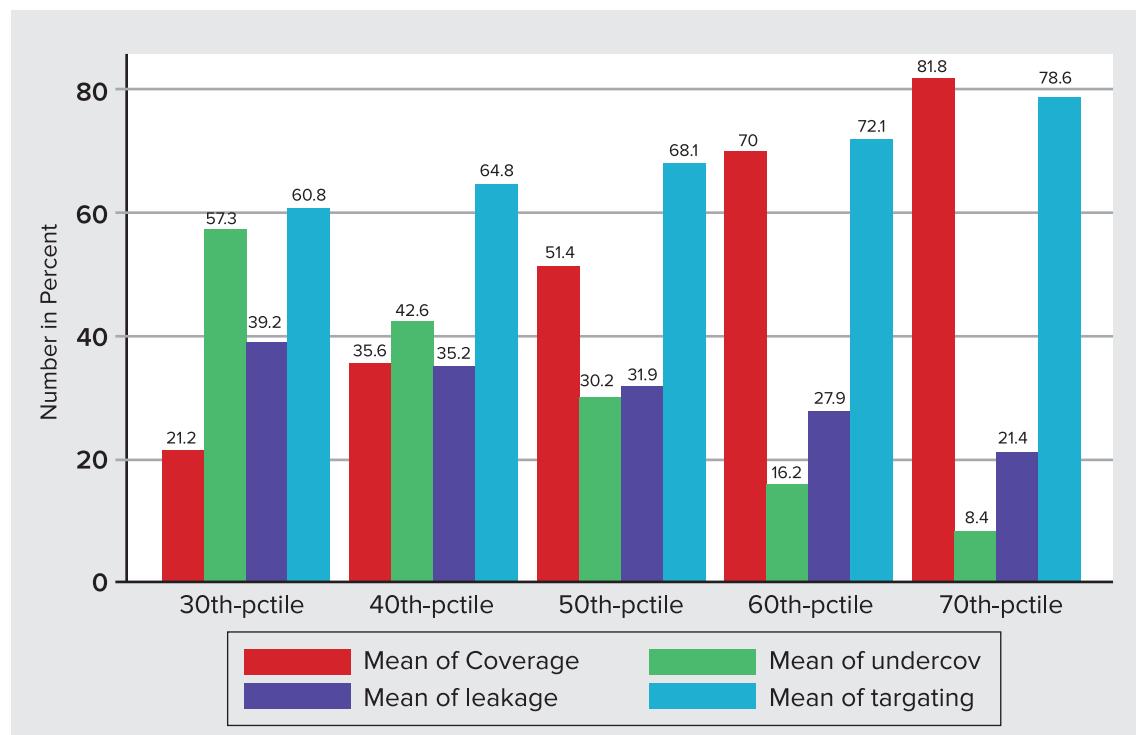
## 10.7 PERFORMANCE OF THE PMTF FOR SES 2024

Table 10.2 presents coverage, under-coverage, leakage rates and also incidence of targeting for the PMT model by different cut-off lines. Cut-off lines have been drawn along the actual expenditure distribution (e.g 30th, 40th, 50th... percentile) from the Ethnic consumption found from SES 2024. These cut-off lines are also known as the targeting lines and is crucial in determining the level of targeting errors.

**Table 10.2:** Targeting Performance in Percent

<b>Percentile</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Under Coverage</b>	<b>Leakage</b>	<b>Targeting</b>
30 <sup>th</sup>	21.2	57.3	39.2	60.8
40 <sup>th</sup>	35.6	42.6	35.2	64.8
50 <sup>th</sup>	51.4	30.2	31.9	68.1
60 <sup>th</sup>	70.0	16.2	27.9	72.1
70 <sup>th</sup>	81.8	8.4	21.4	78.6

It is clearly observed from the Graph (Figure 10.1), that coverage and targeting rates increase with the increase in cut-off lines. On the other hand, under-coverage and leakage rates decrease. For targeting purpose, both the phenomenon is positive and deserving.

**Figure 10.1:** Performance of The Proposed PMTF-2024

## 10.8 VARIABLES USED IN PMT REGRESSION MODEL

The variables mentioned in the table was selected for targeting and finding standard error of the PMT scores. The table 10.3 describes the significance of the variables in constructing PMT model. There is mentioned three types of variables. Having single 'star' is 90% significant, double star is 95% significant and having three star refers to 99% significant with their respective standard errors.

**Table 10.3:** PMT Variables Along with Weights

Variable	Variables Description	Coefficients	Weights (Rounded)
urban	Urban Resident	0.176***	18
room1	Household with 1 Bedroom	-0.220***	-22
wallmud	The Walls are Made of Mud	0.158***	16
land_own0	Having No Land	-0.245***	-24
land_own1	Having Own Land	-0.260***	-26
d_cattle	Household with Cattle	0.0798***	8
d_tubewell	Household with Tubewell	-0.0881***	-9
hysize	Household Size	-0.0913***	-9
hysize2	Household with 2 Persons	0.159***	16
ch0_15_3	Household has 3 Children with 0-15 years	-0.189***	-19
hd_5orbelow	Education of Household: Less than 5 years	-0.170***	-17

Variable	Variables Description	Coefficients	Weights (Rounded)
str_dhdlit	Interaction with Household Head and Stratum Dummy	0.0670***	7
Constant	Constant of the Model/Intercept	8.874***	887

The coverage rate or the sum of the total beneficiaries as a proportion of the total population will also vary with the eligibility cut-off line but is not necessarily equal to the eligibility cut off line. For instance, even though the cut off line is set at the 30th percentile, the model may target less than 30 percent of the population on the aggregate. This is because the 30th percentile in terms of actual consumption is not equal to the 30th percentile in terms of predicted consumption. Thus, the choice of the cut-off line could also depend on the size of the population expected to be targeted as determined by the size of the benefit and the total budget available for programs.

## 10.9 ADDRESSING MULTICOLLINEARITY

VIF is to test the multicollinearity of the explanatory variables or regressors ( $x_i$ ). The VIF is considered less than 10 percent to avoid multicollinearity. Should be in general should be less than equal 10 percent. 1/VIF is stands for Tolerance Ratio which could be more than 10 percent. 1/VIF

## 10.10 DISTRIBUTION OF COVERAGE, UNDER COVERAGE AND LEAKAGE RATE BY PERCENTILE

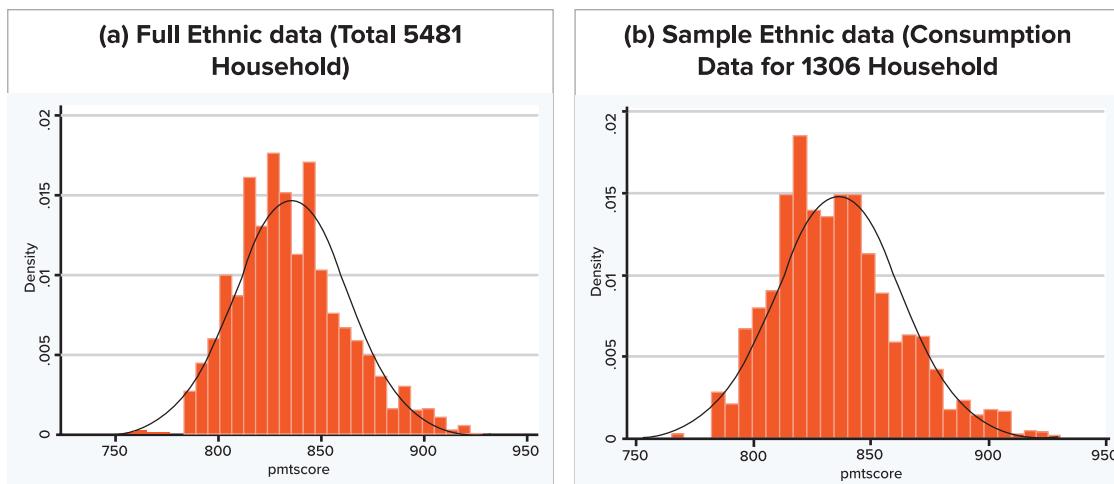
Table 10.6 shows the R-squared of the target variables and others errors of the explanatory variables considered in the model. For, 30th percentile, the leakage rate was found 39.2%, that alternatively means that 60.8% of the poor was correctly targeted and 39.2% poor was incorrectly explained. The similar interpretation is applicable for coverage rate and under coverage rates.

**Table 10.4:** Performance of the proposed PMTF

R-Squared (r <sup>2</sup> )	Percentile	Coverage Rate	Under coverage Rate	Leakage Rate
0.316	25	0.144	0.665	0.416
0.316	30	0.212	0.573	0.392
0.316	40	0.356	0.426	0.352
0.316	50	0.514	0.302	0.319

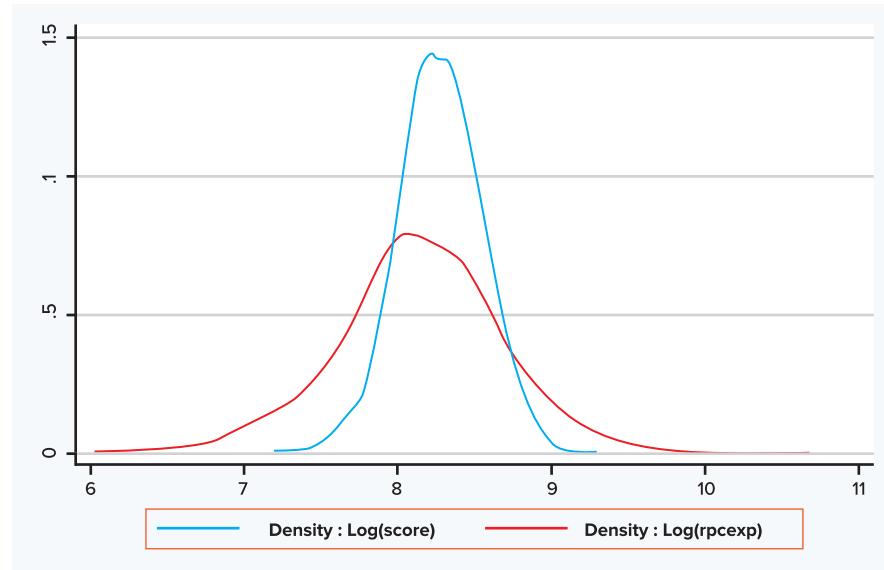
## 10.11 DISTRIBUTION OF PMT SCORE USING ETHNIC SAMPLE CONSUMPTION DATA AND FULL COUNT DATA

The figure 10.1 (a) shows the histogram of PMT score of the full ethnic data of Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024. On the other hand, figure 10.1(b) shows the histogram of PMT score from consumption data (1306 household). It is observed from the two figures that both datasets have a similar and normal distribution of PMT scores. The average PMT scores for the two data sources are 835 and 827 respectively.

**Figure 10.2:** Distribution of PMT Score with full Ethnic Data and Consumption Module Data

## 10.12 FITTED ACTUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION WITH KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATE

Kernel Density Estimate (KDE) produces a smoother estimate of the PDF than a histogram, and it uses all sample points' locations. KDE can also more convincingly suggest multimodality. It smoothing to normal distribution in the figure shows the similar distribution and smoothing the shape.

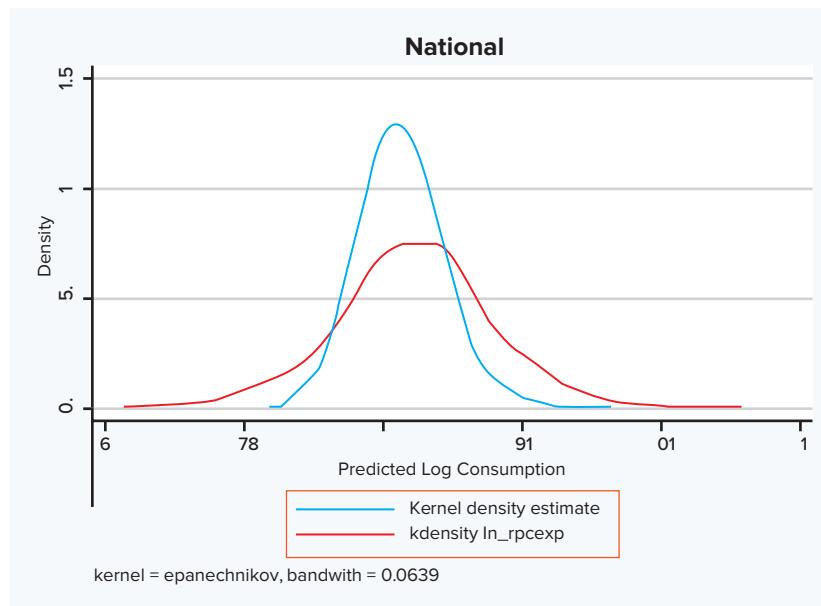
**Figure 10.3:** Kernel Density Estimate of The Log of Real Per Capita Consumption with the Log of PMT Score

## 10.13 GENERATING PMT SCORES

The Formula was developed by regression analysis using household surveys. Proxy variables easier to observe on regular basis. The predicted household welfare was estimated based on weighted combination of proxy variables. Estimates a 'score' to every household, based on information collected from the household for all variables that are included in the formula.

Thus, the poverty scores for the ethnic households of the Sherpur District were generated for selection of the beneficiaries of various social security programs by the government and the other development partners

**Figure 10.4:** Kernel Density Estimate of the Log of Predicted Per Capita Consumption With The Log of Real Per Capita Consumption



as well. The lower the poverty score, the poorer the HH and vice versa. The poverty scores were created for each ethnic HHs. The policy makers may decide different cut off lines/threshold (Poverty Score) for different social security programs. The HHs falling below the specific cut off line will be selected for the selected programs. It may be used for targeting the government and the development partners only for intervention purposes.

## 10.14 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The strength of Ethnic (survey) data is the presence of Household welfare indicators per capita consumption expenditure and other poverty related variables and the full coverage of population along with other household characteristics.

The weakness of Ethnic (survey) data is the limited sample size, especially at Upazila or Union level and the absence of full household welfare data.



## CONCLUSION

Program eligibility criteria for social security programs typically vary depending on the specific program. Policymakers determine cut-off or targeting lines, which are established across the expenditure distribution of households (e.g., the 20th percentile, 30th percentile, and 40th percentile etc.). The general principle is that households falling below these cut-off lines, identified by the Proxy Means Test (PMT) score, are considered eligible for inclusion in the social security program. In this context, the lower the PMT score, the poorer the household.

This report uses the SES 2024 data to target and compute the PMTF for ethnic household in Sherpur District, providing an updated and refined method for identifying the eligibility. However, the incidence of targeting errors, such as inclusion and exclusion error, remains close. A less desirable alternative would be to use a higher cut-off score, which might exclude more households that need assistance.

Further improvements could be achieved by developing distinct PMT models for urban and rural areas, based on the same set of poverty correlates used in the national model. While this approach could potentially enhance targeting accuracy, it may face challenges of PMTF implementation. Specifically, implementing separate models for urban and rural areas could make the data collection process more challenging and contentious, as different indicators would be used for each context.

The survey results indicate that using the PMTF for targeting poor households would likely improve the coverage of social security programs, given that a significant percentage of households in the evaluation sample received one or more social security benefits. However, this method also highlights the need for further refinement in data collection procedures.

**Expand the PMTF Model Nationwide:** Given the success of the model in Sherpur District, it is recommended to conduct similar full-count surveys across other districts in Bangladesh. This would allow for the refinement of the PMTF across diverse regions and ensure better-targeted social security programs.

**Develop Separate Models for Urban and Rural Areas:** To improve targeting accuracy, particularly in urban areas, it is recommended to develop separate PMT models for urban and rural settings. This would better capture the distinct socio-economic dynamics and poverty indicators of each area.

**Refine the Data Collection Process:** While the PMTF has shown promising results, data collection remains a challenge. More effort should be directed toward streamlining and improving the data capture process to reduce errors and enhance the precision of poverty prediction.

**Reassess the Cut-Off Score:** While a higher cut-off score could be used as a measure to address some targeting errors, it may exclude households that are in need of support. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to the balance between inclusivity and targeting efficiency when adjusting the cut-off score.

**Monitor and Evaluate Regularly:** Continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation of the PMTF's performance are essential. As socio-economic conditions evolve, the factors determining poverty will change, requiring updates to the model to maintain its relevance and accuracy.

There is some limitation on the survey for consumption expenditure data. The consumption data was collected for 1306 households only due to time limitation. The seasonal variation was also not captured due to survey duration was only for fifteen days not the year-round survey like HIES Data Collection.

# REFERENCES

Alamgir, M. (1974) 'Some Analysis of Distribution of Income, Consumption, Saving and Poverty in Bangladesh', *Bangladesh Development Studies*, 2(4), pp. 737–818.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2023) Report on the Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2022, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and World Bank (2017) Description of the Official Methodology Used for Poverty Estimation in Bangladesh for 2016/17: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016/17. Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Ravallion, M. (1992) Poverty Comparisons, A guide to concepts and Methods: The Living Standards Measurement study. Washington, D.C.: The World bank. Available at: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/290531468766493135/pdf/multi-page.pdf>.

Ravallion, M. and Bidani, B. (1994) 'How Robust Is a Poverty Profile ?', *The World Bank Economic Review*, 8(1), pp. 75–102. Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3989887>.

Ravallion, M. and Sen, B. (1996) 'When method matters: Monitoring poverty in Bangladesh', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 44(4), pp. 761–792. doi: 10.1086/452244.

Rowntree, B. S. (1954) Poverty: a study of town life. London. Available at: <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cv2ekdg7> License.

Ahmed, A., & Bouis, H. (2004). Weighing What's Practical: Proxy Means Tests for Targeting Food Subsidies in Egypt. FCND Discussion Paper no 132.

Hou, X. (2011). Poverty Scorecard for Pakistan - An Update Using the PSLM2007-2008 Data and the Choice of the Cut-off Score. Washington DC: World Bank.

Pradhan, M. (2010). Social Safety Nets and Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh.

Sharif, I. (2009). Building a Targeting System for Bangladesh based on Proxy Means Testing' Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0914. Washington DC: World Bank.

Vishwanath, T., Hou, X., & Yoshida, N. (2009). Poverty Scorecard for Pakistan: A recommended Approach for Targeting. Washington DC: World Bank.

World Bank. (2008). Bangladesh Poverty Assessment: Creating Opportunities and Bridging the East West Divide. Washington DC: World Bank.

Sharif, I (2009), Building a Targeting System for Bangladesh Based on Proxy Means Testing, World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 0914.

# ANNEXES

# ANNEX 1

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### **Access to Electricity**

Percentage of households with access to electricity from the national grid or solar.

### **Employment**

Those who have worked (people aged 15 years and above) for at least 1 hour in the last 7 days for salary/wages or profit or for their own food consumption are considered to be employed according to ILO guidelines.

### **Unemployment**

The unemployed population (people aged 10 years and above) is mainly those who have not worked for at least 1 hour in the last 7 days but were ready to work in the last 7 days and are looking for work for pay/wage or profit in the last 30 days.

### **Ethnic Population in Sherpur**

The population defined as Ethnic Population by 'Small Ethnic Communities Cultural Institutions Act, 2010' under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The people reside within the Sherpur District are counted and those who came from abroad in the last 6 months are considered. The population residing outside of the Sherpur district are not considered in the population in the Sherpur Ethnic Survey 2024.

### **Household**

Household is a dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a common cooking arrangement. Household is considered to consist of all the people who live in a single housing unit, regardless of their relationship with each other. This includes family members, roommates, or other individuals who share a living space.

### **Household Head**

Head of household means a member of the household who is the decision-maker regarding the different activities of the household. This household is also being run under his command. In case of the Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES), a member is regarded as the head of a household whom the other members consider him so. Generally, the eldest male or female earner of the household or the main decision- maker is considered to be the head of the household.

**Household Member**

Household members are permanent family members, as well as, boarders and lodgers, servants and other employees who often live in the household and take food together. These also included persons temporarily away from the household, persons whose usual place of residence was elsewhere but found staying with the household at the time of enumeration have not deemed a member of the household.

**Household Size**

Household size refers to the average number of household members.

**Improved Toilet Facilities**

Improved toilet facilities are those that 'ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact,' Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour-flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

**Literacy Rate**

Literacy rate refers to the percentage of the population who are able to both read and write.

**Migration**

The movement of persons away from their usual place of residence either across an international border or within the country.

**Open Defecation**

Open defecation is the practice of people defecating in the open, such as in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste, rather than using a toilet or other designated sanitation facility.

**Sex Ratio**

It is the number of males per hundred females. Sex ratio = (number of male / number of female)\*100

**Supply/Piped Water**

Water supplied by local government or any other entity to the dwelling household, compound, yard or plot, to neighboring household through pipe or public tap/standpipe are considered as supply water.

# ANNEX 2

## CBN POVERTY LINES USING FOOD & NON- FOOD CONSUMPTION

For Targeting poor and noon poor, the poverty lines of SES 2024 were estimated using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method. The CBN method was introduced and recommended by The World Bank. This is a widely used and recognised method globally for estimating the consumption-based incidence of poverty. Two poverty lines are estimated in the CBN method:

- I. Lower Poverty Line (LPL)
- II. Upper Poverty Line (UPL)

A brief picture of estimating the incidence of poverty using the CBN method is provided below.

### **Food Poverty Line**

1. Selection of a basic food basket comprising eleven essential food items.
2. Scaling the quantities in the basket based on the daily nutritional requirement of 2122 K. cal per person.
3. Calculating the cost of acquiring the food basket, which is considered the Food Poverty Line (FPL).

### **Lower Poverty Line**

The threshold is determined by identifying the extremely poor households whose total expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

### **Upper Poverty Line**

The threshold is determined by identifying the moderate-poor households whose food expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

**Table 1:** Food bundle for CBN

SL	Food Items	Per Capita Per Day Quantity (Grams)
1	Rice (coarse)	397
2	Wheat	40
3	Pulse (lentil)	40
4	Meat (beef)	12
5	Potato	27
6	Milk (liquid)	58
7	Oil (mustard)	20
8	Fruits (banana)	20
9	Sugar	20
10	Fishes	48
11	Vegetables	150
	Total	832

# DETAILS TABLES

**Table 1:** Distribution of Selected Variables of the Target Variables and SE

Variables Name	In_rpcepxp (coef)	Standard Error
In_rpcepxp		
urban	0.176***	(0.0472)
downed_hh	0.0167	(0.0701)
drnted_hh	0.242**	(0.114)
room1	-0.220***	(0.0785)
room2	-0.192**	(0.0754)
room3	-0.168**	(0.0808)
o.room4	-	
room5	-0.0133	(0.159)
no_elect	0.000990	(0.132)
sepdining	0.0788**	(0.0350)
sepkitchen	0.0168	(0.0368)
roofcem	0.536**	(0.225)
rooftin	0.484**	(0.203)
o.roofoth	-	
wallbrick	0.0868**	(0.0402)
wallmud	0.158***	(0.0342)
walloth	-0.0528	(0.0968)
pit_noslab	0.0906*	(0.0493)
compost_lat	0.0327	(0.179)
oth_lat	0.0759	(0.0808)
nolatrin	0.0532	(0.115)
o.supply	-	
tube	0.150	(0.112)
othwater	0.152	(0.120)
land_own0	-0.245***	(0.0616)
land_own1	-0.260***	(0.0568)
land_own2	-0.157**	(0.0641)
o.land_own3	-	
d_remabr	0.342*	(0.177)
d_remdom	-0.0745**	(0.0354)
d_cattle	0.0798***	(0.0308)
d_poultry	0.0435	(0.0302)

Variables Name	ln_rpcepxp (coef)	Standard Error
d_bicyc	0.0710*	(0.0419)
d_fan	0.0709**	(0.0351)
d_motor_cyc	0.0916	(0.0585)
d_ref_freezer	0.0738	(0.0470)
d_tv	0.0640*	(0.0348)
d_dish	0.0752	(0.0585)
d_mobile	-0.0493	(0.0349)
d_sewmachine	-0.0238	(0.0639)
d_watchclock	0.00668	(0.0351)
d_tubewell	-0.0881***	(0.0327)
hhszie	-0.0913***	(0.0110)
hhszie2	0.159***	(0.0547)
hd_age2	0.0370	(0.0268)
hdnospdiv	-0.125	(0.100)
hdfemale	0.0933**	(0.0394)
d_hdfemalenotcurmar	-0.0609	(0.0962)
ch0_15_1	-0.0419	(0.0377)
ch0_15_2	-0.0573	(0.0427)
ch0_15_3	-0.189***	(0.0661)
ch0_15_4	-0.139	(0.0849)
hd_5orbelow	-0.170***	(0.0636)
hd_6to9	-0.155**	(0.0681)
hd_10ormore	-0.0535	(0.0714)
spnoedu	-0.156**	(0.0720)
sp_5orbelow	-0.148*	(0.0771)
sp_6to9	-0.0850	(0.0758)
sp_10ormore	-0.0164	(0.0806)
d_snet	-0.0171	(0.0292)
unemployed	-0.0963	(0.0955)
dummy_aglaborer	-0.0616**	(0.0312)
dummy_nonaglaborer	-0.0437	(0.0438)
strdum1	-0.0729	(0.0761)
o.strdum2	-	
strdum3	-0.0429	(0.0728)
strdum4	-0.0970	(0.0910)
strdum5	-0.178**	(0.0821)

Variables Name	ln_rpcepx (coef)	Standard Error
str_dhdlit	0.0670***	(0.0193)
Constant	8.338***	(0.289)
R-squared	0.316	

Note: \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

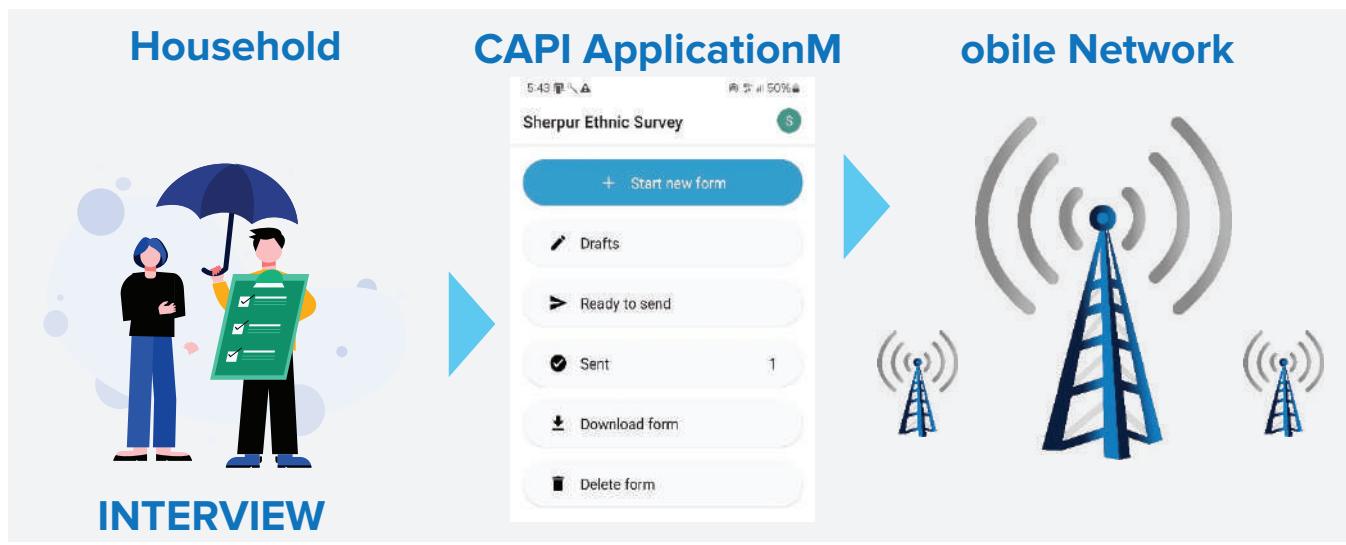
**Table 2:** Variance inflation factors (VIF) of the PMT variables

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Room1	9.03	0.111
room2	8.2	0.122
strdum1	7.64	0.131
strdum3	7.59	0.132
spnoedu	7.59	0.132
tube	6.69	0.150
othwater	6.46	0.155
hdnospdiv	5.9	0.170
str_dhdlit	5.81	0.172
strdum5	5.3	0.189
land_own0	5.09	0.196
land_own1	4.8	0.208
sp_6to9	4.7	0.213
sp_5orbelow	4.4	0.227
hd_10ormore	4.23	0.236
d_hdfemale^r	4.02	0.248
hd_6to9	3.9	0.256
sp_10ormore	3.86	0.259
room3	3.81	0.262
hd_5orbelow	3.74	0.267
strdum4	3.42	0.292
hhszie	2.34	0.427
land_own2	2.28	0.438
ch0_15_2	2.11	0.473
ch0_15_1	1.91	0.523
ch0_15_4	1.81	0.553
downed_hh	1.76	0.567
drented_hh	1.74	0.574
hdfemale	1.73	0.579

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
d_ref_free^r	1.63	0.614
ch0_15_3	1.62	0.618
d_tv	1.53	0.654
urban	1.51	0.662
rooftin	1.49	0.671
d_tubewell	1.45	0.688
hhsiz2	1.43	0.698
roofoth	1.4	0.715
room5	1.4	0.715
d_motor_cyc	1.38	0.723
dummy_agla^r	1.38	0.724
wallmud	1.38	0.726
d_cattle	1.38	0.727
d_fan	1.34	0.748
d_dish	1.34	0.748
d_poultry	1.34	0.749
wallbrick	1.33	0.753
dummy_nona^r	1.29	0.778
oth_lat	1.28	0.781
sepdining	1.27	0.788
sepkitchen	1.26	0.796
d_mobile	1.24	0.808
d_bicyc	1.22	0.817
d_remdom	1.19	0.840
d_watchclock	1.18	0.845
d_snet	1.18	0.845
walloth	1.16	0.865
nolatrin	1.13	0.882
d_sewmachine	1.13	0.883
pit_noslab	1.13	0.887
no_elect	1.09	0.921
compost_lat	1.08	0.926
unemployed	1.08	0.928
hd_age2	1.07	0.939
d_remabr	1.05	0.950
Mean VIF	2.77	

## ANNEX 4

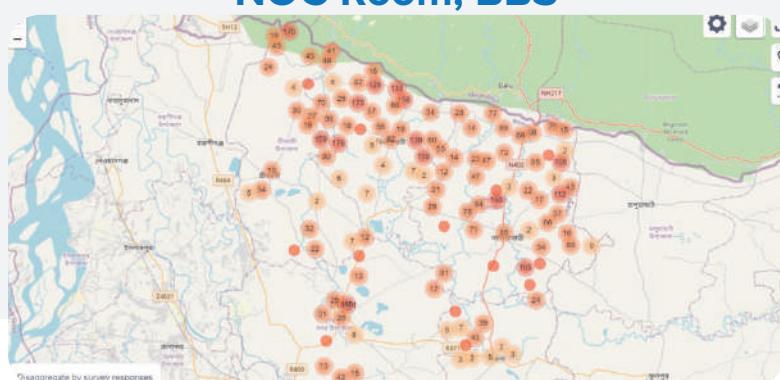
# DIGITAL ARCHITECTURE AND FEATURES



## Network Operation Center (NOC) Room, BBS



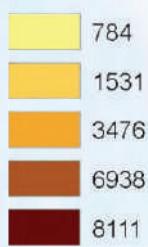
## Data visualization and live monitoring from NOC Room, BBS



## DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC POPULATION BY UPAZILA

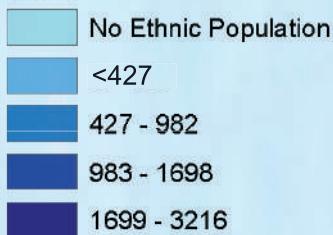


**Sherpur Ethnic Population**



# ANNEX 6

## DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC POPULATION BY UNION



## ANNEX 7

# PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

(Not basis on the seniority

1.	Senior Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Chairperson
2.	Representative, Prime Minister Office	Member
3.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
4.	Representative, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Member
5.	Representative, Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Member
6.	Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member
7.	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
8.	Representative, Socioeconomic Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission	Member
9.	Representative, General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
10.	Additional Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
12.	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
13.	Deputy Secretary (Development/Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
14.	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
15.	Project Director, Socioeconomic Status Survey on Ethnic People of Sherpur District 2023 Project	Member
16.	Deputy Secretary (Dev-1), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member-Secretary

## ANNEX 8

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

(Not basis on the seniority

1.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
2.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	
3.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
4.	Representative, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Member
5.	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
6.	Representative, Socioeconomic Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission	Member
7.	Representative, General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
8.	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
9.	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
10.	Deputy Secretary (Development-1), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11.	Deputy Secretary (Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
12.	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
13.	Focal Point Officer, Poverty and Livelihood Statistics (PLS) Cell, BBS	Member
14.	Project Director, Socioeconomic Status Survey on Ethnic People of Sherpur District 2023 Project	Member-Secretary

## ANNEX 9

# REPORT REVIEW COMMITTEE OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

(Not basis on the seniority

1.	Additional Secretary (Informatics), Statistics and Informatics Division	Chairperson
2.	Joint Secretary (Budget, Financial Management and Audit), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
3.	Joint Secretary (Informatics), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
4.	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
5.	Deputy Secretary (Development-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary (Admin-4), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
7.	Deputy Secretary (Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
8.	Deputy Secretary (Development-1), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
9.	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-1), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
10.	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-3), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11.	Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
12.	Project Director, Literacy Assessment Survey Project	Member
13.	Mr. Md Asgor Ali, Deputy Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
14.	Accounts Officer, DDO, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
15.	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member Secretary

## ANNEX 10

# EDITORS FORUM, BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Not basis on the seniority

1.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
2.	Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
3.	Director, Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	
4.	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
5.	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
6.	Director, National Accounting Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
7.	Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
8.	Director, FA and MIS Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
9.	Director, Planning Cell, FA and MIS Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
10.	Focal Point, SVRS in Digital Platform Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
11.	Project Director, PHC Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
12.	Project Director, SES 2024, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
13.	Director, SSTI, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member Secretary

## ANNEX 11

# SES 2024 TEAM: AT A GLANCE

### **A. Core Team Members**

Ms. Farhana Sultana, Project Director, SES 2023 Project, BBS  
Mr. Shapon Kumar, Deputy Director, BBS  
Mr. Md. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, Statistical Officer, PLS Cell, BBS  
Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer, BBS

### **B. Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell, BBS**

Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, MPH, Focal Point Officer

### **C. Support Team**

Mr. Nuran Nobi, Photo Copy Operator, BBS  
Mr. Sayed Amzad Ali, Office Assistant (Rtd)  
Mr. Md. Foysal, Office Assistant (Outsourcing)  
Mr. Md. Mostofa, Office Assistant (Outsourcing)  
Mrs. Samuja Begum, Office Assistant (Outsourcing)  
Mr. Md. Jahid, Driver (Outsourcing)

## ANNEX 12

# QUESTIONNAIRE



### ঘোষণা:

পরিসংখ্যান আইন, ২০১৩ এ প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে এ তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হচ্ছে। সংগৃহীত তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

### গোপনীয়তা:

এই প্রশ্নগুলির মাধ্যমে সংগৃহীত তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণা ও পরিকল্পনার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

### শেরপুর জেলায় বসবাসরত ক্ষুদ্র-নৃগোষ্ঠীদের আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা জরিপ ২০২৪

### Socioeconomic Status Survey on Ethnic People of Sherpur District 2024

#### অভিউল-১: খানা পরিচিতি

১.১ গৃহনা এলাকা নম্বর			
-----------------------	--	--	--

#### ১.২ এলাকার পরিচিতি:

এলাকা	এলাকার নাম	জিও কোড
১.১ জেলা		
১.২ উপজেলা/থানা		
১.৩ পৌরসভা		
১.৪ ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড		
১.৫ মোজা		
১.৬ গ্রাম/মহল্লা		
১.৭ গৃহনা এলাকা		
১.৮ আরএমও		
১.৯ মোট তালিকাবদ্ধ খানা		

#### ৩। খানার পরিচিতি:

খানা প্রধানের নাম (খানা প্রধান পরিবর্তন হলে)	:
খানা প্রধানের নাম :	
মাতার নাম : (খানা প্রধান পরিবর্তন হলে)	:
মাতার নাম :	
পিতা/স্বামীর নাম : (খানা প্রধান পরিবর্তন হলে)	:
পিতা/স্বামীর নাম :	
উত্তরদাতার নাম : (উত্তরদাতা খানা প্রধান না হলে)	খানা প্রধানের (উত্তরদাতা খানা প্রধান না হলে) সাথে সম্পর্ক কোড:

খানা প্রধানের মোবাইল/ফোন নম্বর:							উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল/ফোন নম্বর:				
---------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------	--	--	--	--

#### অভিউল ২: খানার তথ্যাদি

##### খানার সাধারণ তথ্য (প্রযোজ্য উত্তর নির্বাচন করুন)

২.১ বসতিঘরের মালিকানা	২.২। বসতিটির মালিকানা	২.৩। খানায় বসবাসের জন্য শয়নকক্ষ ইস্টেবে ক্রাটা করক ব্যবহার হচ্ছে?	২.৪। খানায় বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধার প্রধান উৎস	২.৫। খানায় কি পৃথক খাবার ঘর আছে?
১-নিজস্ব ২-ভাড়া ৩-বিনা ভাড়া ৪-অন্যান্য	১-নিজস্ব ২-ভাড়া ৩-বিনা ভাড়া ৪-অন্যান্য	টি	১-জাতীয় শিপ্ট ২-স্টেরিডিউন ৩-বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধা নেই ৪-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)	১-হাঁ ২-না
২.৬। খানায় কি পৃথক রান্নাঘর আছে?	২.৭। খানার প্রধান বসতিঘরের মেঝে/ঝোলের প্রধান উপকরণ	২.৮। খানার প্রধান বসতিঘরের মেঝে/ঝোল উপকরণ	২.৯। খানার প্রধান বসতিঘরের ছাদের/ছাউলির প্রধান উপকরণ	২.১০। ছালেল সুবিধা
১-হাঁ ২-না	১-চালাই (সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি/রুক /পেড়ামাটি) ২-টাইলস/মোজাইক ৩-মাটি ৪-কাট ৫-বীশ/চাটাই/তালগাছ/সুপারি গাছের গুড়ি ৬-অন্যান্য উপকরণ (উল্লেখ করুন...)	১-সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি/রুক /পেড়ামাটি ২-টাইলস/সিলিন্ডার টাইলস ৩-চেউটিন/ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিপ্ট ৪-কাট ৫-মাটি ৬-বীশ/চাটাই/থড়/ছন/গোলপাতা/ তালগাছ/বিচালি/পলিথিন ৭-হাতে তৈরি টাইলস/টালি ৮-ছাদ/ছাউল নেই ৯-অন্যান্য উপকরণ (উল্লেখ করুন...)	১-সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি ২-চেউটিন/ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিপ্ট ৩-কাট ৪-বীশ/চাটাই/থড়/ছন/গোলপাতা/ তালগাছ/বিচালি/পলিথিন ৫-হাতে তৈরি টাইলস/টালি ৬-ছাদ/ছাউল নেই ৭-অন্যান্য উপকরণ (উল্লেখ করুন...)	১-ছাশ করে পাইপের মাধ্যমে সুয়েরেজ সিস্টেমে অপসারণ ২-ছাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ ৩-ছাশ করে নিরাপদ গর্ভে (পিট ল্যাট্রিন) ধারণ ৪-ছাশ করে উন্মুক্ত পাইপের মাধ্যমে অপসারণ ৫-ছাশ করে কোথায় অপসারিত হয় তা জানি না ৬-ডেক্টিলেটেড ইমপ্রুভড পিট (ডিআইপি) ল্যাট্রিন ৭-ঝ্যাবসহ পিট ল্যাট্রিন ৮-ঝ্যাবসহ পিট ল্যাট্রিন ৯-কামোস্টিং ল্যাট্রিন ১০-বালতি ১১-শোলা/বুলত ল্যাট্রিন ১২-ল্যাট্রিন নেই/রোপ-বাড়া/মাঠ ১৩-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)

২.১১। আবার পানির প্রথান উৎস	২.১২। এই আনায় আবেরে প্রথান উৎস কী?	২.১৩। আনায় মোট মালিকানাধীন জমির পরিমাণ কত?	২.১৪। জমির ধরন বসতভিটা ব্যক্তিত (একাধিক উত্তর হবে)	২.১৬ক। আনায় কোন সদস্য বিদেশে আছে কি?
১-স্লাই	১-কৃষি	১-জমি নেই	১-কৃষি জমি	১-হ্যাঁ
২-টিউবওয়েল (গভীর/অগভীর/সরবরাহিত)	২-শিল্প	২- ০.০৫-একরের নিচে	২-পতিত জমি	২-না
৩-বোতলভাজ পানি/পানির জার	৩-সেবা	৩. ০.০৫-০.৫০ একর	৩-বাণিজ্যিক জমি	২.১৬খ। হ্যাঁ হলে কতজন সদস্য বিদেশে থাকেন?
৪-সুরক্ষিত কৃপ/কুমা/ইদারা/রিংওয়েল	৪-রেইমটেস	৪. ০.৫১-১.৫০ একর	৪-পুরুর বীশ বাড়সহ	<input type="checkbox"/> জন
৫-অরাক্ষিত কৃপ/কুমা/ইদারা/রিংওয়েল	৫-পেন্সন	৫. ১.৫১ একর ও তড়ুর্ম	৫-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)	২.১৭। আনায় গত ১২ মাসে কোন অর্জীতিক মেইট্যাল গ্রহণ করেছেন কি?
৬-পুরুর/নদী/খাল/নেক	৬-বাচ্চি ভাড়া	(১ একর=১০০ শতাংশ;	৬-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)	হ্যাঁ-১
৭-বরনা/চৰা/বিৰি	৭-সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বেঁচনী কৰ্মসূচি তত্ত্বাবধারী	১ একর=৬০.৬ কাটা;		না-২
৮-বৃষ্টির পানি	৮-সংক্ষয়তিপিএস থেকে আয়	১ একর=৩.০৩ ব্যায়া;		২.১৮। আনায় গত ১২ মাসে কোন অভ্যন্তরীন মেইট্যাল গ্রহণ করেছেন কি?
৯-ট্যাংকার-ট্রাক	৯-নেটিওন প্রার্টিপিএসএফ	৯-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		হ্যাঁ-১
১০-রিভার্স ওসমোসিস প্লাস্টিপিএসএফ				না-২
১১-ওয়াটার এটিএম বুথ (ডিংকওয়েল)				(২.১ এবং ২.১৮ না হলে ২.২০ এ যান)
১২-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)				
<b>২.১৫। আপনার আনায় মালিকানাধীন নিরের পরিস্থল্যগুলোর মধ্যে কোনগুলো আছে?</b>				
১-ল্যান্ডফোন	১৪-চেল্ট, সিলিন্ডার গ্যাস	২৬-ওয়াটার পাম্প, মটর	৩১-ব্রতব্রান্ট ইন্টারনেট, ওয়াই-ফাই রাউটার	২.১৯। গত ১২ মাসে প্রথানত কোন খাখরে মেইট্যাল গ্রহণ করেছেন?
২-রেডিও	১৫-স্মার্ট ফোন/ট্যাব ফোন, ট্যাব	২৭-আইপিএস, জেনারেটর	৪০-ক্যামেরা	১-ব্যাংক/ এজেন্ট ব্যাংক
৩-বাট, ট্রাকি	১৬-ফিচার ফোন/ বাটন ফোন	২৮-বাই-সাইকেল	৪১-প্রেসার কুকার, রাইস কুকার	২-ব্যাংক বহির্ভূত অর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান
৪-চেমার, টেবিল, ডাইনিং টেবিল, পড়ার টেবিল	১৭-গ্রু, মহিস, ঘোড়া	২৯-মেটারয়াকেল, ফুটি	৪২-গিজার, বুম হিংসা	৩-মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং আ্যাকাউন্ট (বিকাশ, রকেট, নগদ ইত্যাদি)
৫-আলমারি, ওয়ারড, শো-কেস, ডেসিং টেবিল	১৮-ছাগল, ডেড, শুকর, হীম, মুরগি, কুরুত, কোয়েল	৩০-ইজিবাইক, অটোবাইক, সিএনজি	৪৩-ট্রাক্টর, পাওয়ার টিলার	৪-আন্যায় স্বজন
৬-সোফা সেট	১৯-টেলিভিশন	৩১-নোকা, ইঞ্জিন নোকা	৪৪-হেয়ার ড্রায়ার, আয়রন (ইন্স্ট্রি)	৫-অনারীয়
৭-পানির ফিল্টার, ডিসপেন্সার	২০-রেফ্রিজিনেটর, ডিপ ফ্রিজ	৩২-প্লাটুনা গাড়ি (যেমন: গুরুর গাড়ি)	৪৫-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)	৬-মানি ট্রান্সফার কোম্পানি (ওয়েস্টার্ন ইউনিয়ন, মানিশাম ইত্যাদি)
৮-ডিস-এন্টেনা, ক্যাবল মেম্বারশিপ, DTH (আকাশ ইত্যাদি)	২১-এয়ার কন্ডিশনার, এয়ার কুলার	৩৩-টেলাগড়ি, রিকশা, ভান		৭-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)
৯-হাত ঘড়ি, দেয়াল ঘড়ি	২২-ওডেন, ওয়াশিং মেশিন	৩৪-প্রাইভেট কার		২.২০। আনায় কোন খুঁত আছে কি না?
১০-সোলার প্যানেল	২৩-বেদুয়াতিক ফ্যান, চার্জার ফ্যান	৩৫-বাস, ট্রাক, কার্ডার্ড ভ্যান		১-হ্যাঁ
১১-টিউবওয়েল	২৪-বেদুয়াতিক কেতলি	৩৬-নিসিম, করিমন, ভট্টচি		২-না
১২-সেলাই মেশিন	২৫-বেদুয়াতিক চুলা (ইনডাকশন), বেদুয়াতিক চুলা (ইন্ডারেড), বেদুয়াতিক চুলা (হিটার)	৩৭-ডায়বেটিস পরিমাপক যন্ত্র, রেচচাপ পরিমাপক যন্ত্র, অক্সিজেন পরিমাপক যন্ত্র		২.২১। আনায় কৃষি মজুর/অকৃষি মজুর আছে কি না?
১৩-গ্যাস চুলা		৩৮-ল্যাপটপ, ডেক্টপ কম্পিউটার		১-হ্যাঁ
				২-না

### অডিউল ৩: আনা সদস্যদের তথ্য

লাইন নং	৩.১। আনায় সদস্যদের নাম	৩.২। আপনি কোন ক্ষু-নথোতীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত? (কোড)	৩.৩। ধর্মীয় পরিচয়	৩.৪। লিঙ্গ	৩.৫। আনায়দের সাথে সম্পর্ক	৩.৬। বেস	৩.৭। আজীব পরিবহন আছে কি?	৩.৮। জনসমন্বয় আছে কি? (১০ বছর ও তারুণ)	৩.৯। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (১০ বছর ও তারুণ)	৩.১০। প্রতিবর্তীর ধরন (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)
১										
০১										
০২										
০৩										
০৪										
০৫										
০৬										
০৭										
০৮										
০৯										
১০										

চাইন নং	৩.১১ক। কোন খরনের সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির অভিভূত আছেন কি?	৩.১২ক। কোন খরনের বেসরকারি (এনজিও) সহায়তা দেয়েছেন কি?	৩.১৩ক। কোন খরনের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে অগ্নির আকারটি আছে কি?	৩.১৪। নিজস্ব মালিকানাধীন জমি আছে কি?	৩.১৫। নিজস্ব জমির বৈধ কাগজ আছে কি?	৩.১৬ক। অগ্নি কোনো খরনের সাংস্কৃতিক চৰ্চা করেন কি?	৩.১৭ক। আগ্নি কোনো খরনের খেলাখেলা চৰ্চা করেন কি?	৩.১৮। আগ্নি কোনু খরনের পোশাকে সাংস্কৃতিক বৈধ করেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]
১২	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬			
০১								
০২								
০৩								
০৪								
০৫								
০৬								
০৭								
০৮								
০৯								
১০								
১১								
১২								
১৩								

**প্রশ্ন ৩.১১খ। সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির কোড়:** ১-ব্যক্ত ভাতা কার্যক্রম, ২-বিধবা ও স্থানী নিঃশীতা মহিলাদের জন্য ভাতা, ৩-অসচ্ছল প্রতিবাদীদের জন্য ভাতা, ৪-হিজুা, বেদে ও অনগ্রসর জনগোষ্ঠীর জীবনমান উন্নয়নের জন্য ভাতা, ৫-দরিদ্র মা'র জন্য মাতৃত্বকল ভাতা, ৬-কর্মজীবী ল্যাকটেটিং মাদার সহায়তা, ৭-বীর মুক্তিযোৱা সম্মানী ভাতা, ৮-শহীদ পরিবার ও মুক্তাবত দীর মুক্তিযোৱা দের চিকিৎসা ও সম্মানী ভাতা, ৯-সরকারি কর্মচারীদের অবসর ও পারিবারিক অবসর ভাতা, ১০-তিজিতি, ১১-তিজিএফ, ১২-জিআর (শীদা), ১৩-খাদ্য সহায়তা (পোর্বতা চট্টগ্রাম), ১৪-কাজের বিনিয়নে খাদ্য (কানিখা), ১৫-কাজের বিনিয়ন টাকা (কাবিতি), ১৬-টিআর (নেগ), ১৭-অতিবাহিদুর জন্য কর্মসংস্থান, ১৮-ওএমএস, ১৯-খাদ্য বাকৰ কর্মসূচি, ২০-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা স্তরের ছাত্র-ছাত্রী উপবৃত্তি, ২১-মাধ্যমিক ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা স্তরের উপবৃত্তি, ২২-মাত্রক ও মাত্রকেতুর স্তরের শিক্ষাস্থানের জন্য উপবৃত্তি, ২৩-কারিগরি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের শিক্ষাস্থানের জন্য হানির্মাণ/ শুষ্ক মঞ্জুরী, ২৪-করোনায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সুস্থ ক্লুটির শিরসহ ও সার্টিস সেক্টেরের প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের জন্য সুদ ব্যবস তত্ত্বকী, ২৮-করোনার প্রেক্ষাপৰ্যন্ত সহায়তা, ২৯-ভাজার জনসাধারণের জন্য প্রশংসনীয় পুরুর্বদেন সহায়তা, ৩০-সংস্কৃতগুরু সুদ ব্যবস সহায়তা (সামাজিক নিরাপত্তাৰ অংশ), ৩১-কৃষি ভৃক্তুকী, ৩২-কানানসাৰ, কৃষি ও বিভাগীয় সেক্টোৰ সেক্টোৰে আধিক সহায়তা, ৩৩-চাকুৰীত অবস্থান স্বতুনৰ পৰামৰ্শকাৰী সুবিধাৰণের জন্য পৰিবারের জন্য অনুদান, ৩০-শুল ফিডিং প্রোগ্ৰাম ও দাবিৰ্যা শীডিত এলাকাৰ সুল ফিডিং কার্যক্রম, ৩৬-নাশনাল একাডেমী ফৰ আজৰ্জম এক নিউৱো ডেলেলপমেন্ট, ৩৭-তথ্য আপা: ডিজিটল বালাদেশ গড়াৰ লক্ষ্য তত্ত্ব যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি যোগাযোগ ক্ষমতায়ান, ৩৮-নগৱার্ভাত্তি প্রাপ্তিক মহিলা উন্নয়ন, ৩৯-ইনকাম সাপোর্ট প্রোগ্ৰাম ফৰ দ্যা পুতুৱেষ্ট (যোহ+ৰুপ), ৪০-নারী নির্যাতন প্রতিৰোধকৰণে মাল্টিসেন্টৱাল প্রোগ্ৰাম, ৪১-আৱাবান রেজিলিয়ন প্রকল্প: (ডিএনসিসি ও ডিএড্রম), ৪২-বাংলাদেশ বুৱাল ওয়াটাৰ সাপ্লাই এন্ড স্যানিটেন্স, ৪৩-কিস ফৰ ইমপ্রেভমেন্ট ইন্ডেক্সেন্ট প্রোগ্ৰাম, ৪৪-গুচ্ছাম ক্লাইমেট ভিলিয়মস রিয়াবিলাইটেন্স প্রকল্প, ৪৫-খুন্দুল বিশেষ আশুয়ান প্রকল্প, ৪৬-চৰক ও হাওৰ অংশনেৰ ব্যাব ব্যবস্থাপনা এ জীবনমান উন্নয়ন, ৪৭-নাশনাল কৰ্ম প্রোগ্ৰাম, ৪৮-গুচ্ছাম ক্লাইমেট অৰোকাঠামো উন্নয়ন (সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা অংশ), ৪৯-আৱাবান রেজিলিয়ন প্রকল্প: (ডিএনসিসি ও ডিএড্রম), ৫০-বাংলাদেশ বুৱাল ওয়াটাৰ সাপ্লাই এন্ড স্যানিটেশন, ৫১-বহুৱী দুৰ্যোগ আশুয়ানেন্স প্রোগ্ৰাম, ৫২-খুন্দুল বিশেষ আশুয়ান প্রকল্প, ৫৩-আশুয়ান-২ ও প্রকল্প, ৫৪-চাইক্স সেনসিটিভ সেমাসাল প্রোটোকল ইন বালাদেশ, ৫৫-কমিউনিনি হাসপাতাল, সুবিধাৰণিত মানুষৰে জন্য বিশেষায়িত হাসপাতাল, ৫৬-অতিবাহিদুর জনগোষ্ঠীৰ বিভূত প্রকল্পেৰ মাধ্যমে জাদো জীবনমান উন্নয়ন, ৫৭-দৃষ্ট ও অবহেলিত নারী ও শিশুদেৱ উন্নয়নসমূলক কৰ্মসূচি, ৫৮-উপজেলাৰ পানি সুবিধাৰ ও স্যানিটেশন কার্যকৰ্মে জুৱুৰি সহায়তা, ৫৯-গৱী কর্মসংস্থান ও সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ, ৬০-চৰ ডেলেলপমেন্ট এন্ড সেটেলমেন্ট প্রজেক্ট-ব্রিজিং, ৬১-গ্রামীণ অৰোকাঠামো উন্নয়ন (মাটার কাও) (এপিপি বহুভূতি), ৬২-অসমৰ মুক্তিযোৱাদেৱ জন্য আৱাসন নিৰ্মাণ প্রকল্প, ৬৩-জৰুৱা কার্যকৰ্মসূচিৰ সক্ষমতা বিনিয়োগ এবং চাওয়াৰ, ৬৪-অন্যান্য (উন্নয়ন কৰুন...)

**প্রশ্ন ৩.১২খ। এনজিও সহৃদেৱ কোড়:** ১-ব্রাক, ২-বালবনী উন্নয়ন সমিতি (SUS), ৩-সোন ইন্টাৰন্যাশনাল অঞ্চিতা (SONNE), ৪-কাৰিতাস বালাদেশ, ৫-বিটাৱাৰ্ড গ্ৰামীণ বালক কৰ্মসূচি, ৬-দিশাৰী পোৰ্য প্রোগ্ৰাম আৰজিবিএফ, ৭-দিশাৰী বালক ডেলেলপমেন্ট সংস্থা (আৰজিবিএফ), ৮-দি শান্তিৰ বালক প্রোগ্ৰাম আৰজিবিএফ, ৯-দি শান্তিৰ বালক ডেলেলপমেন্ট অৰ্জানাইজেশন (ইএসডিও), ১০-আৱাবান রেজিলিয়ন সংস্থা (ASUS), ১১-শাহ ওয়ালিউলাই ইনসলামিক সেক্টোৰ বালাদেশ, ১২-এস আই এল ইন্টাৰন্যাশনাল (SIL), ১৩-ইকো-শোশ্যাল ডেলেলপমেন্ট অৰ্জানাইজেশন (ইএসডিও), ১৪-ইন্ডেক্সেন্ট ডেলেলপমেন্ট এসোসিয়েশন (আইডিএ), ১৫-সুন্মুতি সংঘ, ১৬-বুৱাল ওয়াটাৰ সাপ্লাই এন্ড স্যানিটেশন, ১৭-গ্রাম উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প, ১৮-দৰিত সমাজ উন্নয়ন, ১৯-শক্তি ফাউন্ডেশন ফৰ ডিস্যাক্তভাবটেজড উইনেন, ২০-সমৰ্পিত বালক সেবা বালক প্রকল্প, ২১-সোসাল ডেলেলপমেন্ট অৰ্জানাইজেশন (এস.ডি.ও), ২২-মধ্য ও দক্ষিণ বালাদেশ শিশু উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প-গৱাজী বিভিন্নোৱো, ২৩-অন্যান্য (উন্নয়ন কৰুন)

**প্রশ্ন ৩.১৩খ। আৰ্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানৰ কোড়:** ১-ব্যাংক/ এজেন্ট ব্যাংক, ২-ব্যাংক বালক ব্যাংক, ৩-মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং আৰকারটি (বিকাশ, রকেট, নগদ ইত্যাদি), ৪-অন্যান্য (উন্নয়ন কৰুন...)

**প্রশ্ন ৩.১৪খ। আংকৃতিক চৰ্চা কোড়:** ১-ভাষা, ২-সংস্কৃত, ৩-সংগীত, ৪-নৃত্য, ৫-কাৰ্যশৈলী, ৬-ধৰ্ম, ৭-আচাৰ-অনুষ্ঠান/বীৰত্বিনীতি/প্ৰথা, ৮-সংস্কাৰ, ৯-পুস্তক ও সাময়িকী প্ৰকাশনা, ১০-প্ৰামাণ চিত্ৰ ধাৰণ ও পঢ়াৰ কৰা, ১১-জাতীয় দিবস ও উৎসব উদয়াপন, ১২-ঐতিহ্যবাহী

**প্রশ্ন ৩.১৫খ। খেলাখুলাৰ কোড়:** :-হা-ডু-ডু, ২-কাৰাভি, ৩-ক্রিকেট, ৪-ফুটবল, ৫-লিভল, ৬-হকি, ৭-দেড়িয়াবাকাৰ, ৮-েকার্ডোৱাৰ, ৯-মাৰ্বেল বা গুলি, ১০-মন্দুৱজ, ১১-গাদন, ১২-থো-থো, ১৩-ডাংগুলি, ১৪-পোজাহুট, ১৫-গোশত তোলা, ১৬-চিৰকা, ১৭-এ্যাজো এ্যাজো, ১৮-কুতুকুতু, ১৯-ল্যাচা, ২০-কুকিং কুকিং, ২১-হোমোগ লোক, ২২-হুকিং খেলা, ২৩-হুকিং মুক্তি, ২৪-কুকিং লোক, ২৫-বোঝাপৰ্যন্ত, ২৬-কুকিং লোক, ২৭-দড়ি লাফানো, ২৮-বৰক পানি, ২৯-দড়ি চৰকাৰ, ৩০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৩৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৪৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৫৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৬৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৭৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৮৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ৯৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১০৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১১৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১২৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৩৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৪৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৫৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৬৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৭৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৮৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ১৯৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২০৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৫-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৬-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৭-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৮-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২১৯-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২০-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২১-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২২-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২৩-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২৪-বৰক পৰ্যন্ত, ২২৫

## মডিউল ৪: শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত (৩ বছর ও তদুর্ধৰ বয়সের সকল সদস্যের জন্য)

প্রক্র.৪.৬। ১-সরকারি/স্বায়ত্তশাসিত, ২-বেসরকারি (সরকারি অনুদানপ্রাপ্ত), ৩-বেসরকারি (সরকারি অনুদানপ্রাপ্ত নয়), ৪-এনজিপ পরিচিলিত, ৫-মাদ্রাসা (আলিয়া), ৬-মাদ্রাসা (কওশী), ৭-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন...)

## মডিউল ৫: অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড (১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধৰ বয়সী সদস্যের জন্য)

**প্রক্র. ৫.৪.৪:** ১-কাজে যোগানের অপেক্ষাকৃত, ২-প্রশিক্ষণ, ৩-অধ্যয়ন, ৪-কোন কাজ পাওয়ায় যান্ত্রিক/চাকুরি খুলেতে শিখে প্রাপ্তি, ৫-ঘরের কাজ/ পারিবারিক কাজ, ৬-মদা মৌসুম, ৭-নিজ ব্যবসা শুধু করার জন্য অপেক্ষা করাই, ৮-প্রাপ্তিষ্ঠান কাজ, ৯-কাজ করার ইচ্ছা নেই, ১০-অস্থুতি, আতঙ্ক, অস্থুতি, ১১-অস্বরূপের প্রেমন্তরণ, ১২-আর্দ্ধজীবী, আর্দ্ধজীবী আনন্দানন্দ, ১৩-কৃতির সম্পর্ক করাতে নেই, ১৪-ভিত্তি তার ভাবে, ১৫-নিয়েগকারীদের দ্বারা শুধু অল্প ব্যক্তি ব্যক্তি হিসেবে বিবেচিত, ১৬-বৰ্বৰতা অনুসন্ধানের ফলাফলের জন্য অপেক্ষা করা, ১৭-বৰ্বৰতা কাজের প্রত্যাহারণ হইল, ১৮-ব্যক্তি করা, ১৯-অস্বরূপের প্রেমন্তরণ করুন।

(...চলমান) মডিউল ৫: অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড (১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধৰ বয়সী সদস্যের জন্য)

**প্রথম C.6.8: (BSIC Code)** ১-কৃষি, বনজ এবং মাছ ধরা ; ২-খনন এবং খনন ; ৩-উৎপাদন ; ৪-বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস, বাষ্প এবং এয়ার কন্ডিশনার সরবরাহ ; ৫-জল সরবরাহ ; ৬-মানিয়াক্ষণিক ; ৭-বর্জ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও প্রতিকার কার্যক্রম ; ৮-নির্মাণ ; ৯-পাইপলাইন ও খুচরা বাণিজ্য ; ১০-মোটরসাইকেল মেরামত ; ১১-ডাক এবং কুরীয়ার সহ পরিবহন এবং টেক্টোরেজ ; ১২-আবাসন এবং খাদ্য পরিবেশো কার্যক্রম ; ১৩-ত্যুষ এবং যোগাযোগ ; ১৪-আর্থিক এবং বীমা কার্যক্রম ; ১৫-বিদ্যুৎ এবং প্রযোজন কর্মসূচি ; ১৬-শেষাগত, ডেজানিক এবং প্রযুক্তিগত কার্যক্রম ; ১৭-প্রশাসনিক এবং সহায়তা পরিবেশো কার্যক্রম ; ১৮-জনপ্রশংসন এবং প্রতিরক্ষা ; ১৯-মানব সম্বৃদ্ধি এবং সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ; ২০-শিক্ষা ; ২১-মানব সম্বৃদ্ধি এবং সামাজিক কার্যক্রম ; ২২-শিল্প, বিনোদন এবং বিনোদন ; ২৩-অন্যান্য সেবা কার্যক্রম ; ২৪-নিয়েগোকর্তা রিসাবে পরিবারের কার্যকলাপ ; নিজসং ব্যবহারের জন্য পরিবারের ক্রিয়াকলাপ উৎপাদনকারী পণ্য এবং পরিবেশানুলি ; ২৫-বাসুধী সংস্থান কার্যক্রম

**প্রক্র.৪.৫** BSCO code: ১১-প্রধান নির্বাচী, উপদেশ কর্মসূচী এবং আইন প্রস্তো, ১২-প্রশাসনিক ও বাণিজ্যিক ব্যবস্থাপক, ১৩-উপলব্ধন ও বিশেষায়ি সেবা ব্যবস্থাপক, ১৪-আতিরিক্তেয়া, খুচুরা এবং অন্যান্য সেবা ব্যবস্থাপক, ২১-বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযোক্ষণ পেশাজীবী, ২২-স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবী, ২৩-শিক্ষা পেশাজীবী, ২৪-ব্যবসায় ও প্রশাসন সংস্কার পেশাজীবী, ২৫-তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ সংস্কার পেশাজীবী, ২৬-আইন বিষয়ক, সামাজিক ও সংস্কৃতিক পেশাজীবী, ৩১-বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযোক্ষণ সহযোগী পেশাজীবী, ৩২-স্বাস্থ্য সহযোগী পেশাজীবী, ৩৩-ব্যবসায় ও প্রশাসন সহযোগী প্রাণীজীবী, ৩৪-আইন বিষয়ক, সামাজিক ও সংস্কৃতিক এবং এ সম্পর্কিত সহযোগী পেশাজীবী, ৩৫-তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ টেকনিশিয়ান, ৪১-সাধারণ ও কী-বোর্ড কর্মসূচী, ৪২-গ্রাহক সেবা কর্মসূচিক, ৪৩-সংযোগ ও বরু সম্পর্কিত বিষয়ায় সংরক্ষণ কর্মসূচি, ৪৪-অন্যান্য কর্মসূচি কর্মসূচি সহযোগীকারীক কর্মী, ৫১-ব্যক্তিগত সেবা কর্মী, ৫২-ব্যক্তিগত সেবা কর্মী, ৫৩-ওপ্টিমাইজেশন কর্মসূচি কর্মী, ৬০-প্রাণীক ব্যক্তিগত কর্মসূচি, ৬১-ব্যক্তিগত সেবা কর্মী, ৬২-ব্যাজারিং দৃষ্ট ব্যক্তি কর্মী, ৬৩-ব্যাজারিং দৃষ্ট ব্যক্তি কর্মী, ৮৩-ব্যক্তিগত সেবা কর্মী, ৮৪-সংযোগকারী, ৯১-ডেনম ও এ সম্পর্কিত পেশা কর্মী, ইলেক্ট্রনিশিয়ান বারিট, ৯২-ধাতব, ঘষ্টপ্রাপ্তি এবং সম্পর্কিত পেশা কর্মী, ৯৩-হটলিশ ও মুগ্ধ কর্মী, ৯৪-ব্যবুক্তিক ও ইলেক্ট্রনিক পেশা কর্মী, ৯৫-খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ, কাটের কাজ, গারেটিস এবং অন্যান্য দক্ষতা নির্ভর পেশা ও এ সম্পর্কিত পেশাকর্মী, ১৮-অস্থানান্তরযোগ্য কারখানা ও মেশিন প্রচালনাকারী, ১৯-সংযোজনকারী, ২০-চালক ও আমাদান যোগাপাতি চালনাকারী, ২১-পরিচয়কারী ও সাহায্যকারী, ২২-কুর্সিক, বনজ ও মৎস সম্পর্কিত শ্রমিক, ২৩-খনিক, নির্মাণ উৎপন্নন এবং পরিবর্তন শ্রমিক, ২৪-খাদ্য প্রস্তুত সহকর্মী, ২৫-রাসাত ও এ সম্পর্কিত স্থানে বিক্রয় এবং সেবা প্রদানকারী, ২৬-বৰ্জয় কর্মী ও অন্যান্য প্রাথমিক কর্মী, ২১-সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর অফিসার, কমিশনপ্রাপ্ত, ২-সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর অফিসার, কমিশনপ্রাপ্ত নয়, ৩-সশস্ত্র বাহিনী পেশা, ৪-অন্যান্য পদবীর,

**প্রক্ৰিয়া ১৮.২:** ১-ক্ষমতা প্ৰযোৗৰণ/সিভিল ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং; ২-ভিডিও এবং ইলেক্ট্ৰনিক ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং; ৩-কম্পিউটার; ৪-চামড়া ও টেক্সেটাইল; ৫-ক্যাটারিনা; ৬-হাতোল এবং ৱেস্টেৰেন্ট; ৭-হস্ত ও কুটীৰ শিল্প; ৮-সৃজনশীল কাজ/টেক্নিশিয়ান/আলোকিতভাৱে; ৯-কৃষি শস্য উৎপাদন ও সংস্কৰণক; ১০-শস্য বাচতি কৃষি কাজ; ১১-স্থায়ী ও প্রায়ৱৰ্তনিক সেবা; ১২-অফিস ব্যবস্থাপনা; ১৩-ভাইচিং ও মোটোর ম্যাকানিক; ১৪-বিউটিশিয়ান ও কুল পুৰণৰ্যাকৰী; ১৫-গোলন; ১৬-সাংবিধিকতা ও গবেষণাযোগ; ১৭-মুদ্ৰণ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া (প্ৰিণ্টিং); ১৮-বিদেশি ভাষা; ১৯-নিৰ্মাণ সম্প্ৰস্কৃতি কাজ; ২০-আসন্নবৰ্তী; ২১-ওয়েবিং; ২২-পোতি; ২৩-পাইপ ফিল্টিং; ২৪-ডেকৰ পোশাক; ২৫-আনন্দনা (উৎপৰ্য কৰণ...)

মডিউল ৬: বর্তিগ্রন্থ সংক্ষাপ

ପ୍ରଥମ, ୬, ୧- ବୀବାହ, ୨-ଶିକ୍ଷା, ୩-ଚାକୁରି/କାଜ, ୪-ବ୍ୟବସା, ୫-ଚାକୁରି ଥୋଜେ/ କାଜେର ଥୋଜେ, ୬-ପାରିବାରିକ କଲା/ ମାମଲା/ ନିରାପତ୍ତାଧିନିତା, ୭-ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରିତ, ୮-ସ୍ଵାମୀ ବା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ କର୍ତ୍ତ୍ରକ ପରିତ୍ୟାକ, ୯-ମିର୍ତ୍ତରାଶିଲିତା, ୧୦-ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ୧୧-ପ୍ରୋଜେକ୍ଟ ନାମ ନାମ୍ ନାମ୍ (ପ୍ରତିକରିତ କରନ୍ତୁ)

## ষষ্ঠি উনিষাদক প্রক্রিয়া

প্রথম ৭.১১- বিবাহ, ২-শিক্ষা, ৩-চাকুরি/কাজ, ৪-ব্যবসা, ৫-চাকুরি থোঁজে/ কাজের থোঁজে, ৬-পরিবারিক কলহ/ মামলা/ নিরাপত্তাইনতা, ৭-অত্যাচারিত, ৮-যাবী বা শ্রী কর্তৃক পরিত্যক্ত, ৯-নির্ভরশীলতা, ১০-প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ, ১১-প্রযোজন নং ১১- অন্যান্য (টেক্সেস করুন )

### অভিউল ৮: নৃ-গোষ্ঠীদের ভাষা ও সংস্কৃতি

লাইন নং	৮.১ আগনীর মাটুভাবা কি?	৮.২। দৈনন্দিন কাজে ব্যবহারের অন্য আগনি সাধারণত কোন ভাষার কথা বলেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৩। কর্মক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করার অন্য আগনি কোন ভাষা (গুলি) যথেষ্ট ভালভাবে বলতে পারেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৪। কর্মক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করার অন্য আগনি কোন ভাষা (গুলি) যথেষ্ট ভালভাবে বলতে পারেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৫। কর্মক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করার অন্য আগনি কোন ভাষা (গুলি) যথেষ্ট ভালভাবে বলতে পারেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৬। কর্মক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করার অন্য আগনি কোন ভাষা (গুলি) যথেষ্ট ভাল লিখতে পারেন? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৭। যদি আগনীর প্রধান প্রধান খবার কি? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৮। আগনীর প্রধান প্রধান খবার কি? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]	৮.৯। আগনীর মূল উৎসব কোনটি (গুলো)? [একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে]
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১২

প্রশ্ন ৮.১। ১-ভাত, মাছ, ২-নগারি, ৩-সিংজু, ৪-সিঞ্জেদ, ৫-নাম্পি, ৯-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

প্রশ্ন ৮.২-৮.৪। ১-বাংলা, ২-ইংরেজি, ৩-মারমা, ৪-গোঁড়া, ৫-কোঠা, ৬-হাত্তি, ৭-মোচ চা, ৮-আচিক, ৯-মণিপুরী, ১০-হন্দি, ১১-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

প্রশ্ন ৮.৯। ১-বোক পূর্ণিমা, ২-বেসুব/বৈসু/বাইসু/সাংগ্রাইবিজু, ৩-বিহ উৎসব, ৪-কারাম উৎসব/ভালপুজা/বৃদ্ধপুজা, ৫-ওয়াগাই বা প্রবারণা পূর্ণিমা, ৬-চৈরাউবা উৎসব, ৭-জগমাখদেবের রথযাত্রা, ৮-কাঙ উৎসব, ৯-অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

### অভিউল ৯: খানার আয়

আয়ের উৎস	খানার আয় গড়ে মাসিক আয়
১	২
১-কৃষিকাজ	
২-ব্যবসা	
৩-বেসরকারি চাকরি	
৪-সরকারি চাকরি	
৫-বেসরকারি শিক্ষকতা	
৬-সরকারি শিক্ষকতা	
৭-শ্রম/মজুরি	
৮-গার্হণ্টস কর্মী হিসেবে আয়	
৯-রিক্রো/ভ্যান চালক হিসেবে আয়	
১০-পরিবহন শ্রমিক হিসেবে আয় (ড্রাইভার, হেল্পার, সুপারডাইজার)	
১১-হোটেল/রেস্টুরেন্ট কর্মী হিসেবে আয়	
১২-পেনশন	
১৩-সরকার প্রদত্ত ভাতা (সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বেঠনি কার্যক্রম)	
১৪-সরকার প্রদত্ত আর্থিক সুবিধা	
১৫-বৈদেশিক রেমিটান্স	
১৬-বাড়িভাড়া ও স্থায়ী সম্পদ হতে আয়	
১৭-আর্থীয় স্বজন হতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ	
১৮-দান/খয়রাত/নজরানা	
১৯-অন্যান্য	
	মোট

মডিউল ১০: খানার সারিক ব্যয়	
ব্যয়ের হিসাব	খানার ব্যয় গড়ে মাসিক ব্যয়
১-খাদ্যবস্তু বাবদ	১
২-পোশাক-পরিচ্ছদ ও বস্ত্র বাবদ ব্যয়	
৩-চিকিৎসা বাবদ	
৪-শিক্ষা বাবদ	
৫-বাসস্থান (বাড়িভাড়া/মেরামত) বাবদ	
৬-অন্যান্য (বিনোদন, পরিবহন/যাতায়াত, ইত্যাদি)	
	মোট

### মডিউল: ১১.১ সাধাহিক ভোগকৃত খাদ্য পণ্য/দ্রব্যাদি

### গত ১ সপ্তাহে ডোকুমেন্ট: খানায়/বাড়িতে তৈরিকৃত খাবার

০১. শিল্প হস্তের ক্লাসিক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. শিল্প হস্তের নাম	০৪. একক
১.	২		৮
	০১১১১	চাল ও চাল হস্তের উৎপাদিত পণ্য	
১.	০১১১১	চাল (স্ট্রুক্টোভাসেস), সেক	গ্রাম
২.	০১১১২	চাল (স্ট্রুক্টোভাসেস), আতপ	গ্রাম
৩.	০১১১৩	চাল (মার্কারিয়া/মার্ক মারের), সেক	গ্রাম
৪.	০১১১৪	চাল (মার্কারিয়া/মার্ক মারের), আতপ	গ্রাম
৫.	০১১১৫	চাল (মোটা), সেক	গ্রাম
৬.	০১১১৬	চাল (মোটা), আতপ	গ্রাম
৭.	০১১১৭	মুক্তি	গ্রাম
৮.	০১১১৮	চিপা	গ্রাম
৯.	০১১১৯	খই	গ্রাম
১০.	০১১১১০	চালের গুড়া	গ্রাম
১১.	০১১১১১	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
	০১১১২	পর্যুষুষ ও তা হস্তের উৎপাদিত পণ্য	
১২.	০১১১২১	আটা	গ্রাম
১৩.	০১১১২২	ময়দা	গ্রাম
১৪.	০১১১২৩	কুটা	গ্রাম
১৫.	০১১১২৪	অনামন (মেম- পপকর্ণ)	গ্রাম
	০১১১৩	ক্রেত ও বের্গারি পণ্য	
১৬.	০১১১৩১	বিস্কুট	গ্রাম
১৭.	০১১১৩২	চানাচুর	গ্রাম
১৮.	০১১১৩৩	পাউটি	গ্রাম
১৯.	০১১১৩৪	বনস্পুটি	গ্রাম
২০.	০১১১৩৫	(কেক/পেস্টি ইত্যাদি	গ্রাম
২১.	০১১১৩৬	অনামন (মেম- মেফার)	গ্রাম
	০১১১৪	গোজ আলীরি পণ্য	
২২.	০১১১৪১	সেমাই	গ্রাম
২৩.	০১১১৪২	মুক্তি	গ্রাম
২৪.	০১১১৪৩	মুক্তুলস	গ্রাম
২৫.	০১১১৪৪	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
	০১১১৫	প্রযুক্ত সিরিয়াল (Cereal)	
২৬.	০১১১৫১	ক্রিস্টার	গ্রাম
২৭.	০১১১৫২	টস্টস/গোল্ড ক্রিস্টার	গ্রাম
২৮.	০১১১৫৩	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
	০১১১৬	গোজি পুরুষ কাটা মাস	
২৯.	০১১১৬১	গুরুর মাস	গ্রাম
৩০.	০১১১৬২	মাইকেলের মাস	গ্রাম
৩১.	০১১১৬৩	ছাপলের মাস	গ্রাম
৩২.	০১১১৬৪	ডেভোর মাস	গ্রাম
৩৩.	০১১১৬৫	অনামন (মেম ভূ, মুক্তা মাস ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম

০১. আইডি প্রত্যেক ক্রমিক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. আইডি প্রত্যেক নাম	০৪. একক
১	২	৩	৪
০৪.	০৪৪২২	ইস-সুরলি/পানির শার্প	গ্রাম
০৫.	০৪৪২২১	মুরশি/মোরগ (দেশি)	গ্রাম
০৬.	০৪৪২২২	মুরশি/মোরগ (পোমেলিওভেলার/লেয়ার)	গ্রাম
০৭.	০৪৪২২৩	মুরশি/মোরগ (লেয়ার)	গ্রাম
০৮.	০৪৪২২৪	হাস	গ্রাম
০৯.	০৪৪২২৫	কবুতর	গ্রাম
১০.	০৪৪২২৬	কেমেল	গ্রাম
১১.	০৪৪২২৭	অনানা (যেমন-চার্কি)	গ্রাম
১২.	০৪৪২২৮	চটকি/হিমারি শার্প	গ্রাম
১৩.	০৪৪২২৯	ইলিশ	গ্রাম
১৪.	০৪৪২৩০	বুই/কাতল	গ্রাম
১৫.	০৪৪২৩১	কালিবাউশ	গ্রাম
১৬.	০৪৪২৩২	মশেল	গ্রাম
১৭.	০৪৪২৩৩	সিলভার কার্প/গ্রাস কার্প/বিশেষ কার্প/মিরর কার্প	গ্রাম
১৮.	০৪৪২৩৪	পাঞ্জাস	গ্রাম
১৯.	০৪৪২৩৫	তেলাপিয়া/নাইটেলিটিকা	গ্রাম
২০.	০৪৪২৩৬	নুটি সন্দুষ্টি	গ্রাম
২১.	০৪৪২৩৭	টাংকা/গুইসা মাছ	গ্রাম
২২.	০৪৪২৩৮	কে	গ্রাম
২৩.	০৪৪২৩৯	শি	গ্রাম
২৪.	০৪৪২৪০	মাঘুর	গ্রাম
২৫.	০৪৪২৪১	বোয়াল	গ্রাম
২৬.	০৪৪২৪২	সোল	গ্রাম
২৭.	০৪৪২৪৩	টাকি	গ্রাম
২৮.	০৪৪২৪৪	গজার	গ্রাম
২৯.	০৪৪২৪৫	পাবনা	গ্রাম
৩০.	০৪৪২৪৬	আইডি	গ্রাম
৩১.	০৪৪২৪৭	বাইলা/বেলে	গ্রাম
৩২.	০৪৪২৪৮	বাইম/বেতরাঙ্গি	গ্রাম
৩৩.	০৪৪২৪৯	মলা/কাচি/চোলা/চেরা/ভোজা/খুলিম/কাজলি	গ্রাম
৩৪.	০৪৪২৫০	সমুদ্রিক মাছ (ব্রুটেল)/পানা/ভুনা/কোরাল/বাইলা ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
৩৫.	০৪৪২৫১	অনানা মাছ (যেমন: কাকিলা ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
৩৬.	০৪৪২৫২	চিংড়ি (বড়ি)	গ্রাম
৩৭.	০৪৪২৫৩	চিংড়ি (মাঝারি)	গ্রাম
৩৮.	০৪৪২৫৪	চিংড়ি (ছোটাখ্যালি)	গ্রাম
৩৯.	০৪৪২৫৫	অনানা (যেমন- কোকিলা, শামুক, বিনুক, অস্টোপাস ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
৪০.	০৪৪২৫৬	সুকুটি রাশলেপতি শুকুটি মাছ	গ্রাম
৪১.	০৪৪২৫৭	নেনা ইলিশ শুটকি	গ্রাম
৪২.	০৪৪২৫৮	চাপাসির শুটকি	গ্রাম
৪৩.	০৪৪২৫৯	লাটাটা শুটকি	গ্রাম
৪৪.	০৪৪২৬০	চিংড়ি শুটকি	গ্রাম
৪৫.	০৪৪২৬১	মলা/কাচি/চোলা/চেরা/খুলিম/কাজলি শুটকি	গ্রাম

০৩. আঁকড় প্রয়োজনীয় ক্রমিক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. আঁকড় প্রয়োজনীয় নাম	০৪. একক
১	২	৩	৪
১৪.	০১১৩০৯	অনামন শ্টকি	গ্রাম
১৫.	০১১৩১	কিচ/পার্সুলিন/ইউইচটি (UHT) মুখ	
১৬.	০১১৩১	শাতার কাচা খাটো মুখ	মি.লি.
১৭.	০১১৩২	পার্সুলিন দুধ	মি.লি.
১৮.	০১১৩৩	ইউইচটি (UHT) দুধ	মি.লি.
১৯.	০১১৩৪	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	মি.লি.
২০.	০১১৩৫	কন্ডেন্স/পুষ্টা মুখ	
২১.	০১১৩৬	কন্ডেন্স শিক্ক	গ্রাম
২২.	০১১৩৭	গুড়ো মুখ	গ্রাম
২৩.	০১১৩৮	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
২৪.	০১১৩৯	ইয়োগান ও মুকুলপত্র	
২৫.	০১১৩১০	ইয়োগান	গ্রাম
২৬.	০১১৩১১	দুর্ভজা পানীয় (বোল, মাঠা)	মি.লি.
২৭.	০১১৩১২	অনামন (বেচে: পুরুষ, বিষ কেব ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
২৮.	০১১৩১৩	পনির এবং মধি	
২৯.	০১১৩১৪	পনির	গ্রাম
৩০.	০১১৩১৫	দই	গ্রাম
৩১.	০১১৩১৬	ভিজ ও ভিজাগত পন্থা	
৩২.	০১১৩১৭	মুরিব ভিজ	গ্রাম
৩৩.	০১১৩১৮	হাঁসের ভিজ	গ্রাম
৩৪.	০১১৩১৯	কোঁয়েলের ভিজ	গ্রাম
৩৫.	০১১৩২০	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
৩৬.	০১১৩২১	জোচ ফেল	
৩৭.	০১১৩২২	সম্মান ফেল	মি.লি.
৩৮.	০১১৩২৩	সরিষার ফেল	মি.লি.
৩৯.	০১১৩২৪	পাম ওয়েল	মি.লি.
৪০.	০১১৩২৫	অলিড ওয়েল/সামুজি ওয়েল সিড ওয়েল	মি.লি.
৪১.	০১১৩২৬	অনামন (বেচে: কর্ম ওয়েল, রাইস রান ওয়েল)	মি.লি.
৪২.	০১১৩২৭	মাখন ও মাখজাগত পথ	
৪৩.	০১১৩২৮	বাটার ওয়েল	গ্রাম
৪৪.	০১১৩২৯	ঘি	গ্রাম
৪৫.	০১১৩৩০	ডালভা	গ্রাম
৪৬.	০১১৩৩১	অনামন (উরেখ করুন)	গ্রাম
৪৭.	০১১৩৩২	মার্জিন ও পেটেলেব ফ্যাট	
৪৮.	০১১৩৩৩	মার্জিন	গ্রাম
৪৯.	০১১৩৩৪	পিনান বাটার	গ্রাম
৫০.	০১১৩৩৫	চাটোবর্গিয়ারিত ফল	
৫১.	০১১৩৩৬	আপেল	গ্রাম
৫২.	০১১৩৩৭	কমলা	গ্রাম
৫৩.	০১১৩৩৮	মাল্টা	গ্রাম
৫৪.	০১১৩৩৯	পারা কলা	গ্রাম
৫৫.	০১১৩৪০	আঞ্জেল	গ্রাম
৫৬.	০১১৩৪১	পদবা পেপে	গ্রাম
৫৭.	০১১৩৪২	পেরাজা	গ্রাম

০১. খাদ্য প্রয়োজনীয়ক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. খাদ্য প্রয়োজনীয়ক নাম	০৪. একক
১	২	৩	৪
১১১.	০১১৬১৮	আম (পাকা)	গ্রাম
১১২.	০১১৬১৯	তরমুজ / বাজি	গ্রাম
১১৩.	০১১৬২০	বেদনা/আনায়া/তালিম	গ্রাম
১১৪.	০১১৬২১	আমডাক/কামডাক	গ্রাম
১১৫.	০১১৬২২	বরষী (কুল)	গ্রাম
১১৬.	০১১৬২৩	জাম/সাফেদা	গ্রাম
১১৭.	০১১৬২৪	বিশু	গ্রাম
১১৮.	০১১৬২৫	আনায়াস	গ্রাম
১১৯.	০১১৬২৬	কাঠাল	গ্রাম
১১১৮.	০১১৬২৭	পাকা তাল	গ্রাম
১১১৯.	০১১৬২৮	লেবু (এলাচি/কামাঙ্গি/পাতি লেবু)	গ্রাম
১১২০.	০১১৬২৯	বাতানি লেবু (জামুরা)	গ্রাম
১১২১.	০১১৬৩০	নানগাতি	গ্রাম
১১২২.	০১১৬৩১	আজা	গ্রাম
১১২৩.	০১১৬৩২	ক্রাপুন ফল	গ্রাম
১১২৪.	০১১৬৩৩	স্টেবের	গ্রাম
১১২৫.	০১১৬৩৪	অনামা (যথেষ্ট: রাম্বুন্টা, রকমিলান ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
১১২৬.	০১১৬৩৫	শুরুনা খল (Dried fruits), বানান (Nuts) ও শোষ্য দলা (Edible seeds)	
১১২৭.	০১১৬৩৬	নারাকেল (কুনা)	গ্রাম
১১২৮.	০১১৬৩৭	লেবুজুর	গ্রাম
১১২৯.	০১১৬৩৮	বাদাম	গ্রাম
১১৩০.	০১১৬৩৯	অনামা (যথেষ্ট: আজোকাবো)	গ্রাম
১১৩১.	০১১৬৪০	সংরক্ষিত খল এবং কলাতা গন্ধি	গ্রাম
১১৩২.	০১১৬৪১	আমসূজ	গ্রাম
১১৩৩.	০১১৬৪২	আচার	গ্রাম
১১৩৪.	০১১৬৪৩	অনামা (যথেষ্ট: Canned fruits/Roasted/salted fruits)	গ্রাম
১১৩৫.	০১১৬৪৪	শাক ও কাট আজীর সবজি (চিটো/বিসিলিত)	
১১৩৬.	০১১৬৪৫	লাল শাক/পালং শাক/কাটাতা শাক/কলমি শাক/হেলেজা/সার্কিসরিয়া/আলু শাক	গ্রাম
১১৩৭.	০১১৬৪৬	পুরুশাক/কলাতা/কানিমি/কুমড়া শাক	গ্রাম
১১৩৮.	০১১৬৪৭	কচুর লতি	গ্রাম
১১৩৯.	০১১৬৪৮	ফুরুকলি	গ্রাম
১১৪০.	০১১৬৪৯	বীজকলি	গ্রাম
১১৪১.	০১১৬৫০	ত্বকলি	গ্রাম
১১৪২.	০১১৬৫১	অনামা (যথেষ্ট: খনিয়া পানা/লেসেস/ কাস্কিমাই ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
১১৪৩.	০১১৬৫২	কলমন/বীজের অন্য চাকচুত সবজি (চিটো/বিসিলিত)	
১১৪৪.	০১১৬৫৩	বেগুন	গ্রাম
১১৪৫.	০১১৬৫৪	কাচা মারিচ	গ্রাম
১১৪৬.	০১১৬৫৫	শিম	গ্রাম
১১৪৭.	০১১৬৫৬	বৰষটি	গ্রাম
১১৪৮.	০১১৬৫৭	টেমেটো	গ্রাম
১১৪৯.	০১১৬৫৮	চাল কুমড়া (জালি)	গ্রাম
১১৫০.	০১১৬৫৯	লাটি	গ্রাম
১১৫১.	০১১৬৬০	মিষ্টি কুমড়া	গ্রাম
১১৫২.	০১১৬৬১	বিশ গাঁচি/চিৎসা/গাঁধিল	গ্রাম

০১. আণুষ প্রয়োজন ক্রমিক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. আণুষ প্রয়োজন নাম	০৪. একক
১	২	৩	৪
১৫০.	০১১৩০১০	করলা/উচ্চে/উত্তো	গ্রাম
১৫১.	০১১৩০১১	পটলা/কাঠেলা	গ্রাম
১৫২.	০১১৩০১২	কাঠা কলা	গ্রাম
১৫৩.	০১১৩০১৩	কাঠা পেঁপে	গ্রাম
১৫৪.	০১১৩০১৪	শসা	গ্রাম
১৫৫.	০১১৩০১৫	চেড়স/ডেডি	গ্রাম
১৫৬.	০১১৩০১৬	ক্যাপসিকাম (Green/Red/Yellow Pepper)	গ্রাম
১৫৭.	০১১৩০১৭	অনানা (উচ্চে করুন)	গ্রাম
১৫৮.	০১১৩০১৮	মূল আজীর সবজি (টেক্টক, হিসারিত)	গ্রাম
১৫৯.	০১১৩০১৯	পে়্রিয়াজ	গ্রাম
১৬০.	০১১৩০২১	রসুন	গ্রাম
১৬১.	০১১৩০২০	কচ (গাছ কচ) ও লেকচ/কচন মুরী	গ্রাম
১৬২.	০১১৩০২২	গীজর	গ্রাম
১৬৩.	০১১৩০২৩	মুনা	গ্রাম
১৬৪.	০১১৩০২৪	বিচুট	গ্রাম
১৬৫.	০১১৩০২৫	অনানা (উচ্চে করুন)	গ্রাম
১৬৬.	০১১৩০২৬	আলু	গ্রাম
১৬৭.	০১১৩০২৭	আলু	গ্রাম
১৬৮.	০১১৩০২৮	মিষ্টি আলু	গ্রাম
১৬৯.	০১১৩০২৯	প্রক্রিয়াজাত সবজি এবং প্রক্রিয়াজাত সবজি পাট	
১৭০.	০১১৩০৩১	পটেটো চিপস	গ্রাম
১৭১.	০১১৩০৩২	মাশবুর (প্রক্রিয়াজাত)	গ্রাম
১৭২.	০১১৩০৩৩	অনানা (বেমু: প্রক্রিয়াজাত রসুন, সুটিকর্ন ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
১৭৩.	০১১৩০৩৪	শুকনো সবজি (জো আজীর)	
১৭৪.	০১১৩০৩৫	মসুর ভাজ	গ্রাম
১৭৫.	০১১৩০৩৬	হোলান্ডী	গ্রাম
১৭৬.	০১১৩০৩৭	মুনা ভাজ	গ্রাম
১৭৭.	০১১৩০৩৮	হেসেরী ভাজ	গ্রাম
১৭৮.	০১১৩০৩৯	মটর ভাজ	গ্রাম
১৭৯.	০১১৩০৪০	মাসকলাই	গ্রাম
১৮০.	০১১৩০৪১	অনানা (উচ্চে করুন)	গ্রাম
১৮১.	০১১৩০৪২	চিনি	গ্রাম
১৮২.	০১১৩০৪৩	গুড়	গ্রাম
১৮৩.	০১১৩০৪৪	মিছারি	গ্রাম
১৮৪.	০১১৩০৪৫	আজার, পারাগাজ, রেশি ও মধু	
১৮৫.	০১১৩০৪৬	জ্যাম/জেলি/মার্মিলো	গ্রাম
১৮৬.	০১১৩০৪৭	মধু	গ্রাম
১৮৭.	০১১৩০৪৮	অনানা	গ্রাম
১৮৮.	০১১৩০৪৯	চকচলেট, চুরিংশাম, টকি এবং কন্দকেশনারি পাট	
১৮৯.	০১১৩০৫০	চকচলেট	গ্রাম
১৯০.	০১১৩০৫১	চুরিংশাম	গ্রাম
১৯১.	০১১৩০৫২	টকি	গ্রাম
১৯২.	০১১৩০৫৩	খাজা	গ্রাম

০১. খাদ্য ছবির ক্রমিক	০২. COICOP CODE	০৩. খাদ্য ছবির নাম	০৪. একক
১	২	৩	৪
১৮৭.	০১১৮০৫	লেজন	গ্রাম
১৮৮.	০১১৮০৬	রসগোলা/সদ্বীজ/বাজোলা/ম/মচম	গ্রাম
১৮৯.	০১১৮০৭	জিলাশী/আরাতি/গুড়মা	গ্রাম
১৯০.	০১১৮০৮	হাতেজা/বাজোলা/কেমা	গ্রাম
১৯১.	০১১৮০৯	অ্যালান (উচ্চ কুরু)	গ্রাম
১৯২.	০১১৮১০	চোক্য বাবু এবং আইনক্রিম	
১৯৩.	০১১৮১১	আলাস্ক্রিম	গ্রাম
১৯৪.	০১১৮১২	অনামা	গ্রাম
১৯৫.	০১১৮১৩	গত ১ সপ্তাহে ভোগমুক্ত: বাড়ির বাইরের খৌরাক: (রেজেরা এবং কাকে পানোর স্বল্প সম্পদের)	
১৯৬.	০১১৮১৪	বৃটিপ্রার্টা	গ্রাম
১৯৭.	০১১৮১৫	ভার/ভার্জি	গ্রাম
১৯৮.	০১১৮১৬	চিম (অমলেট/মামলেট)	গ্রাম
১৯৯.	০১১৮১৭	ভাট	গ্রাম
২০০.	০১১৮১৮	মাই	গ্রাম
২০১.	০১১৮১৯	মাংস (গুরু/মাংস/ছালস (মুরগী ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম
২০২.	০১১৮২০	চটপটি/ফুসকা	গ্রাম
২০৩.	০১১৮২১	সুপ	গ্রাম
২০৪.	০১১৮২২	শীতুড় (যেমন: কোরাল চিপংডিট্রিন সিস্টেম ফিস্যুলেটোপাস/ কুইড/ শাবুক/বিন্দু)	গ্রাম
২০৫.	০১১৮২৩	বিরিয়ানি/ভেজেরা/চাটি/জাইহ রাইস	গ্রাম
২০৬.	০১১৮২৪	চা	গ্রাম
২০৭.	০১১৮২৫	কফি	গ্রাম
২০৮.	০১১৮২৬	সিঙ্গারা/সমুদ্র/ভাল-পুরি/অরুন	গ্রাম
২০৯.	০১১৮২৭	কেক	গ্রাম
২১০.	০১১৮২৮	বাগানবাটি ভগ্নশর্মা	গ্রাম
২১১.	০১১৮২৯	পেটিস	গ্রাম
২১২.	০১১৮৩০	চিকেন সার্কেডচ	গ্রাম
২১৩.	০১১৮৩১	ফ্রাইড চিকেন	গ্রাম
২১৪.	০১১৮৩২	শীল চিকেন/সিক কাবাব/চাপল/বারিকিটি	গ্রাম
২১৫.	০১১৮৩৩	শিংজা	গ্রাম
২১৬.	০১১৮৩৪	পাত্রা/মডুলস	গ্রাম
২১৭.	০১১৮৩৫	মাইটি	গ্রাম
২১৮.	০১১৮৩৬	কোরাল পানীয়	মি. লি.
২১৯.	০১১৮৩৭	বোজন পানি	মি. লি.
২২০.	০১১৮৩৮	অনামা (যেমন: চিড়া-দই ইত্যাদি)	গ্রাম

০৭. প্রধান উৎস: ক্রয়কৃত-১, ওএমএস-২, মজুরি. হিসেবে প্রাপ্ত-৩, নিজস্ব উৎপাদন/তেরি-৪, সরকার প্রদত্ত-৫, প্রাপ্ত/দান-৬

১ কেজি=১০০০ গ্রাম; ১ লিটার=১০০০ মি.লি

### ମଡ଼ୁଲ ୧୨: ଖାଦ୍ୟ ବହିର୍ଭୂତ ସ୍ଵାମୀ (Monthly/Annual Non-food Expenditure)

ব্যয়ের খাত (1)	সময় (2)	মূল্য (হাজার টাকায়) (3)
আলো-জ্বালানী (কেরোসিন, বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস, অন্যান্য জ্বালানী) ও পানি	মাসিক	
যাতায়াত ও যোগাযোগ	মাসিক	
মোবাইল ফোন Talk Time, MB ইত্যাদি ক্রয়/বিল বাবদ-	মাসিক	
প্রসাধনী	মাসিক	
জামাকাপড়, পোষাক ও জুতা-স্যাটেল	মাসিক	
পোষাক খেলাই ও পরিষ্কার	মাসিক	
রান্নার সরঞ্জাম	মাসিক	
গানবাজনার সরঞ্জাম, আমোদ প্রমোদ সামগ্রী	মাসিক	
শাস্ত্য পরিচর্যা ও চিকিৎসা (কেডিড-১৯ ব্যয়সহ)	মাসিক	
গৃহ পরিচারক/গৃহ পরিচারিক ইত্যাদি	মাসিক	
বাস্তিগত দ্রব্যাদি	মাসিক	
শিক্ষা ও শিক্ষার উপকরণ	বাঃসরিক	
বাড়ি ও বাড়িভাড়া সম্পর্কিত-	বাঃসরিক	
আসামিক হোটেলে রাত্রিযাপন ও অন্যান্য ব্যয়	বাঃসরিক	
অসমবাবপত্র ও গৃহ সাজাবার সরঞ্জাম	বাঃসরিক	
ইলেক্ট্রনিক্স সামগ্রী (টিভি/ফ্রিজ/ফ্ল্যান/বাল্ব ইত্যাদি)	বাঃসরিক	
মোবাইল ফোন সেট, হেড ফোন ও অন্যান্য এক্সেসরিজ ক্রয় বাবদ	বাঃসরিক	
যানবাহন/ যানবাহনের জ্বালানী বাবদ	বাঃসরিক	
কর, সুদ চীদা ও জরিমানা	বাঃসরিক	
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	বাঃসরিক	



# SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY 2024



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh