



# **Exploring the Socio-Economic Conditions and Challenges Faced by Selected Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh**

## **Study Report 2022**



## **Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh Project**

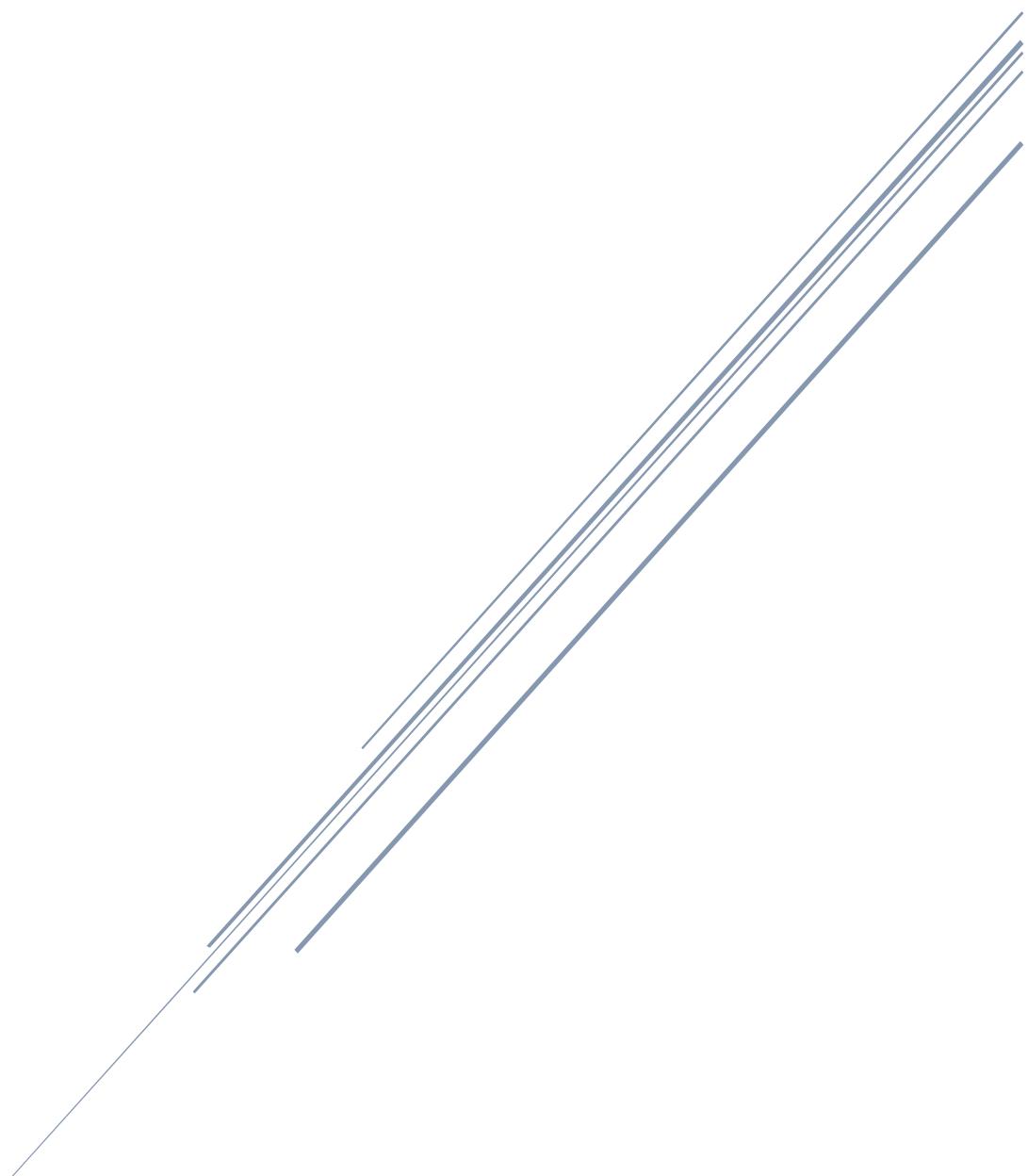


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**Department of Social Services  
Ministry of Social Welfare  
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# **Exploring the Socio-Economic Conditions and Challenges faced by Selected Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh**

**Study Report 2022**



**Department of Social Services**  
**Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh**  
**Project**

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2. District Social Services Office (64 Districts)
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**Minister  
Ministry of Social Welfare  
Government of the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh**

### **Message**

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh believes that every citizen, including marginalized professionals, has the right to life, freedom of speech, to participate in decision-making, to enjoy quality services, and freedom of religion and cultural practices, which underpin and transform lives and enable people to overcome poverty. In this journey, the Government of Bangladesh developed different legal instruments and policies to protect and promote marginalized communities' rights and socio-economic development.

Under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is committed to alleviating poverty in Bangladesh. This government commitment is reflected in Vision 2021, the Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010–2021, and the Eighth Five-Year Plan 2020–2025. One of the government's goals is to eradicate the causes of extremely poor professional poverty and to bring the disadvantaged backward classes into the mainstream of development. The government continues implementing different projects to support every person in Bangladesh for their advancement, like marginalized professionals.

I think the Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh Project helps to explore the current socio-economic condition, cultural situation, and human rights situation of specific marginalized communities in Bangladesh. It also helps to identify the magnitude of deprivation, discrimination, and exclusion in marginalized communities in Bangladesh. The report provides detailed information and analysis about marginalized professionals in Bangladesh, including indicators of gender, marital status, education level, income, disability level, and occupation. It takes us closer than ever to Bangladesh, with more evidence for every marginalized professional.

I congratulate the Department of Social Services for their hard work in preparing this report, maintaining the database, and providing access to marginalized professionals in Bangladesh. I also appreciate the project officials organizing this report and finally publishing it, which is a handy tool for understanding the situation. Thus, it will support preparing pragmatic and evidence-based planning for the improvement of the social welfare sector in Bangladesh.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu  
Long live Bangladesh.

(Nuruzzaman Ahmed MP)



মন্ত্রী  
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়  
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

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সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তর বাংলাদেশের প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে দশটি(কামার, কুমার, নাপিত, বাঁশ-বেতপণ্য, কাঁশা-পিতল সামগ্রী, জুতা মেরামত (মুচি), বাদ্যযন্ত্র, নকশীকাঁথা, লোকজ্যন্ত্র, শিতলপাটি-শতরঞ্জী) প্রান্তিক পেশাজীবীর প্রাথমিক জরিপ সম্পন্ন করেছে এবং প্রতিবেদনটি শীত্রই প্রকাশিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি আনন্দিত। প্রান্তিক পেশাজীবীর উন্নয়নকল্পে পরিচালিত এ অনলাইন জরিপ কার্যক্রম এবং প্রতিবেদন প্রকাশের উদ্যোগকে আমি স্বাগত জানাই।

সমাজের অবহেলিত কিন্তু কর্মক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও অপরিহার্য এ পেশাজীবী গোষ্ঠীর ৪,২৬,২৫০ জনের জরিপ ইতোমধ্যে সম্পন্ন হয়েছে যা তাদের ভবিষ্যৎ উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় সরকারের তথ্যভান্দার শক্তিশালীকরণে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করবে। সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরের উপজেলা ও শহর সমাজসেবা কার্যালয় ডিজিটাল ডিভাইস ও সরকারের ‘একসেবা’ প্লাটফর্ম ব্যবহার করে জরিপটি সম্পন্ন করায় এ তথ্যভান্দার আন্তর্জাতিক মানসম্পন্ন ও নির্ভরযোগ্য হবে বলে আমার বিশ্বাস।

একটি গণতান্ত্রিক ও উন্নয়নশীল রাষ্ট্র হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ বৈষম্যমুক্ত অর্থনীতি ও ভারসাম্যপূর্ণ সমাজ প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে চায়। গণতান্ত্রিক সংস্কৃতি এবং সকল শ্রেণীর মানুষের মর্যাদা ও মানবাধিকার নিশ্চিতকরণে সরকার সমাজের কোন অংশকেই পশ্চাংপদ হিসাবে দেখতে চায় না।

বাংলাদেশের প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর সমিক্ষা প্রতিবেদনটি দেশের প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর যে কোন উন্নয়ন কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নে একটি তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ উপাত্ত হিসেবে পরিগণিত হবে বলে আমি আশাবাদী।

আমি এর সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট সবাইকে সাধুবাদ জানাই।

জয় বাংলা

এম.এ মান্নান, এমপি



**State Minister  
Ministry of Social Welfare  
Government of the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh**

## **Message**

It is a great pleasure for me to present the study report on Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh by the Department of Social Services.

The remarkable development progress made under Perspective Plan 2021 is a testament to the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The country is now well placed to push forward and secure Bangabandhu's dream of a poverty-free Bangladesh and achieve HIC status under PP2041. This Perspective plan 2041 document puts together a strategy, policies, and programs to guide Bangladesh towards the Perspective Plan of Bangladesh, 2021–2041, on this inspiring development path. The challenges are steep but manageable. The foundation stone has already been laid under Perspective Plan 2021, and a road map has been developed under PP2041. The next step is strengthening the institutions, developing an implementation plan, and moving full steam ahead with implementing Perspective Plan 2041.

To achieve the Perspective Plan 2041, this report will guide the inclusion strategy for marginal people, ethnic minorities, and the physically challenged, and underprivileged groups that face social discrimination based on their profession. This strategy will remain ingrained as before in the implementation of the Constitution, which provides equal rights and opportunities to all citizens, irrespective of race, religion, caste, creed, or profession. Bangladesh takes great pride in eliminating all legal and regulatory restrictions on inclusion and building affirmative action into its social development policies to protect social inclusion. Inclusion policies are well described, but administrative capacity constraints at the local level limit implementation.

I wish the study report great success.

Joy Bangla

July 2022

  
(Md. Ashraf Ali Khan Khasru M.P.)



**Secretary  
Ministry of Social Welfare  
Government of the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh**

## **Message**

Bangladesh has achieved enormous advancement in social and economic sectors with immense result over the last decade and achieved the status of a Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC) recently. As a democratic and developing state, Bangladesh aspires the country intends to establish an economy and society free from hunger, poverty, all sorts of inequality and discrimination and sustain a culture of democracy; respect for human rights and dignity for all. The country is also conscious about establishing the rule of law and social justice every sphere of life.

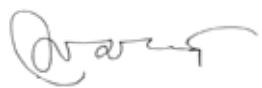
The Government of Bangladesh is intending to develop a national framework for monitoring the progress towards the SDGs and establish baselines, strategic planning to collect robust and more frequent timely data. Framework, a core element of the global indicator, is the disaggregation of data and coverage of the particular groups of the population to fulfill the main principle of the 2030 Agenda of “Leaving no one behind”. It would be very difficult to provide support efficiently unless we count every youth and identify those amongst them who are being left behind. In this regard, report on Marginalized people of Bangladesh addressed the issues in line with the theme of SDGs.

It's my pleasure to come to know that the Department of Social Services is publishing the report on Marginalized people of Bangladesh and initiating timely support and guidance for the successful of the survey which covers a wide range of issues of which nine indicators are directly related to SDGs. Special thanks to Project Director and his team of the 'Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh' Project, Department of Social Services for accomplishing the daunting task of collecting data of 4,26,250 Marginalized People from all over the country.

I believe, the study report on Marginalized People of Bangladesh will be instrumental to everyone involved in making strategies to improve the lives of every Marginalized People.

July 2022

Joy Bangla



(Md. Jahangir Alam)



**Director General (Grade 1)  
Department of Social Services  
Government of the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh**

## **PREFACE**

The Department of Social Services was established in 1961. The mandate of the Department of Social Services is to provide services to the vulnerable groups of society: the poorest of the poor, the marginalized, and the disadvantaged. The department's main objective is to reduce the poverty of hard-core poor people through human resource development to organize the poorest segment of people, make them aware of their rights, problems, and requirements, and build up their capacity for self-sustainability. Our service goes beyond just providing services to these groups. It is our brief to deliver on our mandate in a manner that will engage and empower communities to participate actively in improving their quality of life and building their self-reliance, which is a prerequisite to sustainable development.

I am grateful to the honorable State Minister for sanctioning the project. I want to express my profound respect to Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam, respected Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare. It is an absolute pleasure to acknowledge our gratitude to the Director (Administration and Finance), Department of Social Services, Syed Md. Nurul Basir, for his valuable suggestions and all-out support in completing all activities and bringing the report into its final shape. I also thank the study team members for their technical support and contribution to time-to-time feedback and support.

I sincerely thank Mr. Md. Kamruzzaman, Project Director, "Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh" Project, along with his team, for their hard work and dedication in completing the survey preparing this report. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the officials of DSS, especially the social services officers (Upazila and UCD) involved in conducting this survey. This survey and study are unique because the actual work was done by our competent and dedicated field team, not by enumerators hired by external firms, and it is the first time.

**This report will help policymakers, researchers, development partners, NGOs, and other stakeholders guide the formulation of programs and strategies for attaining goals and assessing accomplishments.**

July 2022

Joy Bangla

Dr. Abu Saleh Mostafa Kamal



**Director  
Joint Secretary (Administration & Finance)  
Department of Social Services  
Government of the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh**

### **Message**

The main objective of the study report on marginalized professionals in Bangladesh is to identify those who are above 17 years of age and currently engaged in marginal occupations, try to find their financial status, level of education, and living standard, and determine their needs through which these professionals can be brought into the mainstream of society. The objectives of the project also aligned with the Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021–2041, targets of the SDG and NSSS, five-year plans, the distribution of programs of the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the vision and mission of the Department of Social Services.

This is the first time the study report on marginalized professionals has been conducted electronically in Bangladesh to ensure data quality. In addition, this study report has made a ground-breaking impact in acquiring information in the domains of gender, marital status, level of education, disability status, and occupational involvement for years. This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate"), which will be helpful to generate reports on the 2030 Agenda and other globally recommended indicators related to Leave No One Behind. It opens a new window to visualize the situation of marginalized groups in society.

I want to express my gratitude to the Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Director General, Department of Social Services, Mr. Dr. Abu Saleh Mostafa Kamal, the report formation committee, and Mr. MD. Kamruzzaman, Project Director, for their appreciated support, continuous guidance, and all-out backing for the smooth completion of all activities and bringing the report into its final form. We also thank the study team members for their technical support and contributions.

Furthermore, I also thank the officials of DSS, especially the field workers involved in conducting this survey, who accomplished a great job.

Joy Bangla

July 2022

Syed Md. Nurul Basir



**Additional Director  
(Planning & Development)  
and  
Project Director  
"Development of the Living Standard of the  
Marginal People of Bangladesh" Project  
Department of Social Services  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to express my profound gratitude to the esteemed Minister, the Courageous Freedom Fighter, Mr. Nuruzzaman Ahmed M.P., and Md. Ashraf Ali Khan Khasru M.P., State Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare; Distinguished Secretary, Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Ministry of Social Welfare; Esteemed Director General, Department of Social Services, Dr. Abu Saleh Mostafa Kamal; and Director (Administration and Finance), Department of Social Services, Syed Md. Nurul Basir. Their invaluable advice, recommendations, persistent guidance, and unwavering support have been instrumental in shaping the final version of this report. Additionally, I extend my thanks to the study team members for their technical assistance, input, and generous contributions.

My deepest appreciation goes to Mr. Harunur Rashid, Assistant Project Director-1, and Md. Arifuzzaman, Assistant Project Director-2, of the "Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh" project, for their warm and helpful assistance throughout the study. My gratitude also extends to 4Beats Ltd. for their backend technical assistance with the software, ensuring a seamless data collection process.

I am profoundly grateful to all the interviewees who willingly participated in the interview, aiding us in gathering the essential data for this study. We also appreciate the cooperation of our colleagues and support staff during the study, particularly the director, additional director, deputy director, assistant director, social services officers (upazila and UCD), social workers, trade instructors, and other officials. I wish to express my sincere thanks to all respondents and community members for their support during the study. I also want to acknowledge the consultants who prepared the study report, extending our gratitude for their valuable contributions.

Joy Bangla

July 2022

Md. Kamruzzaman

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Chapter One: Introduction .....</b>	<b>12</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	12
1.2 Purpose of the Study .....	12
1.3 Scope and Limitations.....	13
1.4 Research Questions .....	13
<b>Chapter Two: Literature Review.....</b>	<b>14</b>
2.1 Previous Studies on Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh.....	14
2.2 Dynamics of Challenges Faced by Marginalized Professions in Bangladesh .....	14
2.2.1 Employment Opportunities .....	15
2.2.2 Labor Market Analysis of Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh.....	15
2.2.3 Discrimination and Social Exclusion.....	16
2.2.4 Access to Education and Training .....	16
2.2.5 Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	18
<b>Chapter Three: Methodology .....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 Research Design.....	19
3.2 Study Population.....	19
3.3 Data Collection .....	19
3.4 Data Analysis .....	19
3.5 Ethical Considerations .....	19
<b>Chapter Four: Results and Findings .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Marginalized Population in Bangladesh .....	20
4.1.1 Gender Perspective of Marginalized Professionals.....	20
4.1.2 Gender Distribution by Division.....	21
4.2 Marital Status of Marginal Professionals:.....	22
4.3 Religious Status of Marginalized Professionals.....	24
4.4 Level of Education of the Marginalized Professionals .....	25
4.5 Distribution of marginalized professionals by geographic location.....	30
4.6 Homeless-related information on marginalized professionals in Bangladesh .....	32
4.7 Land, house, or property-related information .....	36
4.8 Occupation Status of Marginalized Professionals.....	38
4.9 Types of Occupation by Education Qualification.....	41
4.11 Working Years of Marginalized Professionals .....	44

4.12. Dependency of marginalized professionals .....	46
4.13 Age Distribution of the Marginalized Professionals .....	47
4.14 Annual Income of Marginalized Professionals .....	54
4.15 Marginalized professionals with disabilities.....	57
4.16. Training provided by the Prantik project .....	58
4.17 Impending planning for providing support to marginalized professionals .....	59
<b>Case Study: Success Stories of Marginalized Professionals .....</b>	<b>61</b>
Case Study 1: Transformation of the Narsundar (Hairdresser) Community at Bajitpur, Kishoregan ..	61
Case Study 2: From Day Laborer to Entrepreneur.....	62
Case Study 3: Empowering Marginalized Women through Entrepreneurship .....	63
<b>Chapter Five: Recommendations and Ways Forward for Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Policy Recommendations.....	64
<b>Appendix: .....</b>	<b>67</b>
Table: 2.1- Gender Distribution for the Marginalized Professionals by District .....	67
Table 2.2: Education Level of Marginalized Professionals People by District .....	69
Table 2.3: Marital status for the Marginalized Professionals People by District.....	71
Table 2.4: Living Place of Marginalized Professionals by District and Geo Location	73
Table-2.5: Status of landownership of Marginalized Professionals who are not Homeless .....	75
Table: 2.6: Occupation Types of Marginalized Professionals by Division.....	77
Table-2.7: Working years of Marginalized Professional by District and Division.....	79
Table-2.8: Dependency of Marginalized Professional by District and Division .....	81
Table-2.9: Distribution of Marginalized Professional by Gender and Upazila.....	83
Table-2.10: Distribution of Occupation of Marginalized Professional by Gender and Upazila .....	98
Table 2.11: Age Distribution of Marginalized Professionals by District.....	113

## Executive Summary

The "Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh" project is a governmental effort to foster sustainable development among marginalized professionals. This is achieved by offering soft skills and entrepreneurial training, enhancing social standing, and ensuring security. Administered under the Ministry of Social Welfare by the Department of Social Services, the initiative includes cash assistance post-training to facilitate employment and self-employment.

The project, initiated in 2017, delivers long-term and condensed soft skills training to marginalized professionals across Bangladesh. It has equipped 26,343 individuals from marginalized groups with vital skills in 117 upazilas spanning 27 districts. Further, an online database has been established to house information regarding the project and its beneficiaries.

A significant project component involved surveying to identify marginalized professional groups nationwide. As of June 2022, the database contained records for 426,150 marginalized professionals. Predominantly male, these professionals exhibit diversity in culture, religion, profession, identity, disability, and social aspects.

The survey underscored the low educational attainment among marginalized professionals, with many being illiterate or having minimal literacy. A starkly low proportion, less than 1%, had completed at least a graduation degree, indicative of limited access to higher education. Most respondents were married, owned property, and reported no disability issues. However, their annual income was below 10,000 BDT, with a considerable portion of men earning between 20,001 and 40,000 BDT annually.

While many respondents had received soft skills training and felt prepared for entrepreneurship, a significant majority expressed the need for financial assistance to establish their businesses.

In conclusion, the "Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal People of Bangladesh" project is a critical government endeavor that has trained over 26,000 individuals since 2017. The associated survey has yielded important insights into marginalized professionals' educational, social, and economic conditions, informing future interventions and support.

## Chapter One: Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Bangladesh, a developing country in South Asia, has made significant progress in recent years. According to the World Bank, the country's GDP growth rate was 5.2% in 2019, and the poverty rate declined from 31.5% in 2010 to 20.5% in 2019. Additionally, Bangladesh has made significant strides in improving health and education outcomes, with life expectancy increasing from 64 years in 2010 to 72 years in 2020 and literacy rates reaching 74% in 2019, according to UNESCO. However, despite these achievements, significant portions of the population remain marginalized and excluded from mainstream society.

Marginalized professionals, for instance, face unique challenges in accessing employment opportunities, social services, and resources that could help improve their socioeconomic conditions. Discrimination, limited access to quality education, and a lack of supportive policies and programs exacerbate these challenges. Therefore, understanding the socioeconomic needs and challenges marginalized professionals face in Bangladesh is crucial for implementing targeted interventions that promote social inclusion and economic empowerment.

Bangladesh's Department of Social Services has played a vital role in fulfilling the government's constitutional obligation to cultivate underprivileged communities and implement various social security measures to improve the lives of poor and disadvantaged families. However, many underrepresented professional communities must be included in these programs.

Bangladesh's Department of Social Services has launched a livelihood development project to benefit Marginalized Professionals in 117 units across 27 districts in eight country divisions to address the situation. The project aims to improve the socioeconomic conditions of these communities. Between July 2020 and June 2022, a total of 4, 26,150 marginalized professionals from ten selected professions have been identified through a survey. The survey aims to determine the exact number of marginalized professionals, identify the professions on the verge of extinction, and use this information to guide the development efforts of various government and non-government organizations.

This study of the survey results seeks to investigate the challenges these communities face and identify policy recommendations to enhance their socioeconomic standing. By understanding the factors contributing to their marginalization, policymakers can design interventions to meet their needs and improve their quality of life.

### 1.2 Purpose of the Study

This research focuses on ten marginalized professional groups in Bangladesh that face social, economic, and political exclusion. These marginalized professions include blacksmiths

(Kamar), potters (Kumar), barbers, bamboo and cane workers, manufacturers of bronze and brass products, shoe menders, Nakshi Kantha, Shital Pati, Shotoronji, and folk artists (such as Ektara, Dotara, Bashin, Mandira, Baul, Gambhira, Kirtan, Dhap, Bahan, Jari). The study aims to understand the factors contributing to the marginalization of these professionals and explore potential solutions to address their needs and improve their livelihoods. Evidence-based recommendations from this research can help policymakers, development practitioners, and other stakeholders promote inclusive development in Bangladesh. The study adds to the existing literature on social exclusion and marginalization in developing countries and emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions to promote social inclusion and economic empowerment for marginalized professionals.

### **1.3 Scope and Limitations**

The scope of this study is dedicated to an in-depth analysis of ten underrepresented professions in Bangladesh. These include blacksmiths, potters, barbers, bamboo and cane artisans, manufacturers of bronze and brass items, shoe repairers, Nakshi Kantha artisans, Sital Pati weavers, Shotoronji creators, and practitioners of folk arts such as Ektara, Dotara, Bashin, Mandira, Baul, Gambhira, Kirtan, Dhap, Bahan, and Jari.

The scope of this study is limited to selected marginalized professionals in Bangladesh, focusing on those engaged in the healthcare, education, and informal sectors. These sectors were chosen due to their significant role in the country's economy and marginalized professionals' prevalence. The research will explore the socioeconomic conditions and challenges these professionals face, including barriers to employment, discrimination, access to education and training, and the impact of existing legal and regulatory frameworks. Despite its focus on specific sectors, this study acknowledges the diversity of experiences and obstacles encountered by marginalized professionals across various industries and professions. In addition, the findings of this study may only apply to some marginalized professionals in Bangladesh or elsewhere. Nonetheless, the research seeks to provide valuable insights and lessons that can inform policy and practice in addressing the diverse needs of marginalized professionals.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the socioeconomic conditions of selected marginalized professionals in Bangladesh?
2. What challenges do marginalized professionals face in accessing employment opportunities, social services, and resources in Bangladesh?
3. What factors contribute to the marginalization of these professionals, and how do they influence their socioeconomic conditions and challenges?
4. What policies, programs, and interventions can be implemented to address the challenges faced by marginalized professionals and promote their social inclusion and economic empowerment in Bangladesh?

## Chapter Two: Literature Review

### 2.1 Previous Studies on Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh

While some studies have focused on marginalized populations in Bangladesh, few have explicitly focused on marginalized professionals. Existing research has mainly examined the socioeconomic conditions and challenges faced by disadvantaged groups such as ethnic and religious minorities, women, and people with disabilities in the broader context of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.

However, this literature review aims to address this gap by focusing on marginalized professionals' unique challenges in Bangladesh's healthcare, education, and informal sectors and exploring potential strategies for promoting their social inclusion and economic empowerment. It has highlighted various factors contributing to the marginalization of these professionals, such as discrimination, limited access to education and training, and legal and regulatory barriers. Furthermore, the review has identified gaps in the existing research on marginalized professionals in Bangladesh, which this study aims to fill by focusing on the experiences of these individuals in the healthcare, education, and informal sectors. The study seeks to generate new insights and evidence-based recommendations for promoting social inclusion and economic empowerment among marginalized professionals in Bangladesh and beyond.

### 2.2 Dynamics of Challenges Faced by Marginalized Professions in Bangladesh

This study focuses on ten marginalized professions in Bangladesh: blacksmiths, potters, barbers, bamboo and cane workers, manufacturers of bronze and brass products, shoe menders, Nakshi Kantha makers, Sital Pati weavers, Shotoronji makers, and folk artists such as Ektara, Dotara, Bashin, Mandira, Baul, Gambhira, Kirtan, Dhap, Bahan, and Jari.

The marginalized status of each profession in Bangladesh is discussed in depth. For example, blacksmiths require more access to education and resources, and their traditional skills need to be more relevant in a modernized society. Similarly, the pottery industry faces challenges accessing capital, markets, and training opportunities, while barbers are often excluded from mainstream society and need access to education and healthcare.

Bamboo and cane workers, manufacturers of bronze and brass products, shoe menders, Nakshi Kantha makers, Sital Pati weavers, Shotoronji makers, and folk artists face significant socioeconomic challenges. For instance, Nakshi Kantha makers need help accessing markets to sell their products, while Shotoronji makers often work in poor conditions and earn low wages. Discrimination against these professions is prevalent, with many facing negative attitudes and societal stereotypes. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the marginalization of these professions, as many were unable to work and lost their livelihoods due to pandemic and reduced economic activity.

## 2.2.1 Employment Opportunities

Marginalized professionals in Bangladesh face significant obstacles to access employment opportunities. Discrimination in hiring practices, a lack of social and professional networks and a scarcity of suitable jobs are all common challenges. This often leads to lower labor force participation rates, higher unemployment rates, and underemployment among these groups.

For instance, most of the Nakshi Kantha makers in Bangladesh work in informal settings and cannot access stable or formal employment opportunities. These skilled artisans, predominantly women, often face exploitation by intermediaries or go-betweens who offer low wages for their work. Similarly, blacksmiths in Bangladesh are predominantly self-employed, and their work is typically not recognized as a profession, which limits their access to formal employment opportunities and social protection.

## 2.2.2 Labor Market Analysis of Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh

Several elements influencing supply and demand shape the labor market landscape for underrepresented professionals in Bangladesh. The nation's swift economic progression, urbanization, and evolving industries drive the demand for competent professionals. Nevertheless, there is a need to bolster the supply of qualified and experienced underrepresented professionals to satisfy this demand, given the challenges they face in acquiring education and training due to social exclusion and prejudice.

1. **Variations by Sector and Region:** The demand for underrepresented professionals can fluctuate across different sectors and regions, with certain industries or areas providing more opportunities for these professionals. Comprehending these variations is vital for formulating focused interventions that address particular needs and gaps in the labor market.
2. **Skills Disparity:** An inconsistency between the competencies and credentials of underrepresented professionals and the prerequisites of the labor market can further restrict their employment prospects. This might stem from insufficient or obsolete education and training programs and a disconnect between industry demands and the available workforce.
3. **Informal Employment:** Informal, low-wage sectors with erratic working conditions, scant job security, and limited social protection may have a disproportionate representation of underrepresented professionals. Tackling these issues requires targeted actions that advocate for decent work and enhance the working conditions of underrepresented professionals.
4. **Occupational Segregation:** Underrepresented professionals might be overrepresented in certain jobs and underrepresented in others due to discrimination, societal and cultural norms, and restricted access to education and training. This segregation can perpetuate income inequalities and hinder opportunities for career progression.
5. **Discrimination in Recruitment:** Discriminatory hiring practices can significantly affect the job prospects of underrepresented professionals in Bangladesh. Employers might blatantly discriminate against underrepresented professionals based on gender, ethnicity, religion, or disability, leading to lower hiring rates and limited opportunities for career growth. Even without explicit discrimination, employers might harbor unconscious biases that sway their perceptions of underrepresented professionals'

abilities, credentials, and suitability for specific roles. These biases can result in unequal treatment during hiring and contribute to underrepresentation in particular sectors and jobs.

6. **Wage Discrimination:** Underrepresented professionals might earn lower wages than their peers due to discrimination or biases, even when their qualifications and experience are equivalent.
7. **Disparities in Education and Experience:** Differences in education and experience levels can contribute to wage disparities, as underrepresented professionals might have restricted access to quality education and training opportunities or face obstacles to career progression.
8. **Deficient Networking Skills:** Underrepresented professionals require more skills or self-assurance to effectively network and establish relationships with potential employers, colleagues, or mentors. This can further limit their opportunities for career growth and skill enhancement.
9. **Restricted Access to Financial Resources:** Underrepresented professionals might need more access to credit and financial resources due to discrimination, a lack of collateral, and limited financial literacy. This can impede their capacity to invest in their businesses and seize growth opportunities. In response to this challenge, policies and programs that offer targeted support and resources to underrepresented entrepreneurs, such as microfinance loans and financial literacy training, can be beneficial.
10. **Insufficient Business Skills and Training:** Underrepresented professionals require more business skills and training to initiate and manage successful enterprises. This can be attributed to limited access to education and training opportunities or a need for targeted entrepreneurship programs for underrepresented populations. Delivering targeted training and mentorship programs for underrepresented entrepreneurs can help bridge this skills gap and improve their chances of success.

### **2.2.3 Discrimination and Social Exclusion**

Marginalized professionals in Bangladesh often face discrimination and social exclusion in various forms, which limits their opportunities for career advancement and socioeconomic mobility. Wage disparities, occupational segregation, and limited access to promotions and career advancement opportunities are some of the challenges faced by these professionals.

For example, women in marginalized professions face significant challenges in accessing quality education and training and often experience discrimination in the workplace, including lower pay and limited opportunities for advancement. Similarly, shotoronji makers, predominantly from the lower socioeconomic strata in Bangladesh, face discrimination and social exclusion within their communities as their work is considered low status.

### **2.2.4 Access to Education and Training**

Limited access to quality education and training is a significant obstacle for marginalized professionals in Bangladesh. Financial constraints, geographic isolation, and cultural norms that discourage certain groups from pursuing higher education or vocational training contribute to this challenge.

For example, blacksmiths in Bangladesh often need more access to formal education and training, which limits their ability to acquire new skills and adapt to changing market

demand. Similarly, Nakshi Kantha makers often need access to training programs that can help them improve their design and marketing skills, limiting their ability to access new markets and increase their earnings.

### **Access to primary and secondary education**

Marginalized professionals in Bangladesh may need help accessing quality primary and secondary education. These barriers include poverty, lack of access to schools and resources, discrimination, and social exclusion. Addressing these challenges requires targeted interventions such as expanding access to quality education in marginalized communities, providing scholarships and financial support for marginalized students, and improving the quality of teaching and learning in under-resourced schools.

The limited access to education among these communities can be attributed to various factors, including poverty, discrimination, and a lack of access to schools. Discrimination and stigma also contribute to the lower enrollment of children from these communities in schools, as many families fear their children will face discrimination and harassment.

### **Access to vocational and technical training**

Vocational and technical training can provide marginalized professionals with specific skills and qualifications relevant to their chosen fields. However, they may need help accessing quality training opportunities because of the limited availability of programs, inadequate infrastructure, and high costs.

### **Access to Higher Education**

Higher education can provide marginalized professionals with advanced skills and qualifications that can help them pursue higher-level jobs and career advancement. However, they may need help accessing higher education because of the limited availability of institutions, high costs, and discrimination.

## **B. Access to Skills Development and Capacity Building**

Skills development and capacity building are critical for marginalized professionals to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in their chosen fields. However, they may need help accessing formal training programs and informal learning opportunities.

### **Access to formal training programs**

Formal training programs, such as apprenticeships, internships, and on-the-job training, can provide marginalized professionals with practical skills and knowledge relevant to their chosen fields. However, they may need help accessing quality training opportunities due to discrimination, limited availability of programs, and high costs.

## **D. Access to Informal Learning Opportunities**

Informal learning opportunities, such as mentorship, peer-to-peer learning, and community-based learning, can be an effective way for marginalized professionals to acquire skills and

knowledge that may not be available through formal training programs. However, they may need help accessing these opportunities due to limited availability, a lack of exposure, and social exclusion.

#### **2.2.5 Legal and Regulatory Framework**

Bangladesh's legal and regulatory framework can significantly impact marginalized professionals' socioeconomic conditions and challenges. Sometimes, laws and regulations may inadvertently perpetuate discrimination and exclusion. In other instances, they may need to be more effectively enforced or address marginalized populations' specific needs and challenges.

For instance, many of the marginalized professions in Bangladesh are not formally recognized, which limits their access to social protection and other government services. Similarly, the regulatory framework for informal sectors, where many marginalized professionals work, is often inadequate, which can result in their exploitation and exclusion from mainstream economic activities.

## **Chapter Three: Methodology**

### **3.1 Research Design**

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the socioeconomic conditions and challenges selected marginalized professionals face in Bangladesh. The rationale for adopting a mixed-methods design is to draw upon the strengths of both approaches, enabling the collection of rich, contextualized data while also providing a basis for generalization through quantitative methods.

### **3.2 Study Population**

The survey interviewed 426,150 individuals using a pre-designed questionnaire created by the project office. The questionnaire aimed to capture core indicators of marginalized professionals in Bangladesh, such as gender distribution, educational and marital status, age, household land ownership, disability, income, and training. The survey focused on individuals currently employed in one of the described professions and over the age of 17. If multiple family members were involved in the same profession, all of them were surveyed, but family members not engaged in the profession were excluded from the survey.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

The study data were collected through face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires administered on Android mobile devices with internet connectivity. The interviews were conducted using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) system. Union social workers, trade instructors, office assistants, and other officials from the Upazila Social Services office and the UCD office under the Department of Social Services, Ministry of Social Welfare, were involved in conducting the interviews.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The information was entered, processed, and analyzed through the use of statistical software programs such as R and Python.

### **3.5 Ethical Considerations**

Before data collection, all participants were asked to give their informed consent, and confidentiality and anonymity were maintained throughout the research process. The quality of the data was ensured by reviewing and cross-checking. On the same day of completion, the survey team reviewed all questionnaires to identify and minimize any errors or inconsistencies. Ethical considerations were taken into account to ensure the integrity of the study.

## Chapter Four: Results and Findings

### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Marginalized Population in Bangladesh

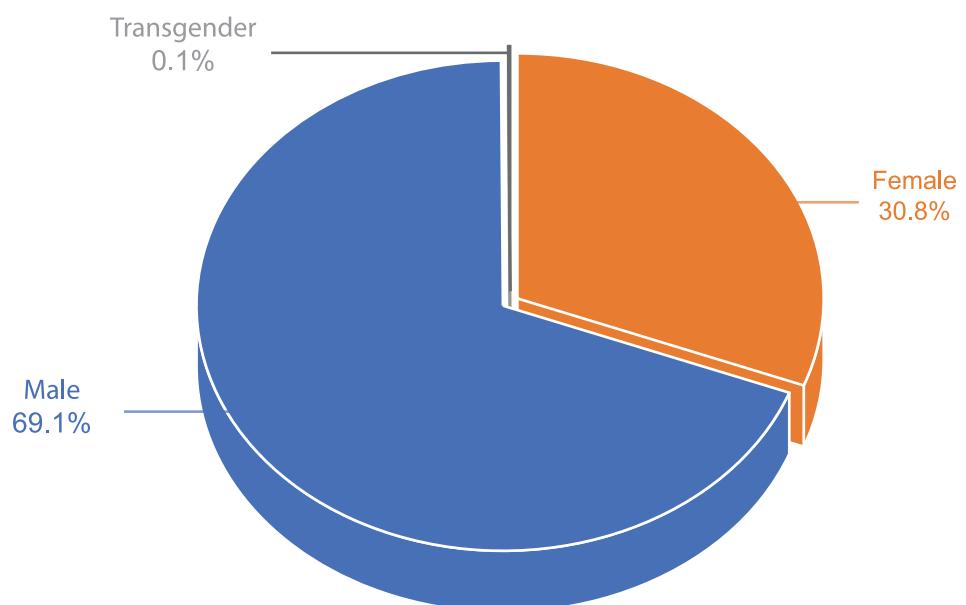
The study's results shed light on the socio-demographic characteristics and challenges marginalized professionals face in Bangladesh. The findings provide insights into employment opportunities, discrimination, access to education and training, and legal and regulatory frameworks impacting these professionals' socioeconomic conditions. The data collected through the survey also highlights the gender distribution, marital status, age status, household land ownership, disability, income status, and training of the surveyed population. These results can inform policy and program development to promote social inclusion and economic empowerment among marginalized professionals in Bangladesh and beyond.

#### 4.1.1 Gender Perspective of Marginalized Professionals

The percentage disaggregating the male and female respondents for marginalized professionals who attended the survey is given in Table 1.1. It shows that most of the respondents were male, i.e., more than two times the total people, whereas women were only 30.80%. It is important to mention that 61 transgender marginalized professionals participated in the survey.

**Table 1.1: Gender Perspective of Marginalized Professionals**

Gender	Number	%
Male	294827	69.18
Female	131262	30.80
Transgender	61	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



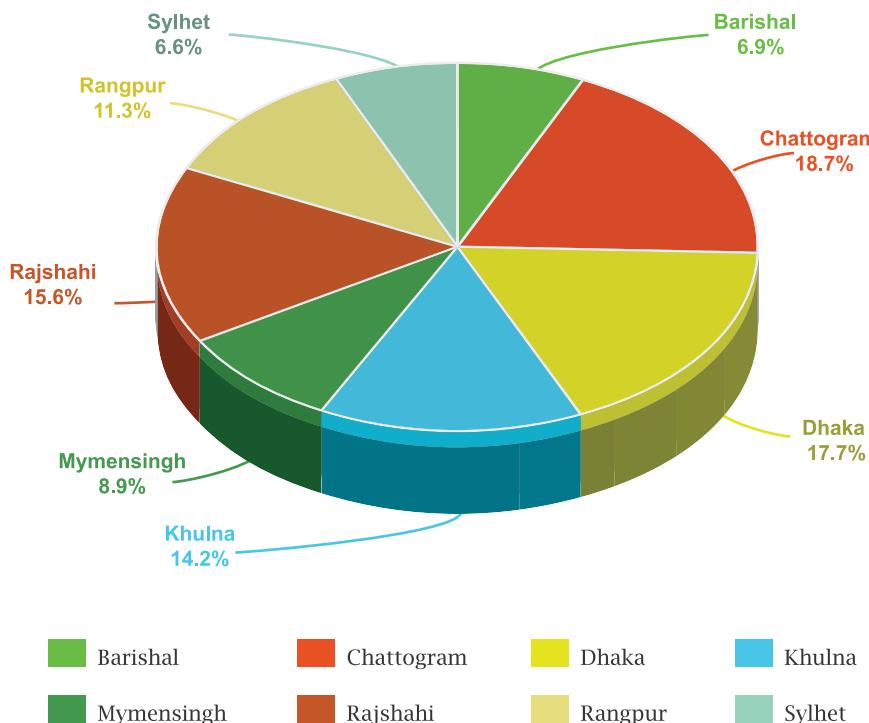
**Figure 1.1: Gender Distribution of Marginal People**

#### 4.1.2 Gender Distribution by Division

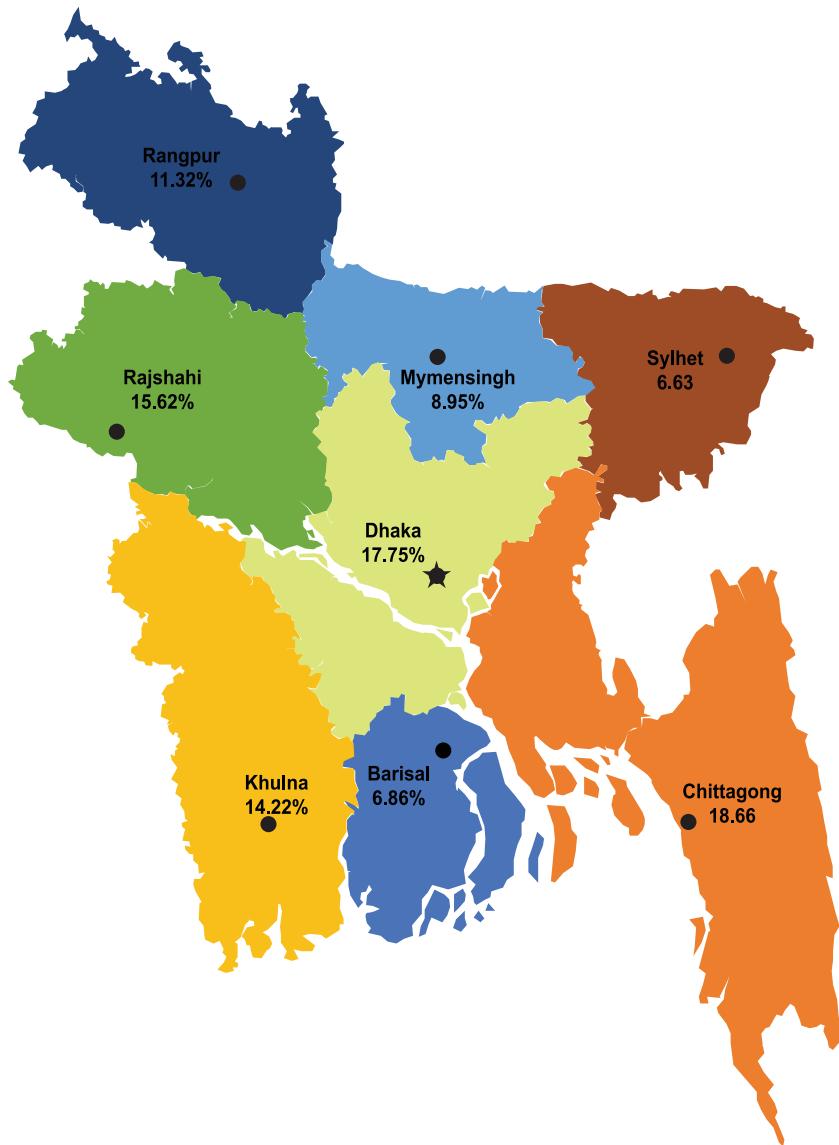
The survey results revealed that the highest number (18.66%) of marginalized professionals are in Barishal Division, and the lowest number of marginalized professionals live in Sylhet Division, which figured out 6.63% of the total marginalized professionals as shown in Table 1.2. This result indicated that marginalized professionals live in all administrative divisions. Hence, the government should introduce an integrated program for the development of these marginalized people in the country.

**Table 1.2: Gender Distribution by Division**

Division	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Barishal</b>	19984	6.78	9254	7.05	4	6.56	29242	6.86
<b>Chattogram</b>	46601	15.81	32896	25.06	7	11.48	79504	18.66
<b>Dhaka</b>	56522	19.17	19124	14.57	5	8.20	75651	17.75
<b>Khulna</b>	43378	14.71	17199	13.10	25	40.98	60602	14.22
<b>Mymensingh</b>	25719	8.72	12413	9.46	4	6.56	38136	8.95
<b>Rajshahi</b>	46774	15.86	19766	15.06	9	14.75	66549	15.62
<b>Rangpur</b>	37859	12.84	10370	7.90	2	3.28	48231	11.32
<b>Sylhet</b>	17990	6.10	10240	7.80	5	8.20	28235	6.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Figure 1.2: Percentage of marginalized Professionals by Division**



**Figure 1.3: Mapping of Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh**

#### 4.2 Marital Status of Marginal Professionals:

Out of 426150 beneficiary respondents, it was reported that they were single (11.67%), married (86.63%), divorced (0.21%), widowed (1.09%), separated (0.30%), and others (.10%). Similar findings were found in the cases of male and female respondents, as shown in Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3: Marital Status for Marginal Professionals**

Marital Status	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single	40887	13.87	8834	6.73	26	42.62	49747	11.67
Married	251301	85.24	117860	89.79	32	52.46	369193	86.63
Divorced	242	0.08	634	0.48	0	0.00	876	0.21
Widowed	1429	0.48	3202	2.44	3	4.92	4634	1.09
Separation	634	0.22	629	0.48	0	0.00	1263	0.30
Others	334	0.11	103	0.08	0	0.00	437	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Marital Status by Division

The marital status of marginalized professionals in eight administrative divisions is presented in Table 1.4. The survey findings revealed the marriage status of marginalized professionals in Bangladesh. The number and its percentage are shown in the following table. The results, division-wise, for marginalized professionals are presented below.

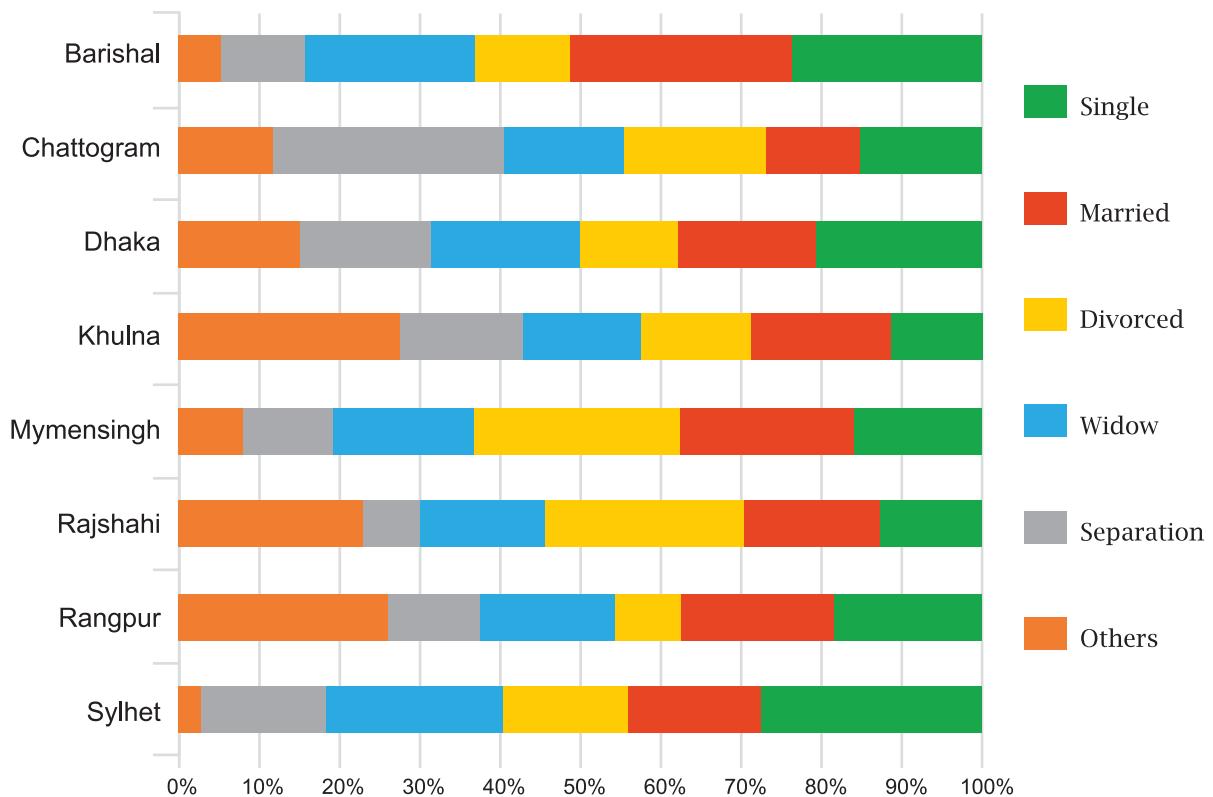
The distribution of marginalized professionals is recorded in the survey results. It is found that the highest number of single people are in the Chattogram Division (23.36%), and the lowest percentages of them are in the Barishal Division (6.45%). It is also observed that the highest rates of married marginalized professionals are in the Chattogram Division (17.90%) and the lowest percentages of married people are in the Sylhet Division. For divorced people, it depicts that the highest number is in Chattogram and the lowest number is in Sylhet.

**Table 1.4: PERCENTAGE OF MARITAL STATUS BY DIVISION**

Marital Status	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
<b>Single</b>	6.45	23.16	20.36	9.38	6.94	12.51	10.78	10.42	100
<b>Married</b>	6.96	17.90	17.41	14.90	9.25	16.04	11.43	6.10	100
<b>Divorced</b>	3.08	26.83	11.87	11.87	11.30	24.20	4.91	5.94	100
<b>Widow</b>	5.59	22.77	18.84	12.13	7.32	15.15	9.93	8.29	100
<b>Separation</b>	2.85	43.07	16.15	13.30	4.99	6.89	6.89	5.86	100
<b>Others</b>	1.37	17.85	15.10	23.34	3.43	22.43	15.56	0.92	100

**Table 1.5: Marital status for marginalized professionals by division**

Married	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
<b>Single</b>	3210	11520	10130	4667	3453	6221	5362	5184	<b>49747</b>
<b>Married</b>	25704	66072	64274	54999	34167	59229	42211	22537	<b>369193</b>
<b>Divorced</b>	27	235	104	104	99	212	43	52	<b>876</b>
<b>Widow</b>	259	1055	873	562	339	702	460	384	<b>4634</b>
<b>Separation</b>	36	544	204	168	63	87	87	74	<b>1263</b>
<b>Others</b>	6	78	66	102	15	98	68	4	<b>437</b>
<b>Total</b>	29242	79504	75651	60602	38136	66549	48231	28235	<b>426150</b>
<b>%</b>	6.86	18.66	17.75	14.22	8.95	15.62	11.32	6.63	<b>100</b>



**Figure 1.4: Marital status by Division**

#### 4.3 Religious Status of Marginalized Professionals

The following table depicts the religious status of marginalized professionals in Bangladesh. From the survey results, most of the marginalized professionals are Hindu. It figures out that 62.42% are Hindu, followed by Islam (36.37%), Christianity (0.68%), Buddhism (0.49%), and others (0.04). Therefore, it is evident that Hinduism marks the most marginalized professionals. There is an opportunity to improve their livelihood by developing or creating different types of sustainable programs.

**Table 1.6: Religious Status of Marginal People**

Religious	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Islam</b>	79392	26.93	75569	57.57	40	65.57	155001	36.37
<b>Hinduism</b>	212260	71.99	53715	40.92	21	34.43	265996	62.42
<b>Buddhism</b>	1319	0.45	757	0.58	0	0.00	2076	0.49
<b>Christian</b>	1714	0.58	1185	0.90	0	0.00	2899	0.68
<b>Others</b>	142	0.05	36	0.03	0	0.00	178	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

The regional religious variation is also depicted in the following table. Chattogram division has the highest proportion (18.66%) of marginalized professionals, with 43433 belonging to the Hindu community. Dhaka remains second, with 17.75% of the total marginalized professionals. Noticeably, Mymensing, Barishal, and Sylhet are found to have less vulnerable communities with 8.95%, 6.86%, and 6.63%, respectively. Bangladesh's Hindu community is the most vulnerable, with a leading proportion (62.42%).

**Table 1.7 : Religious Status by Division**

Division	Religious Status						
	Islam	Hinduism	Buddhism	Christian	Others	Total	% of Total
<b>Barishal</b>	8578	20592	55	17	0	29242	6.86
<b>Chattogram</b>	34015	43433	1954	66	36	79504	18.66
<b>Dhaka</b>	24522	51092	15	13	9	75651	17.75
<b>Khulna</b>	13025	46426	14	1136	1	60602	14.22
<b>Mymensingh</b>	21103	16984	5	41	3	38136	8.95
<b>Rajshahi</b>	27254	38469	9	759	58	66549	15.62
<b>Rangpur</b>	17496	29792	19	861	63	48231	11.32
<b>Sylhet</b>	9008	19208	5	6	8	28235	6.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>155001</b>	<b>265996</b>	<b>2076</b>	<b>2899</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	36.37	62.42	0.49	0.68	0.04	<b>100</b>	

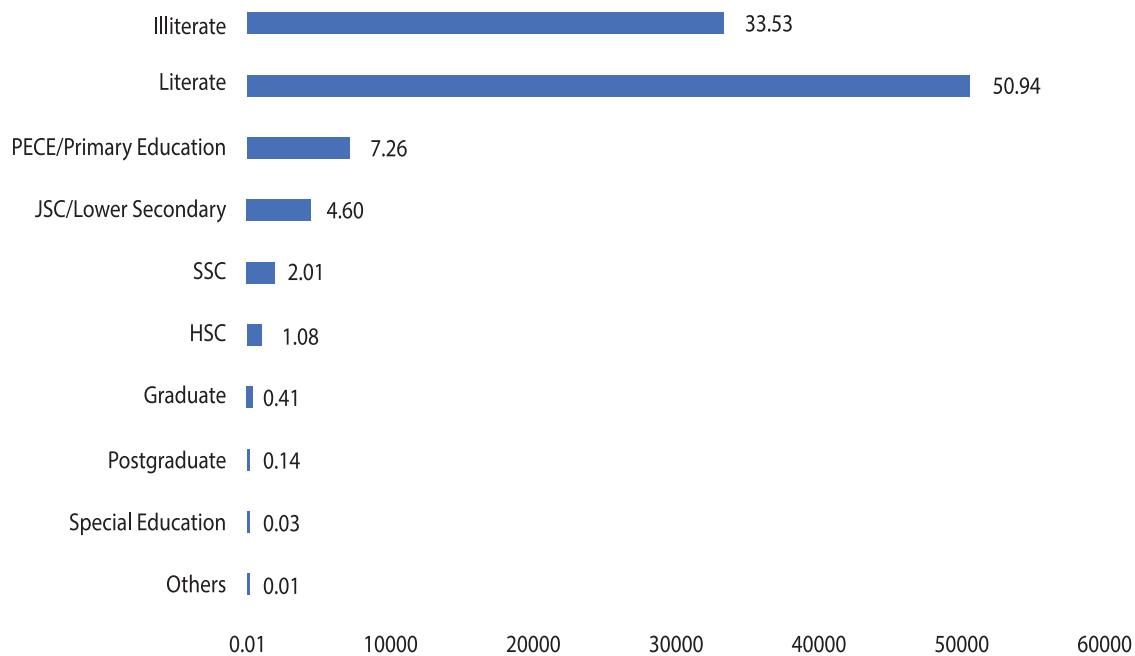
#### **4.4 Level of Education of the Marginalized Professionals**

The study has figured out that the vast majority of vulnerable people have very limited access to formal education, as 33.53% are still illiterate, and the highest proportion (50.94%) probably can only read and write. On the other hand, less than one percent of them completed at least graduation. Also, only 7.26% and 4.6% of them could complete their primary and lower secondary education, respectively.

Considering the gender-wise educational status, the highest proportion of marginalized professionals are either illiterate (male = 33.035%, female = 34.66%, and transgender = 39.34%) or literate (male = 51.50, female = 49.67%, and transgender = 47.54%). The survey respondents who completed either primary education or lower primary, SSC, or HSC levels ranged from 0 to around 8%. Most shockingly, none of the transgender people could complete the HSC or higher levels of education. Also, less than 1% of the respondents could enter university, irrespective of gender. Of both males and females, just 0.03 percent went through the special education system.

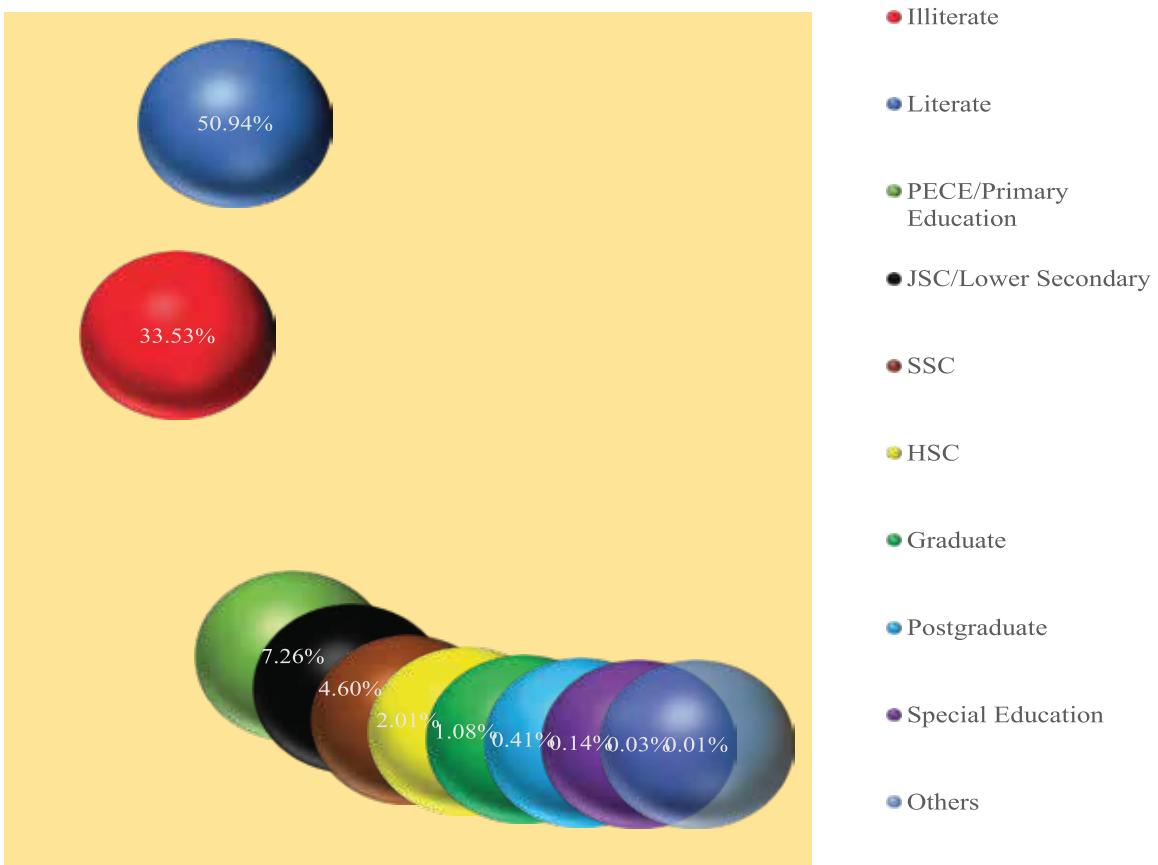
**Table 1.8 : Level of Education of the marginalized Professionals**

Gender	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Illiterate</b>	97368	33.03	45493	34.66	24	39.34	142885	33.53
<b>Literate</b>	151837	51.50	65198	49.67	29	47.54	217064	50.94
<b>PECE/Primary Education</b>	22782	7.73	8142	6.20	3	4.92	30927	7.26
<b>JSC/Lower Secondary</b>	13186	4.47	6402	4.88	4	6.56	19592	4.60
<b>SSC</b>	5424	1.84	3134	2.39	1	1.64	8559	2.01
<b>HSC</b>	2741	0.93	1871	1.43	0	0.00	4612	1.08
<b>Graduate</b>	1016	0.34	736	0.56	0	0.00	1752	0.41
<b>Postgraduate</b>	342	0.12	244	0.19	0	0.00	586	0.14
<b>Special Education</b>	99	0.03	33	0.03	0	0.00	132	0.03
<b>Others<sup>1</sup></b>	32	0.01	9	0.01	0	0.00	41	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 1.5: Level of Education of Marginal People**

<sup>1</sup> Technical Education, Diploma and Professional Degree



**Figure 1.6: Percentage Level of Education for Marginalized Professionals In Bangladesh**

From the distribution of division-wise educational status, around half (50.94%) of the respondents can read and write across all divisions. In the Barishal division, only 0.57% and 0.19% of the respondents graduated and completed post-graduation from the university, respectively. This figure is similar across the other divisions. Since 4-5% of the marginalized professionals completed JSC or lower secondary level across all divisions, for Mymensingh, this proportion was just 2.05%. Respondents who completed SSC performed better in Chattogram (2.25%) and Khulna (2.25%). While the lowest proportion (0.92%) of respondents completed HSC level, the highest number (1.39%) of HSC pass respondents was found in Khulna. However, special education and other sectors contributed in a very negligible way (almost zero percent across all divisions).

Table 1.9: Level of Education by Division

Division	Illiterate	Literate	Primary Education	JSC/Lower Secondary	SSC	HSC	Graduate	Postgraduate	Special Education	Others	Sub-total	% of subtotal
Barishal	# 5297	19207	1919	1597	593	389	166	57	15	2	29242	6.86
	% 18.11	65.68	6.56	5.46	2.03	1.33	0.57	0.19	0.05	0.01	100	
Chittogram	# 22357	43125	6995	4309	1792	618	194	83	18	13	79504	18.66
	% 28.12	54.24	8.80	5.42	2.25	0.78	0.24	0.10	0.02	0.02	100	
Dhaka	# 26053	37819	6435	3220	1151	632	221	82	35	3	75651	17.75
	% 34.44	49.99	8.51	4.26	1.52	0.84	0.29	0.11	0.05	0.00	100	
Khulna	# 18875	31253	4317	3338	1474	842	342	115	38	8	60602	14.22
	% 31.15	51.57	7.12	5.51	2.43	1.39	0.56	0.19	0.06	0.01	100	
Mymensingh	# 20434	14185	1488	781	753	347	116	28	3	1	38136	8.95
	% 53.58	37.20	3.90	2.05	1.97	0.91	0.30	0.07	0.01	0.00	100	
Rajshahi	# 19848	35598	5028	3340	1358	865	368	122	13	9	66549	15.62
	% 29.82	53.49	7.56	5.02	2.04	1.30	0.55	0.18	0.02	0.01	100	
Rangpur	# 19037	22751	2564	1883	992	660	258	77	5	4	48231	11.32
	% 39.47	47.17	5.32	3.90	2.06	1.37	0.53	0.16	0.01	0.01	100	
Sylhet	# 10984	13126	2181	1124	446	259	87	22	5	1	28235	6.63
	% 38.90	46.49	7.72	3.98	1.58	0.92	0.31	0.08	0.02	0.00	100	
<b>Total</b>	# 142885	217064	30927	19592	8559	4612	1752	586	132	41	426150	100
	% 33.53	<b>50.94</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>100</b>	

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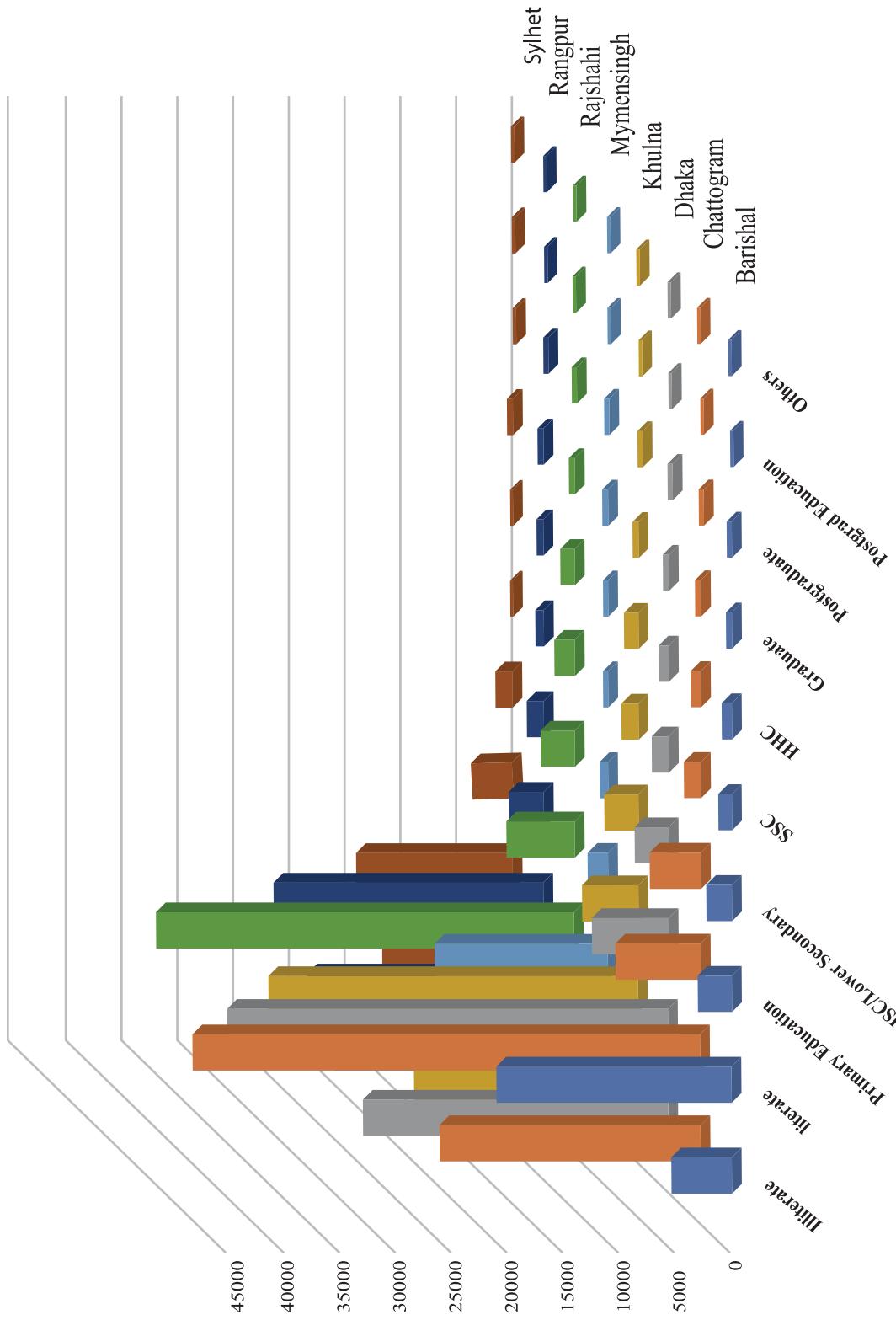


Figure: 1.7: Mapping of Education Qualification by District

#### 4.5 Distribution of marginalized professionals by geographic location

The area-wise distribution of marginalized professionals is shown in the following table. The vast majority (93.17%) of the frontier people live on plain land. It was also observed that 2.55% of them live in the coastal area. 1.97%, 1.05%, and 1.12% live in coastal, coastal, and hilly regions, respectively. The minor portion (0.02) resides in the adjacent forest area.

Table 1.10: Distribution of marginalized Professionals by Geographical Location

Geographical Location	Number	%
Plain land	397042	93.17
Hoar Area	8414	1.97
Coastal Area	10866	2.55
Char Area	4489	1.05
Hilly Area	4761	1.12
Forest Adjacent Area	76	0.02
Others	502	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

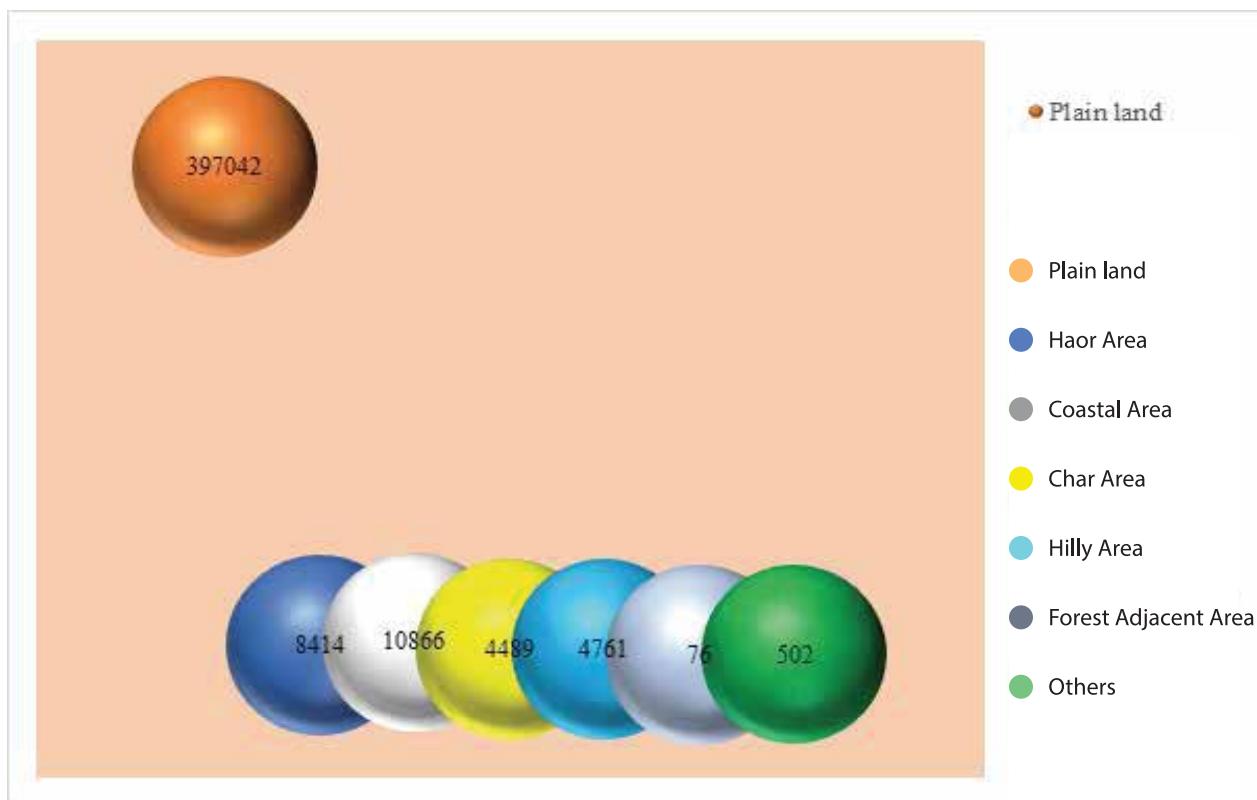
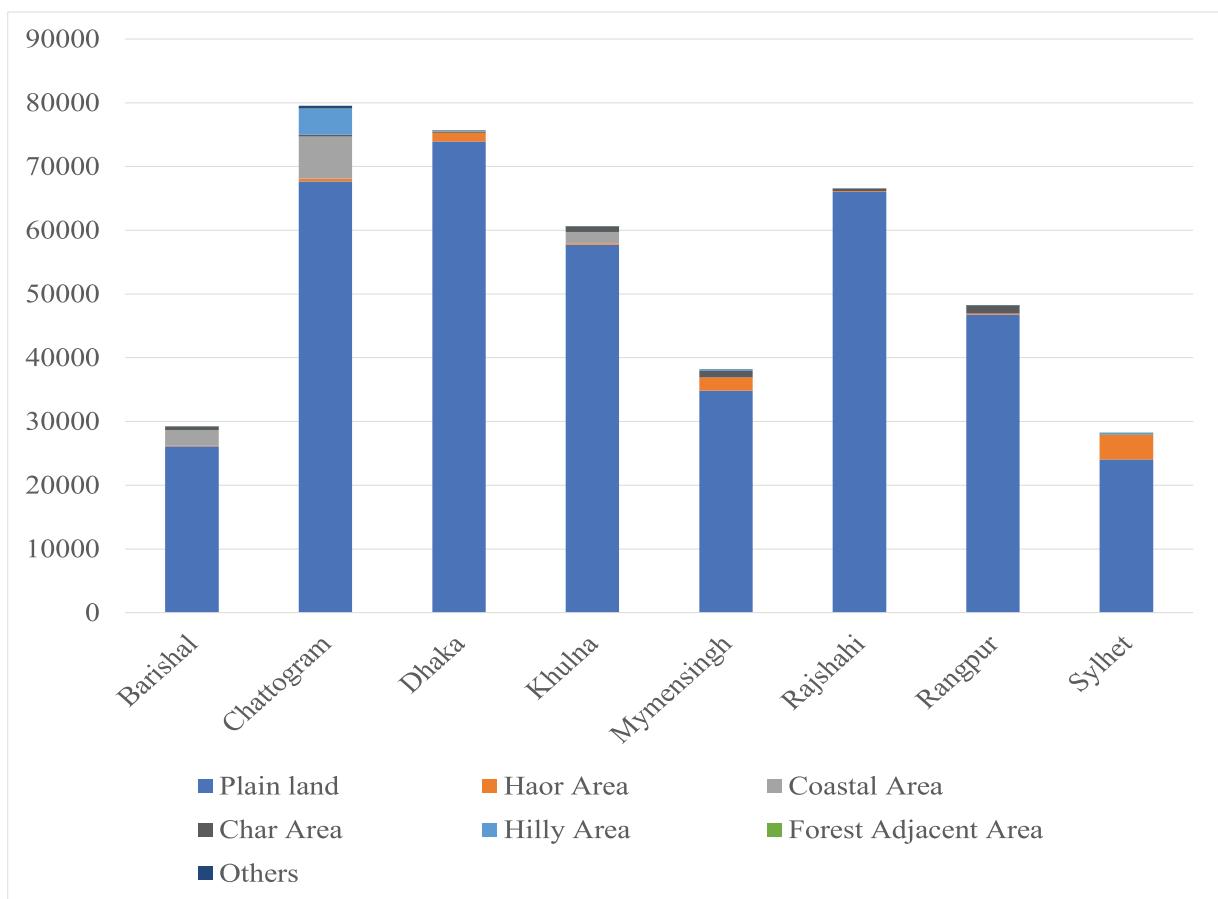


Figure 1.8: Distribution OF Marginalized Professionals by Geographic Location

The division and geographical location-wise distribution of marginalized professionals are illustrated in the following table: Considering the inhabitants of Barishal, out of 29242 respondents, most of them (89.24%) reside in the plain land, whereas 8.41%, 0.36%, 1.95%, and 0.04% of them live in the coastal area, hoar area, coastal area, char area, and hilly area, respectively. Contemplating the residents of Chattogram, out of 79504 respondents, most of them (85.1%) reside in the plain land, whereas 8.30%, 0.57%, 0.30%, and 5.22% of them live in the coastal area, Haor area, coastal area, Char area, and hilly area, respectively. The proportion of living area by geographical location is more or less similar to the rest of the divisions. Moreover, in Dhaka, 1.83% of the respondents live in the Hoar area, and in Mymensingh, this figure is 5.42%. The highest proportion (13.75%) of marginalized professionals live in the Sylhet division, as a significant proportion of the division is covered with high and low land. In the Rangpur division, the maximum (2.59%) proportion (compared to the other divisions) of vulnerable people resides in the Char area.

**Table 1.11: Division and geographical location -wise distribution of marginal people**

Division		Plain land	Coastal Area	Haor Area	Char Area	Hilly Area	Forest Adjacent Area	Others	Total
<b>Barishal</b>	#	26096	2460	104	569	12	1	0	29242
	%	89.24	8.41	0.36	1.95	0.04	0.00	0.00	100
<b>Chattogram</b>	#	67659	6596	454	242	4147	10	396	79504
	%	85.10	8.30	0.57	0.30	5.22	0.01	0.50	100
<b>Dhaka</b>	#	73905	16	1382	150	77	55	66	75651
	%	97.69	0.02	1.83	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.09	100
<b>Khulna</b>	#	57724	1739	244	878	7	1	9	60602
	%	95.25	2.87	0.40	1.45	0.01	0.00	0.01	100
<b>Mymensingh</b>	#	34841	14	2067	1006	203	2	3	38136
	%	91.36	0.04	5.42	2.64	0.53	0.01	0.01	100
<b>Rajshahi</b>	#	65998	12	130	387	20	0	2	66549
	%	99.17	0.02	0.20	0.58	0.03	0.00	0.00	100
<b>Rangpur</b>	#	46777	21	151	1248	5	3	26	48231
	%	96.99	0.04	0.31	2.59	0.01	0.01	0.05	100
<b>Sylhet</b>	#	24042	8	3882	9	290	4	0	28235
	%	85.15	0.03	13.75	0.03	1.03	0.01	0.00	100
<b>Total</b>	#	<b>397042</b>	<b>10866</b>	<b>8414</b>	<b>4489</b>	<b>4761</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>426150</b>
	%	<b>93.17</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>100</b>



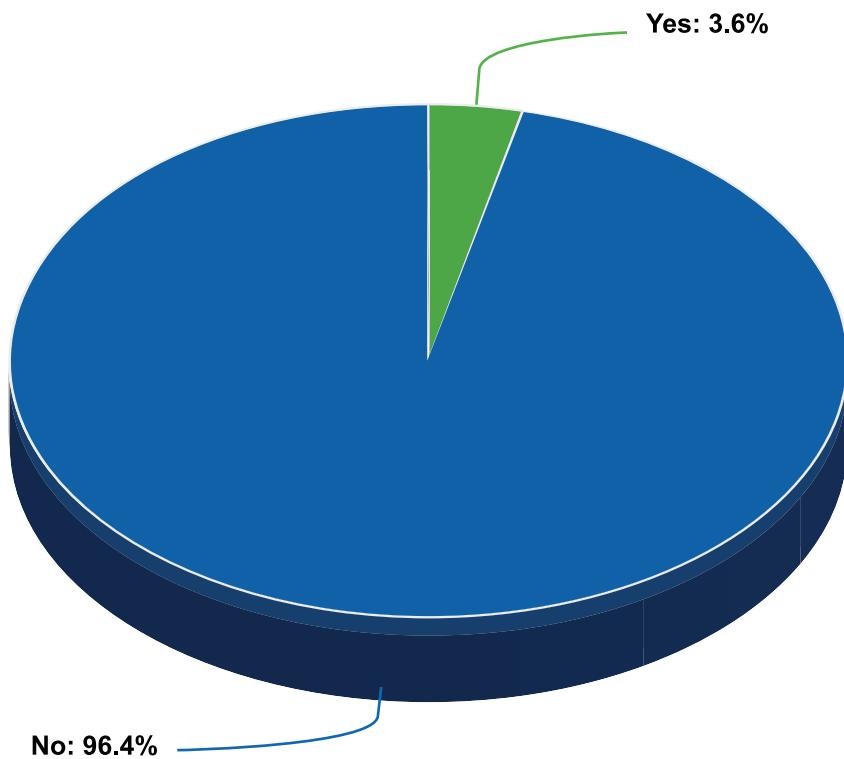
**Figure 1.9: living place of marginalized professionals in geolocation**

#### 4.6 Homeless-related information on marginalized professionals in Bangladesh

The number of marginal homeless people is shown below. The happiest news is that out of 426150 respondents, most (96.39) of them own a house. However, 3.61% of exposed people still have no place to live on their own.

**Table 1.12: Homelessness among marginalized professionals in Bangladesh**

Homeless related Information	Number	Percent
Yes	15402	3.61
No	410748	96.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

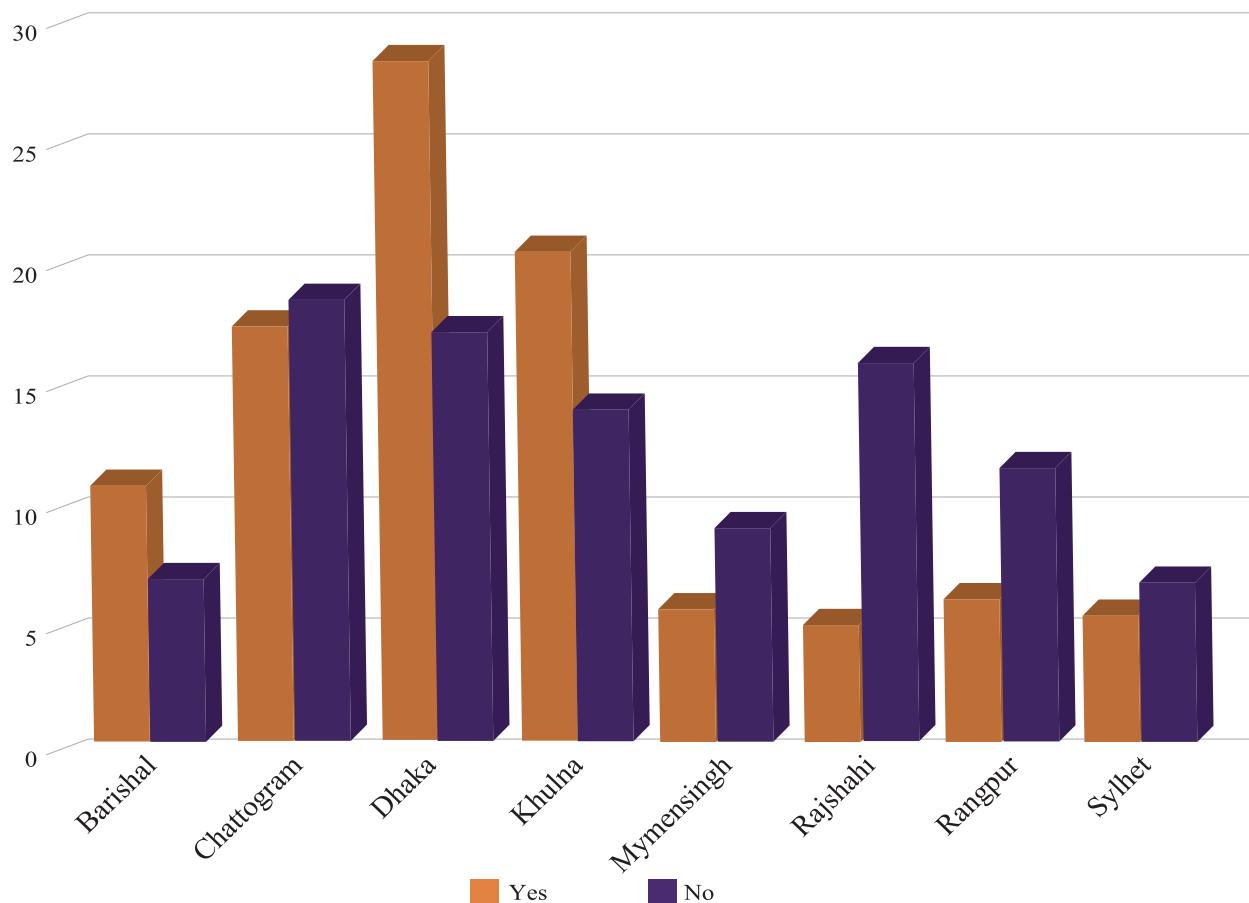


**Figure 1.10: Homelessness among marginalized professionals in Bangladesh**

The homeless status of vulnerable people is depicted in the following table: Out of 15402 marginal homeless people, Dhaka is a hub for marginal homeless people, as 29% of them inhabit there. Khulna and Chattogram placed in second and third positions, with 20.78% and 17.71% (who don't own a house) of them living there, respectively. However, Rajshahi is where the least number (4.86%) of marginal homeless people live. On the other hand, out of 410748 marginalized professionals who won a house, the maximum number of them live in Chattogram (18.69%), Dhaka (17.33%), and Rajshahi (16.02%). A minor proportion (6.72) of them who own a living place are the inhabitants of Barishal.

**Table 1.13.: Homeless status of marginalized professionals by division and gender**

Division	Homeless Status of Marginal Professionals					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barishal	1660	10.78	27582	6.72	29242	6.86
Chattogram	2727	17.71	76777	18.69	79504	18.66
Dhaka	4469	29.02	71182	17.33	75651	17.75
Khulna	3200	20.78	57402	13.97	60602	14.22
Mymensingh	877	5.69	37259	9.07	38136	8.95
Rajshahi	749	4.86	65800	16.02	66549	15.62
Rangpur	902	5.86	47329	11.52	48231	11.32
Sylhet	818	5.31	27417	6.67	28235	6.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>15402</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>410748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 1.11: Homeless status of marginalized professionals by division and gender**

District- and division-wise, marginal people, whether homeless or not, are illustrated in the following table. In the Barishal Division, Patuakhali has the highest number of homeless people (12.44% of marginalized professionals in the district), and Pirojpur has the highest number of marginalized professionals who own a house (98.99% of marginalized professionals in Pirojpur). In Chattogram, Brahmanbaria has the least number of marginalized professionals with no living place (0.90% of marginalized professionals in Brahmanbaria). In comparison, it has the maximum number of marginalized professionals who own a house (99.10%). In the Dhaka division, 22.90% (the highest proportion) of the frontier people in the Dhaka district are homeless, and 99.53% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Manikganj district own a house.

In the Khulna division, 9.34% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Bagerhat district are homeless, and 99.54% (the highest proportion) of the frontier people in the Meherpur district own a house. In the Mymensingh division, 3.12% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Mymensingh district are homeless, and 98.75% (the highest proportion) of the frontier people in the Sherpur district own a house. In the Mymensingh division, 2.40% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals

in the Joypurhat district are homeless, and 99.39% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Chapainawabganj district own a house. In the Rangpur division, 4.88% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Rangpur district are homeless, and 99.83% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Thakurgaon district own a house. In the Sylhet division, 2.59% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Sylhet district are homeless, and 98.65% (the highest proportion) of the marginalized professionals in the Sunamganj district own a house.

**Table 1.14: Homeless people and marginalized professionals**

Division	District	Homeless marginalized professionals' distribution					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Barishal	Barguna	158	4.30	3518	95.70	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	199	8.48	2148	91.52	2347	0.55
	Barishal	334	4.19	7633	95.81	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	712	12.44	5012	87.56	5724	1.34
	Pirojpur	57	1.01	5589	98.99	5646	1.32
	Bhola	200	5.15	3682	94.85	3882	0.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	98	0.90	10845	99.10	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	361	4.14	8352	95.86	8713	2.04
	Chattogram	633	3.94	15447	96.06	16080	3.77
	Cumilla	596	4.15	13763	95.85	14359	3.37
	Coxsazar	106	1.65	6302	98.35	6408	1.5
	Bandarban	29	4.48	618	95.52	647	0.15
	Feni	59	1.57	3710	98.43	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	69	4.60	1432	95.40	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	148	2.67	5397	97.33	5545	1.3
	Noakhali	567	5.70	9381	94.30	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	61	3.83	1530	96.17	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	2557	22.90	8608	77.10	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	116	1.64	6939	98.36	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	430	10.03	3859	89.97	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	34	0.96	3501	99.04	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	362	2.93	12001	97.07	12363	2.9
	Madaripur	201	6.11	3090	93.89	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	24	0.47	5126	99.53	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	46	3.04	1465	96.96	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	336	11.50	2587	88.50	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	125	2.64	4618	97.36	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	73	1.56	4596	98.44	4669	1.1
	Shariatpur	31	1.51	2021	98.49	2052	0.48
	Tangail	134	1.04	12771	98.96	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	620	9.34	6021	90.66	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	84	2.10	3909	97.90	3993	0.94
	Jashore	264	2.49	10358	97.51	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	65	0.82	7908	99.18	7973	1.87
	Khulna	1777	25.79	5113	74.21	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	164	2.86	5578	97.14	5742	1.35
	Magura	56	1.48	3733	98.52	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	6	0.46	1308	99.54	1314	0.31
	Narail	16	0.57	2813	99.43	2829	0.66
	Satkhira	148	1.37	10661	98.63	10809	2.54

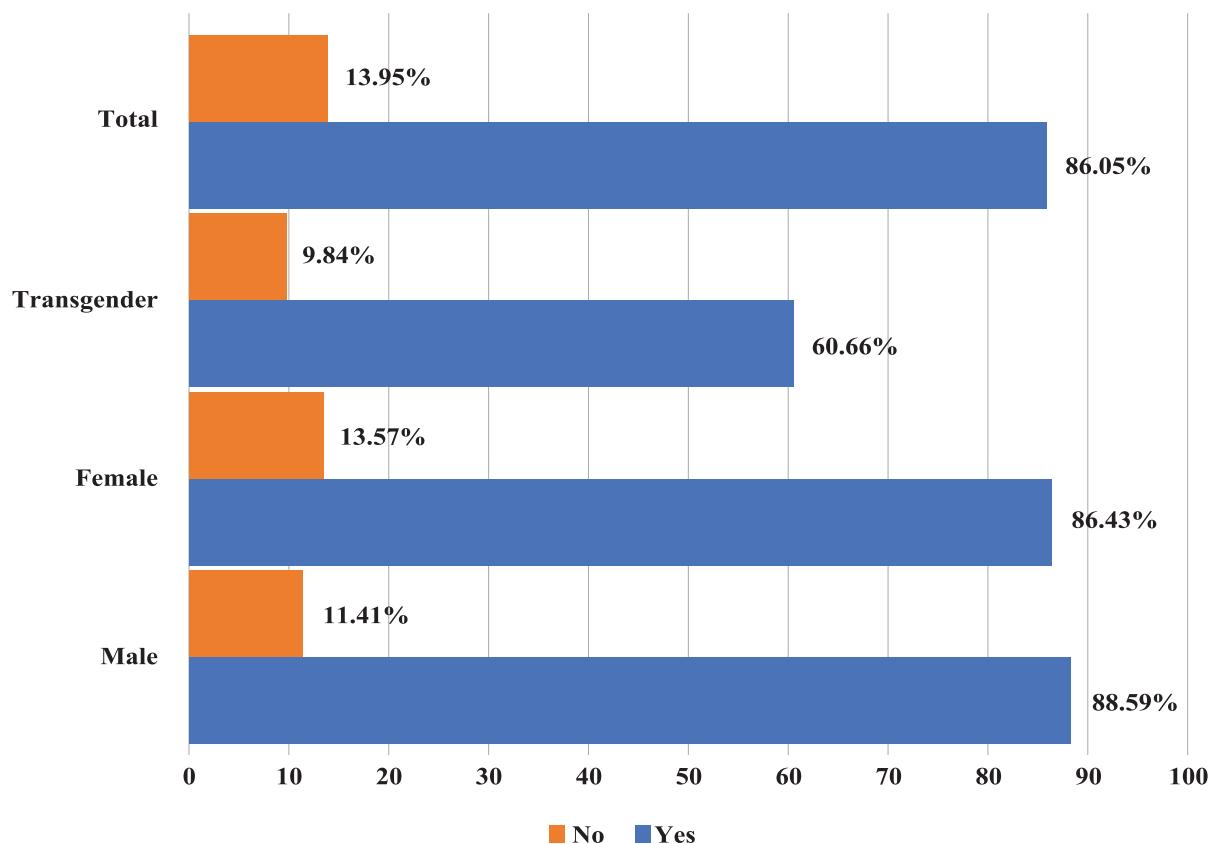
Division	District	Homeless marginalized professionals' distribution					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	113	1.51	7376	98.49	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	531	3.12	16467	96.88	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	173	1.96	8661	98.04	8834	2.07
	Sherpur	60	1.25	4755	98.75	4815	1.13
Rajshahi	Bogura	151	0.85	17611	99.15	17762	4.17
	Joypurhat	76	2.40	3097	97.60	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	158	1.33	11751	98.67	11909	2.79
	Natore	34	0.66	5143	99.34	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	31	0.61	5084	99.39	5115	1.2
	Pabna	132	1.96	6608	98.04	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	76	0.74	10168	99.26	10244	2.4
	Sirajganj	91	1.42	6338	98.58	6429	1.51
Rangpur	Dinajpur	126	1.23	10096	98.77	10222	2.4
	Gaibandha	169	1.70	9783	98.30	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	90	1.79	4941	98.21	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	70	1.36	5088	98.64	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	78	1.55	4962	98.45	5040	1.18
	Panchagarah	44	1.58	2743	98.42	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	319	4.88	6221	95.12	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	6	0.17	3495	99.83	3501	0.82
Sylhet	Habiganj	374	5.22	6784	94.78	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	116	2.08	5461	97.92	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	80	1.35	5852	98.65	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	248	2.59	9320	97.41	9568	2.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15402</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>410748</b>	<b>96.39</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.7 Land, house, or property-related information

The survey findings on whether they have their land, house, or property are shown in the following figure: The study has found that 87.9% (out of 410748 marginal people) of respondents are property owners, while this proportion is just 12.1% for property less people. On the other hand, 88.59% of male respondents own personal property, whereas the rest don't hold private property. Moreover, 86.43% of female respondents own unique property, whereas the rest of them don't own personal property. Furthermore, 86.05% of transgender people own private property, whereas 13.95% of them don't own personal property.

Table 1.15: Landownership of marginalized professionals

Response	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	252515	88.59	108611	86.43	37	86.05	361163	87.9
No	32525	11.41	17054	13.57	6	13.95	49585	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>285040</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>125665</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>410748</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Figure 1.12: Response of landowners to marginalized professionals in Bangladesh**

The divisional distribution of marginal professionals, whether they are landowners or not, is illustrated in the following table: Out of 410748 respondents, Khulna has the maximum number of marginalized professionals (91.45% of 57402 people) who are landowners; 85.86% (out of 71182) of the respondents from the Dhaka division own property, and 91.71% (out of 65800) of the respondents from the Rajshahi division own property. In addition, 83.46% (out of 27417) of the respondents from the Sylhet division (where the least number of marginalized professionals live) are property owners.

**Table 1.16: Response of landowners of marginalized professionals in Bangladesh by Division**

Division	Response of Landowner					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barishal	24113	87.42	3469	12.58	27582	6.72
Chattogram	67134	87.44	9643	12.56	76777	18.69
Dhaka	61120	85.86	10062	14.14	71182	17.33
Khulna	52494	91.45	4908	8.55	57402	13.97
Mymensingh	32996	88.56	4263	11.44	37259	9.07
Rajshahi	60345	91.71	5455	8.29	65800	16.02
Rangpur	40079	84.68	7250	15.32	47329	11.52
Sylhet	22882	83.46	4535	16.54	27417	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>361163</b>	<b>87.93</b>	<b>49585</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>410748</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.8 Occupation Status of Marginalized Professionals

The survey was conducted on 426150 marginalized professionals in total. The occupational status of the marginalized professionals shows that 29.33%, 27.78%, and 13.29% are involved with barbing, making bamboo products, and Nakshi Kantha, respectively. Also, 7.27% and 8.55% of the marginalized professionals are potters and shoemakers, respectively. A small proportion (less than 2%) are involved with other professions like shatanranji, bronze product maker, folk instrument or vocal artist, etc.

Table 1.17: Level of Occupation by Gender

Occupation	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	% Total
<b>Blacksmith</b>	25716	1152	0	26868	6.30
<b>Shatanranji</b>	755	738	0	1493	0.35
<b>Potter</b>	19256	11709	3	30968	7.27
<b>Barber</b>	122998	1994	8	125000	29.33
<b>Bamboo product maker</b>	69595	48783	12	118390	27.78
<b>Bronze product maker</b>	1497	333	0	1830	0.43
<b>Locajo Shilpi</b>	9940	1935	4	11879	2.79
<b>Cobbler/Shoemaker</b>	34592	1856	1	36449	8.55
<b>Folk instrument/vocal artist</b>	6996	783	1	7780	1.83
<b>Nakshi kantha artist</b>	2185	54438	18	56641	13.29
<b>Others</b>	1297	7541	14	8852	2.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

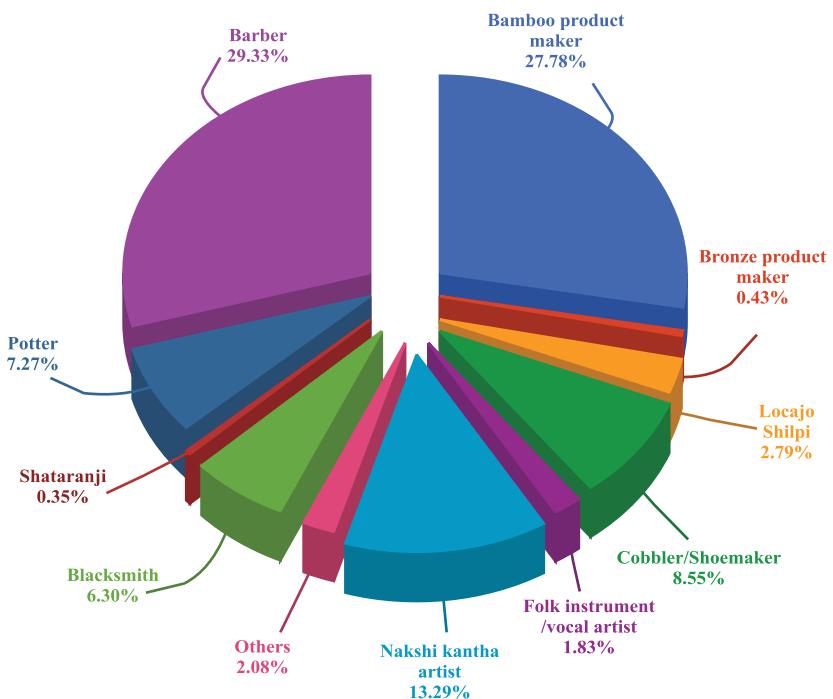


Figure 1.13: Share of Occupation of Marginal Professionals

Division-wise, the occupational distribution states that blacksmithing is the most popular profession (19.95%) in the Dhaka division, whereas this profession is the least popular (5.65%) in the Sylhet division. Similarly, Shatanranji is the most popular profession (26.93%) in the Dhaka division, whereas this profession is the least popular (4.62%) in the Sylhet division. In the same way, pottery is the most popular profession (26.22%) in the Dhaka division, whereas this profession is the least popular (3.49%) in the Barishal division. Also, barbering pottery is the most popular profession (21.6%) in the Chattogram division, whereas it is the least popular (5.56%) in the Sylhet division. Making bamboo products remains the top form of occupation (16.61%) in the Chattogram division, while it is the least popular (5.72%) means of profession in the Barishal division. Making bronze products remains the top form of occupation (25.4%) in the Rajshahi division, while it is the least popular (2.35%) means of the profession in the Sylhet division. Simultaneously, Locajo Shilpi is the most popular form of occupation (19.83%) in the Khulna division; shoemaking is the most popular form of discipline (31.21%) in the Dhaka division; folk instruments and vocal artists are the most popular (31.21%) in the Dhaka division; and nakshi kantha artists are the most popular (23.48%) in the Chattogram division.

Table 1.18 : Types of Occupation by Division

Types of Occupation		Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total	% Total
Blacksmith	#	1638	3955	5359	3610	2177	5147	3463	1519	26868	6.3
	%	6.10	14.72	19.95	13.44	8.10	19.16	12.89	5.65	100	
Shatanrajj	#	119	164	402	314	80	137	208	69	1493	0.35
	%	7.97	10.98	26.93	21.03	5.36	9.18	13.93	4.62	100	
Potter	#	1080	3345	8120	4459	2215	6626	3778	1345	30968	7.27
	%	3.49	10.80	26.22	14.40	7.15	21.40	12.20	4.34	100	
Barber	#	8687	27000	21335	16886	9415	19678	15043	6956	125000	29.33
	%	6.95	21.60	17.07	13.51	7.53	15.74	12.03	5.56	100	
Bamboo product maker	#	6770	19660	17638	18164	14792	16886	13830	10650	118390	27.78
	%	5.72	16.61	14.90	15.34	12.49	14.26	11.68	9.00	100	
Bronze product maker	#	181	158	455	135	199	465	194	43	1830	0.43
	%	9.89	8.634	24.86	7.38	10.87	25.4	10.60	2.35	100	
Locajo Shilpi	#	1583	1029	2251	2356	849	1312	1543	956	11879	2.79
	%	13.33	8.66	18.95	19.83	7.15	11.04	12.99	8.05	100	
Cobbler/Shoemaker	#	1504	4290	11377	4567	2377	5256	4616	2462	36449	8.55
	%	4.13	11.77	31.21	12.53	6.52	14.42	12.66	6.75	100.00	
Folk instrument/vocal artist	#	861	758	1759	1177	618	908	1060	639	7780	1.83
	%	11.07	9.74	22.61	15.13	7.94	11.67	13.62	8.21	100	
Nakshi kantha artist / Shataranji	#	6097	13300	6458	8450	5071	9933	4364	2968	56641	13.29
	%	10.76	23.48	11.40	14.92	8.95	17.54	7.70	5.24	100	
Others	#	722	5845	497	484	343	201	132	628	8852	2.08
	%	8.16	66.03	5.61	5.47	3.87	2.27	1.49	7.09	100	
Total		#	29242	79504	75651	60602	38136	66549	48231	28235	426150
		%	6.86	18.66	17.75	14.22	8.95	15.62	11.32	6.63	100

## 4.9 Types of Occupation by Education Qualification

Table 1.19 : Types of Occupation by Education Qualification

Types of Occupation	Illiterate	Literate	Primary Education	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduate	Postgraduate	Special Education	Others	Total
Blacksmith	# 8987	13970	1932	1121	499	238	98	18	3	2	26868
	% 33.45	51.99	7.19	4.17	1.86	0.89	0.36	0.07	0.01	0.01	100
Shatranjji	# 390	856	83	65	35	33	21	6	2	2	1493
	% 0 26.12	57.33	5.56	4.35	2.34	2.21	1.41	0.40	0.13	0.13	100
Potter	# 10560	15399	2177	1533	683	368	157	75	13	3	30968
	% 0 34.10	49.73	7.03	4.95	2.21	1.19	0.51	0.24	0.04	0.01	100
Barber	# 33906	66570	12853	7418	2458	1211	402	113	50	19	125000
	% 0 27.12	53.26	10.28	5.93	1.97	0.97	0.32	0.09	0.04	0.02	100
Bamboo product maker	# 50447	57634	5203	2664	1469	659	222	69	19	4	118390
	% 0 42.61	48.68	4.39	2.25	1.24	0.56	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.00	100
Bronze product maker	# 527	892	160	119	77	36	12	5	2	0	1830
	% 0 28.80	48.74	8.74	6.50	4.21	1.97	0.66	0.27	0.11	0.00	100
Locajo Shilpi	# 3401	5996	712	813	451	292	144	58	11	1	11879
	% 0 28.63	50.48	5.99	6.84	3.80	2.46	1.21	0.49	0.09	0.01	100
Cobbler/Shoemaker	# 12780	19134	2577	1175	446	218	83	22	10	4	36449
	% 0 35.06	52.50	7.07	3.22	1.22	0.60	0.23	0.06	0.03	0.01	100
Folk instrument/vocal artist	# 2366	4001	607	410	189	114	48	40	4	1	7780
	% 0 30.41	51.43	7.80	5.27	2.43	1.47	0.62	0.51	0.05	0.01	100
Nakshi kantha artist	# 16697	27866	3991	3872	2082	1390	550	175	17	1	56641
	% 0 29.48	49.20	7.05	6.84	3.68	2.45	0.97	0.31	0.03	0.00	100
Others	# 2824	4746	632	402	170	53	15	5	1	4	8852
	% 0 31.90	53.62	7.14	4.54	1.92	0.60	0.17	0.06	0.01	0.05	100
Total	% 0 142885	217064	30927	19592	8559	4612	1752	586	132	41	426150
				4.60	2.01	1.08	0.41	0.14	0.03	0.01	100

From the distribution of the type of occupation by education qualification, the survey has discovered that irrespective of the professions of marginalized people, most of them are illiterate or can only read and write. Among most of the professions, a university degree or higher is extremely rare, except for Shatranjji (graduate = 1.41% and post-graduate = 0.40%) and Locajo Shilpi (graduate = 1.21% and post-graduate =

0.49%). The highest proportion (4.21%) of professionals who passed the SSC were found to be bronze product makers. The highest proportion (2.46%) of professionals who passed HSC was found in Locajo Shilpi. Among all the other professions, bamboo product makers were the most (42.61%) illiterate marginal people. The lowest number (26.12%) of illiterate people was in the Shatranjji. Similarly, Shatranjji were the most literate marginal people (57.33%), and the lowest number (48.74%) of literate people were in the bamboo product-making profession. Special education contributed 0.03 percent overall.4.10. Mapping of Types of occupation by Division

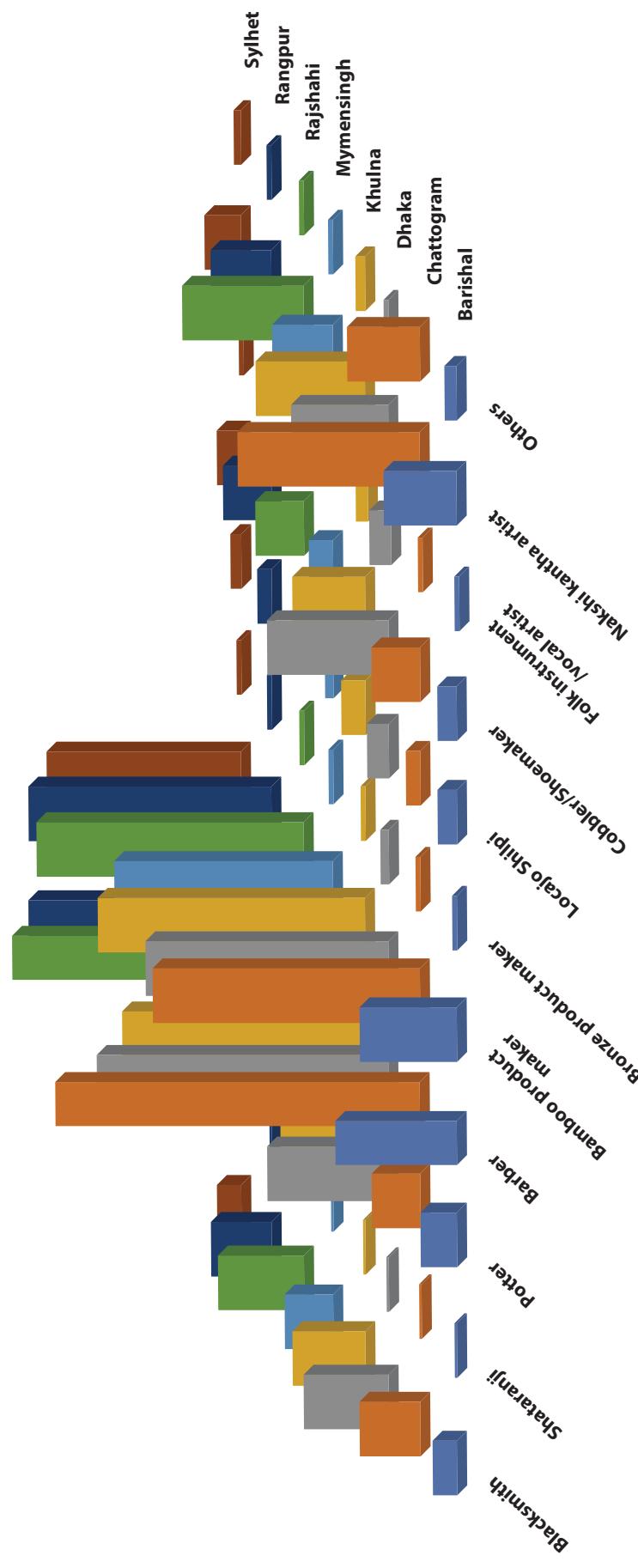
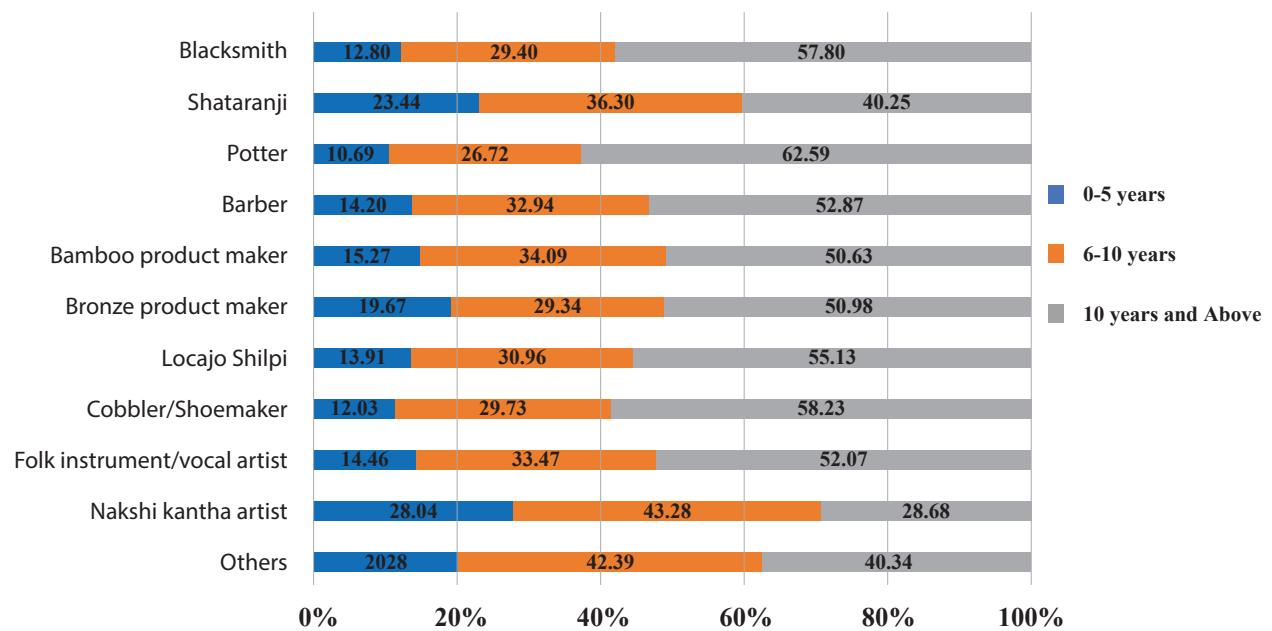


Figure 1.14 : Mapping of Types of occupation by Division

**Table 1.20: Distribution of marginalized professionals by working years and occupation**

Types of Occupation	working years			
	0-5 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years and Above	Total
Blacksmith	3438	7900	15530	26868
Shatanranji	350	542	601	1493
Potter	3309	8276	19383	30968
Barber	17745	41171	66084	125000
Bamboo product maker	18084	40362	59944	118390
Bronze product maker	360	537	933	1830
Locajo Shilpi	1652	3678	6549	11879
Cobbler/Shoe maker	4386	10837	21226	36449
Folk instrument / vocal artist	1125	2604	4051	7780
Nakshi kantha artist	15883	24512	16246	56641
Others	1795	3752	3305	8852
<b>Total</b>	<b>68127</b>	<b>144171</b>	<b>213852</b>	<b>426150</b>

The distribution of marginalized professionals by working experience and occupation is shown in the following figure: Overall, with ten-plus years of experience, people dominate all professions. For example, around 57.8% of blacksmith professionals have more than ten years of working experience. However, Nokshi Kantha artists are quite different; most marginalized professionals have been involved with this profession for 6–10 years. The people who have worked in this industry for more than ten years (62.59%) dominate the pottery industry. The profession has the lowest proportion (14.2%) of barbers who have been working for 0–5 years



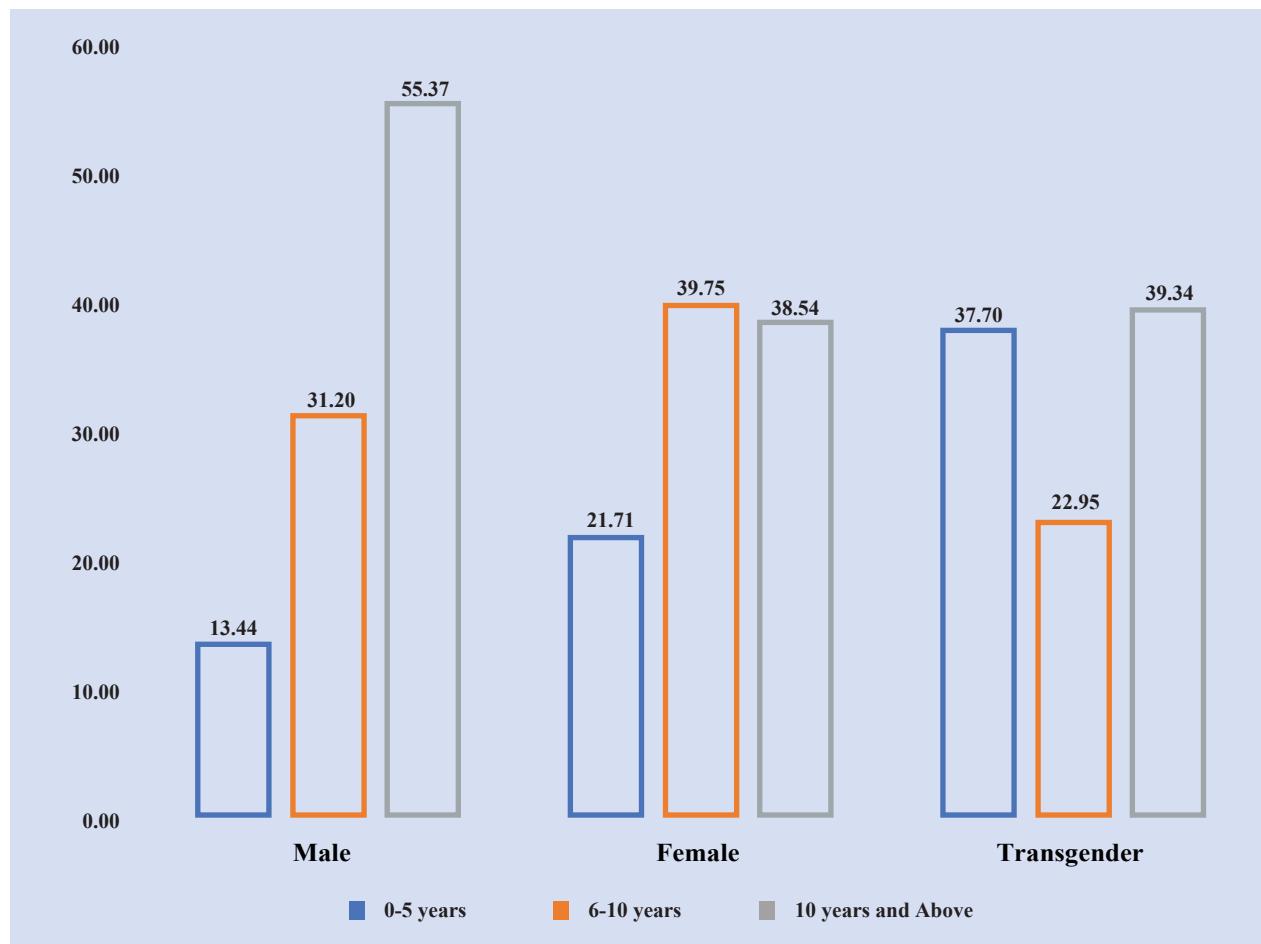
**Figure 1.15: Percentage of marginalized professionals by working years and occupation**

#### 4.11 Working Years of Marginalized Professionals

The distribution of gender-wise working experience is depicted in the table below. Of male respondents, 13.44 percent have 0–5 years of experience, 31.2 percent have 6–10 years of experience, and 55.37% have ten-plus years of experience. Of female respondents, 21.71 percent have 0–5 years of experience, 39.75 percent have 6–10 years of experience, and 38.54% have ten-plus years of experience. Also, of transgender marginal people, 37.70 percent have 0–5 years of experience, 22.95 percent have 6–10 years of experience, and 39.34% have ten-plus years of experience.

**Table 1.21: Working Years of Marginalized Professionals**

Working Years	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-5 Years	39611	13.44	28493	21.71	23	37.70	68127	15.99
6-10 Years	91981	31.20	52176	39.75	14	22.95	144171	33.83
10 Years and Above	163235	55.37	50593	38.54	24	39.34	213852	50.18
	<b>294827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

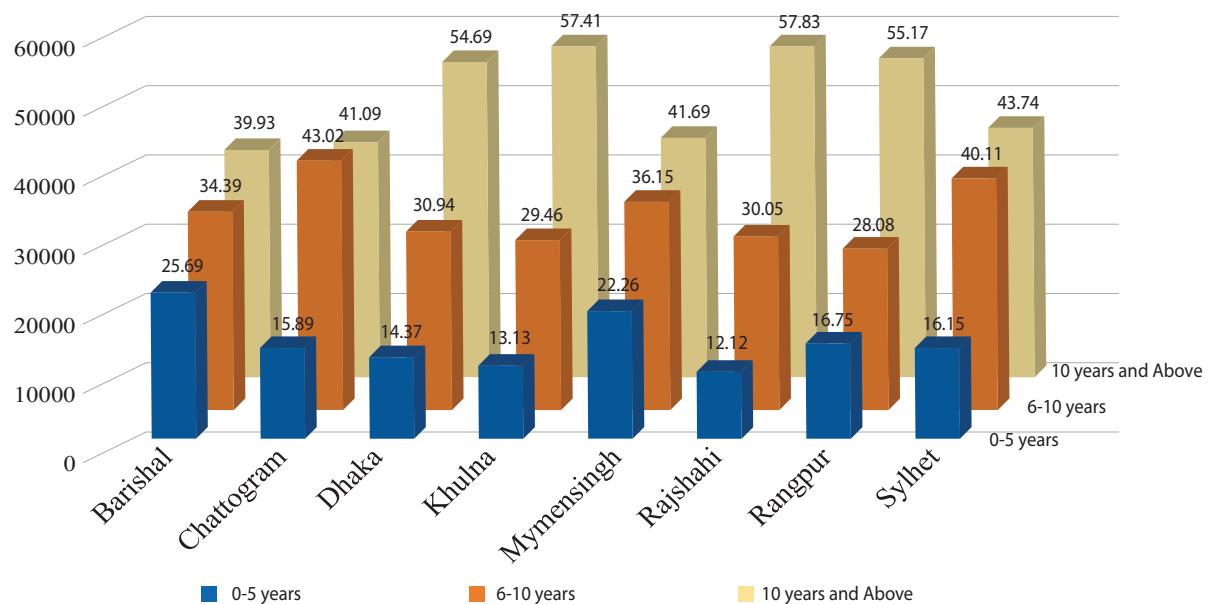


**Figure 1.16: Percentage of marginalized professionals by working experience**

**Table 1.22: Working Experience of Marginalized Professionals by Division**

	Working Years				Total
	0-5 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years and Above		
Barishal	7512		10055		11675
Chattogram	12637		34199		32668
Dhaka	10870		23409		41372
Khulna	7956		17855		34791
Mymensingh	8450		13786		15900
Rajshahi	8063		20001		38485
Rangpur	8079		13541		26611
Sylhet	4560		11325		12350
	<b>68127</b>		<b>144171</b>		<b>213852</b>
					<b>426150</b>

The working experience of marginalized professionals by division is shown in the following figure: First, marginalized professionals with more than ten years of expertise dominate every division. In Barishal, 39.93% of the respondents are experienced for more than six years. In Barishal, more than 41% of the marginalized professionals have been working for more than six years. In Dhaka, the majority (54.68%) of the respondents have worked for more than ten years, and 14.37 percent have worked for 0–5 years. In Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur, the highest proportion (more than 55%) of vulnerable people have worked for more than ten years. In Rajshahi, the respondents' lowest ratio (12.12%) was found to have worked for 0–5 years across all divisions.



**Figure 1.17: Percentage of marginalized professionals by working experience and division**

#### 4.12 Dependency of marginalized professionals

The distribution of gender-wise dependency is illustrated below. Of the 294827 male respondents, most (92.9%) are independent, while only 7.06% depend on other members. Also, 78.31% (out of 131262) of females and 59.02% (out of 61) of transgender people don't have any dependency issues on others.

**Table 1.23: Dependency of marginalized professionals By Gender**

Response of Dependency	Male		Female		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Yes	20805	7.06	28472	21.69	25	40.98	49302	11.57
No	274022	92.94	102790	78.31	36	59.02	376848	88.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

From the dependency response analysis, 88.43% of marginalized professionals don't have any dependency issues. For example, the Rajshahi division has the highest rate (94.02%) of independent people, while the Barishal division has the lowest rate (72.92) of independent people, and vice versa.

**Table 1.24: Dependency by Division**

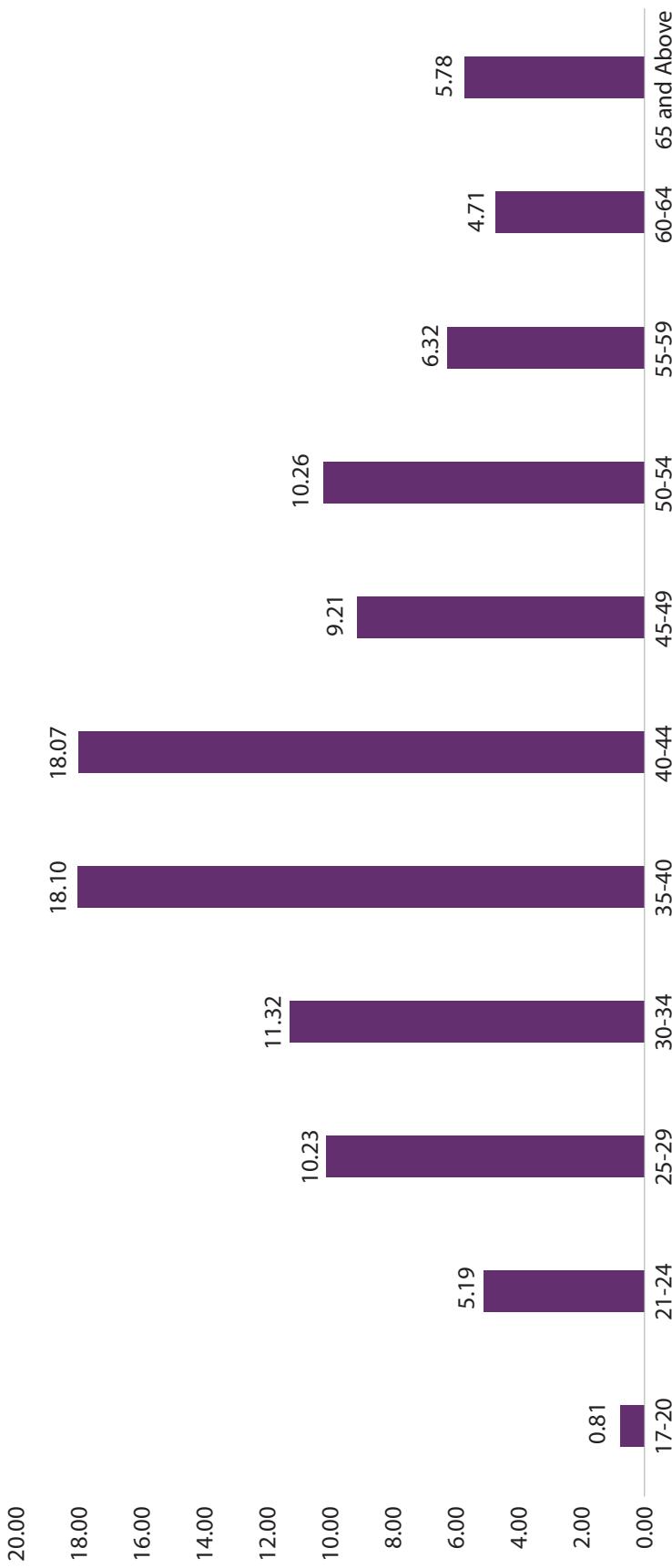
Division	Response of Dependency						
	Yes		No		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%			
<b>Barishal</b>	7918	27.08	21324	72.92	29242		
<b>Chattogram</b>	12164	15.30	67340	84.70	79504		
<b>Dhaka</b>	4629	6.12	71022	93.88	75651		
<b>Khulna</b>	8469	13.97	52133	86.03	60602		
<b>Mymensingh</b>	3338	8.75	34798	91.25	38136		
<b>Rajshahi</b>	3978	5.98	62571	94.02	66549		
<b>Rangpur</b>	5185	10.75	43046	89.25	48231		
<b>Sylhet</b>	3621	12.82	24614	87.18	28235		
<b>Total</b>	<b>49302</b>	<b>11.57</b>	<b>376848</b>	<b>88.43</b>	<b>426150</b>		

#### 4.13 Age Distribution of the Marginalized Professionals

The age distribution of the marginalized professionals is illustrated in the table below. It is found from the survey that just 0.81% of the respondents are 17–20 years old. Also, the highest proportion (around 18%) of the respondents belong to the age groups 45–39 and 40–44. Moreover, the rate of older people (65 and older) is 5.78%. On the other hand, of the 294827 marginal male people, the highest proportion (17.64%) of them are 40–44 years old, and 0.88 percent are 17–20 years old. Also, of 131262 marginal male people, the highest proportion (22.05%) of them are 35–39 years old, and 0.67 percent (the most negligible proportion) are 17–20 years old. Of the 61 transgender people, the majority (24.59%) belong to the 35–39 age group.

Table 1.25: Gender-wise Age Distribution of the Marginalized Professionals

Gender	Male		Female		Transgender		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
17-20	2580	0.88	879	0.67	1	1.64	3460
21-24	16095	5.46	6039	4.60	1	1.64	22135
25-29	29875	10.13	13725	10.46	7	11.48	43607
30-34	31911	10.82	16316	12.43	7	11.48	48234
35-39	48173	16.34	28944	22.05	15	24.59	77132
40-44	52016	17.64	24984	19.03	12	19.67	77012
45-49	26963	9.15	12293	9.37	3	4.92	39259
50-54	31538	10.70	12159	9.26	7	11.48	43704
55-59	19928	6.76	6980	5.32	4	6.56	26912
60-64	15750	5.34	4305	3.28	1	1.64	20056
65 and Above	19998	6.78	4638	3.53	3	4.92	24639
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>426150</b>
							<b>100.00</b>



**Figure 1.19: Share of Different age groups of the Marginalized Professionals**

From the division-wise age distribution, out of 29242 marginalized professionals in the Barishal division, the maximum number of respondents (6028) belongs to the 25-29 age group. In the Chittagong division, out of 79504 marginal people, the maximum number of respondents (20161) belongs to the 45-39 age group. The Dhaka division has the highest number of elderly people (65 and above). In the Khulna division, out of 60602 marginal people, the maximum number of respondents (18472) belongs to the 40-44 age group. In the Rajshahi division, out of 66549 marginal people, the maximum number of respondents (13532) belongs to the 50-54 age group.

In the Rangpur division, out of 48231 marginal people, the maximum number of respondents (12350) belongs to the 40–44 age group. In the Rangpur division, out of 48231 marginal people, the maximum number of respondents (7876) belongs to the 35–39 age group.

**Table 1.26 : Age Distribution by Division**

Age Distribution	Division						
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur
17-20	188	729	510	436	275	598	456
21-24	1069	2946	8701	2045	1525	2555	2144
25-29	6028	7064	8083	5886	5178	5441	3880
30-34	3086	10947	8451	5314	4123	8822	4608
35-39	4177	20161	10493	10755	6645	10941	6084
40-44	3958	14850	9916	18472	4604	7449	12350
45-49	2840	6267	7023	4399	5181	6796	4547
50-54	2899	5779	7473	4432	3327	13532	3893
55-59	1873	3961	5176	2974	2551	4149	4676
60-64	1506	3107	4252	2679	2089	2788	2531
65 and Above	1618	3693	5573	3210	2638	3478	3062
<b>Total</b>	<b>29242</b>	<b>79504</b>	<b>75651</b>	<b>60602</b>	<b>38136</b>	<b>66549</b>	<b>48231</b>
							<b>28235</b>
							<b>426150</b>
							<b>100.00</b>

The gender, age, and education-wise distribution of marginalized communities is shown below. The maximum number of marginalized illiterate (16695) and literate (27369) male people was 40–44. Similarly, the highest number of PEC passes was 4145, and the highest number of JSC passes was 2514, who were male and belonged to the age group 35–39. Moreover, the highest number of male university graduates was 367, aged 25–29. On the other hand, the maximum number of transgender marginalized illiterate and

literate people was seven, aged 35–44. Overall, females were the most vulnerable group in the study area, so the government must take proper initiative to boost their overall education.

**Table 1.27 : Number of marginalized professionals by gender, age, and education**

Age Group	Gender	Illiterate	Literate	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduate	Postgraduate	Special	Others	Total
<b>17-20</b>	Male	527	1216	257	206	253	111	5	3	0	2	2580
	Female	168	302	47	110	155	87	9	1	0	0	879
	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>21-24</b>	Male	3945	7432	2063	1055	754	675	130	28	7	6	16095
	Female	1620	2536	424	453	407	468	116	13	0	2	6039
	Transgender	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>25-29</b>	Male	7566	15336	3113	1775	924	675	367	94	0	8	29875
	Female	3377	6849	1051	1043	567	482	270	80	0	2	13725
	Transgender	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>30-34</b>	Male	8248	17364	3268	1941	575	264	156	79	11	5	31911
	Female	4336	8423	1421	1271	467	211	119	61	5	2	16316
	Transgender	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>35-39</b>	Male	14559	25678	4145	2514	826	273	115	42	21	0	48173
	Female	9256	14910	2101	1640	675	234	95	24	9	0	28944
	Transgender	7	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
<b>40-44</b>	Male	16695	27369	3998	2412	999	363	112	49	16	3	52016
	Female	8412	12801	1637	1180	574	251	84	38	6	1	24984

Age Group	Gender	Illiterate	Literate	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduate	Postgraduate	Special	Others	Total
45-49	Transgender	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Male	9413	14116	1855	1060	335	110	45	19	7	3	26963
	Female	4769	6412	587	312	137	53	11	9	1	2	12293
50-54	Transgender	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	11308	16893	1794	989	350	134	42	16	11	1	31538
	Female	5004	6186	507	260	102	62	21	13	4	0	12159
55-59	Transgender	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Male	8305	9871	905	586	154	67	26	8	4	2	19928
	Female	3365	3267	204	80	32	18	9	4	1	0	6980
60-64	Transgender	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Male	6867	7682	701	356	99	32	7	4	2	0	15750
	Female	2302	1851	101	33	12	3	0	0	3	0	4305
65 and Above	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	9935	8880	683	292	155	37	11	0	3	2	19998
	Female	2884	1661	62	20	6	2	2	1	0	0	4638
Total		142885	217064	30927	19592	8559	4612	1752	586	132	41	426150

In the distribution of marginalized professionals by age and education, the highest number of illiterate people (25112) and literate respondents (40594) belong to the 40-44 and 35-39 age groups, respectively. The highest number of PEC (6247) and JSC (4155) passers is from the 35-39 cohort. The lowest number (111) of marginalized professionals who passed the SSC level belong to the 60-

64 age group, while the highest number of HSC passers (1157) belong to the 25–29 age group. The number of marginalized professionals who passed tertiary education is significantly lower across all age groups.

**Table 1.28: Number of Marginalized Professionals by Age Range and Education**

Age Range	Level Education							Total	%
	Illiterate	Literate	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduate		
17-20	695	1519	304	316	408	198	14	4	2
21-24	5566	9968	2487	1508	1161	1143	246	41	7
25-29	10944	22189	4164	2820	1491	1157	637	174	21
30-34	12587	25789	4690	3212	1043	475	275	140	16
35-39	23822	40594	6247	4155	1501	507	210	66	30
40-44	25112	40177	5635	3592	1573	614	196	87	22
45-49	14184	20529	2442	1372	472	163	56	28	8
50-54	16314	23084	2301	1249	452	196	63	29	15
55-59	11671	13140	1109	667	186	85	35	12	5
60-64	9169	9534	802	389	111	35	7	4	5
65 and Above	12821	10541	746	312	161	39	13	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>142885</b>	<b>217064</b>	<b>30927</b>	<b>19592</b>	<b>8559</b>	<b>4612</b>	<b>1752</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>132</b>
								<b>41</b>	<b>426150</b>
									<b>100.00</b>

From the distribution of the number of marginalized professionals by age range and occupation, the majority (29.33%) of the respondents were barbers. The highest number (23288) of people belong to the 35–39 age group. 27.78% of them were bamboo product makers, with the highest number (21024) of people belonging to the 40–44 age group. 13.29% of them were Nakshi Kantha artists, with the highest number (13194) of people belonging to the 35–39 age group.

Table 1.29: Number of Marginalized Professionals by Age Range and Occupation

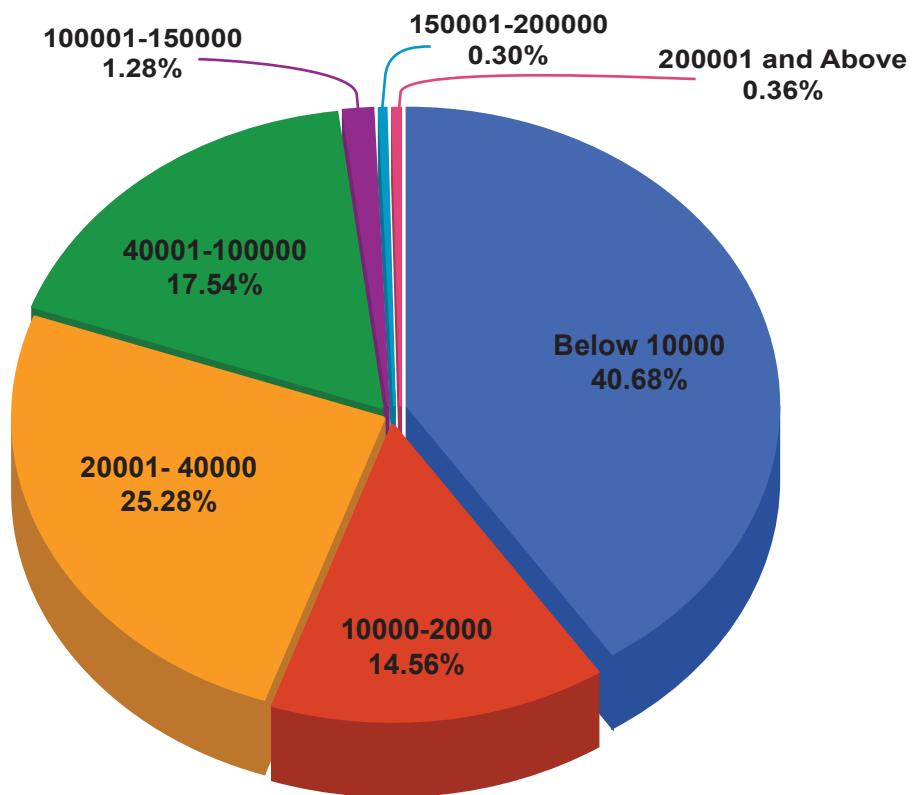
Age Range	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo product maker	Bronze product maker	Cobbler /Shoemaker	Folk instrument/vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Others	Shatara nji	Locajoshi	Total	% Total
17-20	151	142	1632	501	14	277	43	598	15	11	76	3460	0.81
21-24	1170	1261	8893	3681	97	2279	453	3455	247	145	454	22135	5.19
25-29	2321	2373	15979	9017	167	3360	969	7598	729	162	932	43607	10.23
30-34	2403	2600	17897	10531	155	3603	606	8522	918	168	831	48234	11.32
35-39	4216	4958	23288	20369	292	5506	1206	13194	2074	249	1780	77132	18.10
40-44	4669	5296	22543	21024	250	6621	1296	10586	2195	221	2311	77012	18.07
45-49	2601	3126	10113	12044	209	3794	824	4287	884	157	1220	39259	9.21
50-54	3428	4021	10665	13727	213	4117	847	4338	721	152	1475	43704	10.26
55-59	2172	2600	5865	9419	168	2482	566	2073	449	90	1028	26912	6.32
60-64	1754	1941	3851	7666	129	2001	450	1092	321	69	782	20056	4.71
65 and Above	1983	2650	4274	10411	136	2409	520	898	299	69	990	24639	5.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>26868</b>	<b>30968</b>	<b>125000</b>	<b>118390</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>36449</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>56641</b>	<b>8852</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>11879</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>29.33</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

#### 4.14 Annual Income of Marginalized Professionals

The income distribution of marginalized professionals is shown in the following figure: The annual income of the highest number of people (25.28%) is 20001–40000 BDT. Similarly, 40.68 percent of respondents' annual income is below 10,000 BDT. However, people earning more than 100,000 BDT are at their lowest (not more than 2% in total).

**Table 1.30: Annual Income of Marginalized Professionals**

Income range (Tk)	Male		Total		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below 10000	108651	36.85	64696	49.29	29	47.54	173376	40.68
10000-20000	40288	13.66	21743	16.56	13	21.31	62044	14.56
20001-40000	76755	26.03	30978	23.6	10	16.39	107743	25.28
40001-100000	61911	21	12821	9.77	9	14.75	74741	17.54
100001-150000	4889	1.66	577	0.44	0	0	5466	1.28
150001-200000	991	0.34	273	0.21	0	0	1264	0.3
200001 and Above	1342	0.46	174	0.13	0	0	1516	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 1.20 : Annual Income Range of Marginalized Professionals**

The annual income distribution by gender is depicted in the following table: 26.03% (the highest rate) of the male respondent's yearly income ranged from 20001 to 40000 BDT, whereas the least number of people (0.34%) yearly make 1500 to 20000 BDT. Among the marginalized female people, the highest proportion (40.68%) of the respondent's yearly income ranged from below 10000 BDT. Transgender respondents' annual earnings are the minimum among all, with the highest number (26.23%) of people earning less than 5000 BDT.

**Table 1.31: Annual Income Range by Gender**

Income range (Tk)	Male		Total		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below 10000	108651	36.85	64696	49.29	29	47.54	173376	40.68
10000-20000	40288	13.66	21743	16.56	13	21.31	62044	14.56
20001-40000	76755	26.03	30978	23.6	10	16.39	107743	25.28
40001-100000	61911	21	12821	9.77	9	14.75	74741	17.54
100001-150000	4889	1.66	577	0.44	0	0	5466	1.28
150001-200000	991	0.34	273	0.21	0	0	1264	0.3
200001 and Above	1342	0.46	174	0.13	0	0	1516	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

From the distribution of annual income range by occupation type, the highest (29.33%) of money earners are barbers, with the highest range of income below 10000 BDT. After that, the bamboo product makers earn 27.78% of the annual income, with the highest income range of 5001–10000 BDT. 13.29% of the income generators are Nakshi Kantha artists, with the highest income rate of 5001–10000 BDT. The lowest proportion (0.35%) of the professionals is Shataranji, whose maximum income is 10,000–20,000 BDT.

**Table 1.32: Annual Income Range by Occupation Level**

Income range (Tk)	Male		Total		Transgender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below 10000	108651	36.85	64696	49.29	29	47.54	173376	40.68
10000-20000	40288	13.66	21743	16.56	13	21.31	62044	14.56
20001-40000	76755	26.03	30978	23.6	10	16.39	107743	25.28
40001-100000	61911	21	12821	9.77	9	14.75	74741	17.54
100001-150000	4889	1.66	577	0.44	0	0	5466	1.28
150001-200000	991	0.34	273	0.21	0	0	1264	0.3
200001 and Above	1342	0.46	174	0.13	0	0	1516	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

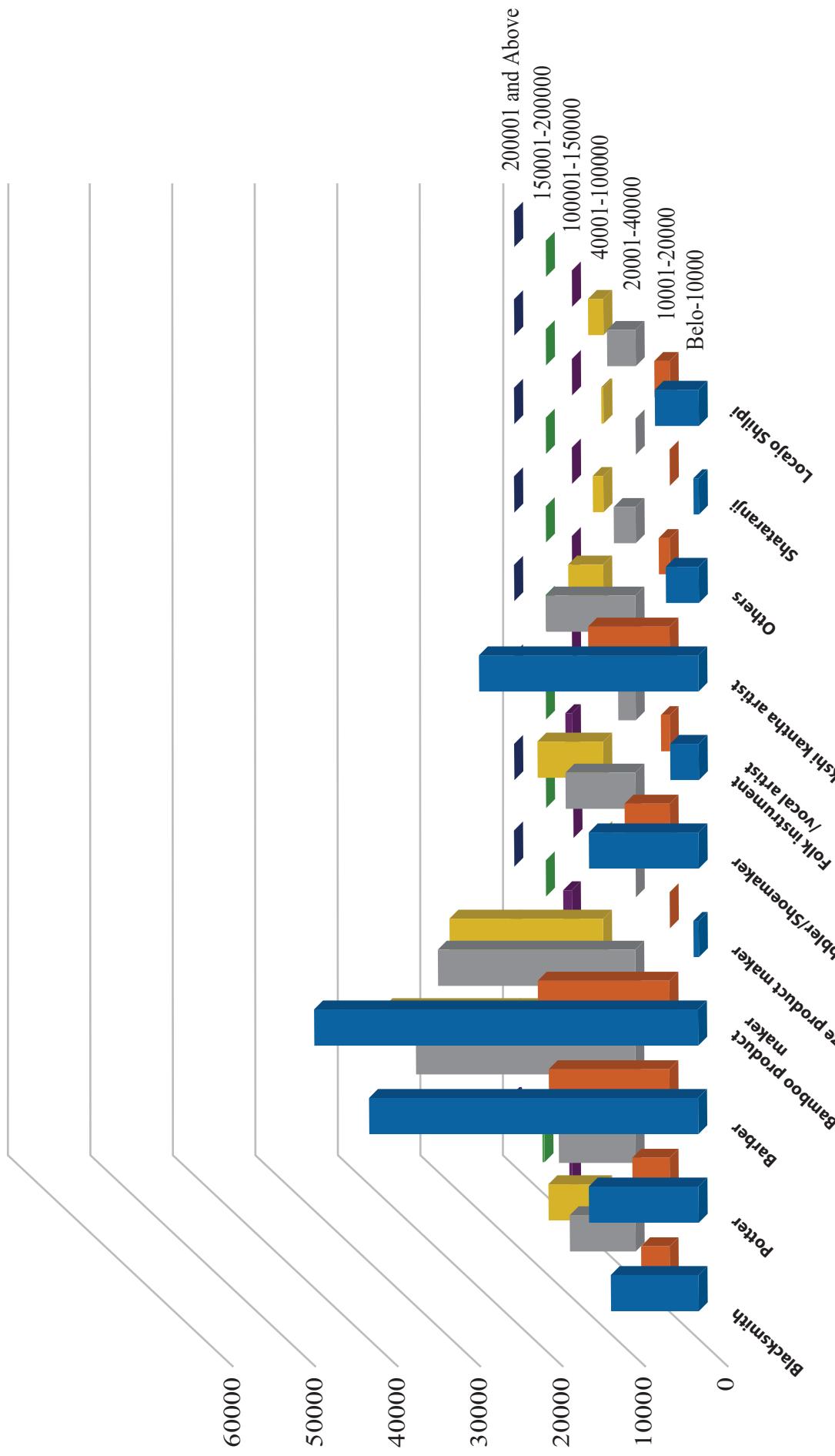


Figure 1.21: Mapping of Annual Income

#### 4.15 Marginalized professionals with disabilities

The distribution of gender-wise disabilities is shown in the following table: 99% of the respondents don't have any disability issues, while only 0.31% of them are disabled. In addition, the survey has found more disabled men (1098) than females (242). However, no disabled transgender is found there.

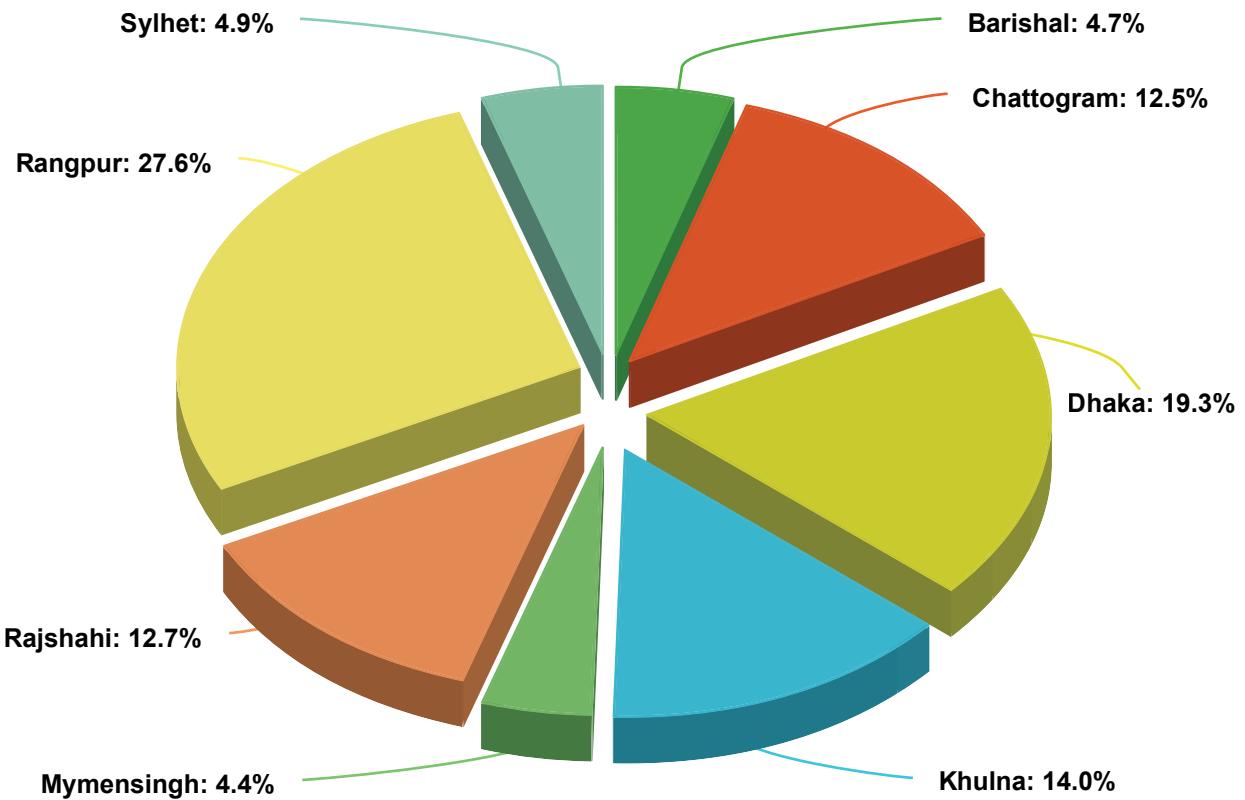
**Table 1.33: Number of marginalized professionals with disabilities**

Marginalized People with Disability	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	% of Total
Yes	1098	242	0	1340	0.31
No	293729	131020	61	424810	99.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>294827</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100</b>

From the distribution of the division-wise number of marginalized professionals, the majority (27.61%) of them are from the Rangpur division, with 324 men and 46 women. Then, the majority (19.25%) were from the Dhaka division, with 226 men and 32 women. The lower proportion (around 4.5%) of disabled people is found in Barishal, Mymensingh, and Sylhet.

**Table 1.34: Number of Marginalized Professionals with disability by division**

Division	Male	Female	Total	% Total
Barishal	48	15	63	4.70
Chattogram	119	48	167	12.46
Dhaka	226	32	258	19.25
Khulna	146	42	188	14.03
Mymensingh	39	20	59	4.40
Rajshahi	150	20	170	12.69
Rangpur	324	46	370	27.61
Sylhet	46	19	65	4.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>100</b>



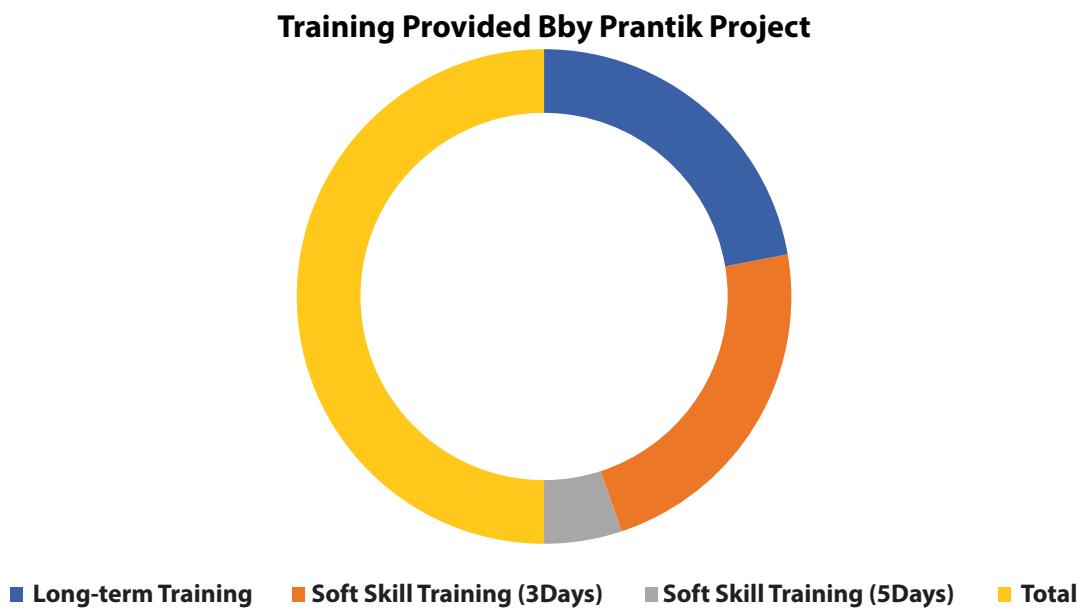
**Figure 1.22: Number of Marginalized Professionals with disability by division**

#### 4.16 Training provided by the Prantik project

Below is a distribution of the training that the Prantik project arranged. Out of 26343 people, 43.64% of the respondents replied they attended soft skill training (3 days), 44.97% attended long-term training, and 11.39% attended soft skill training (5 days).

**Table 1.35: Training provided by Prantik project**

Name of Training	Number	%
Long-term Training	11496	43.64
Soft Skill Training (3 Days)	11847	44.97
Soft Skill Training (5 Days)	3000	11.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>26343</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure-1.23: Training provided by Prantik project**

#### 4.17 Impending planning for providing support to marginalized professionals

The distribution of impending planning for supporting marginalized professionals is described below. Most of the respondents (86.28%) expressed that they are suitable for entrepreneurship. However, 7.26 percent replied that they are ideal for employment in the country. 5.6 percent stated that they were suitable for other activities.

**Table 1.36: Types of suitable scope for Marginalized Professionals in future**

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	% Total
<b>Suitable for Entrepreneurship</b>	253705	113920	39	367664	86.28
<b>Suitable for employment in the country</b>	21500	9426	4	30930	7.26
<b>Suitable for employment abroad</b>	3228	471	0	3699	0.87
<b>Others</b>	16394	7445	18	23857	5.60
<b>Total</b>	294827	131262	61	426150	100

From the distribution of reasons for suitable scope for marginalized professionals in the future, 48.42% (male = 143212, female = 63098, and transgender = 30) of the respondents expressed that they are suitable because they are skilled in their profession. Also, 39.11% (male = 112320, female = 54345, and transgender = 21) of the respondents articulated that they are suitable because they are hard workers. 12.35% of them showed reasons for being experienced. Just

0.11% of them are willing to work hard. However, only two marginalized professionals think they are suitable because they are educated.

**Table 1.37: Reasons for suitable scope for marginalized professionals in the future**

Reason	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	% Total
<b>Skill in Self Occupation</b>	143212	63098	30	206340	48.42
<b>Hard worker</b>	112320	54345	21	166686	39.11
<b>Experienced</b>	38934	13694	9	52637	12.35
<b>Willing to Work</b>	361	124	1	486	0.11
<b>Educated</b>	0	1	0	1	0.00
<b>Total</b>	294827	131262	61	426150	100.00

The distribution of the types of support that marginalized professionals need is described below. For example, 77.36% (male = 228805 and female = 100816) of the respondents stated they needed financial help. 19.44% of them replied that they needed higher training facilities.

**Table 1.38: Types of expected support for marginalized professionals in the future**

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	% Total
<b>Higher Training</b>	56532	26294	10	82836	19.44
<b>Credit Facilities</b>	228805	100816	32	329653	77.36
<b>Financial Support</b>	4379	1991	2	6372	1.50
<b>Others</b>	5111	2161	17	7289	1.71
<b>Total</b>	294827	131262	61	426150	100.00

## **Case Study: Success Stories of Marginalized Professionals**

### **Case Study 1: Transformation of the Narsundar (Hairdresser) Community at Bajitpur, Kishoreganj**

The establishment of Salon Kalyan Samukhi Samiti has been a success story in Bajitpur, Kishoreganj. It has inspired 100 salon professionals to form a savings group (Sanchoy Samity) in the area. Before the training, each member had a monthly income of BDT 10,000–15,000, but there was no saving tendency among them. However, after the training, they realized the importance of saving and the need for unity and a professional organization to protect their collective interests.



The working environment in Bajitpur was also improved with the grant received after the training. This led to the formation of remunerative social capital and mutual trust, confidence, and solidarity among the hairdressers. As a result, the Bajitpur Salon Welfare Savings Society was formed by 100 salon/Sheel community members, with each member saving BDT 10 per day. The society has recently deposited BDT 3,58,000 (three lakhs and fifty-eight thousand).

The association's primary goals are subject to strict regulations, including raising member compensation by maintaining and raising service quality. The association also aims to improve the quality of life of its members by increasing mutual trust, faith, dignity, and respect through close communication between them. This initiative has led to a transformation of the Narsundar (hairdresser) community in Bajitpur, Kishoreganj. It exemplifies how a small group of people can make significant changes through cooperation and organization.

## Case Study 2: From Day Laborer to Entrepreneur

Bouton Rabidas, a son of Bhikhari Rabidas and Lalmukhi Rabidas from Uttar Ghaneshyam village in Lalmonirhat district, had six families, including three brothers and four sisters. He studied up to the fifth grade and was trained in shoemaking by his father to make ends meet. However, his income was insufficient to support his family, and he took loans from various lending institutions, increasing his debt.

Bouton migrated to Dhaka for better income, where he learned to make shoes from a shoemaker and worked as a day laborer. However, his financial situation did not improve, and he struggled to make ends meet.



With the grant of BDT 18,000, Bouton started a leather shoe and sandal manufacturing factory in Kakina Bazar of Kaliganj Upazila, using only two small machines in a rented house. Gradually, his factory started to grow, and four workers currently work there. After paying all expenses, his daily income ranges from BDT 3000 to BDT 4000.

The training provided Bouton with knowledge about business, capital investment, buyer-seller relationships, marketing, and other skills that helped him grow his business. He is now more

prosperous than before and can provide for his family. He dreams of becoming a successful businessman one day and thanks the Upazila Social Service Office, Kaliganj, and the Upazila Social Service Officer for their support.

Bouton's story is an inspiring example of how a small grant and soft skills training can transform the lives of Marginalized Professionals and help them become successful entrepreneurs. It also shows how important it is to provide opportunities for training and support to marginalized communities to help them improve their livelihoods and contribute to the development of their communities.

### **Case Study 3: Empowering Marginalized Women through Entrepreneurship**

Swapna Akhtar, a successful woman micro entrepreneur, resides in the remote village of Charpalash, located in the Kishoreganj district of Bangladesh. She grew up in a neglected rural environment where simple people worked day and night to improve their fortunes. Despite facing countless limitations, Swapna and several other women in the village are constantly weaving their dreams into bamboo cane weaving.

Swapna's family struggled to provide financial support for her education, which led her to pursue her interest in bamboo cane work since childhood. In 2016, Swapna participated in an Upazila Social Service Office survey to improve the quality of life for marginalized professionals in Bangladesh. She not only included herself in the survey but encouraged many others to participate as well.

Through the Ustad-Sagred training conducted under the project to develop the living standard of marginalized professionals in Bangladesh in the financial year 2017–18, Swapna learned how to manage and expand her business, improve the working environment, and maintain the business. She started expanding her business by purchasing bamboo canes and tools with the money she received as a training allowance.

However, the capital crisis became the biggest obstacle for Swapna. A one-time cash grant of BDT 18000 received after marginalized professionals training under the project to develop the living standards of the Marginalized Professionals of Bangladesh solved her capital crisis. It helped her become a successful entrepreneur through training. Her mother also helped her in this work in different ways. The products made from bamboo and cane include sieves, cages, dals, rugs, prayer mats, puras, moras, tuparas, kulas, fences, pigeon cages, and even fishing chai. Swapna now bears the family's expenses along with her father, a hotel worker. Now, her family has no shortage of food, and they no longer have difficulty paying for her younger brother's education.

At present, the bamboo-rattan products she makes have created considerable demand in the area and even beyond. Swapna believes that the project played a crucial role in empowering marginalized women. By joining the project, she learned to manage her business properly through training and was able to expand it. She can now contribute financially to her family and apply what she has learned through training on a balanced diet and cleanliness in her family life. Her importance in the family has increased, and the social status of her profession in the area has also improved. Her business has created self-employment opportunities for several other women in the village. She feels that the grant she received from the project is a source of initial capital for marginal professionals like her. If this project is expanded, the dreams of thousands of women like her will be realized. The marginalized women of the rural area will no longer be unemployed. By becoming skilled and trained, women will become marginal professional micro entrepreneurs. Marginalized women can also contribute to building the dream of Sonar Bangla.

## **Chapter Five: Recommendations and Ways Forward for Marginalized Professionals in Bangladesh**

This study gives a full picture of the social and economic situations and problems faced by some marginalized jobs in Bangladesh, especially in the healthcare, education, and informal sectors. Their marginalization at work and in society is mostly caused by discrimination, social isolation, and limited access to education and training. Discrimination, notably against ethnic and religious minorities, shows how important it is to take steps to promote social inclusion and reduce discrimination in the workplace. Participants also said they felt left out of society, which is bad for mental health, social support, and getting basic services. To deal with this, you need a community-based method that encourages social cohesion and active participation from the community. Access to education and training was also a big problem, especially in the unorganized sector. This meant policies and programs were needed to make education more fair, accessible, and useful. Even with these problems, the people showed resilience and used different ways to deal with them so they could move up in their careers.

This chapter analyzes policy recommendations and strategies for developing marginalized professionals in Bangladesh, aiming to create a more inclusive and equitable society. The recommendations and strategies outlined in this chapter address the areas of employment and labor market policies, education and skills development policies, social protection policies, and anti-discrimination and social inclusion policies. Furthermore, this chapter highlights the importance of collaboration among government, civil society, and development partners, stakeholder capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for effective implementation.

Based on the findings of this study, the following expanded recommendations are proposed for addressing the challenges faced by marginalized professionals in Bangladesh and promoting social inclusion and economic empowerment:

### **Policy Recommendations**

1. Promote equal employment opportunities for marginalized professionals by implementing inclusive recruitment practices such as targeted outreach, application support, and bias-free recruitment tools.
2. Support affirmative action policies, such as quota systems or preferential hiring, to ensure adequate representation of marginalized professionals in various sectors, including public service, private companies, and non-profit organizations.
3. Encourage entrepreneurship and support small and medium enterprises owned by marginalized professionals through financial and technical assistance, including access to credit, training, and mentorship programs.

4. Create targeted employment programs, such as public works schemes or subsidized internships, specifically designed to provide work experience and job opportunities for marginalized professionals.
5. Encourage organizations to adopt diversity and inclusion policies and practices, such as equitable hiring and promotion practices, providing training and support for employees from diverse backgrounds, and creating inclusive work environments where all employees feel valued and respected. This may also involve recognizing and rewarding organizations committed to diversity and inclusion through awards or other incentives.
6. Implement community-based programs and initiatives that promote social integration and support networks for marginalized professionals, such as mentoring programs, peer support groups, and networking events. This may also include initiatives facilitating intergroup dialogue and understanding, such as cultural exchange programs, community forums, and public awareness campaigns.
7. Develop interventions that build on the resilience and coping strategies identified in this study, such as providing self-advocacy and negotiation skills training and offering guidance and resources for accessing alternative education and training opportunities. This may involve creating accessible resources and toolkits that help marginalized professionals develop their skills and navigate barriers to career advancement.
8. Encourage collaboration and coordination among government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector entities, and community organizations to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to address the challenges faced by marginalized professionals. This may involve creating platforms for dialogue and knowledge sharing and establishing partnerships to leverage resources and expertise.
9. Enhance access to quality education for marginalized communities by investing in infrastructure development, including constructing schools in remote and underserved areas and providing accessible transportation and boarding facilities.
10. Increase investment in education and vocational training programs, particularly for marginalized populations, and ensure that these programs are accessible, relevant, and culturally appropriate. This may involve expanding financial support for marginalized students, developing inclusive curricula, and strengthening teacher training and capacity to address diverse learners' needs.
11. Strengthen vocational training and skills development programs for marginalized professionals by aligning them with market demands, incorporating digital skills training, and ensuring equal access to training opportunities through outreach, financial support, and flexible course offerings.
12. Develop and implement social safety net programs targeting marginalized professionals, providing financial support and assistance during unemployment or economic hardship, such as cash transfers, unemployment benefits, or emergency loans.

13. Develop social insurance schemes, such as pension plans and disability benefits, that cater to marginalized professionals' specific needs and vulnerabilities, providing long-term financial security and support.
14. Adopt and enforce anti-discrimination laws and regulations that protect marginalized professionals from discrimination in education, employment, and other areas of life, such as housing, access to services, and political participation.
15. Launch public awareness campaigns and initiatives to challenge stereotypes and promote social inclusion and acceptance of marginalized professionals using various media platforms, community events, and educational programs. Encourage public and private organizations to adopt diversity and inclusion policies that create supportive and inclusive work environments for marginalized professionals. This could include employee training on diversity and inclusion, mentorship programs, and the establishment of internal diversity committees.
16. Foster partnerships among government agencies, organizations, and development partners to implement and monitor policies and programs to develop marginalized professionals. This could involve forming multi-stakeholder task forces, working groups, or networks to facilitate cooperation and resource sharing.
17. Encourage dialogue and information sharing among stakeholders through regular meetings, workshops, and conferences, enabling the identification of best practices, challenges, and opportunities for collaboration.
18. Invest in capacity-building programs for government agencies, civil society organizations, and development partners to improve their ability to design, implement, and evaluate initiatives targeting marginalized professionals. This could include technical training, knowledge sharing, and exposure to international best practices.
19. Provide training and resources for marginalized professionals to enhance their skills, knowledge, and leadership capabilities, enabling them to advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making processes. This could involve organizing workshops, mentoring programs, and networking opportunities for marginalized professionals.
20. Develop robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track the progress and impact of policies and programs targeting marginalized professionals. This should involve collecting disaggregated data by socioeconomic, gender, and other relevant indicators to accurately assess marginalized populations' needs and progress.
21. Utilize data and evidence from monitoring and evaluation processes to inform future policy-making and program development, identify areas for improvement, and scale up successful interventions.
22. Involve marginalized professionals and their representative organizations in designing, implementing, and evaluating policies and programs, ensuring that their voices are heard and that initiatives are responsive to their needs and priorities.

## Appendix:

**Table: 2.1- Gender Distribution for the Marginalized Professionals by District**

Division	District	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	%
Barishal	Barguna	2633	1043	0	3676	0.86
	Barishal	5797	2169	1	7967	1.87
	Bhola	2393	1488	1	3882	0.91
	Jhalakathi	1715	632	0	2347	0.55
	Patuakhali	3838	1884	2	5724	1.34
	Pirojpur	3608	2038	0	5646	1.32
Chattogram	Bandarban	552	95	0	647	0.15
	Brahmanbaria	8455	2488	0	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	4839	3874	0	8713	2.04
	Chattogram	7795	8284	1	16080	3.77
	Coxsazar	3965	2442	1	6408	1.50
	Cumilla	9485	4874	0	14359	3.37
	Feni	1877	1892	0	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	1052	449	0	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	2422	3123	0	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	5149	4794	5	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	1010	581	0	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	8187	2978	0	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	4676	2379	0	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	3222	1067	0	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	2779	755	1	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	9639	2722	2	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	2423	868	0	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	3581	1569	0	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	1119	392	0	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	2638	285	0	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	3766	976	1	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	3342	1327	0	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	1518	534	0	2052	0.48
	Tangail	9632	3272	1	12905	3.03
	Bagerhat	4086	2554	1	6641	1.56
Khulna	Chuadanga	2831	1162	0	3993	0.94
	Jashore	8415	2199	8	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	5320	2651	2	7973	1.87
	Khulna	4937	1953	0	6890	1.62

Division	District	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	%
	Kushtia	4055	1677	10	5742	1.35
	Magura	2833	955	1	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	978	336	0	1314	0.31
	Narail	2004	825	0	2829	0.66
	Satkhira	7919	2887	3	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	4695	2794	0	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	11558	5438	2	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	5425	3407	2	8834	2.07
	Sherpur	4041	774	0	4815	1.13
Rajshahi	Bogura	11264	6497	1	17762	4.17
	Chapainawabganj	3747	1367	1	5115	1.20
	Joypurhat	2699	474	0	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	8071	3835	3	11909	2.79
	Natore	4092	1085	0	5177	1.21
	Pabna	5034	1705	1	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	7069	3175	0	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	4798	1628	3	6429	1.51
Rangpur	Dinajpur	8254	1968	0	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	7053	2899	0	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	3923	1108	0	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	4024	1133	1	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	4218	821	1	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	2378	409	0	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	5304	1236	0	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	2705	796	0	3501	0.82
Sylhet	Habiganj	4972	2185	1	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	3949	1626	2	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	4191	1739	2	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	4878	4690	0	9568	2.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>294827</b>	<b>131262</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>426150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 2.2: Education Level of Marginalized Professionals People by District**

Division	District	illiterate	literate	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduare	Post Graduare	Special	Others	Total	%
Barishal	Barguna	110	2847	306	208	95	71	28	4	7	0	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	671	1337	94	121	60	43	15	5	0	1	2347	0.55
	Barishal	638	5404	790	692	229	131	56	24	3	0	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	1996	3016	317	199	86	71	19	20	0	0	5724	1.34
	Pirujpur	298	4803	218	188	62	41	33	1	2	0	5646	1.32
	Bhola	1584	1800	194	189	61	32	15	3	3	1	3882	.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	3420	5857	999	417	138	66	22	20	0	4	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	2551	4633	847	377	225	58	16	5	0	1	8713	2.57
	Chattogram	4456	8167	1607	1249	444	108	32	14	2	1	16080	2.04
	Cumilla	3221	9212	957	577	248	96	23	10	9	6	14359	3.77
	Coxsazar	1597	3277	791	369	223	100	32	15	4	0	6408	3.37
	Bandarban	287	262	44	38	11	5	0	0	0	0	647	.15
	Feni	573	2397	358	270	109	39	16	7	0	0	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	426	498	309	180	64	16	7	0	0	1	1501	0.35
	Lakshmpur	2474	2682	238	96	39	10	4	0	2	0	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	2973	5485	617	520	225	82	35	10	1	0	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	379	655	228	216	66	38	7	2	0	0	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	4232	5598	664	386	156	..79	28	18	4	0	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	3086	3009	448	343	88	52	21	8	0	0	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	740	2498	522	327	123	48	22	9	0	0	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	358	2204	528	255	84	77	20	8	1	0	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	1411	8496	1634	460	190	118	38	8	6	2	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	902	2057	152	94	30	32	17	7	0	0	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	2207	2238	370	230	66	22	15	1	1	0	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	388	941	93	62	16	8	2	1	0	0	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	457	1878	323	175	65	15	4	5	0	1	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	1828	1594	789	357	124	33	11	7	0	0	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	2157	2042	196	142	59	52	18	3	0	0	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	577	1145	147	103	33	17	8	0	22	0	2052	0.48
	Tangail	7710	4119	569	286	117	79	17	7	1	0	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	1003	3248	843	796	423	201	84	37	4	2	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	1405	2000	277	211	48	31	18	3	0	0	3993	0.94
	Jashore	2286	6362	884	612	241	140	60	29	6	2	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	3926	2772	517	423	182	107	34	12	0	0	7973	1.87
	Khulna	2376	3153	468	511	198	122	39	12	11	0	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	2087	3006	342	181	68	39	16	2	0	1	5742	1.35
	Magura	406	3016	185	115	40	22	3	2	0	0	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	387	761	91	50	10	11	3	1	0	0	1314	0.31
	Narail	933	1519	100	99	83	49	40	2	3	1	2829	0.66

Division	District	illiterate	literate	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduare	Post Graduare	Special	Others	Total	%
	Satkhira	4066	5416	610	340	181	120	45	15	14	2	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	3077	3799	274	148	93	63	26	9	0	0	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	10713	4750	490	278	492	196	61	15	2	1	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	4893	3560	188	95	56	28	12	2	0	0	8834	2.07
	sherpur	1751	2076	536	260	112	60	17	2	1	0	4815	1.13
	Bagura	5640	9603	1045	763	357	222	94	34	2	2	17762	4.17
Rajshahi	Joypurhat	323	1078	495	304	106	47	17	2	0	1	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	2470	7676	880	475	228	119	43	13	4	1	11909	2.79
	Natore	1388	2592	519	417	132	82	33	11	1	2	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	907	2734	684	408	167	142	59	13	1	0	5115	1.20
	Pabna	2380	3575	376	251	73	50	20	15	0	0	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	3758	4833	734	425	202	173	83	30	4	2	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	2982	2707	295	297	93	30	19	4	1	1	6429	1.51
	Dinajpur	3668	4760	815	565	200	123	52	35	1	3	10222	2.40
Rangpur	Gaibandha	4821	4463	221	212	109	75	40	8	3	0	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	1881	1978	415	346	185	154	62	9	0	1	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	873	3392	398	195	205	71	18	5	1	0	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	2738	1971	114	84	43	65	20	5	0	0	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	428	1663	315	200	91	53	34	3	0	0	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	3790	2264	155	141	95	69	17	.9	0	0	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	838	2260	131	140	64	50	15	3	0	0	3501	0.82
	Habiganj	3554	2909	380	195	64	39	14	3	0	0	7158	1.68
Sylhet	Moulvibazar	2332	2516	338	218	86	66	14	7	0	0	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	2072	2962	557	188	83	55	12	1	2	0	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	3026	4739	906	523	213	99	47	11	3	1	9568	2.25
		142885	217064	30927	19592	8559	4612	1752	586	132	41	426150	100

**Table 2.3: Marital status for the Marginalized Professionals People by District**

Division	District	Single	Married	Widow	Polygamy	Separation	Divorced	Total	%
Barishal	Barguna	267	3388	7	2	3	9	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	389	1823	116	2	17	0	2347	0.55
	Barishal	921	6992	43	0	8	3	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	607	5070	32	0	5	10	5724	1.34
	Pirujpur	492	5116	29	2	3	4	5646	1.32
	Bhola	534	3315	32	0	0	1	3882	.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	1140	9715	68	5	4	11	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	1525	7082	83	1	5	17	8713	2.57
	Chattogram	2155	13489	358	14	42	22	16080	2.04
	Cumilla	2810	11356	45	1	143	4	14359	3.77
	CoxsBazar	1017	5055	159	13	90	74	6408	3.37
	Bandarban	48	576	23	0	0	0	647	.15
	Feni	653	2733	126	28	172	57	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	111	1324	41	0	22	3	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	471	4982	78	0	0	14	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	1414	8358	66	14	64	32	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	176	1402	8	2	2	1	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	1418	9546	114	11	55	21	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	992	5908	130	2	17	6	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	499	3654	96	1	8	31	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	1049	2460	18	4	2	2	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	2615	9671	59	0	11	7	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	410	2843	25	2	9	2	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	636	4230	164	30	77	13	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	216	1273	21	1	0	0	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	399	2500	11	5	4	4	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	568	4129	37	6	3	0	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	331	4294	27	0	11	6	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	336	1709	5	0	0	2	2052	0.48
	Tangail	661	12057	166	4	7	10	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	604	5947	65	8	8	9	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	145	33775	58	3	2	10	3993	0.94
	Jashore	712	9781	85	15	16	13	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	577	7331	36	6	6	17	7973	1.87
	Khulna	556	6206	101	2	15	10	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	391	5290	39	1	12	9	5742	1.35
	Magura	287	3326	49	52	65	10	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	66	1221	12	14	1	0	1314	0.31
	Narail	400	2407	20	0	1	1	2829	0.66

Division	District	Single	Married	Widow	Polygamy	Separation	Divorced	Total	%
	Satkhira	929	9715	97	1	42	25	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	299	7141	31	1	7	10	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	1668	15154	89	11	7	69	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	954	7618	198	3	48	13	8834	2.07
	sherpur	532	4254	21	0	1	7	4815	1.13
Rajshahi	Bagura	1388	16030	228	7	19	90	17762	4.17
	Joypurhat	255	2875	39	1	0	3	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	964	10727	175	6	22	15	11909	2.79
	Natore	421	4693	44	2	8	9	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	448	4564	51	5	12	35	5115	1.20
	Pabna	610	6048	63	1	13	5	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	1495	8560	54	75	9	51	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	640	5732	48	1	4	4	6429	1.51
Rangpur	Dinajpur	915	9072	150	56	19	10	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	963	8800	140	0	35	14	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	455	4516	44	1	11	4	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	1454	3666	26	1	9	2	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	451	4570	16	0	1	2	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	162	2565	45	1	5	9	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	552	5966	8	9	4	1	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	410	3056	31	0	3	1	3501	0.82
Sylhet	Habiganj	1038	6047	52	1	15	5	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	1004	4447	95	2	15	14	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	1697	4135	84	0	13	3	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	1445	7908	153	1	31	30	9568	2.25
		49747	369093	4634	437	1263	876	426150	100

**Table 2.4: Living Place of Marginalized Professionals by District and Geo Location**

Division	District	Plain land	Hoar area	Coastal area	Char area	Hilly area	Forest Adjacent area	Others	Total	%
Barishal	Barguna	2752	59	858	7	0	0	0	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	2343	1	2	0	1	0	0	2347	0.55
	Barishal	7219	25	495	228	0	0	0	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	5430	2	178	110	4	0	0	5724	1.34
	Pirujpur	5462	10	160	8	6	0	0	5646	1.32
	Bhola	2890	7	767	216	1	1	0	3882	.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	10650	263	1	27	0	0	2	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	8688	14	0	10	0	0	1	8713	2.04
	Chattogram	15273	87	532	89	98	1	0	16080	3.77
	Cumilla	14269	46	0	10	1	0	33	14359	3.37
	Coxsbazar	3290	8	2368	1	379	2	360	6408	1.50
	Bandarban	45	0	2	0	600	0	0	647	0.15
	Feni	3747	15	6	1	0	0	0	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	8	2	0	0	1486	5	0	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	3894	3	1581	67	0	0	0	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	7792	10	2106	37	3	0	0	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	3	6	0	0	1580	2	0	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	11069	21	3	5	1	0	66	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	7001	10	0	44	0	0	0	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	4262	4	1	1	6	15	0	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	3523	11	0	0	1	0	0	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	11055	1299	1	5	0	3	3	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	3280	3	0	8	0	0	0	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	5114	9	0	27	0	0	0	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	1508	2	0	1	0	0	0	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	2904	7	8	4	0	0	0	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	4739	3	0	1	0	0	0	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	4661	2	0	6	0	0	0	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	2032	1	0	19	0	0	0	2052	0.48
	Tangail	12757	10	3	29	69	37	0	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	6468	5	133	32	1	0	2	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	3991	1	1	0	0	0	0	3993	0.94
	Jashore	10511	87	16	4	1	0	3	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	7888	9	75	1	0	0	0	7973	1.87
	Khulna	5113	32	1043	697	2	1	2	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	5671	4	0	64	1	0	2	5742	1.35
	Magura	3707	17	1	64	0	0	0	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	1314	0	0	0	0	0	0	1314	0.31
	Narail	2829	0	0	0	0	0	0	2829	0.66

Division	District	Plain land	Hoar area	Coastal area	Char area	Hilly area	Forest Adjacent area	Others	Total	%
	Satkhira	10232	89	470	16	2	0	0	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	7155	5	1	272	53	0	3	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	16186	68	6	729	7	2	0	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	6709	1991	7	1	126	0	0	8834	2.07
	sherpur	4791	3	0	4	17	0	0	4815	1.13
	Bagura	17708	17	0	36	1	0	0	17762	4.17
Rajshahi	Joypurhat	3169	4	0	0	0	0	0	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	11841	56	11	0	1	0	0	11909	2.79
	Natore	5166	10	0	0	1	0	0	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	5104	9	0	0	1	0	1	5115	1.20
	Pabna	6713	23	1	2	1	0	0	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	10227	5	0	12	0	0	0	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	6070	6	0	337	15	0	1	6429	1.51
Rangpur	Dinajpur	10200	14	8	0	0	0	0	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	9773	33	7	137	1	0	1	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	4007	4	4	1012	1	0	3	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	5110	14	1	32	1	0	0	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	4987	11	0	39	0	3	0	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	2785	1	0	0	1	0	0	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	6440	70	1	28	1	0	0	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	3475	4	0	0	0	0	22	3501	0.82
Sylhet	Habiganj	6429	638	0	0	91	0	0	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	5402	34	0	0	140	1	2	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	2872	3049	6	2	3	0	0	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	9339	161	2	7	56	3	2	9568	2.25
		397042	8414	10866	4489	4761	67	502	426150	100

**Table-2.5: Status of landownership of Marginalized Professionals who are not homeless**

Division	District	Status of landownership of Marginalized Professionals			
		Yes	No	Total	% of Total
Barishal	Barguna	3106	412	3518	0.86
	Jhalakathi	1992	156	2148	0.52
	Barishal	6954	679	7633	1.86
	Patuakhali	4562	450	5012	1.22
	Pirujpur	4695	894	5589	1.36
	Bhola	2804	878	3682	0.90
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	9935	910	10845	2.64
	Chandpur	7524	828	8352	2.03
	Chattogram	13992	1455	15447	3.76
	Cumilla	12227	1536	13763	3.35
	Coxsbazar	5289	1013	6302	1.53
	Bandarban	462	156	618	.15
	Feni	2657	1053	3710	.90
	Khagrachari	1297	135	1432	.35
	Lakshmipur	3972	1425	5397	1.31
	Noakhali	8422	959	9381	2.28
	Rangamati	1357	173	1530	0.37
	Dhaka	5870	2738	8618	2.10
Dhaka	Faridpur	5991	948	6939	1.69
	Gazipur	3466	393	3859	0.94
	Gopalganj	2982	519	3501	0.85
	Kishoreganj	11235	766	12001	2.92
	Madaripur	2851	239	3090	0.75
	Manikganj	3323	1803	5126	1.25
	Munshiganj	1296	169	1465	0.36
	Narayanganj	2296	291	2587	0.63
	Narsingdi	3877	741	4618	1.12
	Rajbari	3998	598	4596	1.12
	Shariatpur	1651	370	2021	0.49
	Tangail	12284	487	12771	3.11
	Bagerhat	5440	581	6021	1.47
	Chuadanga	3531	378	3909	0.95
Khulna	Jashore	9508	850	10358	2.52
	Jhenaidah	7597	311	7908	1.93
	Khulna	4335	778	5113	1.24
	Kushtia	5219	359	5578	1.36
	Magura	3555	178	3733	0.91
	Meherpur	814	494	1308	0.32
	Narail	2721	92	2813	0.68

Division	District	Status of landownership of Marginalized Professionals			
		Yes	No	Total	% of Total
	Satkhira	9774	887	10661	2.60
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	7050	326	7376	1.80
	Mymensingh	13619	2848	16467	4.01
	Netrokona	7961	700	8661	2.11
	sherpur	4366	389	4755	1.16
	Bagura	16048	1563	17611	4.29
Rajshahi	Jaypurhat	2845	252	3097	0.75
	Naogaon	11154	597	11751	2.86
	Natore	4967	176	5143	1.25
	Chapainawabganj	4917	167	5084	1.24
	Pabna	6173	435	6608	1.61
	Rajshahi	9176	992	10168	2.48
	Sirajganj	5065	1273	6338	1.54
Rangpur	Dinajpur	8988	1108	10096	2.46
	Gaibandha	8684	1099	9783	2.38
	Kurigram	4524	417	4941	1.20
	Lalmonirhat	3794	1294	5088	1.24
	Nilphamari	3936	1026	4962	1.21
	Panchagarh	2474	269	2743	0.67
	Rangpur	5360	861	6221	1.51
	Thakurgaon	2319	1176	3495	0.85
Sylhet	Habiganj	5548	1236	6784	1.65
	Moulvibazar	4275	1186	5461	1.33
	Sunamganj	5434	418	5852	1.42
	Sylhet	7625	1695	9320	2.27
		361163	49585	410748	100

**Table: 2.6: Occupation Types of Marginalized Professionals by Division**

Division	District	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk Instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shatarangi	Lokajo shilpi	Others	Total	% of Total
<b>Barishal</b>	Barguna	200	21	1254	1043	12	159	79	709	20	117	62	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	70	88	733	579	12	128	72	323	20	136	186	2347	0.55
	Barishal	507	280	2558	1602	25	520	239	1483	12	584	157	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	262	342	1690	1365	49	175	189	1372	11	236	33	5724	1.34
<b>Chittagong</b>	Piruipur	282	277	1254	1587	20	271	202	1235	25	425	68	5646	1.32
	Bhola	317	72	1198	594	63	251	80	975	31	85	216	3882	.91
	Brahmanbaria	559	642	3850	1580	52	1802	225	1769	19	440	5	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	355	263	2957	2161	18	317	146	1719	11	142	624	8713	2.04
<b>Chattogram</b>	Chattogram	838	431	5510	3720	15	536	83	2073	14	78	2782	16080	3.77
	Cumilla	712	1091	4717	4851	8	1044	123	1610	0	109	94	14359	3.37
	Coxsbazar	198	188	2759	1239	24	98	90	1581	3	112	116	6408	1.50
	Bandarban	75	22	186	285	0	5	13	55	1	5	0	647	0.15
<b>Dhaka</b>	Feni	198	184	1321	894	3	130	11	818	0	32	178	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	110	21	535	796	1	21	5	12	0	0	0	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	383	201	1462	798	6	88	39	1243	105	44	1176	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	470	301	3266	2636	19	226	19	2084	10	59	858	9948	2.33
<b>Khulna</b>	Rangamati	57	1	437	700	12	23	4	336	1	8	12	1591	0.37
	Dhaka	675	971	2904	1104	249	2674	258	1821	207	255	47	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	478	785	1714	2484	25	377	78	683	24	328	79	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	337	529	1468	364	20	805	116	416	23	185	26	4289	1.01
<b>Mymensingh</b>	Gopalganj	577	396	1196	808	1	258	58	86	3	88	64	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	874	548	2682	3050	28	3825	391	671	80	126	88	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	217	489	1134	441	29	330	50	423	6	127	45	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	251	620	1209	2063	15	180	245	332	46	175	14	5150	1.21
<b>Narayanganj</b>	Munshiganj	3107	107	453	272	4	285	13	213	4	24	29	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	227	35	1327	432	7	666	39	131	2	51	6	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	376	268	1738	1259	7	586	55	299	1	89	65	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	316	503	1234	1320	12	299	191	425	0	384	3	4669	1.10
<b>Shariatpur</b>	Shariatpur	133	345	725	284	7	200	54	200	1	88	15	2052	0.48
	Tangail	791	2524	3551	3775	51	892	211	758	5	331	16	12905	3.03
	Bagerhat	286	777	2055	1561	14	521	60	961	5	141	260	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	237	266	1202	1549	4	240	36	344	1	111	3	3993	0.94
<b>Khulna</b>	Jashore	736	828	3148	3877	24	1117	57	723	0	36	76	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	500	668	2100	2014	16	339	112	1680	24	513	7	7973	1.87
	Khulna	271	297	1858	1430	19	852	170	1243	237	499	14	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	386	244	1903	848	6	509	206	1235	4	330	71	5742	1.35
<b>Meheskhali</b>	Magura	290	376	1096	1763	4	189	8	37	0	25	1	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	66	10	347	640	3	132	19	55	2	26	14	1314	0.31
	Narail	225	496	536	965	10	120	90	292	5	90	0	2829	0.66

Division	District	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler/ Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kanttha artist	Shataranji	Lokajö shipi	Others	Total	% of Total
<b>Mymensingh</b>	Satkhira	613	497	2641	3517	35	548	419	1880	36	585	38	10809	2.54
	Jamalpur	474	416	1835	1991	52	351	42	2155	25	128	20	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	849	1020	4081	7351	100	1296	135	1658	42	369	97	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	443	529	2024	3826	17	499	95	905	8	321	167	8834	2.07
	sherpur	411	250	1475	1624	30	231	346	353	5	31	59	4815	1.13
<b>Rajshahi</b>	Bagura	1129	2177	3972	5870	51	961	129	3113	20	336	4	17762	4.17
	Joypurhat	288	143	1200	718	3	512	51	156	1	87	14	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	698	1666	2858	3354	32	879	177	1852	64	263	66	11909	2.79
	Natore	436	419	1969	1051	14	262	105	689	4	216	12	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	668	187	1668	404	277	702	10	1070	4	125	0	5115	1.20
<b>Rangpur</b>	Pabna	626	754	2726	1201	15	449	51	756	5	149	8	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	825	726	3091	2446	33	834	89	2009	35	106	50	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	477	554	2194	1842	40	657	296	288	4	30	47	6429	1.51
	Dinajpur	573	981	3739	2536	26	978	193	457	17	706	16	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	676	551	2429	2829	33	1177	150	1906	25	162	14	9952	2.34
<b>Sylhet</b>	Kurigram	415	406	1552	683	7	790	73	869	25	175	36	5031	1.18
	Lalmirhat	618	321	1290	2180	102	345	184	33	6	47	32	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	375	285	1565	1687	9	301	182	502	6	119	9	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	148	82	672	1311	2	124	145	92	63	137	22	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	526	487	2568	1596	10	748	74	414	33	76	8	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	132	665	1228	1008	5	153	59	91	33	121	6	3501	0.82
	Habiganj	511	734	1720	2008	13	915	103	766	28	311	49	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	209	178	1584	1862	8	490	235	645	25	205	136	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	433	296	1685	2143	7	544	147	195	4	194	284	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	366	137	1967	4637	15	513	154	1362	12	246	159	9568	2.25
		26868	30968	125000	118390	1830	36449	7780	56641	1493	11879	8852	426150	100

**Table-2.7: Working years of Marginalized Professional by District and Division**

Division	District	Working Experience				
		0-5 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years & above	Total	% of Total
Barishal	Barguna	392	1498	1786	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	203	949	1195	2347	0.55
	Barishal	1772	2757	3438	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	2991	1677	1056	5724	1.34
	Pirujpur	494	1716	3436	5646	1.32
	Bhola	1660	1458	764	3882	.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	976	5590	4377	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	1672	4511	2530	8713	2.57
	Chattogram	2457	6566	7057	16080	2.04
	Cumilla	2480	7238	4641	14359	3.77
	Coxsazar	1378	2170	2860	6408	3.37
	Bandarban	84	195	368	647	.15
	Feni	538	1632	1599	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	170	564	767	1501	0.35
	Lakshmipur	1059	1958	2528	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	1433	3284	5231	9948	2.33
Dhaka	Rangamati	390	491	710	1591	0.37
	Dhaka	1545	2447	7173	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	1217	2477	3361	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	606	870	2812	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	776	1684	1075	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	2967	4848	4548	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	204	732	2355	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	606	2006	2538	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	107	293	1111	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	322	811	1790	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	294	1404	3045	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	869	1551	2249	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	247	431	1374	2052	0.48
	Tangail	1109	3855	7941	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	1384	1770	3487	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	250	836	2907	3993	0.94
	Jashore	1274	2651	6697	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	1616	2231	4126	7973	1.87
	Khulna	571	2078	4241	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	717	2041	2984	5742	1.35
	Magura	252	998	2539	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	104	439	771	1314	0.31
	Narail	160	1105	1564	2829	0.66

Division	District	Working Experience				
		0-5 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years & above	Total	% of Total
	Satkhira	1628	3706	5475	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	1202	3213	3074	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	4571	6617	5810	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	1455	2677	4702	8834	2.07
	sherpur	1222	1279	2314	4815	1.13
Rajshahi	Bagura	1793	4466	11503	17762	4.17
	Joypurhat	316	666	2191	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	1042	3340	7527	11909	2.79
	Natore	285	1947	2945	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	429	1235	3451	5115	1.20
	Pabna	984	2973	2738	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	1916	3458	4870	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	1298	1916	3215	6429	1.51
Rangpur	Dinajpur	845	2863	6514	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	2860	2675	4417	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	682	1135	3214	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	1934	2100	1124	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	440	1356	3244	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	434	725	1628	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	721	1570	4249	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	163	1117	2221	3501	0.82
Sylhet	Habiganj	1464	2716	2978	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	568	2329	2680	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	1009	3180	1743	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	1519	3100	4949	9568	2.25
		98127	144171	213852	426150	100

**Table-2.8: Dependency of Marginalized Professional by District and Division**

Division	District	Dependency Status of Marginalized Professional			
		Yes	No	Total	% of Total
Barishal	Barguna	1055	2621	3676	0.86
	Jhalakathi	429	1918	2347	0.55
	Barishal	1908	6059	7967	1.87
	Patuakhali	2007	3717	5724	1.34
	Pirujpur	1656	3990	5646	1.32
	Bhola	863	3019	3882	.91
Chattogram	Brahmanbaria	553	10390	10943	2.57
	Chandpur	1304	7409	8713	2.57
	Chattogram	4174	11906	16080	2.04
	Cumilla	833	13526	14359	3.77
	Coxsbazar	1308	5100	6408	3.37
	Bandarban	17	630	647	.15
	Feni	1101	2668	3769	0.88
	Khagrachari	219	1282	1501	0.35
	Lakshmpur	1971	3574	5545	1.30
	Noakhali	505	9443	9948	2.33
	Rangamati	179	1412	1591	0.37
Dhaka	Dhaka	578	10587	11165	2.62
	Faridpur	1136	5919	7055	1.66
	Gazipur	331	3958	4289	1.01
	Gopalganj	278	3257	3535	0.83
	Kishoreganj	409	11954	12363	2.90
	Madaripur	444	2847	3291	0.77
	Manikganj	109	5041	5150	1.21
	Munshiganj	205	1306	1511	0.35
	Narayanganj	84	2839	2923	0.69
	Narsingdi	157	4586	4743	1.11
	Rajbari	112	4557	4669	1.10
	Shariatpur	287	1765	2052	0.48
	Tangail	499	12406	12905	3.03
Khulna	Bagerhat	1757	488	6641	1.56
	Chuadanga	544	3449	3993	0.94
	Jashore	848	9774	10622	2.49
	Jhenaidah	717	7256	7973	1.87
	Khulna	2913	3977	6890	1.62
	Kushtia	624	5118	5742	1.35
	Magura	218	3571	3789	0.89
	Meherpur	52	1262	1314	0.31
	Narail	98	2731	2829	0.66

Division	District	Dependency Status of Marginalized Professional			
		Yes	No	Total	% of Total
	Satkhira	698	10111	10809	2.54
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	467	7022	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	1046	15952	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	1619	7215	8834	2.07
	sherpur	206	4609	4815	1.13
	Bagura	575	17187	17762	4.17
Rajshahi	Joypurhat	56	3117	3173	0.74
	Naogaon	802	11107	11909	2.79
	Natore	215	4962	5177	1.21
	Chapainawabganj	677	4438	5115	1.20
	Pabna	431	6309	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	943	9301	10244	2.40
	Sirajganj	279	6150	6429	1.51
	Dinajpur	567	9655	10222	2.40
Rangpur	Gaibandha	1375	8577	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	615	4416	5031	1.18
	Lalmonirhat	455	4703	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	1323	3717	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	113	2674	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	623	5917	6540	1.53
	Thakurgaon	114	3387	3501	0.82
	Habiganj	977	6181	7158	1.68
Sylhet	Moulvibazar	522	5055	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	591	5341	5932	1.39
	Sylhet	1531	8037	9568	2.25
		49302	376848	426150	100

**Table-2.9: Distribution of Marginalized Professional by Gender and Upazila**

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
	Barguna	Bamna	232	269	0	501
		Barguna Sadar	653	65	0	718
		Barguna UCD	100	4	0	104
		Betagi	377	98	0	475
		Pathorghata	475	160	0	635
		Amtali	550	442	0	992
		Taltali	246	5	0	251
	Jhalakathi	Jhalakathi UCD	181	61	0	242
		Jhalakathi Sadar	183	38	0	221
		Kathalia	325	130	0	455
		Nalchity	699	243	0	942
		Rajapur	327	160	0	487
	Barishal	Banaripara	352	229	0	581
		Agailjhara	1031	358	1	1390
		Babuganj	92	27	0	119
		Gournadi	456	163	0	619
		Hizla	164	8	0	172
		Barishal UCD	1066	179	0	1245
		Barishal Sadar	365	127	0	492
		Mehendiganj	272	623	0	895
		Muladi	220	94	0	314
		Bakerganj	908	115	0	1023
	Patuakhali	Wazirpur	871	246	0	1117
		Bauphal	1369	481	0	1850
		Dashmina	353	51	0	404
		Dumki	93	37	0	130
		Galachipa	519	369	0	888
		Kalapara	455	224	1	680
		Patuakhali UCD	158	222	1	381
		Mirzaganj	319	84	0	403
		Patuakhali Sadar	388	344	0	732
	Pirojpur	Rangabali	184	72	0	256
		Bhandaria	382	166	0	548
		Kawkhali	257	53	0	310
		Pirojpur UCD	144	68	0	212
		Mathbaria	848	479	0	1327
		Nazirpur	721	388	0	1109
		Pirojpur Sadar	402	83	0	485
		Nesarabad	677	779	0	1456

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
		Indurkani	177	22	0	199
	Bhola	Bhola UCD	149	37	0	186
		Bhola Sadar	491	169	0	660
		Borhanuddin	273	45	0	318
		Charfesson	470	158	0	628
		Doulatkhan	285	86	0	371
		Lalmohan	266	445	0	711
		Monpura	124	41	0	165
		Tazumuddin	335	507	1	843
		Brahmanbaria Sadar	1175	414	0	1589
	Brahmanbaria	Akhaura	512	59	0	571
		Ashuganj	292	207	0	499
		Bancharampur	381	329	0	710
		Kasba	1593	410	0	2003
		Brahmanbaria UCD	402	61	0	463
		Bijoynagar	472	30	0	502
		Nabinagar	2403	862	0	3265
		Nasirnagar	869	71	0	940
		Sarail	356	45	0	401
	Chandpur	Chandpur UCD	393	377	0	770
		Chandpur Sadar	464	460	0	924
		Faridgonj	732	528	0	1260
		Haimchar	147	315	0	462
		Hajiganj	661	326	0	987
		Kachua	558	526	0	1084
		Matlab South	568	135	0	703
		Matlab North	849	590	0	1439
		Shahrasti	467	617	0	1084
	Chattogram	Boalkhali	135	297	0	432
		Chattogram UCD	1264	287	0	1551
		Chandanaish	342	431	0	773
		Fatikchhari	381	390	0	771
		Hathazari	573	480	0	1053
		Patiya	567	1201	0	1768
		Anwara	346	681	0	1027
		Lohagara	464	539	1	1004
		Mirsharai	798	778	0	1576
		Karnafuli	112	325	0	437
		Rangunia	673	435	0	1108

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Chattogram	Raozan	Raozan	468	681	0	1149
		Sandwip	282	117	0	399
	Cumilla	Banskhali	233	292	0	525
		Satkania	694	779	0	1473
		Sitakunda	463	571	0	1034
		Brahmanpara	425	143	0	568
		Burichang	560	272	0	832
		Chandina	562	242	0	804
		Chaudhogram	429	43	0	472
		Sadar South	240	379	0	619
		Daudkandi	674	118	0	792
		Debidwar	1230	339	0	1569
		Comilla UCD	519	72	0	591
		Homna	492	130	0	622
		Adarsha Sadar	198	300	0	498
		Laksam	423	112	0	535
		Lalmai	198	85	0	283
Coxsbazar	Monoharganj	Monohargonj	291	133	0	424
		Meghna	622	9	0	631
		Muradnagar	1293	429	0	1722
		Nangalkot	315	581	0	896
		Barura	573	1344	0	1917
		Titas	441	143	0	584
		Chakaria	476	403	0	879
		Coxsbazar Sadar	775	455	0	1230
Bandarban	Kutubdia	Kutubdia	266	94	0	360
		Moheshkhali	644	243	1	888
		Pekua	205	433	0	638
		Ramu	537	389	0	926
		Teknaf	468	139	0	607
		Ukhiya	449	127	0	576
		Bandarban Sadar	139	17	0	156
		Alikadam	54	12	0	66
	Bandarban UCD	Bandarban UCD	72	19	0	91
		Lama	59	10	0	69
		Lama UCD	55	21	0	76
		Naikhongchhari	52	12	0	64
		Rowangchhari	68	3	0	71
		Ruma	14	1	0	15

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Chattogram	Feni	Thanchi	39	0	0	39
		Chhagalnaiya	249	169	0	418
		Daganbuiyan	316	269	0	585
		Feni Sadar	462	486	0	948
		Fulgazi	175	237	0	412
		Feni UCD	240	18	0	258
		Parshuram	124	461	0	585
		Sonagazi	311	252	0	563
	Khagrachari	Dighinala	220	17	0	237
		Guimara	79	22	0	101
		Khagrachari Sadar	187	27	0	214
		Khagrachari UCD	69	13	0	82
		Laxmichhari	11	1	0	12
		Mohalchhari	124	37	0	161
		Manikchari	76	18	0	94
	Lakshmipur	Matiranga	148	146	0	294
		Ramgarh UCD	27	83	0	110
		Panchhari	109	12	0	121
		Ramgarh	2	73	0	75
		Lakshmipur UCD	138	77	0	215
		Kamalnagar	251	504	0	755
	Noakhali	Lakshmipur Sadar	795	959	0	1754
		Raipur	279	455	0	734
		Ramganj	469	103	0	572
		Ramgati	490	1025	0	1515
		Chatkhil	499	849	2	1350
		Companiganj	435	186	0	621
		Hatia	780	987	2	1769
		Kabirhat	248	155	0	403
		Begumganj	749	146	1	896
		Senbug	359	68	0	427
	Rangamati	Sonaimuri	307	140	0	447
		Subarnachar	1112	936	0	2048
		Noakhali Sadar	529	800	0	1329
		Noakhali UCD	131	527	0	658
	Bogra	Barkal	25	18	0	43
		Kawkhali	65	31	0	96
		Belaichari	51	14	0	65
		Kaptai	16	12	0	28

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
		Juraichari	15	1	0	16
		Rangamati UCD	105	5	0	110
		Langadu	236	373	0	609
		Baghaichari	354	96	0	450
		Naniarchar	7	0	0	7
		Rajasthali	54	9	0	63
		Rangamati Sadar	82	22	0	104
	Dhaka	Dhamrai	862	319	0	1181
		Dohar	420	325	0	745
		Dhaka South UCD	1454	116	0	1570
		Dhaka North UCD	1106	422	0	1528
		Keraniganj	976	477	0	1453
		Tejgaoncircle	1613	780	0	2393
		Nawabganj	427	83	0	510
		Savar	1329	456	0	1785
	Faridpur	Bhanga	1074	847	0	1921
		Boalmari	696	369	0	1065
		Charbhadrasan	123	124	0	247
		Alfadanga	296	74	0	370
		Faridpur Sadar	601	149	0	750
		Madhukhali	420	292	0	712
		Faridpur UCD	419	144	0	563
		Nagarkanda	407	101	0	508
		Sadarpur	153	111	0	264
		Saltha	487	168	0	655
	Gazipur	Gazipur Sadar	203	39	0	242
		Kaliakair	868	451	0	1319
		Gazipur UCD	631	283	0	914
		Kaliganj	331	60	0	391
		Kapasia	641	142	0	783
		Sreepur	548	92	0	640
	Gopalganj	Gopalganj UCD	179	58	0	237
		Gopalganj Sadar	392	78	1	471
		Kashiani	356	172	0	528
		Kotalipara	697	218	0	915
		Muksudpur	1012	189	0	1201
		Tungipara	143	40	0	183
		Bhairab	533	0	0	533
		Austagram	161	108	0	269

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Hossainpur	715	164	0	879
		Itna	294	101	0	395
		Karimgonj	238	102	0	340
		Katiadi	898	720	1	1619
		Kishoreganj Sadar	722	182	0	904
		Kuliarchar	2197	410	0	2607
		Mithamoin	121	13	0	134
		Bajitpur	2180	103	1	2284
		Kishoreganj UCD	238	2	0	240
		Nikli	500	100	0	600
		Pakundia	563	630	0	1193
		Tarail	279	87	0	366
	Madaripur	Kalkini	229	17	0	246
		Madaripur UCD	242	274	0	516
		Madaripur Sadar	635	108	0	743
		Rajoir	522	242	0	764
		Shibchar	795	227	0	1022
	Manikganj	Daulatpur	438	142	0	580
		Ghior	428	185	0	613
		Harirampur	621	228	0	849
		Manikganj Sadar	630	483	0	1113
		Manikganj UCD	183	154	0	337
		Saturia	216	80	0	296
		Shibaloy	667	143	0	810
		Singiar	398	154	0	552
	Munshiganj	Gazaria	118	0	0	118
		Louhajang	195	1	0	196
		Munshiganj Sadar	126	29	0	155
		Munshiganj UCD	108	18	0	126
		Sirajdikhan	99	43	0	142
		Sreenagar	356	256	0	612
		Tongibari	117	45	0	162
	Narayanganj	Araihaazar	299	89	0	388
		Sonargaon	379	50	0	429
		Narayanganj UCD	428	27	0	455
		Narayanganj Sadar	333	20	0	353
		Bandar	53	7	0	60
		Rupganj	1146	92	0	1238
		Narsingdi UCD	291	196	0	487

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Dhaka	Narsingdi	Manohardi	513	46	0	559
		Narsingdi Sadar	1024	33	0	1057
		Palash	327	54	1	382
		Raipura	455	150	0	605
		Belabo	482	263	0	745
		Shibpur	674	234	0	908
	Rajbari	Goalanda	351	167	0	518
		Kalukhali	610	295	0	905
		Rajbari UCD	188	69	0	257
		Baliakandi	1005	437	0	1442
		Pangsha	549	205	0	754
		Rajbari Sadar	639	154	0	793
	Shariatpur	Bhedarganj	228	201	0	429
		Damudya	263	69	0	332
		Gosairhat	300	85	0	385
		Naria	263	74	0	337
		Shariatpur UCD	151	28	0	179
		Shariatpur Sadar	213	58	0	271
		Zanjira	100	19	0	119
Tangail	Tangail	Bhuapur	484	128	0	612
		Delduar	155	48	0	203
		Dhanbari	566	434	0	1000
		Ghatail	1571	386	0	1957
		Gopalpur	968	373	0	1341
		Kalihati	1462	776	0	2238
		Madhupur	730	171	0	901
		Mirzapur	1055	320	0	1375
		Nagarpur	491	110	0	601
		Sakhipur	347	53	0	400
		Tangail UCD	608	77	1	686
		Basail	497	97	0	594
		Tangail Sadar	698	299	0	997
Khulna	Bagerhat	Chitalmari	464	28	0	492
		Bagerhat UCD	313	247	0	560
		Fakirhat	353	274	0	627
		Kachua	188	47	0	235
		Mollahat	228	180	0	408
		Mongla	265	514	0	779
		Morrelganj	803	382	0	1185

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Khulna	Chuadanga	Rampal	540	444	1	985
		Sarankhola	234	58	0	292
		Bagerhat Sadar	698	380	0	1078
		Chuadanga Sadar	566	203	0	769
		Damurhuda	506	293	0	799
		Chuadanga UCD	275	224	0	499
		Jiban Nagar	369	11	0	380
	Jashore	Alamdanga	1115	431	0	1546
		Chowgachha	901	220	0	1121
		Jessore UCD	283	14	0	297
		Jhikorgacha	524	202	0	726
		Keshobpur	1518	345	0	1863
		Abhaynagar	673	620	8	1301
		Jessore Sadar	1505	90	0	1595
		Monirampur	1920	482	0	2402
	Jhenaidah	Bagher Para	399	92	0	491
		Sharsha	692	134	0	826
		Harinakundu	771	473	1	1245
		Jhenaidah UCD	405	235	0	640
		Jhenaidah Sadar	1457	1156	1	2614
		Kaliganj	637	519	0	1156
		Kotchandpur	706	104	0	810
	Khulna	Moheshpur	557	12	0	569
		Shailkupa	787	152	0	939
		Batiaghata	385	22	0	407
		Dacope	466	288	0	754
		Dumuria	1161	200	0	1361
		Khulna UCD	607	57	0	664
		Dighalia	307	41	0	348
		Koyra	275	786	0	1061
		Paikgasa	1172	281	0	1453
		Phultala	155	46	0	201
	Kushtia	Rupsa	230	200	0	430
		Terokhada	179	32	0	211
		Bheramara	416	56	1	473
		Daulatpur	646	187	9	842
		Kushtia UCD	370	186	0	556
		Khoksa	412	191	0	603
		Kumarkhali	721	333	0	1054

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Khulna		Kushtia Sadar	783	649	0	1432
		Mirpur	707	75	0	782
	Magura	Magura UCD	247	6	0	253
		Magura Sadar	1080	514	1	1595
		Mohammadpur	526	262	0	788
		Shalikha	475	51	0	526
		Sreepur	505	122	0	627
	Meherpur	Meherpur UCD	66	13	0	79
		Gangni	393	128	0	521
		Mujibnagar	186	33	0	219
		Meherpur Sadar	333	162	0	495
	Narail	Kalia	522	259	0	781
		Lohagara	665	369	0	1034
		Narail UCD	123	19	0	142
		Narail Sadar	694	178	0	872
	Satkhira	Debhata	502	124	0	626
		Assasuni	1007	247	0	1254
		Kalaroa	800	394	0	1194
		Kaliganj	708	153	0	861
		Satkhira UCD	260	67	0	327
		Satkhira Sadar	1638	843	0	2481
		Shyamnagar	936	380	3	1319
		Tala	2068	679	0	2747
Mymensingh	Jamalpur	Dewangonj	300	212	0	512
		Islampur	1349	1003	0	2352
		Jamalpur Sadar	558	467	0	1025
		Jamalpur UCD	251	449	0	700
		Madarganj	668	196	0	864
		Melandah	283	26	0	309
		Bokshiganj	584	64	0	648
		Sarishabari	702	377	0	1079
	Mymensingh	Bhaluka	625	74	0	699
		Dhobaura	452	87	0	539
		Fulbaria	333	175	0	508
		Gafargaon	505	88	0	593
		Gouripur	879	599	0	1478
		Haluaghata	454	153	1	608
		Iswarganj	1031	869	0	1900
		Mymensingh Sadar	715	471	0	1186

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Mymensingh UCD	1049	260	0	1309
		Muktagacha	1467	667	0	2134
		Nandail	1783	1127	0	2910
		Phulpur	769	570	0	1339
		Tarakanda	347	134	0	481
		Trishal	1149	164	1	1314
	Netrokona	Durgapur	334	418	0	752
		Khaliajuri	135	103	0	238
		Atpara	149	96	0	245
		Kalmakanda	578	214	0	792
		Kendua	354	46	0	400
		Madan	474	620	2	1096
		Mohongonj	425	320	0	745
		Netrokona Sadar	1269	929	0	2198
		Netrokona UCD	221	9	0	230
		Purbadhal	818	489	0	1307
		Barhatta	668	163	0	831
	Sherpur	Jhenaigati	336	71	0	407
		Sherpur UCD	274	30	0	304
		Nokla	774	168	0	942
		Nalitabari	701	204	0	905
		Sherpur Sadar	1440	78	0	1518
		Sreebordi	516	223	0	739
Rajshahi	Bogura	Bogura Sadar	472	276	0	748
		Bogura UCD	1009	82	0	1091
		Dhunot	1026	640	0	1666
		Dupchanchia	472	147	0	619
		Gabtali	1452	1831	0	3283
		Kahaloo	950	89	0	1039
		Adamdighi	1207	331	0	1538
		Nondigram	419	498	0	917
		Shariakandi	671	483	1	1155
		Shajahanpur	682	540	0	1222
		Sherpur	1546	1340	0	2886
		Shibganj	761	124	0	885
		Sonatala	597	116	0	713
		Akkelpur	264	56	0	320
		Joypurhat Sadar	813	166	0	979
		Joypurhat UCD	262	43	0	305

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rajshahi	Joypurhat	Kalai	378	25	0	403
		Khetlal	324	57	0	381
		Panchbibi	658	127	0	785
	Naogaon	Dhamoirhat	506	236	0	742
		Atrai	599	354	0	953
		Manda	644	87	0	731
		Mohadevpur	1596	889	2	2487
		Naogaon UCD	408	722	0	1130
		Badalgachi	234	153	0	387
		Naogaon Sadar	797	191	1	989
		Niamatpur	752	122	0	874
		Patnitala	679	477	0	1156
		Porsha	451	77	0	528
		Raninagar	998	453	0	1451
		Sapahar	406	74	0	480
Rajshahi	Natore	Baraigram	689	36	0	725
		Gurudaspur	573	114	0	687
		Lalpur	334	119	0	453
		Natore UCD	151	8	0	159
		Naldanga	353	75	0	428
		Natore Sadar	544	168	0	712
		Bagatipara	301	4	0	305
		Singra	1147	561	0	1708
Chapainawabganj	Pabna	Bholahat	120	7	0	127
		Chapainawabganj UCD	569	225	1	795
		Gomostapur	740	235	0	975
		Nachole	535	728	0	1263
		Chapainawabganj Sadar	629	85	0	714
		Shibganj	1154	87	0	1241
		Bera	731	464	0	1195
Pabna	Pabna	Bhangura	445	69	0	514
		Chatmohar	448	155	0	603
		Faridpur	622	227	0	849
		Ishurdi	504	41	0	545
		Atghoria	404	217	0	621
		Pabna Sadar	641	329	0	970
		Pabna UCD	186	3	0	189
		Santhia	382	28	1	411
		Sujanagar	671	172	0	843

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Bagha	469	87	0	556
		Bagmara	1042	806	0	1848
		Charghat	495	15	0	510
		Durgapur	416	13	0	429
		Godagari	1583	426	0	2009
		Mohonpur	427	580	0	1007
		Rajshahi UCD	855	450	0	1305
		Paba	652	398	0	1050
		Putia	538	22	0	560
		Tanore	592	378	0	970
	Sirajganj	Beluchi	232	13	0	245
		Chauhali	124	112	2	238
		Kamarkhand	276	77	0	353
		Kazipur	539	44	0	583
		Roigonj	895	381	0	1276
		Shahjadpur	201	52	0	253
		Sirajganj Sadar	754	432	0	1186
		Sirajganj UCD	639	132	1	772
		Tarash	387	123	0	510
		Ullahpara	751	262	0	1013
Rangpur	Dinajpur	Birampur	346	100	0	446
		Birganj	780	125	0	905
		Biral	652	30	0	682
		Bochaganj	207	94	0	301
		Dinajpur UCD	218	82	0	300
		Chirirbandar	1273	414	0	1687
		Fulbari	371	142	0	513
		Ghoraghat	314	82	0	396
		Hakimpur	224	73	0	297
		Kaharole	750	162	0	912
		Khansama	392	46	0	438
		Dinajpur Sadar	1160	56	0	1216
		Nawabganj	646	363	0	1009
		Parbatipur	921	199	0	1120
	Gaibandha	Fulchhari	295	165	0	460
		Gaibandha UCD	64	1	0	65
		Gaibandha Sadar	1004	219	0	1223
		Gobindaganj	1423	982	0	2405
		Palashbari	711	212	0	923

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rangpur	Kurigram	Sadullapur	1445	674	0	2119
		Saghatta	674	155	0	829
		Sundarganj	1437	491	0	1928
		Phulbari	383	46	0	429
		Kurigram UCD	305	413	0	718
		Kurigram Sadar	139	7	0	146
		Bhurungamari	411	70	0	481
		Nageshwari	531	19	0	550
		Rajarhat	752	57	0	809
		Raomari	454	234	0	688
	Lalmonirhat	Char Rajibpur	160	193	0	353
		Chilmari	335	5	0	340
		Ulipur	453	64	0	517
		Aditmari	421	94	0	515
		Hatibandha	826	335	0	1161
Rangpur	Nilphamari	Kaliganj	1283	231	1	1515
		Lalmonirhat Sadar	738	233	0	971
		Patgram	587	232	0	819
		Dimla	628	63	0	691
		Domar	295	29	0	324
		Jaldhaka	929	299	1	1229
		Kishoreganj	581	334	0	915
	Panchagarh	Nilphamari UCD	124	9	0	133
		Nilphamari Sadar	869	16	0	885
		Saidpur	792	71	0	863
		Boda	425	66	0	491
		Debiganj	428	79	0	507
		Atwari	570	144	0	714
		Panchagarh UCD	174	44	0	218
Rangpur	Rangpur	Panchagarh Sadar	262	37	0	299
		Tetulia	519	39	0	558
		Gangachara	466	82	0	548
		Badarganj	710	190	0	900
		Kaunia	161	18	0	179
		Rangpur Sadar	282	132	0	414
		Mithapukur	1365	463	0	1828
		Pirgacha	392	9	0	401
		Rangpur UCD	615	12	0	627
		Pirganj	840	214	0	1054

Division	District	Upazila	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
	Thakurgaon	Taraganj	473	116	0	589
		Haripur	374	149	0	523
		Thakurgaon UCD	237	1	0	238
		Baliadangi	145	38	0	183
		Pirganj	664	186	0	850
		Ranisankail	801	205	0	1006
		Thakurgaon Sadar	484	217	0	701
Sylhet	Habiganj	Baniachong	666	349	0	1015
		Ajmiriganj	354	123	0	477
		Habiganj UCD	300	108	0	408
		Chunarughat	392	145	1	538
		Habiganj Sadar	470	267	0	737
		Bahubal	628	530	0	1158
		Lakhai	364	119	0	483
		Madhabpur	886	91	0	977
		Shayestaganj	389	411	0	800
		Nabiganj	523	42	0	565
	Maulvibazar	Barlekha	342	175	1	518
		Juri	213	63	0	276
		Maulvibazar UCD	128	68	0	196
		Kamalganj	151	219	0	370
		Kulaura	973	532	0	1505
		Maulvibazar Sadar	525	87	0	613
		Rajnagar	568	104	1	672
		Srimangal	1049	378	0	1427
		Bishwamvarpur	266	169	0	435
	Sunamganj	Chhatak	529	398	0	927
		Dakshin Sunamganj	346	150	1	497
		Derai	630	87	0	717
		Dharampasha	247	58	0	305
		Dowarabazar	270	344	0	614
		Jagannathpur	417	47	1	465
		Jamalganj	352	344	0	696
		Sunamganj UCD	160	0	0	160
		Sullah	635	86	0	721
		Sunamganj Sadar	230	32	0	262
		Tahirpur	109	24	0	133
		Beanibazar	215	464	0	679
		Bishwanath	281	192	0	473

<b>Division</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Upazila</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Transgender</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>Sylhet</b>	Companiganj	230	592	0	822
		Dakshin Surma	244	434	0	678
		Fenchuganj	259	156	0	415
		Golapganj	355	354	0	709
		Gowainghat	396	666	0	1062
		Sylhet UCD	687	108	0	795
		Jaintiapur	369	322	0	691
		Kanaighat	338	574	0	912
		Osmaninagar	258	95	0	353
		Sylhet Sadar	283	278	0	561
		Balaganj	216	93	0	309
		Zakiganj	747	362	0	1109
			294512	131095	61	425668

**Table-2.10: Distribution of Occupation of Marginalized Professional by Gender and Upazila**

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shatranji	Lokajo shiipi	Others	Total
<b>Barguna</b>	AMTALI	29	7	295	223	5	23	18	317	16	30	29	992	
	BAMNA	10	0	116	82	0	13	23	212	4	8	33	501	
	BARGUNA UCD	15	0	59	14	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	104	
	BARGUNA SADAR	42	1	235	403	1	33	0	1	0	2	0	718	
	BETAGI	18	0	199	128	0	23	38	66	0	3	0	475	
	PATHORGHATA	60	13	196	139	5	39	0	109	0	74	0	635	
<b>Jhalokati</b>	TALTALI	26	0	154	54	1	12	0	4	0	0	0	251	
	JHALAKATI UCD	20	24	79	7	7	54	4	5	0	24	18	242	
	JHALAKATI SADAR	8	12	108	38	0	17	6	19	0	12	1	221	
	KANTHALIA	4	5	160	128	0	9	35	97	0	16	1	455	
	NALCHITY	26	43	293	259	4	26	16	136	19	53	67	942	
	RAJAPUR	12	4	93	147	1	22	11	66	1	31	99	487	
<b>Barishal</b>	AGAILHARA	31	36	315	482	0	32	64	266	2	162	0	1390	
	BABUGANJ	5	4	77	12	0	3	0	17	0	1	0	119	
	BAKERGANJ	48	124	395	141	11	37	92	75	3	79	18	1023	
	BANARIPARA	64	10	118	86	1	40	23	107	2	78	52	581	
	BARISHAL UCD	53	17	688	63	2	190	29	148	5	49	1	1245	
	BARISHAL SADAR	34	23	167	165	0	12	6	81	0	4	0	492	
<b>Barishal</b>	GOURNADI	47	25	193	86	2	102	11	117	0	34	2	619	
	HIZLA	37	1	106	7	0	15	0	4	0	0	2	172	
	MEHENDIGANJ	9	11	142	163	7	33	4	490	0	7	29	895	
	MULADI	30	18	114	55	0	26	0	55	0	0	16	314	
	WAZIRPUR	149	11	243	342	2	30	10	123	0	170	37	1117	
	BAUPHAL	79	295	563	412	27	51	73	222	4	109	15	1850	
<b>Patuakhali</b>	DASHMINA	40	20	202	31	5	8	21	45	0	32	0	404	
	DUMKI	10	8	41	30	0	7	1	28	1	2	2	130	
	GALACHHPA	29	8	224	191	8	23	35	332	0	28	10	888	
	KALAPARA	39	7	198	133	1	5	43	216	0	37	1	680	
	MIRZAGANJ	5	0	162	158	3	23	7	34	5	6	0	403	
	PATUAKHALI UCD	10	0	74	14	3	44	8	206	0	22	0	381	
<b>Piruipur</b>	PATUAKHALI SADAR	39	3	154	307	2	4	1	216	1	0	5	732	
	RANGABALI	11	1	72	89	0	10	0	73	0	0	0	256	
	BHANDARIA	59	6	159	89	8	34	19	123	21	13	17	548	
	INDURKANI	32	0	71	64	0	19	0	8	0	5	0	199	
	KAWKHALI	7	54	124	82	0	18	7	1	0	12	5	310	
	MATHBARIA	32	7	254	400	7	49	111	377	0	90	0	1327	
	NAZIRPUR	30	12	242	396	1	73	30	108	1	186	30	1109	
	NESARABAD	90	8	211	449	3	39	19	540	3	83	11	1456	
	PIROIPUR UCD	7	21	72	5	1	22	10	55	0	17	2	212	

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shataranji	Lokajo shipi	Others	Total
Bhola	PIROJPUR SADAR	25	169	121	102	0	17	6	23	0	19	3	485	
	BHOLA UCD	40	2	19	11	5	57	8	34	0	9	1	186	
	BHOLA SADAR	94	11	237	64	3	54	27	134	0	35	1	660	
	BURHANUDDIN	13	3	138	72	3	33	8	35	0	12	1	318	
	CHARFASSON	50	10	306	77	9	31	5	116	1	4	19	628	
	DOULATKHAN	45	6	158	121	0	29	0	9	0	0	3	371	
	LALMOHAN	43	8	114	95	10	35	10	293	28	19	56	711	
	MANPURA	12	5	92	9	3	4	0	28	1	1	10	165	
Brahmanbaria	TAZUMUDDIN	20	27	134	145	30	8	22	326	1	5	125	843	
	AKHAURA	54	8	345	30	0	84	5	40	0	5	0	571	
	ASHUGANI	14	65	164	6	3	52	6	177	0	12	0	499	
	BANCHHARAMPUR	10	0	278	51	0	2	16	322	1	30	0	710	
	BIJUYNAGAR	16	33	269	100	4	69	0	2	3	6	0	502	
	BRAHMANBARIA UCD	71	33	143	9	0	146	11	32	0	16	2	463	
	BRAHMANBARIA SADAR	67	14	537	302	4	299	41	262	4	59	0	1589	
	KASBA	59	16	695	334	4	475	11	330	1	78	0	2003	
Chandpur	NABINAGAR	145	385	980	359	37	529	127	568	10	122	3	3265	
	NASIRNAGAR	70	20	279	345	0	102	0	33	0	91	0	940	
	SARAIL	53	68	160	44	0	44	8	3	0	21	0	401	
	CHANDPUR UCD	7	1	231	82	1	107	1	306	0	5	29	770	
	CHANDPUR SADAR	11	2	327	312	8	12	6	137	0	10	99	924	
	FARIDGONJ	26	39	503	151	1	23	83	101	3	4	326	1260	
	HAIMCHAR	14	2	106	97	1	6	1	158	3	5	69	462	
	HAJIGANJ	90	36	480	163	0	30	8	86	0	27	67	987	
Chattogram	KACHUA	46	43	350	399	2	3	7	220	1	4	9	1084	
	MATLAB SOUTH	58	37	336	132	4	38	1	44	0	50	3	703	
	MATLAB NORTH	66	4	345	424	0	39	32	481	1	35	12	1439	
	SHAHRASTI	37	99	279	401	1	59	7	186	3	2	10	1084	
	ANOWARA	35	38	252	537	6	7	2	122	4	0	24	1027	
	BANSHKHALI	12	10	214	72	0	1	0	14	0	0	202	525	
	BOALKHALI	13	1	76	261	0	14	7	17	0	7	36	432	
	CHANDANAISH	22	36	254	88	0	10	1	3	0	0	359	773	
Chattogram	CHITTOGRAM UCD	38	7	812	26	1	379	5	272	0	10	1	1551	
	FATIKCHHARI	101	2	256	405	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	771	
	HATHAZARI	15	11	506	185	0	25	9	83	1	7	211	1053	
	KARNAFULLI	10	29	94	35	2	1	0	106	0	1	159	437	
	LOHAGARA	135	9	261	418	3	4	0	159	0	13	2	1004	
	MIRSHARAI	98	47	635	215	0	21	0	50	1	1	508	1576	
	Patiya	19	21	515	79	0	7	1	335	1	0	790	1768	

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shatarangi	Lokajip shipli	Others	Total
		RANGUNIA	88	46	449	393	0	26	0	77	0	1	28	1108
		RAOZAN	79	31	240	454	0	15	21	224	0	11	74	1149
		SANDWIP	12	25	205	33	1	3	6	106	0	4	4	399
		SATKANIA	123	75	423	151	1	7	24	350	1	20	298	1473
		SITAKUNDA	38	43	318	368	1	16	7	153	6	3	81	1034
		BARURA	30	23	292	1192	0	17	0	356	0	0	7	1917
		BAHMANPARA	27	92	184	261	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	568
		BURICHANG	33	53	301	221	5	43	10	166	0	0	0	832
		CHANDINA	63	91	298	180	0	40	1	118	0	0	13	804
		CHAUDDAGRAM	74	96	268	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	472
		ADARSHA SADAR	16	17	147	234	0	83	0	1	0	0	0	498
		COMILLA UCD	72	3	222	68	0	183	3	15	0	20	5	591
		SADAR SOUTH	4	241	114	190	0	29	0	38	0	0	3	619
		DAUDKANDI	47	0	395	119	0	163	2	62	0	2	2	792
		DEBIDWAR	86	96	470	564	0	104	0	246	0	2	1	1569
		HOMNA	29	0	186	168	1	124	9	95	0	10	0	622
		LAKSAM	24	1	274	73	0	88	26	46	0	3	0	535
		LALMAI	9	0	102	138	0	5	0	24	0	3	2	283
		MONOHARGANJI	49	37	189	127	0	2	1	11	0	4	4	424
		MEGHNA	8	2	153	387	0	24	4	0	0	53	0	631
		MURADNAGAR	109	338	657	404	1	28	67	108	0	10	0	1722
		NANGALKOT	17	0	178	354	1	21	0	267	0	1	57	896
		TITAS	15	1	287	171	0	56	0	53	0	1	0	584
		CHAKARIA	28	25	305	134	2	8	7	358	0	11	1	879
		COXSBAZAR SADAR	63	91	540	174	4	14	41	263	0	26	14	1230
		KUTUBDIA	19	0	188	94	0	1	0	34	2	16	6	360
		MOHESHKHALI	18	5	511	98	13	5	11	223	0	4	0	888
	Cox's Bazar	PEKUA	1	1	137	248	0	10	1	236	1	2	1	638
		RAMU	26	33	391	235	3	13	2	125	0	4	94	926
		TEKNAF	28	0	347	51	0	5	15	139	0	22	0	607
		UKHIA	14	31	238	203	2	6	13	42	0	27	0	576
		ALIKADAM	22	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
		BANDARBAN UCD	9	0	56	5	0	3	0	18	0	0	0	91
		BANDARBAN SADAR	3	0	25	105	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	156
	Bandarban	LAMA	7	0	19	39	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	69
		LAMAUCD	18	0	25	9	0	2	0	20	0	2	0	76
		NAIKHONGCHHARI	1	21	19	20	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	64
		ROWANGCHHARI	5	1	9	54	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	71
		RUMA	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kanttha artist	Shataranji	Lokajio shipi	Others	Total
Feni	Feni	THANCHI	7	0	5	25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	39
		CHHAGALNAYA	39	104	160	72	1	11	0	30	0	1	0	418
		DAGANBHUIYAN	14	23	248	129	0	17	4	140	0	10	0	585
		FENI UCD	17	3	149	5	0	62	3	14	0	5	0	258
		FENI SADAR	47	29	348	263	1	13	2	228	0	0	17	948
		FULGAZI	21	9	124	122	1	10	2	122	0	0	1	412
		PARSHURAM	15	7	61	266	0	9	0	157	0	13	57	585
		SONAGAZI	45	9	231	37	0	8	0	127	0	3	103	563
		DIGHINALA	14	0	119	100	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	237
		GUIMARA	12	0	46	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Khagrachhari	Khagrachhari	KHAGRACHARI UCD	13	12	37	8	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	82
		KHAGRACHARI SADAR	16	6	61	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
		LAXMICHHARI	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
		MOHALCHHARI	17	0	47	95	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	161
		MANIKCHARI	9	1	45	36	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	94
		MATIRANGA	11	0	101	174	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	294
		PANCHHARI	13	2	43	57	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	121
		RAMGARH	0	0	2	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
		RAMGARH UCD	2	0	25	79	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	110
		KAMALNAGAR	48	1	137	190	0	9	0	94	97	2	177	755
Chattogram	Chattogram	LAKSHMIPUR UCD	7	5	101	25	1	13	5	42	0	8	8	215
		LAKSHMIPUR SADAR	159	98	441	282	2	7	17	313	0	10	425	1754
		RAMGANJ	51	88	295	94	1	12	0	3	0	0	28	572
		RAMGATI	38	1	316	117	1	30	17	567	8	24	396	1515
		RAIPUR	80	8	172	90	1	17	0	224	0	0	142	734
		BEGUMGANJ	80	81	515	108	2	61	1	12	0	4	32	896
		CHATKHLI	66	28	278	259	7	20	4	643	2	9	34	1350
		COMPANIGANJ	27	0	349	78	0	27	0	99	1	12	28	621
		HATIYA	58	34	434	503	5	22	3	387	0	0	323	1769
		KABIRHAT	43	22	153	111	0	4	0	26	0	0	44	403
Noakhali	Noakhali	NOAKHALI UCD	14	0	63	68	0	31	8	412	5	0	57	658
		NOAKHALI SADAR	9	15	283	720	5	8	1	162	2	1	123	1329
		SENBAGH	50	0	243	100	0	28	0	6	0	0	0	427
		SONAIMURI	43	77	189	13	0	7	0	50	0	0	68	447
		SUBARNACHAR	80	44	759	676	0	18	2	287	0	33	149	2048
Rangamati	Rangamati	BAGHAICHARI	11	1	138	270	0	2	2	23	0	0	3	450
		BARKAL	4	0	2	29	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	43
		BELAICHARI	1	0	21	35	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	65
		JURAICHARI	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shataranji	Lokajö shapi	Others	Total
Dhaka	Dhaka	KAPTAI	2	0	13	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28
		KAWKHALI	0	0	27	51	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	96
		LANGADU	12	0	85	229	10	4	1	253	1	7	7	609
		NANJARCHAR	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		RAJASTHALI	18	0	16	26	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	63
		RANGAMATI UCD	7	0	78	0	1	14	0	10	0	0	0	110
Dhaka	Dhaka	RANGAMATI SADAR	0	0	48	47	0	2	0	5	0	0	2	104
		DHAKA SOUTH UCD	24	3	493	6	17	916	10	76	3	17	5	1570
		DHAKA NORTH UCD	61	26	590	79	42	349	6	323	6	30	16	1528
		DHAMRAI	139	317	245	290	37	74	44	27	1	4	3	1181
		DOHAR	28	129	147	75	3	28	13	232	7	81	2	745
		KERANIGANJ	132	15	243	206	30	211	24	455	98	22	17	1453
Faridpur	Faridpur	NAWABGANJ	19	97	112	158	1	53	35	17	1	14	3	510
		SAVAR	145	376	298	135	103	381	99	123	64	61	0	1785
		TEJGONCIRCLE	127	8	776	155	16	662	27	568	27	26	1	2393
		ALFADANGA	51	53	102	28	0	0	2	51	0	73	10	370
		BHANGA	133	163	200	949	11	55	15	310	4	49	32	1921
		BOALMARI	85	105	280	447	1	58	18	5	1	65	0	1065
Gazipur	Gazipur	CHARBHADRASAN	7	0	17	148	0	2	2	50	0	21	0	247
		FARIDPUR UCD	19	93	141	42	1	99	26	77	0	62	3	563
		FARIDPUR SADAR	21	54	344	202	3	17	5	71	0	31	2	750
		MADHUKHALI	70	80	185	266	0	38	7	57	0	5	4	712
		NAGARKANDA	38	49	164	145	3	18	3	21	19	22	26	508
		SADARPUR	1	16	49	69	5	81	0	41	0	0	2	264
Gopalganj	Gopalganj	SALTHA	53	172	232	188	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	655
		GAZIPUR UCD	34	80	300	47	5	165	8	215	1	58	1	914
		GAZIPUR SADAR	17	4	94	32	4	41	15	13	3	12	7	242
		KALIKAIR	167	278	343	137	2	260	68	53	0	11	0	1319
		KALIGANJ	18	38	212	16	1	62	0	33	5	4	2	391
		KAPASIA	48	122	319	59	6	128	11	39	0	51	0	783
Gopalganj	Gopalganj	SREEPUR	53	7	200	73	2	149	14	63	14	49	16	640
		GOPALGANJ UCD	13	2	140	25	0	34	0	23	0	0	0	237
		GOPALGANJ SADAR	60	34	148	129	0	50	0	0	1	0	49	471
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	KASHIANI	23	30	189	183	0	65	11	16	0	11	0	528
		KOTALIPARA	84	136	246	291	0	33	1	47	0	77	0	915
		MUKSUDPUR	386	194	379	166	1	75	0	0	0	0	0	1201
		TUNGIPARA	11	0	94	14	0	1	46	0	2	0	15	183
		AUSTAGRAM	13	31	53	13	9	2	37	8	65	1	37	269
Narayanganj	Narayanganj	BAJITPUR	55	24	413	60	0	1686	5	39	0	2	0	2284

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nalshi kantha artist	Shataranji	Lokajo shishi	Others	Total
Kishoregonj	BHAIRAB	34	0	397	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	533
	HOSSAINPUR	363	3	150	271	0	52	7	2	0	29	2	2	879
	ITNA	42	92	71	129	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	395
	KARIMGANJ	20	49	133	72	0	28	14	22	0	0	2	2	340
	KATIADI	90	93	290	583	4	78	27	394	1	48	11	11	1619
	KISHOREGANJ UCD	10	6	158	13	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
	KISHOREGANJ SADAR	132	68	289	343	2	65	1	1	3	0	0	0	904
	KULIARCHAR	31	8	283	541	1	1541	11	178	0	12	1	1	2607
	MITHAMOIN	14	0	70	34	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	134
	NIKLI	14	51	132	87	10	20	247	6	10	5	18	18	600
Madaripur	PAKUNDIA	49	43	136	845	0	75	19	15	1	0	10	10	1193
	TARAIL	7	80	107	59	0	54	23	6	0	23	7	7	366
	KALKINI	24	16	124	38	0	37	3	2	0	2	0	0	246
	MADARIPUR UCD	8	37	143	15	9	48	0	255	0	0	1	1	516
	MADARIPUR SADAR	58	105	208	83	1	137	3	52	1	93	2	2	743
	RAJORI	63	61	318	94	19	29	29	101	5	24	21	21	764
	SHIBCHAR	64	270	341	211	0	79	15	13	0	8	8	21	1022
	DAULATPUR	20	99	118	32	3	11	123	78	1	94	1	1	580
	GHIOR	30	73	177	303	0	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	613
	HARIRAMPUR	26	204	225	293	1	31	21	32	0	15	1	1	849
Manikganj	MANIKGANJ UCD	14	1	60	149	0	29	3	41	40	0	0	0	337
	MANIKGANJ SADAR	40	52	193	691	1	8	30	80	1	17	0	0	1113
	SATURIA	29	107	84	58	0	9	2	4	0	3	0	0	296
	SHIBALOY	39	77	237	336	9	20	26	29	1	24	12	12	810
	SINGIAR	53	7	115	201	1	43	40	68	2	22	0	0	552
	GAZARIA	7	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
	LOUHAIANG	16	3	120	6	1	47	0	0	3	0	0	0	196
	MUNSHIGANJ UCD	5	1	61	16	0	28	0	10	0	4	1	1	126
	MUNSHIGANJ SADAR	10	0	70	44	0	9	0	22	0	0	0	0	155
	SIRAJDIKHAN	42	50	1	4	0	24	6	11	0	4	0	0	142
Munshiganj	SREENAGAR	15	53	63	161	3	135	7	159	1	15	0	0	612
	TONGIBARI	12	0	27	41	0	42	0	11	0	1	1	1	162
	ARAHAZAR	29	0	171	84	0	36	0	60	0	7	1	1	388
	BANDAR	2	0	39	7	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	60
	NARAYANGANJ UCD	11	4	169	14	6	237	3	11	0	0	0	0	455
	NARAYANGANJ SADAR	6	2	286	0	0	35	3	21	0	0	0	0	353
	RUPGANJ	153	27	495	289	0	213	19	20	1	20	1	1	1238
	SONARGAON	26	2	167	38	1	135	14	19	1	22	4	4	429
Narayanganj	BELABO	36	33	130	505	2	28	0	0	0	11	0	0	745

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantika artist	Shataranji	Lokajishi	Others	Total
Narsingdi	NARSINGDI	MANOHARDI	15	1	287	90	1	82	41	32	0	10	0	559
		NARSINGDIUCD	4	0	185	73	2	31	5	87	0	51	49	487
		NARSINGDISADAR	69	11	576	40	0	329	7	12	1	6	6	1057
Rajbari	GOALANDA	PALASH	7	87	193	33	1	55	0	6	0	0	0	382
		RAIPURA	15	2	216	263	0	24	2	72	0	11	0	605
		SHIBPUR	230	134	151	255	1	37	0	90	0	0	10	908
Dhaka	KALUKHALI	BALIAKANDI	102	104	356	574	0	43	58	102	0	100	3	1442
		GOALANDA	26	22	119	33	2	59	29	140	0	88	0	518
		KALUKHALI	49	136	177	186	3	49	91	114	0	100	0	905
Shariatpur	PANGSHA	PANGSHA	73	75	257	203	6	52	0	48	0	40	0	754
		RAJBARIUCD	21	2	90	105	1	12	10	1	0	15	0	257
		RAJBARI SADAR	45	164	235	201	0	84	3	20	0	41	0	793
Tangail	DAMUDYA	BHEDARGANJ	16	179	92	52	3	7	23	28	0	28	1	429
		DAMUDYA	17	41	106	45	0	58	0	33	0	27	5	332
		GOSAIRHAT	34	7	146	38	2	25	18	76	1	32	6	385
Khulna	SHARIATPUR SADAR	NARIA	25	87	148	47	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	337
		SHARIATPUR UCD	5	21	58	28	2	52	4	9	0	0	0	179
		SHARIATPUR SADAR	19	9	120	61	0	6	4	52	0	0	0	271
Bagerhat	ZANJIRA	ZANJIRA	17	1	55	13	0	22	5	2	0	1	3	119
		BASAIL	84	170	188	53	0	5	11	45	0	38	0	594
		BHUAPUR	27	132	217	147	1	76	5	4	0	3	0	612
Bagerhat	DELDUAR	DELDUAR	18	0	44	94	0	6	4	20	1	16	0	203
		DHANBARI	26	145	169	211	1	80	3	310	0	54	1	1000
		GHATAIL	200	42	501	973	2	89	22	77	2	49	0	1957
Khulna	TANGAIL SADAR	GOALPUR	35	416	277	474	1	105	6	11	0	15	1	1341
		KALIHATI	131	719	453	730	31	63	18	70	0	23	0	2238
		MADHUPUR	47	32	471	145	0	57	0	125	0	12	12	901
Khulna	TANGAIL SADAR	MIRZAPUR	69	344	308	411	2	47	86	35	1	71	1	1375
		NAGARPUR	39	200	183	23	0	102	15	34	0	5	0	601
		SAKHIPUR	35	1	170	133	0	59	0	2	0	0	0	400
Khulna	TANGAIL SADAR	TANGAIL UCD	25	109	375	8	9	83	30	13	0	33	1	686
		BAGERHATUCD	55	214	195	373	4	120	11	12	1	12	0	997
		BAGERHATSADAR	24	97	133	103	1	84	14	85	0	16	3	560
Khulna	KACHUA	CHITALMARI	50	422	268	249	0	46	0	17	0	25	1	1078
		FAKIRHAT	20	1	193	206	0	67	2	2	0	1	0	492
		MOLLAHAT	28	0	97	61	1	28	5	8	0	0	7	235
Khulna	MONGLA	MONGLA	21	6	124	23	1	43	4	483	0	52	22	779

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kanttha artist	Shataranj	Lokajlo shippi	Others	Total
Chuadanga		MORRELGANJ	67	60	340	265	5	49	32	317	0	47	3	1185
		RAMPAL	18	124	362	186	6	70	2	20	0	0	197	985
		SARANKHOLA	36	0	80	98	0	45	0	25	0	0	8	292
		ALAMDANGA	93	133	457	711	0	77	7	50	0	18	0	1546
		CHUADANGA UCD	13	2	132	98	1	68	20	151	1	13	0	499
		CHUADANGA SADAR	68	99	175	226	1	6	7	113	0	72	2	769
		DAMURHUDA	22	5	230	458	0	56	1	26	0	0	1	799
		JIBAN NAGAR	41	27	208	56	2	33	1	4	0	8	0	380
		ABHAYNAGAR	44	47	269	784	3	60	5	47	0	3	39	1301
		BAGHER PARA	20	3	170	222	2	55	2	12	0	5	0	491
Jashore		CHOWGACHHA	125	125	409	275	5	97	8	74	0	3	0	1121
		JESSORE UCD	31	13	168	13	2	58	5	6	0	1	0	297
		JESSORE SADAR	99	176	670	360	4	249	1	7	0	0	29	1595
		JHIKORGACHA	29	49	222	251	0	41	8	107	0	19	0	726
		KESHOBPUR	119	173	443	583	2	309	3	225	0	3	3	1863
		MONIRAMPUR	196	137	380	1237	3	214	23	207	0	2	3	2402
		SHARSHA	73	105	417	152	3	34	2	38	0	0	2	826
		HARINAKUNDU	67	210	214	453	4	23	20	175	0	79	0	1245
		JHENNAIDAH UCD	24	5	209	103	2	58	15	151	1	72	0	640
		JHENNAIDAH SADAR	131	172	595	578	6	47	61	776	17	225	6	2614
Jhenaidah		KALIGANJ	49	57	151	365	2	30	0	459	2	41	0	1156
		KOTCHANDPUR	73	119	222	207	0	40	2	76	2	68	1	810
		MOHESHPUR	67	34	332	86	2	48	0	0	0	0	0	569
		SHAILKUPA	89	71	377	222	0	93	14	43	2	28	0	939
		BATIAGHATA	23	13	181	93	0	93	1	1	0	2	0	407
		DACOPE	15	25	146	86	5	68	55	242	0	112	0	754
		DIGHALIA	51	48	150	33	1	30	4	26	0	5	0	348
		DUMURIA	73	147	299	355	0	233	20	55	3	174	2	1361
		KHULNA UCD	10	0	399	9	3	160	5	49	0	29	0	664
		KOYRA	16	4	80	54	0	17	2	599	227	51	11	1061
Khulna		PAIKGASA	51	28	352	545	3	124	78	146	1	125	0	1453
		PHULTALA	5	3	76	44	2	34	1	35	0	0	1	201
		RUPSA	9	25	84	141	5	70	4	86	6	0	0	430
		TEROKHADA	18	4	91	70	0	23	0	4	0	1	0	211
		BHERAMARA	23	34	175	68	0	96	17	26	1	33	0	473
Kushtia		DAULATPUR	62	8	253	116	2	135	13	137	2	78	36	842
		KHOKSA	46	26	158	113	2	24	37	101	0	64	32	603
		KUMARKHALI	78	89	372	116	0	42	46	242	0	68	1	1054
		KUSHTIA UCD	30	2	204	9	0	73	12	179	0	47	0	556

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shatarangi	Lokajö shöipi	Others	Total
<b>Khulna</b>	<b>Magura</b>	KUSHHTA SADAR	67	39	352	335	2	46	81	486	1	21	2	1432
		MIRPUR	80	46	389	91	0	93	0	64	0	19	0	782
		MAGURA UCD	5	0	173	14	2	57	2	0	0	0	0	253
	<b>Meherpur</b>	MAGURA SADAR	107	108	290	1026	0	63	0	0	0	0	1	1595
		MOHAMMADPUR	65	91	231	321	2	29	5	25	0	19	0	788
		SHALIKHA	64	102	171	157	0	25	0	4	0	3	0	526
<b>Narail</b>	<b>Satkhira</b>	SREEPUR	49	75	231	245	0	15	1	8	0	3	0	627
		GANGNI	16	7	120	234	3	70	5	49	2	11	4	521
		MEHERPUR UCD	1	1	32	17	0	20	1	4	0	0	3	79
		MEHERPUR SADAR	33	2	123	294	0	35	0	1	0	0	7	495
	<b>Mymensingh</b>	MUJIBNAGAR	16	0	72	95	0	7	13	1	0	15	0	219
		KALIA	88	116	129	111	8	31	68	166	0	64	0	781
		LOHAGARA	71	279	193	313	2	31	18	121	3	3	0	1034
<b>Mymensingh</b>	<b>Jamalpur</b>	NARAIL UCD	3	2	52	63	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	142
		NARAIL SADAR	63	99	162	478	0	36	4	5	2	23	0	872
		ASSASUNI	50	61	342	418	1	74	18	197	0	90	3	1254
		DEBHATA	42	11	167	350	0	12	23	2	0	19	0	626
		KALAROA	58	68	268	596	3	33	2	156	0	9	1	1194
		KALIGANJ	102	12	196	403	23	57	20	40	1	7	0	861
<b>Mymensingh</b>	<b>Debalpur</b>	SATKHIRA UCD	30	16	127	3	1	32	11	46	0	53	8	327
		SATKHIRA SADAR	152	156	684	546	2	97	56	705	22	59	2	2481
		SHYAMNAGAR	45	16	378	345	1	54	79	214	2	179	6	1319
		TALA	134	157	479	856	4	189	210	520	11	169	18	2747
		BAKSHIGANJ	83	1	175	361	0	26	1	0	0	1	0	648
		DEWANGONJ	7	3	209	55	4	34	0	188	7	3	2	512
<b>Mymensingh</b>	<b>Shariatpur</b>	ISLAMPUR	111	49	343	606	37	71	18	1000	9	107	1	2352
		JAMALPUR UCD	9	77	149	49	0	22	1	391	0	0	2	700
		JAMALPUR SADAR	24	25	309	117	11	99	10	403	8	7	12	1025
		MADARGANJ	142	91	247	259	0	38	4	78	1	4	0	864
		MELANDAHA	61	27	175	18	0	20	0	8	0	0	0	309
		SARISHABARI	37	143	228	526	0	41	8	87	0	6	3	1079
<b>Mymensingh</b>	<b>Gopalganj</b>	BHALUKA	24	149	286	67	8	139	4	8	0	13	1	699
		DHOBAURA	21	20	197	243	4	35	0	12	3	0	4	539
		FULBARIA	38	42	84	177	35	22	0	73	5	6	26	508
		GAFARGAON	43	70	194	109	0	150	0	26	0	1	0	593
		GORIUPUR	118	32	345	765	0	103	41	19	0	55	0	1478
		HALUAGHAT	65	40	272	97	3	44	2	72	3	0	10	608
<b>Mymensingh</b>	<b>Shariatpur</b>	ISWARGANJ	73	33	258	1462	2	50	4	17	0	1	0	1900
		MUKTAGACHA	92	192	604	1015	1	90	8	111	1	19	1	2134

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kanttha artist	Shataranji	Lokajlo shipi	Others	Total
<b>Mymensingh</b>	MYMENSINGH UCD	45	86	430	172	8	223	38	197	0	109	1	1309	
	MYMENSINGH SADAR	55	35	240	524	1	54	4	160	3	109	1	1186	
	NANDAL	111	108	225	1595	34	124	30	563	27	41	52	2910	
	PHULPUR	54	72	284	537	1	58	1	322	0	10	0	1339	
	TARAKANDA	29	56	159	152	1	49	1	31	0	2	1	481	
	TRUSHAL	81	85	503	436	2	155	2	47	0	3	0	1314	
<b>Mymensingh</b>	ATPARA	31	0	79	80	0	36	2	15	1	1	0	245	
	BARHATTA	25	125	252	259	1	62	4	9	0	94	0	831	
	DURGAPUR	35	27	125	378	2	23	7	150	0	4	1	752	
	KALMAKANDA	50	127	302	284	0	26	0	1	0	0	0	2	792
	KENDUA	93	5	149	58	1	53	2	21	3	4	11	400	
	KHALIAJURI	4	2	34	80	0	19	0	73	0	10	16	238	
<b>Netrakona</b>	MADAN	22	17	104	388	6	39	9	358	0	18	135	1096	
	MOHANGONJ	18	79	131	345	2	24	21	66	1	58	0	745	
	NETROKONA UCD	16	0	124	19	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
	NETROKONA SADAR	73	52	298	1377	4	77	38	172	3	104	0	2198	
	PURBADHALA	76	95	426	558	1	69	12	40	0	28	2	1307	
	JHENAIAGATI	12	59	138	157	0	21	6	11	0	3	0	407	
<b>sherpur</b>	NOKLA	58	50	258	525	0	21	2	13	4	5	6	942	
	NALITABARI	55	47	232	350	7	58	23	106	1	20	6	905	
	SHERPUR UCD	42	14	152	43	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	304	
	SHERPUR SADAR	211	78	429	377	18	40	315	0	0	3	47	1518	
	SREEBORDI	33	2	266	172	5	38	0	223	0	0	0	739	
	ADAMDIGHI	98	372	353	593	3	77	11	1	0	30	0	1538	
<b>Bogura</b>	BOGRA UCD	111	2	661	98	0	146	14	50	0	9	0	1091	
	BOGRA SADAR	93	299	128	62	0	47	7	109	1	2	0	748	
	DHUNOT	67	53	346	1069	6	67	6	39	0	13	0	1666	
	DHUPCHANCHIA	82	156	179	91	0	51	4	49	0	7	0	619	
	GABTALI	49	324	283	889	36	34	2	1499	15	152	0	3283	
	KAHALOO	90	73	399	355	0	80	6	14	3	19	0	1039	
<b>Rajshahi</b>	NONDGRAM	21	12	172	121	1	94	19	445	0	30	2	917	
	SHARIKANDI	30	6	235	660	0	102	31	87	0	4	0	1155	
	SHAJAHANPUR	106	367	258	268	2	34	0	186	0	0	1	1222	
	SHERPUR	55	363	530	1311	2	66	2	552	0	4	1	2886	
	SHIBGANJ	149	65	298	211	0	96	1	60	0	5	0	885	
	SONATOLA	178	85	130	142	1	67	26	22	1	61	0	713	
	AKKELPUR	24	0	133	16	0	65	3	44	0	22	13	320	
	JOYPURHAT UCD	10	0	156	59	1	56	4	18	0	1	0	305	
	JOYPURHAT SADAR	133	110	312	236	0	127	27	25	0	9	0	979	

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha Shataranji	Lokajio shipi	Others	Total	
<b>Joypurhat</b>		KALAI	60	14	157	42	2	90	10	25	1	2	0	403
		KHETIAL	17	16	147	65	0	64	4	38	0	30	0	381
<b>Naogaon</b>		PANCHBIBI	44	3	295	300	0	110	3	6	0	23	1	785
		ATRAJ	14	201	99	554	0	17	20	46	0	1	1	953
		BADALGACHI	23	4	73	87	2	23	7	121	31	16	0	387
		DHAMOIRHAT	17	131	180	172	7	146	4	72	0	13	0	742
		MAHADEVPUR	122	525	423	669	4	151	21	348	28	134	62	2487
<b>Rajshahi</b>		MANDA	73	100	265	228	1	36	19	7	0	1	1	731
		NAOGAON UCD	45	13	209	59	7	37	21	730	1	8	0	1130
		NAOGAON SADAR	33	50	516	232	0	73	15	39	1	29	1	989
		NIAMATPUR	100	146	328	113	1	126	4	50	0	6	0	874
		PATNITALA	58	88	237	425	1	99	38	194	3	11	1	1156
		PORSHA	38	60	202	71	1	82	9	52	0	13	0	528
		RANINAGAR	65	194	162	733	8	47	18	193	0	31	0	1451
		SAPAHAR	110	154	163	10	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	480
		BAGATIPARA	66	26	165	18	0	26	3	1	0	0	0	305
		BARAIGRAM	52	55	353	184	1	50	0	4	2	23	1	725
<b>Natore</b>		GURUDASPUR	60	124	303	95	0	18	22	28	2	35	0	687
		LALPUR	43	19	166	54	4	7	20	112	0	24	4	453
		NALDANGA	47	17	162	145	0	18	8	12	0	19	0	428
		NATORE UCD	10	16	91	0	0	31	0	7	0	1	3	159
		NATORE SADAR	105	54	250	101	2	15	8	90	0	87	0	712
		SINGRA	53	108	479	454	7	97	44	435	0	27	4	1708
		BHOLAHT	17	0	76	0	0	27	0	7	0	0	0	127
		CHAPAINAWABGANIUCD	38	59	167	0	273	48	2	205	0	3	0	795
		CHAPAINAWABGANISADAR	123	34	306	44	1	139	0	50	2	15	0	714
		GOMASTAPUR	114	74	271	188	1	165	8	103	1	50	0	975
<b>Pabna</b>		NACHOLE	125	2	230	87	0	74	0	688	0	57	0	1263
		SHIBGANJ	251	18	618	85	2	249	0	17	1	0	0	1241
		ATGHORIA	47	7	225	125	0	24	26	145	1	19	2	621
		BERA	95	80	430	271	1	41	3	216	0	52	6	1195
		BHANGURA	48	61	206	141	0	27	0	10	0	21	0	514
<b>Pabna</b>		CHATMOHAR	13	144	279	127	1	13	7	6	0	13	0	603
		FARIDPUR	47	118	363	240	0	74	0	7	0	0	0	849
		ISHURDI	45	78	285	54	0	79	2	1	0	1	0	545
		PABNA UCD	5	2	103	5	2	70	0	2	0	0	0	189
<b>Pabna</b>		PABNA SADAR	157	43	328	78	11	27	8	288	1	29	0	970
		SUJANAGAR	65	159	360	120	0	59	4	59	3	14	0	843

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Rajshahi	Rajshahi	BAGHA	48	8	221	32	1	85	38	83	0	40	0	556
		BAGHMARA	106	130	277	586	15	41	23	662	0	8	0	1848
		CHARGHAT	65	8	293	83	1	48	0	9	0	3	0	510
		DURGAPUR	35	0	169	175	2	37	1	8	0	2	0	429
		GODAGARI	234	209	623	535	3	221	3	167	0	14	0	2009
		MOHANPUR	65	100	138	551	0	29	4	101	15	4	0	1007
		PABA	90	60	383	106	0	42	7	349	0	11	2	1050
		PUTHIA	25	102	261	72	0	80	1	7	0	12	0	560
		RAJSHAHIIUCD	39	5	588	35	10	227	2	355	20	10	14	1305
		TANORE	118	104	138	271	1	24	10	268	0	2	34	970
Sirajganj	Sirajganj	BELKUCHI	17	7	119	31	2	65	0	2	0	1	1	245
		CHAUHALI	0	18	53	0	0	77	89	0	0	0	1	238
		KAMARKHANDA	32	35	121	73	0	74	0	16	0	0	2	353
		KAZIPUR	102	2	255	148	1	75	0	0	0	0	0	583
		ROIGONJ	57	64	334	739	0	77	1	1	0	0	3	1276
		SHAHJADPUR	9	58	139	8	0	16	1	21	0	1	0	253
		SIRAJGANIUCD	53	0	391	200	0	106	3	3	0	16	0	772
		SIRAJGANUSADAR	119	122	309	416	0	79	0	134	0	3	4	1186
		TARASH	32	1	170	174	0	22	0	107	0	0	4	510
		ULLAHPARA	56	247	303	53	37	66	202	4	4	9	32	1013
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	BIRAL	18	31	468	61	1	39	5	0	0	58	1	682
		BIRAMPUR	38	18	139	74	0	74	3	84	1	15	0	446
		BIRGANJ	57	149	286	369	0	43	0	1	0	0	0	905
		BOCHAGANJ	6	8	90	140	1	24	1	5	3	23	0	301
		CHIRIRBANDAR	59	100	449	377	7	174	85	68	6	357	5	1687
		DINAJPURUCD	25	5	107	56	0	50	5	31	0	15	6	300
		DINAJPURSADAR	100	87	648	249	1	90	0	18	0	23	0	1216
		FULBARI	24	91	125	72	11	64	35	47	4	38	2	513
		GHORAGHAT	48	56	92	134	0	65	0	1	0	0	0	396
		HAKIMPUR	18	12	99	72	0	46	2	33	2	11	2	297
Rangpur	Rangpur	KAHAROLE	24	70	402	189	0	71	2	23	0	131	0	912
		KHANSAMA	29	32	183	87	1	53	45	3	0	5	0	438
		NAWABGANJ	87	250	213	324	2	28	7	98	0	0	0	1009
		PARBATIPUR	40	72	438	332	2	157	3	45	1	30	0	1120
		FULCHHARI	15	2	114	48	2	79	22	168	0	3	7	460
		GAIBANDHIAUCD	4	0	39	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	65
		GAIBANDHASADAR	105	123	334	188	2	294	24	142	4	4	3	1223
		GOBINDAGANJ	109	56	477	632	4	185	13	911	0	18	0	2405
		PALASHBARI	161	73	237	191	1	102	27	116	13	0	2	923

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		SADULLAPUR	92	18	574	746	4	171	39	369	0	105	1	2119
		SAGHATTA	77	47	240	156	17	167	18	81	2	24	0	829
		SUNDARGANJ	113	232	414	868	3	158	7	118	6	8	1	1928
		BHURUNGAMARI	41	20	182	145	0	61	0	31	0	1	0	481
		CHAR RAJBPUR	15	2	83	11	0	37	7	193	3	2	0	353
		CHILMARI	21	16	135	34	0	91	6	5	0	32	0	340
		KURIGRAM UCD	17	132	110	15	0	72	3	325	0	44	0	718
		KURIGRAM SADAR	11	16	64	3	0	45	0	7	0	0	0	146
		NAGESHWARI	10	37	257	58	4	166	3	2	12	1	0	550
		PHULBARI	23	99	144	82	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	429
		RAJARHAT	196	59	267	96	1	80	34	45	3	28	0	809
		RAUMARI	31	1	176	115	0	71	20	207	7	41	19	688
		ULIPUR	50	24	134	124	2	86	0	54	0	26	17	517
		ADITMARI	57	52	165	205	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	515
		HATIBANDHA	144	17	372	554	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	1161
		KALIGANJ	204	89	216	659	98	58	144	9	6	0	32	1515
Rangpur		LALMONIRHAT SADAR	169	160	213	176	4	138	40	24	0	47	0	971
		PATGRAM	44	2	201	554	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	819
		DIMLA	70	12	185	330	1	39	16	16	0	22	0	691
		DOMAR	98	1	124	22	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	324
		JALDHAKA	53	2	288	632	2	15	7	210	0	19	1	1229
		KISHOREGANJ	9	27	214	305	5	10	65	263	0	9	8	915
		NILPHAMARI UCD	16	3	82	3	0	10	3	9	0	7	0	133
		NILPHAMARI SADAR	69	63	306	253	0	68	62	1	6	57	0	885
		SAIDPUR	60	177	366	142	1	80	29	3	0	5	0	863
		ATWARI	40	4	154	366	1	11	79	14	0	42	3	714
		BODA	46	4	107	295	0	25	9	0	1	4	0	491
		DEBIGANJ	7	46	135	181	0	33	38	16	3	48	0	507
		PANCHAGARH UCD	26	0	101	35	0	29	0	26	0	0	1	218
		PANCHAGARH SADAR	9	14	74	109	1	13	3	25	43	1	7	299
		TETULLA	20	14	101	325	0	13	16	11	16	42	0	558
Panchagarh		BADARGANJ	144	30	250	208	1	172	5	48	13	29	0	900
		GANGACHARA	34	60	162	228	0	21	25	0	0	18	0	548
		KAUNIA	34	0	54	62	0	13	1	9	0	1	5	179
Rangpur		MITHAPUKUR	136	82	682	570	2	162	5	180	2	4	3	1828
		PIRGACHA	39	1	204	47	0	90	7	10	0	3	0	401
		PIRGANI	74	152	427	143	6	105	22	110	0	15	0	1054
		RANGPUR UCD	10	0	469	30	0	106	2	6	1	3	0	627
		RANGPUR SADAR	23	86	167	71	1	15	6	30	13	2	0	414

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bambo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kanttha artist	Shataranj	Lokajo shipi	Others	Total
Thakurgaon		TARAGANJ	32	76	153	237	0	64	1	21	4	1	0	589
		BALIADANGI	26	6	47	91	1	10	1	0	0	1	0	183
		HARIPUR	26	174	131	148	3	10	8	13	0	10	0	523
		PIRGANJ	14	96	398	273	0	36	3	3	1	26	0	850
		RANISANKAIL	56	211	303	237	0	49	21	17	32	79	1	1006
		THAKURGAON UCD	2	0	194	1	1	31	9	0	0	0	0	238
		THAKURGAON SADAR	8	178	155	258	0	17	17	58	0	5	5	701
		AJMRIGANJ	52	46	144	43	0	65	2	69	17	39	0	477
		BAHUBAL	58	162	114	551	1	39	47	61	2	108	15	1158
		BANIACHONG	21	26	275	147	1	267	5	219	1	42	11	1015
Habiganj		CHUNARUGHAT	43	39	167	192	3	61	6	14	4	5	4	538
		HABIGANJ UCD	27	5	132	24	4	81	23	72	2	35	3	408
		HABIGANJ SADAR	2	127	162	351	0	58	1	35	0	1	0	737
		LAKHAI	35	69	116	130	0	24	5	93	2	9	0	483
		MADHABPUR	122	137	302	169	3	140	11	26	0	67	0	977
		NABIGANJ	108	55	232	25	0	130	0	15	0	0	0	565
		SHAYESTAGANJ	43	68	76	376	1	50	3	162	0	5	16	800
		BARLEKHA	14	31	93	240	1	49	6	6	0	25	53	518
		JURI	15	0	129	100	0	11	8	4	0	5	4	276
		KAMALGANJ	5	11	84	123	0	23	1	123	0	0	0	370
Maulvibazar		KULaura	36	29	297	637	5	80	66	248	12	49	46	1505
		MAULVIBAZAR UCD	10	3	47	20	0	46	2	60	3	4	1	196
		MAULVIBAZAR SADAR	10	10	268	158	0	116	11	35	0	4	1	613
		RAJNAGAR	49	12	239	177	0	85	65	20	0	4	21	672
		SREEMANGAL	70	82	427	407	2	80	76	149	10	114	10	1427
		BISHWAMARPUR	75	6	34	289	0	20	0	10	0	0	1	435
		CHHATAK	66	1	215	567	0	57	0	19	0	2	0	927
		DAKSHIN SUNAMGANJ	53	53	194	140	0	36	0	0	0	21	0	497
		DERAI	38	39	204	278	1	75	6	21	3	48	4	717
		DHARAMPASHA	43	43	125	70	0	20	0	1	0	3	0	305
Sylhet		DOWARABAZAR	26	15	72	393	0	19	1	56	0	32	0	614
		JAGANNATHPUR	59	35	263	65	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	465
		JAMALGANJ	27	90	149	142	4	29	0	0	0	38	217	696
		SULLA	30	14	145	118	2	90	135	86	0	39	62	721
		SUNAMGANJ UCD	4	0	123	0	0	17	5	0	0	11	0	160
		SUNAMGANJ SADAR	0	0	112	42	0	107	0	0	1	0	0	262
Sunamganj		TAHIRPUR	12	0	49	39	0	31	0	2	0	0	0	133
		BALAGANJ	8	0	125	77	0	25	0	22	0	19	33	309
		BEANIBAZAR	24	7	74	368	8	18	3	135	1	26	15	679

Division	District	Upazila	Blacksmith	Potter	Barber	Bamboo Product Maker	Bronze Product Maker	Cobbler /Shoe Maker	Folk instrument /Vocal artist	Nakshi kantha artist	Shatarangi	Lokajlo shapi	Others	Total
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>Sylhet</b>	BISHWANATH	10	0	139	89	1	35	20	99	0	75	5	473
		COMPANIGANJ	10	2	73	513	0	19	26	80	1	21	77	822
		DAKSHIN SURMA	6	1	100	386	0	36	1	143	0	4	1	678
		FENCHUGANJ	49	19	138	136	0	13	26	15	0	11	8	415
		GOLAPGANJ	26	41	168	249	1	18	3	189	3	6	5	709
		GOWAINGHAT	22	3	121	630	1	18	8	237	0	18	4	1062
		JAINTIAPUR	30	35	82	497	0	12	3	27	3	2	0	691
		KANAIGHAT	16	2	95	627	0	10	5	145	0	12	0	912
		OSMANINAGAR	19	0	128	115	0	65	2	15	2	7	0	353
		SYLHET UCD	94	26	357	10	1	184	18	91	1	13	0	795
		SYLHET SADAR	29	1	165	249	1	25	0	79	0	12	0	561
		ZAKIGANJ	23	0	202	691	2	35	39	85	1	20	11	1109
		Total	26867	30965	124774	118356	1830	36392	7780	56480	1493	11879	8852	425668

**Table 2.11: Age Distribution of Marginalized Professionals by District**

Division	District	Age Distribution								Total	% of Total	
		17-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Above
<b>Barishal</b>	Barguna	34	124	885	363	502	494	366	327	212	176	193
	Barishal	56	390	770	935	1281	1219	832	920	579	456	529
	Bhola	29	139	1335	395	514	442	276	266	165	130	191
	Jhalakathi	16	63	652	204	285	281	214	221	168	120	123
	Patuakhali	25	173	181	579	826	801	597	578	372	307	285
	Pirojpur	28	180	1205	610	769	721	555	587	377	317	297
<b>Chattogram</b>	Bandarban	7	12	30	103	111	77	49	58	62	58	80
	Brahmanbaria	80	532	1014	1672	2350	2206	751	734	525	451	628
	Chandpur	76	333	979	1405	1824	1220	774	715	532	421	434
	Chattogram	72	341	855	1744	3879	4104	1459	1360	922	682	662
	Cox's Bazar	113	269	462	959	1396	1613	445	401	266	217	267
	Cumilla	229	661	1954	1870	4716	1806	899	807	542	369	506
<b>Dhaka</b>	Feni	35	108	227	487	1164	630	315	308	175	157	163
	Khagrachhari	7	60	134	180	222	204	138	142	99	113	202
	Lakshmpur	35	203	518	874	1519	877	463	392	276	194	194
	Noakhali	58	370	780	1488	2698	1892	832	703	438	316	373
	Rangamati	17	57	111	165	282	221	142	159	124	129	184
	Dhaka	36	985	872	1222	1531	1610	1202	1358	910	677	762
<b>Khulna</b>	Faridpur	26	482	802	814	1067	952	672	792	481	448	519
	Gazipur	27	334	343	510	630	621	435	461	310	282	336
	Gopalganj	55	526	761	380	551	423	294	263	130	79	73
	Kishoreganj	190	2057	1913	1772	1688	1399	921	878	544	457	544
	Madaripur	14	229	347	345	512	444	349	305	253	193	300
	Manikganj	36	427	442	522	723	682	485	599	418	325	491
<b>Munshiganj</b>	Munshiganj	8	167	169	130	185	181	155	185	123	97	111
	Narayanganj	5	330	385	349	444	400	251	274	186	140	159
	Narsingdi	14	1319	352	472	573	535	334	376	278	232	258
	Rajbari	24	700	415	503	615	648	420	413	304	261	366
	Shariatpur	17	98	179	274	310	329	206	238	145	111	145
	Tangail	58	1047	1103	1158	1664	1692	1299	1331	1094	950	1509
<b>Khulna</b>	Bagerhat	46	171	294	330	588	4235	266	284	160	118	149
	Chuadanga	28	122	494	311	762	1205	269	258	208	138	198
	Jashore	48	469	1138	1369	1631	1615	1010	1085	734	700	823
	Jhenaidah	66	250	855	694	2297	1792	490	512	358	273	386
	Khulna	53	238	957	624	1201	1467	636	599	375	363	377
	Kushthia	42	175	507	465	1017	2081	367	351	237	222	278
<b>Magnolia</b>	Magura	29	101	344	334	625	967	379	308	253	194	255
	Meherpur	13	66	116	129	200	345	139	113	67	52	74
	Narail	43	115	294	201	685	553	216	211	157	155	199

Division	District	Age Distribution												% of Total
		17-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Above	Total	
<b>Mymensingh</b>	Satkhira	68	338	887	857	1749	4212	627	711	425	464	471	10809	2.54
	Jamalpur	46	284	724	824	1383	973	1166	607	500	462	520	7489	1.76
	Mymensingh	122	751	1635	1971	3193	2069	2321	1558	1213	937	1228	16998	3.99
	Netrokona	55	323	690	1000	1294	1286	1161	993	720	584	728	8834	2.07
<b>Rajshahi</b>	Sherpur	52	167	2129	328	775	276	533	169	118	106	162	4815	1.13
	Bogura	128	508	1227	2259	3195	1611	1141	5182	1043	661	807	17762	4.17
	Chapainawabganj	68	290	599	725	801	676	600	578	296	232	250	5115	1.20
	Joypurhat	25	129	275	428	372	406	249	740	209	160	180	3173	0.74
<b>Natore</b>	Naogaon	105	475	1086	1697	1887	1412	1097	2273	737	521	619	11909	2.79
	Natore	67	199	332	575	897	518	368	1374	359	209	279	5177	1.21
	Pabna	44	225	552	1062	1275	858	535	1089	441	275	384	6740	1.58
	Rajshahi	123	554	906	1303	1738	1290	1091	1566	683	442	548	10244	2.40
<b>Dinajpur</b>	Sirajganj	38	175	464	773	776	678	1715	730	381	288	411	6429	1.51
	Dinajpur	88	417	791	956	1176	2497	980	855	1269	544	649	10222	2.40
	Gaibandha	78	352	866	999	1411	1611	1145	954	1006	612	918	9952	2.34
	Kurigram	39	187	336	409	433	2366	297	284	266	170	244	5031	1.18
<b>Rangpur</b>	Lalmonirhat	78	393	503	436	982	1477	320	311	255	183	220	5158	1.21
	Nilphamari	56	258	479	559	605	943	479	451	551	347	312	5040	1.18
	Panchagarh	29	134	249	297	398	464	296	276	279	175	190	2787	0.65
	Rangpur	49	255	414	599	665	2255	507	487	657	318	334	6540	1.53
<b>Sylhet</b>	Thakurgaon	39	148	242	353	414	737	523	275	393	182	195	3501	0.82
	Habiganj	67	273	515	723	1877	1374	538	600	410	329	452	7158	1.68
	Moulvibazar	61	205	354	539	1361	1313	417	482	321	231	293	5577	1.31
	Sunamganj	50	304	529	679	1385	1092	486	526	360	240	281	5932	1.39
	Total	3460	22135	43607	48234	77132	77012	39259	43704	26912	20056	24639	426150	100

ই-৮/বি-১, আগারগাঁও, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭

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