

REPORT
ON
THE SURVEY OF BASTEE DWELLERS
DACCA CITY

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

PREFACE

A study on the situation of the urban poor in Dacca city was undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare. The survey conducted through the UCD project was one of the major programme contents of the Fortnight Observance of Social Welfare in Dacca city, held in 1980. Different research groups conducted survey in Dacca city from time to time, but the present survey work may be said to have a speciality of its own because of the personnel involved. The enumerators/interviewers were the representatives/members of Social Welfare Agencies who conducted the survey of their own area, with genuine ardour and sympathy. They deserve special appreciation and thanks for their co-operation. The Department expresses its pleasure on being offered the opportunity of conducting a study on a critical and large population group such as the urban poor who are not receiving the desired attention and services they deserve. In a work of such a magnitude as the present study, the Department expresses its indebtedness to many organisations, officials and individuals who had assisted it in one way or the other. We express our gratitude to them all. We particularly record our thanks to Mr. A.B.S. Safdar, Secretary, Ministry of Manpower Development and Social Welfare for his keen interest in such studies in the field of Community Development both Rural and Urban. We would like to express our deep gratitude to the Director, Mr. A.S.A Nur for his guidance and encouragement, without which this report could not be brought to light.

We remain evergrateful to the people and to the communities and their leaders for their kind co-operation during the field survey. We also

appreciate the workers of the Department of Social Welfare and students of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research Centre, University of Dacca and others who helped in the collection of data.

It will be a great injustice on my part if I fail to accord heartfelt thanks to my colleague Mr. Matiur Rahman who had given great portion of his time to make the report a presentable one.

Finally, we would like to thank the M.L.W's of the 6 UCD projects of Dacca city and the employees of Research and Evaluation Unit, Department of Social Welfare for their hard labour they had put in, to the compilation and tabulation work. The typists also deserve good appreciation for their sincere work in typing out the final copies.

The study was conducted from 24th April to 7th September, 1980 and the reports on its findings are being presented in April, 1981. We hope, the study will be found useful in the preparation of plans and programmes for overall development of the urban poor.

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PART 1
INTRODUCTION
BACKGROUND
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Introduction :

Bangladesh though largely a rural society yet the urban population that comprises a bulk of 10 percent of the total population as per last census report, counts a significant number of about 85.00 lakhs. Dacca city the country Capital herself accommodates 25,00,000 i.e. almost, one-third of the total number of urban population. It is quite discernible that the figure out-numbers the capacity and strength in respect of the geographical area and size of this city. The present population of Dacca comprises a heterogenous society, people coming from all walks of life and from all districts of Bangladesh.

Therefore, the new comers and resettlers by far out-numbers the original Daccaites, whose culture, way of life, living earnings differ from that of the non-Daccaites.

Background :

Dacca city the state Capital of Bangladesh bears a traditional heritage of the Great Moghul Empire. Bedecked with the Badshahi Mosques, the historical Lalbagh fort, and the tombs of the Royal families a masterpiece of Moghul Architecture, Dacca once named after the son of Akbar the Great as Jahan-gir Nagar, was the seat of contemporary art and literature. Able rulers of the Moghul Dynasty like Shaista Khan made the province affluent in Agriculture, living very copious and City life well secured. City during that period was the abode of people, who commanded wealth, dignity and social prestige. As a result limited number of people marked as cream of the society who inhabited the city made contributions to retain the beauty and security of the city for its dwellers.

The present century brought about significant changes along with the change in governmental machineries and the sovereignty of the State. During British reign Dacca the 2nd biggest city of the then Bengal province was world famous for the production of 'Muslin fabric'. The Artisans of this rare products who dwelled in this city were treated brutally by the British rulers leaving behind a black chapter of the white people's atrocity, right in the heart of the city. They were made crippled by cutting off their thumbs of both the hands, rendering them, unproductive, miserable and useless for the rest of their lives. With the dawn of Pakistan regime Dacca city witnessed the influx of refugees from India, uprooted from their ancestral home ; thousands of families started pouring into Dacca with colossal problems of economical, psychological, physical and environmental adjustments.

Dacca the 2nd big city of the British Bengal and popular as a university town, gave rise to alarming problems of living for the incoming people of low economic strata. A city which at one time commanded solidarity and security of the citizen thus became unable to handle the situation by itself. In the late 40's East Pakistan encountered massive problems of refugee rehabilitation, in and around the urban areas, particularly in Dacca. While in British period counting a population of about 2 lakhs, Dacca, suddenly soared up to a number of 10 lakhs. This alarming number of population put to task to the existing Nation Building Departments with the inclusion of several new ones among which the U.C.D. programme of the Social Welfare Departments in 1955 was accepted as a modern technique for developing and harnessing human qualities towards economic progress of the country.

A lapse of 25 years, the city witnessed again another fall of a government from which emerged a new sovereign state, heralding the National flag of Bangladesh. Independence brought forth a new revolutionary era of building the new Nation. Energy, and vigour of the new nation marked the mobility of the people, and the trend towards urbanization, recorded a high rate. Thus the state Capital, City of Dacca was privileged to have its status raised to that of a Metropolis. A population of over 25 lakhs today, Dacca, a Metropolitan city though, cannot claim to have in stability in economic and social security for all the inhabitants of this great Metropolis.

The factors involved in mobility towards urbanization is mainly economic cause. Search for jobs and employment, trying ones luck in business and other occupation, use of skilled and unskilled labour in appropriate fields, were causes of the rural people's migration. People prefer to stay in the heart of the city for easy availability of work and jobs, a result of which is the significant growth of cluster of slums and shanty shacks intermittently seen around the residence of the building owners. The sub-standard living condition of these communities needed intervention from the Nation Building Departments.

The problems and issues related to the urban bastee/slum dwellers cannot be treated as an isolated phenomenon. The National Development programmes rather should integrate the overall requirements of the total population for comprehensive social development plans. The demands for meeting the needs and the overall problems of the urban people as rightly incorporated in the National Development plans is given due attention. The inter sectorial Ministries of the Government are functioning to serve the basic needs of the urban population and

uphold the security of the people and the citizens right. The Ministry of Local Government through agencies like Municipality provides utility services and facilities for a town dwellers. The Power Development Board and WASA take care for the supply of electricity, water and sewerage maintenance. Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Power and Natural Resources, Education, Public Works, Urban Development, etc. provide services in respect of town facilities, electric and water supply, sewerage maintenance, housing and shelter, education and health. Besides, various other Ministries are functioning in different areas related to the urban people.

Despite so many government agencies functioning in their respective areas, the bastee-dwellers in Dacca city do not receive adequate attention and services as deserved. The vacuum thus caused by such deprivation of social justice, push back their hopes and aspirations and thwart their potentialities. As a result the prospective force of the country becomes a liability to the government. Developing and harnessing human qualities into active energy force for productive purposes is essentially the greatest factor involved in the economic development of the country. Urban Community Development Programme of the Department of Social Welfare that emerged in the late 50's is geared towards, the activities for developing services and programmes for the less privileged group of urban people. The target group thus through the process of Urban Community Development could be assisted to utilize the services aimed towards better living.

Methodology :

Considering the multifarious nature and the magnitude of problems faced by the Slum population of Dacca city, the community based programme of the Department of Social Welfare is divided into 6 demarcated areas under the name of Urban Community Development Project. These 6 UCD Project of Dacca city covers the whole 50 ward areas under the Dacca Municipal Corporation and 8—10 Municipal wards are covered under the operational jurisdiction of each UCD project. Around 4.25 lakh, population fall under each UCD unit. Each unit is based as an area sample survey. The survey is conducted in 500 households in each unit. Selected bastees were designed for this survey, and a two part schedule was used by the investigators for collecting required information of which one was designed for family and the other for the Mahallah Level workers. The investigators/interviewers were, the members and volunteers of the local social welfare agencies who were familiar with the area and the people.

The data collection instruments were tested by some senior officers of the Department of Social Welfare, before finalization of the questionnaire. The interviewers were given orientation for two days on how to collect the informations from interviewing respondents and from secondary sources. They had stayed in the surveyed area and collected datas under the supervision of UCD organisers as appointed for the purpose. The data were processed with the help of the employees of Research and Evaluation Unit, Department of Social Welfare.

Main Feature and Objective of the Survey

The survey was undertaken to explore the field of socio-economic activities and scope of rehabilitation through community development programme for the bastee dwellers, keeping in view the following considerations :

- (a) To determine and develope programmes in the field of Adult and Primary Educations, Vocational training, Cottage Industry, in relation to the community needs.
- (b) To undertake special programmes in family and child welfare, Youth, Mass inoculation and vaccination.
- (c) To identify the existing level of sanitation and pure drinking water.
- (d) To ascertain the extent of orientation of married couples in family planning method.
- (e) To find out the food habit and monthly income of family.
- (f) To identify the fields of economic activity of the bastee dwellers and scope for improving economic situation by subsidized family income through vocational training and cottage craft.

Findings

Data collected with the help of schedule, after processing and analysis are given in part 2 below :

PART 2
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Religion :

Muslims are in majority (92.25%) with (7.75%) of Hindus.

Age structure :

Mate.—About 43.09% of the study population are children under 15, the 16—25 age group constitute 25.72%, 26—45 age group accounts for 19.90% and 11.29% are older people.

Female.—About 48.04% of the study population are children under the age of 15. The age group of 16—25 constitute 23.07 per cent, 26—45 age group accounts for 20.19% and 8.68 are older people.

Marital status :

About 59.77% of the population are married. 37.95% of the total population are unmarried. 2.25% of the population are widows.

Literacy rates :

About 73% above the age of 5 are illiterate, 27% of the total population are literate. Less than 23% of the population received education up to the primary level. Almost none have taken technical education. Hope for improving the socio-economic status of the family is noted as the most important reason for sending children to school, while most of those who did not send their children to school expressed financial limitation.

Employment status :

Data on employment status of principal occupation of the employee heads indicate that most of the heads (32.67%) are rickshaw pullers, 23.53% of the population are engaged in small business, 18.28% are day labourers, percentage of agriculture and beggary is very much negligible.

Health : diseases :

General information on health condition, particularly on the incidence and types of diseases suffered.—The surveyed population were found to have suffered from various diseases. The common ailments recorded were (i) cold with fever.

(ii) whooping cough, (ii) dysentery, (iv) gastro-intestinal diseases which were responsible for 45.46%, 12.83%, 13.78%, 20.02% & 7.89% respectively of all diseases, occurring in the households.

Type of treatment available :

More than 36% of all households experiencing illness went to medical hospitals, 27.81% have consulted private allopaths 20.41% went to homeopath doctors while the rest went to Hekims & Boyddos.

Income pattern :

It appears from the findings that there are 22.55% of households earning taka (301—400) per month, 28.29% households have monthly income of less than Tk. 300 per month. As per recent World Bank figure (Tk. 200 per capita annual income for poverty line), it is indicated that the urban dwellers are below the subsistence level.

Residence :

About 53.95 per cent live in Kutcha houses on rent, 37.24 per cent live in Kutcha houses constructed on their own land. Many families are completely rootless and have no land or house to live in.

Water supply :

About 60.24% of the households used tap-water which was arranged either by the landlords or by the Municipal Corporation. Only 31.60% have private domestic tube-wells. It is indicated that the tube-wells frequently go out of order and the poor dwellers have to contribute for repairing. The community people ranked scarcity of water as their number one problem.

Garbage clearing :

Almost 50% of the households dump their garbage indiscriminately. They dump scrap materials, fruit and vegetable parings on whatever nearest open space is available without consideration of sanitation or inconvenience to others. The dumped garbage remain piled up for days together, get rotten and stink with bad smell. 39.01% have used dustbin, 12.42% have used their garbage either as manure or burnt it up.

Sanitation :

Toilet facilities for *Bastee* dwellers are equally inadequate and grossly unhygienic and insanitary. Sewerage connection to latrines is almost nil. 69.87% households existing latrines of are either of service types or open pits with a system of irregular disposal of night-soil by professional sweeper. Over flowing of floor or seats of the latrines is often a common phenomenon. Only 32.12% of the households possessed pucca latrines.

Food habit :

The present survey has also tried to investigate into some aspects of food habit of the studied population, however, limited in scope. Investigation was made on some common food items the people usually take and the number of items that are taken in a week. The information is essentially descriptive in nature.

All those clusters give the general impression that rice, wheat, pulse, vegetables are widely taken. On the other hand meat, fish, egg and milk, the protein items, are rarely consumed. The clusters consumed rice 4.10, wheat 2.26, fish 1.67, pulse 1.57 and vegetables 1.74 days during a week. Surveyed population, however, consumed meat .24, milk .23, egg .24, fruits, .26 days during a week.

Who advises them during their needs :

About 31% of the households went to prominent persons, 26% went to social workers, 17% went to Mouloves, while the rest went to the teachers and friends respectively.

Family planning :

Questions regarding attitude and practices of family planning at present as well as in the past were asked and the response pattern indicates that 33.87% are aware but do not practice the method. Only 20.58% are aware and practice the method. About 20.41% of them reported adverse effect while 16.95% are not aware and do not practice the family planning method. The clusters in general are not much serious about the family planning method.

To whom to give alms :

Most of the households preferred to give alms to the crippled persons. 39% gave alms to the religious institution, 36% made indiscriminate alms to any needy individuals while the rest did not take part in any measure.

What they feel for improving their community :

It is observed that 38% of the households realised the importance of establishing vocational training institutions, 17% preferred to have day-care centres for children. The percentage of families that approved of eradication of beggary and family assistance are 16% and 12% respectively while people having different views in the matter are quite negligible in number.

Spare time (female) :

The mode of passing spare-time by all age and sex group^s has also been taken note of in the survey. It was found that most of the respondents (44%) pass their spare-time by doing household works while 38% of the households spend their leisure time by simply sleeping and gossiping and 11% of the respondents kept themselves engaged in economic activities. It is indicated that only 7% work on hadicrafts, sewing, etc., in their leisure time.

Spare time (youth) :

It reveals that almost 23% of the youths spend their spare-time on looking for jobs, 17.53% spend their leisure time to meet friends, and on social calls, 40.46% of the youths are engaged directly or indirectly in national development activities, only 3.33% have nothing to do.

Social problems :

It appears that almost 48% of the households have found their children to be engaged in some common socially undesirable activities, 23% of the households' respondents are inactive and idle. They are the burden of the society. Only 7% are the victims of family disruption.

Migration :

23.37% of the study households have lived in this city for generations. About 15% are from Mymensingh and 11.69% are from Barisal. The percentage of immigrants from Faridpur and Comilla are 9.63% and 9.22% respectively. It is found that most of the immigrants have originated from rural areas.

PART 3
TABLES AND ITS COMMENTS

TABLE 1

The table showing the number of the Muslim and the Hindu family and the number of persons of the family by sex separately.

St. No.	Religion	Total No. of family.	Male	Female	Total No. of persons.
1	Muslim ..	2,254	4,954 50.76%	4,805 49.24%	9,759 92.25%
2	Hindu ..	176	404 49.27%	416 50.73%	820 7.75% 10,579

Table shows that 9,759 persons of 10,579 and the percentage 92.25 % are Muslim of both the sexes, 4,954 and 4,805 of these 9,759 and the percentage 50.76% and 49.24% are males and females respectively. 820 of 10,579 and the percentage 7.75% are Hindus of both the sexes, 404 and 416 of these 820 and the percentage 49.27% and 50.73% are males and females respectively.

TABLE 2

The table showing the population by age group and sex

(a) Age group Males all ages. (b) Age group females all ages.

Age group	No. of persons.	Percentage	Age group	No. of persons.	Percentage
0—5	1,062	18.94%	0—5	1,103	22.18%
6—15	1,354	24.15%	6—15	1,286	25.86%
16—25	1,442	25.72%	16—25	1,147	23.07%
26—45	1,116	19.90%	26—45	1,004	20.19%
46—60	510	9.10%	46—60	300	6.03%
61 above	123	2.19%	61 above	132	2.65%
...	5,607	100%	...	4,972	100%

The table shows that the highest percentage of male is 25.72% and female 25.86% under the age group of 16—25 and 6—15 respectively. It indicates that the persons are dependent on the society.

TABLE 3

A. Age group Male all ages :

Type	Age Group				Total	Percentage
	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-60		
Married	470	863	1,068 37.69	345	87	2,833 62.30%
Unmarried	1,161	452	57	5	..	1,675 36.83%
Widowed	..	3	11	19	6	39 0.85%
Total	1,631	1,318*	1,136	369	93	4,547 100.00%

It reveals that 2,833 of 4,547 persons *i.e.* 62.30% are married in different age groups, 1,068 of these 2,833 persons *i.e.* 37.69% are married under the age group of 26-45. 1,675 of 4,547 persons *i.e.* 36.83% are unmarried in different age groups, 1,161 of these 1,675 *i.e.* 69.31% are unmarried under the age group of 6-15. The percentage of widowed are negligible.

TABLE 3 (A)

B. Age group Females all ages :

Type	Age Group					Total	Percentage
	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-60	61 above		
Married	312	1,079	924	262	27	2,622	67.80%
			41.83%				
Unmarried	800	207	27	20	..	1,054	27.25%
Widowed	..	..	35	59	65	32	191
Total	1,112	1,339	1,010	347	59	3,867	100.00%

It reveals that 2,622 of 3,867 persons *i.e.*, 67.80% are married in different age groups, 1,097 of these 2,622 *i.e.*, 41.83% are married under the age group of 16-25. 1,054 of 3,867 persons *i.e.*, 27.25% are unmarried under different age group. 800 of these 1,054 *i.e.*, 75.90% are unmarried under the age groups of 6-15. It is indicated that the percentage of widow are negligible.

TABLE 4

The table showing the employment situation

(a) Male		(b) Female		
Type	No. of persons (Male)	Percentage	No. of persons (Female)	Percentage
Employed	2,842	45.17%	1,648	33.79%
Underemployed	363	5.77%	115	2.35%
Unemployment	3,086	49.05%	3,113	63.84%
	6,291	100%	4,876	100%

It reveals that 49.05% of males and 63.84% of females are unemployed. They are dependent on others.

TABLE 5

The table showing the literacy rates (male, female and child)

Illiterate	Primary.	Secondary.	Higher Secondary.	Total
4,246	1,246	421	77	
2,329	271	88	5	..
1,163	641	92	..	..
7,738	2,158	601	82	..

Table shows that 29.12% male, 13.52% female and 38.67% child have different level of education. It indicates that most of the persons are illiterate.

TABLE 6
The table showing the occupation by number of persons

Type of 1	Age Group			
	6-15 2	16-25 3	26-45 4	46-60 5
1. Agriculture ..	..	50	58	13
2. Business ..	9	105	277	233
3. Service ..	..	66	206	58
4. Day Labour ..	15	7	188	139
5. Rickshaw puller ..	9	88	673	58
6. Household ..	10	56	105	26
7. Beggary ..	7	..	9	..
	50	435	1,516	527

Type of 1	Age Group		
	61 above. 6	Total. 7	Percentage. 8
1. Agriculture ..	13	134	4.45%
2. Business ..	84	708	23.53%
3. Service ..	82	412	13.69%
4. Day Labour ..	138	550	18.28%
5. Rickshaw puller ..	155	983	32.67%
6. Household ..	8	205	6.81
7. Beggary ..	..	16	0.53
	480	3,008	..

It shows that 983 of 3,008 persons i.e. 32.67% are Rickshaw puller, 708 of these 3,008 persons i.e. 23.53% are engaged in small business. 550 of these 3,008 persons i.e. 18.28% are day labourers. The percentage of Agriculture, service and beggary are 4.45%, 13.69% and 0.53% respectively.

TABLE 7

The table showing the diseases of the population by age group

Name of the Disease	Age Group			
	0—5	6—15	16—25	26—45
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cold fever ..	31	54	80	122
2. Whooping cough ..	..	27	26	35
3. Dysentery ..	5	4	25	39
4. Colic pain ..	3	20	45	60
5. Gastric ..	..	..	15	29
	39	105	191	285

Name of the Disease	Age Group			
	46—60	61 above.	Total.	Percentage.
1	6	7	8	9
1. Cold fever ..	90	9	386	45.46%
2. Whopping cough ..	21	..	109	12.83%
3. Dysentery ..	29	15	117	13.78%
4. Colic pain ..	36	6	170	20.02%
5. Gastric ..	22	1	67	7.89%
	198	31	849	100.%

The table reveals that 386 of 849 persons i.e. 45.46% are attacked with cold and fever. The percentage of whooping cough, dysentery, colic pain and gastric are 12.83%, 13.78%, 20.02%, and 7.89% respectively.

TABLE 8

The table showing the monthly income of the families

Income group	Percentage	Frequency
Up to Tk. 100	100	4.11%
101—200	234	9.62%
201—300	354	14.56%
301—400	548	22.55%
401—500	469	19.30%
501—600	168	6.91%
601—700	118	4.85%
701—800	215	8.84%
801—900	93	3.82%
901—1000	131	5.39%
	2,430	

In the above table we can see that the monthly income of the families at the income group (301—400) has got the highest percentage both the Muslim and Hindu families. The lowest percentage of the monthly income of the families gets income up to Taka 100.

TABLE 9

The table showing the type of house of the family

Categories	No. of family.	Katcha	Semi-pucca.	Pucca	Total	Percent-age.
Rented ..	1,311	956	172	193	1,311	53.95%
Own house ..	905	629	125	151	905	37.24%
No. of permanent shelter	214	..	..	..	214	8.80%
	2,430	1,585	297	344	2,430	100%

It appears that 37.24% of the families have their own houses, 53.95% of the families have rented houses and 8.80% of the families have no adequate shelter.

TABLE 10

The table showing the sources of drinking water

Source of water supply.	Frequency.	Percentage.
Tubewell	768	31.60%
Ringwell	198	8.14%
Tap	1,464	60.24%
	2,430	100.00%

It appears that 60.24% of the families have been using tap as their of drinking water.

TABLE 11

The table showing the cleanliness of drainage and garbage

Type	Frequency	Percentage
No fixed place	1,180	48.55%
Burn up	128	5.26%
Use Dustbin	948	39.01%
Use at manure	174	7.16%
	2,430	100.00%

It reveals that 48.55% of the families have no fixed place for disposal of their garbage. 39.01% of the families use dustbin.

TABLE 12

The table showing the sanitation system of the families

Type of latrine	Frequency	Percentage
Pucca	732	30.12%
Katcha	1,698	69.87%
	2,430	100.00%

It appears that 69.87% of the families have Katcha latrine.
The percentage of pucca latrine is 30.12%.

TABLE 13

The table showing the weekly food consumption of the family.

Item of the commodity	Days	Average weekly consumption per family.
Rice	9,968	4.10
Wheat	5,494	2.26
Meat	587	.24
Fish	4,078	1.67
Pulse	3,829	1.57
Egg	592	.24
Milk	579	.23
Vegetable	4,238	1.74
Fruits	634	.26

TABLE 14
The table showing that where they go during illness

Type	No. of persons.	Percentage
Hospital	882	36.29%
Doctor	676	27.81%
Hekim	313	12.88%
Homeopathic	496	20.41%
Others	63	2.59%
	2,430	100.00%

It shows that 36.29% of the families go to Hospital during their illness. 27.81% of the families go to physician. 12.88%, 20.41% of the family go to Hakim and Homeopaths respectively.

TABLE 15
Who advises them during their needs

Persons	Frequency	Percentage
Teacher	239	10%
Social Worker	631	26%
Prominent person	742	31%
Moulobi	420	17%
Friend	298	12%
Others	100	4%
	2,430	100%

It reveals that 31% of the families go to prominent persons, 26% of the family go to social workers to take their advice. The percentage of taking advice from teacher, Moulobi, friend are 10%, 17%, 12% respectively.

TABLE 16

The table shows how many wives of the Head of the families are aware of family planning programmes.

Consciousness of F.P. Programme.	Frequency	Percentage
1. Practice F.P. Method ..	500	20·58%
2. Aware but do not practice	823	33·87%
3. Not aware don't practice	412	16·95%
4. Don't like F.P. Programme	496	20·41%
5. Don't feel to practice it ..	199	8·19%
	2,430	100·00%

33·87% of the families are aware but do not practice, 20·58% of the families practice Family Planning Method, 16·95% are not aware and don't practice the method, 20·41% do not like it. It is evident that most of the families are aware of family planning programme but they do not adopt the method.

TABLE 17
The table shows to whom to give alms.

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Religious institution	940	39%
Crippled	1,013	42%
Any one person	869	36%
Not at all give alms	608	25%
	2,430	100%

42% of the families give alms to crippled persons. 39% give alms to the religious institution. 36% give alms to needy individuals. 25% do not give alms at all.

TABLE 18
The table showing that what they feel for improving of the community.

Type	No. of persons.	Percentage
1. Day Care centre	423	17%
2. Vocational training Inst.	928	38%
3. Eradication of beggars	379	16%
4. Recreational facilities	105	4%
5. Family assistance	288	12%
6. Mother's club	126	5%
7. Health clinic	181	7%
	2,430	100%

It shows that 38% of the families realize the importance of vocational training, 17% Day Care centre, 16% eradication of beggar, 12% family assistance. The percentage of recreational facilities, Mother's club, Homeopathic are 4%, 5%, 7% respectively.

TABLE 19

The table showing how they spend their spare time.

Use of spare time	Frequency	Percentage
1. Sleeping ..	486	20%
2. Gossiping ..	444	18%
3. Household work ..	1,074	44%
4. Reading/Sewing ..	162	7%
5. Economic activities ..	264	11%
		100%

It appears that 44% of the women spend their spare time doing household works, 20% spend in sleeping, 18% on gossiping. The percentage of reading and economic activities are 7%, 11% respectively.

TABLE 20

Unemployment youth spent their spare time.

Use of spare time	Frequency	Percentage
1. Meeting with friends ..	426	17·53%
2. Going to club ..	256	10·53%
31 Dev. activities to the society	405	16·67%
4. Helping the family ..	406	16·71%
5. To look after Youngers..	305	12·55%
6. Looking for job ..	551	22·67%
7. Doing nothing ..	81	3·33%
	2,430	100%

Of the total 22·67% pass their spare time on looking for jobs. 17·53% pass their leisure time by gossiping and visiting friends. While 16·67% spend their time in developmental activities. 16·71% pass their spare time with children at home.

TABLE 21

Social Problems.

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1. Uncared children	561	23%
2. Deserted person	335	14%
3. Mental disorder	520	21%
4. Inactive	556	23%
5. Juvenile Delinquency	277	11%
6. Family Disruption	181	7%
	2,430	100%

Of the total 23% families have uncared children, 23% have Juvenile delinquency, 14% have inactive person and 11% have abandoned children.

TABLE 22

Migration status of the family

District	No. of family.	Percentage
Dacca	568	23.37%
Mymensingh	366	10.56%
Faridpur	234	9.63%
Comilla	224	9.22%
Barisal	284	11.69%
Khulna	184	7.57%
Chittagong	185	7.61%
Rajshahi	184	7.57%
Pabna	186	7.65%
India	15	·62%
	2,430	100.00%

It reveals that the second highest percentage (15.06%) have been migrated from Mymensingh, 23.37% per cent of families were born in the city. Poor migrants from different Districts are namely Barisal, Faridpur, Comilla, Khulna, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Pabna.

PART—4

QUESTIONNAIRE

৬। সামাজিক প্রণী বিন্যাস :

চাকুরী	ডাক্তার	পিষ্টক	ব্যবসায়ী	শিল্পী	টেকনিশান	কুর-শানাব	বিক্রী-চালক	টেলা-গাড়ী	বিক্রী-চালক	ডিস্ক	স্থানীয়	আন্তর্জাতিক	স্থানীয়	আন্তর্জাতিক
সরকারী কোর-কাৰী।														

৭। স্থানীয় সম্পদ :

(ক) মনুষ্য সম্পদ :

বাসীয় প্রতিনিধি	নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি।	শিক্ষক	ডাক্তার	বাজেটেটিক	শিল্পী	সমাজ-কর্মী	স্থানীয়

(খ) বাষ্পযানিক সম্পদ :

কুল	কলেজ	লাইব্রেরী	ব্যাজিস	কাব	পার্ক	খালী ভায়গ	সরকারী জনকল্যাণ বিভাগ।	শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের সমাজ কল্যাণ সংস্থা।

৮। জাতীয় কল্যাণ সংস্থার বিবরণ :

সর্ববায়	স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার পরিকল্পনা।	কৃষি ও সৎস্য	আই, আর, টি, পি	শিক্ষা	পুস্তিশিল্প	অন্যান্য (উচ্চে কর্মসূচি)।

১। (ক) প্রজেক্ট কাউন্সিল :

প্রতিষ্ঠার তারিখ	রেঞ্জিঃ তারিখ	সদস্য সংখ্যা	সভার সংখ্যা	কর্তৃদল	মন্তব্য
সাধারণ	নির্বাহী	সভার সত্ত্ব হয়	কর্তৃদল	অন্তর সত্ত্ব হয়	মন্তব্য

(খ) উপাদান সামগ্রী ও তার ব্যবহার :

গত বৎসর কোন কর্মসূচী ছিল?

বর্তমান বৎসরের নৃতন কোন কর্মসূচী নেওয়া হয়েছে?

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(গ) উপাদান নামকরী ও তার ব্যবহার:

বিভাগ	ব্যৱহাৰি	ব্যৱহাৰি	দান	অণ্যাণ্য (উচ্চৰ কৰণ)
সুরক্ষাৰী
বেগৱকাৰী
প্রাইভেট
আন্তর্জাতিক

(ঘ) কৰ্মসূচী:

প্রকার	কৰ্মসূচী	সুরক্ষাৰী
..	কৰ্মসূচী	..

১০। প্রজাত্তি কাটানিলের তহবিল গঠন :

আবের উৎস	আবের পরিমাণ	খরচের পরিমাণ
(ক) ভাতীর দমাজ কল্যাণ পরিষদ	..	
(খ) এককালীন টাঁদা	..	
(গ) নিয়মিত টাঁদা	..	
(ঘ) উৎপাদিত দ্রব্য থেকে আয়	..	
(ঙ) দন্যান্য (উচ্চে করুণ)	..	

ପାର୍ମିତାବିଦ୍ବକ ତଥା ବଲ୍ମୀ

୧୯। (କ) ପରିବାରେ ବିବରଣ୍ୟ ପରିବାର ପ୍ରଧାନେର ନାମ : . . .
ଦ୍ୱାରୀ ଟିକନା . . .

କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

۱	مکانیزم (مکانیزم) کارکرد
۲	مکانیزم (مکانیزم) کارکرد
۳	مکانیزم (مکانیزم) کارکرد
۴	مکانیزم (مکانیزم) کارکرد
۵	مکانیزم (مکانیزم) کارکرد

২১ প্রবালহৃষি পর্মার্জিতঃ নিন্দকশন প্রণালী ও ভাগ্নালী বৰ্ণনাঃ

বাড়ীর নাম	নামিকাবাদীন	প্রকার	খাওয়ার পানির উৎস	পানিখনা	আবর্জনা দূরীকরণ
ভাজাটি	কাঠ	কাঠ	কাঠ	পানি	নির্বারিত কোন থান নাই ।
নিজের বাড়ী	আবা পাকা	শলকুপ	কাঠ	পানুয়ে ফেলা	পানুয়ে ফেলা ।
নির্বারিত কোন থান নাই ।	পাকা	ক যা অনাম্ব (উচ্চেষ্ঠ দক্ষতা)	কাঠ	যার হিলাবে	যার হিলাবে
					যাবহাবর ।

৩। পরিবারের খাদ্য (জাতীয়হিক) :

৪। অসমুকালীন দরমে তাৰা কোথাম থাম :

হাসপাতাল	গৃহ ডাক্তার	হেকিং	হোমিওপাথ	অলি আউলিয়া	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কৰণ)।

৫। প্ৰযোজনালুকে কে তাৰেৰকে পৰামৰ্শ দান কৰেন :

শিক্ষক	সমাজ কৰ্মী	প্রতিষ্ঠিত ব্যক্তি	নোবলী	বৰ্মু	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কৰণ)।

৬। পরিবার পরিকল্পনা সম্বন্ধে জ্ঞানঃ

পঞ্চাংতি ব্যবহার করেন	ভাবেন কিন্তু ব্যবহার করেন না।	আপো আবেন না	ব্যবহার পছল করেন না।	ব্যবহার পছল করেন

৭। ভিক্ষা দান ব্যবস্থা:

ধনীর অনুষ্ঠান	পংঞ্চ	যে কোন ব্যক্তি	আপো দেন না	ব্যবহ

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৪। স্থানসূচী অনুসৰিত উন্নতিক্ষেপে কোন পক্ষের কর্মসূচীর কথা চিন্তা করেন:

ডেরেক্ষের	প্রক্রিয়া	তিক্রিক দর্শনের ব্যবস্থা।	চিকিৎসার্বদ্ধন	পারিবারিক ক্ষেত্র দান।	যাদীর্গ ক্ষেত্র	হোষাণ প্রক্রিয়া	অন্যান্য (উচ্চৈর কক্ষে)।

ক্ষেত্রিক	প্রাথমিক	যাধ্যাত্মিক	উচ্চ	অন্যান্য
পুরুষ মহিলা মুক্ত শিশু

৫। প্রক্রান্ত
(ক) সাধারণ প্রয়োজন:

(d) নিরোগ পরিষিক্তি:

কর্মসূচি	বেকার	অধিকরণ	আংশিক কর্মসূচি	নতুন

(e) অবসর সময় কিভাবে কাটিন:

মহিলাদের অতিবাহিত সময়:

১। যুবরে ১। বেকার দ্রব্যকদের অতিবাহিত সময় :

২। পচপ করে ২। বস্তুদের সহিত সাক্ষাত করে ১।

৩। পৃষ্ঠালী ৩। কাবে যেয়ে ২।

৪। বই পড়ে/দৃষ্টি নিচেপ ৫। সমাজ উন্নয়নসমূক কাজে ৩।

৫। অর্থনোত্তীক করে ৬। পরিবারের সাহায্য করে ৪।

৬। অণ্যাণ্য (উন্মেশ কর্কশ) ৭। ছেটদের দেখাণ্ডনা করে ৫।

৭। কাজের খোজে ৮। কাজের না ৬।

৮। কিছুই না ৯। কিছুই না ৭।

০১-০০

- ৩। ১। ০

পা গাড়িক সমস্যা :

অর্থনৈতিক সমস্যা :	
১।	অবহেলিত শিশু
২।	পরিত্যক্ত বাস্তি
৩।	শান্তিক বোগয়ত্ব
৪।	শারীরিক অক্ষমতা
৫।	বিশ্বের অপৰাধ
৬।	পারিবারিক ভাঙ্গন
৭।	ক্ষমিত্ব
৮।	দারিদ্র্য
৯।	অশিক্ষিত

মহলা পর্যায় কসীর সাক্ষাত্কার

১। (ক) নাম (খ) ঠিকানা

২। লিংগ : পুরুষ মহিলা দুয়োস

৩। চাকুরীতে নিযুক্তির তারিখ

৪। শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :

বছর	পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ	মন্তব্য
.....

৫। আপনি কি আন্তঃপ্রশিক্ষণ নিয়েছেন : ইঁয়া

যদি ইঁয়া হয় তবে কিভাবে সেটা কাজে লাগিয়েছেন বর্ণনা করুন :

৬। আপনার দায়িত্ব কিভাবে পালন করেন :

(১) প্রজেক্ট সংগঠকের নির্দেশ মোতাবেক (২) প্রশিক্ষণ নির্দেশ অনুসারে

(৭) স্বেচ্ছায় প্রণোদিত হয়ে

(৮) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৭। বর্তমানে কোন কোন কর্মে নিয়োজিত আছেন :

(১) স্বেচ্ছাসেবী প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ দেখাশুনা

(২) শুধু অফিস কর্ম

(৩) নির্ধারিত মহল্লায় নিয়োজিত

(৪) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৮। প্রকল্প এলাকার কতগুলো স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থায় আপনি কাজ করেন :

.....

৯। সাধারণ কর্মের বিবরণ দিন :

(১) অফিসে উপস্থিতি

(২) বিভিন্ন সংস্কার যোগাযোগ

(৩) কর্মসূচীর উপর রিপোর্ট লেখা

(৪) নির্ধারিত সময় উৎপাদিত কেসের উপস্থিতি

(৫) সমাজ কর্মে উন্নুন্নকরণ

(৬) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

১০। আপনি কাহাদের সাহায্যে কাজ করেন :

(১) স্বেচ্ছাসেবী প্রতিনিধি

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(২) মহল্লা প্রতিনিধি

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(৩) সাধারণ নাগরিক

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(৪) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

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১১। স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থায় আপনার যোগাযোগ :

সাধারিক

--

পার্শ্বিক

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মাসিক

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১২। আপনি কি মনে করেন মহল্লার জনসাধারণ শহর সমাজ উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প সম্বন্ধে অবগত আছেন :

হ্যাঁ

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না

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যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তাহলে কিভাবে.....

যদি না হয় তবে সম্ভাব্য কারণ কি.....

১৩। জনসাধারণের অংশগ্রহণ ও সহযোগিতা প্রদানে কোন সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন কি (উল্লেখ করুন).....

১৪। আপনিযে কর্মে নিয়োজিত তাতে কি সম্ভাব্য : হ্যাঁ

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না

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যদি না হয় তবে কেন (উল্লেখ করুন).....

১৫। প্রজেষ্ঠ অফিসারের কার্যে আপনি কিভাবে সহায়ক হন (উল্লেখ করুন).....

১৬। প্রকল্প এলাকায় সভা/সেমিনার হয় কি: ইঁয় না

যদি ইঁয় হয় তবে কে ডাকেন:

(১) সমাজ কল্যাণ অফিসার

(২) মহল্লা কর্মী

(৩) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

১৭। কতদিন অন্তর সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়:.....

১৮। কাহারা অংশ প্রহণ করেন:

(১) মহল্লার গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তি

(২) মহল্লার ভনসাধারণ

(৩) ক্ষেচ্ছসেবী কর্মী

(৪) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

১৯। আপনার এলাকার উৎপাদিত দ্রব্যগুলি বিক্রয়ের ব্যাপারে আপনি কিভাবে সাহায্য করেন:

(১) পরামর্শ দেন

(২) নিজেই পাটি ঠিক করে দেন

(৩) বিক্রয় কেন্দ্রে পাঠিয়ে দেন

(৪) আদৌ করেন না

২০। আপনার এলাকার অধিবাসী বিশেষ কোন বিপদে বা সমস্যায় পড়লে আপনি কি করেন :

(১) পরামর্শ দেন

(২) নিজেই সমাধান দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করেন

(৩) প্রতিষ্ঠিত ব্যক্তিদেরকে ডাকান

(৪) কিছুই করেন না

(৫) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)