



Profile of Narayanganj Pourashava



Town Planning Section
Narayanganj Municipality
2007

Message



**Dr. Salina Hayat Ivy
Mayor
Narayanganj Municipality**

It is great pleasure as a Mayor of Narayanganj Municipality while the profile is being published for the first time. The profile draws all the important aspects of the past 131 years as a service oriented organization.

I think this profile will give a new dimension for dissemination information. I thank all the municipal dwellers for cordial co-operation in providing support for development.

Moreover, I thank all of the officials and employees of the Narayanganj Municipality for the preparation of this profile.

**Dr. Salina Hayat Ivy
Mayor
Narayanganj Municipality**



4th Elected Council of the Municipality

(Date of oath on 9 February 2003)

Mayor

Dr. Salina Hayat Ivy

Councilor (Ward 01)

Mr. Md. Mohor Ali

Councilor (Ward 02)

Mr. Md. Jomsher Ali

Councilor (Ward 03)

Mr. Md. Shawkat Hashem

Councilor (Ward 04)

Mr. Maksudul Alam Khondkar

Councilor (Ward 05)

Mr. Md. Safiuddin Pradhan

Councilor (Ward 06)

Mr. Azhar Hossain

Councilor (Ward 07)

Mr. Al-Haj Obaaidullah

Councilor (Ward 08)

Mr. Aliuddin Bhuyan

Councilor (Ward 09)

Mr. Md. Kamrul Hasan Munna

Councilor (Reserved Seat-1)

Mrs. Minoara Begum

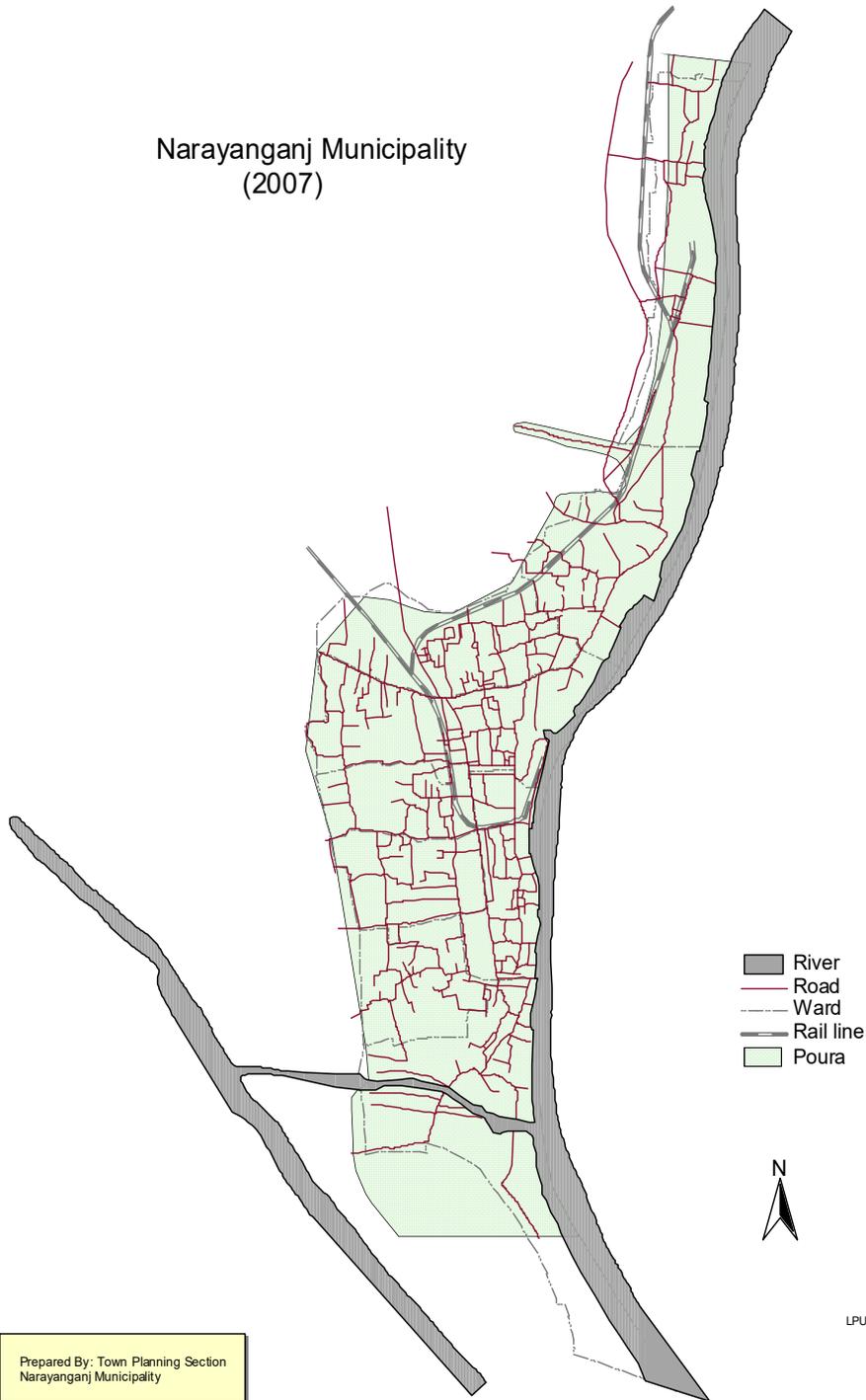
Councilor (Reserved Seat-2)

Mrs. Dilara Masud

Councilor (Reserved Seat-3)

Mrs. Khodeja Khanam Nasreen

Narayanganj Municipality
(2007)



- River
- Road
- Ward
- Rail line
- Poura



LPUPAP

Prepared By: Town Planning Section
Narayanganj Municipality





PROFILE OF NARAYANGANJ MUNICIPALITY

General

Narayanganj is 17 Km Southeast of Bangladesh capital Dhaka. It is situated on the bank of the river Shitalakhya, at the confluence of the Shitalakhya and Buriganga rivers.

Narayanganj is one of the oldest municipalities in Bangladesh. It came into existence in 1876. It has an area of 10.40 sq. km. and it is one of the two special category municipalities in the country. As per census 2001, the township has a population of 2,30,294 with a modest average growth of rate 2.5. This is also a district headquarters. It is included within the Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK), the development authority of the capital city.

Narayanganj is well connected with the rest of the country by railway, road and river. The river port of Narayanganj is considered as one of the busiest ports of the country. The terminal station of eastern Railway was established during the British period. This has worked as great advantage for the location of many large and medium scale industries of the country.

According to "The Pourashava Act 2009" "Municipality" means an urban area, declared to be a municipality. So, the entire area of Narayanganj Municipality is an urban area. The areas classified according to land use are 48% residential; 16% industrial; 23% commercial and 13% others.

History

Narayanganj municipality was constituted on 8 September 1876 to control an area of 4.5 square miles with a population of 27,876. It had 12 commissioners, 4 nominated and 8 elected which included the town's important jute merchants, one of whom was always the chairman in the past. According to available records, it was considered as a model municipality in the province of Bengal. The town, the market, the roads and the surroundings were neat and clean and well maintained. The drainage system was in order. The water works of the municipality were erected at a cost of Rs 200,000 from private subscription by the European jute merchants of the town. The name of the first Bangali elected Chairman of Narayanganj Municipality was Syed Mohammad Maleh.



In 1952, the area of Narayanganj municipality was extended up to 7.5 sq miles by a declaration of the Dhaka Judge court. The municipality has an old hospital (Narayanganj Victoria Hospital) constructed in 1882 with the help of Harakanta Banerjee. It started with 30 beds and was fully supervised by the municipality for many years. A government post office was established at Narayanganj in 1866.

The Dhaka-Narayanganj telegraph service was first introduced in 1877. The Bank of Bengal first introduced telephone at Narayanganj in 1882. All the street lamps of Narayanganj municipality were based on kerosene. On 30 September 1931, Narayanganj municipality introduced electricity to Narayanganj town with the help of Chittagong Electricity Supply Co. After 1947, there was an all round industrial expansion and the need for more electric power was keenly felt. A thermal power station was established at Siddhirganj with the capacity to produce 210MW. By that time, Narayanganj had its own powerhouse, which also helped local industries. At present, the area of Narayanganj Municipality is 10.40 sq km. The municipality has a Public Library (established in 1929) with 16,000 books. The library regularly receives 17 periodicals and 9 daily newspapers.

For more than 100 years Narayanganj has been playing an important role as a prime place for trade and commerce and gateway to the capital of Bangladesh, Dhaka. With the promotion of jute trade and development of rail and steamer communication networks, Narayanganj became the busiest trade centre in East Bengal during the British period. Narayanganj was dubbed as the Dundee of the east for jute trading.

Narayanganj owes its prosperity to its ready access to the seaports. It was connected with Calcutta and Chittagong by steamer and railway. On account of its trade with chittagong, Narayanganj was declared a port under the Sea Customs Act.

It has already been mentioned that Narayanganj Municipality was established in 1876. Because of its wonderful administration, it was described as the model Municipality of Bengal where roads were always clean and in excellent repair. But in the recent times Narayanganj shows little of its former grandeur due to the dense population both inhabitants and floating.

There are still some historical sights to visit. Celebrated two are the 17th Century Mughal Forts, Hajigonj and Sonakanda. There still maintains some glories of its former trading days, though the port is gradually silting up.



Now a days textiles are the main forms of industries and the new buildings that house them hide the remnants of architecture from more illustrious past.

After the liberation war of 1971, the three elected Municipal council come in power. Late Ali Ahamed Chunka was the first elected Chairman. He came in power in 1974. He elected two times for his popularity and grand achievement in development arenas. Then Mr. Nazim Uddin Mahmud ruled four years as a chairman. After a long gap of 16 years (1988-2003) no elected Municipal council was exist in the Narayanganj Municipality. This long period was governed by administrator. So, no remarkable development occurred during this period to fulfill desire according to citizens requirement. Present Municipal council came in power on 9th February 2003. At that time the condition of the municipality was full in problems such as water logging, no road and drainage network and lack of kitchen Market etc. The council took challenges for development. Within this short period of time and with the limited resources the council has done remarkable development work for betterment of the municipal dwellers of Narayanganj. Major development works are roads, drains, footpath, central monument for international Mother Language day (Shahid Minar), beautiful public toilet, construction of kitchen Markets, procurement of garbage removal trucks etc. All these development works have been done by pourashava own revenue fund.

Besides these UGIIP, BMDF, flood Rehabilitation project-2004 have brought a new horizon for development under the guidance of the present council.



Elected Chairman of the Municipality

Id No.	Name of the Chairman/Mayor	Period	
1	Mr. Ali Ahamed Chunka	4-3-1974	– 9-3-1977
2	Mr. Ali Ahamed Chunka	10-9-1977	– 22-9-1984
3	Mr. Nazim Uddin Mahmud	4-4-1984	– 3-9-1988
4	Dr. Salina Hayat Ivy	9-2-2003	–

Organization and Personnel

The Mayor and the members of the Council (Councilors) committee are directly elected by voters (adult population) of the municipal area for five years. The executive powers of a Municipality are vested in and exercised by the Mayor. Policy matters are decided in the meeting of the Council Committee. Besides, the powers exercised by the Mayor involving financial matters in performing the functions and prosecuting the business of the municipality have to be approved by the Council Committee.

Most of the officials are employed by the Municipality. But 1st and 2nd class officers such as Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Town Planner, Assistant Engineer, sub-assistant Engineer, Medical officer and Accounts officer are recruited by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives.

Only the post of the Chief Executive officer (CEO) is filled up by the Central Govt. from amongst the members of Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS), Administrative Cadre. He is very much concerned with the executive functions of the Municipality. A senior official belonging to BCS (Administration) is placed as CEO to Municipality on deputation. This deputation process is governed as per section 42 of " **The Pourashava Act 2009**".



Fundamental Information

Establishment	8 September 1876
Area	12.69 sq. km
Population	0.54 Million
No. of wards	9
Date of Last Election	16 January 2003
Present Chairman	Dr. Salina Hayat Ivy
No. of Commissioners	9
Reserved woman Councilor	3
Date of present council oath	9 February 2003
Last Holding Assessment	Financial year 2004-2005
Holding Number	

Holding Type	Number
Government	200
Non-government	13,590
Total	13,790

Last Assessment : 2010-2011

Land use type

Land use type	Area (sq. km)	Percentage
Residential	3.97	38.17
Commercial	0.23	1.21
Industrial	1.07	10.29
Water bodies	2.9	27.88
Others	2.23	21.40
Total	10.40	100.00

Total Municipal Land	169.023 acres
No. of Rickshaws	10815 Nos.
No. of Vans	1200 Nos.
No. of Trade License	13,500 Nos.
No. of Park and Open spaces	3 Nos.



No. of Playfield	4 Nos.
No. of Kitchen Market	7 Nos.
No. of Graveyard	3 Nos.
No. of incinerator	1 No.
No. of Mosque	79 Nos.
No. of Mandir	26 Nos.
No. of Church	2 Nos.
No. of School	63 Nos.
No. of College	4 Nos.
No. of Slaughterhouse	1 No.
No. of Dumping Yard	1 No.
No. of Public Toilet	8 Nos.
No. of Community Centre	2 Nos.(Municipal)
No. of Bus Terminal	1 No.
No. of Library	3 Nos.
No. of Club	3 Nos.
No. of Market	6 Nos.
No. of Slum	17 Nos.

Road Condition

Road Type	Length (km)
BC	37.41
CC	31.78
RCC	2.52
HBB	3.08
WBM	1.5
Katcha	1.50
Total	77.75



Footpath condition

Id. No.	Name of the Road	Footpathlength (m)
1	Saraowrdi Road	500.00
2	Bangabandu Road	4100.00
3	Salimulla Road	1000.00
4	Isha Kha Road	600.00
5	Laksi Narayan Akra Road	300.00
Total		6500.00

Drain Condition

Drain Type	Length (km)
Brick Drain	45.30
RCC Drain	90.54
Pipe Drain	1.59
Katcha Drain	0.0
Total	137.43

Street Light Condition

Light type	Length (km)
Sodium	5.42
Tube light	4.05
Bulb	63.48
Total	73.52

No. of Street light

3100 Nos.

Solid waste Condition

Daily Generated Waste	121 ton/day
Daily Collection Waste	60 ton/day
Collection Rate	50%



Water Supply Condition

Pipe Dia (inch)	Length (km)
4	32.65
6	15.08
8	8.34
12	6.83
14	4.85
24	5.22
28	2.38
Total	75.36

Source: WASA, 2006

Gas supply Condition

Satisfactory

Telephone line Condition

Satisfactory

Health Condition

Type of Health centre	Number
Hospital	3
Clinic / Diagnostic Centre	53

EPI Centre

Permanent	18
Temporary	43
Total	61

Visiting Spots

River Shitalakhya, Hajiganj Fort, Shahid Minar, Freedom Monument, Ram Krishna Mission, Narayanganj Club, Library, bibi Marium majar etc.

No. of Industry (Light)

2000

No. of Industry (Medium)

200

No. of Industry (Heavy)

50



Revenue Income Sources

SI No.	Independent	SI No.	Dependent
1.	Holding Tax	1.	Immovable Property Transfer Fee
2.	Trade License Fee	2.	Compensatory Sanction
3.	Advertisement Tax	3.	Sanction on Increase of Staff Salary
4.	Tax of Cinema Hall	4.	Grant from ADP
5.	Vehicle Tax	5.	Special grant (Earmarked)
6.	Lighting Tax		
7.	Conservancy Tax		
8.	Surcharge on arear demand		
9.	Contractor License Fee		
10.	Holding Mutation Fee		
11.	Birth / Death Certificate Fee		
12.	Slaughter House Fee		
13.	Rent of Municipal Shops		
14.	Lease of Ponds		
15.	Lease of Public Toilet		
16.	Lease of Hat - Bazar		
17.	Lease of Bus Terminals		
18.	Lease of Ferry Ghats		
19.	Lease of Baby Taxi & Bus Stand		
20.	Rent of Road Roller & Mixer Machine		
21.	Compensation of Road Cutting by T&T/ Washa/ Gas/ Private Persons		
22.	Schedule Sell		
23.	Sales of old goods		



Independent source of Revenue are specified by the govt. as per Section 54 of "The Pourashava Act 2009". Similarly, dependent sources are given by the govt. and these will increase / decrease by the decisions of the govt.

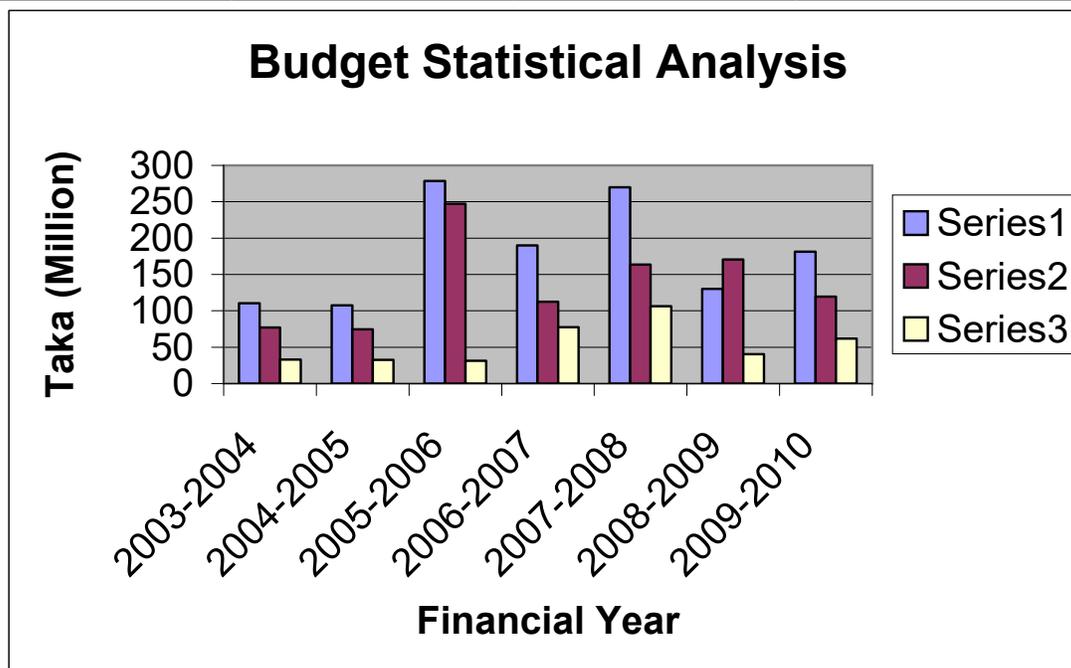
Besides, the Municipality gets the special grants from the govt. to implement the special projects.

Financial Information

Budget Information

Every year the municipality announces budget for the coming financial year in June. The municipality collects revenue from the following sources and central government provides a lump sum grant. The following table and graph show the budget information

Financial Year	Revenue Income (million)	Revenue Expenditure (million)	Surplus (+)/loss(-)
2003-2004	110.25	77.24	33.01
2004-2005	107.39	74.63	32.76
2005-2006	278.55	247.09	31.46
2006-2007	189.87	112.34	77.53
2007-2008	269.94	163.63	106.31
2008-2009	130.31	170.78	40.47
2009-2010	181.15	119.37	61.78

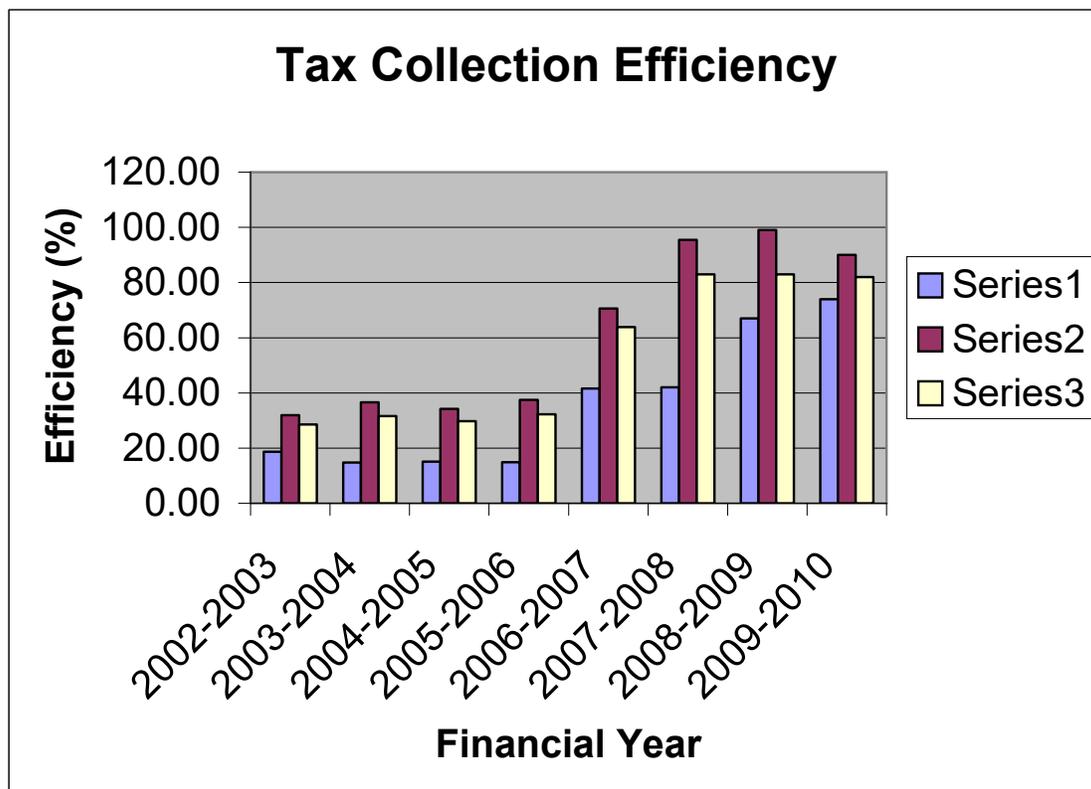




Tax Collection Information

The municipality collects holding tax from the municipal dwellers. Holding tax is the one of the major sources of revenue income. The following table and graph show the tax collection information.

Financial Year	Tax Collection Efficiency (Govt.)	Tax Collection Efficiency (Private)	Tax Collection Efficiency
2002-2003	18.73	31.90	28.60
2003-2004	14.81	36.62	31.65
2004-2005	15.07	34.19	29.73
2005-2006	14.89	37.43	32.21
2006-2007	41.54	70.63	63.88
2007-2008	42.01	95.50	82.94
2008-2009	67.00	99.00	83.00
2009-2010	74.00	90.00	82.00

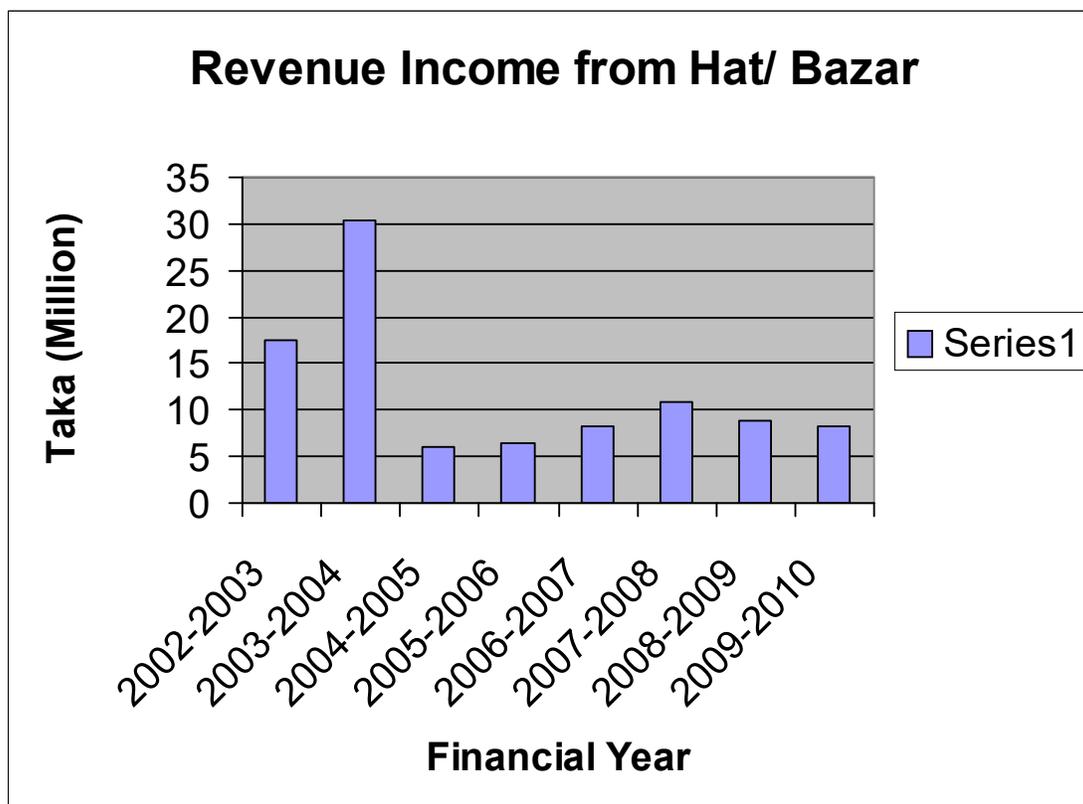




Hat /Bazar Income

The municipality collects tax from hat/ bazar . The following table and graph show the tax collection information.

Financial Year	Revenue Income(million)
2002-2003	17.47
2003-2004	30.37
2004-2005	60.067
2005-2006	6.42
2006-2007	8.27
2007-2008	10.87
2008-2009	8.80
2009-2010	8.23

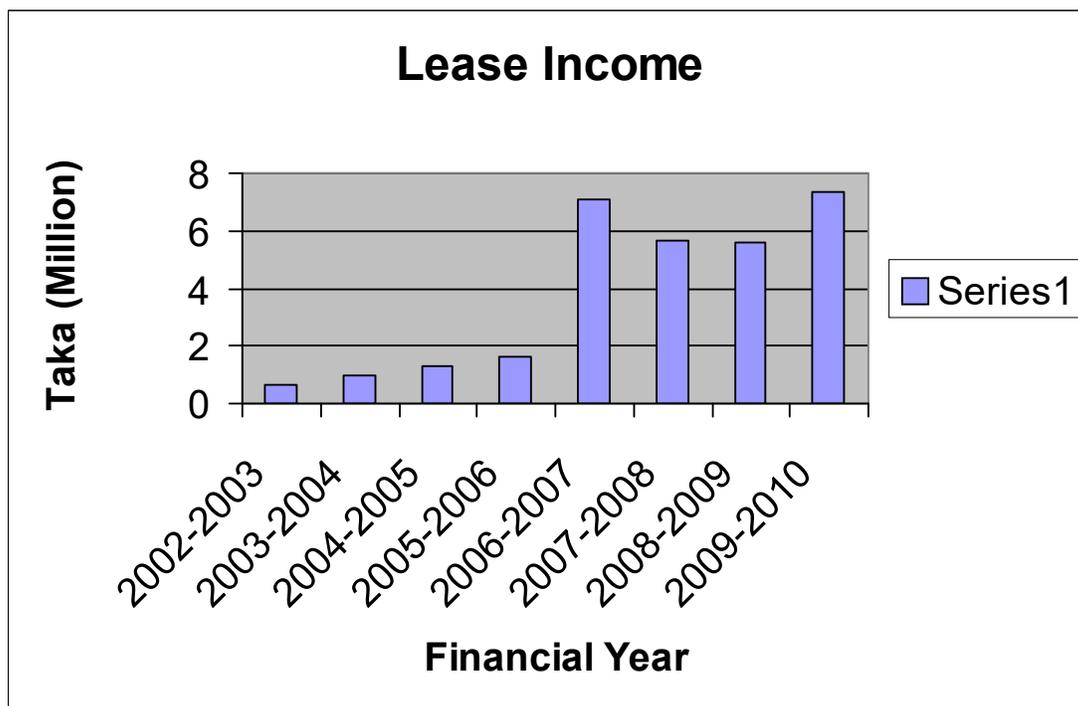




Lease Income

The municipality collects lease from bus stand, taxi stand, truck stand etc . The following table and graph show the lease income information.

Financial Year	Revenue Income(million)
2002-2003	0.66
2003-2004	1.00
2004-2005	1.27
2005-2006	1.62
2006-2007	7.08
2007-2008	5.66
2008-2009	5.58
2009-2010	7.34



Revenue Income (million)

Partnership with NGOs

There are 11 NGO's based in the Narayanganj Municipality who work in different sectors like micro -credit, women empowerment, combating oppression on women, mother



and child health care, HIV and EPI, family planning, primary education, creation of employment, slum improvement etc.

Nine NGO's are directly working with Narayanganj Municipality in EPI program. They also participate in the City cleanliness week. One NGO (World vision) have been working in mosquito eradication program for three years . Other four NGO's are working in waste collection program.

Child Education in Poor Community

Education is our fundamental and constitutional right. In urban area Children in poor community cannot go to school for pursuing education. Children work in different places for ensuring bread and butter. Child labour is prohibited in UN Charter and in our constitution also. It is our national duty to ensure education for all children. Because children are the future of a nation.

Municipal Contribution to Education

Narayanganj Municipality was engaged in education sector till 1974. In 1974,Central Government nationalized education sector. Narayanganj Municipality handovered all liabilities to Ministry of education in that year. But all expenses (including teacher's salary) beared by Narayanganj Municipality till 1976. There were 64 schools at that time.

Fundamental information on child Education in poor Community

Id. No.	Particular	Nos.
1	Total Satellite School Establised by Pourashava	11
2	Total Satellite School operating by Pourashava	09
3	Total Satellite School Establised by Pourashava & NGOs	48
4	Total Satellite School operating by Pourashava & NGOs	46

The NGOs such as Brac, Proshika, Prattay, Sharee, Surovi, Zagorony, World Vision, Bangladesh Woman Qualition and Woman Development Forum with pourashava for providing non-formal education.



Slum Improvement Project (SIP)

Unicef funded SIP worked in Slum within Narayanganj Municipality form 1988-89 to 2006-2007. This project is implemented Narayanganj Municipality.

Id no.	Name of the Slum	No. of School	No. of Student	No. of Teacher
1	Tanbazar Sweeper Colony	1	30	1
2	2 No. Rail Gate Slum	1	30	1
3	Old Gimkhana Slum	1	30	1

Now Old Gimkhana Slum Satellite School is continuing education for children under pourashava funding. And other satellite schools have been closed due to project completion.



Plate 01: Satellite School Education programme

Present Child Education Scenario in the poor Community

There are 33 slums in the municipal area. Near about 0.25 people live in the slum. About 40 thousands children live in slum. Some of them are getting education from NGOs Satellite



School and Govt. School. But Most of the children are depriving from education. Govt. cannot provide education for children for limited resources. On the other hand child education drop out rate is high in poor community. Because parents of the poor community think earning is better than education.

Development Programme in poor Community

LPUPAP (local participatory urban partnership project) Project is running in the municipality which is funded by UNDP to promote the livelihood of the deprived group of the society.

UGIIP (Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project) Project is also running in the municipality which is funded by UNDP to promote the livelihood of the deprived group of the society. The main aims of the project are to develop the infrastructure of the slum areas.

GTZ (German Technical Co-operation) is working in six slum areas as pilot basis. The main objective of the project is to reduce the poverty level.

The Major Activities Accomplished by the Present Elected Council

Financial Year	No. of Development Project		Total Project	Amount of Money(million)		Total Amount of Money(million)	Paid Amount(million)
	Govt.	Own		Govt.	Own		
2003-04	10	46	56	3.58	17.55	21.14	18.21
2004-05	9	35	44	3.59	19.82	23.42	28.34
2005-06	11	31	42	6.27	35.16	41.44	27.13
2006-07	5	121	126	2.11	125.35	127.46	78.18
2007-08	13	42	55	23.48	256.76	280.25	133.38
Total	48	275	323	36.04	454.67	493.50	285.24

Government Grant for Development Activities

Financial Year	Development Grant(million)	Special Grant(million)	Total(million)
2002-2003	5.00	2.00	7.00
2003-2004	4.00	-	4.00
2004-2005	4.00	1.20	5.20
2005-2006	4.85	1.30	6.15
2006-2007	5.60	2.5	8.10
2007-2008	6.30	9.4	15.70



Freedom fighter Sculpture at metro cinema hall more

Development Projects

Project Name and Duration	Major Activities	Project Number	Total Amount (million)	Payment (million)
BMDF(2004-05)	Infrastructure development	6	25.73	22.37*
UGIIP (2003-07)	Infrastructure, Micro credit, Slum up gradation	17	121.39	101.68*
FLOOD(2005-06)	Infrastructure development	12	39.27	34.55*
LPUPAP (now UPPR) (2000-07)	Infrastructure, Micro credit, Slum up gradation			24.07

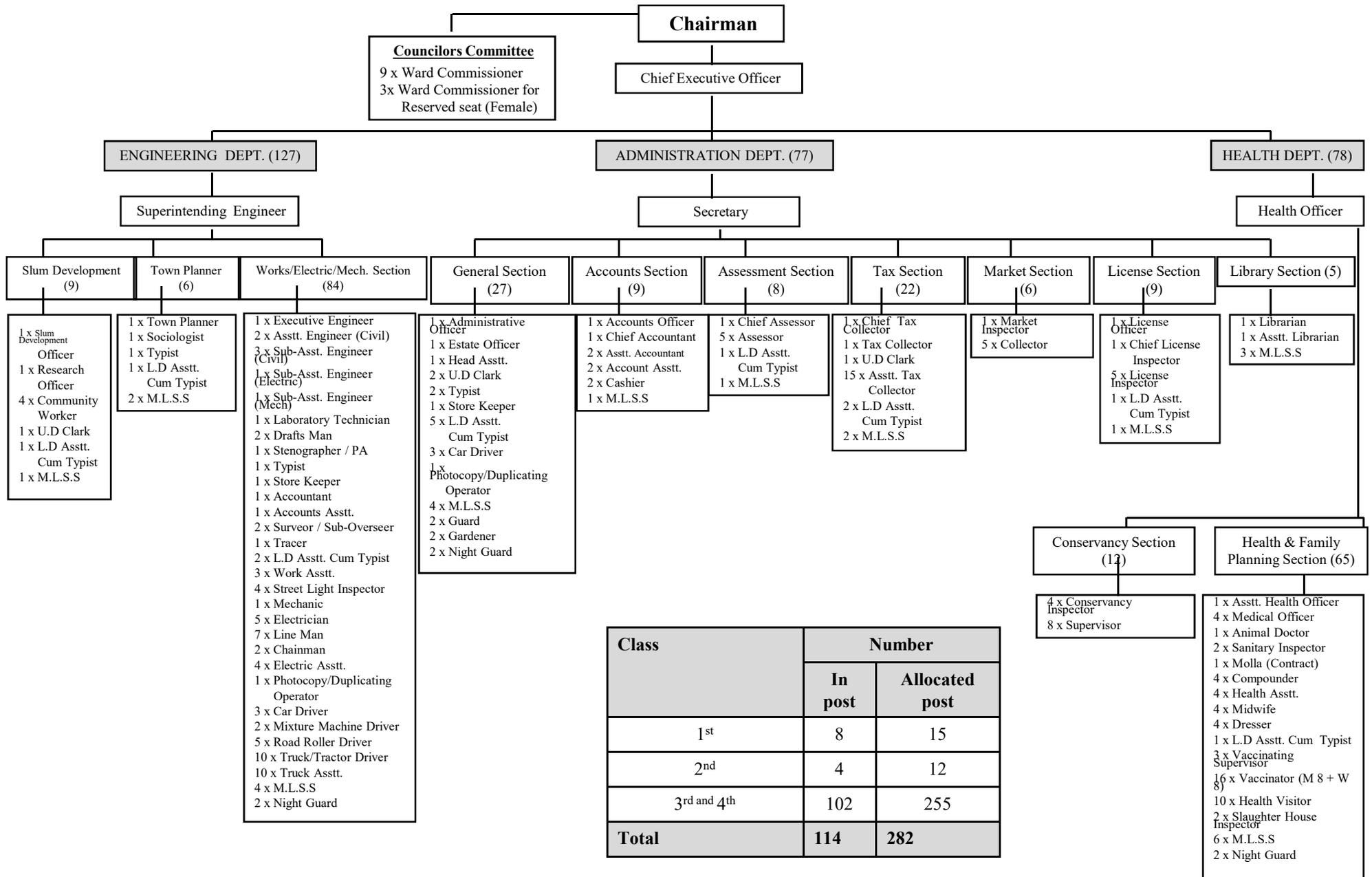


Proposal for Future Development Programme

- Satellite Education Centre for Urban poor Children in each ward at Narayanganj Municipality.
- Financial Grant for poor and extreme poor woman in Narayanganj Municipality for their socio-economic development such as IGA (Income generating Activities).
- Resettlement Project for low income group at Narayanganj Municipality.
- Low Cost Housing Programme for poor people at Narayanganj Municipality.

- Environmental Development Programme (Modern Equipment and technology for Solid Waste Management, Drain Cleaning, Noise Pollution etc.).
- Establishing Night Shelter for homeless people.
- Establishing old home for oldest man and woman.
- Establishing Primary Health Care Service in the Municipal area.
- Beautification of the Municipal areas

ORGANOGRAM OF NARAYANGANJ MUNICIPALITY



Class	Number	
	In post	Allocated post
1 st	8	15
2 nd	4	12
3 rd and 4 th	102	255
Total	114	282

Photographs of the Narayanganj Municipality

Narayanganj Municipality was started its journey in 1876. It was famous for jute trading and business.



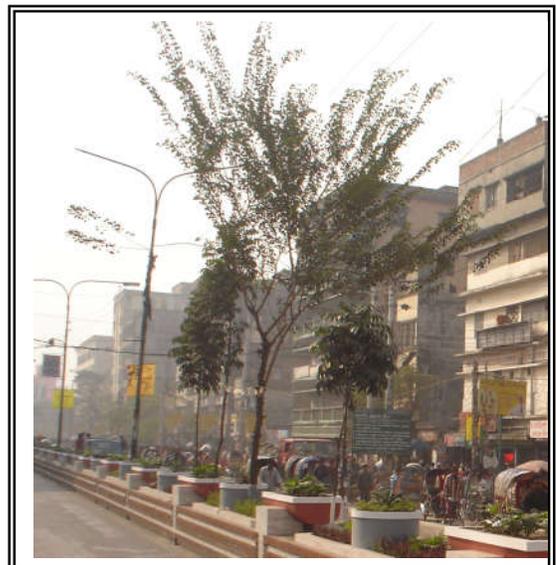
Panaromic view of the town

Narayanganj Municipality suffered for water logging problem in the rainy season till 2004. But the present council has taken tremendous development works for upgrading drainage system. Now the town is free from water logging.



Deep Drain is under construction

Beautification project is going in road medians, footpaths islands etc. with private-public partnership.



Beautification Project going on

Municipal Language Movement Monument has been constructed by the municipality in 2003 to pay homage for the greatest son of the nation.



Municipal Language Movement Monument

Chairman is sharing information regarding recent development



Sharing information with foreign delegates

Chairman is disbursing loan among the poor people of the municipal area.

Loan disbursing by the chairman

