



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Research
on
“Activities of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) since 1965”

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)
Ministry of Housing and Public Works

June 2017

PREFACE

The editorial committee has provided with necessary suggestions and recommendations for correction, modification and re-organization for further improvement of the research entitled “Activities of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) since 1965” which had been conducted by the UDD central office in the fiscal year of 2016-2017. Hence the researcher is responsible for development of the concept, methodology and preparation of report. Urban Development Directorate (UDD) has performed the administrative role only.

Convener/Chairperson

Editorial Committee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Beginning to the name of Allah, without wishing and blessing nothing is possible in the universe. This research is an outcome of many ‘formal’ and ‘informal’ contributions. This research would not have been possible without the continuous support of Dr. Khurshid Zabin Hossain Taufique, Director, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) who gave precious time from his busy schedule for the research. His encouragement and moral support were enormous throughout the research period.

Research team is grateful to Ahmed Akhtaruzzaman, Deputy Director, Research and Coordination, (Addl. Charge) whose generous guidance and precious advice always kept the bewildered thoughts towards an appropriate focus.

Research team is also in debt to Quazi Md. Fazlul Haque, Senior Planner, UDD and Chairperson, Editorial Committee for his suggestion, supervision and collaboration in all matters of different phenomena during the research work.

Research team would like to give heartiest gratitude to Uday Sankar Das, Senior Planner, UDD for his continuous inspiration and guidance to continue the research work. Also heartfelt thanks to Shaheen Ahmed, Senior Planner, UDD; Maqsd Hashem, Senior Planner, UDD; Sharif Mohammad Tariquzzaman, Senior Planner, UDD for providing relevant document regarding the research work. And special thanks to Shafiqul Islam Khan, Sociologist, UDD and Librarian, UDD for providing different reports/documents to accomplish the research.

Finally, research team would like to convey gratitude to all the participants who extended their support during the dissemination presentation on the draft version of the research report in the monthly co-ordination meeting of UDD for sharing their opinions, experiences and perspectives which have been tried to be incorporated in this final report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Development Directorate (UDD), under Ministry of Housing and Public works (MoHPW), prepares and coordinates regional plans, urban plans and site plans for new and existing urban centers. UDD is the prime government agency in Bangladesh for national level physical/land use plan preparation.

Without any plan, urban development is likely to result in inefficiencies and inequalities. So, the purpose of urban planning is to reduce this inefficiencies and inequalities. As a result it will ensure the balanced growth of population density which would accelerate the economic activity expected in the future.

Despite of preparing Master Plan, Development Plan, Land Use Plan, Research, different country paper/ report, site plan/ lay-out plan there is no definite report on the activities of UDD since 1965. So, it is necessary to make a research report which will serve as a record of all the activities of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) since 1965.

In this research paper, Chapter-1 describes the introductory part as the background of the research, objectives, methodology, history and functions of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) and Urban Development Council (UDC); Chapter-2 describes the activities of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) since 1965. These activities is presented consecutively as 1965-Before National Physical Plan (NPP), National Physical Plan (NPP), District and Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan, Upazila Town and Pourashava Master Plan by Urban Development Directorate’s (UDD’s) own Manpower, Paradigm Shift in Planning Process of UDD in Recent Days, Completed Development Plan and Collaboration Work at Recent Past; Chapter-3 describes the Ongoing Projects of Urban Development Directorate (UDD); Chapter-4 describes the Pipeline Projects of UDD and Urban & Regional Planning Act, 2017. At the end of this report chapter-5 contains the concluding remarks of this research work.

MEMBERS OF RESEARCH TEAM

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Position in the Research Team
01	Md. Tanvir Hasan Rezaul	Planner	Researcher
02	Farhana Khandoker	Research Officer	Co-Researcher
03	Najmun Nahar	Steno-typist cum Computer Operator	Computer Operator
04	Razia Sultana	Draftsman-4	Documents Compiler
05	Fajira Romman	Draftsman-4	
06	Khalifatullah	Tracer	
07	Abdul Jabbar Madbor	Chainman	Support Staff
08	Md. Anowar Hossain Khan	Khalashi	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
	<i>Preface</i>	i
	<i>Acknowledgement</i>	ii
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	iii
	<i>Members of Research Team</i>	iv
	<i>Table of Contents</i>	v-vi
	<i>List of Tables, Figures and Plates</i>	vii
	<i>Acronyms</i>	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION		1-8
1.1	Background and Rationale of the Study	1
1.2	Objectives of the Study	1
1.3	Methodology of the Study	1
1.4	History of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	1-6
1.5	Functions of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	7
1.6	Urban Development Council (UDC)	7-8
CHAPTER 2: ACTIVITIES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE		9-78
2.1	1965-Before National Physical Plan (NPP)	9
2.2	National Physical Plan (NPP)	9-51
2.3	District and Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan	51-64
2.4	Upazila Town and Pourashava Master Plan by Urban Development Directorate's (UDD's) own Manpower	64-65
2.5	Paradigm Shift in Planning Process of UDD in Recent Days	65
2.6	Completed Development Plan and Collaboration Work at Recent Past	65-78
2.6.1	Barisal Divisional Town Development Plan	65-71
2.6.2	Sylhet Divisional Town Development Plan	71-72
2.6.3	Cox's Bazar Sea Beach up to Teknaf Development Plan	72-73
2.6.4	Structure Plan and Action Area Plan for Madaripur and Rajoir Upazila, Madaripur	73-75
2.6.5	Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan (MSDP), 2011-2031	75-77
2.6.6	Collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok	77-78
CHAPTER 3: ONGOING PROJECTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (UDD)		79
3.1	Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas	79
3.2	Preparation of Development Plan for Benapole-Jessore Highway Corridor	79

3.3	Preparation of Development Plan for Kushtia Sadar Upazila	79
3.4	Preparation of Development Plan for Mirsharai Upazila, Chittagong District: Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (MUDP)	79
CHAPTER 4: PIPELINE PROJECTS OF UDD AND URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING ACT, 2017		80-82
4.1	Pipeline projects of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	80
4.2	Probable Area of Bi-Lateral Collaboration between UDD and Development Partners?	80-81
4.3	Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2017	81-82
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUDING REMARKS		83
REFERENCES		84
ANNEXURE		85-170

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 2.1	Types of Industry at the three main Centers of Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna	16-17
Table 2.2	Peat Resources-By Location, and on a dry weight basis	31
Table 2.3	District Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by UDD between 1981-1992	51
Table 2.4	Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by UDD between 1982-1992	53
Table 2.5	Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by Urban Development Directorate’s (UDD’s) own Manpower	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 1.1	Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	4
Figure 1.2	Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	5
Figure 1.3	Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	6

LIST OF PLATES

Plate No.	Title	Page No.
Plate 2.1	Project Area, MSDP	76
Plate 2.2	Digital Elevation Model of MSDP Study Area	76
Plate 2.3	Structure Plan of MSDP	76
Plate 2.4	Certificate-Asian Townscape Jury’s Award	77
Plate 2.5	Plate-2.5: Asian Townscape Award	77
Plate 2.6	Integrating DRR into Land Use Planning in Bangladesh	78
Plate 2.7	Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh	78
Plate 2.8	Handbook of Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh	78
Plate 4.1	The Cabinet approved the draft of Urban and Regional Plan Act 2017 in its regular meeting, chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister, on March 20, 2017	82

ACRONYMS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCC	Barisal City Corporation
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering Technology
CDA	Chittagong Development Authority
CDMP	Compressive Disaster Management Programme
DAP	Detailed Area Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCMs	Growth Center Markets
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO	Government Order
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HSD	Housing and Settlement Directorate
KDA	Khulna Development Authority
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LUP	Land Use Plan/ Planning
MLGRD & C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoHPW	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
MSDP	Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan
NPPP	National Physical Plan Project
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PID	Press Information Department
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha
R & C	Research and Coordination
RDA	Rajshahi Development Authority
ToC	Table of Contents
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDC	Urban Development Council
UDD	Urban Development Directorate
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Housing and Settlement
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlement
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale of the Study

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) was created by a Government Order (GO) on 17th July 1965. From the very beginning, UDD is preparing Land Use Plan (LUP)/Master Plan (MP) for small/medium/large town, port and industrial areas. The objectives of the plan were to make a direction for the planned land use of these areas which has a direct/indirect effect on upgrading the living standard of the people living here. UDD is contributing for Physical Planning and Research activities with its limited own manpower and resources. Despite of preparing Master Plan, Development Plan, Land Use Plan, Research, different Country Paper/ Report, Site Plan/ Lay-out plan ; as there is no definite report on the activities of UDD since 1965 to present, so the decision of this research work has taken.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are to make a report on the following activities of UDD since 1965:

- i) Listing of all activities of UDD since 1965;
- ii) Preparation of list of available reports of National Physical Planning Project (NPPP) and Review them;
- iii) Review of Land Use Plan, Master Plan and Development Plan which has been prepared since 1965.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

This research work is prepared through the following steps:

- i) Primary enquiry of the activities of UDD since 1965;
- ii) Classification of the Prepared Reports, Lay-out Plan, Land Use Plan, Master Plan, Development Plan etc.;
- iii) Table of Contents (ToC) analysis of the Land Use Plan, Master Plan, Development Plan etc.;
- iv) Review of the classified Reports, Lay-out Plan, Land Use Plan, Master Plan, Development Plan etc.;
- v) Sharing and feedback from the senior officials (Senior Planner and Deputy Director) and former senior officials of UDD;
- vi) Incorporation of findings/recommendations from the sharing and feedback from the senior officials (Senior Planner and Deputy Director) and former senior officials of UDD.

1.4 History of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

The haphazard and unplanned growth of cities and towns of Bangladesh attracted the attention of Government and in order to prepare land use plans and master plans for urban areas for directing and controlling the growth of physical developments, the need of a physical planning organization was keenly felt. In the year 1964, a request was made to the ‘United Nations Special Fund’ to provide technical assistance for carrying out systematic and

organized physical planning and development in Bangladesh (by the then East Pakistan). Consequently, a new organization namely, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) was created on 17th July 1965, by transferring the officers and staffs under the scheme- “Town and Country Planning” and “Survey Irrigation and Planning of Rural Housing”- under the administrative control of Housing Wing of Works, Power and Irrigation Department (vide G.O.No.464-E, dt.17.07.65). The United Nations accepted the request and formally approved a project named “Location and Planning of Cities”- the revised version of “Town and Country Planning Scheme”. Mr. Shafiqur Rahman, Secretary for Works, Power and Irrigation Department was appointed as Director, Urban Development Directorate on the date of June 26, 1965 (*Source: Government of East Pakistan, G.O. No.464 E, Dated: 17.7.1965*).

Functions allocated to the Directorate were enhanced in the year 1983, by the Martial Law Committee on organization set up, headed by Brigadier Enamul Haque Khan, which was approved by the Review Committee, headed by Major General Atiqur Rahman (*Source: www.udd.gov.bd*).

UDD, under MoHPW, prepares and coordinates regional plans, urban plans and site plans for new and existing urban centers. UDD is the prime government agency in Bangladesh for national level physical/land use plan preparation (*Source: www.udd.gov.bd*).

National Physical Planning Project (Phase I) was mainly planned for the management of national physical planning data in Bangladesh. The study report, prepared in October, 1980, aimed at establishing macro planning regions (consisting of several subdivisions) for Bangladesh. By using these regions, it would be possible to assist in determining the potential effect of the proposed 1,200 growth centers. Ten categorized datasets were planned to be collected for the project under the following heads: (i) Population, (ii) Economy, (iii) Agriculture, (iv) Environment, (v) Engineering infrastructure, (vi) Urbanized areas, (vii) Health, (viii) education and social welfare, (ix) Transport and communication, (x) Administration and organization (government and non-government) and (xi) Energy.

In 1982, the *National Physical Planning Project (Phase II)* was undertaken jointly by UDD, Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development and the United Nations Center for Human Settlement (UN-HABITAT) with a view to achieve ‘direct support’ as the primary function and ‘institution building’ as the secondary function. As stated in the Second Five Year Plan (1980-85), the central physical planning objective of the government was the decentralization and devolution of socio-economic development activities throughout the country. Over the longer term, physical planning problems and priorities were identified in more detail, as follows:

- The determination of the long term distribution of the population; in the words, a desirable rural-urban balance and the optimum pattern of urban growth;
- The framing of policies for the best use of land and its control (backed by suitable legislative measures);
- Provision of standards for use by local bodies, statutory authorities and government agencies on housing, open space, education, recreation, etc.;
- Policies and plans for gradual nucleation of rural settlements;

- Policies and plans for the development of rural growth centers and key villages (lower order hierarchy of service centers);
- Preparation of national physical planning strategies and of metropolitan, municipal, district and sub-district plans; and
- Preparation of national physical planning strategies and of metropolitan municipal, district and sub-district plans; and
- Development control in all areas for which plans have been prepared.

The project was intended to assist UDD to pursue the following immediate objectives: (i) Formulation of an outline of a national physical plan (NPP) with a long term perspective, providing alternative spatial strategies and legal and administrative capacities; (ii) Preparation of specific regional, settlement and growth center plans; (iii) Identification of Development Projects; and (iv) Improvement of physical planning capacity.

The first step of the NPP project was to provide a spatial framework for the integration of economic and physical planning activities in Bangladesh. The main thrust of the project during the first four years was to concentrate on institutional building, primarily within the UDD and the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

As per the “allocation of function”, UDD is engaged in the coordination of land use and the formulation of sub-national plans for the whole country except the jurisdiction area of Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha (RAJUK), Chittagong Development Authority (CDA), Khulna Development Authority (KDA), Rajshahi Development Authority (RDA) and Cox’s Bazar Development Authority. Moreover, it is engaged in formulation, upgrading and coordination of the three-tiered planning package i.e. Structure Plan (SP), Urban Area Plan (UAP) and Detailed Area Plan (DAP), down to the lowest level of administrative set-up in the country. Since 1965, this directorate had been playing a vital role in creating adequate and balanced urbanization by formulating development plans of medium and small-sized towns all over the country, except for the four metropolitan cities of Dhaka, Chitagong, Khulna and Rajsahi, and so far has formulated master plans/land use plans for 50 district towns /municipalities and 392 sub-district towns. UDD had successfully completed the preparation of development plans of two divisional towns: Sylhet and Barisal, and has formulated Cox’s Bazar development plan to foster tourism development in a planned and coordinated way. [Source: UDD (2013); Integrating DRR into Land Use Planning in Bangladesh]

Following is the Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) along with its Functions:

Figure 1.2: Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) Continued...

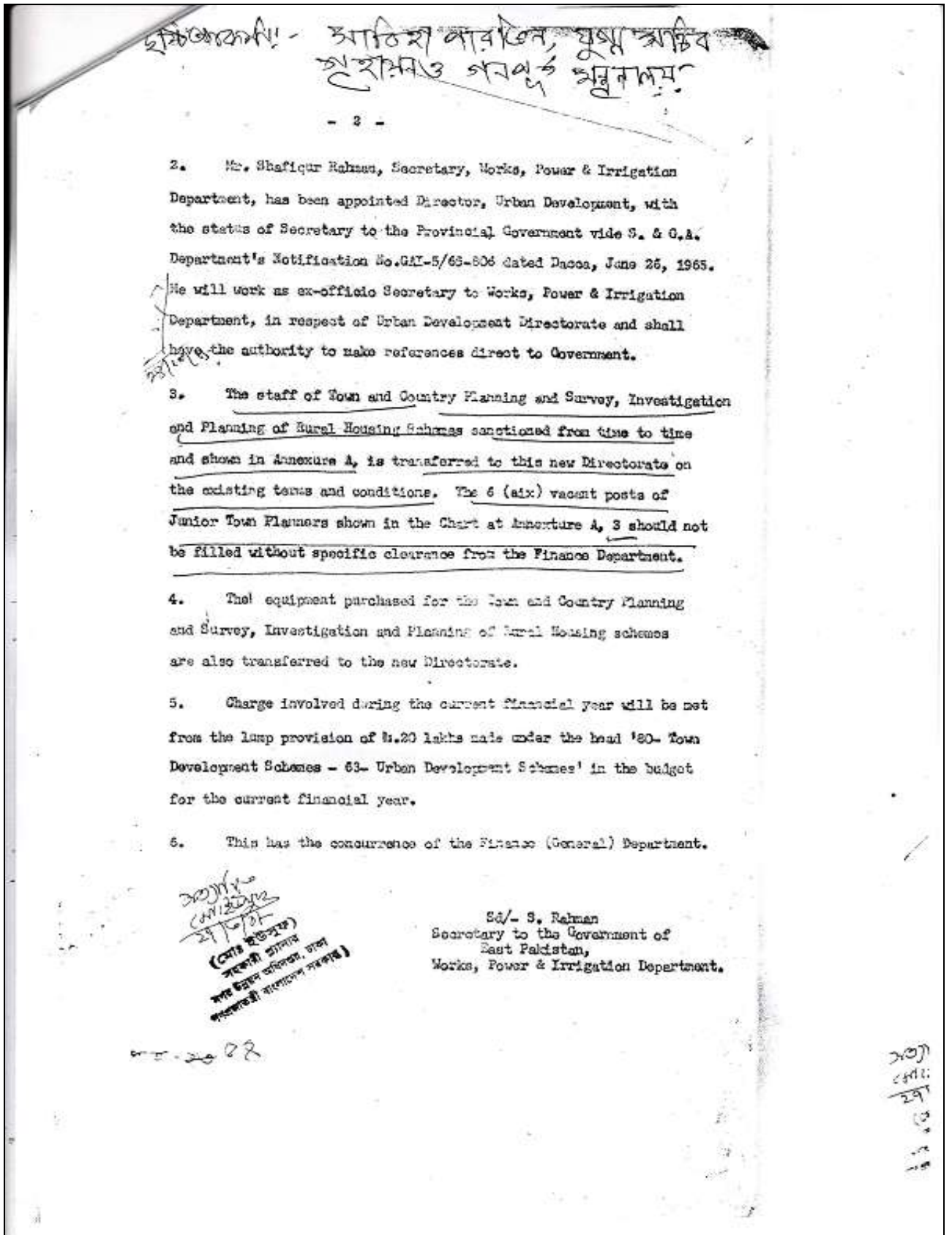


Figure 1.3: Creation Order of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

3
 - 3 -

No. _____ Date _____

Copy forwarded to Finance (General) Department for communication to Accountant-General, East Pakistan.

Section Officer,
 Works, Power and Irrigation Deptt.

No. _____ Date _____

Copy forwarded to Accountant General, East Pakistan.
 This has the concurrent of the Finance (General) Department.

Section Officer,
 Finance (Genl.) Deptt.

No. 464/1(10)E Date 17.7.65

Copy to :

- 1) S. & G. A. (O.H.) Department for issuing necessary notification.
- 2) S. & G. A. (GI) Department.
- 3) Secretary to the Governor of East Pakistan.
- 4) Planning Department.
- 5) Superintending Engineer (W&P) Department.
- 6) Asstt. Town Planner, Northern Zone, Works (W&P) Deptt.
- 7) Asstt. Town Planner, Southern Zone, Works (W&P) Deptt.
- 8) Asstt. Town Planner, Survey, Investigation and Planning of Rural Housing.
- 9) Director, Urban Development Directorate, Dacca.
- 10) Deputy Resident Representative, United Nations, Dacca.

for favour of information and necessary action.

Section Officer, 17.7.65
 Works, Power & Irrigation Department.

29/7/65
 29/7/65
 (Date of receipt)
 Section Officer,
 Works, Power & Irrigation Deptt.

100-50 00

1.5 Functions of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Functions allocated to the Directorate were enhanced in the year 1983, by the Martial Law Committee on organization set up as followings-

- a. To advise the Government on matters of policies relating to urbanization, land use and land development.*
- b. To prepare and co-ordinate regional plans, master plans and detailed layout and site plans for the existing as well as the new urban centres excluding the areas covered by the present town development authorities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi.*
- c. To undertake socio-economic research and collection of data for determination of the location and pattern of future urban development.*
- d. To prepare programmes for urban development for execution by the sectoral agencies and secure approval of those from the National Council and assist the agencies in selection of sites for implementation of those programmes.*
- e. To act as a counterpart organisation and focal point in the Government for all internationally aided physical planning and human settlement programmes in the country.*
- f. To organise seminars/workshops for creating better physical planning awareness and to disseminate information through regular publication of the research and planning materials on urbanization and human settlement planning and development.*
- g. To conduct in-service training of the officers and staff of organisations involved in spatial planning and development.*
- h. To advise the existing urban development authorities on their operations at their request.*

1.6 Urban Development Council (UDC)

During 1966, Government of East Pakistan took a decision to form an “Urban Development Council”. The objectives were:

- i. To supervise and direct the Urban Development Institute.
- ii. To formulate policy for Urban Development on the basis of studies and recommendations.
- iii. To coordinate the work of various agencies concerned.

The ‘Urban Development Council’ should be consisted of the following:

Chairman

1. Additional Chief Secretary (Development) Government of East Pakistan.

Members

2. Members, Planning Board.
3. Secretary, Works Department.
4. Secretary, B.D. and L.G. Department.
5. Secretary, Finance Department.
6. Secretary, Industries Department.
7. Secretary, R.W.R.T Department.
8. Secretary, Revenue Department.
9. Chairman, E.P.W.A.P.D.A
10. Chairman, E.P.I.D.C.
11. Chairman I.W.T.A.
12. Chief economist, Planning Department
13. Chief Engineer, Roads.
14. Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering.
15. Deputy Resident Representative U.N.D.P.
16. Chief Adviser, Location and Planning of cities in East Pakistan.

Member –Secretary

17. Director, Urban Development Directorate, Government of East Pakistan.

It was proposed that for the execution of the plan of operation it was necessary to setup the “Urban Development Council” immediately. It was also suggested that Chairman of D.I.T., C.D.A. and K.D.A. should be in the council so that the council could be benefited from their experience as well as to eliminate any probable differences between these development bodies and the Urban Development Authority.

CHAPTER 2:ACTIVITIES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (UDD) SINCE 1965

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) has prepared different Land Use Plan, Master Plan, Site Plan, Lay-out Plan Development Plan, Country Reports, Programs or Projects with international collaboration (UNDP, UNCHS, ADB) etc. A detail List of activities of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) has prepared where a total of 1497 nos. Land Use Plan, Master Plan, Site Plan, Lay-out Plan, Development Plan, Country Reports, Programs or Projects available at UDD. Please see the **Annex-I** for detail list.

2.1 1965-Before National Physical Plan (NPP)

2.1.1 Physical Planning Progress

One of the vital needs of a developing country is to control the physical environment through planning. During the late 18th century when the British rule was established in Bengal, the center of attraction of trade, commerce, industry and administration shifted from Dhaka to Calcutta. After independence of the Indian sub-continent in 1947, large number of refugees and persons connected with administration, commerce and industry with their dependents; started to shift into the urban centers. This trend of inflow continued causing an increase in urban population and started causing problems for accommodation for urban amenities. With the anticipated economic and physical development, National Planning Commission and the East Pakistan Planning and Development Department started to formulate various new policies and programs.

In physical planning context, master plan means “a framework that guides and controls the activities for physical development” of an area. It is a continuous process and the plan must have allowances for certain amount of flexibility. The dynamic approach of reviewing and up-dating the plan after each phased period will make the plan capable of adjusting with any unexpected change without disruption of the framework.

People should know the functioning organism of the urban agglomeration thoroughly for proper development of urban areas. The information should be in systematic and organized form for planning and development of the town. This organized form can be presented in a series of maps such as- the regional maps, the urban maps, urban base map, and regional base map etc.

2.2 National Physical Plan (NPP)

- **List of Reports of National Physical Planning Project (NPPP) which are available at Library of Urban Development Directorate(UDD)**

1. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program-An Approach to Physical Upgrading of a Low Income Community, Dhaka, Bangladesh,1979.

2. Working Paper-5: A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh, 1985-1990.
3. Energy Situation in Bangladesh : Recommended Planning Strategy,1982.
4. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-Spatial and Socio-Economic Aspects in the Land Use Planning of Sherpur Thana.
5. Working Paper-6: The Location of Industries in Bangladesh, March, 1985.
6. Manual for Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies, UNIDO,1978.
7. Working Paper One: Demographic Background, March,1984.
8. Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February,1983.
9. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program- Feasibility Study for New Whole Sale Market to Replace Shyam Bazar,1979.
10. Bangladesh National Physical Planning Project (Phase-1): Project Findings and Recommendations.
11. Report of a Physical Planning Law for Bangladesh,1980.
12. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-An Approach to Physical Upgrading Community, Dacca, Bangladesh,1979.
13. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-A Study of the Process of Integration of Squatter Settlement in Greater Dacca,1979.
14. The Bangladesh Physical Planning and Development Control Bill,1980.
15. Mission Report of Transport Planner (October-December, 1983)
16. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program- Employment Profile: A Case Study of Mymensingh
17. Management of National Physical Planning Data in Bangladesh.
18. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-A study of housing situation in Mymensingh- A case study -2.
19. Housing Sector Industrial Strengthening Project.
20. Working Paper-1: Selected Background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh, February,1979.
21. Fourth Semi Annual Progress Report National Physical Planning (Phase-II), 1 July-31 December, 1984.
22. Balaganj Upazilla Structure Plan,1986.
23. Narshingdi Pourashava Structure Plan,1987.
24. Rangpur Structure Plan,1986.
25. Bochagonj Upazilla Structure Plan,1987.
26. Sylhet Structure Plan,1987.
27. Quarterly Progress Report-Covering the Period-1 B.N.P.P.P.-1978
28. Working Paper: Comments on the First Draft of the 1980-2000 Perspective Plan.
29. 2nd Semi Annual Progress Report Covering the Period-1stSeptember 1978-28th February 1979.
30. 1st Semi Annual Progress Report Covering Period-1 March 1978-31 August 1978.
31. Some Basic Energy Issues for National Physical Planning in Bangladesh, April 1981.
32. Report of UNDP/UNHCS Evaluation Mission on National Physical Planning and Urban Housing Policy and Program Development in Bangladesh.
33. First Semi Annual Progress Report; National Physical Planning Phase-II of National Physical Planning Project Covering the Period-1st January ,30th June 1983.

34. Working Paper: Population and Labor Force District Projections, October 1984.
35. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-Development Cost in Alternative Residential Land Use-A study of Public Housing in Dacca City, 1979.
36. Mission Report of Transport Planner, 1983.
37. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-The Rising Cost of Urban Land Project on the Land Market in Savar, Bangladesh, 1979.
38. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-A study of the Progress of Integration of Squatter Settlements in Greater Dacca.
39. The Physical Planning (Land Use) and Development Control Ordinance, March 1985.
40. Final Report of Prof. Milton Kaplan: International Consultant in Planning Legislation, National Physical Planning Project (BGD/81/005-BGD/72/104), January 1983.
41. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-The Rising Cost of Urban Land: A Report on the Land Market in Savar, Bangladesh, October 1979.
42. Bangladesh National Physical Planning Project (Phase-I): Project Findings and Recommendations, 30 September 1982.
43. Mission Report of Rural Growth Center Planning (Consultant)-November 1983, February 1984.
44. Management of National Physical Planning Data in Bangladesh, October 30, 1980.
45. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program: Intra-Urban Central Places-Centrality Study of Market Centers as a Planning Tool, November 1979.
46. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program- Employment Profile: A Case Study of Mymensingh
47. Construction Materials for Urban Shelter, July 1979.
48. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program- Feasibility Study for New Whole Sale Market to Replace Shymbazar, 6 November 1979.
49. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-Intra-Urban Central Places Centrality Study of Market Centers as a Planning Tool, November, 1979.
50. Report on a Physical Planning Law for Bangladesh, November, 1980.
51. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program; A Study of Housing Situation in Mymensingh-A Case Study, 15 November 1979.
52. 7th Semi-annual Progress Report Covering the Period -1st March 1980-31st August 1981.
53. 1st Semi-annual Report of Phase II of National Physical Planning Project (BGD/81/005) Covering the Period, 1 January-30 June, 1983.
54. Fourth Semi-annual Progress Report National Physical Planning Phase II; BGD/81/005-1 July-31 December, 1984.
55. Fourth Semi-annual Progress Report Covering the Period, 1 September, 1979-29 February, 1980.
56. Working Paper-5: A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh, 1985-1990.
57. Annexure to Report-III, Kalapara Upazila Data Collection, January 1986.
58. Third Mission Report of Graham Gaston: Rural Growth Centers Planner (Consultant), October 1984.
59. Sub-contract for Data Collection, Analysis and Mapping in Sylhet, Final Report, January 1986.
60. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master's Degree Program-Physical Planning Legislation in Bangladesh-A Study of Proper Legislative Needs, January 1979.
61. Working Paper-6: The Location of Industries in Bangladesh, March 1985.
62. National Physical Planning Project (UNCHS) Habitat (Sub-contract for Project BGD/81/005).

63. Data Collection and Analysis in Bochaganj Upazila (Sub-contract for Project BGD/81/005)- National Physical Planning Project/UNCHS-Report II, November, 1985.
64. Working Paper-2: Population and Labor Force; National Projection and Corrected District Base Data ,July 1984.
65. Working Paper: U.D.M.S.-Data Management Software Package ,1980.
66. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program; Spatial and Socio Economic Aspects in the LandUse Planning of Sherpur Thana, November, 1979.
67. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program-A case Study of Dacca Improvement Trust Dacca Municipality and Water Supply and Sewerage Authority ,May 1979.
68. Bogra Distribution: Outline Land Use Plan, 1980-2000.
69. Area Development Program for Rajshahi City Region, Miscellaneous Advisory Notes.
70. The Definition of Multi-Functional Planning Regions: A Case Study of East Pakistan.
71. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program-Physical Planning Legislation in Bangladesh-A Study of Proper Legislative Needs,January 1979.
72. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program-Urban Development Expenditure in Dacca City- A Case Study of Dacca Improvement Trust, Dacca Municipality, and Water Supply and Sewerage Authority.
73. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program- The Rising Cost of Urban Land; A Report on the Land Market In Savar, Bangladesh, October, 1979.
74. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program- Feasibility Study for New Whole Sale Market to Replace Shyambazar, 6 November, 1979.
75. Report of a Physical Planning Law for Bangladesh, November, 1980.
76. BUET-Sheffield Joint Master’s Degree Program- A Study of Housing Situation in Mymensingh- A Case Study, 15 November, 1979.
77. Working Paper 5- A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh, 1985-1990.
78. Narsingdi Structure Plan, April, 1987.

○ **List of Reviewed Reports of National Physical Planning Project (NPPP)**

1. Energy Situation in Bangladesh Recommended Planning Strategy, 1982.
2. Selected background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh.
3. The Location of Industries in Bangladesh, March ,1985.
4. Mission Report of Transport Planner, October-December 1983.
5. Bangladesh National Physical Planning Project (Phase-1): Project Findings and Recommendations.
6. Demographic Background, March, 1984.
7. Narshingdi Pourashava Structure Plan, 1987.
8. Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February, 1983.
9. Some Basic Energy Issues for National Physical Planning in Bangladesh, April, 1981.
10. A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh.
11. Population and Labour Force District Projection.
12. Bochaganj Structure Plan, 1987.
13. Sylhet Structure Plan, 1987.
14. Rangpur Structure Plan, 1986.
15. Construction Materials for Urban Shelter, July 1979.
16. Balaganj Upazilla Structure Plan, 1986.

17. National Physical Planning Project (UNCHS) Habitat-2: Jhenaidah District Report-2.
18. Sub-contract for Data Collection, Analysis and Mapping in Sylhet, Final Report, January 1986.
19. Data Collection and Analysis in Bochaganj Upazila (Sub-contract for Project BGD/81/005)-National Physical Planning Project/UNCHS-Report II, November, 1985.
20. The Bangladesh Physical Planning and Development Control Bill, 1980.
21. Population Distribution and Growth in Dhaka and Surrounding Areas (1961-1974).

- **Reviewed Reports of National Physical Planning Project (NPPP)**

- 2.2.1 Energy Situation in Bangladesh: Recommended Planning Strategies**

This report gives a brief description on the energy situation of Bangladesh during 1980's with identification of interesting preliminary recommendations have been made on how the country's major and known energy resources can be optimally used, major findings and recommendations are as follows-

In Bangladesh natural gas and cheap surplus labor are the two major elements for attaining self-sufficiency in energy.

The present per capita total energy consumption of Bangladesh is about 4 million BTU. Although the total gas reserve of Bangladesh is about 12 million cubic feet, about 50 billion cubic feet per year one being utilized at present.

The major constraint to expansion of gas use in the high cost of transmission pipelines.

Use of petroleum based on the transport sector deserves much attention. Compressed natural gas has certain limitations like heaviness and bulkiness of the high pressure cylinders. In the sector of renewable energy resources, Bangladesh has potentialities to utilize Biomass, Biogas and Solar energy.

In short term, energy conservation and biomass should receive higher priorities, as this will have direct and quick impacts on the economy.

NB-Please see **Annex-II** for the Front Page and ToC.

- 2.2.2 Selected Background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh**

This working Paper is focused on the information of population and urbanization in Bangladesh. This paper describes the population distribution by 5 year on selected districts/divisions during 1974. It gives a profile of urbanization in Bangladesh during 1951-74.

The following two main functions are served by the compilation:

- a. It provides a common basis for initial investigation and checking.
- b. It highlights possible anomalies in the 1974 census which require more detailed research.

○ **Population**

Any discussion of population in Bangladesh must use the 1974 census as it's the main foundation. Total population at that time was about 76.4 million; 48% of this total population was under 15 years old; 41% between the ages of 15 and 49, remaining 11% was over 50 years old.

The civilian labor force enumerated in the 1974 census accounted to approximately 22 million. While this figure probably did not reflect the total economically active, even if the same proportion of total population existed in the labor force in the year 2000, this would mean creation in excess of 1 million new jobs per year.

Current assessments of the capacity of agriculture to absorb additional labor are finite and appear to range between 26 million and 30 million. All other employment demand would need to be met by the informal or formal non-agricultural sectors.

○ **Urbanization**

Bangladesh is still considered as being predominately rural with slightly less than 10% of the total population classified officially as urban. However, bearing in mind the possible labor capacity of agriculture in the country, it is reasonable to forecast a considerable manpower surplus over the next twenty years requiring non-agricultural employment. The planned location of this employment can to some extent dictate the location of future population and influence internal migration patterns.

All these issues are critical ingredients on the national physical planning process, where the planned distribution of investment in infrastructure and employment generation is largely interpreted in terms of a locational strategy for human settlements.

Already there are urban areas in Bangladesh which in absolute terms represent a very large number of people. Even if no further migration occurred from the rural areas into those centers, natural increase of population alone should see a doubling of urban population by the year 2000.

It is clear that the existing level of urbanization varies greatly by district. Thus in Dacca district while there are 13 classified urban centers accounting for almost 32% of the total population, no center is under 15000 population in size. By comparison in Mymensingh four out of 10 classified centers are under 15000 and there occurs a complete absence of any center in the 15/25000 category. In general the use of the term 'urban' is used to cover too wide a range of circumstances to be of specific value in strategic planning. The identification of development potential in existing urban nuclei will depend on other considerations and could in some cases be centered on existing concentrations of investment not currently classified as being urban.

NB-Please see **Annex-III** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.3 The Location of Industries in Bangladesh March-1985

This working paper is about the location of industries in Bangladesh. The paper describes the geographical distribution of industries. Factors that determine the location of industries are locational factor, human factor and other factors. The findings of the report showed the problems of concentration of industries with possible recommendations.

○ Introduction

In Bangladesh, there was an urgent need for a systematic study on the locational aspects of industries in view of the strategy of planned development being pursued by her and of its being about to embark upon her third Five year plan (TFYP). No systematic study had, however, as yet been done on the industrial location in Bangladesh. This paper was an attempt to partially fill in this gap in knowledge and to offer some new ideas.

Physical planning and policy decisions for the location of industry in Bangladesh derives its importance from two distinct premises. The first was the importance of the location itself which had a decisive bearing upon the economic viability and the future growth of the concerned industrial unit. The second related to the alternative use of the land/site of the same unit. Industries are major users of land, and trends in industrial location exert a powerful impact of the physical form and character of the country.

The objective of this was to provide part of the basis for policy decisions as regards the location of major industries in Bangladesh. An attempt had been made to present the existing locational pattern of industries and to identify the factors explaining the locational behavior of industries.

○ Measures of Industrial Location

There were two distinct but divergent approaches to industrial location analysis: (i) Geographic and (ii) Economic. The first traditionally deals with realities, with emphasis on empirical inquiry and the search for generalization through case studies. The second related to a much more theoretical approach with a high degree of abstraction. None of the approaches, however, was complete in itself because of disintegrated character and extreme point of view. For the sake of a complete analysis, this paper combined both the approaches.

○ Geographic Distribution of Industry

The maps of Bangladesh revealed that there was essentially three main belts of industrial activity in Bangladesh: One covered the region from Joydevpur in the north and Savar in the west to Naraynganj in the South East in Dhaka district, with pronounced concentration at Tongi, Tejgaon, Demra and Naraynganj. One consisted in the region from Sitakunda in the north to Kalurghat in the south, in Chittagong district, with three main pockets at Kalurghat, Patenga and Foudharhat. The other belt extended from Phultala of Khulna district in the north to Khulna city area, with key spots at Khalishpur, Dalutpur and Atra-Gilkatala.

Prior to 1947 there was no jute mill in the area now constituting Bangladesh, although historically it was one of the principal growers of raw jute in the world. Bowa Jute Mills

Commissioned in May 1951, was the first jute mill in Bangladesh and was located at Narayanganj. In December 1951 two more Mills namely Adamjee jute Mills Ltd. located at Narayanganj and Victory jute Mills Located in Chittagong came into production.

Cotton Textile industry, the second major industry of Bangladesh, presented a different picture. It had a older vintage than jute textile industry. The first cotton textile mill of Bangladesh, Mohini Mills Ltd., was established as early as in 1908 and was located at Kushtia town. Prior to 1947, eight more cotton textile mills were established one of which was located at Fouzderhat (Chittagong), one at Khulna town and the rest six were at Narayanganj.

Specialized Textile industry and leather industry demonstrated more or less identical spatial distribution. Most of the mills and factories of these industries was located in and around Dhaka city with minor concentration in Chittagong City.

Most of the drugs and Pharmaceutical units were concentrated in and around Dhaka city while many units were dispersed over most of the districts with varying degrees of minor concentration in Chittagong city and at Barisal, Bogra and Pabna towns.

Handloom industry which was the most important small and cottage industry in Bangladesh in terms of both employment and value added sets a unique example of geographic distribution. Handloom industry was spread over all the districts of Bangladesh. It was however, found that there was a significant inter-district variation in the number of handloom units. By far the highest number of handloom units was recorded by Dhaka district followed by Pabna, Comilla and Tangail districts in order.

Table-2.1: Types of Industry at the three main Centres of Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna:

Name of the Centre	Types of industry		
	Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods	Capital Goods
Dhaka	Food products, sugar, tobacco products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, electric bulbs and tubes, fish canning and preservation, silk textiles, footwear and leather product, bicycles and motor cycles, woolen textiles, ceramic, vegetable oil, radio and parts, match metal products.	Rubber products, leather tanning, steel re-rolling paper board and cardboard, accumulators and dry batteries wire and wire products, g.i. pipes and fittings, chemicals and chemical products, glass products, truck tires and tubes, jute textiles, machinery parts and accessories, fertilizer.	Manufacture and assembly of vehicles, transformers and electric fans, motorized launch and boat buildings, scientific and surgical instrument, pumps machine tools, diesel engines, hand and small tools.

Chittagong	Tobacco manufactures, drugs and pharmaceuticals, electric bulbs and tubes, food products, woolen textiles, silk textiles, cotton textiles, radio and parts, sewing machines, leather products, vegetable oil, fish canning and preservation, metal products.	Glass products, leather tanning, oil refining, accumulators and dry batteries, steel re-rolling, plywood and tea chest, paper board, paper and newsprint, wire and wire products, jute textile, asbestos, cement, products, chemicals and chemical products, fertilizer.	Transformers and electric fans, ship and boat building, pumps, machine tools, manufacture and assembly of vehicle.
Khulna	Food products, cotton textiles, fish canning and preservation drugs and pharmaceuticals, metal products.	Newsprint and hard board, jute textiles, plywood and wooden boxes, chemicals and chemical products, basic metal, machinery excluding electrical.	Ship and boat building.

Source: Report on Selected Background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh

○ **Factors Determining the Location of Industries:**

The Factors explaining the location pattern of manufacturing industries in Bangladesh could be classified into six major heads. These are as follows-

1. Natural and Physical Factors

The natural and physical advantages of an area include, among other things (a) suitable land and climatic conditions of the area, with appropriate sites suitable for the industry, and (b) its access and nearness to sources of raw materials, power, ports, markets and transport facilities. Easy supply of power in and around the big cities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and certain urban centers have attracted many industries to be localized in these places. Industries also have tended to be located in areas having proximity to the sources of raw materials. Nearness to market is another important force governing the condition behind localization of industries.

When the raw materials needed for the industry is heavy and bulky and the output compact and can be easily transported, it is advantageous that the production be carried on near the sources of supply of raw materials.

2. Human Factor

Human factor as a determinant of the location of industry relates to the availability of entrepreneurship and skilled industrial manpower. The earliest locations of all the jute, cotton, and specialized textile mills are accounted for primarily by the availability of entrepreneurship in the respective areas. Concentration of industries in the cities of Dhaka,

Chittagong and Khulna is primarily the outcome of the concentration of entrepreneurs and skilled labour in these cities.

3. Acquired Advantages

When one or a few industries were established in the regions like Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna, they gradually accumulated certain advantages for themselves which added to the superiority of these regions over their potential rivals. With the result of concentration of industries in these regions, improved transport facilities along with commercial facilities of all kinds, such as, warehousing and storage facilities, banking, accounting, professional services etc. had become available.

4. Comparative advantages

The most important single factor in the localization of industry, was the comparative advantage which Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna enjoyed over the other areas. Superiority of these regions over others in natural or acquired advantages did not necessarily influence an industry to any one of these locations. The deciding factor was the comparative advantages which these regions enjoy over the others. These regions were well-suited to a wide variety of industries. This advantage had become the governing factor which had determined the lines of economic specialization, whether territorial, industrial, professional, entrepreneurial, and/or skill related.

5. Cumulative advantages

Industries had tended to persist in the centers like Narayanganj, Tejgaon, Demra, Tongi, Kalurghat, Khalishpur etc. where they were first localized. With the movement of industry from one region to another there had been simultaneous movements of resources which had given the expanding areas a cumulative advantages.

6. Other Factors

Apart from the factors described above, there were still other influences at work: economic, institutional and personal in the location of industries. These influences tend to distort the spatial patterns of comparative advantages. These factors might conveniently be grouped under three headings: (a) agglomeration and external economics (b) Government Policy, and (c) the element of personal preference of historical incident.

○ Problems of Concentration of Industries

Concentration of industries in a particular place is a mixed blessing. It not only helps reap the benefits of agglomeration but also gives birth to far-reaching disadvantages. The problems of concentration of industries are attributable not so much to overall regional disparities but to concentration of industry in particular centers. As in many other countries, industrialization in Bangladesh has been closely associated with a growing population in the industrial towns. During the inter censal period of 1974-1981, the population of some of the towns had increased very rapidly. It is a well-known fact that the centers of industrial concentration are characterized by slum, overcrowding, smoke, noise, traffic, congestion, crime, higher rates of illness and of mortality.

○ **Conclusion and Recommendations of the paper**

The proposed industrial location planning should be based on a series of surveys and studies of the (a) natural resources, (b) manpower resources (c) existing industrial structure (d) income distribution (e) transportation network and freight rate system (f) urban areas and the facilities available and (g) institutional variables.

Surveys on all these aspects in some detail are conducted and the results published by the BBS on an annual basis. But the studies on all these aspects, especially (a) and (g) are very few and addressed to the problems other than industrial location. For the purpose of industrial location special studies should be carried out on all these aspects with priority given to (a), (b) and (e). There was, however, needed for carrying out comprehensive industrial feasibility studies before planning for establishment of the new industrial areas. This is necessary for determining proper location, type and size of area, infrastructure facilities required and the phasing of industrial development.

In planning industrial location, the use of social criterion side by side with economic criterion is no less important. It requires that the total social benefits “with” and “without” the project be compared. It implies that total social benefits to be generated through the project should necessarily be higher than the total social benefits to be foregone due to the emergence of the project. In calculating net social benefits due allowance should be made for the social dis benefits, such as air/ water pollution etc. which reduce the magnitude of net social benefits. The industrial location policy is likely to be more effective if it is directed to influence the location of the more dispersed industries rather than the location of the more concentrated industries. By all accounts industrial location policy should be reasonably comprehensive and pragmatic in keeping with the broad economic and social goals and objectives as laid down in ensuring the Third Five Year Plan (TFYP). In turn, industrial location policy should mould the TFYP in settings its goals and objectives and the instruments to achieve them. It should, however, have a built-in provision for flexibility so as to react to the changing needs and circumstances as industrialization proceeds. It may contain, for example, the following provision.

- (i) Dispersal of industries for generating employment in the depressed regions may be subjected to economic viability.
- (ii) Concentration of industries as economic necessity may be relaxed in the cases where social and political or strategic considerations become overriding.

These provisions are most likely to reduce rigidities inherent in the blanket endorsement to either dispersion or concentration of industries.

NB-Please see **Annex-VI** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.4 Mission Report of Transport Planner (October-December 1983)

This report covers two month consultancy to the Urban Development Directorate, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, from 17 October 1983 to 20 December 1983. Purpose of the consultancy was to assist the NPPP on the transport sector.

A number of studies had been carried out on transport sector during the period of 1974 to 1983. In order to make some positive contribution to the physical planning process, it was decided to undertake an analysis of inter-district accessibility.

The nature of the transport system, in Bangladesh was governed by its topography, its history and its level of development. Because of the extensive river systems throughout the country, any transport system in Bangladesh had to take them positively into account.

As the rivers of Bangladesh all flow from north to south, the roads and railway networks developed in this region. As a result it was easier to travel on a north-south axis than east-west.

Historically, Bangladesh had inherited two railway systems—the broad gauge and the meter gauge. Mixture of these gauges could not be attended and hence remained as a constraint on the countrywide effectiveness of the railway system.

Construction cost for the road systems were high and construction materials were not easily available, and not evenly distributed throughout the country.

Thus in the context of Bangladesh it was clearly imperative that the existing transport infrastructure should be used as efficiently as possible.

In near future, the major expenditure on road infrastructure needed to be concentrated on rehabilitation and maintenance. There will be a greater emphasis on building feeder roads to improve local accessibility.

The future role of the railways in Bangladesh depends largely on how the government responds to the various recommendations for improving the system. In general these places emphasis on rehabilitation of the infrastructure, improved maintenance of the engine and rolling stock, improvements in management and more realistic tariff structure.

The most important problem of inland waterways was siltation. To overcome this problem efforts should be taken by dredging the river. Also there should be investment for an inland waterways container service, based on Chittagong port.

For air, it was difficult to envisage a significant role in the near future for internal air services in the country, except on a few important routes. Biman Bangladesh was likely to continue growing for both freight and passenger.

Lastly it can be concluded that the infrastructure of the transport system was already well defined and was unlikely to change much in the future in terms of its extent. So it should be careful for the road infrastructure that the extent of the constructed network does not grow beyond the ability to provide for its maintenance. Because of the geographic pattern of the

river system, the pattern of the rail and river system which had been established in the past, should likely to continue in the immediate future in order to use the already installed capacity of the transport system.

NB-Please see **Annex-V** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.5 Bangladesh Physical Planning Project (Phase-I): Project Findings and Recommendations

The government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, concerned with the progressive imbalance that has been developing between its population and the land, has recognized for some time the need for a coherent and integrated rural-urban development strategy in order to anticipate the problems of very rapid urbanization and excess labor on agricultural land.

○ Objectives of the project

The major immediate objectives of the projects were defined in the government project proforma as follows:-

1. To prepare selected area development plans
2. To help institutional buildings
3. To establish a data Bank.
4. To train professional manpower
5. To review planning laws.

○ Findings and Conclusions

The main work of the project is described below and the findings, conclusions or results that arose are briefly outlined under the six main projects ‘activity’ headings. These are:

Activity-1: Development of a long term national perspective for Physical Planning

This activity was originally conceived as being largely a collecting together of key assumptions and data identified of produced under other activity heads as a contribution to the governments on-going long term perspective planning process.

‘Prospective Planning’ attempt to provide a strategic framework for development that can result in a future national structure somewhat different from that which would occur either through an Ad-Hoc development policy or through a policy based on the uncritical encouragement of existing development forces.

The underlying idea in prospective planning for Bangladesh is that Government can divert or channel some resources away from key areas of existing demand in a bid to influence development to occur in a pattern that natural forces would not necessarily have caused to happen.

Activity-2: Program for the Formulation of Proposals for National Physical Development Strategies

This activity proved to be too ambitious as originally conceived when seen in the perspective of manpower availability and programming realities.

The preliminary appraisal of strategic development options is based on the simplified notion that all development will either be physically dispersed or concentrated, and will be either geo-economically balanced or unbalanced.

While this concept can initially be simply interpreted as four precise options for example, a strategy of ‘Balanced Dispersion’ or one of ‘Unbalanced Concentration’. In reality these distinctions will all be operative simultaneously in varying degree.

A brief outline of the four strategic options is follows-

Strategy 1: Balanced Dispersion

Strategy 2: Unbalanced Dispersion

Strategy 3: Balanced Concentration

Strategy 4: Unbalanced Concentration

Each of the preceding ‘strategies’ highlights some of the options and issues related to the preparation of a national physical plan for Bangladesh. The preparation of such a physical framework for development is essential if all the current and on-going elements of development planning are to be effectively coordinated to provide the firm foundation needed for the nation-building efforts of government.

Activity-3: Area Development Study

Early in the operational fielding of the project it became clear that even within the limited objectives of the Government Project Proforma and the UN PRODOC, project personnel were seen primarily as a small advisory team to assist in day to day planning and operational problems, training and the supply of equipment. The development studies is divided as following areas-

Sub-Activity -3a, Dacca Metropolitan Area,

Sub Activity-3b, Five District Towns.

Sub Activity-3c, Growth Centre Planning.

Activity-4: Program for the Development of Institutional and Legal Frameworks

In 1978-1979, the preparation of three thesis by UN fellows on topics specifically approved by the project served as a background briefs for the international law consultant originally programmed for fielding around may 1979. These research topics covered “Physical Planning Legislation in Bangladesh”, “Institutional Development for Planning Rural Infrastructure Through Local Bodies in Bangladesh” and “A Proposal for an Integrated Development Planning Organization for the Dacca Metropolitan Area”.

In Addition, some papers were produced by the Housing Policy and Program Project, which were also of particular value as background material for the preparation of national planning legislation under this project. The availability of this material alleviated any setback that

could otherwise have been experienced by the cancellation of local consultancy on implementation mechanisms due to the lack of available funds.

Activity 5: Project Training Component

All the targets originally set in this activity were achieved within the planned period and additional sub-activities in the area of in-service training were included and completed.

o Recommendations

This report had been drafted to serve not only as a terminal statement on phase I of the National Physical Planning Project but also as an interim summary bridging the gap between the completed first phase and the proposed second phase of the project originally scheduled to commence in July 1982.

As a consequence, the recommendations in this section tend to concentrate on a consolidation and modification of future ongoing activities rather than attempting to point to instant solutions.

a) Institutional

In view of the common areas of interest and the danger of duplication of effort, close co-ordination should be achieved between the National Physical Planning Project Phase-II and the housing development project phase-II which is also proposed to be located in the Urban Development Directorate. This bond should be forged particularly strongly in relation to the NPP project activity No 3. the identification of development projects.

It was necessary to create a comprehensive system of national planning where national physical planning could be placed in its operational context with the global and sectorial planning processes. The establishment of inter-ministerial co-ordination in sectoral development will be vital in this respect.

b) Urban Land Requirement and Government Land Bank

It was clear from the preliminary work on the preparation of a long term national perspective for physical planning that in order to implement any large scale housing development program, whether for low cost or middle income uses expansion of industrial states, the installation of the extensive urban infrastructures is necessary. Procedure to initiate the establishment of such a significant publically owned Land Bank should be established as a top priority. Without such a provision it will be largely unrealistic to attempt to bring about a coherent decentralization of development and administrative functions.

c) Aerial Photography and Topographical Mapping

A major difficulty in undertaking any planning study in Bangladesh is the general lack of adequate and up to date mapping and the constraints on either the use of existing aerial photography.

It was recommended that every effort should be made, possibly through the pro-posed Physical Planning council, to establish easy access to aerial photography as a data source for planning.

d) Regionalization

In order to achieve greater co-ordination of national development effort and a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development, it is recommended that a program of regionalization should be undertaken for planning purposes. A regional planning framework can combine individual sectorial projects into a more integrated program for development and reduce the possibility of duplication of effort or cost in the execution of projects.

NB-Please see **Annex-VI** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.6 Demographic Background, March 1984

This paper summarizes the growth and distribution of the population in Bangladesh up to the last census in 1981. Distribution is done on the basis of the twenty districts used in the 1981 census.

Growth

The greatest absolute increase in population during the century had been for Dhaka district, followed by Comilla and Mymensingh. Dhaka also showed the greatest increase between 1961 and 1981, but followed this time by Rangpur and Chittagong. The greatest percentage increase in population over the century was followed by Chittagong and Dhaka Districts, multiplying by a factor of 6.2, 4.2 and 4 respectively. However, variations in the ranking of districts on the basis of greatest intercensal percentage growth have been considerable and it is difficult to discern any consistent pattern.

Density

While population density increased threefold nationally, greater increases prevailed in certain districts. These increase correspond with the percentage increases in population growth and show no consistent pattern. The greatest increase over 1901-1981 took place in Chittagong with 500%, and both Sylhet and Dhaka also showing increase of around 300%.

While density had increased considerably everywhere, the ranking of district on the basis of density maintains a considerable consistency, apart from Chittagong which has climbed from fourteenth to fourth place. Actual densities have increased from a range of 315 to 965 persons per square mile (net of rivers) in 1901 to range from 1115 per square miles in 1981.

Structure

The population of Bangladesh was very young with the 0-14 age group constituting over 45 % of the total population since the 1960 and with only a small proportion over 60. Dependency ratios (the population under 50 and over 60 as a percentage of the 15-59

population) fluctuated only slightly between 1911 and 1951, but the 61- age structure showed the highest ratio since 1911.

Overall sex ratio consistently shows more males than females and invariably in all age groups over 30, which suggest a shorter life expectancy for the former. Males form 50.6% of the total population.

Fertility and Mortality

Fertility was uniformly very high, but different measures of fertility indicated different levels and shifts. Mortality rates however declined slowly through the fifties (but within the range of 40/1000) and is likely to be below 19 currently. Life expectancy was low, partly due to high infant mortality rates, but if a Bangladeshi survives to 1, he or she can expect to live 54 years.

Migration

There had been considerable movements of population both into and from India especially during partition and at the war of liberation. This was evidenced by the changing religious split (1961: 80.4% Muslim, 1974: 85.4% Muslim) which suggested a net loss of around 2 million migrants between 1961 and 1974).

Distribution

There had been little change over the century in population distribution per district. Over the whole period, Dhaka district was the district with the highest population while Chittagong hill tracts had the lowest.

The greatest increase in percentage of total population was that recorded for Dhaka with an increase from 9% of the total in 1901 through 10% in 1964 to 11.6% in 1981. Dhaka district also showed the greatest increase in its proportion of total population in the period 1961-74 and 74-81.

Urbanization

In censuses up to 1981, urban had (briefly) been defined as those centers with a population of over 5000. In 1981 however, this definition was changed to include all thana headquarters irrespective of size.

Bangladesh had a predominantly rural population. However, while national population had increased threefold over the century, the urban population had increased by a factor of 24.

There had obviously been variations in urban growth rates in different districts with the highest number of urban dwellers, but no other district had maintained its place in the top five over the whole period .

Urban Centers

While the number of urban centers had increased greatly, it was not possible to obtain a definite figure of how many such centers there were with a population of over 5000.

The three to four fold increase nationally had been exceeded in certain districts, notably in Chittagong, Barisal, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Khulna and Patuakhali. It was not possible to determine whether any significant migration had taken place to these smaller centers, which could be characterized as rural to urban or whether many were still overgrown villages.

NB-Please see **Annex-VII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.7 Narsingdi Structure Plan

One purpose of the Narsingdi structure plan was to lessen uncertainty about what presently exists and what is likely happen in future. Thus the plan for Narsingdi should provide a framework for overall development of the town.

1. Regional and Administrative Setting

Narsingdi is an industrial/ commercial centre on the west bank of Meghna about 58 km north-east of Dhaka. It is an important centre for raw jute, textile and banana. Narsingdi town has good physical linkage with Dhaka and other important industrial/commercial centres of the eastern part of the country.

The recent decentralization of administration and Narsingdi’s designation as a district headquarters add to the town present advantages. The administrative change is expected to influence the growth of urban centers in the region. At this stage, however, the nature and extent of such influence is a matter of conjecture. While it may be logical to assume that the changes may increase pressure on Narsingdi, the same may hold for the other centers in the area which till now were in the backwaters.

2. Physical Features

The maximum and minimum temperatures of Narsingdi are around 35°C in April and 12°C in January respectively. The river Maghna and its tributaries—the Harideo, old Brahmaputra—flow through the district and have influenced its growth. Despite improvement in rail and road the importance of the riverine transport has not declined.

The general topography of Narsingdi is flat with little variation. The average elevation above mean sea level (MSL) is 21.65’ with the lowest and the highest being 13.0’ and 23.0’ respectively. Land above 20.0’ are flood free, those between 16.0’ to 10.0’ are subjected to occasional flooding while most land below the 16.0’ contour stay under water for at least 4 months (May-August) in a year. Most settlements are above the 20.0’ contour while land below 16.0’ is mostly used for agricultural purposes. About 11% of the structure is pucca while the rest are either kutchha or semi-pucca.

3. Population

The population of the area which now constitute Narsingdi district had grown consistently from 1961 through 1981 at a rate higher than the national average. There is a smaller

proportion of population below 10-year age and a higher proportion in the 15 to 34 age group. The proportion of people in the economically active group is higher in the district and municipal area than in the national population of the same group.

The dependency ratio for Narsingdi urban area is 77.3 which is low compared to the district of Bangladesh. The intercensal population growth rates of Narsingdi over 1961-81 period has been consistent. The variation in the rates of increase in 1961-74, 1974-81 or 1961-81 has been too small to make substantial differences in the projected figures.

4. Economy and Employment

The labor force was defined as those of ten years and over either working or looking for works. In 1981 census, agriculture accounted for 2500 jobs in Narsingdi town. The census took place on March 6, 1981. In all probability the actual jobs in the agricultural sector in Narsingdi is at least 33% (the prevalent unemployment rate) lower giving an employment figure of 1700. This may be the basis for assessment of 1985 employment in agriculture. Due to urban pressure and inability of agriculture to sustain further increase, employment in agriculture is expected to decrease, if not in absolute, at least in relative terms.

The 1981 census showed 5600 workers in manufacturing, but the field survey of 1985 shows an employment of 8600 in large and small-industries. It was unlikely that employment in manufacturing had increased at an annual rate of 11%. The single largest sub-sector industry in Narsingdi was the jute mills which employed a regular work force of over 6000 followed by the textiles mills with 800 employees. The small industries with over 1100 workers were located in and around the urban core.

In 1981 census the business sector included those engaged in retail, wholesale, service activity and self – employed- a total of 8000. In 1985, employment in the same activities adds upto 121000. A 51% increase in the 1981 figures might have been caused by the inclusion of casual, temporary traders whose real occupations are different.

‘Others’ activities was defined in 1981 census as those which were not included in the other categories. It included government services, teachers, transport workers and even some informal activities. The 1981 census had a total of 6000 workers in this sector.

Future Employment Prospects

Economic models, formulae and techniques could be used to predict future employment by sector. But dearth of data and need for consequent interpolations, guesses and assumptions make the results too academic.

An increase of 5.3% agriculture employment in Narsingdi town is out of question. Even the number of jobs (2100) based on past performance is unlikely. With the growth of population and urban functions, agriculture in Narsingdi town will gradually decline its significance. But the time frame for such a change is difficult to assess.

The overall trend in government employment was always upward. In recent years Narsingdi had shown great promise in industrial growth. Compared to other district headquarters (except Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna) the industrial base of Narsingdi had been fairly strong. The TFYP targeted the development of handlooms hand-in-hand with the modern textile sector.

Narsingdi had access to institutional set-up and infrastructure to foster investment and growth. The recent rapid growth of industries in Narsingdi town and along Dhaka-Narsingdi highway affirms the obvious. Narsingdi had the potential of becoming an industrial-commercial centre of greater scale than the past.

5. Infrastructure

The national transportation network linked Narsingdi to Dhaka and other important urban centres in the eastern part of the country. Narsingdi was an important rail station and most trains including expresses and mails stop here. River occupied an important position in Narsingdi. Despite the importance of the river ports in the movement of goods and people, they did not have permanent quays or terminals. Access to the ports was through tortuous, narrow roads which were always congested, construction of a permanent launch terminal some distance from the existing site was in progress.

Narsingdi town had 31 km of pucca, 19 km of semi-pucca and 10 km of kutcha roads. Most of these roads were narrow and unsuitable for big motorized vehicle such as trucks and buses. The average width of the primary roads was 7.6 meters while the secondary and tertiary roads had average widths of 4.7 and 2.3 meters respectively.

The piped water supply system in Narsingdi served about 7% of its inhabitants about 85% relied on tube wells, while the remaining had access to dug wells, ponds or streams. While tube wells were acceptable, dug wells, pond or streams being susceptible to pollution are unreliable urban water sources.

Waste and rain water normally drain off to low lying areas, ditches and borrow pits along the natural gradients, but there was some built-up areas water stagnates for long hours following heavy showers. About 13% of the town's households surveyed claimed to have experienced regular flooding, while an additional 64% mentioned occasional occurrences.

Bangladesh Power Development Board (PDB) supplied electricity in the urban area of Narsingdi, but in the peripheral areas, it was the responsibility of the Rural Electrification Board (REB). There was no power generation plant in Narsingdi town. Power was supplied through the national grid from Ghorashal Power Plant about 17 km west of Narsingdi.

Households comprised of about 63% of the total concentration, but used only 30% of the electricity, while industries with only 5% of the concentration used 26% of the total consumption. Titas Gas piped from Brahmanbaria across Meghna was brought to Ghorashalin in the mid-sixties, but it was not until 1979 that gas was made available to Narsingdi town. Reliance on firewood for cooking was high. About 85% of the households in

Narsingdi used firewood and residual agricultural wastes, 11% used gas and the remaining kerosene. The annual demand for firewood in Narsingdi, was around 18000 tons, but there was no corresponding figure of kerosene or use of diesel and petrol in Narsingdi.

6. Housing

The housing area or 'Paras' as they were commonly called were spread all over the urban area of Narsingdi. Most areas in Narsingdi, might have started as residential/commercial areas, but increasing urban functions might have crowded out the residential uses.

The overall residential density in the urban areas vary from 20 to 27 persons/acre (52-67 persons/ha). The gross urban residential density (GURD) in the old area varied from 79 persons/acre in Dattapara-Tekpara area to 117 persons in paschimkandpara, while the 'GURD' in the new areas such as Bashaigram and Bagdi was 18 to 27 persons/acre.

The choice of one's place of residence is an individual or household decision. Predication of future population distribution is only a tentative indicator and not deterministic future state. Existing residential areas in Narsingdi, will densify at varying degrees, but for ease of clarity an uniform densification index will suffice.

The future GURD in Narsingdi, is unlikely to exceed 200 persons/ acre which corresponds to density of large cities of Rajshahi or Khulna.

7. Social and Administrative Provision

Compared to national and urban figure the state of education in Narsingdi is encouraging. The literacy rate was 35% - a figure higher than the urban rate for the country. Males and females taken separately showed similar patterns.

About 50% of the primary schools, one third of the secondary schools, one college and both the training institutes were run by the government.

As both area and population of Narsingdi, town had changed in recent years a comparison of the existing to the past conditions was difficult. But if teacher – student ratio was any reflection of quality of education, Narsingdi town was very close to the national average. About 67% of all primary schools and 22% of the secondary schools in Narsingdi ran double shifts.

The TFYP targeted one primary health care unit for 2500 people. To meet the target a total of 5 health care centers was needed by 1990 and an additional 8 more by the year 2000.

There were some clubs and social organizations with limited membership and patronage. There were no community centres. Public libraries were few and ill-equipped and parks were totally absent.

The need for parks, playground, and recreational facilities were real and pressing. Most social organizations flourished under private initiative and patronage. Narsingdi had 24 Mosques, 16 Hindu Mondirs and couple of socio-religions establishments. Most of these organizations thrive on donations, grants and benevolence of the well-to-do.

In the administrative sense Narsingdi town's influenced extent throughout the district. Of the 40 government/semi-government/autonomous and financial organizations in Narsingdi town only 12 served the entire district, while the influenced areas of others ranged from small sub-areas within the Paurashava to the total town limit.

Most government offices were concentrated in Bilashdi with a smaller concentration in Rangmati-Satirpara area. The Rangmati-Satirpara office area was developed in the late sixties and early seventies before the Dhaka-Sylhet highway provided better access to Bilashdi area.

Future Land Use

The residential areas in Narsingdi, will continue to be residential, but at a high density and new residential areas will emerge.

The industrial locations was along the Meghna river for large industries like jute mills and a second within the bazar area for cottage and small industries were not likely to change. But these areas had little scope for further expansion. Shifts of industries towards the north was evident, but in view of the available land, and access to infrastructure particularly transport, power and gas, the areas of north – west of the Dhaka-Sylhet highway were particularly attractive for industries.

The existing mixed residential commercial and commercial areas will continue to influence the development and growth of Narsingdi. In areas having commercial advantages such as frontage on a busy thoroughfare, residential use may give way to more profitable uses. Residential-commercial uses may grow along Sadar Road, along the two approach roads to Narsingdi, and their junctions with Dhaka-Sylhet highway. Areas low in Development priority may be reserved for future uses. Health centers, schools provision such as community facilities should be located in or near centers of expected population concentration.

NB-Please see **Annex-VIII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.8 Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

This report was prepared at the request of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bangladesh following a meeting on 13 April, 1982 with Mr. Al Husseiny, member of Bangladesh Planning Commission, who indicated that the government of Bangladesh would be interested in UNDP sponsoring feasibility studies for the development of the country’s peat resources. In the course of these investigations, it became apparent that peat is very major variable in the future spatial development of Bangladesh, but it is also very uncertain one.

Scope of this Study

A basic objective of this report was to contribute toward the removal of this impediment. It attempted to do so by focusing on the economics of peat development: the potential supply of peat, its costs of extraction and distribution, and the potential market demand for its. Particular emphasis was given to the potential scale of both supply and demand in order to remove any doubt that peat was indeed a significant resource in Bangladesh.

An Estimate of the Peat Preserves of Bangladesh

The size of the peat resources of Bangladesh was officially estimated to be about 138 million tons. This suggest more than a minor potential resource, considering that one million ton per year would be sufficient to fuel a 200 megawatt (MW) power station, which in turn would be enough to meet the current demand for electricity in the western grid.

Table-2.2: Peat Resources-By Location, and on a dry weight basis

Gopalganj Subdivision, Faridpur	125,000,000	tons
Khulna Mouza, Khulna Subdivision	8,000,000	„
Moulavi Bazar, Sylhet	2,9000,000	„
Chorakai, Sylhet	1,200,000	„
KhatengaMukundpur, Comila	750,000	„
Sela, Sylhet	500,000	„
Total	138,350,000	„

Source:Report on Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983, NPP

Peat Development Planning

A substantial amount of tactical planning will be required concerning the:

- Location and size of peat extracting projects and programming the stages of their developments.
- Organizational requirement for peat development, including determining the role, if any, of the private sector, such as in contracting earth work, or leasing entire extraction sites.
- Determining which infrastructure and other services will be required for any specific extraction project and when and where they will be located.
- Development of a suitable distribution system, including storage facilities.
- Provision of housing and social services to peat field workers and their families.
- Desirability and feasibility of gasification, liquefaction, or up-grading peats a solid fuel and if gasification is approved, designing transmission and distribution networks in the urban centers of southwestern Bangladesh.
- Feasibility of peat fired power generation and if approved, the design and location of generating stations.

NB-Please see **Annex-IX** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.9 Some Basic Energy Issues for National Physical Planning in Bangladesh

The national Physical Planning project was attempted to determine long term trends and likelihoods in variations of the spatial development of Bangladesh. The most uncertain variable to be included in attempting to predict future scenarios for the economic and spatial development of the country is industrialization. But one of the key factors to be evaluated in assessing the potential for industrialization was energy, particularly the degree to which the

sizable reserve of natural gas could be used. The scale and location of energy resources in Bangladesh, as well as the technologies by which these resources can be used, are likely to have a major impact on the location of economic activities and resulting spatial structure of the country.

○ **The Role of Energy**

The major energy sources of Bangladesh and their role in the economy was as follows:

Natural Gas

With estimated natural gas reserves of 10 trillion cubic feet, Bangladesh has at the minimum, a 200 year supply of gas at the current rate of consumption of less than 50 billion cubic feet per year. As a source of cheap electricity, natural gas could enhance the comparative advantage of several of the labor intensive industries.

More rapid industrialization based on this resources would, of course, hasten its depletion, and this suggest one question for which and answer should be attempted by the proposed energy study: based on the experience of other countries, what would be the rate of consumption of natural gas (either directly or indirectly through its use in generating electricity) for unit levels of activity in each potential industrial sector.

Methanol

It appeared, on the basis of our preliminary evaluation, that methanol could economically and technically substitute for at least half of the country’s current oil import and thereby reduce its annual foreign exchange expenditure by \$160 million.

On the basis of our preliminary information and hence tentative calculations, a methanol-based strategy for developing future transportation systems in Bangladesh is certainly attractive in terms of costs.

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Compressed natural gas is an alternative that could be developed immediately. It is a cheaper alternative because it is used directly, whereas methanol requires very great capital investment to transform the gas into a transportable form.

But the gas cylinders are very heavy and bulky. They are not easily transportable except in the vehicle they are fueling and even then the amount is limited by the weight, very much like battery-operated vehicles. Thus vehicle powered by natural gas generally can travel much smaller distance between refueling than can petrol and diesel powered vehicle.

NB-Please see **Annex-X** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.10 A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh

This Working Paper is made for forecasting the employment resulting from the Third Five Year Plan (TFYP). The objective of the forecast was to estimate potential inter district population migration induced by employment opportunities for the period 1985-1990. By comparing labor force projection for the same period with forecasted potential employment, residential jobs or labor force were estimated for each district by 1990. The analysis provides basic information for integrating national and regional economic and physical facility policies and planning.

To achieve the objective, this paper provides comparison between some relevant factors. Such as comparison of Direct and Indirect Gross Domestic product (GDP), Increment 1981-85 to 1985-90; direct investment and direct potential employment increment, current year (1981-85) and target year (1985-1990) etc.

NB-Please see **Annex-XI** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.11 Population and Labor Force District Projection

This Paper contains district wise projections on populations and labor force. It summarizes the major population projection findings and their implications.

A major part consists of two sets of preferred projections at detailed district level, one assuming natural growth only, the other assuming a continuation of past migratory trends. A comparison of the corrected trend labor force projections for 1990 and 2000 with 1981 shows that the greatest labor force increases are anticipated for Dhaka, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Rangpur, with the lowest increases for Noakhali and Patuakhali.

NB-Please see **Annex-XII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.12 Bochaganj Upazila Structure Plan

Bochaganj upazila belongs to one of few regions in Bangladesh with low population density, and comparatively has better living conditions, in terms of employment and food production. The plan is discussed through the following sections:

1. Regional and Administrative Setting:

Bochaganj upazila is located in the north west part of Bangladesh in the Dinajpur district. The district's economy was mainly crop production and it was a food surplus area. Bochaganj was about 15 miles from Dinajpur. The railway line, connecting Dinajpur, Thakurgaon and Panchagarh passes through Bochaganj upazila. Bochaganj upazila had an area of around 86 square miles (inclusive of water bodies). It was divided into 6 unions and 144 mouzas.

2. Physical Features

The upazila had an annual average temperature of about 25°C. The hottest months were April to October. Dinajpur district belongs to lowest rainfall areas of Bangladesh.

Bochaganjupazila's topography was relatively flat with higher areas (around 140 ft. above sea level) in the north and north-west, inclining towards the south. The southern areas of the upazila was about 110ft. above mean sea level and the general inclination within the upazila was about 0.04%. Due to low rainfall and higher altitude, most parts of the upazila were flood free at all times. Some areas along Sona and Tulai rivers were sometimes flooded during the wet season but not to the extent of destroying crops and homesteads.

3. Population

In the 1981 census, Bochaganj upazila had a population of 104,000, an increase of 66% from 62,500 in 1961 and 19% from 87,500 in 1974. The upazila has lower inter-censal growth rates than Dinajpur district at 2.66% per annum between 1961 and '74 and 2.64% between 1974 and '81 period compared with 3.1% and 2.67% respectively. The upazila is growing at a rate slightly higher than nationally, but insufficiently higher to suggest significant immigration. However, the upazila was a low density area with a favorable cropped land to man ratio and is a food surplus area. Given condition elsewhere in Bangladesh it was reasonable to suppose that growth in the upazila was going to continue at a rate higher than the national levels. Some rudimentary measures were needed to cater for such growth and insofar as possible a framework was needed to propose such development in the most promising sectors and most appropriate locations.

4. Economy and Employment

In the 1981 census, data would suggest that there were around 33,000 labour forces, out of which around 6,200 or 18% were unemployed. Agriculture was by far the most important sector in the upazila, employing over half and at times well over half the labour force. Crop production accounts for up to 90% of agricultural jobs with the non-crop subsector shared between livestock and fishing, forestry being virtually non-existent. Over 75% of the area of the upazila was used for agriculture, the remainder being homesteads and associated uses or water bodies. Non crop activities include fisheries and livestock.

5. Non – Farm Employment

The estimate of nonagricultural labour force amounting to 16,700 (including jobless) and the jobs 10,480 was derived from different sources, but considering seasonal shifts, underemployment in the business and services sector etc. were indicative rather than definitive. There were other activities such as brick producing, cottage industries etc. not included in this estimate. This was because such activities were occasional and carried out during periods when the agricultural sector did not employ all the labour force available.

6. Infrastructure

In the upazila there was only one pucca road connecting Bochaganj and Dinajpur district town. A railway line extending from Kanchan to Panchagar passed through Bochaganj upazila. Means of public road transport in the upazila was the mini bus service between Dinajpur and Setabganj via Birganj and rickshaws. According to the 1981 census, about 44% of households in the upazila had their domestic water from tube wells, 55% from shallow wells and ponds and very few had water from rivers or streams.

Since there was no centrally supplied gas in the upazila, the majority of the populations had to rely on traditional fuels such as wood, straw, cow dung and leaves. As elsewhere in Bangladesh, the fuel wood supply was diminishing and the price had been rising in recent years.

Bochaganj was connected to the national electricity grid by 11 kv line, which was branched out from Bogra –Thakurgaon 132 kv main line. The internal distribution line was 0.4 kv, 6 miles in the Upazila and there were 14 sub-stations.

7. Housing

In 1985 population of Bochaganj, was estimated at some 116,000. This census showed an average 5.77 persons per household, 18,140 households and 18,077 dwellings. In Bochaganj a large portion of houses were constructed with mud walls. The reason for high percentage of mud houses in Bochaganj was because of relatively lower rainfall and no flooding.

8. Social and Administrative Provision

Bochaganj had 56 primary schools, 21 secondary schools, 18 madrasah and one intermediate college. Including college and madrasah school about 21,300 students, 20% of the upazila's population were enrolled in 1985.

Bochaganj upazila had one health complex and 5 family planning clinics for the general public.

The process of establishing the Bochaganj upazila parishad and offices which was started in 1983, estimated to be almost completed by mid 1985. Of all the sectors, the education sector in the upazila was the most advanced and above the national level. The primary and secondary school enrolments were much higher than the district as well as the national rates.

9. Sectoral Strategies

The plan suggested some sectoral strategies for the development of Bochaganj upazila. These are as follows:

a) Employment

To maintain the employment/unemployment rate of 77/23 by the year 2000, a total of 43,900 jobs were needed for a labour force of 57,000. The non crop agriculture employment could also be expected to double. This made a total of around 10,300 new jobs or 37,400 total jobs, still indicating the need of some 6,500 jobs that should be created by the year 2000.

b) Sanitation

Domestic sanitation is usually an individual responsibility and facilities for disposal were poor. Use of hygienic provision was very limited indeed. So, considerable education programme was needed to advertise the benefits of improved latrines. The possibilities opened up by these lower cost variants should also be publicized by the Council and the manufacturing of burnt clay rings encouraged. Consideration needs also to be given to making loans available to enable those on very low income to be able afford improved sanitation.

c) Energy

Electricity was only available in very small areas of the upazila. The energy plan estimated that per capita consumption should grow at around 12.65% p.a. during the plan period (1990). On this basis, some 500% more electricity will be required.

d) Housing and Education

The plan projected that some 9400 new dwelling units will be needed by the year 2000 at the rate of population growth had been estimated. The population in the three settlements with over 2000 population in 1981 will grow from 15000 to 25000 by the year 2000. This indicated that the upazila will remain predominantly rural, and most of the population will grow around existing homesteads.

The large population increase in Bochaganj will lead to an increased demand for more schooling at all levels of education. The upazila's level of enrolment and attendance were already high and this population increase will lead to greater increases in demand.

The decentralization of administration to the upazila level and the establishment of upazilaparishads should mean that local administration and local level development activities will be more closely in accordance with the wishes of the local people.

NB-Please see **Annex-XIII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.13 Sylhet Structure Plan

The structure plan for Sylhet provides a framework for overall development of the town. The purpose of this plan was to lessen uncertainty about what presently exists and what is likely to happen in future. The plan provides a basis for development agencies- public and private, to proceed on the basis of a common goal. The Plan is presented through the following framework:

1. Regional and Administrative Setting

Sylhet town is located on the north eastern part of Bangladesh about 42 km. from the Indian border. Sylhet is well-connected by roads and train to major towns, industrial centres and other district headquarters in the region.

Sylhet belonged to a group of medium urban centres that had grown rapidly in the past and had steadily improved their ranks in the urban hierarchy. However with the introduction of the new districts and the redistribution of administrative functions among Sunamganj, Maulvibazar and Habiganj, the administrative dominance of Sylhet had somewhat been curtailed.

2. Physical Features

Sylhet had a tropical climate and except for heavy rain falls, the climate was much like other parts of the country. The temperature rarely exceeded 32°C in winter was common. The general topography of Sylhet town was undulating with elevations varying from 26.0’ to 60.0’ above mean sea level. A high proportion of land in agricultural use was primarily due to the semi-rural characteristic of the peripheral areas. Residential areas were dispersed in the periphery but concentrated in and around the core. About 43% of the structures in Sylhet were pucca, 42% semi-pucca, while the rest were kutcha.

3. Population

The growth of population of Sylhet district was lower than the average national growth rate of 2.5% during the year 1961-81. On the basis of total urban population and percentage of district population being urban, Sylhet district ranked nationally 10th and 16th respectively. The population of Sylhet was expected to reach 346,600 by the year 2000—an increase of about 230 percent. About 54% expected to be migrants, most of whom will be poor and without skills. They were likely to be employed/under-employed in insecure, marginal occupations at very low wages.

4. Economy and Employment

In 1981 census, agriculture accounted for only 1260 jobs in Sylhet plan area. On the basis of projected population and urban participation rate, the projected labour for Sylhet plan area was 69,000 for 1990 and 1,06,000 for the year 2000. Even to keep the unemployment level same as in 1985 about 10,000 and 39,000 extra jobs was needed by the years 1990 and 2000 respectively.

In 1985 Sylhet had a population of 183000 and a labour force around 55000 with an estimated 43000 jobs. Sylhet faced the formidable task of providing 39000 new jobs by 2000 just to maintain the present ratio of employment.

5. Infrastructure

Sylhet town was linked to Dhaka and other major towns and upazila by road and rail. There were 18 direct bus routes operating from Sylhet carrying an estimated 4000 passengers a day. The piped water system in Sylhet town served about 16.6% of the total residential households. About 5% rely on tube wells while the remaining 26% had access to dug wells or ponds.

In general it could be said that the standard of sanitation facilities in Sylhet was much higher than in other district towns. Acceptable sanitation facilities were being used by 57% of the population. Electricity supply in Sylhet started as far back as 1931. There was no power plant in Sylhet town. Power was supplied from the eastern grid.

There were 12900 gas connections in the study area. About 40% of the households comprising of 96% of the gas connections. The use of petroleum products, except diesel, had reduced in general during the years 1982-84. Scale of diesel was increased by 100.8% during the same period due to increase in the number of motorized vehicles, and machineries using diesel as energy.

The demand for petroleum products will increase, and so will the demand for firewood. But as deforestation is increasing assuming critical proportion, alternate sources of energy such as kerosene, LNG, LPG and bio-gas for semi-rural areas should be encouraged.

Housing in Sylhet was mostly on private initiatives. Government effort was limited to provision of services and accommodation for government employees. The solution of housing problem does not lie in construction of public housing but rather in the recognition that the provision of shelter could be improved by changes in land tenure, encouragement of local building and access to resources.

6. Social and Administrative Provision

About 26% of the population was students in primary, secondary, colleges, vocational training institute and madrasahs. Teacher-student ratio was higher than the national, except for the colleges and vocational training schools.

Sylhet town had twelve health centres and health related facilities with a total of 731 beds. Eight out of the twelve health centers were highly specialized in Ophthalmology, Cardiology, Gynecology, Pediatrics, Diabetes, Tuberculosis and Infectious diseases, whereas the other four provide general treatment.

In the administrative sense, Sylhet dominated the region. There were 62 administrative institutions located within the town. Six banks, 45 governmental, 16 autonomous/semi-autonomous corporations and a private institution served the paurashava, upazila and the district.

6. Sectoral Strategies

a) Employment

Approximately around 46000 new jobs were needed to bring the total of 88000 in the year 2000 to just maintain past employment/unemployment ratio. As a result, a major aim of the plan was to foster economic development and job creation to cater for this need.

b) Transportation

Probable actions pertaining to improvement of transportation were expected to benefit all income groups. Traffic management required the co-operation of the police, the paurashava and the road users.

c) Drainage

Sylhet was not affected by river flooding, but was affected by the inability of the existing drainage network to drain rainwater sufficiently quickly during the monsoon period. The structure plan therefore proposed that the drainage system should be improved and that the different parts should be linked into an overall system.

d) Solid waste disposal

The disposal system used by Sylhetpaurashava was simple. The main constraints were shortage of collection vehicles, workers and infrequent garbage collections. The method of

collection of garbage should be continued, but more provision of communal refuse bins should be made, particularly in the markets and commercial areas.

e)Energy

The energy plan also estimated that per capita consumption should grow at around 12.65% per annum during the plan period. A very rough estimate of demand by the year 2000, both per capita consumption of energy and population increased.

Sylhet had access to national gas but no information of future expansion was available. With the growth of Sylhet, more gas than the present will be used for industrial, residential and commercial uses.

f)Housing

It was mentioned that by the year 2000, Sylhet will have some 1, 94,000 more people or some 28,000 more families. Perhaps 83% will be absorbed in existing built-up areas, while 17% were likely to live in areas as yet undeveloped. Action was needed to improve the conditions in existing housing areas which, as migrants move in, are likely to have more than doubled the densities by the end of the century.

g)Education

The large population increase in Sylhet will lead to an increased demand for more schooling at all levels of education, even if only existing levels of enrolment and attendance are maintained. Increases in attendance will lead to even greater increases in demand. Maximum use must be made of existing schools to reduce the need for purchase and new construction.

h)Health Provision

The level of health provision in Sylhet was significantly higher than the target set for district towns by the government in the TFYP. But Sylhet was not just a district headquarters, it was a regional center for health service as well, and the continued maintenance of the existing level will require improvement in facilities and new provision in future.

The development of Sylhet will largely depend on the growth of the national and regional economies, which will determine the resources available for the city and the speed of migration from rural areas.

Planning cannot be effective unless tied to political power and legislative support. Existing legislation relating to building and land use control for Sylhet exists in the form of the East Bengal Building Construction Act 1952, the Paurashava Ordinance, 1977 and the Building Construction Regulations applicable to all urban areas of Bangladesh.

Through most of the development that takes place will be carried out by private individuals, the single most important developer is likely to be the paurashava, followed by the other public sector agencies responsible for particular activities or sectors.

NB-Please see **Annex-XIV** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.14 Rangpur Structure Plan, December-1986

The development of Rangpur was seen against a background of extremely high and rising density of population. Thus the plan for Rangpur should provide a framework for overall development of the town.

The plan for Rangpur examined the situation of the town, draws attention to key problems, assesses likely changes and their implications and proposed how some of the major problems might be tackled. The Plan is presented through the following framework:

1. Regional and Administrative Setting:

Rangpur is located in the northern part of Bangladesh. With two other urban centres of comparable size--Saidpur and Dinajpur-- Rangpur served the region north of Jaipurhat and Bogra. Rangpur was well - connected by roads and train to major towns and other districts headquarters in the region. It forms an important node in the national transportation network, with roads and rail links diverging from it.

Rangpur belonged to the medium size urban centres that have grown rapidly and had steadily improved its rank in the urban hierarchy. However with the introduction of the new districts and redistribution of administrative functions among Gaibanda, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram and Nilphamari, the administrative dominance of Rangpur was somewhat curtailed. This change was expected to have a tangible influence on the growth and composition of the urban centres in the region.

2. Physical Features

Rangpur's climate, affected by its proximity to the Himalayas and the Garo hills, was decidedly cooler than most other districts. The temperature was rarely above 32.2°C. The river Tista and its tributaries the Ghaghat, Mamia, Isamati and Nachia—flew through the district and had influenced its growth. The general topography of Rangpur was flat with little variations.

3. Population

The growth of population of Rangpur district was proportionate to the national average growth during the period 1961-81. Rangpur district grew consistently from 1951 through 1981.

On the basis of total urban population and percentage of district population being urban, Rangpur district ranked nationally 7th and 8th respectively.

The population of Rangpur was expected to reach 4,73,000 by the year 2000. About 42 percent of the population was expected to migrants. They were likely to be employed/ underemployed in insecure, marginal occupations, at very low wages. Being on the subsistence level these people will contribute little to the municipal revenue, but will nevertheless increase pressure on the existing services. Housing, basic services, some social

provisions and above all jobs will be needed. Old areas will densify and new areas will have to be developed.

4. Infrastructure

Rangpur was a node in the national transportation network and was linked to other districts by motorable roads and rail links.

The piped water supply system of Rangpur town served about 20 percent of the inhabitants. About 51 percent rely on tube wells while the remaining 29 percent had access to dug wells of ponds. While tube wells were acceptable, dug wells of ponds being easily susceptible to pollution, were unreliable.

The canals flowing through Rangpur played an important role in the drainage of rain and waste water. But poor maintenance, improper gradient, obstruction by weeds and garbage rendered the system ineffective.

Upto 1966, electricity for Rangpur town was the responsibility of a private company. Today it is supplied by Rangpur Electric Supply, a subsidiary of Bangladesh Power Development Board (PDB). There was no power plant in Rangpur town. Power was supplied from the western grid. Reliance on firewood for cooking was high. About 75 percent of the households used firewood, 10 percent used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene, while the remaining households, mainly in the semi-urban and slum areas relied on straw, twigs, cow dung and leaves.

5. Housing

Most areas in Rangpur were started as residential-commercial communities but increasing urban functions have crowded out the residential use.

Based on a simplistic assumption of a constant urban household size (i.e. 6.2 persons per household) about 10,600 and 43,000 additional dwelling units will be required by the year 1990 and 2000 respectively just to offset the increase in population alone.

6. Social and Administrative Provision

Compared to national and urban figures the state of education in Rangpur municipal area was encouraging. The literacy rate was 39 percent, a figure higher than the urban rate for the country.

In the administrative sense, Rangpur town dominated the region. Of the 244 government / semi-government/autonomous and financial organizations in Rangpur town, 35 served all of old Rangpur and Dinajpur districts.

7. Economy and Employment

The application of the national urban participation rates to the 1981 population of Rangpur gave a labour force of 50,000 and applied to 1985 population a labour force of 59,700.

In 1981 census agriculture accounted for 5600 jobs in Rangpur urban area. The 1981 census shows 2300 workers in manufacturing. But the 1985 field survey shows an employment of 500 in large and small industries.

The Third Five Year Plan (TFYP) targeted an annual increase of 4.8% in job opportunities by the year 1989/90, with the highest increase in agriculture (5.3 % annually).

In 1985 Rangpur had a population of 2,06,000 and a labour force around 60,000 with an estimated 45,000 jobs. Rangpur faced the formidable task of providing 63,000 new jobs just to maintain the present ratio of employment. It need hardly be pointed out that the number of new jobs needed was greater than the existing number of jobs.

8.Sectoral Strategies

a) Employment

A major aim of the plan was to foster economic development and job creation. Many of the jobs in town was in the small-scale ‘informal’ sector, which was likely to grow more or less in proportion to the growth of the town and to be located more or less in accordance to population distribution.

b) Infrastructure

Infrastructure policies had a major effect upon living standards and influence direction and location of growth. In some instances infrastructure policies and proposals were well established and incorporated in the structure plan.

c) Transportation

Rangpur had no major transport problem but its tripling in size was likely to make transport a high priority. So, the main emphasis in the structure plan was on:

- * Making best use of existing roads by maintenance, better traffic management and limited improvement to overcome specific problems.
- * Traffic management required the co-operation of the police, the pourashava and road users.
- * Traders and business should not be allowed to encroach on roads or sidewalks and it should be ensured that road reserve stays in public use at least during peak hour traffic.
- * The provision of new roads at appropriate standards of construction to provide missing links in existing areas and in anticipation of future land use may be considered, but they were not an immediate necessity.

d)Energy

The project proposed modernization and repairing of the existing 33/11 KV. 10/13 MVA sub-station and installation of two additional sub-stations of the same capacity.

Traditional fuels were important for Rangpur. Although Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was introduced, the number of consumers was not more than 2000. The use of firewood for cooking and industrial use could be encouraged. Alternate source of fuels such as LPG, LNG and even biogas should be provided. Biogas generation and use was a possibility in the scattered semi- rural settlements.

e) Drainage

Rangpur was not affected by river flooding, but was affected by the inability of the existing drainage network to drain rainwater sufficiently during the monsoon period. So, the existing

drainage system should be improved and that the different parts should be linked into an overall system.

f) Solid Waste Disposal

It was proposed that the collection of rubbish by rickshaw containers should be continued, but that more provision of communal bin should be made, particularly in the market/commercial area. There should be more frequent rubbish collection with the emphasis on daily collection in the commercial areas and the bus station, with bins in residential areas being emptied every other day.

g) Housing

It was projected that by the year 2000, Rangpur would have some 267000 more people or some 43, 000 more families. Perhaps 50% will be absorbed in existing built-up areas while the rest are likely to live in areas as yet undeveloped. Action was needed to improve conditions in existing housing areas which, as migrants move in, are likely to have twice the present densities by the end of the century.

It was estimated that around 3000 acres of residential land would be required. In these new areas, some rudimentary infrastructure and services would be needed.

h) Education

The large population increase in Rangpur would lead to an increased demand for more schooling at all levels of education. Maximum use must be made of existing schools to reduce the need for land purchase and new construction.

Where possible, over time, double shifts should be introduced in all schools, again to ensure maximum use of existing provision. The emphasis should be on quality of education rather than on the physical structure.

i) Health Provision

The health provision in Rangpur was significantly higher than the target set for district towns by the government in the TFYP. But Rangpur was not just a district headquarter, it was a regional centre as well and the continued maintenance of the existing level would require improvement in facilities and new provision in the future.

j) Socio religious, Cultural and Recreational Provision

There should be more positive encouragement of maximum public use of existing facilities, whether open space or buildings, irrespective of whether their primary use is for a different purpose.

Multi-purpose community centres should be constructed which should be used for wide variety of cultural, recreational, welfare, health, education of any other community purpose or private hire.

NB-Please see **Annex-XV** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.15 Construction Materials for Urban Shelter, July 1979

This report gives a brief description of materials used for construction for urban shelter during 1979. The objective of this report was to assist in the preparation of other policy and programme proposals. Brief studies were conducted of the supply and distribution of selected construction materials.

The materials selected for study were those which had been frequently used for semi-permanent and temporary structure. These are Bamboo, Timber, Brick and Corrugated Iron (CT) sheet.

○ Bamboo

Bamboo was the most important indigenous material for construction of house and shelter both in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh. This single material can serve the purpose of multiple uses, such as the pole, wall, ceiling, roof, frame, fence etc. of a house. Out of all the construction materials for different types of housing, it is to be noted that bamboo was the cheapest and sufficiently available in the market.

There were different types of bamboo of which “Muli” bamboo and “Barak” bamboo were the most widely used. Uncertainty of market is one of the major constraints for the traders of bamboo.

As the 90% of our total population were poor who were the regular customers of bamboo, so the government should take over the matter to make it easy accessible and cheaper in price for the greater interest.

○ Timber

Multiple use of timber was distinguishing and traditional character of Bangladesh. Its use was not only confined within shelter construction process rather it was required to a large quantity to produce a package of manufacturing goods like railway sleeper, Construction of both river and ocean going boat, construction of truck frames, consumers goods like furniture.

Construction trend of these pattern of housing/shelter were declining due to paucity of timber, increased cost, less durability and lack of good artisan for construction of it etc. Through the use of timber for complete shelter structure had declined but on the other hand in quantity, had increased to a great extent for its multiple uses.

○ Brick

Brick had been the most important and primary construction material of housing and shelter and construction of roads and highways. There were some brick made building found in our country which were constructed in the regime of Mughol Emperor, Sonargaon, Lalbaghfort and some other archaeological evidence are example of it but which came as a popular construction material in our country in the last half of 19th century. Its use as a construction material had been increasing remarkably in both the private and public sectors.

○ C.I. Sheet

The use of C.I. sheet in this region of the sub-continent started about 150 years ago. During the British period, perhaps, C.I. sheet was the first imported housing construction material in

the region. C.I. sheet is appropriate roofing material in Bangladesh. Increasing use of C.I. sheet is an indication of the more people attempt toward better living.

There were two supply sources of C.I. sheet in the country i.e.,(a) locally manufactured and (b) import from abroad. Chittagong steel Mill started its production of C.I. sheet in 1967, based on imported raw materials. But the capacity of production in this mill was so low that it meets only a part of requirement of the country. The trading corporation of Bangladesh (T.C.B) was the major importer (75%) of imports).

C.I. sheet being an imported item, its total quantity is predetermined by the Ministry of Finance. Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (T.C.B) was inefficient in handling the importation and distribution of C.I sheet properly at proper time. Locational disadvantage was another constraint for the T.C.B dealer. Chittagong Steel Mill faced some official constraints for which it could not produce its targeted production.

NB-Please see **Annex-XVI** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.16 BalaganjUpazila Structure Plan

In 1981 Bangladesh had a population of 90 million, expected to reach between 140 and 150 million by the turn of the century. This would increase the density of population to around 2800 people per square mile and bring even greater difficulty in achieving food self-sufficient at adequate nutritional levels. As a result, the development of Balaganj was seen against a background of extremely high and rising density of population. The Plan is presented through the following frame.

1. Regional and Administrative Setting:

Balaganj upazila was located in the North East part of Bangladesh in the district of Sylhet. The district was relatively rich in natural resources particularly natural gas and was a major producer of tea, fruit, bamboo and cane.

Sylhet town, with a population of 180,000 in 1981, was by far the largest town in the district. Sylhet town was about 24 miles from Balaganj and the national highway from Dhaka to Sylhet passed through the upazila.

Balaganjupazila had an area of around 142 square miles (inclusive of water bodies). It was divided into 14 unions and 230 mouzas.

2. Physical Features

The upazila had an annual average temperature of about 25°C. The hottest months were May, June, July, August and September, when maximum temperatures exceeded 31°C and did not fall below 24°C giving a monthly average of about 28°C.

The most violent rain in Sylhet falls during the months of June and July, with 39 mm/day and 29 mm/day respectively being the averages for rainy days.

Relative Humidity, measured at 00, 06, 09 and 12 hours, is highest (88%) during the wettest and hottest months of June and July. It starts falling appreciably after October as rainfall decreases, and reaches its lowest level (63% in March).

Balaganj was situated in the Sylhet basin which was an inland subdelta within the larger delta of the Meghna System. The upazila was low lying with land from 15' above sea level to 35'. The highest land was in the central part of the upazila and along the Kushiya, Barabhanga and Buri rivers.

Because of siltation and lack of dredging, all the rivers in the area were becoming shallower and their capacity to carry away flood water was decreasing, but in spite of siltation all rivers were very stable. The discharge of flood/rain water was a major problem. Substantial improvement to the whole river basin or to very major parts of it will be necessary to bring about any significant change in Balaganj.

Dredging of rivers and Khals would facilitate faster drainage of flooded areas. Deeper rivers and Khals coupled with sluice-gate controls would allow storage of water for irrigation using portable low lift pumps or canal gravity system. With sluice gates, pumping of water from Kushiya and Surma Rivers into the smaller rivers and khals would be another possibility.

3. Population

Population in old Sylhet district had increased almost threefold from 2 million in 1901 to 5.8 million in 1981, in line with population growth in Bangladesh generally.

In the 1981 census, Balaganj upazila had a population of 1,99,000 and increase of 31% from 1,37,000 in 1961 and 11% from 1,79,000 in 1974.

The population structure of the upazila did not show any great variation from that of the district or Bangladesh. The total dependency ratio (the population under 15 and over 50 years as a percentage of the 15-59 age groups) of 105.5% for Balaganj was similar to that of Sylhet (105.8%) and slightly lower than the national figure.

4. Economy and Employment

Farming, would not be able to support the anticipated population increase. More non-farm activities would be required and these would most likely grow in the existing settlements. Rapid development of these settlements could therefore be anticipated by the end of the century.

The four major sectors of the economy were agriculture, industry, services and others.

Agriculture employment was based on labour requirements per acre for each crop grown in the upazila. Cottage industry, the most important sub-sector included fishing net and reed mat manufacture, tailoring, and production of wooden handicrafts and furniture. In 1981, this sector had nearly 800 units employing over 2500 people, almost all family members. Small industries constituted less than 20% of the industrial group total while there were no large industries in Balaganj.

The 'services' sector accounting for almost a fifth of total employment, was the second largest activity after agriculture. Within the sector, trade was the most dominant, accounting for two-thirds of the employment. It consisted mainly of retailing, and some wholesaling, in hats, bazaars and shops as well as petty traders and hawkers. 'Others' includes transport and construction, with the former dominant.

The increase in population between 1981 and 1985 amounted to 9%. The labour force assuming the same participation rates as 1981, increased by almost 12% from 53,400 to 60,600. An increase of about 6,000 jobs would therefore be needed during the period even to maintain the existing employment/unemployment ratio. When labour force was projected at 85,000 by the end of the century, it was obvious that the rate on new job formation would have to be enormous even to keep employment levels the same as that time.

5. Agriculture

Agriculture was by far the most important sector in the upazila, employing over half and at times well over half the labour force. Crop production accounted for up to 90% of agricultural jobs with the non – crop subsector shared between livestock and fishing, forestry being virtually non-existing. Over 70% of the area of the upazila was used for agriculture, the remainder being homesteads and associated uses or under water.

The upazila had an area of 96,000 acres. 63,000 acres were available for cultivation in 1982-83, 31,000 acres were cultivated once, 21,000 acres were cultivated twice and 1,000 acres were cultivated thrice giving a cropping intensity of 142%.

Rice was the major crop, being grown in 57% of the total cropped area in 1982-83. All other crops-wheat, potatoes, oilseed, jute, spices, etc – were grown on under 1% of total cropped area each. The area under rice increased by 90% from 1974-75 to 1982-83, while the total cropped area increased by 80% during the same period.

Despite doubling of rice production, Balaganj remained a food deficit area. While annual food production rose by 92% from 16,500 metric tons in 1974-75 to 31,900 metric tons in 1982-83, in the same period, annual food requirements also rose, in line with population increase, but by a much smaller proportion (14%), from 33,200 to 37,900 metric tons. The average deficit was decreased from 49% in 1974-75 to 14% in 1982-83, quite a considerable achievement.

6. Non-Farm Employment

It was projected that by the year 2000, there would be labour force of around 85,000. Making the most favorable possible assumption, 2,000 extra farming jobs were needed by the year 2000.

Some 12,000 extra jobs were needed in the non-crop and non-agricultural sector. 12,000 jobs were 70% of the total jobs in the non-agricultural sector at that time. So, an enormous number of new non-agricultural jobs were therefore needed before the end of the twenty century.

7. Infrastructure

Organic matter such as bamboo, tree branches, leaves, straw, husks, cowdung etc. was the main source of energy for cooking while kerosene was the most popular source of light. Diesel, petrol and electricity were also used according to availability. Three substations, at Balaganj, Tajpur and Sylhet supply/control electricity within the upazila.

8. Housing

In 1986, population of Balaganj was estimated at some 221300. The 1981 census showed an average 6.53 persons per household, 30387 households and 29648 dwellings. Access to hygienic water and sanitation provision was poor.

9. Social and Administrative Provision

BalaganjUpazila had one college, 18 secondary schools, 146 primary schools and 23 Madrasha. It had a total student enrolment of 33700. In 1981, 21% of the population aged 5 years and above was literate compared to 20% and 24% for Sylhet district and Bangladesh respectively. The proportion of literate males was higher than literate females at 26% compared to 15%.

Balaganj had one health complex, 6 health sub-centres, 3 health and family welfare centres, 3 centres run by private doctors and about 25 homeopath doctors. The objectives of the Upazilalevel health system was to provide primary health care services including treatment of common diseases, minor surgery and control and prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases.

10. Sectoral Strategies

a)Employment:

The increase in crop-agriculture jobs under the maximum practical scenario was 22%. The report projected that even if this ratio continues the numbers o employment in non-crop agriculture will be doubled by the end of the century.This made a total of 27,600 jobs in the agriculture sector and means that some 25,400 jobs classed as non-agricultural, so 8000 new non-agricultural jobs were needed by the year 2000.

b) Energy

It was recommended that the major thrust of this programme should be in those areas which were growing more rapidly and which had some advantages. Nevertheless, electrical provision should also be made following the proposed improved road Azizpur to the east as a means of allowing the development of this area with markets and storage.

c) Housing

Some 13,500 new dwelling was needed by the year 2000 at the rate of population growth which had been estimated. Efforts was directed towards meeting basic needs by increasing self-help measure and community participation and ensuring that efforts are made in areas of greatest impact.

d) Education

The large population increase in Balaganj was lead to an increased demand for more schooling at all levels of education. Increase in attendance led to even greater increases in demand.

e) Administrative and Institutional Provision

As devolution of power to the upazila increase in practice, its role became more important. However, major provision of upazila offices and associated residential accommodation was substantially completed. This was the major investment in such provision for the period of this plan and no large scale acquisition/development in this field was expected in future.

f) Implementation

The decentralization of administration to the upazila level and the establishment of upazila parishads should mean that local administrative and local level development activities will be more closely in accordance with the wishes of the local people. The upazila was an important agency in its own development. Guidelines were issued to ensure that such development not only reflects local needs but fits into the national development prospective.

NB-Please see **Annex-XVII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.17 National Physical Planning Project (UNCHS), Habitat-2-Jhenaidha District: Report-2

This report contains information regarding communication routes in Jhenaidha and the bordering districts. Maps of this report have been drawn to show the different administrative boundaries of Jhenaidha and surrounding districts. The report identified the major transportation routes linking Jhenaidha town. Analysis of intra district, inter district and intra-urban migration in Jhenaidha town was also suggested here. Schedules had also been prepared showing the various other aspects of Jhenaidha town.

NB-Please see **Annex-XVIII** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.18 Subcontract for data collection Analysis and Mapping in Sylhet: Final Report January-1986

This report is a part of the project which was being undertaken by the NPPP with assistance from the UNDP. The objective of the subcontract was to update base map and to collect and organize data for the project area. The report contains the result of the socio-economic data obtained from survey carried out covering the items of ToR. The survey covered mapping of the study area which was presented through six maps which would be used by the project for preparing long term development of Sylhet town.

NB-Please see **Annex-XIX** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.19 Data Collection and Analysis in Bochaganj Upazila

This report gives a summary of data collection and analysis in Bochaganj upazila containing statistics and maps. The report presents data on education, health, administrative provision,

energy, transport and communication etc. An overall scenario of Bochaganj upazila during 1985, got through this report.

NB-Please see **Annex-XX** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.20 The Bangladesh Physical Planning and Development Control Bill

The national Physical Planning Project (NPPP) had undertaken to assist in the preparation of physical law for Bangladesh. At that time physical planning and development responsibilities were shared by national and local governments and statutory bodies. They were required to act in close relationship with each other.

Public sector agencies, including several statutory bodies, were mainly responsible for the planning, financing and construction of roads, housing, sanitation facilities, utilities and other public facilities essential to the development of settlement in Bangladesh. It was imperative that these agencies work in harmony towards shared goals and planning.

The proposed National Physical Planning Council would provide that forum. The Directorate to be designated by the law would serve as its technical arm and secretariat. The development of planning institutions will be an evolutionary process. The decentralization of planning responsibilities will occur in stages. Both the variety of existing institutional needs and reshaping of planning agencies over time will require a high degree of flexibility. The proposed planning law would provide it.

Past planning laws provided few standards for channeling the discretion of administrators, and had contributed to the development of a closed system, the new law will open up the system by permitting greater public participation, providing procedural safe guard to protect the public interest.

The new law would enable the government, guided by the Council, to design an efficient administrative system in which the relationships of the concerned entities would be clarified and conflicts would be avoided.

It was also described that the proposed law will not impair the planning or development control power of existing agencies, but, rather would enhance them.

NB-Please see **Annex-XXI** for the Front Page and ToC.

2.2.21 Population Distribution and Growth in Dhaka and Surrounding Areas (1961-1974)

The Urban Development Directorate (UDD) and the National Physical Planning Project (NPPP) undertook studies on the population growth pattern of various urban areas in Bangladesh. The objective of these studies was to analysis the trend in the population growth and distribution pattern in the study area during 60's and 70's.

The population of the study area which consists of 13 thana, increased from 19,34,266 in 1961 to 34,88,498 by 1974. Average annual growth rate of the region was 4.63% of around 2% over the national average. The strongest growth area was a metropolitan core area of

sixteen units where population increase was one million people of 63.70% of the regional population increase. The core area consisted of the following unions: Tongi, Harirampur, Mirpur, Cantonment, Gulshan, Satarkul, Tejgaon, Khilgaon, Sultanganj, Dhanmondi, Purana Paltan, Rajarbagh, Zinzira, Subhadya, Part of Shyampur union and the Kotwali Thana.

In the core area the highest rates of population growth were experienced in the following sections: Gulshan, Western Shyampur, Sultanganj, Cantonment, Tejgaon and Purana Paltan, However, most of these sectors had a very small population base at 1961 and subsequent growth was generally due to totally new major construction activity during 1961-74 periods.

In conclusion it appeared that the real population growth pattern of 1961-74 within metropolitan Dhaka consisted of one primary concentration, five small secondary concentrations and a rural growth zone which, was not homogenous but divided by wide tracts where population growth was slow. The old developed urban areas were seemed to absorb and accommodated great numbers of new immigrants. But the study also suggested that new important development activities were major factors, affecting the location and possible redistribution of population within the region.

2.3 District and Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan

Considering the socio-economic condition during late 1980, government took the decision of administrative re-organization. For this reason, detailed plan is needed to control the development through an appropriate locational and functional arrangement of urban services and facilities. The study covered detailed description of existing land use survey, collection of socio economic and demographic information, detailed plan for development of township. The study forecasted about population, migration, household structure and density, labor force and employment of these upazila shahar. The upazila parishad would act as the key agency in the government for monitoring the development work and exercising the development controls within the upazilla shahar. The report suggested that for any significant change in the proposal of land uses, revision of some of the proposals might be required. Hence, the land use plan should be reviewed periodically. The Urban Development Directorate (UDD) might undertake a five yearly program to review the plan.

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) had prepared around 50 District Town and 392 Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan, which are presented below in tabular form:

Table 2.3: District Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by UDD between 1981-1992

Serial No.	District Town Pourashava	Division	Preparation Period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
1	Munshigonj	Dhaka	1991	Associated Architects and Engineers Ltd. / Motijheel	2786.00
2	Gazipur	„	1988	The Span./ Indira Road	8876.00

Serial No.	District Town Pourashava	Division	Preparation Period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
3	Kishorgonj	„	1991	Epaso Consortium Ltd. /Dhamondi.	7307.00
4	Netrokona	„	1991	Sarm Associates Ltd. / Motijheel.	4569.00 ^s
5	Sherpur	„	1991	Sthapatyashilpa Ltd. / Dhanmondi.	7931.00
6	Tangail	„	1989	Modern Engineers Palmers and Consultants Ltd. / Farmgate	7014.00
7	Faridpur	„	1989	Bashirul Haq and Associates Ltd. / Indira Road	5190.00
8	Madaripur	„	1989	Modern Engineers and Architects Ltd./ Kawran bazar	4500.00
9	Gopalganj	„	1988	Elite Consultants/ Indira Road	3567.50
10	Jamalpur	„	1984	By own Manpower	9990.00
11	Manikgonj	„	1981	By own Manpower	5657.00
12	Narsingdhi	„	1987	B.N.P.P.P.	3706.71
13	Rajbari	„	1987	B.N.P.P.P.	2224.03
14	Rangamati	Chittagong	1990	Elite Consultants./ Indira Road.	1600.00
15	Bandarban	„	1991	Engineering and Planning Consultants / Dilkusha.	3734.00
16	Noakhali	„	1991	Engineering Consultants and Associates Ltd./ Dhanmondi	5491.00
17	Feni	„	1988	Unit for Surveys Evaluation / Baramaghbazar.	3531.00
18	Laxmipur	„	1990	Bangladesh Engineering Consultants Ltd./ Lalmatia.	5950.00
19	Comilla	„	1989	Engineering Consultants and Associates Ltd./ Dhanmondi.	5588.00
20	Brahmanbaria	„	1988	Aqua Consultant and Associates Ltd./ Nayapaltan	3459.00
21	Chandpur	„	1992	Hamid International / Mohammadpur.	7541.00
22	Natore	Rajshahi	1989	Prokaushali Sangsad Ltd./ Motijheel	5437.00
23	Naogaon	„	1990	The Span / Indira Road	9230.00
24	Nawabganj	„	1991	D.D.C. Ltd / Eskaton, Dhaka.	7893.00
25	Dinajpur	„	1988	PTA Consortium / Dhanmondi	5158.00
26	Thakurgaon	„	1991	Prokaushali Sangsad Ltd. / Motijheel	3645.00
27	Gaibandha	„	1988	Sarm Associates Ltd. / Motijheel.	4130.00
28	Kurigram	„	1988	Bangladesh Engineering Consultants Ltd/Lalmatia.	4667.00

Serial No.	District Town Pourashava	Division	Preparation Period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
29	Lalmonirhat	„	1992	PTA Consortium / Dhanmondi	4300.00
30	Jaypurhat	„	1990	Amin Engineering Consultants / Baramagbazar	4574.00
31	Pabna	„	1988	A M Ahmed and Associates / Topkhana Road	5375.00
32	Sirajganj	Rajshahi	1991	Engineering Science Ltd. / Bijoy Nagar	3751.00
33	Rangpur	„	1986	B.N.P.P.P	10625.90
34	Panchagar	„	1986	B.N.P.P.P	3520.00
35	Bagerhat	Khulna	1991	A M Ahmed and Associates / Topkhana Road	4337.00
36	Shatkhirra	„	1991	Unit for Surveys Evaluation / Baramagbazar	12090.00
37	Norail	„	1990	Janopad Prokaushali Ltd. /Kalabagan	6657.00
38	Kustia	„	1989	CAPE/Bijoy Nagar	6091.00
39	Chuadanga	„	1989	Index Architects Ltd. /Dhanmondi	8413.00
40	Meherpur	„	1991	Diagram Architects/Dhanmondi	4007.00
41	Magura	„	1990	Aqua Consultant and Associates Ltd./ Nayapaltan	4103.00
42	Jhenaidha	„	1986	B.N.P.P.P.	7455.00
43	Sylhet	Sylhet	1987	B.N.P.P.P.	2397.00
44	Sunamganj	„	1989	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. /Dhaka	3380.00
45	Moulavibazar	„	1990	Assoconsult Ltd. /Eskatan	3540.00
46	Habiganj	„	1988	Janopad Prokaushali Ltd. /Kalabagan	3196.00
47	Bhola	Barishal	1989	The Planners Ltd./ Narayanganj	2867.00
48	Pirojpur	„	1988	Enginring and Planning Consultants / Dilkusha	6876.80
49	Patuakhali	„	1988	D.D.C Ltd. /Eskatan	3069.00
50	Barguna	„	1990	M.N. Alam and Associates Ltd. /Dilkusha	5670.38

Source: Library, Urban Development Directorate (UDD), 2017

Table 2.4: Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by UDD between 1982-1992

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
1	Keraniganj	Dhaka	Dhaka	1989	Economic Design Consultant / Lalmatia	1950.00
2	Nawabganj	„	„	1989	Do	1157.00
3	Savar	„	„	1987	Bangladesh Consultant Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1753.00
4	Dhamrai	„	„	1987	Do	1910.00
5	Dohar	„	„	1990	Associated Architects and Eng. Ltd. / Motijheel	1641.00
6	Bandor	Narayngonj	„	1988	Build Consult / Nakhalpara,Dhaka	2326.00
7	Rupganj	„	„	1988	Do	679.00
8	Araihazar	„	„	1985	Modern Engrs. and Arcts.Ltd. / Kawranbazar	1200.00
9	Boidder bazar	„	„	1983	By own Men power	617.00
10	Srinagar	Munshigonj	„	1990	Associated Architects and Engineers Ltd./Motijheel	1298.00
11	Loahajong	„	„	1990	Do	1041.00
12	Tongi Bari	„	„	1989	Prakalpa Parikalpak Ltd/Dhanmondi	1231.55
13	Gojaria	„	„	1989	Do	1579.78
14	Sirajdikhan	„	„	1989	Do	1740.16
15	Doalutpur	Manikgonj	„	1990	Haq Associates	1710.00
16	Shaturia	„	„	1990	Do	1322.00
17	Jhior	„	„	1990	Do	1608.00
18	Shibaloy	„	„	1988	The Planners Ltd. / Narayanganj	1518.00
19	Harirampur	„	„	1988	Do	1671.52
20	Singair	„	„	1987	Do	930.00
21	Kapasias	Gazipur	„	1989	Economic Design Consultant Ltd. / Lalmatia	2090.00
22	Kaliganj	„	„	1985	Aqua Consultant / Dhanmondi	861.00
23	Kaliakor	„	„	1989	Build Consult / Nakhalpara,Dhaka	1500.00
24	Sripur	„	„	1988	The Span / Indira Road	487.41
25	Belabo	Narshingdi	„	1989	Epaso Consortium / Dhanmondi	1695.12
26	Shibpur	„	„	1985	Modern Engrs. and Arcts.Ltd. /Kawranbazar	1228.51
27	Monohardi	„	„	1985	Do	1185.00
28	Polash	„	„	1985	Aqua Consultant and Associates Ltd. /Dhanmondi	1950.00
29	Raipura	„	„	1984	By own Men power	899.25
30	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	„	1989	Mother Consultancy Service / Rampura	3104.00
31	Muktagasa	„	„	1989	Sthapati Sangshad Ltd / Dhanmondi	2785.28
32	Fulbaria	„	„	1989	Sthapati Sangshad Ltd / Dhanmondi	2612.18
33	Goaripur	„	„	1988	Bureau of Consulting Engineers Ltd. / Indira Road	1923.00
34	Nandail	„	„	1988	Bureau of Consulting Engrs.Ltd. / Motijheel	1200.00
35	Fulpur	„	„	1989	Sthapati Sangshad Ltd / Dhanmondi	1636.00
36	Gafargaon	„	„	1988	The Spain / Indira Road	2027.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
37	Esharganj	„	„	1984	By own Men power	1499.00
38	Bhaluka	„	„	1990	BUET / Dhaka	754.00
39	Trishal	„	„	1990	Do	1157.25
40	Mithamoin	Kishorgonj	Dhaka	1989	Mother Consultancy Service / Rampura	2344.00
41	Astogram	„	„	1989	Engineering Consultants Associates Ltd./Dhanmondi	1742.00
42	Pakundia	„	„	1989	Mother Consultancy Service / Rampura	2446.00
43	Karimgonj	„	„	1988	Technoserv International / Tejgaon	881.00
44	Tarail	„	„	1988	Bureau of Consulting Engrs.Ltd. / Motijheel	1431.00
45	Bajitpur	„	„	1987	Bashirul Haq and Associates Ltd. / Indira Road	1593.00
46	Itna	„	„	1988	Technoserv International / Tejgaon	606.50
47	Bhairab	„	„	1989	Engineering Consultants and Associate Ltd./Dhanmondi	2344.00
48	Nikli	„	„	1989	Do	2418.13
49	Katiadi	„	„	1987	Bashirul Haq and Associates Ltd. / Indira Road	811.92
50	Kuliachar	„	„	1987	Do	1072.00
51	Hossainpur	„	„	1988	The Span / Indira Road	751.00
52	Kalmakanda	Netrokona	„	1991	Design Innovations Group / Banani	1440.00
53	Khaliajuri	„	„	1991	Do	1345.00
54	Mohonganj	„	„	1990	Sarm Associates Ltd. / Motijheel	1619.32
55	Barohatta	„	„	1989	Modern Engrs. Planners and Consultants Ltd./Farmgate	2327.00
56	Madan	„	„	1990	Sarm Associates Ltd. / Motijheel	1608.07
57	Atpara	„	„	1989	Modern Engrs. Planners and Consultants Ltd./Farmgate	1724.00
58	Purbodhola	„	„	1989	Do	2797.00
59	Durgapur	„	„	1990	Epsco Consortium Ltd. /Dhanmondi,Dhaka	1937.00
60	Kendua	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	1071.62
61	Dhubaura	„	„	1990	Epsco Consortium Ltd. /Dhanmondi,Dhaka	2671.00
62	Bakshiganj	Jamalpur	„	1989	The Engg. and Planning Consultant / Santinagar	1443.00
63	Deaonganj	„	„	1989	Do	1427.00
64	Madarganj	„	„	1985	The Span / Motijheel, Dhaka	1750.00
65	Islampur	„	„	1985	Do	1145.00
66	Melandha	„	„	1985	Do	1275.00
67	Sarishabari	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	1275.00
68	Sribardi	Sherpur	„	1991	B.C.L. /Dhanmondi, Dhaka	2259.00
69	Nakla	„	„	1990	Sthapatyashilpa Ltd. / Dhanmondi	2339.00
70	Jhinaigati	„	„	1990	Do	2286.00
71	Nalitabari	„	„	1989	The Engg. and Planning Consultant /	1753.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
					Santinagar	
72	Bhuapur	Tangail	„	1991	BCL / Dhanmondi, Dhaka.	2575.00
73	Shakipur	„	„	1991	Do	3467.00
74	Basail	„	„	1989	Modern Engineers and Architects Ltd./ Kawran Bazar	2570.00
75	Madhupur	„	„	1989	Do	1668.00
76	Gopalpur	„	„	1989	Do	4342.00
77	Kalihati	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	1463.00
78	Delduar	„	„	1983	„	879.16
79	Mirjapur	„	„	1984	„	944.00
80	Nagarpur	„	„	1991	Zaman and Associates / Kallyanpur	1853.00
81	Ghatail	Tangail	Dhaka	1983	By own Manpower	1880.00
82	Sadarpur	Faridpur	„	1984	„	1385.00
83	Nagarkanda	„	„	1989	Bashirul Haq and Associates Ltd. / Indira Road	1809.00
84	Boalmari	„	„	1988	PM Engineering and Consultant Ltd. / Motijheel	612.00
85	Alfadanga	„	„	1988	Bashirul Haq and Associates Ltd. / Indira Road	1471.00
86	Char Vadrashan	„	„	1989	Do	2413.00
87	Vanga	„	„	1988	PM Engineering and Consultant Ltd. / Motijheel	655.00
88	Madhukhali	„	„	1985	Development Design Consultant Ltd. /Eskaton	1457.56
89	Shibchar	Madaripur	„	1990	The Consultants and Planners / Mogbazar	2579.14
90	Rajoair	„	„	1990	Do	2263.53
91	Kalkini	„	„	1990	Do	1768.02
92	Jajira	Shariyatpur	„	1990	Pioneer Engineers and Architects Ltd./ Dhaka	1903.87
93	Noria	„	„	1990	Do	1650.79
94	Vedorganj	„	„	1990	Faa Associates / Dilkusha, Dhaka	1558.33
95	Damudda	„	„	1992	Center for Urban Studies / DU	1268.82
96	Gosair Hat	„	„	1992	Do	1319.32
97	Muksudpur	Gopalganj	„	1990	Modern Engineers and Architects Ltd. / Kawran Bazar	2385.02
98	Kashiany	„	„	1990	Do	2820.30
99	Tungipara	„	„	1988	Elit Consultants / Indira Road	2597.00
100	Kotali Para	„	„	1988	Do	2613.00
101	Baliyakandi	Rajbari	„	1985	DDC Ltd. / Eskaton	1347.24
102	Pangsha	„	„	1985	Do	1468.49
103	Goalanda	„	„	1990	Janapad Prakaushali Ltd. / Kalabagans	1913.00
104	Hathajari	Chittagong	Chittagong	1991	Hamid Int'l. / Iqbal Road, Mohamadpur, Dhaka.	1825.00
105	Chandanaish	„	„	1987	CAPE	1054.03
106	Raojan	„	„	1991	Hamid Int'l. / Iqbal Road, Mohamadpur, Dhaka.	1509.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
107	Anowara	„	„	1985	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1499.00
108	Shitakundu	„	„	1986	Stapatya Sangshad Ltd. / Dhaka	1112.16
109	Boalkhali	„	„	1987	CAPE	1069.57
110	Bashkhali	„	„	1985	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1500.00
111	Lohagara	„	„	1991	Nodak International Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1850.00
112	Mirsharai	„	„	1986	Stapatya Sangshad Ltd. / Dhaka	1144.82
113	Shatkania	„	„	1985	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	2145.00
114	Patia	„	„	1987	CAPE	1352.72
115	Rangunia	„	„	1991	Hamid Int'l. / Iqbal Road, Mohamadpur, Dhaka.	2107.00
116	Fatiksari	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2122.00
117	Sandip	„	„	1983	„	1434.00
118	Coxsazar	Cox's Bazar	„	1989	„	1843.33
119	Moheshkhali	„	„	1985	Janapad Prakaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	863.54
120	Ramu	„	„	1985/87	Do / UNDP Structure Plan	1798.71
121	Ukhiya	„	„	1985	Do	899.65
122	Kutubdia	„	„	1991	Shelter Consultant Ltd. / Motijheel	1409.09
123	Teknafh	„	„	1985	Janapad Prakaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	720.73
124	Chokoria	„	„	1984	By own Men power	2040
125	Bilaichari	Rangamati	„	1990	Upadesta Sangshad / Gulshan	1230.00
126	Juriachari	„	„	1990	Do	1158.00
127	Barkal	„	Chittagon g	1992	Techno Planners / Indira Road	640.00
128	Bagaichari	„	„	1988	MN Alam Associate Ltd. / Dilkusha	1014.84
129	Naniarchar	„	„	1990	Do	1116.52
130	Kaokhali	„	„	1990	Planning and Design Associate / Hatirpul	1056.26
131	Langgadu	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	340.00
132	Mahalchari	Khagrachari	„	1985	PTA Consortium / Dhaka Stadium	1200.00
133	Laxmichari	„	„	1985	Do	1000.00
134	Panchar	„	„	1985	Do	1100.00
135	Dhiginala	„	„	1991	Shelter Consultant / Motijheel	1264.00
136	Ramgar	„	„	1988	M.N Alam Associate Ltd. / Dilkusha	1230.00
137	Matiranga	„	„	1985	PTA Consortium / Dhaka Stadium	1200.00
138	Manikchari	„	„	1985	Do	1200.00
139	Alikadam	Bandarban	„	1985	Janapad Prakaushali Ltd. / Dhanmondi	977.08
140	Lama	„	„	1991	Engineering Consultant and Associate / Dhanmondi	741.00
141	Thanchi	„	„	1991	Do	494.00
142	Ruma	„	„	1991	Do	1398.68
143	Roangchari	„	„	1991	Engineering and Planning Consultant Ltd./Dhanmondi	1500.00
144	Naikhongchhari	„	„	1982	By own Men power	174.00
145	Hatia	Noakhali	„	1985	Elit Consultant / Motijheel	2000.00
146	Companyganj	„	„	1988	Unit for Survey and Evaluation	2149.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
					Mogbazer	
147	Chatkhil	„	„	1988	Nodak International Ltd / Dhanmondi	1410.00
148	Begumganj	„	„	1988	Do	4343.00
149	Shenbag	„	„	1988	Do	1200.00
150	Sagolnaiya	Feni	„	1986	Stapati Sangshed Ltd. / Dhanmondi	2052.25
151	Dagan Bhuiya	„	„	1988	Unit for Survey and Evaluation Mogbazer	2004.50
152	Parshuram	„	„	1988	Do	2312.00
153	Shonagaji	„	„	1984	By own Men power	1140.00
154	Raipur	Laxmipur	„	1990	Bangladesh Engineering Consultant Ltd. /Lalmatia	1988.00
155	Ramganj	„	„	1990	Do	1667.00
156	Ramgati	„	„	1985	Elit Consultant / Motijheel	2000.00
157	Brahmanpara	Comilla	„	1989	Environs Development Consultant Ltd. / Motijheel	1876.21
158	Langol Coat	„	„	1989	Do	1825.96
159	Debidar	„	„	1985	Engineering Consultant and Associates Ltd./ Dhanmondi	1160.88
160	Chandina	„	„	1985	Do	782.90
161	Barura	„	„	1986	Prakaushali Sangshad Ltd. / Motijheel	1085.00
162	Homna	„	„	1988	The Engg. Pl. Consult and Quality Surveyors/Santinagar	874.00
163	Murad Nagar	„	„	1988	Do	1046.00
164	Daod Kandi	„	„	1985	Engineering Consultant and Associates Ltd./ Dhanmondi	1058.06
165	Choddo Gram	„	„	1991	Zaman and Associates / Kallyanpur	1786.00
166	Burichang	„	„	1985	Bangladesh Engineering Consultant Ltd. / Lalmatia	772.19
167	Laksham	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	874.57
168	Haimchar	Chandpur	„	1991	Elite Consultants / Indira Road	1488.00
169	Faridganj	„	„	1991	Do	1206.00
170	Hajiganj	„	„	1986	Prakaushali Sangshad Ltd. / Motijheel	1592.05
171	Kachua	„	Chittagon g	1986	Do	1531.00
172	Shaharasti	„	„	1991	Nodak International Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1675.00
173	Matlab	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	1126.00
174	Nasir Nagar	Brahmanba ria	„	1988	Aqua Consultant Ltd. / Nayapaltan	649.320
175	Nabi Nagar	„	„	1988	Do	864.04
176	Akhaora	„	„	1988	Do	643.22
177	Kasba	„	„	1985	Bangladesh Engineering Consultant Ltd. / Lalmatia	634.63
178	Bansarampur	„	„	1991	Nodak International Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1310.00
179	Sharail	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	1926.00
180	Godagari	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1991	Development Design Consul. Ltd / Eskatan	641.00
181	Bagmara	„	„	1989	Epetas Associates / Elephant Road	1393.75
182	Mohanpur	„	„	1989	Do	2089.67

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
183	Charghat	„	„	1988	Diagram Architects	1470.00
184	Bagha	„	„	1988	Do	1372.93
185	Durgapur	„	„	1991	Development Design Consul. Ltd. / Eskatan	1566.40
186	Puthia	„	„	1984	By own Men power	1329.00
187	Singra	Natore	„	1989	Transen Consult / Paltan, Dhaka	2057.17
188	Gurudaspur	„	„	1991	Build Consult Int'l Ltd. / Nakhalpara, Dhaka	1747.00
189	Lalpur	„	„	1988	Prakaushali Sangshad Ltd. / Motijheel	1340.49
190	Barai Gram	„	„	1989	Transen Consult / Paltan, Dhaka	1843.57
191	Bagti Para	„	„	1989	Do	1345.34
192	Rani nagar	Naogaon	„	1990	The Span / Firmgate, Dhaka	1558.00
193	Atrai	„	„	1990	Do	1462.00
194	Niamotpur	„	„	1991	Build Consult Int'l Ltd. / Tejgaon, Dhaka	1469.09
195	Badalgasi	„	„	1991	Do	1228.02
196	Damur Hat	„	„	1991	Planning and Dev. Consultant Pvt.Ltd. / Motijheel	1981.00
197	Sapahar	„	„	1991	Do	1950.00
198	Mohadebpur	„	„	1989	Prajukti Consultant / Mohammadpur	1195.00
199	Manda	„	„	1989	Do	1344.00
200	Porsha	„	„	1989	Do	978.00
201	Patnitola	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	982.00
202	Gomostapur	Nawabgonj	„	1988	Haq Associates /Kakrail, Dhaka	2260.50
203	Nachole	„	„	1988	Do	1126.00
204	Bholahat	„	„	1988	Do	2321.00
205	Shibganj	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2785.55
206	Bochaganj	Dinajpur	„	1991	Consociates Ltd. / Motijheel.	1772.00
207	Biról	„	„	1988	PTA Consultant / Mirpur Road Dhanmondi.	2304.00
208	Fulbari	„	„	1988	PTA/ Dhanmondi	4119.00
209	Nawabganj	„	„	1985	Associates Architects and Engineers Ltd. / Motijheel	1390.88
210	Biramour	„	„	1985	Do	902.66
211	Hakimpur	„	„	1985	Do	1006.37
212	Kaharol	„	„	1991	Consociates Ltd. /Motijheel	1466.07
213	Birganj	„	„	1991	Do	1892.00
214	Ghoraghat	„	„	1991	Agroze Engineers and Consultant / Lalbag, Dhaka	2356.00
215	Khanshama	„	„	1987	Engineers and Consultants Bd Ltd. /Bokshibazar, Dhaka	680.00
216	Chirir Bandor	„	Rajshahi	1987	Do	839.00
217	Parbatipur	„	„	1985	By own Manpower	1128.00
218	Baliyadangi	Thakurgaon	„	1990	Sheltech Pvt. Ltd /Kakrail	1150.00
219	Haripur	„	„	1991	Prokaushali Sangsad Ltd. /Motijheel	1559.00
220	Pirganj	„	„	1991	Prokaushali Sangsad Ltd. /Motijheel	3059.00
221	Rani Sangkail	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	3675.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
222	Atwari	Panchagar	„	1990	Sheltech Pvt. Ltd. / Kakrail	1906.00
223	Debiganj	„	„	1991	PM Engineering and Consultant / Motijheel	1119.35
224	Tetulia	„	„	1991	Do	1007.20
225	Boda	„	„	1991	Do	1006.79
226	Eshardi	Pabna	„	1985	AM Ahmed and Associates / Dilkusha C/A	3794.50
227	Bhangura	„	„	1992	Engineers and Consultants Bd. ltd/Boxibazar	1551.00
228	Atgharia	„	„	1985	AM Ahmed and Associates / Dilkusha C/A	2127.37
229	Chatmohor	„	„	1985	Do	2221.46
230	Bera	„	„	1990	A.M.AhmedandAssociates/Topkhana Road	1050.00
231	Shuja Nagar	„	„	1990	AM Ahmed and Associates / Dilkusha C/A	934.80
232	Faridpur	„	„	1990	Do	611.00
233	Sathia	„	„	1992	Engineers and consultants Bd. Ltd./ Bakshibazar	1581.00
234	Kamarkhand	Sirajgonj	„	1992	Engineers and consultants Bd. Ltd./ Bakshibazar	1557.00
235	Kajipur	„	„	1990	Engineering Science Ltd./Bijoy Nagar	835.00
236	Ullapara	„	„	1990	Do	1180.00
237	Belkuchi	„	„	1990	The Surveyors / Mohammadpur	1553.00
238	Chohali	„	„	1990	The Surveyors / Mohammadpur	1200.00
239	Shahjadpur	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2053.00
240	Tarash	„	„	-	-	-
241	Raiganj	„	„	-	-	-
242	Sherpur	Bagura	„	1988	B.Consultant and Planners / MoghBazar	1444.79
243	Dubchachiya	„	„	1989	Do	1385.00
244	Kahalu	„	„	1991	Technoserve Int'l/Shaaheenbag,Tejgoan	2145.00
245	Gabtoli	„	„	1991	Do	1879.00
246	Nandigram	„	„	1991	Do	1568.00
247	Saria Kandi	„	„	1988	B. Consultant and Planners / MoghBazar	927.85
248	Adam Dhigi	„	„	1992	Design Associates Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1821.78
249	Shibganj	„	„	1992	Do	2051.41
250	Sonatola	„	„	1992	Do	1404.80
251	Kalai	Jaipurhat	„	1990	Amin Engineering Consultant / Mogbazar	1657.20
252	Akkelpur	„	„	1990	Do	2720.11
253	Pachbibi	„	„	-	Do	-
254	Khetlal	„	„	-	Do	-
255	Taraganj	Rangpur	„	1990	Ganibangla Ltd. / Dhanmondi,Dhaka.	2455.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
256	Mitahpukur	„	„	1990	Do	1740.00
257	Pirganj	Rangpur	Rashahi	1990	Ganibangla Ltd. / Dhanmondi, Dhaka.	1590.00
258	Badarganj	„	„	1988	Do	1277.00
259	Pirgacha	„	„	1988	Do	1242.00
260	Kaonia	„	„	1988	Do	1164.00
261	Gangasara	„	„	1991	Agroze Engineers and Consultants /J.Saha Road	2627.00
262	Fulbari	Kurigram	„	1988	Bangladesh Engineering Consultant Ltd. / Lalmatia	1585.00
263	Rajarhat	„	„	1991	Popular Technology and Consultant / Nilkhet	2028.00
264	Chilmari	„	„	1989	Inter-Tech Consultants Ltd. / Lalmatia	764.00
265	Bhurungamari	„	„	1988	Bangladesh Engineering Consultant Ltd. / Lalmatia	2000.00
266	Nageshari	„	„	1988	Do	1505.00
267	Rajibpur	„	„	1988	Sarm Associates Ltd. / Motijheel	2024.00
268	Raomari	„	„	1989	Inter-Tech Consultants Ltd. / Lalmatia	662.00
269	Ulipur	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	740.00
270	Polashbari	Gaibandha	„	1990	National Engineers and Consultant/Mohammadpur	2032.21
271	Shundorganj	„	„	1988	Assoconsult Ltd./ Eskatan, Dhaka	1263.00
272	Fulchhari	„	„	1988	Sarm Associates Ltd/ Dhaka	1159.76
273	Sadullahpur	„	„	1988	Assoconsult Ltd./ Eskatan, Dhaka	1858.00
274	Shaghata	„	„	1988	Sarm Associates Ltd / Dhaka	1745.65
275	Govindganj	„	„	1983	By own MEn Power	1365.00
276	Domar	Nilfamari	„	1990	National Engineers and Consultants/Mohammadpur	2333.10
277	Joldhaka	„	„	1991	Dexterous Consultant Ltd./Dhanmondi	1808.00
278	Dimla	„	„	1991	Do	1840.90
279	Kishoreganj	„	„	1991	Do	1552.80
280	Saidpur	„	„	1982	By own Manpower	5920.00
281	Aditmari	Lalmonirhat	„	1992	PTA Consortium / Dhaka Stadium	1824.00
282	Patgram	„	„	1992	Do	2021.00
283	Hatibanha	„	„	1988	Dev. Consultancy Service Ltd./ Dhanmondi	1608.33
284	Kaliganj	„	„	1988	Do	1839.89
285	Rupsha	Khulna	Khulna	1989	Progressive Enterprise / Nayapaltan	1636.00
86	Therakhada	„	„	1989	Do	1534.00
287	Batiaghata	„	„	1985	Paribash Prokaoushali / KDA Av. Khulna	1477.00
288	Dumuria	„	„	1992	Do	1598.00
289	Koira	„	„	1992	Do	1540.00
290	Dakop	„	„	1992	Do	1510.00
291	Paikgacha	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	640.00
292	Molarhat	Bagerhat	„	1988	Elite Consultant / Indira Road	1840.00
293	Chitalmari	„	„	1990	Project Mgm. and Consultancy Services Ltd./ Segunbagicha	2097.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
294	Rampal	„	„	1990	Do	2049.00
295	Kachua	„	„	1990	Do	2121.00
296	Fakirhat	„	„	1985	Paribash Prokaoushali / KDA Av. Khulna	1231.00
297	Morelganj	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2552.00
298	Sarankhola	„	„	-	Do	-
299	Mongla	„	„	-	Do	-
300	Choagacha	Jessore	Khulna	1989	Design Associates Ltd. / Dhanmondi	1174.75
301	Bagerpara	„	„	1988	Do	1719.75
302	Avoinagar	„	„	1985	Sarm Associates / Motijheel	1561.00
302	Sarsa	„	„	1985	Do	898.00
304	Keshapur	„	„	1985	Do	1092.90
305	Jhikargacha	„	„	1985	Do	987.00
306	Monirampur	„	„	1985	Do	1457.00
307	Moheshpur	Jhenaidah	„	1990	Diagram Architects / Dhanmondi	1944.00
308	Shoilokopa	„	„	1982	By own Manpower	1473.00
309	Kaliganj	„	„	1990	Diagram Architects / Dhanmondi	2756.00
310	Harinakundo	„	„	1990	Aqua Consultant and Associates / Nayapaltan	2975.00
311	Kolaroa	Shatkhira	„	1991	Unit for Survey and Evaluation / Mogbazer	2294.00
312	Tala	„	„	1991	Do	2728.00
313	Kaliganj	„	„	1988	Sthapaty Shilpa Ltd./ Dhanmondi	1188.93
314	Debhata	„	„	1988	Do	1179.00
315	Ashashuni	„	„	1988	Do	1684.00
316	Shamnagar	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	1437.00
317	Shalikha	Magura	„	1988	Consociates Ltd. / Motijheel	2103.00
318	Sripur	„	„	1988	Do	2400.00
319	Mohammadpur	„	„	1990	Janapad Prokaushali / Kalabagan	1880.00
320	Jibon Nagar	Chuadanga	„	1989	Index Architects / Dhanmondi	519.00
321	Alamdanga	„	„	1985	Do	1130.00
322	Damurhuda	„	„	1989	Do	600.00
323	Kalia	Norail	„	1988	Consociates Ltd. / Motijheel	2749.00
324	Lohagora	„	„	1990	Aqua Consultant and Associates / Nayapaltan	1990.00
325	Mirpur	Kustia	„	1985	Index Architects / Dhanmondi	785.50
326	Khoksha	„	„	1985	Do	938.68
327	Kumarkhali	„	„	1985	Do	1311.00
328	Bheramara	„	„	1988	Prokaushali Sangshad Ltd. / Motijheel	1688.00
329	Doaloatpur	„	„	1984	By own Men power \	2073.00
330	Gangni	Meherpur	„	1985	Do	1074.00
331	Fenchuganj	Sylhet	Sylhet	1988	Engineering Science Ltd./ Bijoy Nagar	2293.00
332	Goain Ghat	„	„	1991	Planners and Associates / Motijheel	1235.00
333	Bishanath	„	„	1988	Engineering Science Ltd./ Bijoy Nagar	828.00
334	Gopalganj	„	„	1991	Dhaka Consulting Ltd./ Motijheel	2365.00
335	Jaintapur	„	„	1991	Dhaka Consulting Ltd./ Motijheel	2518.83
336	Companyganj	„	„	1991	Planners and Associates / Motijheel	1438.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
337	Jakiganj	„	„	1988	Amin Engineering Consultant / Mogbazar	2278.22
338	Biriyani Bazar	„	„	1988	Do	1725.00
339	Kanaighat	„	„	1991	Dhaka Consulting Ltd. / Motijheel	3180.44
340	Balagan	„	„	1984/87	By own Manpower	640.00
341	Jamalganj	Sunamganj	„	1989	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. / Dhaka	674.00
342	Dirai	„	„	1989	Do	670.00
343	Jagannathpur	„	„	1992	Shaco International Ltd. / Motijheel	2333.58
344	Dharmapasha	Shunamganj	Sylhet	1991	Bureau of Consultancy Engineers Ltd./Motijheel	1682.00
345	Taherpur	„	„	1991	Do	1450.00
346	Salla	„	„	1991	Do	1550.00
347	Doara Bazar	„	„	1992	Shaco International Ltd. / Motijheel	2327.57
348	Bishambarpur	„	„	1992	Do	2485.19
349	Satok	„	„	1982	By own Manpower	2680.00
350	Kamalganj	Moulavibazar	„	1988	Janapad Prokaushali Ltd /Kalabagan	2030.83
351	Borolekha	„	„	1990	Asso Consultant / Eskaton	1516.00
352	Kulaura	„	„	1988	Engineering Science Ltd. / Bijoy Nagar	751.00
353	Rajnagar	„	„	1990	Asso Consultant / Escaton	1675.00
354	Srimangal	„	„	1988	Janapad Prokaushali Ltd. / Kalabagan	1328.10
355	Nabiganj	Habiganj	„	1990	M.N Alam and Associate Ltd. / Dilkusha	2992.00
356	Ajmiriganj	„	„	1989	Puraloy Kaushali Ltd. / Dhaka	530.00
357	Baniachang	„	„	1988	Janapad Prokaushali Ltd. / Kalabagan	1612.58
358	Bahubal	„	„	1990	Associate Consulting Enggrs Bd. Ltd. / Segunbagicha	2321.00
359	Lakhai	„	„	1990	Do	2298.30
360	Madhabpur	„	„	1990	M.N Alam and Associate Ltd. / Dilkusha	1597.00
361	Chunarughat	„	„	1990	Associate Consulting Enggrs Bd. Ltd / Segunbagucha	2131.07
362	Agoiljhara	Barisal	Barisal	1990	Modern Engineers and Architects Ltd. / Kawranbazer	2139.00
363	Babuganj	„	„	1988	Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd. / Dilkusha	1499.89
364	Ujirpur	„	„	1985	Unit For Survey and Evaluation / Magbazer	1314.00
365	Muladi	„	„	1985	Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd. / Dilkusha	3500.00
366	Mehendiganj	„	„	1985	Do	3515.00
367	Hijla	„	„	1985	Do	2800.00
368	Banripara	„	„	1985	Unit For Survey and Evaluation / Magbazar	1203.00
369	Goroanadi	„	„	1983	By own Manpower	313.00
370	Bakerganj	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	900.00

Serial No.	Upazila Town	Zila	Division	Preparation period	Consultant	Planned Area (Acre)
371	Tajumuddin	Bhola	„	1989	Shahidullah and Associates Ltd. / Green Road	2670.00
372	Monpura	„	„	1991	The Planners Ltd. / Narayangonj	1593.00
373	Doalatkhan	„	„	1991	Do	1964.00
374	Char Fashion	„	„	1988	Project Mgm. and Consultancy Service Ltd. /	1778.84
375	Borhan uddin	„	„	1988	Do	2195.00
376	Lalmohon	„	„	1988	Do	1340.00
377	Sharupkathi	Pirojpur	„	1988	Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd./ Dilkusha	1507.00
378	Nazirpur	„	„	1989	Shahidullah and Associates Ltd. / Green Road	3045.00
379	Kaokhali	„	„	1989	Do	3458.00
380	Bhandaria	„	„	1987	Epaso Consortium / Dhanmondi, Dhaka	970.00
381	Matbaria	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2270.00
382	Kathalia	Jhalakathi	„	1991	Popular Technology and Consultant / Nilkhet	1660.00
383	Rajapur	„	„	1988	Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd./ Dilkusha	1448.00
384	Nolchiti	„	„	1987	EPASO Consortium/Dhanmondi	1422.00
385	Mirjaganj	Patuakhali	Barisal	1988	DDC / New Eskatan, Dhaka	1271.00
386	Dashmina	„	„	1988	Do	810.00
387	Baufal	„	„	1988	Do	1050.00
388	Kalapara	„	Barisal	1984	By own ManPower	2943.00
389	Patharghata	Barguna	„	1988	Shaco International Ltd./ Motijheel, Dhaka	893.00
390	Betagi	„	„	1988	Do	389.67
391	Bamna	„	„	1990	Faa Associates / Dilkusha , Dhaka	1458.66
392	Amtoli	„	„	1984	By own Manpower	2100.00

Source: Library, Urban Development Directorate (UDD), 2017

2.4 Upazila Town and Pourashava Master Plan by Urban Development Directorate's (UDD's) own Manpower

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) has prepared different Master Plan as by own manpower as following list.

Table 2.5: Upazila Town Land Use Plan/Master Plan prepared by Urban Development Directorate’s (UDD’s) own Manpower

Serial No	Name of the Pourashova	Zila	Division	Preparation Period	Remarks	Planned Area (Acre)
01	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Dhaka	2001	Prepared by own Manpower	8054.00
02	Tungipara	„	„	1999-2000	„	2000.00
03	Kotalipara	„	„	1999-2000	„	2688.00
04	Godagari	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	2001	„	3096.30
05	Kolaroa	Shatkhira	Khulna	2001	„	3929.00
06	Patherghata	Barguna	Barishal	2001	„	2150.00

Source: Library, Urban Development Directorate (UDD), 2017

2.5 Paradigm Shift in Planning Process of UDD in Recent Days

Recent Endeavor of UDD in Plan Preparation Process are, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) Presently, UDD has shifted from preparing traditional blue print master planning to more flexible structure planning process.
- (ii) UDD has also shifted from conducting traditional manual surveys to more sophisticated digital surveys by using 3-dimensional 4-band image and photogrammetry for preparing Digital elevation Model (DEM) and physical feature surveys.
- (iii) Online socio-economic surveys by using online communication device.
- (iv) UDD has also adopted participatory planning process to ensure people’s vision, demand, and aspiration into the planning package, for whom the plan is prepared.
- (v) Now UDD prepares planning package in a comprehensive manner comprising of a wide range of sectors including detailed transportation, hydrology, engineering and hydrogeology, ecology and environment and other relevant sectors.

2.6 Completed Development Plan and Collaboration Work at Recent Past

2.6.1 Master Plan for Barisal Divisional Town

Without any plan, urban development is likely to result in inefficiencies and inequalities. The purpose of the Barisal plan, like other urban plans, was therefore to reduce inefficiencies and inequalities. The objective of the plan was to ensure that Barisal could accommodate the growth of population and economic activity expected in the future.

The Master Plan for Barisal Divisional Town contained a three tier Plan – Structure Plan (SP), Urban Area Plan (UAP) and Detailed Area plan (DAP).

i) Structure Plan

- Scope of the Report:

This report was prepared as part of the requirement set out in the terms of reference under the project “Preparation of Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan and Detailed Area Plan for Barisal

Divisional Town”. The main output of this project was a set of plans required to steer the future development of Barisal town to achieve the desired objectives.

- Background of the Structure Plan:

Barisal is located in the southern region of Bangladesh between 22° 43' north latitudes and between 90°16' and 90°32' east longitude. Barisal was given the status of a metropolis on April 19, 2001 through the creation of the Barisal City Corporation (BCC). The jurisdiction of the city area has been extended to 52sq. km which was subsequently divided into 30 wards.

- Development objectives:

The following objectives were identified as the basis of the Plans for Barisal City. The reason of each objective is given in brief.

1. To ensure that Barisal could accommodate the growth of population and economic activities expected in future.
2. To encourage the growth of Barisal.
3. Take environmental consideration fully into account in making decisions related to urban development
4. Conservation of common resources across the sector.

- Population:

It was seen from the projection of population that by the year 2030, the population of the project area would be 8,74,576 and therefore, a total of 1,74,915 nos. of dwelling units would be required by that time assuming an average household size of 5 persons. BBS study revealed that percentage of urban population in Barisal district was 16.8%. Initiatives should be taken for rational distribution of population within the structure plan area through making land available by ensuring infrastructure facilities, housing and community facilities.

- Economy:

Barisal was one of the eight divisional headquarters of the country. In 2002-2003, unemployment rate was 1.6 percent of total national population. Applying this rate of unemployment of 1.6% in the project area and also considering the projected population, it was found that the city's population in 2030 would be 791,419; 874,576 and 1,226,492 on the basis of the low, medium and high growth rates respectively and the number of total unemployment persons would be 12,785; 14,129 and 19,814 respectively.

To provide employment for all, economically active population under the project area, required number of additional jobs would be 12,785; 14,129 and 19,814 respectively considering low, medium and high growth rates respectively in 2030.

*Agricultural Sector:

1. Developing Growth Center Markets (GCMs) at the peripheral wards/unions of the

*Industrial Sector:

2. Promoting decentralization policies at national level

3. Establishment of agro based industries especially SMEs
4. Initiative to improve conditions in existing industries and to ensure utilization of their full capacity.
5. Identify locations for new industrial and trading areas.

- Spatial Development Strategy:

The spatial development strategy shaped the growth pattern of a city. Following are the strategies to guide the future spatial development of Barisal city in next 20 years and beyond.

1. Priority should be given for the infill development in the existing urban areas with a view to save resources required for the development infrastructure and community facilities.
2. Spatial development should be directed towards the areas having buildable lands in terms of elevation level from the mean sea level.
3. Spatial development strategy should focus on preserving valuable agricultural land as part of the national development strategy.
4. Urban development should be restricted be in and near the ecologically sensitive areas for the protection of ecology.

- Housing and Slum:

One of the important issue to determine the future demand for housing was population growth rate. The population density of the project area in 2006 was only 58 persons per acre while projected calculation showed that in 2030, the density will be 158 persons per acre.

1. Housing provision should be available for all. To make proper housing facilities available for all, new planning and financial institutions need to be established and existing rules and regulations need to be revised.
2. Provision of low income group has to be made mandatory for any type of real estate development programme-both public and private initiatives.

- Community Facilities:

Community facilities particularly education, health and recreational facilities, markets, etc. are the key aspects for the growth of an urban territory. To attract and control investment in community service planning, following policies are chalked out.

1. A planning and coordination unit has to be introduced in City Corporation for providing, coordinating and managing different types of community facilities.
2. Setting the standards and location of community facilities.
3. Encourage private entrepreneur of invest in the community facilities sector.
4. Identify the potential recreational places.
5. Strengthening and expansion of existing major institutions and educational facilities.

- Infrastructure:

Supply of infrastructure like water supply, power, gas etc. could not be unlimited. Unlimited supply of infrastructure could not be sustainable.

- a) Water Resource Management and supply:

Water resources play key role in the livelihood pattern of the local inhabitants with complex set of relationships. An efficient management of this resource could promote the quality of life of the local people to a great extent. According to feasibility study conducted by BCC, by the year 2030 the demand of water in the city will be 3,49,83,040 gallon per day (GPD) for an estimated population of 874,576 people assuming an average consumption of 40 GPD per person.

b) Power:

Power is an important issue in urban management strategy and uninterrupted flow of energy can make a city fast growing towards the desired goals.

The area of more than 3 lakh people had an average daily demand of about 60 MW of power. While the supply, however, was between 40 MW and 50 MW, but the actual demand situation would vary because of the changing socio-economic conditions including industrialization, rate of urbanization etc.

c) Gas:

This resource is more efficient than other fossil fuels. Gas leaves very low amount of unburnt carbon. Better uses of gas can reduce the dependency of electricity generated from coal-fired power plants. So, Barisal should be connected to the national gas network in the shortest possible time.

d) Telecommunication:

1. High-speed wireless access to the internet should be provided for all in Barisal.
2. Towers for mobile phone service providers should be located in optimum distance to avoid health hazards.

e) Solid Wastes:

Solid wastes generated from urban dwellers could be a cause of degradation of environment. This issue was to be dealt with due importance in order to maintain a good quality of environment.

1. Solid wastes should be segregated at the sources in a number of categories like – bio-degradable, metals, papers and so on.
2. Solid wastes should be recycled to the maximum extent.

- Flood Control and Drainage Development Policies:

Inundation was occurred due to localized storm rainfall (internal flood) and also due to other causes affecting drainage system within Barisal City Corporation (BCC). External flood was not occurred in the study area due to tidal affect from Kirtonkhola River. The reason behind this occurrence of flooding was mostly man-made. The following policies were incorporated for flood control and drainage development measure.

1. Encroachment of existing natural channel/khals to be identified and removed.
2. Unauthorized cultivation on the bed of the khal or channel to be identified and stopped.
3. No drain should be constructed inside a natural channel, reducing its area of flow.

4. Identify and conserve big ponds. These water bodies will work as flood retention pond resource for fish cultivation and vital components to retain ecological balance.
5. Identify points of uncontrolled disposal of solid wastes into the existing drainage channel and take measures to stop these.
6. Motivate the people and grow communal awareness and abide by the drainage channels encroachment law.
7. Authority should take immediate step to implement the drainage and flood control Master plan.

- Urban Land Development Policies:

Requirement of new urban depends on the estimated growth of population. Except the area established in between 1801 to 1971, the core city, rest of Barisal town is still very thinly developed. With an estimates of 1,94,949 and 4,99,567 population growth in next ten and twenty years respectively the town will require 1665 to 2497 acres of new residential or mixed used land. 100 percent of this population can be accommodated within the existing urban area through infill.

1. Land use change to be guided controlled in accordance to overall objectives set in the urban area plan.
2. Optimization of land resource should be through sustainable use and equitable distribution of land.
3. Promote urban up-gradation projects through slum up-gradation, urban conservation and redevelopment, land readjustment etc.
4. Provide infrastructure in newly expanding urban areas with two folds objectives: to encourage concentration of development within the newly expanded urban area and to control environmental burden on the ecology at a sustainable level.
5. Identify ecologically sensitive and culturally valuable sites to protect them.
6. Identify and reserve land for future infrastructure development.

- Rural Land Development Policies:

Demand for rural land development policies start with the recognition that rural land and ecologically sensitive areas need to be protected from haphazard and unplanned urban encroachment. Following policies are set out for the implementing authority:

1. Non- agricultural use of land to be concentrated in a limited numbers of growth center as identified in the structure plan map.
2. Identify ecologically sensitive areas and protect them from encroachment, pollution and change of land use.
3. Ensure that development is in accordance with the broad land use zoning shown in the structure plan map.
4. Ponds, canals and wetlands to be identified and preserved as vital resources for development of agro-economy and tourism.

- Environment and Disaster Management:

Environmental and disaster management policies were promulgated focusing primary on factors leading to environmental sustainable and its interaction with livelihood. Both environmental process and livelihoods were dynamic in nature. Following environmental and disaster management policies were designed to integrate the complex dynamic of natural process and human subsistence in a mutually beneficial manner.

1. Necessary planning and management measures to be adopted for preservation and enhancement of surface water quality.
2. Surface water bodies should be used as major sources of potable water supply to city dwellers in order to reduce dependence on groundwater.
3. Productive use of ponds to be promoted in order to enhance their role in economic development.
4. Community based waste collection system to be promoted and sustained.
5. Sewage disposal to be managed using low-cost technologies and ubiquitous materials.
6. Physical development schemes that put both lives and livelihoods of people under vulnerable state should be avoided.

- **Protection of Common Resources:**

Barisal is endowed with many natural resources, especially water bodies and canals. It also has a very rich traditional and cultural inheritance. These resources are beyond the question of individual gains and so need preserving for future generations. The policies laid out for this purpose are as follows:

1. Identify and preserve ecologically Sensitive area.
2. Locate and conserve ‘Heritage sites’
3. Bringing up the ecologically and culturally valuable sights into prominence and making them functional.

ii) Urban Area Plan (UAP)

Objective of the Urban Area Plan is to translate the worded policies of the Structure Plan into actions and programs for the first ten years of the structure plan period. This Urban Area Plan covers the existing urban area which has been identified for immediate development in the first ten years. This Urban Area Plan consisted of a report and a map.

This report explained the scope of the report and background of the Master Plan. The report translates the policies of the Structure Plan into guidelines, actions plans and programs for the management of urban development of Barisal for the first ten years, and in a few cases beyond that.

The Urban Area Plan covers an area of approximately 99 sq-km or 8270 acres. The urban area of Barisal has been divided into 26 Special Planning Zones (SPZ), each of them needs to be examined and actions related to promotion need to be identified.

The report covered the development promotion functions of the concerned authority. This part contained a series of guidelines which will be required to steer the actions for realization of the promotional role of the implementing authority.

The report contained the issues relating to development coordination and establishment of metropolitan government and restructuring of BCC. It identified the priority programs to be implemented or started within the ten years of the plan period.

This report covered urban area guideline, transportation guideline, industrial guide line Park and ecologically sensitive area guideline.

iii) Detailed Area Plan (DAP)

This report described the dominant characteristics of the special planning zone (SPZ) of Barisal along with their problems and opportunities. It also depicted the kinds of actions to be taken for promoting and regulating development activities within the territory of the zone. There were specific guidelines for each zone on industrial development and the distribution of population and community facilities.

This report covered the rationale of selecting Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as an Action Plan under the Detailed Area Plan. This also covered the link with the policies of structure plan and guidelines of urban area plan. It also contained the intervention issues of the area and reviewed different standards adopted for recent city plans in the country and sets standard for the current plan.

2.6.2 Sylhet Divisional Town Development Plan

The objectives of this Master Plan were to serve as a guideline to the future infrastructure development of the Sylhet together with the land use control and effective management of the services and facilities. This would ensure planned economic and physical growth of the city.

Sylhet had economic linkage to the whole nation and beyond because of the Osmani International Airport, inland land port of Tamabil and strong economic base. Now-a-days Sylhet had renamed as a remittance city. It had a glorious past for tea garden. Sylhet region is famous for natural gas, stone and stone chips, a place of historical interest and site scene for its natural beauty. Although industrial base was not so strong in Sylhet, still it occupied the third position in the country in respect of industrialization.

Almost 61% population belonged to the active age group, though 33% was economically active. About 39% of the population was within dependent age group. The level of literacy (91%) in the project area was much higher than the national average (66%). Almost half of the City's population (43%) was migrated.

The master plan package consisted of three levels and types in a hierarchical order. These are: the structure plan of general development plan; the urban area plan and the detailed area plan. Each of these plan types was formulated to serve particular needs and functions.

The Structure Plan (SP) was aimed to provide a long term strategy to the year 2030 for the development of Sylhet town and its environs. The plan indicated the magnitude and direction of future growth of the city and sets forth sectoral policy recommendations. The areas of structure plan policy recommendations included housing, economy and employment, infrastructure and municipal services, transportation, tourism and recreation, rural and agricultural area, environmental and planning standard. The entire structure plan area was sub-divided into 12 strategic planning zones. Six of the zones fall within SCC area and the rest in extended area.

The Urban Area Plan (UAP) in formulated to serve as a guide to the future city’s infrastructure development together with the land use control. The Urban Area Plan was prepared only for the SCC area and the extended area (40.96 km.) for a period of 10 years (2010-2020). The development proposals under the Urban Area Plan included such areas as housing, investment and employment, infrastructure and municipal services, transportation, town center, education facilities development, open space and social services.

The Detailed Area Plan (DAP) was a series of detailed spatial development plans of different types. The aim of DAP was to prevent haphazard urban development and ensure livable environment in areas that are likely to be urbanized soon.

Apart from development proposal in the planning package there were recommendation on plan implementation that included, legal measures, capacity building of executing agencies, financing of development and future approach to urban development.

2.6.3 Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach up to Teknaf Development Plan

The main objectives of this plan were to create an opportunity to develop physical, socio-economic and environmental infrastructure in order to develop a conducive environment for tourism development and economic growth.

The plan included Maheshkhali Paurashava, Cox’s Bazar Paurashava and surrounding areas, Teknaf Paurashava and surrounding areas, Ramu, Ukhia, Whykongand surrounding areas, Shah pari dwip and St. Martins Island. The plan was prepared on the basis of extensive studies across all these study areas. The characteristics of the planning areas vary from one place to another in terms of their topography, physical infrastructure, population size and densities and the levels of socioeconomic conditions.

Sea-beach areas, from Cox’s Bazar to Shah pari dwip nearly 90 km long has been for tourists’ facilities and other economic activities in such a manner that the beach area becomes

sustainable for long term development. To have easy access to the beach, areas like Ramu, Whykong, Ukhia and Sbarang was planned. The most important and ecologically critical area is the St. Martin Island. The Island was planned only for a limited tourist because of environmental conservation. Those who will visit St. Martins may stay in Shah pari dwip where a new township has been planned.

The development plan for Cox’s Bazar Town and sea beach up to Teknaf contained the vision, goals and objectives, policies and proposals to guide the development of the region under the plan over the next 20 years. The plan did not contain proposals for detailed physical planning for any specific area, except a few examples of Action Area Plans (AAPs) for certain important areas of concern. Detailed physical planning for specific area will be undertaken by appropriate authority subsequently under the policies and guidelines of the plan.

The plan also contained the details of all the relevant components that make up the city and other specific area under this plan. The components are: population and economic base, land use and development strategies, trade and commerce, tourism, industry, transportation, infrastructure and utilities, housing and community facilities, landscape and environment. These components, though in discrete, are mutually contingent. Policies and proposals for each of these components were therefore directed towards their composition into and integrated whole, so that they together function efficiently for the city or an area as whole. For proper implementation of the plan, the whole plan package will be translated into several phases on the basis of priority for each area. The phasing will be supported by financial allocation and management.

Last of all, Cox’s Bazar and its surrounding study area should be developed as an area of international tourism standard. Existing infrastructure or development of any nature which creates hindrance to the proposed policy should be discouraged. All kinds of development should be aesthetically attractive for the enhancement of tourism in the area.

2.6.4 Structure Plan and Action Area Plan for Madaripur and Rajoir Upazila, Madaripur

The objectives of this Master Plan were to make a planning package for Madaripur and Rajoir Upazila. This plan was required so that no unauthorized and unplanned development, either in urban area or in rural area, could take place. An area develops in a haphazard or without any coordinated manner due to the absence of such planning package. Plans are made in isolation for individual requirements of various government departments and private organizations, which create chaotic situation in conducting activities. Hence, a comprehensive planning package is essential to coordinate such development activities of various public agencies and private organizations in a planned way.

Local authorities of Madaripur and Rajoir upazila had no previous experience of implementing such plans which integrated both urban and rural areas. Madaripur paurashava

had previous experience in plan preparation and implementation. But the upazila and union parishads had no experience of implementation of physical plans. However, Rajoir paurashava had no previous experiences in plan preparation and implementation. So, the union parishads had no experience of implementation of physical plans. The plan prepared through this project will be their first experience of implementing the physical plans in their localities in Madaripur and Rajoir upazila.

The Report presented summary information and discussion on the survey results of various aspects of the upazila. The survey on land Use, physical features, topography, hydrology, hazards, environment, agriculture, socio-economic conditions, drainage and flood control and transportation had provided useful data and information and was used in the draft plans.

It was evident that the project area was subjected to some natural and environmental concerns. So, for making the plans resilient to natural hazards and environmental threats, the findings on these aspects was considered while preparing and implementing plans.

The Structure Plan had considered four levels of spatial consideration in the planning decisions. These were Urban Area (Paurashava), Urban Promotion Area (UPA), Urban Promotion Control Area (UPCA) and Rural Settlement Area (RSA). A survey on the hierarchy of settlements and pattern of spatial growth had provided valuable ideas on strategic options for growth and development in the upazila. This spatial pattern of growth in both urban and rural contexts forms the basis of future growth in the upazila and the preparation of action plans for urban promotion areas (UPAs). The rest of the areas will be controlled for urban promotion and as such these areas will mostly retain its present conditions in development and physical environment.

There were various national policies for sector development purposes. These policies had important implications in the implementation of physical plans at various levels of local governments. For example, agriculture policy suggested for preserving the valuable agricultural lands minimizing the use of land for non-agricultural purposes. Like-wise, in every aspect of Structure and Action Area Plan, the national policies have distinctive value and implications in the plan making process. These values were judged and applied in the preparation of structure plan and had been useful in the preparation of action area plans as well.

The structure plan report used population data for a twenty year plan period in the future from the estimates of cohort method for upazila, union and paurashava. This would help allocation of land for detailed land uses in the Action Area Plan. The planning standards helped to rationalize the allocation of lands for various land uses and to minimize the loss of valuable agricultural lands which was seriously required for food safety and environmental preservation in a land hungry country like, Bangladesh. In the current land use practices in Madaripur upazila, agriculture contains the highest amount of land on which the majority of population maintains their livelihood.

The development proposals on the basis of planning standards were provided for land uses in different sectors for various phases of plan period in the project upazila. Some major development projects with possible guidelines are proposed in this plan. The possible sources of funding the projects have also been identified in the Structure Plan.

Lastly, the structure plan report suggested measures that might be undertaken for its implementation. The upazila parishad had legal responsibilities and opportunities for coordinating development within the upazila. (Source: www.uddmasterplan.gov.bd)

2.6.5 Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan (MSDP), 2011-2031

Compressive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) II and Urban Development Directorate (UDD) have jointly undertaken a pilot project entitled ‘Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan (MSDP), 2011-2031 for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Measures into comprehensive land use planning and management’ with a view to preparing a long-term land use management system. The plan would be prepared for 20-year time span and would be implemented all over the country as a model.

Mymensingh town is situated within the highest level of seismic risk of Bangladesh. Attempt has been made to integrate comprehensive risk of disaster including earthquake into land use planning for the first time in Bangladesh. A Planning module would be developed following the planning process of the whole planning package, which would be used as a model in preparation of disaster risk sensitive land use plan. For this reason the following dimensions have been introduced into land use planning for the first time in Bangladesh.

- Geo-morphological Structure
- PRA (Participatory Rapid Appraisal)
- 3-D (Three Dimensional) GIS Survey
- Social Dynamics of Social Space
- Historical Pattern of Spatial Transformation

Meanwhile, a Children art competition and an essay competition for adolescent have been arranged for building awareness relating to the theme of the project and project activities as well. Not only the prize distribution ceremony of the both art and essay competition already been arranged but also a PRA session with the participating guardians also been conducted by the project team.

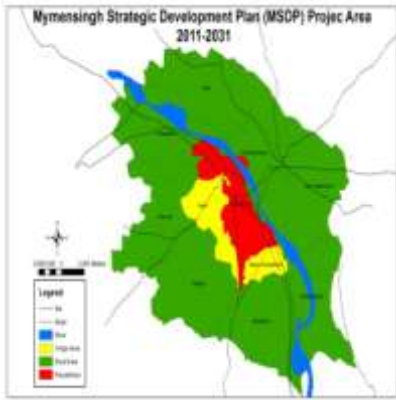


Plate-2.1: Project Area, MSDP

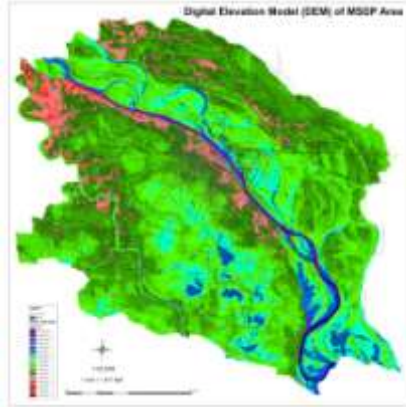


Plate-2.2: Digital Elevation Model of MSDP Study Area .



Plate-2.3: Structure Plan of MSDP.

Source: www.msdp.gov.bd

Moreover, PRA sessions have been conducted at 10 (ten) unions and municipality (21 wards) with the local level authority. Furthermore other PRA Sessions were conducted with the Bus-Driver of Mymensingh, chamber of commerce (MCC) and with the Journalist, NGO, Slum dwellers and Civil Society of Mymensingh. Total 39 PRA was successfully completed. Information's that have been collected will be used to prepare development plan for 20-year time span.

Recently, the third meeting of the technical management committee (TMC) and a Workshop have been successfully conducted in Dhaka. The activity of Mouza map digitization, Floor wise physical feature survey database prepared, Socio-economic survey and some other surveys have been completed. GIS based floor wise physical feature use, existing landuse map, contour and DEM have been prepared. The draft structure plan Preparation activity, which is one of the major components of the project, has been completed.

Moreover, MSDP project achieves the 2014 Asian Townscape Jury's Award. Organized by four organization. They are Regional office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), UN-Habitat, Asia Habitat Society, Asian Townscape Design Society and Fukuoka Urban Research Center. MSDP project participated in the competition with its all information.



Plate-2.4: Certificate-Asian Townscape Jury's Award



Plate-2.5: Asian Townscape Award

Considering the MSDP Project UN-Habitat and ESCAP have jointly decided to start the project on “Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Urban Policy.”

All data and information about the project is available for all in the project website (www.msdp.gov.bd).

Land re-adjustment of newly created Mymensingh Divisional Town area is ongoing.

2.6.6 Collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) in collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok has prepared the following reports:

- (i) Integrating DRR into Land Use Planning in Bangladesh;
- (ii) Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh;
- (iii) Handbook of Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh.



Plate-2.6: Integrating DRR into Land Use Planning in Bangladesh



Plate-2.7: Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh

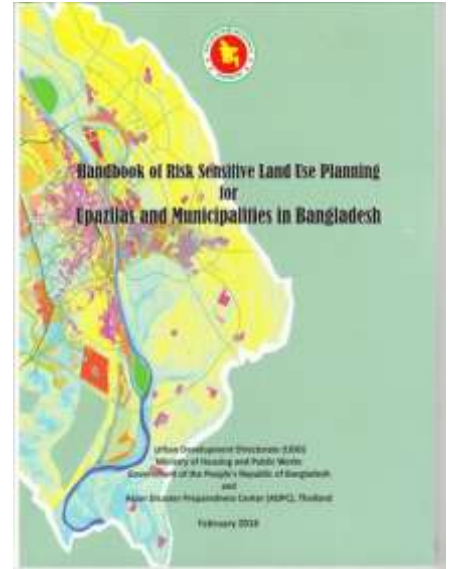


Plate-2.8: Handbook of Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning for Upazilas and Municipalities in Bangladesh

Source: www.udd.gov.bd

CHAPTER 3: ONGOING PROJECTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (UDD)

Following are the ongoing projects of Urban Development Directorate (UDD):

3.1 Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas

The upazilas under the project are: (i) Nawabganj and (ii) Dohar upazila under Dhaka district, (iii) Rangunia upazila under Chittagong district, (iv) Ramu upazila under Cox’s Bazar district, (v) Bagmara upazila under Rajshahi district, (vi) Faridpur Sadar upazila under Faridpur district, (vii) Ishwarganj upazila under Mymensingh district, (viii) Shibchar upazila under Madaripur district, (ix) Shibpur and (x) Raipura upazila under Narsingdi district, (xi) Sariakandi and (xii) Sonatola upazila under Bogra district, (xiii) Saghata upazila under Gaibanda district, (xiv) Gangni upazila under Meherpur district.

Implementation Period: July 2013 to June 2017

Planning package of these fourteen upazilas is being prepared with a view to develop tertiary level towns of Bangladesh in a planned manner.

3.2 Preparation of Development Plan for Benapole-Jessore Highway Corridor

Benapole Municipality and Land Port area, Sharsha and Jhikargachha Upazila Town and Jessore District Town along with the Jessore-Benapole Highway Corridor are included under the project area. The objective of the project is to develop Benapole-Jessore Highway Corridor, which is connected with Dhaka-Khulna Highway Corridor, in a planned manner.

Implementation Period: July 2013 to June 2017

3.3 Preparation of Development Plan for Kushtia Sadar Upazila

Implementation Period: January 2016 to December 2017.

Main objective of the project is to develop secondary level town in a planned manner.

3.4 Preparation of Development Plan for Mirsharai Upazila, Chittagong District: Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (MUDP)

Implementation Period: January 2017 to December 2018.

Main objective of the project is to develop the tertiary level town in a planned manner focusing on tourism.

CHAPTER 4: PIPELINE PROJECTS OF UDD AND URBAN and REGIONAL PLANNING ACT, 2017

4.1 Pipeline projects of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Following are the pipeline projects of Urban Development Directorate (UDD).

4.1.1 National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country

Proposed Implementation Period: July 2017 to June 2022

The main objective of the proposed project is to develop the whole of Bangladesh in an integrated and comprehensive manner along the national and regional highway corridors.

There are five national level highway corridors under the planning package. These are:

- (i) Dhaka-Chittagong Highway Corridor
- (ii) Dhaka-Khulna Highway corridor
- (iii) Dhaka-Sylhet Highway corridor
- (iv) Dhaka-Rangpur Highway Corridor; and
- (v) Dhaka-Barisal Highway Corridor

4.1.2 Preparation of Eco-Tourism Development Plan for the Kuakata Coastal Region.

Proposed Implementation Period: April 2017 to June 2019

The main objective of the proposed project is to develop seven upazilas of Payra-Kuakata coastal region including (i) Kalapara, (ii) Amtoli, (iii) Taltoli, (iv) Galachipa, (v) Rangabali, (vi) Patharghata and (vii) Barguna Sadar upazila.

The main objective of the propose project is to develop Payra-Kuakata Coastal Region, as a disaster and climate change risk resilient and eco-sensitive region as well, focusing on development of newly created Payra deep sea port and integrated tourism development in Payra-Kuakata region.

- 4.1.3 Preparation of Eco-tourism Development Plan for Bhandaria Upazila, Pirojpur District
- 4.1.4 Preparation of Comprehensive Regional Development Package for Rangpur Division
- 4.1.5 Preparation of Development Planning Package for Kamarkhanda Upazlia, Sirajgonj District
- 4.1.6 Preparation of Development Plan for Sirajgonj Sadar Upazila, District Sirajgonj: Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan
- 4.1.7 Preparation of Development Planning Package for Rajshahi Division
- 4.1.8 Preparation of Development Planning Package for Jamalpur Upazila

4.2 Probable Area of Bi-Lateral Collaboration between UDD and Development Partners’

In this respect, the following may be the area of bi-lateral collaboration between UDD and Development Partners’:

- (i) Provide technical and financial assistance for capacity building for localization of SDGs especially Goal 11 and implementation, monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) including, but not limited to, the following:
- Multi–stakeholder engagement through institutionalizing and strengthening the National Habitat Committee (NHC) at national level and enable the area of intervention of the NHC down to union level (lowest tier of administrative unit) through formation of Habitat Sub-Committee at different levels along with necessary training and logistics.
 - Enabling framework and mechanisms to support localization of relevant SDGs and the NUA
 - Preparation of plans and development of tools to support the implementation of the NUA and the relevant SDGs at local country and regional levels
 - Urban related policy reform for linkages and synergies with urban components of SDGs and other global agreements, including Paris, Sendai etc.
- (ii) Provide Technical Assistance (TA) project for capacity building and technical expertise in disaster risk assessment, particularly earthquake risk and its integration in landuse planning, regional planning, and also climate change adaptation and resilience technique in preparation and implementation of **“National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country”**.
- (iii) Support in preparation of risk sensitive development plan for Satkhira, Sirajganj, Barisal, Mirershari, Kushtia, Kuakata Coastal Region or any other towns.
- (iv) Provide Technical Assistance (TA) project for Technical expertise and capacity building in land re-adjustment technique in newly created Mymensingh Divisional Town.
- (v) Provide Technical Assistance (TA) project for capacity building and technical expertise in disaster risk assessment, particularly earthquake risk and its integration in landuse planning, regional planning, and also climate change adaptation and resilience technique in the ongoing or proposed pipeline projects in Bangladesh context.

4.3 Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2017

The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2017 made with a view to making land use planning and coordination of the various materials of the environment in order to ensure proper urbanization in Bangladesh to prepare a comprehensive and sustainable development plan for the city and its adjoining areas.

Because of the socio-economic, cultural and environmental development of the people of Bangladesh in the light of the geological features of this region for planned development of land and resources of land and resources of land and property in the land and to ensure proper use, it is expedient and necessary to make the law.

The Cabinet has approved the draft of Urban and Regional Planning Act 2017, taking a step forward to stop unplanned urbanisation. The Cabinet approved the draft in its regular meeting at Bangladesh Secretariat on March 20, 2017, chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister.

Land owners, especially in the rural areas, currently do not require government approval before building permanent structures on their lands; under this law, anyone who tries to procure agricultural land or wetland for construction, or any land owner who tries to do so by changing the category of the land, will be subject to punishment. Law recommended minimum one year to maximum five years of imprisonment and up to Tk 50 lakh for fine as punishment for violating urban and regional plan regulations.



Plate-4.1: The Cabinet approved the draft of Urban and Regional Plan Act 2017 in its regular meeting, chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister, on March 20, 2017

Source: Press Information Department (PID)

A advisory council will be formed to implement the law around the country. The council will consist of 27 members headed by Housing and Public Works Minister and Director, UDD as Member Secretary.

The draft law also recommends forming an executive body consist of 27 members, led by the housing and public works secretary and Deputy Director (R and C), UDD as Member Secretary, to aid the advisory council.

The law also establish a coordination mechanism among the city corporations, development authorities like RAJUK, CDA, KDA, RDA, municipalities, upazila and district councils.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUDING REMARKS

Urban Development Directorate (UDD) is the prime Physical Planning organization of Bangladesh. From its inception in 1965 UDD is playing a vital role in the field of physical planning and research on urban issues. In past UDD completed huge task in physical planning in collaboration with international organization i.e. UNDP, UNCHS, ADB etc. According to its functions, UDD has important role in the Sustainable Development of the Country as well as to achieve the SDGs of UN. At the end it is recommended that the past activities of UDD should organize properly to use it in future.

REFERENCES

- www.udd.gov.bd
- www.msdp.gov.bd
- www.uddmasterplan.gov.bd
- Library, Urban Development Directorate (UDD), 2017
- www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/development/2017/03/20/cabinet-approves-draft-urban-plan-act/ (accessed on: June 08, 2017)

Activities Performed by Urban Development Directorate (UDD) since 1965

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1	Data Management for Urban and Regional Development	UNCHS
2	Master plan of Homna Paurashava Zila: Comilla (2005)	UDD
3	Land Use/Master Plan of Mujibnagar Upazila Shahar	UDD
4	Master Plan/Land Use Plan Of Dagonbhuiyan Paurashava, Feni	UDD
5	Land Use/Master Plan for Tungipara Pourashava, Gopalganj	UDD
6	Land Use/Master Plan for Sayestagonj Pourashava, Hobigonj	UDD
7	Land Use/Master Plan for Patgram Pourashava, Lalmonirhat	UDD
8	Land Use/Master Plan for Ramgonj Pourashava, Laxmipur	UDD
9	Land Use/Master Plan for Kalaroa Pourashava, Satkhira	UDD
10	Land Use/Master Plan for Nobigonj Pourashava, Hobigonj	UDD
11	Land Use/Master Plan for Mirpur Pourashava, Kustia	UDD
12	Land Use/Master Plan for Godagari Pourashava, Rajshahi	UDD
13	Land Use/Master Plan for Kotwalipara Pourashava, Gopalganj	UDD
14	Land Use/Master Plan for Chattak Pourashava, Sunamgonj	UDD
15	Land Use/Master Plan for Sitakunda Pourashava, Chittagonj	UDD
16	Land Use/Master Plan for Patharghata Paurashava, Barguna	UDD
17	Land Use/Master Plan for Zianagar Upazila shahar, Pirojpur	UDD
18	Land Use/Master Plan for Shibgonj Pourashava, Nawbganj	UDD
19	Land Use/Master Plan for Pekua Upazila, Cox's Bazar	UDD
20	Land Use/Master Plan for Hajiganj Pourashava, Chandpur	UDD
21	Land Use/Master Plan for Bashurhat Pourashava, Companigonj, Noakhali	UDD
22	Brief Facts on the Economic Base for the five Distruct town	NPPP
23	Urban Development Expenditure in Dacca city	NPPP
24	Urban Development Expenditure in Dacca city	NPPP
25	Development costs in Alternative Residential land use	NPPP
26	Urban Development Expenditure in Dacca city	NPPP
27	Area Development Programme for Rajshahi city Region	NPPP
28	Bogra District town out line land use plan 1980-2000	NPPP
29	Operational Activities Report	UN
30	EKISTCS	UN
31	Land use plan of pathia Upazila	UDD
32	Land use plan of pathia Upazila	UDD
33	Land use plan of pathia Upazila	UDD
34	Urban Housing Demand Survey in Bangladesh -1970	UDD
35	Regional planning (1st Plase)	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
36	Urbgan Housing Demend Survey in Bangladesh 1970	UDD
37	Urbgan Housing Demend Survey in Bangladesh 1971	UDD
38	Regional planning (1st Plase)	UDD
39	Project Evaluation Proforma National Physical Planning	UDD
40	Urban Housing and Shelter process in Bangladesh A Study of Seven Cities Dhaka, Chittagong ,Khulna	UDD
41	A Study of proper legislative needs	NPPP
42	Infrastructure in Slums and in Rural Settlements	UNCHS
43	Infrastructure in Slums and in Rural Settlements	UNCHS
44	National Report on Human Settlements	Habitat
45	National physical Planning in Bangladesh	Habitat
46	Land Use Policy	UNDP
47	Aforceast of potential regionalEmployment Bangladesh 1985-90	NPPP
48	Support for area Development and shelter program	UN
49	Population & labour force national projectionsand corrected district Base data	NPPP
50	Population & labour force District projections	NPPP
51	A Sample study of the basic characteristics of villages in E. pakistan	GoP
52	A Study of industrial growth	UN
53	The Employment crisis in the rural areas	NPPP
54	Land use plan and report Dinagpur pourashava	Ministry of works
55	Land use master plan Rajapur Madaripur	Ministry of works
56	Land use master plan Rajapur Madaripur	Ministry of works
57	Land use master plan Kalapara	Ministry of works
58	Land use master plan Kalapara	Ministry of works
59	Land use plan Barguna	Ministry of works
60	Land use plan hatiya Upazila noakhali	Ministry of works
61	Land use plan Gaibandha Zila	Ministry of works
62	Data management for urban and reg	UNCHS
63	Report of the UNDP/UNCHS Urban housing policy programmes	NPPP
64	Report of the UNDP/UNCHS Urban housing policy programmes	NPPP
65	Notes Related to urban Reconnaissance	NPPP
66	Guidelires for the Establishment of industrial Estates	UN
67	International year of Shelter for the Homeless	UNCHS
68	1982 project information report	UNCHS- Habitat
69	Technical co- operation in support of national action	UNCHS- Habitat
70	Directory 1	UNCHS- Habitat
71	Directory 2	UNCHS- Habitat

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
72	Directory 3	UNCHS- Habitat
73	Int. vocabulary of physical planning	UN
74	Int. vocabulary of physical planning	UN
75	First Dref of the int. vocabulary	UN
76	Int. Vocabulary of physical planning	UN
77	Plan of Operation	UN
78	Some Examples of Village Lay Outs	UDD
79	National Report Bangladesh	Habitat
80	Physical planning progress	UDD
81	Management of national physical planning Data in bangla	NPP
82	Management of national physical planning Data in bangla	NPP
83	Management of national physical planning Data in bangla	NPP
84	National Report Bangladesh	Habitat
85	Centratity Study of Maruet Centres	NPPP
86	An out line of planning in the Uk	Habitat
87	A Perlimentary Draff Report on Shelter and Community Service	UDD
88	National Report Bangladesh	Habitat
89	A Regional Approced to third plan	NPPP
90	An approach tow ards the formulation of a physical planning	UDD
91	An approach tow ards the formulation of a physical planning	UDD
92	Report of a Mission to the Ministry of public works and urban Develop	UN Habitat
93	Data Management for urban and Regional Development	UN Habitat
94	National Report on human Settlements	Habitat
95	Methodo logical Approach has been prepared by the Management of planning	UDD
96	Methodo logical Approach has been prepared by the Management of planning	UDD
97	Land use planMirzagonj upazila	UDD
98	Development of rural Settlement and Growth centres	UNCHS
99	Comilla District Outline	NPPP
100	Comilla District Outline	NPPP
101	Data Management programme listing urban data Management	UNCHS
102	Data Management programme listing urban data Management	UNCHS
103	Urban Data management Software package	NPPP
104	Annual Report 1968-1969	UDD
105	Annual Report 1968-1970	UDD
106	Location of industries	NPPP
107	Fourth semi- Annual progress report	NPPP
108	Towards an outline cong term national	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
109	Regional planning	UDD
110	Working paper 5 A Forest of potential Regional	NPPP
111	Project Findings and Recommendation of NPPP	NPPP
112	Project Findings and Recommendation of NPPP	NPPP
113	Aregional Approach to third plan v.2	UDD
114	Manual on Self help in housing	UN
115	Manual on Self help in housing	UN
116	Rural growth centre planner	NPPP
117	project findings and Recommendations	NPPP
118	Priject Evaluation proforma	UDD
119	Rural growth centre planner	NPPP
120	Rural growth centre planner	NPPP
121	Rural growth centre planner	NPPP
122	Fifth Semi- Annual progress	NPPP
123	Aregional Approach to third plan	NPPP
124	Aregional Approach to third plan	NPPP
125	Aregional Approach to third plan	NPPP
126	National physical planning (phase 11)	NPPP
127	Second Semi annual progress report	NPPP
128	Forth Semi annual progress report	NPPP
129	5th Semi annual progress report	NPPP
130	6th Semi annual progress report	NPPP
131	Regional influence upon future	NPPP
132	4th Semi Annual progress report	NPPP
133	1st Same Annual progress Report	NPPP
134	Quarterly progress report	NPPP
135	Tripartile Review Report	NPPP
136	7th Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
137	1stSemi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
138	1stSemi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
139	1stSemi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
140	3rd Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
141	1st Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
142	3rd Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
143	Droff of Agency tenminal Report	NPPP
144	Local consultancy Funding	NPPP
145	Some Basic Energy issues for national physical planning in Bangladesh	NPPP
146	Transport Planner	NPPP
147	Final Report for landuse plan melandah Jamalpur	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
148	Management proposal for consultancy services	UNCHS-UNDP-UDD
149	Management proposal for project	UNDP
150	Report on Surveging and Mapping for jhimal	UDD
151	Data collection and Alalysis for us in Development	UNCHS
152	Data collection and Alalysis for us in Development Norshingdi	UNC,NPP
153	Land use plan Kotali para Gopalganj	Ministry of Works
154	Land use plan Kotali para Gopalganj	Ministry of Works
155	Mallahat Zilla Bagerhat	Ministry of Works
156	Management proposal for project	UNDP, UNCHS
157	Guide to information Sources housing	UNCHS
158	Astudy of traffic in old Dacca	NPPP
159	Sub construct for data collection Analysis in Sylhet	NPPP
160	Disaster prevention and mitigation	UN
161	National Experiences with Shelter Delivery for the poorest groups odi Review	Habitat
162	Pre-feasibility Appraisal of using the Peaf Resources of Bangladesh	NPPP
163	Energy situation in Bangladesh	NPPP
164	Energy situation in Bangladesh	NPPP
165	Bangladesh Energy planning project	ADB/ UNDP
166	Mapping ,Data Collection and Analysis for use in Development plan for Rangpur	NPPP
167	Data collection / Analysis and mapping for Rangpur Narshingdi	NPPP
168	Land use plan pargacha Rangpur	Ministry of Works
169	Report for land use plan Ali Kadam Upazila Shahar Bandarban Zila	NPPP Library
170	Town Development Guide 1v Planning a Neighbourhood	Ministry of public works and urban Development
171	Replies to the commentson Report 111BalaGanj Upazila	NPPP
172	Management proposal for consultancy services	NPPP
173	Subcontract for data collection analysis and mapping in Sylhet	UNCHS/ NPPP
174	Location and Planning of Cities in East Pakistan	Govt. of East Pakistan
175	Preparation of land use plan Gaibanda zila	Ministry of works
176	Land use plan of Shagatta Gaibanda	Ministry of works
177	Energy planning	NPPP
178	The construction ind in human Settlement programmes	UNCHS
179	Housing Sector ins. Strengthening project	ADB
180	Bangladesh urban & Shelter Sector Review	UNDP
181	Support Measures to Promote Rantal Housing for low income	Habitat
182	Devt. National Technological Capacity	Habitat

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
183	Data collection / Analysis in Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
184	Inception Report (Rep:1) Gaibandha Zila Shahar	UDD
185	Data collection / Analysis and mapping For Narshingdi	NPPP
186	Data collection and Analysis Daudkandi Upazila	NPPP
187	Dholai Khal Rehabilitation and Area Dev.Study	UNCHS-Habitat
188	Bangladesh National Report	UNCHS
189	Management Proposal	UNCHS-Habitat
190	Plan of Operation	UNDP/UDD
191	Data Collection and Analysis Daudkandi Upazila	Habitat
192	Data Collection and Analysis and Mapping Jhenaidah	Habitat
193	Report 111, Draft land use Kachua, Chandpur	UDD
194	Sub contract Surveying/ Updating of maps Narayanganj	UNDP/UNCHS
195	Inception Report Jhenaidah town	Habitat
196	Inception Report Dinajpur Zila	NPPP
197	Management proposal consultancy Services Rangpur	NPPP
198	Inception Report Kalapara upa Zila	UDD
199	An Approach towards the formulation of a physical planning Strategy	UDD
200	Consultancy Services for jhenaidah town	NPPP/Habitat
201	Inception report City Dev. Studis Rajbari	UDD
202	Inception Report Patuakhali District	UDD
203	Data Collection and Analysis of Bochagonj	UDD
204	Inception Report Bauphal Upazila	UDD
205	Data collection and Analysis Bochagonj Upazila	NPPP/UDD
206	Report 11. Balaganj	NPPP
207	Report 1 , Daudkandi	NPPP
208	Report 1 , Ramu Upazila	NPPP
209	Report 1 , Fulchari	UDD
210	Report 11, Palash	UDD
211	Report 1, Dasmina	UDD
212	Report 11. Balaganj	NPPP
213	Report 1, Muraid nagar	UDD
214	Report 1, Homna comilla	UDD
215	Report 1, Muraid nagar	UDD
216	Report 1, Kaligang Gazipur	UDD
217	Report on Surveying and Mapping	NPPP
218	Report 1 , Ramu Upazila	NPPP
219	Report 11, Sylhet	NPPP
220	Report 11, Rajbari	NPPP
221	Consultancy Services Maps for Narayanganj	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
222	Mapping for use in Narayangang	NPPP
223	Report 11,Narshingdi	NPPP
224	Report 111, Ramu	NPPP
225	Report 11,Karapara Upazila	UDD
226	Report 1, Patuakhali	UDD
227	Consultancy Services for jhenaidah Dist.	NPPP/UDD
228	Consultancy Services for jhenaidah Dist.	NPPP/UDD
229	Report 111, Bochagong Upazila	NPPP
230	Enlistment As a Firm of Consultants	NPPP
231	Inception Report Rajbari	UDD
232	Inception Report Kalapara	UDD
233	Report 1, Khetlal Upazila	UDD
234	Report11, Daudkandi	NPPP
235	Sub contract For Data collection in Sylhet	UNCHS/ Habitat
236	Report 111, Bochagong Upazila	NPPP
237	Report 3, Jhenaidah Dist.	UDD
238	Report 11, Bochagong	NPPP
239	Report 3, Jhenaidah Dist.	UDD
240	Bangladesh National Report	UN
241	Report 111 Barura Upazila	UDD
242	Report 1Dasmina Upazila	UDD
243	Mapping for use in Narayangang	UDD
244	Jhenaidah Structire plan	UDD
245	Report 111, Kalapara Upazila	UDD
246	Low cost public Housing Programme	Works Dept.
247	Low cost public Housing Programme	Works Dept.
248	Report on the Study of Low Cost Urban Housing Program	Ministry of public Works & U.D.
249	Report- 1, Gopalgong Pourashava	UDD
250	Report -11, Rupgonj Upazila	UDD
251	Report 111, Rajbari	UDD
252	Surveying and Mapping Jhenaidah Town	UDD
253	Surveying and Mapping Jhenaidah Town	UDD
254	Surveying and Mapping Jhenaidah Town	UDD
255	Report -1, Panchbibi , Joypurhat	UDD
256	Phase 111, Rajshahi	Ministry of Works
257	Report 1, Rajibpur, Kurigram	UDD
258	Report-111, Rajbari	UDD
259	Report-1, Fenchuganj Upazila	UDD
260	Report-1, Biswanth Upazila	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
261	Report-1, Dasmina Upazila	UDD
262	Report1-111, Gomostapur Upazila	UDD
263	Working paper three population & labour force District projections	UNDP
264	Data collection Analysis and mapping Narshingdi	Habitat
265	Managent Proposal for Islambagh physical Infrastructural survey	UDD
266	Report-IV City Development Studies Rajbari	UDD
267	Management Proposal for Housing development	UDD-UNDP
268	Project Evaluation and local Financial Resurce for Development in Bangladesh	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
269	7th Semi Annual Progress Report National Physical Planning Project	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
270	A Forcecast of Porential Regeonal Employment	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
271	Proceediences policy workshop on the urban and shelter sector	UDD
272	Consultancy Proposal for Islambagh Socico Economic Survey	UDD
273	Forth Semi Annual Progress Report	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
274	Management Proposal for Shaheednagar physi	UDD
275	Annexure to report-(ii) Kala Para Upazila Data Collection	UNCHS
276	Inception Report for data collection and Analysisin Bochagani upazila	NPPP
277	Preparation of Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan and Detailed Area Plan for Sylhet Divisional Town Project	Ministry of Housing and public works UDD
278	Bangladesh National Report	UNCHS
279	Management proposal for project of BGP/81/004 Housing development	UDD
280	In-Migration to Stdistical Metropolition Areas and Major urban centres	NPPP
281	Final Report volume-I data base and jmme data accions	UNDP
282	Management proposal for city development	UDD/UNCHS-NPPP
283	Demographic Background	BNPPP
284	Pre Qualification document for consultancy services	UDD
285	Shaheednagar physical infar astuructre Survey	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
286	Management Proposal for housing development Islam Bagh Physical Infersstuture	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
287	Housing Development Islambag Socio- Economic Survey	UNDP-UNCHS
288	Working paper one Demographic Background	UNDP-UNCHS-UDD
289	Housing Sector Institution Strengthening Project Final Report Appendices	Asian Development Bank
290	Bacground policy Paper	UDD
291	Housing Management and education	UN
292	Bangladesh National Report	UN
293	Management Proposal	UDD
294	Sustainable Human Settlement Development	UNCHS

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
295	Proposal on Management for Shahend Nagar	UDD
296	Proposal on Management for Islambag	UDD
297	Bangladesh Govt. Org. Structure	UNCHS
298	Third Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP-Phase II
299	Support for Area Development and Shelter Programmes	UNDP
300	Fourth Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP-Phase II
301	Dhaka urban improvement project	UNCHS
302	Phase 11 Report Chittagong	Ministry of Works
303	A paper on the Comprehensive growth and Development of Dhaka city	UDD
304	Chittagong Metropolitan master plan	UNDP
305	A Methodological Framework of Environmental Dev.	UNCHS
306	Shaheed Nagar Socio Economic Survey	UNDP
307	Shaheed Nagar physical infrastructure Survey	UDD
308	Urban and Shelter Sector Review Bangladesh	UNDP
309	Islambagh Socio Economic Survey	UNDP
310	Report on Surveying and Mapping	NPPP
311	Case of Dhaka Bangladesh	UN
312	Metropolitan Development: Dhaka and Chittagong	UNCHS/HABITAT
313	Urban and Shelter Sector Review	UNDP-UNCHS
314	Data collection Analysis and mapping Narshingdi	NPPP
315	Habitat Debala	UNCHS
316	Support for Area Development and Shelter programmes	UNDP
317	Planning and project identification in Narayanganj	NPPP
318	PPP Barishal & Sylhet	UDD
319	PPP for 20 Dist. & 100 Thanas	UDD
320	Long term perspective of urbanisation in Bangladesh	NPPP
321	Selected Background information in Bangladesh	NPPP
322	Urban housing policy and programme Dev.	UDD
323	Housing Finance Software User's Manual	HABITAT
324	Shaseednagar physical infrastructure Survey	UDD
325	Islambagh physical infrastructure Survey	UDD
326	Islambagh Socio Economic Survey	UDD
327	Project Document and terms of Reference	UNCHS
328	Dhaka Urban Infrastructure Improvement Project	ADB
329	Housing Development Shaheed Nagar Socio Economic Survey	UNDP
330	Soil Survey project Bangladesh Agriculture possibilities	UNDP
331	Project findings and Recommendations	NPPP
332	A collection of Materials Reflecting Recent Efforts	UNCHS

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
333	Bangladesh urban & Shelter Sector Review	UNCHS
334	A Preliminary Draft Report on Sheler Khulna	UNCHS
335	Energy situation in Bangladesh	NPPP
336	Agency terminal Report	NPPP
337	Project information Report	UNCHS
338	The physical planning	NPPP
339	NPPP Working Paper	NPPP
340	Habitata News	UNCHS
341	Bangladesh national Report	UNCHS
342	Population and Labour Force	NPPP
343	Working paper one Demographic Background	NPPP
344	Urban Housing Demand Survey in Bangladesh	UDD
345	National physical planning in Bangladesh	UNCHS
346	Report 1V for Narshingdi	UNCHS
347	Report of the Regional congress of local Authorities	UNCHS
348	Inception Report Barisal Divisional tiwn	UDD
349	Population and Labour Force	NPPP
350	In Migration to Statistical Met.	NPPP
351	Final Report for Sylhet	UNCHS
352	Small Scale Manufacturing	UNCHS
353	Management of National Physical	NPPP
354	State of Urbanization in Asia and the pacific	UN
355	Planning for urban and Regional Dev. In Asia & the far East	UN
356	National physical planning in Bangladesh	UNCHS
357	Report 111 Kalapara Upazila	UDD
358	4th Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
359	The local of Industries in Bangladesh	NPPP
360	Upazila and Zila physical planning and Socio Economic Studies	UNDP
361	Rural Growth centres planning	NPPP
362	Third Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
363	Second Bimonthly progress Report	UNDP
364	Cost Proposal	UNDP
365	Housing Development project	UDD
366	Data collection and Analysis Daudkandi Upazila	UNCHS
367	The Drafting of a physical planning	NPPP
368	management proposal	UDD
369	Financial Management of Govt Housing Project	UN
370	Consultancy Services	NPPP
371	The location of Industries in Bangladesh	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
372	A Regional Approach to third plan	NPPP
373	Report 111 Balagang Upazila	NPPP
374	Report 11 Bochagong Upazila	NPPP
375	Inmigration to Statistical Met.	NPPP
376	Agency terminal Reportt	NPPP
377	Report-1v RAJBARI	UDD
378	World habitate day	UNCHS
379	Fourth Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
380	A Regional Approach to third plan	NPPP
381	Anacrobic Digestion	UNDP
382	Shahidnagar infra Survey	UDD
383	Housing Development project	UDD
384	A Regional Approach to third plan	NPPP
385	Proposal for consulterey Services	UDD
386	Rural Growth centres planner	NPPP
387	Energy planning	NPPP
388	Profiles of Selected programme and Service	UDD
389	General Assembly	UN
390	National Report Bangladesh	HABITAT
391	Aquaculture : A Component of low cost Sanitation technology	UNDP
392	Comments on the Draft of the 1980-2000 perspective plan	NPPP
393	Personal of the UN Family of Agensis in Bangladesh	UNDP
394	Report 3 Jheaidah District	NPPP
395	Rural Growth centres planner	NPPP
396	The rural homeless in Bangladesh	UNICEF
397	Disaster prevention and mitigation V.10	UN
398	Draff Report Gopalgong paurashava	UDD
399	FAP 8A	JICA
400	Report 11 Balagang Upazila	NPPP
401	Report 1 Daudkandi Upazila	NPPP
402	Urban land policies and use control	UN
403	Feasibility Report at Ghorasal	GOP
404	In Migration to Statistical Met.	NPPP
405	Population and Labour Force	NPPP
406	A Regional Approach to third plan v.2	NPPP
407	Habitata : UN Conference on human Settlements	UN
408	Country programme Management plan	UNDP
409	In Migration to Statistical Met.	NPPP
410	In Migration to Statistical Met.	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
411	pre- Feasibility Appraisal of using the peaf Resources of Bangladesh	NPPP
412	Thesis	NPPP
413	Mission Report of transport planner	NPPP
414	Land use plan of Iiswargang upazila	UDD
415	Islambagh physical infrastructure Survey	UDD
416	Land use plan Sea Beach Tourism Area	UDD
417	Land use plan for Baliadangi Upazila	UDD
418	Report 11 Bandar Upazila	UDD
419	Report 11 Rupgonj Upazila	UDD
420	Land use plan for Nandigram Upazila	UDD
421	Housing Development project	UNDP
422	Final proposal Rajshahi Master Plan	UNCHS
423	Land use plan for Betagi Upazila	UDD
424	Land use plan for kalapara Upazila	UDD
425	A Foreeast of Potntial Regional	NPPP
426	Proposal for UNCHS servay of National consultens	UNDP
427	Rajshahi Master Plan	UNCHS
428	Land use plan for Fakirhat upozilla	UDD
429	Land use plan for Rampal upazila	UDD
430	Land use plan for Daganbhuiyan,Feni	UDD
431	Urban Area Development and Envionmental improvement Projects in Bangladesh	UDD
432	Report-iv data for Norsingdi	UNCHS
433	Report-ii data for Balagang	NPPP
434	The location of ind. In Bangladesh	NPPP
435	In Migration to Statistical Met. Areas	NPPP
436	Chittagong Development Study	UNDP
437	Implementation support	UNDP
438	Rural Growth centres planner	NPPP
439	Management proposal	UDD
440	Report -ii Gopalganj Zila Shahar	UDD
441	Land use plan Batiaghata Upazila	UDD
442	In Migration to Statistical Met.Areas	NPPP
443	Report -ii Keranigang Upazila	UDD
444	Report- ii Kapasia Upazila	UDD
445	Narsyngang	NPPP
446	App. For pre Qualification as Local Consultant in Ass. with international cons.	UDD
447	Report- ii Nawabgang Upazila	UDD
448	Annual progress report	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
449	Report - I Balagang Upazila	NPPP
450	Land use plan Nageswari Upazila	UDD
451	Population and Labour Force Dist. Projections	NPPP
452	Mapping in Sylhet	NPPP
453	Mapping in Sylhet	NPPP
454	Updating of maps for Naraynganj	UDD/NPPP
455	Cost proposal for B,& B2	UDD/NPPP
456	Demographic Back ground	NPPP
457	Compendium of housing statistics 1972-74	UN
458	Preliminary B: bliogrephy of ground water	UNDP
459	Project Evuluation Proforma	UDD
460	Consultancy Services Jhenaidah Dist.	NPPP
461	Technical co-operation Hand book	UNCHS-Habitat
462	Small Scale production of poetland cement	UNCHS
463	Fifth Semi Annual Progress Report	NPPP
464	The Drafting of a physical planning	NPPP
465	Application of BIO -Mass- energy	UNCHS
466	National Report on Human settlements Bangladesh	HABITAT
467	Strengthening Urban Admin-Developing Countries	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
468	Technology in Human Settlements: Role	HABITAT
469	Survey and Up-daling Mapstrn Narayangang	UDD
470	Survey and Up-daling Mapstrn Narayangang	UDD
471	Inccetion Report Bantuhara Housing survey	HABITAT
472	Survey of up deting Narayanganj town	UDD
473	Project report no.3	NPPP
474	Project report no.2	NPPP
475	Project report no.3	NPPP
476	Survey of Narayanganj town	UDD
477	Global Strategy for shelter to the year 2000	HABITAT
478	The design and manufacture of low cost	HABITAT
479	An approach towards the formulation opf a physical planning for Bangladesg	UDD
480	Subcontract for data collection analysis and mapping in Sylhet	NPPP
481	Physical planning (hand use) and Development control ordinance 1983	NPPP
482	UN Coference on Human Settlements	UN/ HABITAT
483	Town Development guide iii procedure for field surveyprocedure for	UDD
484	Squatter in bangladesh cities	UDD
485	Trasnport for Urban rural areas	UNCHS/Habitat

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
486	Construction Matirials for Urban Shelter	UNCHS
487	AIT Training Manual	UNCHS
488	A Compendium of information on selected low cost building	UNCHS
489	Master Plan of Shariatpur new town	UDD
490	Work Paper two Corrected District Base Data	NPPP
491	Technical Assistant to the first Urban Dev. project	UNCHS
492	Housing sector institutional Strengthening project	ADB
493	The Drafting of a physical planning	NPPP
494	Habitat-ii	UNCHS
495	Working paper six The location of industries in Bangladesh	NPPP
496	Working Pape five	NPPP
497	DUIP At a Glance	DUIP
498	Landuse/Master Plan Dumui upazila Shaher Dist. Patuakhali	UDD
499	Land Use Master Plan of Munshigang Paurashava Zila: Munshigang	UDD
500	Land Use Master Plan Gopalganj Pourashava	UDD
501	Landuse/Master Plan Tangail pourashava	UDD
502	Landuse/Master Plan Munshiganj Pourashava	UDD
503	Landuse/Master Plan Munshiganj Pourashava Dist:Netrakona	UDD
504	Mannikganj Sub. Divisional Town out line Land use Plan	UDD
505	Land use Plan Gazipur Pourashava	UDD
506	Land use Plan Kishore PourashavaSherpur Pourashava	UDD
507	Land use Plan Sherpur PourashavaBhairab Paurashava Dist: Kishorgonj	UDD
508	Land UseMaster Plan Bhairab Paurashava Dist: KishorgonjGopalganj Paurashava	UDD
509	Land Use Plan Gopalganj Paurashava	UDD
510	Master Plan for Jamalpur town	UDD
511	Land Use Plan Netrakona Paurashava	UDD
512	Land Use/Master Plan Faridpur Paurashava	UDD
513	Land Use/Master Plan Tangail PourashavaLand Use Plan Gopalganj Paurashava	UDD
514	Land Use Plan Gopalganj Paurashava	UDD
515	Land Use Plan Madaripur Pourashava	UDD
516	Land Use Plan Munshiganj Pourashava	UDD
517	Final Report Kotwalipara Pourashava	UDD
518	Land Use Plan Bajitpur Pourashava	UDD
519	Land Use Plan . Sherpur Pourashava	UDD
520	Land Use Plan. Gouripur Pourashava Dist. Mymensingh	UDD
521	Land Use Plan Bharab Pourashava Dist. Kishorgonj	UDD
522	Land Use Plan Muktaghchi Pourashava Dist: Mymensingh	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
523	Land Use Plan of Tangail Pourashava	UDD
524	Out line Land use plan Manikganj Sub. Divisional town	UDD
525	Land use plan Bajitpur Pourashava Dist. Kishoreganj	UDD
526	Land Use Plan Muktaghni Pourashava Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
527	Master for Jamalpur town	UDD
528	Land use Plan Mohonganj Pourashava	UDD
529	Land use Plan Gopalpur pourashava	UDD
530	Land Use Plan Netrakona Paurashava	UDD
531	Land Use Plan Netrokona Pourashava	UDD
532	Land use Plan Gopalpur pourashava	UDD
533	Land use/ Master Plan Chowmuhani Paurashava	UDD
534	Land use/ Master Plan Chowmuhani Paurashava	UDD
535	Land use/ Master Plan Chowmuhani Paurashava	UDD
536	Land use/Master plan Lakshmipur zila	UDD
537	Land use plan for Brahmanbaria Pourashava	UDD
538	Land use plan for Rangamati Pourashava	UDD
539	Land use plan for Bandarvan Pourashava	UDD
540	Land use/Master plan Lakshmipur zila.....Pourashava	UDD
541	Land use/ Master Plan Noakhali Paurashava	UDD
542	Land use/ Master Plan Chowmuhani Paurashava Noakahi Zila	UDD
543	Land use/ Master Plan Rangamati Paurashava	UDD
544	Land use plan for Feni Pourashava	UDD
545	Land use plan for Sea Beach Tourism Area	UDD
546	Land use plan for Bandarvan Pourashava	UDD
547	Land use Master Plan Comilla paurashava	UDD
548	Land use for Ramu upazila Zila : Cox's Bazar	UDD
549	Land use plan Hathazari Upazila Zila : Chittagong	UDD
550	Land use plan Debiduar Upazila	UDD
551	Land use plan for Daudkandi Upazila, Comilla	UDD
552	Land use plan for Comilla paurashava	UDD
553	Land use plan for Chandpur Pourashava Chandpur	UDD
554	Land use Noakhali Paurashava	UDD
555	Land use Noakhali Paurashava	UDD
556	Land use Master Plan Naogaon paurashava	UDD
557	Land use plan for Natore Pourashava	UDD
558	Land use plan for Nawabganj Pourashava	UDD
559	Land use plan for Dinajpur Pourashava	UDD
560	Land use Master Plan Nawabganj paurashava	UDD
561	Land use plan for Lalmonirhat Pourashava	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
562	Land use plan for Pabna Pourashava	UDD
563	Land use plan for Joypurhat Pourashava	UDD
564	Land use plan for Pourashava	UDD
565	Land use plan for Sirajgonj Pourashava	UDD
566	Land use plan for Pirgonj Pourashava	UDD
567	Land use plan for Nawbganj Pourashava	UDD
568	Land use plan for phulbari Pourashava	UDD
569	Land use plan for Kurigram Pourashava	UDD
570	Land use plan for Thakurgaon Pourashava	UDD
571	Land use plan for Naogaon Pourashava	UDD
572	Land use plan Pirgingj pourashava	UDD
573	Land use plan Bera pourashava	UDD
574	Land use plan Bera pourashava	UDD
575	Land use plan Sirajgonj pourashava	UDD
576	Land use plan Gaibandha Zila	UDD
577	Land use plan Kurigram pourashava	UDD
578	Land use Master Plan Kustia paurashava	UDD
579	Land use Master Plan Chuadanga paurashava	UDD
580	Land use Master Plan Kalia paurashava Zila Narail	UDD
581	Land use Master Plan Bheramara paurashava Zila Kushtia	UDD
582	Land use Master Plan kalia paurashava Narail	UDD
583	Land use Master Plan Bagerhat paurashava bagerhat Zila	UDD
584	Land use Master Plan Narail paurashava	UDD
585	Land use Master Plan Bagerhat paurashava	UDD
586	Land use Master Plan Kustia paurashava	UDD
587	Land use plan Bheramara paurashava Zila :Kustia	UDD
588	Land use Master Plan Magura paurashava	UDD
589	Land use Master Plan Satkhira paurashava	UDD
590	Land use Master Plan Maherpur paurashava	UDD
591	Land use Master Plan Narail paurashava	UDD
592	Land use Master Plan Magura paurashava	UDD
593	Land use Master Plan Chuadang paurashava	UDD
594	Land use plan for Patuakhali	UDD
595	Land use plan for Patuakhali	UDD
596	Land use plan for Perojpur	UDD
597	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP
598	Structure Plan Kalapara Upazila	NPPP
599	Structure Plan Kalapara Upazila	NPPP
600	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
601	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
602	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP
603	Structure Plan Kalapara Upazila	NPPP
604	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
605	Structure Plan Bochanganj Upazila	NPPP
606	Structure Plan Bochanganj Upazila	NPPP
607	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
608	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
609	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
610	Structure Plan Bochanganj Upazila	NPPP
611	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
612	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
613	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
614	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
615	Structure Plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
616	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
617	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
618	Structure Plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
619	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
620	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP
621	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
622	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
623	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
624	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
625	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
626	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
627	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
628	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
629	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
630	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
631	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
632	Structure Plan Bochanganj Upazila	NPPP
633	Structure Plan Bochanganj Upazila	NPPP
634	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
635	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
636	Structure Plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
637	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
638	Structure Plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
639	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
640	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
641	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
642	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
643	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
644	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
645	Structure Plan Sylhet	NPPP
646	Structure Plan Bochaganj Upazila	NPPP
647	Structure Plan Kalapara Upazila	NPPP
648	Structure Plan Ramu Upazila	NPPP
649	Structure Plan Rangpur	NPPP
650	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
651	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
652	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP
653	Structure Plan Sylhet	NPPP
654	Action Plan Rangpur	NPPP
655	Action Plan Balaganj	NPPP
656	Action Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
657	Action Plan Sylhet	NPPP
658	Action Plan Sylhet	NPPP
659	Action Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
660	Action Plan Rajbari	NPPP
661	Land use plan Sreemangal Pourashava Moulvibazar Zila	UDD
662	Land use plan Moulvibazar Pourashava	UDD
663	Land use plan Sreemangal Pourashava Moulvibazar Zila	UDD
664	Land use/Master plan sunamganj Paurashava	UDD
665	Land use plan Hobiganj Pourashava	UDD
666	Land use plan Joypurhat Pourashava	UDD
667	National Physical Planning in Bangladesh	GoB
668	Bangladesh -Draft country Report for Special Session of Un General Assembly	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
669	Land use/Master plan Bhola Paurashava	UDD
670	Land use plan Nalchiti Pourashava	UDD
671	Land use/Master plan Bhola Pourashava	UDD
672	Land use plan Barguna Pourashava	UDD
673	Land use/Master plan Maheshpur Paurashava zila: Jhenaidaha	UDD
674	Land use/Master plan Kushtia Paurashava	UDD
675	Land use plan Amtali Upazila zila: Patuakhali	UDD
676	Land use plan Kalapara Upazila zila: Patuakhali	UDD
677	Land use plan for Patuakhali Paurashava	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
678	Land use/Master plan Patharghata Paurashava Barguna	UDD
679	Land use plan Barguna Pourashava	UDD
680	Land use plan Nalchiti Pourashava zila: Zhalakati	UDD
681	Land use plan Amtali Upazila zila: Patuakhali	UDD
682	Structure plan Bochaganj Upazila	NPPP
683	Structure plan Rajbari	NPPP
684	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
685	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
686	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
687	Structure Plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
688	Structure Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
689	Structure Plan Narsingdi	NPPP
690	Structure Plan Balaganj Upazila	NPPP
691	Structure Plan Rajbari	NPPP
692	Land use plan Dhamrai Upazila Shar	UDD
693	Land use plan Dohar Upazila Shar	UDD
694	Land use Master Plan Nawabganj Upazila Shar	UDD
695	Land use Master Plan Dohar Upazila Shar	UDD
696	Land use Master Plan Dhamrai Upazila Shor	UDD
697	Land use Master Plan Kerangnj Upazila	UDD
698	Land use Master Plan Kerangnj Upazila	UDD
699	Land use Master Plan Kerangnj Upazila	UDD
700	Land use plan/Master plan for Upazila head quarters	UDD
701	Land use plan Bandar Upazila Shar Narayayangong	UDD
702	Land use plan Araihasar Upazila Shar Narayganj	UDD
703	The land use plan for the Uparaded thana centre of Beidyer bazar	UDD
704	Land use plan singair Manikganj	UDD
705	Land use plan Harirampur Manikganj	UDD
706	Land use plan Daulatpur Manlkganj	UDD
707	Land use Master plan Shaibalaya, Manikganj	UDD
708	Land use plan Ghior Upazila. Manikganj	UDD
709	Land use/ maste plan Saturia Upazila Manikganj	UDD
710	Land use plan Shibalaya upazila Shar Manikgonj	UDD
711	Land use Master Plan Sreenagar Munshugonj	UDD
712	Land use plan Master Plan Munshugonj	UDD
713	Land use plan Tongi bari Munshigonj	UDD
714	Land use plan Sirajdi khan Munshigonj	UDD
715	Land use plan gazaria Munshigonj	UDD
716	Land use Master Plan sreepur Gazipur	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
717	Final Report physical plan kaliganj upazila head quater gazipur	UDD
718	Land use plan Sharpur upazila Shar	UDD
719	Land use plan Kaliakair Gazipur	UDD
720	Land use Master Plan Kapasia Gazipur	UDD
721	Kaligonj Upazila Final Gazipur Report	UDD
722	Kaligonj Upazila Final Gazipur Report	UDD
723	Land use plan Kapasia gazipur	UDD
724	Madaripur and gopalganj Subdivisions Faridpur	UDD
725	Physical plan Palash Upazila Narshingdi	UDD
726	Shibpur Upazila Shar Narsingdi	UDD
727	Monohardi Upazila Shar Narsingdi	UDD
728	Land use plan Belabo Upazila Shar Narsingdi	UDD
729	Palash Upazila Narshindi	UDD
730	Land use plan Gouripur Mymenshing	UDD
731	Land use plan Haluaghat Mymanshing Zila	UDD
732	Land use plan Nandaile Mymenshing Zila	UDD
733	Fulbaria Upazila shahar Mymenshing Zila	UDD
734	Land use plan Gaffargaon Mymenshing Zila	UDD
735	Phulpur upazila Shahar -mymenshing	UDD
736	Halughat upazila shhahar Mymenshing	UDD
737	Land use plan Nikli Upazila Shahar Kishoregonj	UDD
738	Mitamain upazila Kishorgonj	UDD
739	Pakundlia upazila Kashorgonj Zila	UDD
740	Mitamain upazila shahar Kishorgonj	UDD
741	Land use plan Hossainpur kishor Zila	UDD
742	Land use plan Itna upazila Shahar Kishorgonj Zila	UDD
743	Land use plan Itna upazila Shahar Kishorgonj Zila	UDD
744	Austagram upazila Kishorgonj Zila	UDD
745	Land use plan Katiadi Upazila Kishorgonj	UDD
746	Land use plan Pakundia Upazila kishorgonj	UDD
747	Land use plan Kuliarchar Kishorgonj	UDD
748	Land use plan Karimgonj Kishorgonj	UDD
749	Land use plan Khaliajuri Netrokona	UDD
750	Land use Master plan Atpara netrokona	UDD
751	Land use Master plan Barhatta Netrokona	UDD
752	Land use Kendua plan Netrokona	UDD
753	Land use Master plan Purbadhala Netrokona	UDD
754	Land use Master plan Madan upazila Netrokona	UDD
755	Land use/Master Plan Barhatta Netrokona	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
756	Land use/Master Plan Kalmakanda Netrokona	UDD
757	Land use/Master plan Durgapur Netrokona	UDD
758	Land use/Master Plan Madan upazila Netrokona	UDD
759	Land use/Master plan Durgapur Netrokona	UDD
760	Land use/Master plan Atpara upazila Netrokona	UDD
761	Land use/Master Plan Dhobaura Upaizila Netrokona	UDD
762	Land use/Master Plan Dhobaura Upaizila Netrokona	UDD
763	Land use/Master Plan Purbadhala Netrokona	UDD
764	Land use/Master Plan khaliajuri upazila Netrokona	UDD
765	Land use/Master Plan Kalmakanda Netrokona	UDD
766	Land use/Master Plan Dewangonj upazila Jamalpur	UDD
767	Final Report Islampur upazila Jamalpur	UDD
768	Bakshiganj Jamalpur	UDD
769	Land use/Master Plan Madarigonj, Jamalpur	UDD
770	Melendah upazila Jamalpur	UDD
771	Land use/Master Plan Bakshigonj	UDD
772	Land use/Master Plan Dawanganj Jamalpur	UDD
773	Land use/Master Plan Islampur upazila Jamalpur	UDD
774	Land use/Master Plan Nalitabari Upazila	UDD
775	Land use/Master Plan Nakla upazila Sherpur Zila	UDD
776	Land use/Master Plan Nalitabari Upazila	UDD
777	Land use/Master Plan Sribordi upazila Sherpur Zila	UDD
778	Land use/Master Plan Sribordi upazila Sherpur Zila	UDD
779	Land use/Master Plan Jhenaigati Upazila Sherpur	UDD
780	Land use/Master Plan Jhenaigati Upazila Sherpur	UDD
781	Land use/Master Plan Nalkla Sherpur	UDD
782	Action plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
783	Action plan Balaganj upazila	NPPP
784	Action plan Narshindi	NPPP
785	Action plan Balaganj	NPPP
786	Action plan Narshingdi	NPPP
787	Action plan Balaganj upazila	NPPP
788	Action Plan Panchagarh	NPPP
789	Action Plan Rangpur	NPPP
790	Action Plan Rangpur	NPPP
791	Action plan Balaganj upazila	NPPP
792	Action plan Balaganj upazila	NPPP
793	Action Plan Rangpur	NPPP
794	Action Plan Panchagarh	NPPP

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
795	Action plan Jhenaidah	NPPP
796	Action plan Rajbari	NPPP
797	Action plan Norshingdi	NPPP
798	Action Plan Sylhet	NPPP
799	Action Plan Sylhet	NPPP
800	Land use Master Plan Baliakandi Upazila Dist: Rajbari	UDD
801	Goalandaghat Upazila Dist; Rajbari	UDD
802	Pangha Upazila Dist: Rajbari	UDD
803	Goalandaghat Upazila Dist; Rajbari	UDD
804	Land use plan Pangla Upazila Dist: Rajbari	UDD
805	Land use plan Kasiani Upazila Dist: Gopalganj	UDD
806	Land use plan Muksudpur Upazila Dist; Gopalganj	UDD
807	Land use plan Tongipara Upazila Dist: Gopalganj	UDD
808	Land use plan Kasiani Upazila Dist: Gopalganj	UDD
809	Land Use/Master Plan Bhedarganj Upazila Dist: Shariatpur	UDD
810	Land Use/Master Plan Naria Upazila Dist: Shariatpur	UDD
811	Land Use/Master Plan Jajira Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
812	Land Use/Master Plan Bhedargon Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
813	Land Use/Master Plan Damuddya Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
814	Land Use/Master Plan Damuddya Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
815	Land Use/Master Plan Goshairhat Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
816	Land Use/Master Plan Naria Upazila Dist: Shariatpur	UDD
817	Land Use/Master Plan Jajira Upazila Dist: Sariatpur	UDD
818	Land Use/Master Plan Rajair Upazila Dist: Madaripur	UDD
819	Land Use/Master Plan Kaluini Upazila Dist: Madaripur	UDD
820	Land Use/Master Plan Shibchar Upazila Dist: Madaripur	UDD
821	Land Use/Master Plan Kaluini Upazila Dist: Madaripur	UDD
822	Land Use/Master Plan Boalmari Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
823	Land Use/Master Plan Char Bhadrasan Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
824	Land Use/Master Plan Nagarkanda Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
825	Land Use/Master Plan Sadarpur Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
826	Land Use/Master Plan Sadarpur Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
827	Land Use/Master Plan Nagaruanda Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
828	Land Use/Master Plan Bhanga Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
829	Land Use/Master Plan Boalmari Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
830	Land Use/Master Plan Char Bhadrasan Upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
831	Land Use/Master Plan Madhukhali upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
832	Land Use/Master Plan Alfadanga upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
833	Land Use/Master Plan Kalihati Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
834	Land Use/Master Plan Gehatail Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
835	Land Use/Master Plan Delduar Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
836	Land Use/Master Plan Delduar Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
837	Land Use/Master Plan Mirzapur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
838	Land Use/Master Plan Madhupur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
839	Land Use/Master Plan Madhupur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
840	Land Use/Master Plan Kalihati Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
841	Land Use/Master Plan Ghatail Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
842	Land Use/Master Plan Shakhipur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
843	Land Use/Master Plan Shakhipur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
844	Land Use/Master Plan Nagarpur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
845	Land Use/Master Plan Basail Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
846	Land Use/Master Plan Bhuapur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
847	Land Use/Master Plan Basail Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
848	Land Use/Master Plan Bhuapur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
849	Land Use/Master Plan Nagarpur Upazila Dist: Tangail	UDD
850	Master Plan for Barisal Divisional Town (Volume-I: Structure Plan)	UDD
851	Master Plan for Barisal Divisional Town (Volume-II: Urban Area Plan)	UDD
852	Master Plan for Barisal Divisional Town (Volume-III: Detailed Area Plan)	UDD
853	Land Use/Master Plan Boda upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
854	Land Use/Master Plan Atwari upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
855	Land Use/Master Plan Debiganj upzila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
856	Land Use/Master Plan Tetulia upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
857	Land Use/Master Plan Adwari upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
858	Land Use/Master Plan Tetulia upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
859	Land Use/Master Plan Boda upazila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
860	Land Use/Master Plan Debiganj upzila Dist: Panchagarh	UDD
861	Land Use/Master Plan Taraganj upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
862	Land Use/Master Plan Pirgenj upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
863	Land Use/Master Plan Kaunia upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
864	Land Use/Master Plan Pirgenj upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
865	Land Use/Master Plan Badargonj Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
866	Land Use/Master Plan Gangachara Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
867	Land Use/Master Plan Taraganj upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
868	Land Use/Master Plan Mithapukur Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
869	Land Use/Master Plan Badargonj Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
870	Land Use/Master Plan Pigacha Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
871	Land Use/Master Plan Pigacha Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
872	Land Use/Master Plan Mithapukur Upazila Dist: Rangpur	UDD
873	Land Use/Master Plan ranisankail Upazila Dist: Thakurgaon	UDD
874	Land Use/Master Plan Haripur Upazila Dist:Thakurgaon	UDD
875	Land Use/Master Plan Baliadanji Upazila Dist:Thakurgaon	UDD
876	Land Use/Master Plan Haripur Upazila Dist:Thakurgaon	UDD
877	Land Use/Master Plan Birole Upazila Dist; Rajshahi	UDD
878	Land Use/Master Plan Birampur Upazila Dist; Dinajpur	UDD
879	Land Use/Master Plan Birganj Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
880	Land Use/Master Plan Bagmara Upazila dist: Rajshahi	UDD
881	Land Use/Master Plan Parbatipur Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
882	Land Use/Master Plan Kalarole Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
883	Land Use/Master Plan Chirirbandar Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
884	Land Use/Master Plan Chirirbandar Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
885	Land Use/Master Plan Birole Upazila Dist; Rajshahi	UDD
886	Land Use/Master Plan Borchagonj Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
887	Land Use/Master Plan Parbatipur Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
888	Land Use/Master Plan Birgonj Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
889	Land Use/Master Plan Khansama Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
890	Land Use/Master Plan Ghoraghat Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
891	Land Use/Master Plan Khansama Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
892	Land Use/Master Plan Bochagonj Upazila Dist; Dinajpur	UDD
893	Land Use/Master Plan Ghoraghat Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
894	Land Use/Master Plan Nawabganj Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
895	Land Use/Master Plan Kaharole Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
896	Land Use/Master Plan Hakimpur Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
897	Land Use/Master Plan Birampur Upazila Dist; Dinajpur	UDD
898	Land Use/Master Plan phulbari pourashava Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
899	Land Use/Master Plan Rupsha Upazila Shahar Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
900	Land Use/Master Plan Koyra Upazila Shahar Dist: Khulna	UDD
901	Land Use/Master Plan Rupsha Upazila Shahar Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
902	Land Use/Master Plan Terokhada Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
903	Land Use/Master Plan Dakope Upazila Shar Dist: Khulna	UDD
904	Land Use/Master Plan Batiaghata Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
905	Land Use/Master Plan Dumuria Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
906	Land Use/Master Plan Shaghata Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
907	Land Use/Master Plan Fulchari Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
908	Land Use/Master Plan Sadullapur Upazila Dist: gaibandha	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
909	Land Use/Master Plan plashbari Upazila Dist: gaibandha	UDD
910	Land Use/Master Plan Fulchari Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
911	Land Use/Master Plan Fulchari Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
912	Land Use/Master Plan Gobindagonj Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
913	Land Use/Master Plan Sadullapur Upazila Dist: gaibandha	UDD
914	Land Use/Master Plan Sundarganj Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
915	Land Use/Master Plan Mornalganj Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
916	Land Use/Master Plan Chitalmari Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
917	Land use/Master Plan Ullapara Upazila Dist: Sirajganj	UDD
918	Land Use/Master Plan kamarkhanda Upazila Dist; Serajganj	UDD
919	Land Use/Master Plan Kazipur Upazila Dist: Sirajgonj	UDD
920	Land Use/Master Plan Belkuchi Upazila Dist: Sirajganj	UDD
921	Land Use/Master Plan Shawdpur Upazila Dist: Serajgonj	UDD
922	Land Use/Master Plan Chowhali Upazila Dist: Sirajgonj	UDD
923	Land Use/Master Plan Koyra Upazila Shahar Dist: Khulna	UDD
924	Land Use/Master Plan Terokhada Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
925	Land Use/Master Plan Dakope Upazila Shar Dist: Khulna	UDD
926	Land Use/Master Plan paikgacha Upazila Dist: khulna	UDD
927	Land Use/Master Plan Kishorgonj Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
928	Land Use/Master Plan Jaldhaka Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
929	Land Use/Master Plan Dimla Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
930	Land Use/Master Plan Domar Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
931	Land Use/Master Plan Jaldhaka Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
932	Land Use/Master Plan Kishorgonj Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
933	Land Use/Master Plan Domar Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
934	Land Use/Master Plan Dimla Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
935	Land Use/Master Plan Dimla Upazila Dist: Nilphamari	UDD
936	Land Use/Master Plan morralganj upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
937	Land Use/Master Plan Kachua Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
938	Land Use/Master Plan Chitalmari Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
939	Land Use/Master Plan Mollahat Upazila Dist: bagerhat	UDD
940	Land Use/Master Plan rampal Upazila Dist: Bagarhat	UDD
941	Land Use/Master Plan Kachua Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
942	Land Use/Master Plan Fakirhat Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
943	Land Use/Master Plan Mollahat Upazila Dist: bagerhat	UDD
944	Land Use/Master Plan Chowhali Upazila Dist: Sirajgonj	UDD
945	Land Use/Master Plan Belkuchi Upazila Dist: Sirajganj	UDD
946	Land use/Master Plan Ullapara Upazila Dist: Sirajganj	UDD
947	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj Upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
948	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj Upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
949	Land use/Master Plan Gabtali Upazila Dist: Bogura	UDD
950	Land use/Master Plan Patgram uoazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
951	Land use/Master Plan Patgram uoazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
952	Land use/Master Plan Aditmari upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
953	Land use/Master Plan Aditmari upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
954	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj Upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
955	Land use/Master Plan Hatibanda upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
956	Land use/Master Plan Hatibanda upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
957	Land use/Master Plan Nageswari upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
958	Land use/Master Plan Ulipur upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
959	Land use/Master Plan Phalbari Upazila Dist: Khriagram	UDD
960	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
961	Land use/Master Plan Dhupchachia upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
962	Land use/Master Plan Sariakanddi upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
963	Land use/Master Plan Sherpur Pourashava Dist: Bogra	UDD
964	Land use/Master Plan Nandigram upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
965	Land use/Master Plan Shibganj upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
966	Land use/Master Plan Adamdigli upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
967	Land use/Master Plan Sailekupa upazila Dist: Jhenaidah	UDD
968	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj upazila Dist: Jhenaidah	UDD
969	Land use/Master Plan Kahaloo Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
970	Land use/Master Plan Gablali upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
971	Land use/Master Plan Nandigram upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
972	Land use/Master Plan Dhupchachia upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
973	Land use/Master Plan Sonatala upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
974	Land use/Master Plan Shibganj upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
975	Land use/Master Plan Sonatala upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
976	Land use/Master Plan Adamdigli upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
977	Land use/Master Plan Sariakanddi upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
978	Land use/Master Plan Shyamnagar upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
979	Land use/Master Plan Kahaloo Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
980	Land use/Master Plan Kalaroa upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
981	Land use/Master Plan Shyamnagar upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
982	Land use/Master Plan Shyamnagar upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
983	Land use/Master Plan Kalaroa upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
984	Land use/Master Plan Debhata upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
985	Land use/Master Plan Tala Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
986	Land use/Master Plan Kalara Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
987	Land use/Master Plan Tala Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
988	Land use/Master Plan Kaligonj Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
989	Land use/Master Plan Assasuni Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
990	Land use/Master Plan Assasuni Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
991	Land use/Master Plan Kaliganj Upazila Dist: Jhenaidah	UDD
992	Land use/Master Plan Harina kunda Upazila Dist: Jhenaidah	UDD
993	Land use/Master Plan Harina kunda Upazila Dist: Jhenaidah	UDD
994	Land use/Master Plan Hobindaganj Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
995	Land use/Master Plan Palashbari Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
996	Land use/Master Plan Sundarganj Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
997	Land use/Master Plan Shaghata Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
998	Land use/Master Plan Atghoria Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
999	Land use/Master Plan Sujanagar Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1000	Land use/Master Plan Santhia Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1001	Land use/Master Plan Kalai Upazila Dist: Joypurhat	UDD
1002	Land use/Master Plan Aukelpur Upazila Dist: Joypurhat	UDD
1003	Land use/Master Plan Kalai Upazila Dist: Joypurhat	UDD
1004	Land use/Master Plan Akkelpur Upazila Dist: Joypurhat	UDD
1005	Land use/Master Plan Jhikargachha Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1006	Land use/Master Plan Bagherpara Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1007	Land use/Master Plan Sarsa Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1008	Land use/Master Plan Abhaynagar Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1009	Land use/Master Plan Abhaynagar Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1010	Land use/Master Plan Manirampur Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1011	Land use/Master Plan Sarsa Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1012	Land use/Master Plan Keshabpur Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1013	Land use/Master Plan Chowgacha Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1014	Land use/Master Plan Bagherpara Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1015	Land use/Master Plan Chowgacha Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1016	Land use/Master Plan Monirampur Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1017	Land use/Master Plan Keshabpur Upazila Dist: Jessore	UDD
1018	Land use/Master Plan Bhangura Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1019	Land use/Master Plan Chatmourar Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1020	Land use/Master Plan Bhurungamari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1021	Land use/Master Plan Rajarhat Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1022	Land use/Master Plan Rowmari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1023	Land use/Master Plan Phulbari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1024	Land use/Master Plan Rajarhat Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1025	Land use/Master Plan Rowmari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1026	Land use/Master Plan Chilmari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1027	Land use/Master Plan Bhurungamari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1028	Land use/Master Plan Rajibpur Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1029	Land use/Master Plan Rajibpur Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1030	Land use/Master Plan Iswardi Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1031	Land use/Master Plan Faridpur Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1032	Land use/Master Plan Bhangura Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1033	Land use/Master Plan Santhia Upazila Dist: Pabna	UDD
1034	Land use/Master Plan Debhata Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
1035	Land use/Master Plan Debhata Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
1036	Land use/Master Plan Iswargan Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1037	Land use/Master Plan Iswargan Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1038	Mollahet Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1039	Land Use/Master Plan Kachua Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1040	Land Use/Master Plan Fakirhat Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1041	Land Use/Master Plan rampal Upazila Dist: Bagarhat	UDD
1042	Land use/Master Plan Iswargan Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1043	Land use/Master Plan Iswargan Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1044	Land Use/Master Plan Batiaghata Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1045	Land Use/Master Plan Terokhada Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1046	Land Use/Master Plan Chitalmari Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1047	Land Use/Master Plan Rampal Upazila Dist: Bagarhat	UDD
1048	Land use/Master Plan Assasuni Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
1049	Land use/Master Plan Debhata Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
1050	Land use/Master Plan Assasuni Upazila Dist: Satkhira	UDD
1051	Land use/Master Plan Nawkhali Upazila Dist: Ramgati	UDD
1052	Land use/Master Plan Sundarganj Upazila Dist: Gaibanda	UDD
1053	Land use/Master Plan Paikgacha Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1054	Land use/Master Plan Paikgacha Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1055	Land use/Master Plan Paikgacha Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1056	Land use/Master Plan Rajarhat Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1057	Land use/Master Plan Rajarhat Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1058	Land use/Master Plan Gowlandaghat Upazila Dist: Rajbari	UDD
1059	Land use/Master Plan Dharmapasha Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1060	Land use/Master Plan Jagannathpur Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1061	Land use/Master Plan Derai Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1062	Land use/Master Plan Sulla Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1063	Land use/Master Plan Chhatau Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1064	Land use/Master Plan Jamalganj Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1065	Land use/Master Plan Thairpur Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1066	Land use/Master Plan Gowlandaghat Upazila Dist:Sunamganj	UDD
1067	Land use/Master Plan Bishamvarpur Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1068	Land use/Master Plan Dowarabazar upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1069	Land use/Master Plan Jagannathpur upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1070	Land use/Master Plan Tahirpur upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1071	Land use/Master Plan Chhatau upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1072	Land use/Master Plan Bishamvarpur upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1073	Land use/Master Plan Kawhhali upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1074	Land use/Master Plan Rajapur upazila Dist: Jhalakati	UDD
1075	Land use/Master Plan Kathalia upazila Dist:Jhalakati	UDD
1076	Land use/Master Plan Kathalia upazila Dist:Jhalakati	UDD
1077	Land use/Master Plan Bahubal upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1078	Land use/Master Plan Ajmiriganj upazila Dist: Hobiganj	UDD
1079	Land use/Master Plan Madhabpur upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1080	Land use/Master Plan Golapganj upazila Dist:Sylhet zila	UDD
1081	Land use/Master Plan Bahubal upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1082	Land use/Master Plan Baniachong upazila Dist: Hobigonj	UDD
1083	Land use/Master Plan Baniachong upazila Dist: Hobigonj	UDD
1084	Land use/Master Plan Bcanibazar upazila Dist: Sylhet	UDD
1085	Land use/Master Plan Derai Upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1086	Land use/Master Plan Kamalgonj upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1087	Land use/Master Plan Chhatac upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1088	Land use/Master Plan Dasmina upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1089	Land use/Master Plan Mirzaganj upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1090	Land use/Master Plan Dasmina upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1091	Land use/Master Plan Mirzaganj upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1092	Land use/Master Plan Bauphal upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1093	Land use/Master Plan Kalapara upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1094	Land use/Master Plan Mirzaganj upazila Dist: Patuakhali	UDD
1095	Land use/Master Plan Bamna upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1096	Land use/Master Patharghata upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1097	Land use/Master Plan Betagi upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1098	Land use/Master Plan Patharghaf upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1099	Land use/Master Plan Amtali upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1100	Land use/Master Plan Belagi upazila Dist:	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1101	Land use/Master Plan Patharghata upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1102	Land use/Master Plan Bamns upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1103	Ajmiriganj upazila Dist: Hobiganj	UDD
1104	Mallahat upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1105	Fakirhat upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1106	Kachua upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1107	Chunaruuloat upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1108	Lakhal upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1109	Land use/Master Plan Kulaura upazila Dist: moulvibazar	UDD
1110	Rajnaragar upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1111	Biswanath upazila Dist: Sylhet	UDD
1112	Kamalganj upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1113	Kulaura upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1114	Barlekha upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1115	Rajnaragar upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1116	Jamalganj upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1117	Sulla upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1118	Chunaruuloat upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1119	Land use/Master Plan Habigonj upazila Dist: Hobigonj	UDD
1120	Mahobpur upazila Dist: Hobigonj	UDD
1121	Ajmiriganj upazila Dist: Hobiganj	UDD
1122	Barlekha upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1123	Derat upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1124	Lakhal upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1125	Kakirhat upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1126	Rupsha upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1127	Rupsha upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD
1128	Ajmiriganj upazila Dist: Hobiganj	UDD
1129	Land use/Master plan Trishal upazila Dist:Mymensing	UDD
1130	Sadarpur upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
1131	Barura upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1132	Debioluar upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1133	Batiaghat upazila Dist: Khulan	UDD
1134	Dharmapasha upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1135	Dharmapasha upazila Dist: Sunamganj	UDD
1136	Chandina upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1137	Homa upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1138	Babuganj upazila Dist: Barisal	UDD
1139	Land Use/Master Plan Terokhada Upazila Dist: Khulna	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1140	Tungipara Upazila Dist: Gopalganj	UDD
1141	Kulaura upazila Dist: Moulbibazar	UDD
1142	Kamalganj upazila Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1143	Balagonj Upazila Dist; Sylhet	UDD
1144	Chitalmari Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1145	Gouripur pourashava Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1146	Kishoregonj pourashava Dist: Kishoregonj	UDD
1147	Sherpur pourashava Dist: Sherpur	UDD
1148	Akhaura Upazila Dist: B. barina	UDD
1149	Land use/ Master Plan Nabinagar Upazila Dist: Brahmanbaria	UDD
1150	Land use/ Master Plan Kushba Upazila Dist: Brahmanbaria	UDD
1151	Land use/ Master Plan Sadarpur upazila Dist: Faridpur	UDD
1152	Land use/ Master Plan Sarial Upazila Dist: Brahmnbaria	UDD
1153	Land use/ Master Plan Raipur Upazila Dist:Kashmipur	UDD
1154	Land use/ Master Plan Ramgonj Upazila Dist: Lakshmipur	UDD
1155	Land use/ Master Plan Belaichhari Upazila Dist: Rangamati	UDD
1156	Land use/ Master Plan Lakshmichari Upazila Dist: Khagrachri	UDD
1157	Land use/ Master Plan Mohalchari Upazila Dist: Khagrachri	UDD
1158	Land use/ Master Plan Monikchari Upazila Dist: Khagrachri	UDD
1159	Land use/ Master Plan Matiranga Upazila Dist: Khagrachri	UDD
1160	Land use/ Master Plan Panchari Upazila Dist: Khagrachri	UDD
1161	Land use/ Master Plan Sanail Upazila Dist:Brahmanbaria	UDD
1162	Land use/ Master PlanChhagalnaiyaUpazila Dist:Feni	UDD
1163	Land use/ Master Plan Sonagaz Upazila Dist:Feni	UDD
1164	Land use/ Master Plan Daganbhuiyan Upazila Dist: Feni	UDD
1165	Land use/ Master Plan Parshuram Upazila Dist: Feni	UDD
1166	Land use/ Master PlanChhagalnaya Upazila Dist: Feni	UDD
1167	Land use/ Master Plan Dighinals Upazila Dist: khagrachari	UDD
1168	Land use/ Master Plan Nabinagar Upazila Dist:Brahmnbania	UDD
1169	Land use/ Master Plan Shibgang Upazila Dist: Nawabgonj	UDD
1170	Land use/ Master Plan Shibgang Upazila Dist: Nawabgonj	UDD
1171	Land use/ Master Plannachole Upazila Dist: Nawabgonj	UDD
1172	Land use/ Master Plan Bholahat Upazila Dist:Nawabgonj	UDD
1173	Land use/ Master Plan Shibganj upazila Dist:Nawabgonj	UDD
1174	Land use/ Master Plan Nachole Upazila Dist:Nawabgonj	UDD
1175	Land use/ Master Plan Homna Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1176	Land use/ Master Plan Chandanaish Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1177	Land use/ Master Plan Patiya Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1178	Land use/ Master Plan Lohagara Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1179	Land use/ Master Plan Sitakunda Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1180	Land use/ Master Plan Lohagong Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1181	Land use/ Master Plan Ramgarh Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1182	Land use/ Master Plan Diginala Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1183	Land use/ Master Plan Mohalchari Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1184	Land use/ Master Plan Laushmichari Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1185	Land use/ Master Plan Panchari Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1186	Land use/ Master Plan Rangunia Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1187	Land use/ Master Plan Barura Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1188	Land use/ Master Plan Bhrichong Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1189	Land use/ Master Plan Muradnagar Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1190	Land use/ Master Plan Brahmnpura Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1191	Land use/ Master Plan Brahmnpura Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1192	Land use/ Master Plan Nykhongchari Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1193	Land use/ Master Plan Juraichhari Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1194	Land use/ Master Plan Baghaichari Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1195	Land use/ Master Plan Thanchi Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1196	Land use/ Master Plan Ruma Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1197	Land use/ Master Plan Lama Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1198	Land use/ Master Plan Rowangchari Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1199	Land use/ Master Plan Ruma Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1200	Land use/ Master Plan Rowanchari Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1201	Land use/ Master Plan Alikadam Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1202	Land use/ Master Plan Thanchi Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1203	Land use/ Master Plan Langadu Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1204	Land use/ Master Plan Thanchi Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1205	Land use/ Master Plan Thanchi Upazila Dist:Bandarban	UDD
1206	Land use/ Master Plan Kashba Upazila Dist:Brahmnbaria	UDD
1207	Land use/ Master Plan Nanirchar Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1208	Land use/ Master Plan Kawkhali Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1209	Land use/ Master Plan Baghaichars Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1210	Land use/ Master Plan Gurudaspur Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1211	Land use/ Master Plan Singra Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1212	Land use/ Master Plan Nangalhat Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1213	Land use/ Master Plan Akhaura Upazila Dist:Brahmnbaria	UDD
1214	Land use/ Master Plan Bancharampur Upazila Dist:Brahmnbaria	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1215	Land use/ Master Plan Bancharampur Upazila Dist:Brahmnbaria	UDD
1216	Land use/ Master Plan Nasirnagur Upazila Dist:Brahmnbaria	UDD
1217	Land use/ Master Plan Gurudaspur Upazila Dist:Matore	UDD
1218	Land use/ Master Plan Chorghat Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1219	Land use/ Master Plan Baraigram Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1220	Land use/ Master Plan Baraigram Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1221	Land use/ Master Plan Singra Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1222	Land use/ Master Plan Lalpue Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1223	Land use/ Master Plan Homna Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1224	Land use/ Master Plan Kotalipara Upazila Dist:Gopalganj	UDD
1225	Land use/ Master Plan Iswarganj Upazila Dist:Mymensingh	UDD
1226	Land use/ Master Plan Sherpur Pourashava Upazila Dist:Bogra	UDD
1227	Land use/ Master Plan Kalia Pauraslaua Upazila Dist:Narail	UDD
1228	Land use/ Master Plan Sreemangal Pourashava Upazila Dist:Moulvibazar	UDD
1229	Land use/ Master Plan Kalia Pourashava Upazila Dist:Narail	UDD
1230	Land use/ Master Plan Singra Pirganj Pourashava Dist:Thakurgaon	UDD
1231	Land use/ Master Plan Kalia Pourashava Upazila Dist:Narail	UDD
1232	Land use/ Master Plan Gopalpur Pourashava Dist: tangail	UDD
1233	Land use/ Master Plan Kalia Pourashava Upazila Dist:Narail	UDD
1234	Land use/ Master Plan Bheramare Pourashava Dist: Kushtia	UDD
1235	Land use/ Master Plan Bheramare Pourashava Dist: Kushtia	UDD
1236	Land use/ Master Plan Bera Pourashava Dist: Pabna	UDD
1237	Land use/ Master Plan Lakshmpur Pourashava	UDD
1238	Land use/ Master Plan Barkal Upazila Dist: Rangamati	UDD
1239	Land use/ Master Plan Barkal Upazila Dist: Rangamati	UDD
1240	Land use/ Master Plan Juraichhari Upazila Dist:Rangamati	UDD
1241	Land use/ Master Plan Lalpur Upazila Dist: Natore	UDD
1242	Land use/ Master Plan Bagatipara Upazila Dist: Natore	UDD
1243	Land use/ Master Plannaniarcher Upazila Dist: Rangamati	UDD
1244	Land use/ Master Plan kawakhali Upazila Dist: Rangamati	UDD
1245	Land use/ Master Plan MadaripurPourashava	UDD
1246	Land use/ Master Plan Gopalpur Pourashava Dist; Tangail	UDD
1247	Land use/ Master Plan Sherpur Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
1248	Land use/ Master Plan Gazipur pourashava	UDD
1249	Land use/ Master Plan Debiduar Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1250	Land use/ Master Plan Sharasti Upazila Dist: Chandpur	UDD
1251	Land use/ Master Plan Haimehar Upazila Dist: Chandpur	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1252	Land use/ Master Plan Haimehar Upazila Dist: Chandpur	UDD
1253	Land use/ Master Plan Mohanpur Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1254	Land use/ Master Plan chandina Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1255	Land use/ Master Plan Hatiya Upazila Dist: Noakhali	UDD
1256	Land use/ Master Plan Chatkhil Upazila Dist: Noakhali	UDD
1257	Land use/ Master Plan Shenbag Upazila Dist:Noakhali	UDD
1258	Land use/ Master Plan Companigonj Upazila Dist: Noakhali	UDD
1259	Land use/ Master Plan Chauddagam Upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1260	Land use/ Master Plan Chandina Upazila Dist:Noakhali	UDD
1261	Land use/ Master Plan Companigonj Upazila Dist:Noakhali	UDD
1262	Land use/ Master Plan Shenbag Upazila Dist: Noakhali	UDD
1263	Land use/ Master Plan Chatkhail Upazila Dist: Noakhali	UDD
1264	Land use/ Master Plan Sanduip Upazila Dist:	UDD
1265	Land use/ Master Plan Bolkhali Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1266	Land use/ Master Plan Hathazari Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1267	Land use/ Master Plan Mirsari Upazila Dist: Chittagong	UDD
1268	Land use/ Master Plan Rauzan Upazila Dist: Chittagong	UDD
1269	Land use/ Master Plan Boalkhali Upazila Dist: Chittagong	UDD
1270	Land use/ Master Plan Rangunia Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1271	Land use/ Master Plan Anwara Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1272	Land use/ Master Plan Banskhali Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1273	Land use/ Master Plan Sitakunda Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1274	Land use/ Master Plan Fatiuchhari Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1275	Land use/ Master Plan Muradnagan Upazila Dist:Chittagonj	UDD
1276	Land use/ Master Plan Gazipur Pourashava Upazila Dist:	UDD
1277	Land use/ Master Plan Sirajgonj Pourashava Dist: Sirajgonj	UDD
1278	Land use/ Master Plan Tangail Pourashava Dist:Tangail	UDD
1279	Land use/ Master Plan Thakurgaon Pourashava Upazila Dist:	UDD
1280	Land use/ Master Plan Barguna Pourashava Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1281	Land use/ Master Plan Mohadebpur Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1282	Land use/ Master Plan Shapahar Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1283	Land use/ Master Plan Porsha Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1284	Land use/ Master Plan Shapahar Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1285	Land use/ Master Plan Niamatpur Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1286	Land use/ Master Plan Dhamoirhat Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1287	Land use/ Master Plan Dhamoirhat Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1288	Land use/ Master Plan Porsha Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1289	Land use/ Master Plan Atrai Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1290	Land use/ Master Plan Godagari Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1291	Land use/ Master Plan Godagari Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1292	Land use/ Master Plan Bagha Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1293	Land use/ Master Plan Durgapur Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1294	Land use/ Master Plan Chorghol Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1295	Land use/ Master Plan Durgapur Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1296	Land use/ Master Plan Puthia Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1297	Land use/ Master Plan Bagmara Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1298	Land use/ Master Plan Bagha Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1299	Land use/ Master Plan Mohanpur Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1300	Land use/ Master Plan Godagari Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1301	Land use/ Master Plan Niamatpur Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1302	Land use/ Master Plan Matlab Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1303	Land use/ Master Plan Manda Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1304	Land use/ Master Plan Mohadebpur Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1305	Land use/ Master Plan Badalgachhi Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1306	Land use/ Master Plan Badalgachhi Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1307	Land use/ Master Plan Atrai Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1308	Land use/ Master Plan Patnitala Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1309	Land use/ Master Plan Raninagar Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1310	Land use/ Master Plan Raninagar Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1311	Land use/ Master Plan Maeda Upazila Dist:Naogaon	UDD
1312	Land use/ Master Plan Shahrasti Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1313	Land use/ Master Plan Faridgonj Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1314	Land use/ Master Plan Kachua Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1315	Land use/ Master Plan Faridganj Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1316	Land use/ Master Plan Matlab Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1317	Land use/ Master Plan Kachua Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1318	Land use/ Master Plan Hajigonj Upazila Dist:Chandpur	UDD
1319	Land use/ Master Plan Chanddagram Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1320	Land use/ Master Plan Lausham Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1321	Land use/ Master Plan Barura Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1322	Land use/ Master Plan Chandina Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1323	Land use/ Master Plan Debiduar Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1324	Land use/ Master Plan Dauduandi Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1325	Land use/ Master Plan Nangalkot Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1326	Land use/ Master Plan Bajitpur Pourashava Upazila Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1327	Land use/ Master Plan Mohonganj Pourashava Upazila Dist:Nefrakona	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1328	Land use/ Master Plan Swarupkati Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1329	Land use/ Master Plan Mohonganj Pourashava Dist: Netrokona	UDD
1330	Land use/ Master Plan Nazirpur Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1331	Land use/ Master Plan Nazirpur Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1332	Land use/ Master Plan Bandaria Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1333	Land use/ Master Plan Charfession Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1334	Land use/ Master Plan Lalmohan Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1335	Land use/ Master Plan Monpura Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1336	Land use/ Master Plan Tazumuddil Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1337	Land use/ Master Plan Monpura Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1338	Land use/ Master Plan Burhanuddin Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1339	Land use/ Master Plan Charfession Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1340	Land use/ Master Plan Bandaria Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1341	Land use/ Master Plan Swarupkati Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1342	Land use/ Master Plan Nageswari Upazila Dist: Kurigram	UDD
1343	Land use/ Master Plan Bandaria Upazila Dist: Pirojpur	UDD
1344	Land use/ Master Plan Trishal Upazila Dist: Mymensingh	UDD
1345	Land use/ Master Plan Patgram Upazila Dist: Lalmonirhat	UDD
1346	Land use/ Master Plan Khansama Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
1347	Land use/ Master Plan Nawabgonj Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
1348	Land use/ Master Plan Ghoraghat Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
1349	Land use/ Master Plan Nabiganj Upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1350	Land use/ Master Plan Madhabpur Upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1351	Land use/ Master Plan Ajmiriganj Upazila Dist: Habiganj	UDD
1352	Land use/ Master Plan Haimchar Upazila Dist: Chandpur	UDD
1353	Land use/ Master Plan Muradnagar Upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1354	Land use/ Master Plan Brahmanpara Upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD
1355	Land use/ Master Plan Kutubdia Upazila Dist: Cox;s Bazar	UDD
1356	Land use/ Master Plan Shaghata Upazila Dist: Gaibandha	UDD
1357	Land use/ Master Plan Sonatala Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
1358	Land use/ Master Plan Shibganj Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
1359	Land use/ Master Plan Nandigram Upazila Dist: Bogra	UDD
1360	Land use/ Master Plan Lalmohan Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1361	Land use/ Master Plan Lalmohan Upazila Dist: Bhola	UDD
1362	Land use/ Master Plan Karingonj Upazila Dist: Kishoregonj	UDD
1363	Land use/ Master Plan Rampal Upazila Dist: Bagerhat	UDD
1364	Land use/ Master Plan Bagerhat Pourashava	UDD
1365	Land use/ Master Plan Patharghata Upazila Dist: Barguna	UDD
1366	Land use/ Master Plan Chauddagam Upazila Dist: Comilla	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1367	Land use/ Master Plan Faridgonj Upazila Dist: Chandpur	UDD
1368	Land use/ Master Plan Durgapur Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1369	Land use/ Master Plan Burhanuddin Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1370	Land use/ Master Plan Dautatuhan Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1371	Land use/ Master Plan Manikganj Sub Divisional Town Dist:	UDD
1372	Land use/ Master Plan Manikganj Sub Divisional Town Dist:	UDD
1373	Land use/ Master Plan Chakuria Upazila Dist:Cox's Bazar	UDD
1374	Land use/ Master Plan Chakuria Upazila Dist:Cox's Bazar	UDD
1375	Land use/ Master Plan Kalapara Upazila Dist:Patuakhali	UDD
1376	Land use/ Master Plan Kalapara Upazila Dist:Patuakhali	UDD
1377	Land use/ Master Plan Rangamati Pourashava Dist:	UDD
1378	Land use/ Master Plan Rangamati Pourashava Dist:	UDD
1379	Land use/ Master Plan Burhanuddin Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1380	Land use/ Master Plan Dasmina Upazila Dist:Patuakhali	UDD
1381	Land use/ Master Plan Dautatkhan Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1382	Land use/ Master Plan Nalchicti Pourashava Dist:Zhalauati	UDD
1383	Land use/ Master Plan Lalpur Upazila Dist:Natore	UDD
1384	Land use/ Master Plan Charfession Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1385	Land use/ Master Plan Mehendiganj Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1386	Land use/ Master Plan Haripur Upazila Dist:Thakurgaon	UDD
1387	Land use/ Master Plan Bochaganj Upazila Dist:Dinajpur	UDD
1388	Land use/ Master Plan Kaharole Upazila Dist:Dinajpur	UDD
1389	Land use/ Master Plan Kahaloo Upazila Dist:Bogra	UDD
1390	Land use/ Master Plan Lalmonirhat Pourashava Dist:	UDD
1391	Land use/ Master Plan Betagi Upazila Dist:Barguna	UDD
1392	Land use/ Master Plan Hijla Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1393	Land use/ Master Plan Agoliphara Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1394	Land use/ Master Plan Wazirpur Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1395	Land use/ Master Plan Wazirpur Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1396	Land use/ Master Plan Agolihara Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1397	Land use/ Master Plan Babugonj Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1398	Land use/ Master Plan Hijla Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1399	Land use/ Master Plan Babuganj upazila Pourashava Dist:Barisal	UDD
1400	Land use/ Master Plan Gaurnadi Dist:Barisal	UDD
1401	Land use/ Master Plan Tazumuddin Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1402	Land use/ Master Plan Balaganj Upazila Dist:SylhetBarisal	UDD
1403	Land use/ Master Plan Gowainghat Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1404	Land use/ Master Plan Lohagarai Dist:Narail	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1405	Land use/ Master Plan Banaripara Dist:Barisal	UDD
1406	Land use/ Master Plan Mehendiganj Dist:Barisal	UDD
1407	Land use/ Master Plan Lohagara Dist:Norail	UDD
1408	Land use/ Master Plan Damurhuda Dist:Chuadanga	UDD
1409	Land use/ Master Plan Alamdanga Dist:Chuadanga	UDD
1410	Land use/ Master Plan Damurahuda Upazila Dist:Chuadanga	UDD
1411	Land use/ Master Plan Jibannagar Upazila Dist:Chuadanga	UDD
1412	Land use/ Master Plan Jibannagar Upazila Dist:Chuadanga	UDD
1413	Land use/ Master Plan Banaripara Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1414	Land use/ Master Plan Jangli Upazila Dist:Meherpur	UDD
1415	Land use/ Master Plan Jangli Upazila Dist:Meherpur	UDD
1416	Land use/ Master Plan Daulatpur Upazila Dist:Kushtia	UDD
1417	Land use/ Master Plan Kumarkhai Dist:Kustia	UDD
1418	Land use/ Master Plan Kumarkhai Dist:Kustia	UDD
1419	Land use/ Master Plan Khousha Upazila Dist:Kustia	UDD
1420	Land use/ Master Plan Khousha Upazila Dist:Kustia	UDD
1421	Land use/ Master Plan Mirpur Upazila Dist:Kustia	UDD
1422	Land use/ Master Plan Mirpur Upazila Dist:Kustia	UDD
1423	Land use/ Master Plan Mahammadpur Upazila Dist:Magura	UDD
1424	Land use/ Master Plan Sherpur Upazila Dist: Magura	UDD
1425	Land use/ Master Plan Salikha Upazila Dist:Magura	UDD
1426	Land use/ Master Plan Sherpur Upazila Dist: Magura	UDD
1427	Land use/ Master Plan Salikha Upazila Dist:Magura	UDD
1428	Land use/ Master Plan Mahammadpur Upazila Dist:Magura	UDD
1429	Land use/ Master Plan Balaganj Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1430	Land use/ Master Plan Gplaganj Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1431	Land use/ Master Plan Zakiganj Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1432	Land use/ Master Plan Beanibazar Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1433	Land use/ Master Plan Jaintipur Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1434	Land use/ Master Plan Biswamath Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1435	Land use/ Master Plan Biswamath Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1436	Land use/ Master Plan CompaniGanj Upazila Dist:Sylhet	UDD
1437	Land use/ Master Plan Muladi Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1438	Land use/ Master Plan Muladi Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1439	Land use/ Master Plan Phulbari Pourashava Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1440	Land use/ Master Plan Sreemangal Pourashava Dist: Moulvibazar	UDD
1441	Land use/ Master Plan Bajitpur Pourashava Dist:Kishoregonj	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1442	Land use/ Master Plan Phulbari Pourashava Dist:Rajshahi	UDD
1443	Land use/ Master Plan Mohonganj Pourashava Dist:Natrokona	UDD
1444	Land use/ Master Plan Swarupkaati Upazila Dist:Perojpur	UDD
1445	Land use/ Master Plan Bhandaria Upazila Dist:Perojpur	UDD
1446	Land use/ Master Plan Khawkhali Upazila Dist:Pirojpur	UDD
1447	Land use/ Master Plan Kanaighat Upazila Dist:Sylhat	UDD
1448	Land use/ Master Plan Fenchuganj Upazila Dist:Sylhat	UDD
1449	Land use/ Master Plan Fenchuganj Upazila Dist:Sylhat	UDD
1450	Land use/ Master Plan Lompaniganj Upazila Dist:Sylhat	UDD
1451	Land use/ Master Plan KachuaUpazila Dist:Bagerhat	UDD
1452	Land use/ Master Plan Chitalmari Upazila Dist:Bagerhat	UDD
1453	Land use/ Master Plan Debhata Upazila Dist:Satkhira	UDD
1454	Land use/ Master Plan Kaligonj Upazila Dist:Satkhira	UDD
1455	Land use/ Master Plan Tala Upazila Dist:Satkhira	UDD
1456	Land use/ Master Plan Fakirhat Upazila Dist:Bagerhat	UDD
1457	Land use/ Master Plan Mollahat Upazila Dist:Bagerhat	UDD
1458	Land use/ Master Plan Coilla Paurashava Dist:	UDD
1459	Land use/ Master Plan Bhairab Paurashava Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1460	Land use/ Master Plan Daulatkhan Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1461	Land use/ Master Plan Swarupuati BPaurashava Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1462	Land use/ Master Plan Matiranga Upazila Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1463	Land use/ Master Plan Feni Paurashava Dist:Feni	UDD
1464	Land use/ Master Plan Mothbaria Upazila Dist:Pirojpur	UDD
1465	Land use/ Master Plan Chandanaish Upazila Dist:Chittagong	UDD
1466	Land use/ Master Plan Sharpur Paurashava Dist:Bogra	UDD
1467	Land use/ Master Plan Katiadi Upazila Kishoreganj Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1468	Land use/ Master Plan Kuliarchar Upazila Dist:Kishoreganj	UDD
1469	Land use/ Master Plan Bakargonj Upazila Dist:Barishal	UDD
1470	Land use/ Master Plan Bauphal Upazila Dist:Patuakhali	UDD
1471	Land use/ Master Plan Mothbaria Upazila Dist:Perojpur	UDD
1472	Land use/ Master Plan Gaurnadi Upazila Dist:Barishal	UDD
1473	Land use/ Master Plan Muladi Upazila Dist:Barishal	UDD
1474	Land use/ Master Plan Mahalshari Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1475	Land use/ Master Plan Mahalshari Upazila Dist:Khagrachari	UDD
1476	Land use/ Master Plan Bakargonj Daudkandi Upazila Dist:Comilla	UDD
1477	Land use/ Master Plan Swarupkathi Upazila Dist:Pirojpur	UDD
1478	Land use/ Master Plan Godagari Upazila Dist:Rajshahi	UDD

SI No.	Name/Description	Prepared by
1479	Land use/ Master Plan Ukhia Upazila Dist:Cox'sBazar	UDD
1480	Land use/ Master Plan Moheshkali Upazila Dist:Cox'sBazar	UDD
1481	Land use/ Master Plan Bakergonj Sadar Upazila Dist: Bakergonj	UDD
1482	Land use/ Master Plan Burhanuddin Upazila Dist:Bhola	UDD
1483	Land use/ Master Plan Ukhia Upazila Dist:Cox'sBazar	UDD
1484	Land use/ Master Plan Kumarkhali Upazila Dist:kushtia	UDD
1485	Land use/ Master Plan Swaruphati Upazila Dist:Perojpir	UDD
1486	Land use/ Master Plan Jibannagar Upazila Dist:Chuadangh	UDD
1487	Land use/ Master Plan Agolyhara Upazila Dist:Barisal	UDD
1488	Land use/ Master Plan Thakurgaon Paurashava Dist:	UDD
1489	Land use/ Master Plan Banaripara Upazila Dist:Pirojpur	UDD
1490	Land use/ Master Plan Chirirbandar Upazila Dist: Dinajpur	UDD
1491	Land Use/Master Plan of Galachipa Pourashava, Patuakhali	UDD
1492	Preparation of structure plan and Action Area plan Rajoir upazila ,Madaripur	UDD
1493	Preparation of structure plan and Action Area plan Madaripur upazila ,Madaripur	UDD
1494	Survey Report - 1, Madaripur Upazila	UDD
1495	Survey Report - 1, Rajoir Upazila	UDD
1496	A Research on Implementation status of expired land use master plan prepared by UDD (A case study of Tangail Paurashava)	UDD
1497	A Study on Livelihood Development of Mymensingh Town	UDD

Source: Library, Urban Development Directorate (UDD), 2017

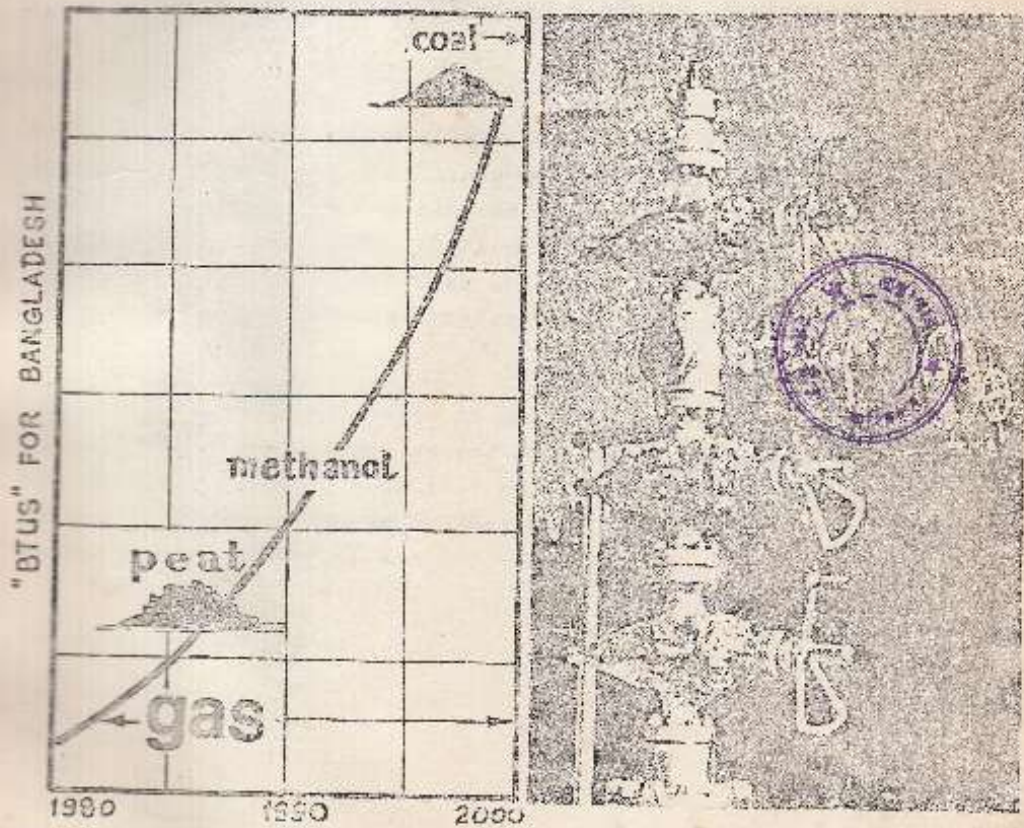
Energy Situation in Bangladesh: Recommended Planning Strategies

NATIONAL PHYSICAL
PLANNING PROJECT/ UNDP/ UNCRS/ UDD

PROJECT BGD/72/104



ENERGY SITUATION IN BANGLADESH
RECOMMENDED PLANNING STRATEGIES



REPORT BY:

Acc. No. 3087

DR. ING. Khurshood-Ul-Islam
/CONSULTANT.

12TH FEBRUARY 1982

521.1

Energy Situation in Bangladesh: Recommended Planning Strategies

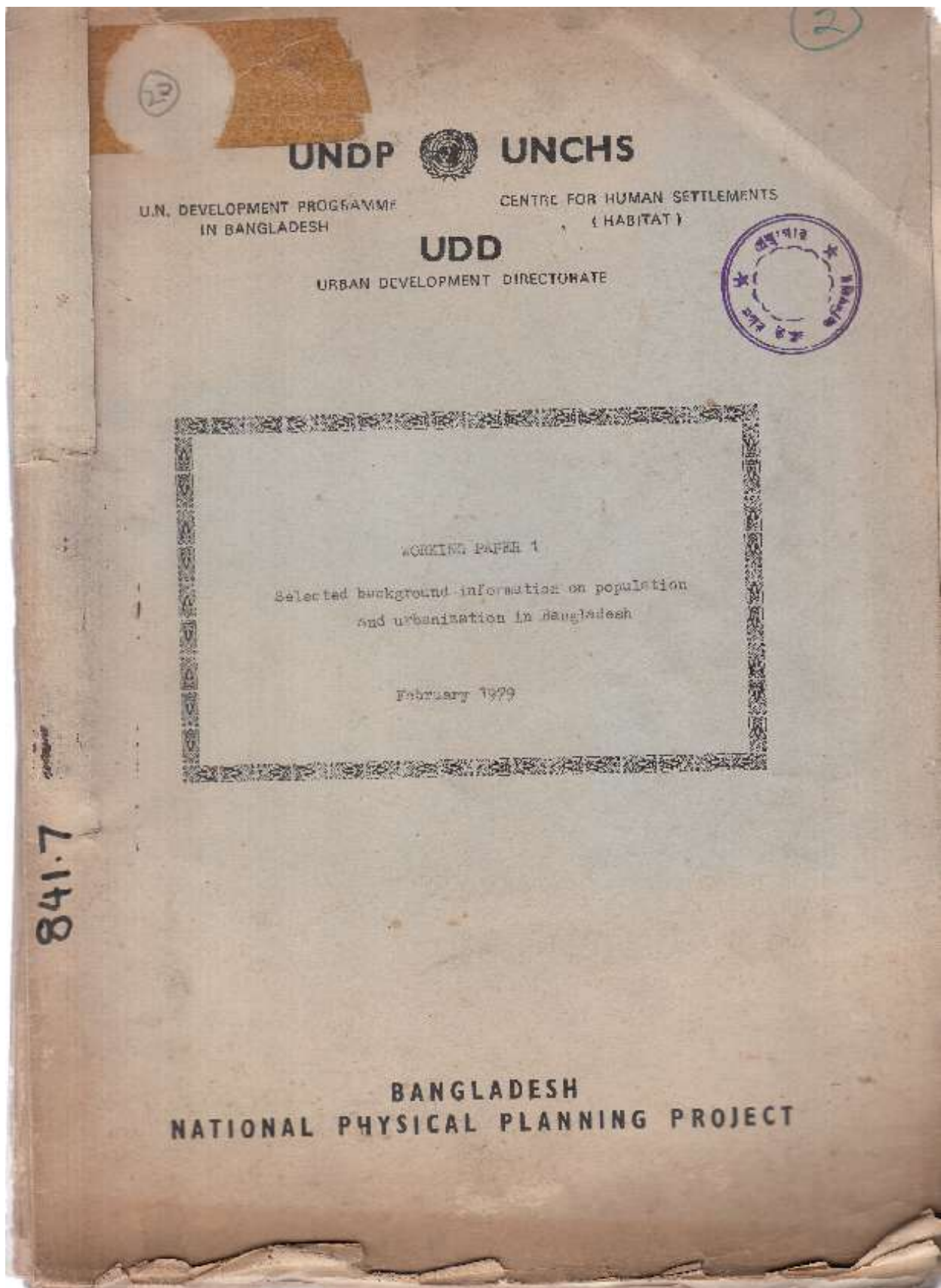
P R E F A C E

In the scope of this study, the existing energy situation of Bangladesh, with identification of interesting areas, has been discussed. It is understood that as a part of UNDP's on-going work-plan such identification with analysis and recommendation on possible short, mid and long-term options in the sector of energy, specially in relation to strategies for National Physical Planning, has become necessary.

It is obvious that in the scope of a short-time review and analysis of the energy situation of Bangladesh, it is not possible to offer simultaneous and 'packaged solutions' to all problems in this sector. But such a review and analysis do reveal certain basic facts which can intensively be integrated with the national physical planning strategies for Bangladesh.

Based on the findings, certain preliminary recommendations have been made on how the country's major and known energy resources may be put to specific and optimum uses keeping the target of achieving energy-self-sufficiency for Bangladesh on long-term, which, we believe is possible.

Selected background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh



Selected background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	Methodology and Procedures.	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Methodology	2
1.2.1	Derivation of the Regional Economic Model	3
1.3	Assumptions and Limitations	5
1.4	Interpretation of Regional Income Multipliers	7
1.5	Procedures and Data Sources	9
2.	Regional Investment and Gross Domestic Product.	13
2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Input and Output of the Model	14
2.2.1	Input	14
2.2.2	Output	15
2.3	A Note on Omissions and Limitations	15
2.3.1	Comparison with the Second Five Year Plan	17
2.4	Base Year Regional Income Multipliers, 1981-82, (K ₁)	18
2.5	Current Year, 1985	19
2.5.1	Direct Investment 1981-85	19
2.5.2	Direct Gross Domestic Product Increment 1981-1985	21
2.5.3	Current Year Regional Income Multipliers	21
2.6	Target Year, 1990	21
2.6.1	Direct Investment 1985-1990	22
2.6.2	Direct, Indirect, Total District Gross Domestic Product, Investment 1985-1990	25

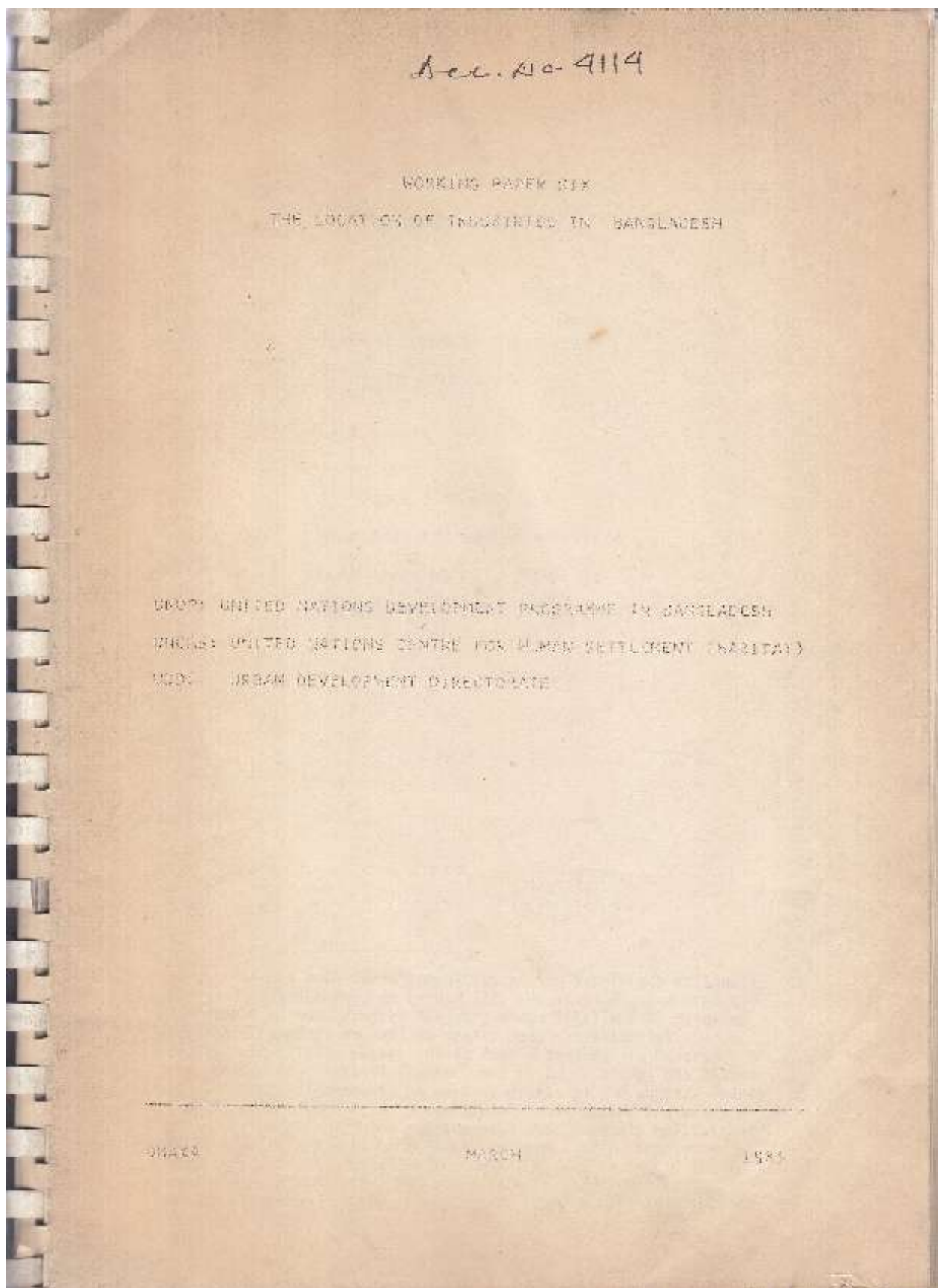
Selected background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh

	<u>Page</u>	
2.7	Comparison of Current Year and Target Year	25
2.7.1	Comparison of Direct and Indirect Gross Domestic Product, Increment 1981-1985, 1985-1990	25
2.9	Employment, Current Year and Target Year	27
2.9	Interpretation of the Forecast	29
3.0	Forecasted Regional Employment and Comparison with Labour Force Projection	32
3.1	Introduction	32
3.2	Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	34
3.3	Direct Investment and Direct Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	35
3.3.1	Direct Investment	
3.3.2	Direct Potential Employment Increment	35
3.4	Potential Employment Increment and Gross Domestic Product	37
3.5	Direct and Indirect Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	39
3.6	Employment and Labour Force, Current Year 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	40
3.6.1	Introduction	42
3.6.2	Adjusted Employment	43
3.6.3	Employment and Labour Force, Current Year, 1981-1985, Target Year, 1985-1990	44
3.6.4	Absolute and Incremental Differences	46
3.6.5	Negative Incremental Differences	48
3.6.6	Positive Incremental Differences	53
3.6.7	Labour Force and Potential Employment Equivalent Rates of Change	50

Selected background Information of Population and Urbanization in Bangladesh

		<u>Page</u>
	- 3 -	
3.2	Conclusions	61
3.3	Implications for National Physical Planning	63

The Location of Industries in Bangladesh, March 1985



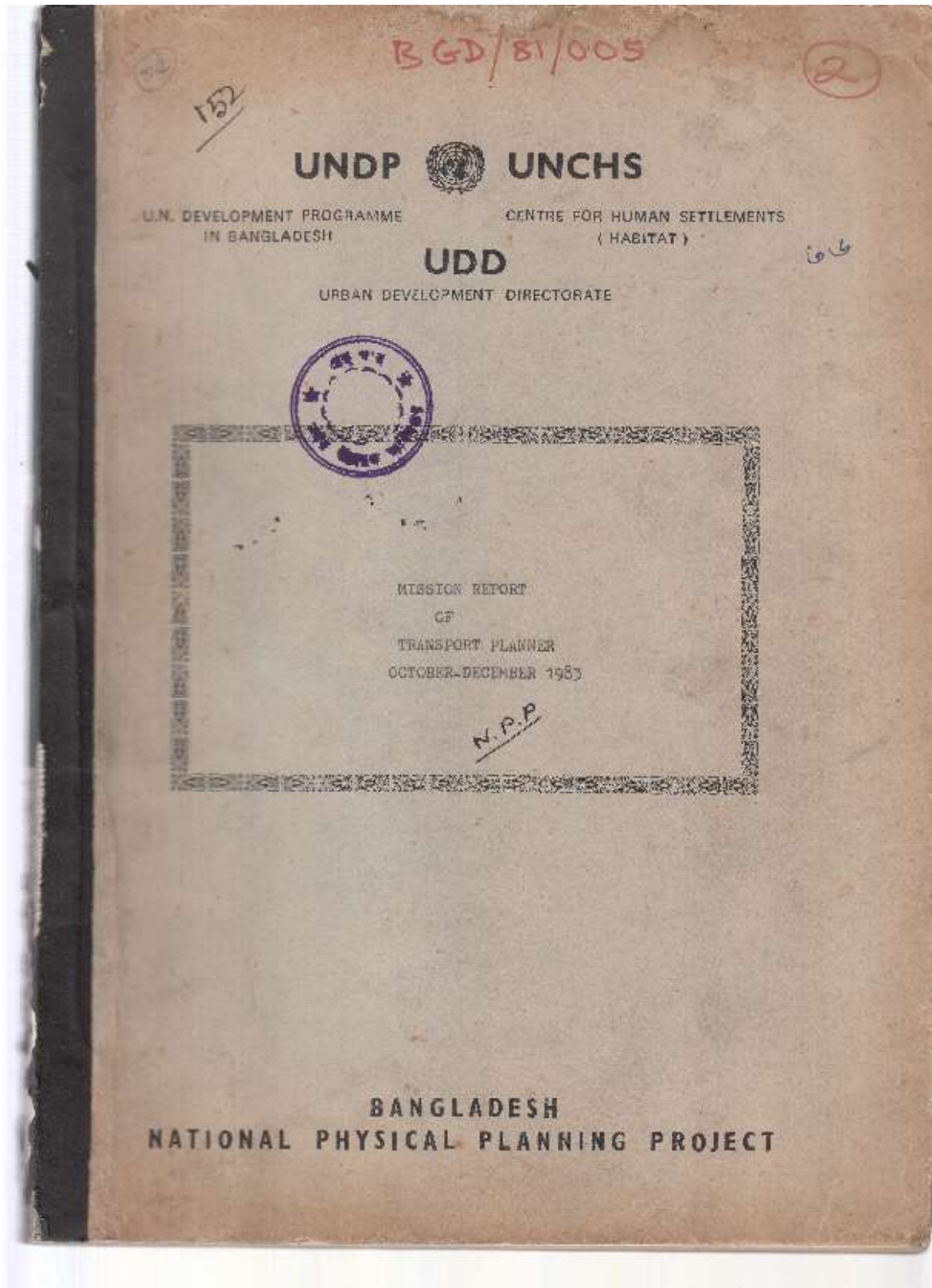
The Location of Industries in Bangladesh, March 1985

(113)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
	LIST OF TABLES
	19
I	INTRODUCTION
	1
II	CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
	3
III	GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES
	6
	- Concentration Ratios
	11
	- Characteristics of Concentration and Distribution of Industries
	15
	- Coefficients of Localization and Redistribution
	22
IV	FACTORS DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES
	27
	- Natural and Physical Factors
	27
	- Human Factor
	33
	- Acquired Advantages
	33
	- Comparative Advantages
	35
	- Cumulative Advantages
	35
	- Other Factors
	36
	- Strains and Scavenging
	42
V	PROBLEMS OF CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES
	44
VI	POLICY IMPLICATIONS
	47
	- Instruments of Industrial Location Policy
	50
	- Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations
	51
	APPENDIX A
	56
	APPENDIX B
	50
	APPENDIX C
	59

Mission Report of Transport Planner, October-December 1983

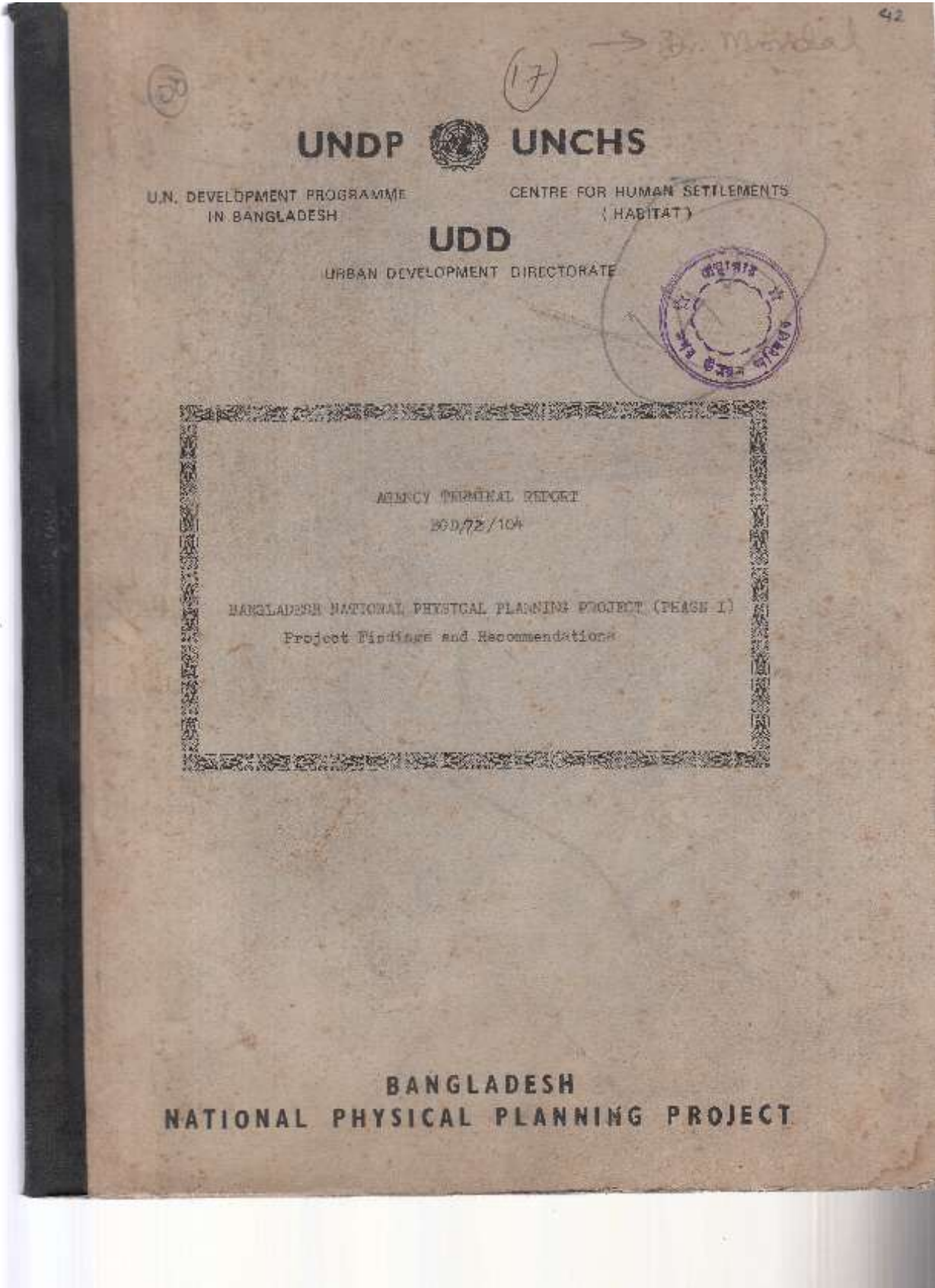


Mission Report of Transport Planner, October-December 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Discussion of terms of reference
3.0	Work undertaken
3.1	General studies and related analyses
3.2	Review of studies and familiarisation with Transport Sector
3.3	Analysis of inter-district accessibility
3.4	Meetings
4.0	Problems encountered
5.0	Conclusions and recommendations
Appendix I	- Terms of reference for Transportation Planning Consultant
Appendix II	- Note on population and employment analyses in Phase I reports
Appendix III	- Note on nett land areas by district
Appendix IV	- Review of Transport Sector in Bangladesh
Appendix V	- Activities to be undertaken in Transport Sector

Bangladesh National Physical Planning Project (Phase-1): Project Findings and Recommendations.

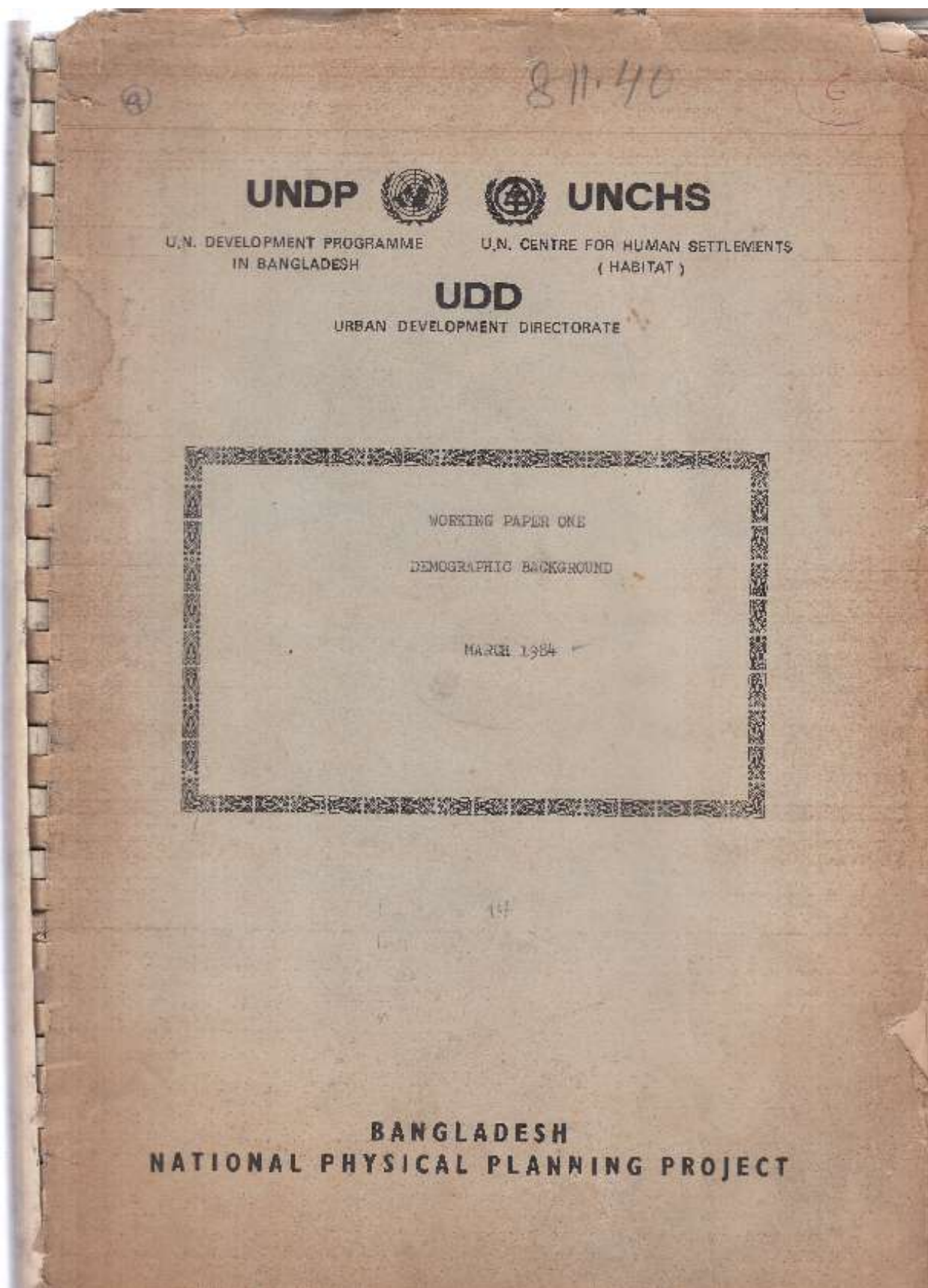


Bangladesh National Physical Planning Project (Phase-1): Project Findings and
Recommendations.

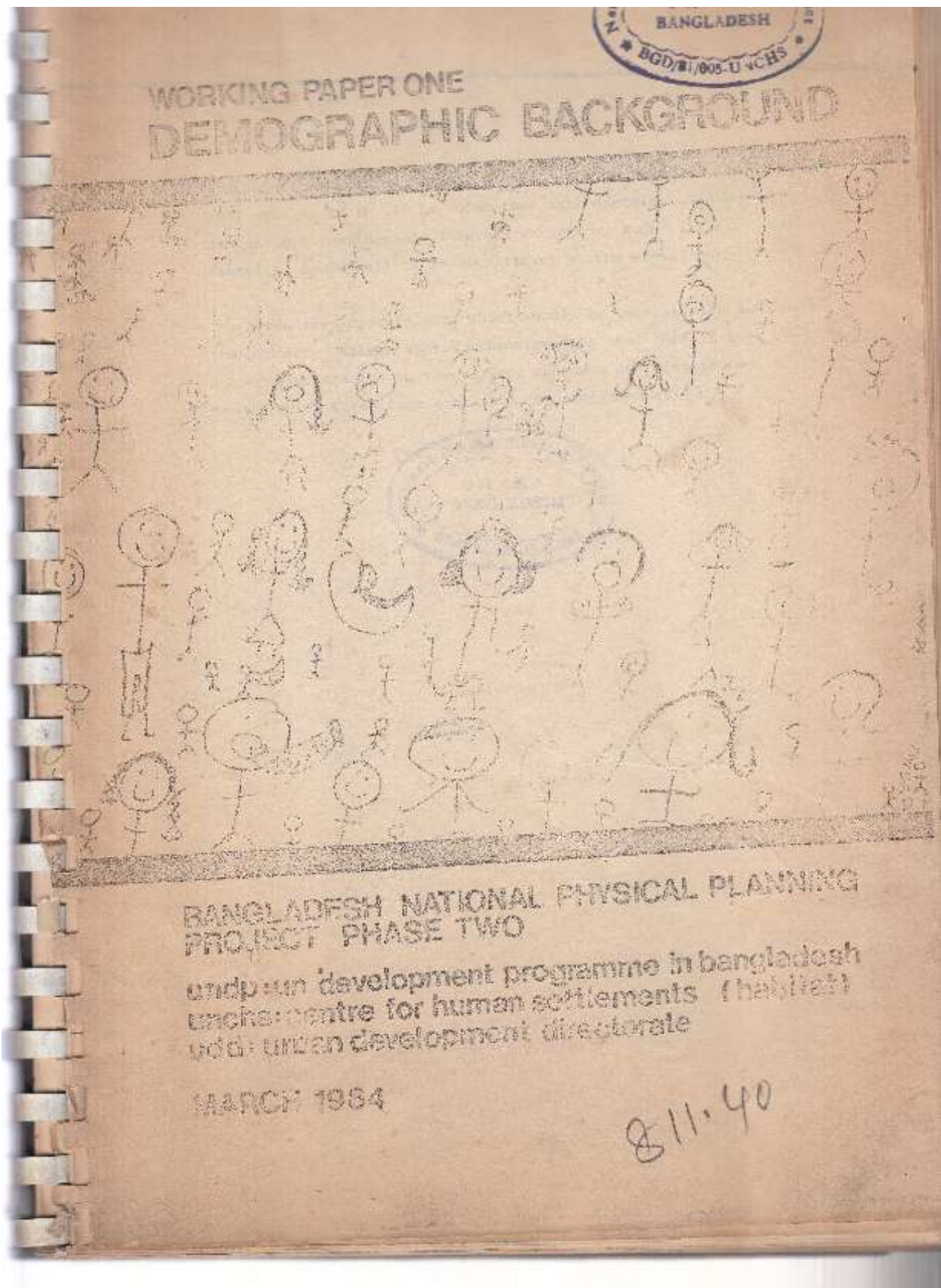
CONTENTS

<u>I INTRODUCTION</u>		
Project Background		1
Outline of Official Arrangements		3
Objectives of the Project		4
Outline of Project Monitoring and Review		6
Concluding Comment		10
 <u>II FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS OR RESULTS</u>		
<u>DEVELOPMENT OF A LONG TERM NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING (ACTIVITY NO. 1)</u>		13
Introduction		13
<u>AN OUTLINE LONG TERM NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE</u>		15
Trend and Prospective Planning		15
Rural Landlessness, Unemployment and Urban Growth		17
 <u>POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT ISSUES</u>		19
National Population Forecasts		19
National Employment Structure		21
Agricultural Land Resources and Crop Production		25
Rural Population and Per Capita Production		28
Impact of Urbanisation on Rural Population and Productivity		31
Implications of Urbanisation on Land Resources and Physical Infrastructure		32
Summary, Questions and Issues		34
 <u>PROGRAMME FOR THE FORMULATION OF PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES. (ACTIVITY NO. 2)</u>		35
Introduction		35

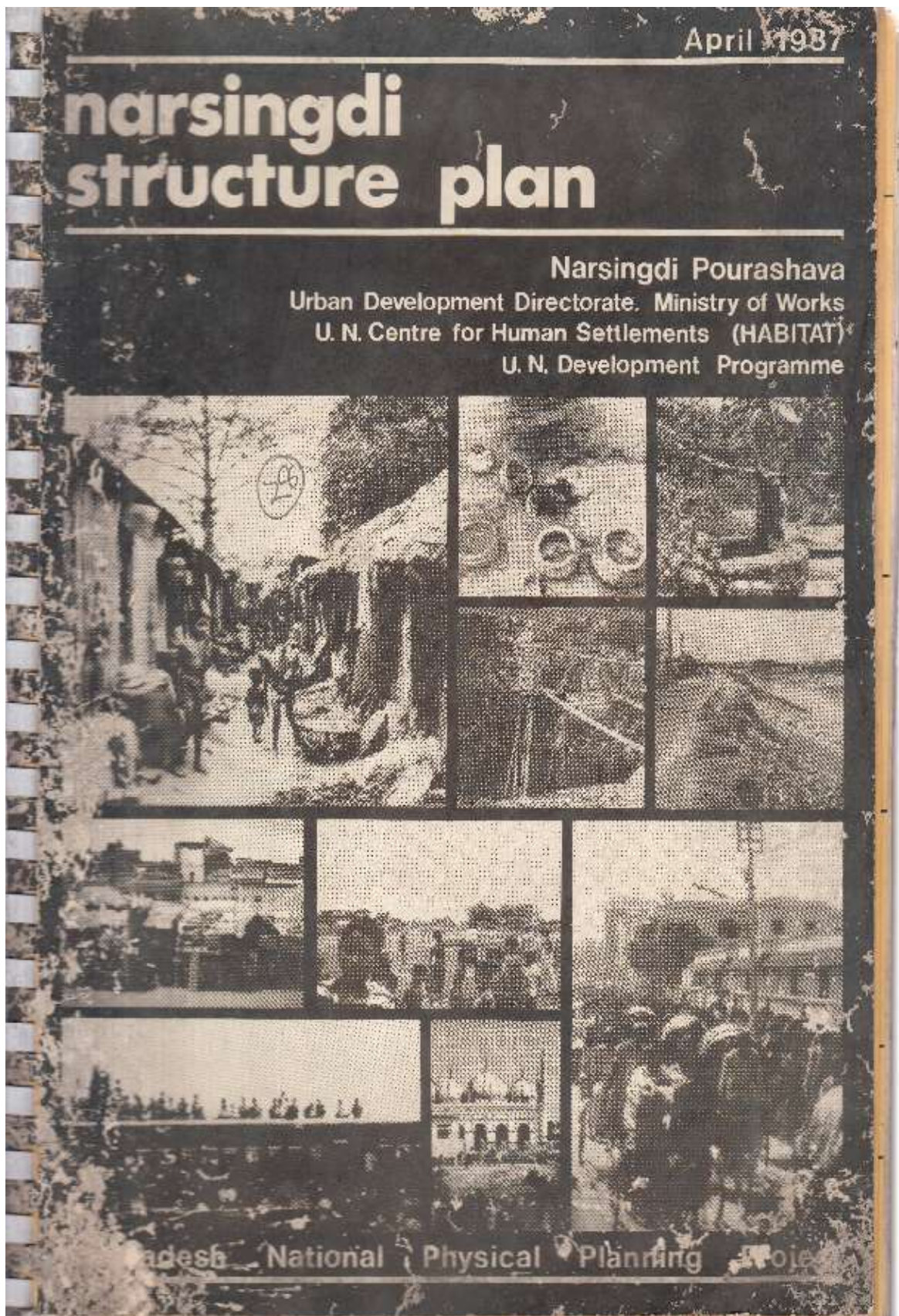
Demographic Background, March 1984



Demographic Background, March 1984



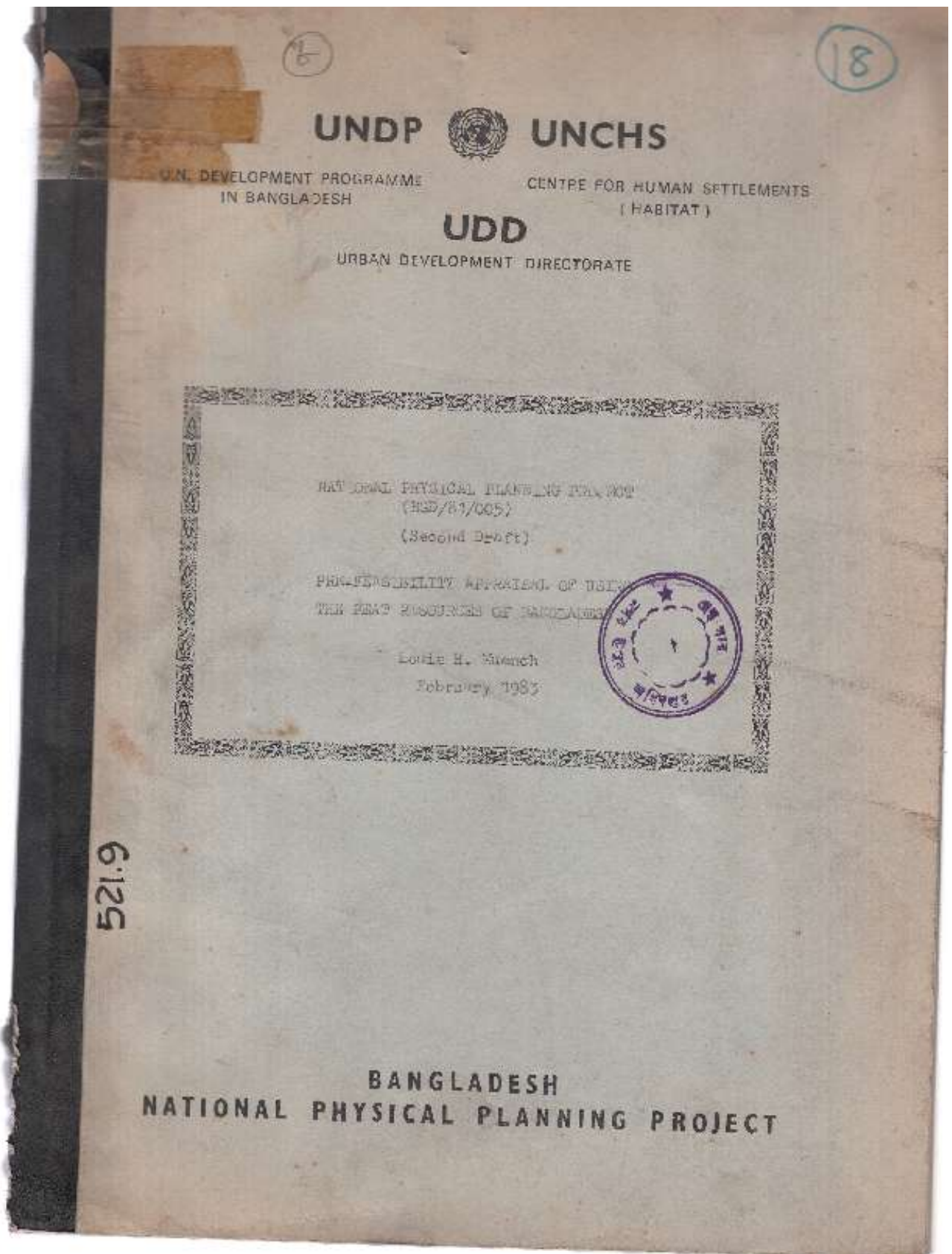
Narsingdi Pourashava Structure Plan, 1987



Narshingdi Pourashava Structure Plan, 1987


INTRODUCTION		7
ANALYSIS		
1.	Regional and Administrative Setting	7
2.	Physical Features	13
3.	Population	20
4.	Economy and Employment	27
5.	Infrastructure	43
6.	Housing	61
7.	Social and Administrative Provision	68
PLAN		
8.	Plan Format	81
9.	The Strategy	83
10.	The Structure	115
11.	Implementation	133
APPENDICES		141
ACKNOWLEDGMENT		137
contents		

Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983



Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

		Page
		
<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>		
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	A Concise Review of Studies of Peat in Bangladesh	1
1.2	Importance of Peat Development to National Physical Planning	3
1.3	Scope of This Study	5
2.	CHARACTERISTICS OF PEAT IN BANGLADESH	10
2.1	Ash Content	13
2.2	Moisture Content	16
2.3	Energy Value	13
2.4	Handling Problems of Peat	21
2.5	Burning Characteristics and Conventional Uses of Peat	25
2.6	Underlying Fine Clay	26
2.7	Other Characteristics	29
3.	AN ESTIMATE OF THE PEAT RESERVES OF BANGLADESH	29
3.1	The Official Estimates	29
3.2	A More Realistic Estimate of the Extent of the Southwestern Reserves	31
3.3	Revision of the Tonnage Estimates	34
3.4	Comparative Scale of the Southwestern Reserves	39
3.5	Other Deposits of Peat	40
3.5.1	Kyansingh District	41
3.5.2	Sylhet District	42
3.5.3	Dhaka District	45
3.6	Importance of Conducting Further Exploratory Surveys	47

		Page
ii		
4.	COST OF DEVELOPING THE SOUTHWESTERN PEAT RESERVES AND PRICING	51
4.1	A Labour-Intensive Approach to Peat Mining	53
4.1.1	Previous Attention to Embankment-Protected Dry Peat Extraction	55
4.1.2	Amount and Cost of Labour Required to Extract the Peat	58
4.1.3	Amount of Labour Required to Construct Embankments	62
4.1.4	Administrative Costs of Peat Extraction	66
4.1.5	External Benefits of this Labour-Intensive Approach to Peat Extraction: Employment	66
4.2	Land Costs	
4.2.1	External Benefits of Peat Extraction: Agricultural Land Development	70
4.3	Government Realties	72
4.4	Costs of Drainage and Pumping	77
4.4.1	Cost Estimates of Drainage by the 1961 MITCHELL Study	79
4.5	Costs of Transporting Peat to Markets	78
5.	POTENTIAL MARKETS FOR PEAT	83
5.1	Potential Power Generation from Peat	87
5.1.1	Western Peat Versus Eastern Natural Gas for Power	88
5.1.2	Potential Current and Future Demand for Peat in Western Power Generation	101
5.2	Potential Demand from the Prospective Shipyard Cement Plant	103
5.3	The Industrial Market for Peat	106
5.3.1	Brickfields	107
5.3.2	Gun Manufacture	110
5.3.3	Tobacco Curing	112
5.4	Domestic Rural Firewood Consumption	114
5.4.1	Projecting Rural Domestic Peat Consumption	119

Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

iii

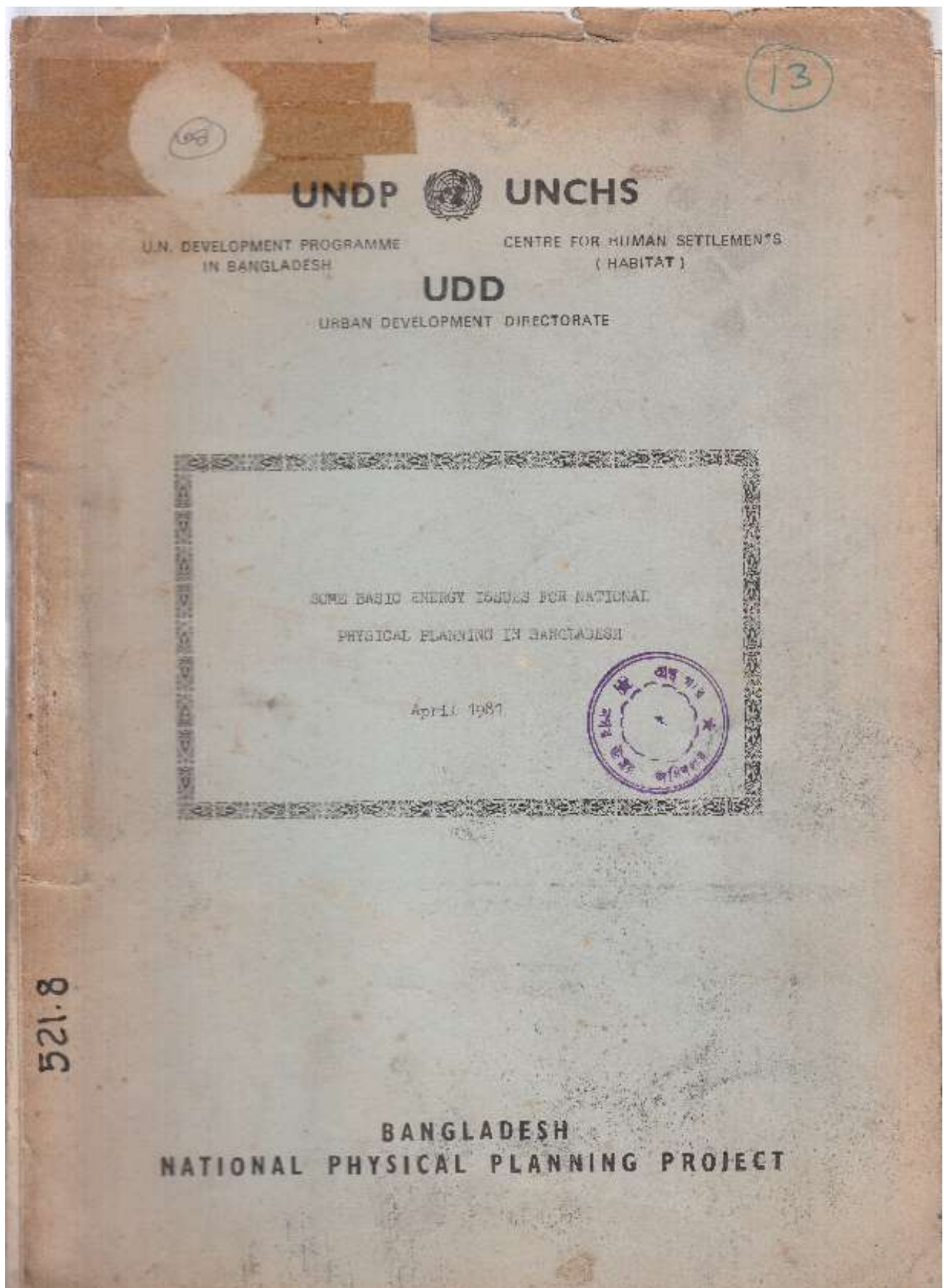
	<u>Page</u>
6. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND USES FOR PEAT CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT	127
6.1 Biorefining of Peat	127
6.2 Producing of High Grade Solid Fuels	128
6.3 Peat Gasification	129
6.4 Liquefaction of Peat	132
7. REASONS FOR FAILURE IN THE PAST TO DEVELOP THE PEAT RESOURCES	136
7.1 Two Current Myths about Peat	137
7.2 Incompetency of the Bangladesh Energy Study	140
7.3 Earlier Studies	145
7.3.1 The Critical Mistake	148
7.3.2 Subsequent NEDDCC Investigations	152
7.4 Spacement Factors	155
7.5 Lessons from the History of Peat Development in Bangladesh	158
8. FURTHER NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE STUDIES	156
8.1 Immediate Steps to Be Undertaken	157
8.1.1 International Recruitment of a Short-Term Consultant in Peat Development	162
8.1.2 Local Evaluation of Manual Earth-Moving Costs and Potential	169
8.1.3 Local Evaluation of Transportation and Transshipment Costs	170
8.1.4 Soil Survey Review	170
8.1.5 Evaluation of Land Reclamation Factors (International or Local Consultant)	171
8.1.6 Short-Term Consultant on High Technology Applications of Peat	172
8.2 Intermediate (Second Stage) Studies	173
8.2.1 Pilot Programmes	174

Pre-Feasibility Appraisal of Using the Peat Resources of Bangladesh, February 1983

iv

	<u>Page</u>
8.2.2 Analysis of Peat Content and History	178
8.3 Long-Term (Third Stage) Studies	179
8.3.1 Surveys and Mapping of Peat Resources and Associated Factors	179
8.3.2 Development of Regional Hydrological Models and Plans	182
8.3.3 Peat Development Planning	183
8.3.4 Planning for Reclamation, Agriculture and Regional Development	184
Appendix 1 Areal Extent of Southwestern Bangladesh Peat Deposits Indicated by Reconnaissance Soil Surveys	138
Appendix 2 Review of Peat (Comprising Section 4.3.3) Contained in the Final Report of the Bangladesh Energy Study	190
Appendix 3 Comments from the Washington Office of the World Bank of the Initial Draft of this Pre-Feasi- bility Appraisal	191
Bibliography	195

Some Basic Energy Issues for National Physical Planning in Bangladesh, April 1981



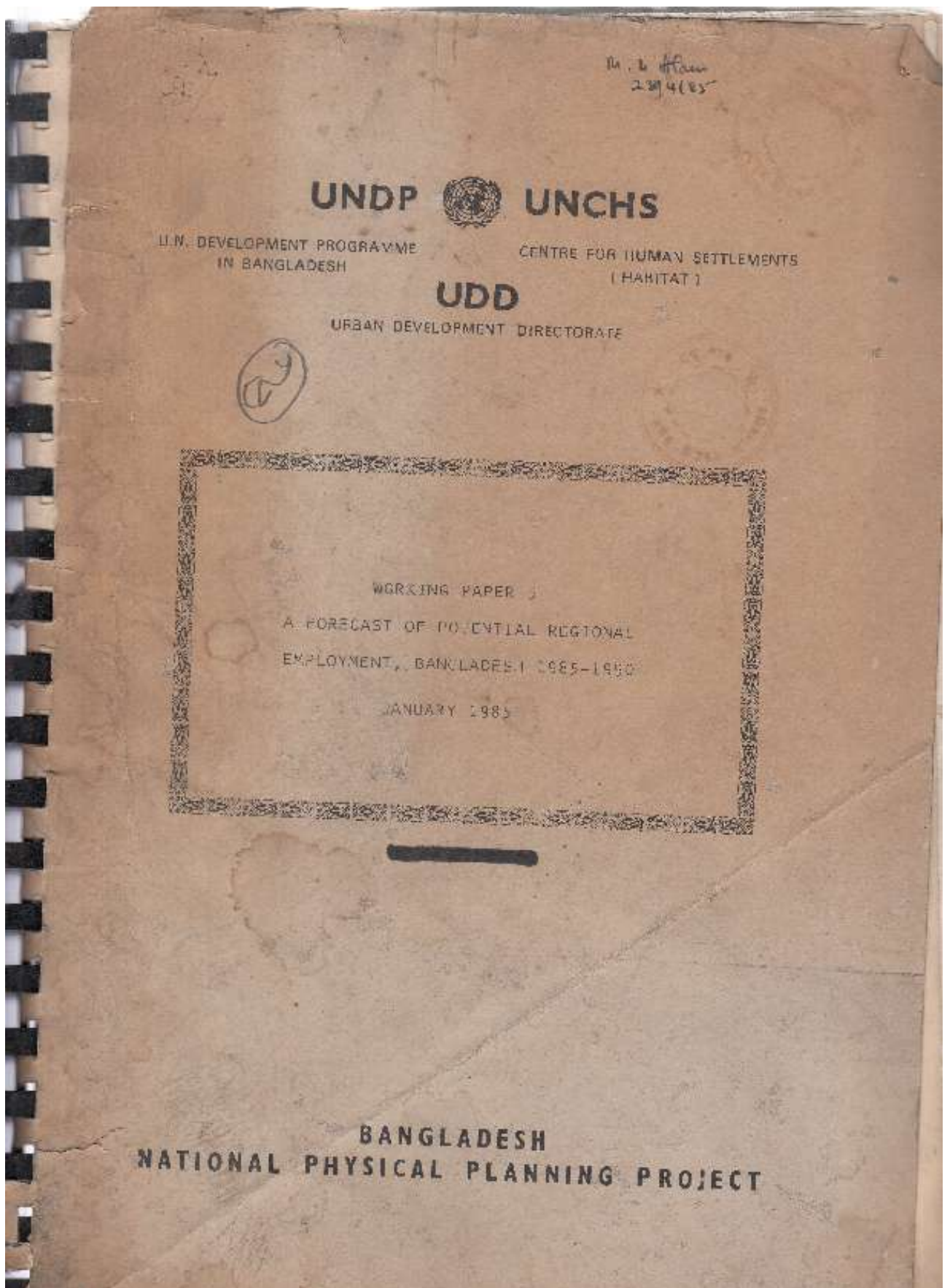
Some Basic Energy Issues for National Physical Planning in Bangladesh, April 1981

National Physical Planning Project
D.H.K.A.
BANGLADESH
1535
BGD/8/005 U.S.H.S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction	1
2. The Industrialization Imperative	4
3. The Potential Hurdles for Industrialization	5
4. The Role of Energy	7
5. Distribution Systems and the effect on Location of Economic Activities	9
6. Direct Transmission of Natural Gas	10
7. Indirect Transmission of Natural Gas as Electricity	12
8. Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	15
9. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	19

A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh



A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	Methodology and Procedures.	1
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Methodology	2
1.2.1	Derivation of the Regional Economic Model	3
1.3	Assumptions and Limitations	5
1.4	Interpretation of Regional Income Multipliers	7
1.5	Procedures and Data Sources	9
2.	Regional Investment and Gross Domestic Product.	13
2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Input and Output of the Model	14
2.2.1	Input	14
2.2.2	Output	15
2.3	A Note on Omissions and Limitations	15
2.3.1	Comparison with the Second Five Year Plan	17
2.4	Base Year Regional Income Multipliers, 1981-82, (K ₁) ¹	18
2.5	Current Year, 1985	19
2.5.1	Direct Investment 1981-85	19
2.5.2	Direct Gross Domestic Product Investment 1981-1985	21
2.5.3	Current Year Regional Income Multipliers	21
2.6	Target Year, 1990	21
2.6.1	Direct Investment 1985-1990	22
2.6.2	Direct, Indirect, Total District. Gross Domestic Product, Investment 1985-1990	25

A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh

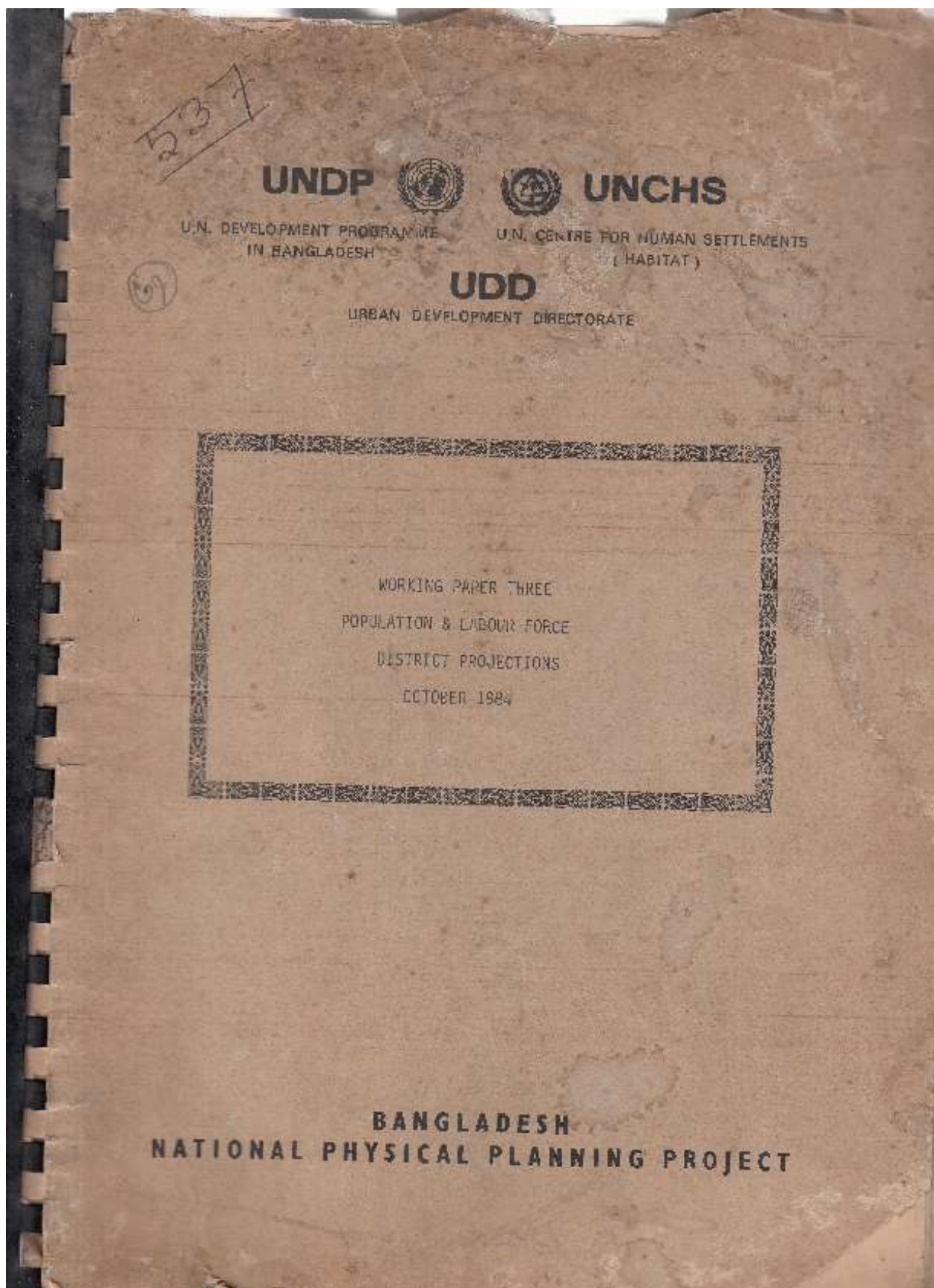
		Page
	- 2 -	
2.7	Comparison of Current Year and Target Year	25
2.7.1	Comparison of Direct and Indirect Gross Domestic Product, Increment 1981-1985, 1985-1990	25
2.8	Employment, Current Year and Target Year	27
2.9	Interpretation of the forecast	29
3.0	Forecasted Regional Employment and Comparison with Labour force Projection	32
3.1	Introduction	32
3.2	Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	34
3.4	Direct Investment and Direct Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	35
3.4.1	Direct Investment	
3.4.2	Direct Potential Employment Increment	35
3.4	Potential Employment Increment and Cross Domestic Product	37
3.5	Direct and Indirect Potential Employment Increment, Current Year, 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	39
3.6	Employment and Labour Force, Current Year 1981-1985, and Target Year, 1985-1990	40
3.6.1	Introduction	42
3.6.2	Adjusted Employment	43
3.6.3	Employment and Labour Force, Current Year, 1981-1985, Target Year, 1985-1990	44
3.6.4	Absolute and Incremental Differences	46
3.6.5	Negative Incremental Differences	48
3.6.6	Positive Incremental Differences	53
3.6.7	Labour Force and Potential Employment Equivalent Rates of change	60

A Forecast of Potential Regional Employment, Bangladesh

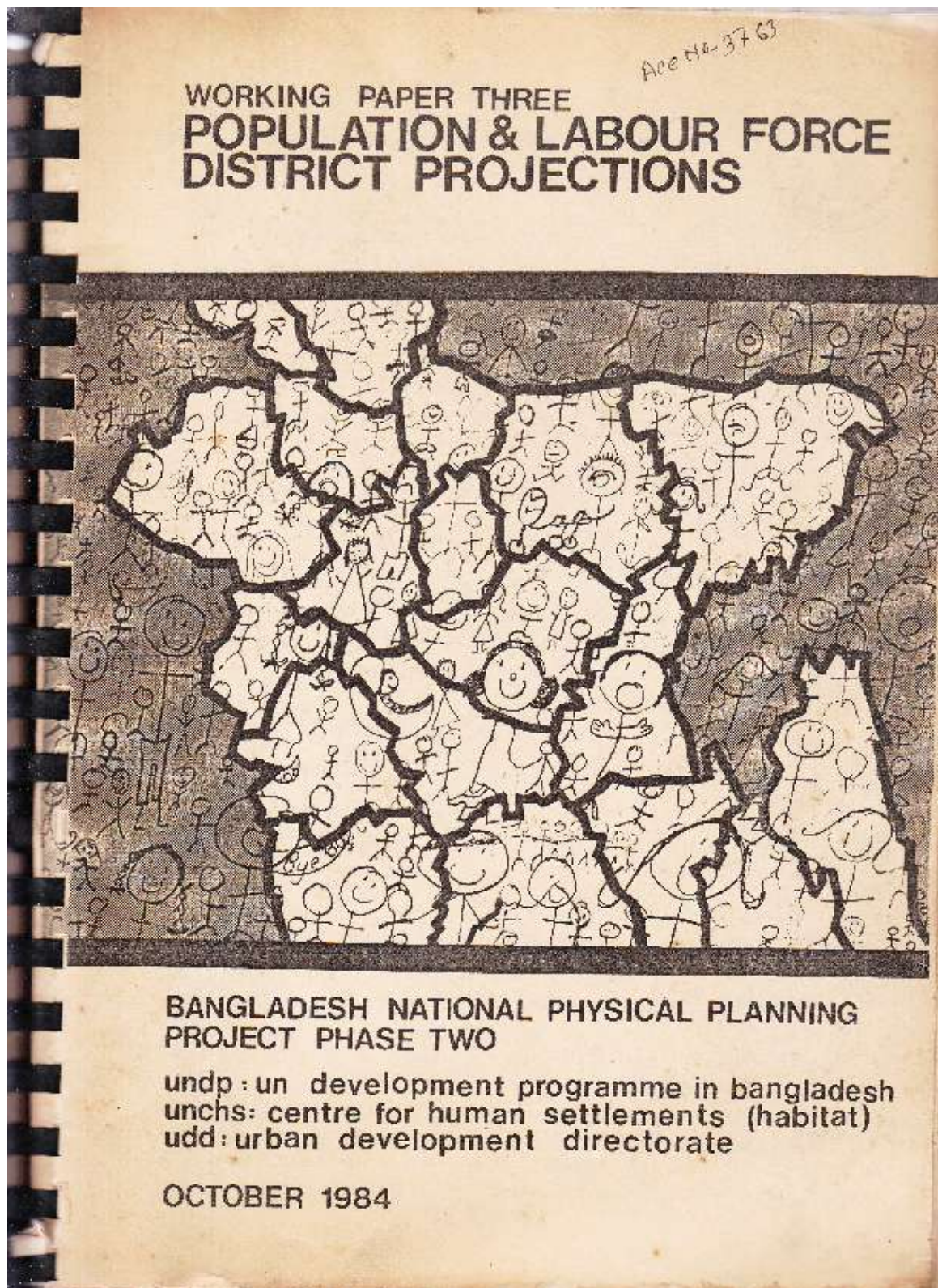
- 1 -

	<u>Page</u>
3.7 Conclusions	51
3.8 Implications for National Physical Planning	63

Population and Labour Force District Projection



Population and Labour Force District Projection



Population and Labour Force District Projection

contents

• SECTIONS

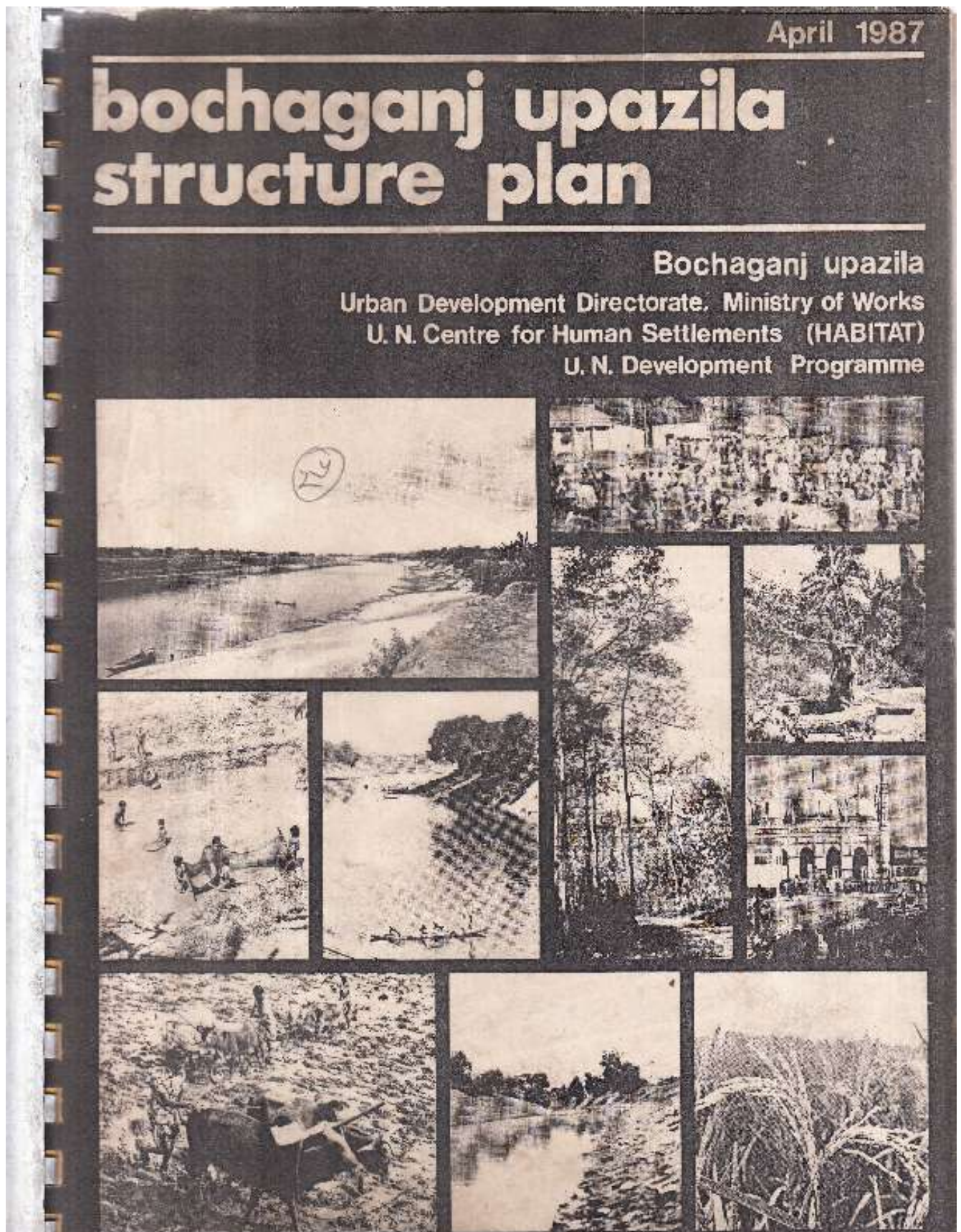
Introduction	1
District Population Projections	3
District Labour Force Projections	14
Urbanization	17

• FIGURES

1. Preferred National Medium, High and Low Age-Sex Specific Population Projections to 1990 and 2000.
2. Natural Growth, Trend and Corrected Trend (medium) projections to 1990 and 2000.
3. Corrected Trend (medium) Projections : 1961 to 90 migration levels.
4. Corrected Trend (medium) projection : 1981-90-2000 population growth.
5. 1981-90 Ranking of migration, absolute population increase and percentage population increase per district.
6. Corrected Trend (medium) Projection : District population as percentage of total, 1981, 1990 and 2000.
7. 1961-2000 : Ranking of districts by population size.
8. Corrected Trend (medium) Projection : population densities 1981-90-2000.
9. National Age-Sex Specific Labour Participation Rates. 1981 to 2000.
10. Natural Growth, Trend and Corrected Trend Labour Force (medium) Projections per district, 1990 and 2000.
11. Corrected trend (medium) Projection : Labour Force increases per district 1981-90-2000.
12. 1981 Urbanization levels.
13. Corrected trend (medium) Projection : Continuation of past urbanization trends to 1990.

• APPENDICES

- I. Natural growth (medium) population projections per district
- II. Trend (medium) population projections per district
- III. Corrected trend (medium) population projections per district
- IV. 1974-81 district net migration rates
- V. Natural growth (medium) labour force projections per district
- VI. Trend (medium) labour force projections per district
- VII. Corrected trend (medium) labour force projections per district
- VIII. 1961-81 urbanization trends continued to 1985 and 1990 for natural growth and corrected trend (medium) projections
- IX. 1974-81 urbanization trends continued to 1985 and 1990 for natural growth and corrected trend (medium) projections.



Bochaganj Structure Plan, 1987

INTRODUCTION

1

ANALYSIS

1.	Regional and Administrative Setting	3
2.	Physical Pattern	3
3.	Population	13
4.	Economy and Employment	24
5.	Agriculture	29
6.	Non-farm Employment	34
7.	Infrastructure	35
8.	Housing	35
9.	Social and Administrative Provision	35

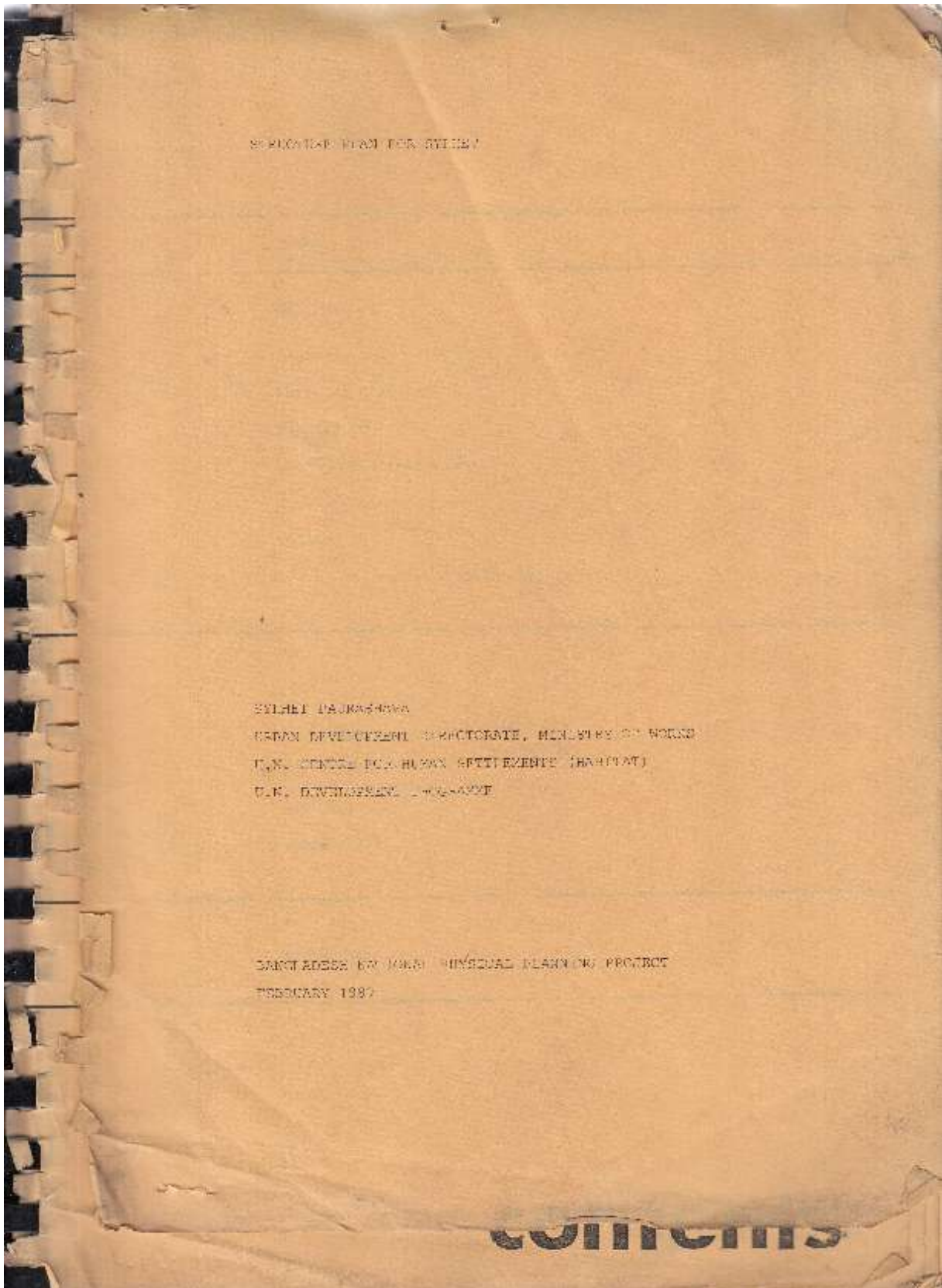
PLAN

10.	Plan Format	73
11.	Overall Strategy	79
12.	Sectoral Strategies	81
13.	The Structure	110
14.	Implementation	114

APPENDICES

contents

Sylhet Structure Plan, 1987



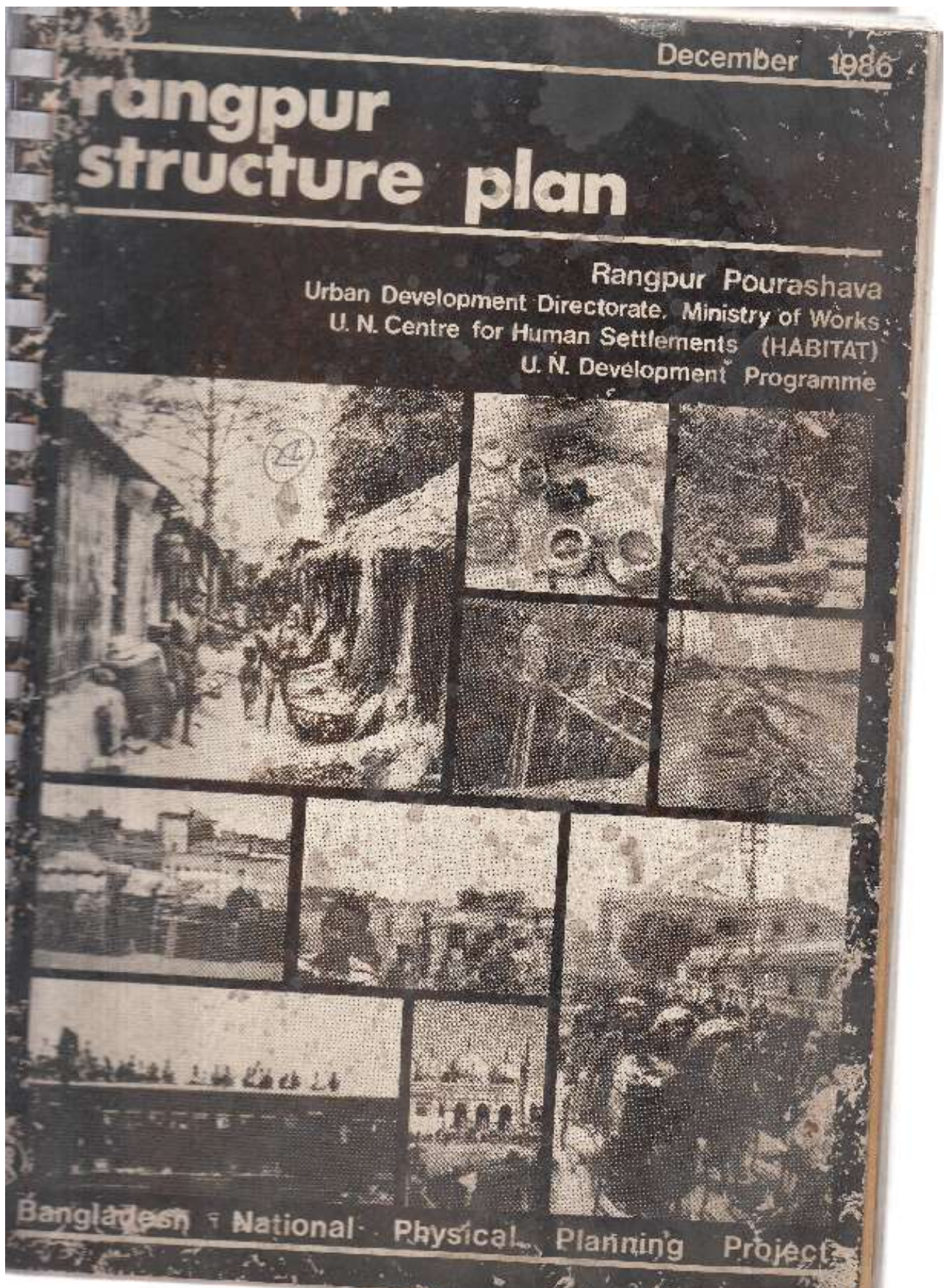
Sylhet Structure Plan, 1987

-i-

INTRODUCTION		1
ANALYSIS		
1.	Regional and Administrative Setting	7
2.	Physical Features	13
3.	Population	21
4.	Economy and Employment	35
5.	Infrastructure	51
6.	Housing	73
7.	Social and Administrative Evaluation	83
PLAN		
0.	Plan Format	105
1.	The Strategy	107
10.	The Structure	147
11.	Implementation	161
APPENDICES		171

contents

Rangpur Structure Plan, 1986



Rangpur Structure Plan, 1986

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
ANALYSIS		
2.	Regional and Administrative Setting	7
3.	Physical Features	11
4.	Population	19
5.	Infrastructure	29
6.	Housing	42
7.	Social and Administrative Provision	53
8.	Economy and Employment	63
PLAN		
9.	Plan Format	79
10.	The Strategy	84
11.	Its Structure	111
12.	Implementation	125
APPENDICES		137

contents

Construction Materials for Urban Shelter, July 1979

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR
URBAN SHELTER : BAMBOO

July, 1979

M. Aminul Islam
Research Officer

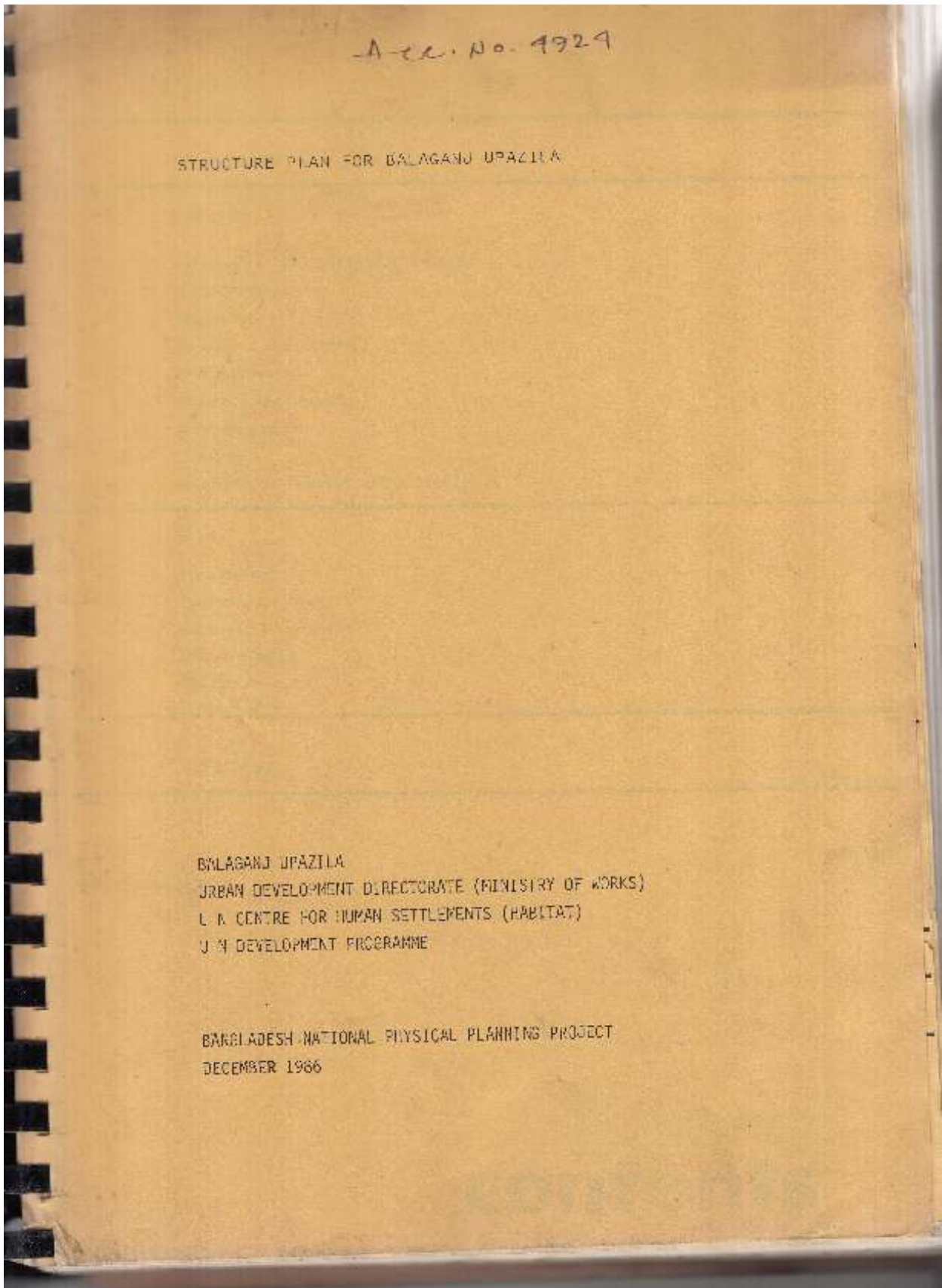
Urban Housing Policy & Programme
Urban Development Directorate

Construction Materials for Urban Shelter, July 1979

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
TYPES OF BAMBOOS	2
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION	3
MARKETING OF MULI BAMBOO :	
Importers	3
The Whole Sellers	4
Small Whole Sellers	6
Retailer	7
SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION LINKAGES	8
PRICE DEVELOPMENT	9
BAMBOO WALLS	9
CONSTRAINTS	11
CONCLUSION ON MULI BAMBOO	12
STAGES OF MARKETING	14
MAJOR SUPPLY SOURCE	16
SUPPLY TRENDS	18
PRICE TRENDS	19

Balaganj Upazilla Structure Plan, 1986



A-22. No. 4929

STRUCTURE PLAN FOR BALAGANJ UPAZILA

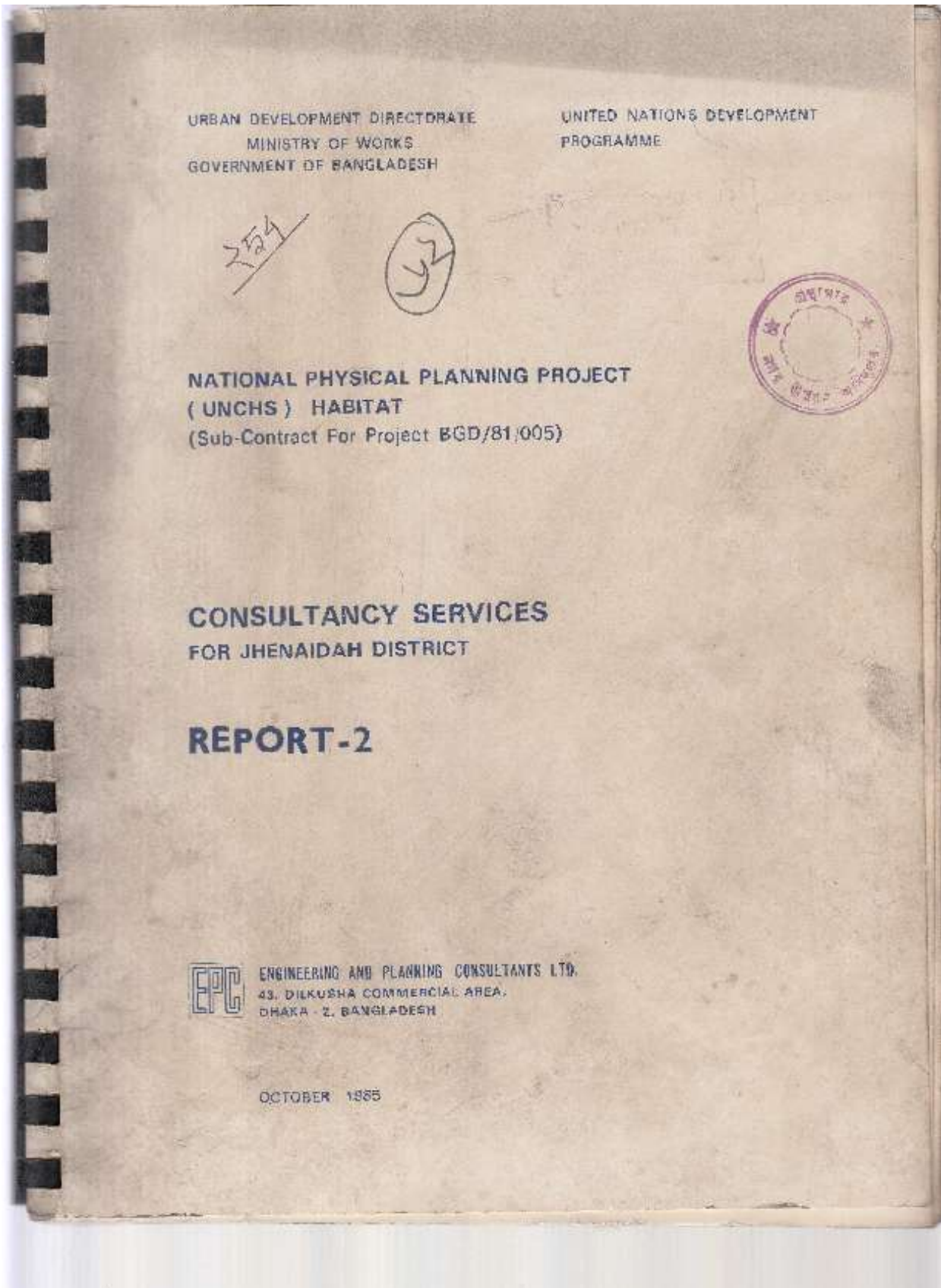
BALAGANJ UPAZILA
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (MINISTRY OF WORKS)
U. N. CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)
U. N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

BAKGLADESH NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING PROJECT
DECEMBER 1986

Balaganj Upazilla Structure Plan, 1986

PREFACE		1
ANALYSIS		
1.	Regional & Administrative Setting	2
2.	Physical Features	8
3.	Population	29
4.	Economy & Employment	43
5.	Agriculture	46
6.	Non-farm Employment	64
7.	Infrastructure	66
8.	Housing	75
9.	Social and Administrative Provision	77
PLAN		
10.	Plan Format	88
11.	Overall Strategy	87
12.	Sub-local Strategies	89
13.	The Structure	114
14.	Implementation	118
APPENDICES		
contents		

National Physical Planning Project (UNCHS) Habitat-2: Jhenaidah District Report-2



URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
MINISTRY OF WORKS
GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

254 *(32)*

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING PROJECT
(UNCHS) HABITAT
(Sub-Contract For Project BGD/81/005)



CONSULTANCY SERVICES
FOR JHENAI DAH DISTRICT

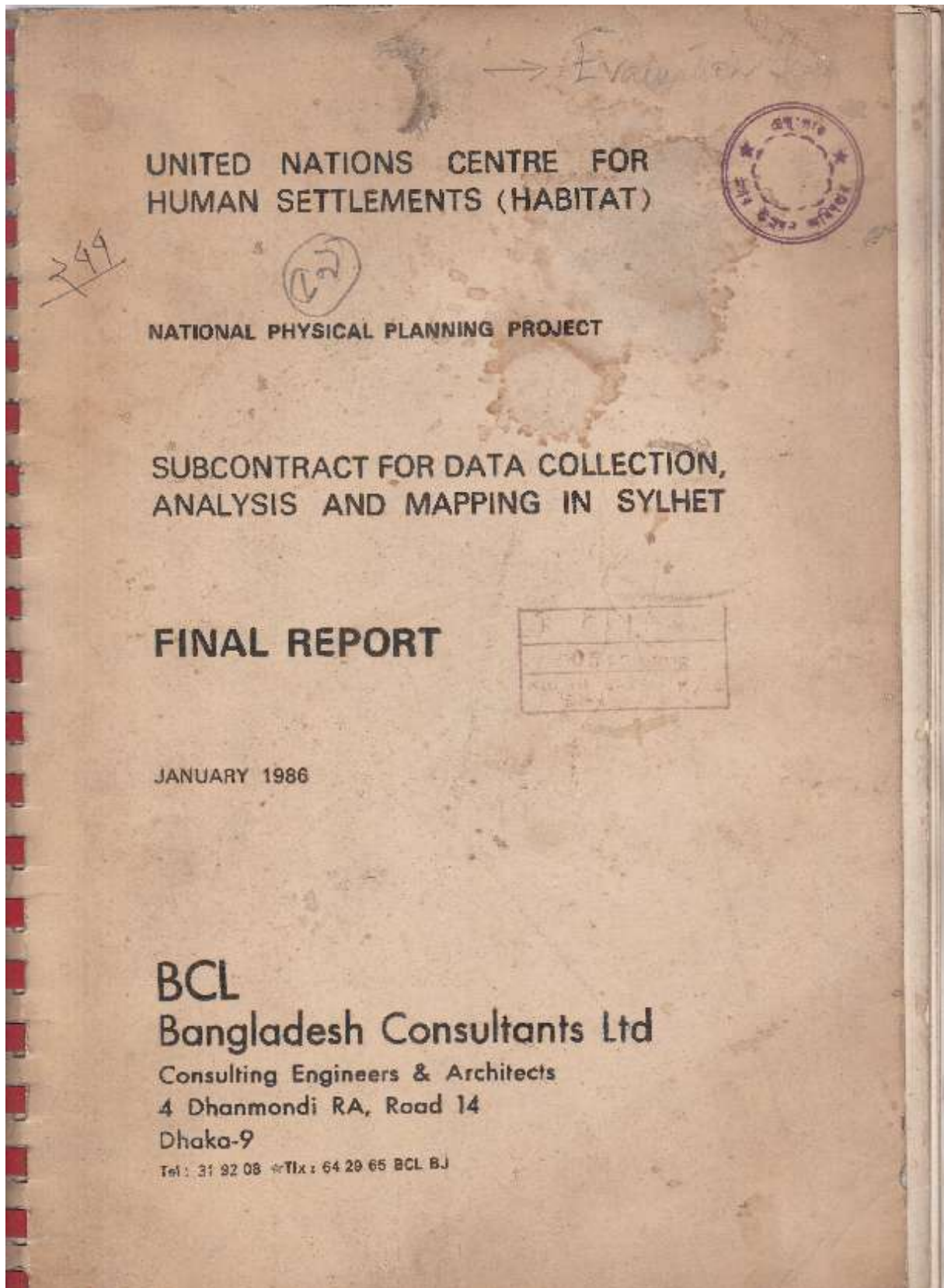
REPORT-2



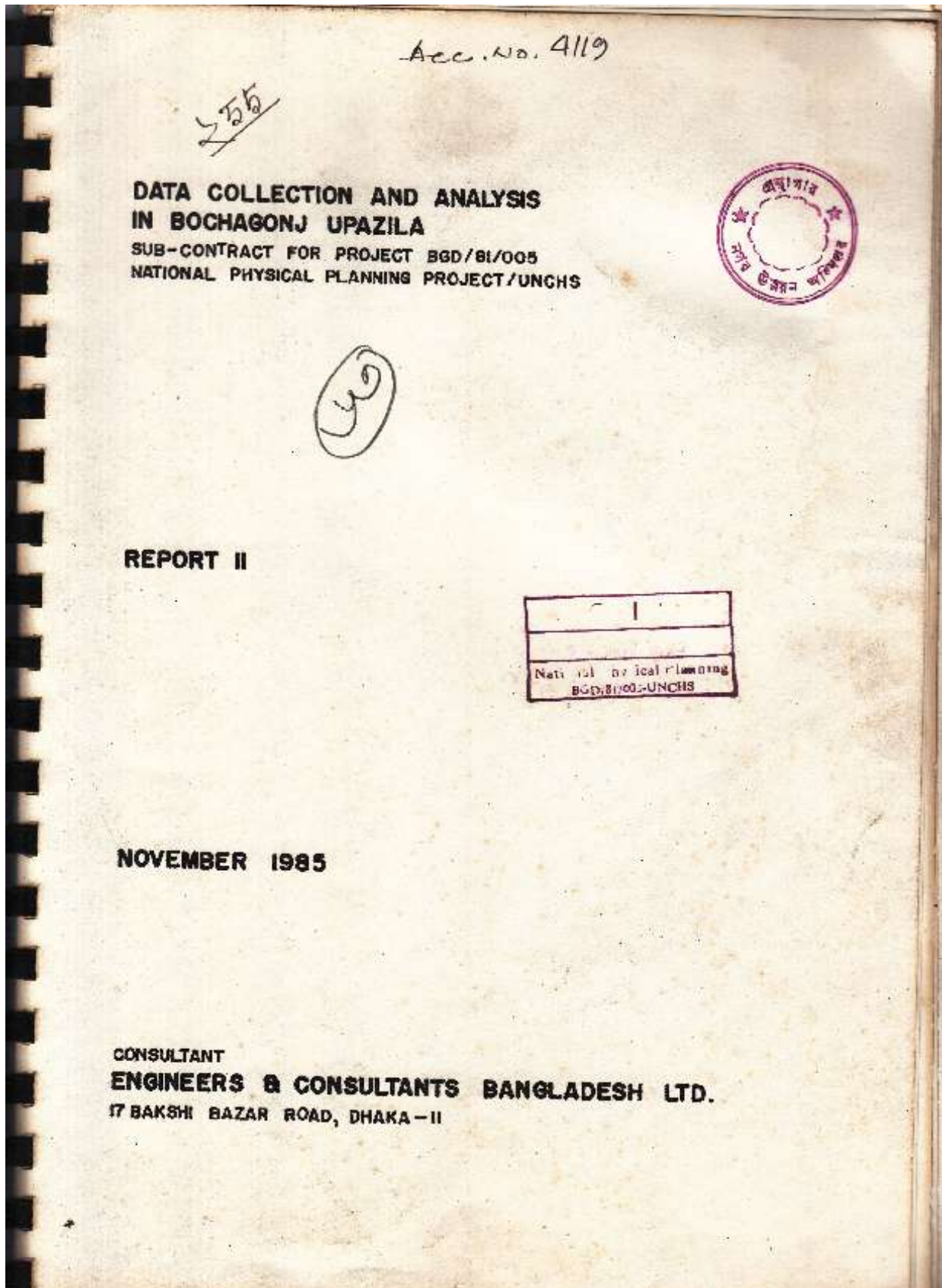
ENGINEERING AND PLANNING CONSULTANTS LTD.
43, DILKUSHA COMMERCIAL AREA,
DHAKA - 2, BANGLADESH

OCTOBER 1985

Sub-contract for Data Collection, Analysis and Mapping in Sylhet, Final Report, January
1986



Data Collection and Analysis in Bochaganj Upazila (Sub-contract for Project BGD/81/005)-
National Physical Planning Project/UNCHS-Report II, November, 1985.



The Bangladesh Physical Planning and Development Control Bill, 1980

