Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Water Development Board
Flood Plan Coordination Organisation

FLOOD ACTION PLAN

NORTHEAST REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (FAP 6)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS and STATE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

A MACRO REVIEW
FINAL REPORT

November 1994

SNC • LAVALIN International
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants

in association with

Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd.
Bangladesh Engineering and Technological Services
Institute For Development Education and Action
Nature Conservation Movement

Canadian International Development Agency

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Water Development Board
Flood Plan Coordination Organisation

FLOOD ACTION PLAN

NORTHEAST REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (FAP 6)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS and STATE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

A MACRO REVIEW
FINAL REPORT

November 1994

SNC ♦ LAVALIN International
Northwest Hydraulic Consultants

in association with

Engineering and Planning Consultants Ltd.
Bangladesh Engineering and Technological Services
Institute For Development Education and Action
Nature Conservation Movement

Canadian International Development Agency

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BANBEIS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDSVRS	:	Bangladesh Demographic Survey and Vital Registration System
BFS	:	Bangladesh Fertility Survey
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHDR	:	Child Death Rate
cm	:	Centimeter
CPRA	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, any method
CPRM	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, modern method
CPS	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
DPHE	:	Department of Public Health Engineering
EPTI	:	Expanded programme on immunization
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	:	Food for works
FWC	:	Family welfare center
FWV	:	Family welfare visitor
GNP	:	Gross national product
HDI	:	Human development index
HES	:	Household Expenditure Survey
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
k.c.	:	Kilo calorie
km	:	Kilometer
Moulvi	:	Madrassa teacher
NGO	:	Non-government organization
Pundit	:	Teacher, specialized in teching *Sangskrit*
SMC	:	Social Marketing Company
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
Tk	:	Taka (1 Tk = 2.5 US cents approx.)
TW	:	Tube well
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
U5MR	:	Under 5 mortality rate
VGD	:	Vulnerable groups development
WFP	:	World Food Programme
WHO	:	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Dakhil	:	Secondary level madrassa education
District	:	Geo-administrative unit comprising several thanas
Division	:	Geographic unit comprising several districts
Ebtedayee	:	Primary level madrassa education
Haor	:	Natural depressions
Household	:	A group of persons normally living together with a common arrangement for cooking
Kamil	:	Higher secondary level madrassa education
Madrassa	:	Educational institution with emphasis on religious teaching
Pourashava	:	Municipality. Legal urban unit constituted by the Ministry of Local Government
Sadar	:	Headquarters (district)
Thana	:	Geo-administrative unit under a district comprising several unions, the average size of population being more than 200,000
Union	:	Geo-administrative unit under a thana comprising several villages

(iii)

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Indicator	Northeast Region	Bangladesh
Area (km^2)	24,152	147,570
Population (1991)	17,073,173	111,455,185
Municipal population (1991)	741,140	11,788,251
Population growth rate (1981-1991)	1.91	2.17
Population density per km^2	707	755
Average size of household	5.53	5.48
Sex ratio	105	106
School/college per 10,000 population (1990/91)		
• Primary	4.4	4.4
• Secondary	0.66	0.82
• College	0.06	0.08
Percentage of girls among total enrolled students (1990/91)		
• Primary	44.8	44.9
• Secondary	36.2	34.1
• College	26.0	24.5
Public health infrastructure (1992)		
• Population per doctor	20,947	19,615
• Population per nurse	26,555	25,624
• Population per hospital bed	5,094	4,394
Percentage of functionally landless (1983/84)	50.4	49.9
Population per running tube well (1991/92)	126	130

NERP DOCUMENTS

The Northeast Regional Water Management Plan is comprised of various documents prepared by the NERP study team including specialist studies, the outcome of a series of public seminars held in the region, and pre-feasibility studies of the various initiatives. A complete set of the Northeast Regional Water Management Plan Documents consists of the following:

Northeast Regional Water Management Plan

Main Report
Appendix: Initial Environmental Evaluation

Specialist Studies

Participatory Development and the Role of NGOs
Population Characteristics and the State of Human Development
Fisheries Specialist Study
Wetland Resources Specialist Study
Agriculture in the Northeast Region
Ground Water Resources of the Northeast Region
Surface Water Resources of the Northeast Region
Regional Water Resources Development Status
River Sedimentation and Morphology
Study on Urbanization in the Northeast Region
Local Initiatives and People's Participation in the Management of Water Resources
Water Transport Study

Public Participation Documentation

Proceedings of the Moulvibazar Seminar
Proceedings of the Sylhet Seminar
Proceedings of the Sunamganj Seminar
Proceedings of the Sherpur Seminar
Proceedings of the Kishorganj Seminar
Proceedings of the Narsingdi Seminar
Proceedings of the Habiganj Seminar
Proceedings of the Netrokona Seminar
Proceedings of the Sylhet Fisheries Seminar

Pre-feasibility Studies

Jadukata/Rakti River Improvement Project
Baulai Dredging
Mrigi River Drainage Improvement Project
Kushiyara Dredging
Fisheries Management Programme
Fisheries Engineering Measures
Environmental Management, Research, and Education Project (EMREP)
Habiganj-Khowai Area Development
Development of Rural Settlements
Pond Aquaculture
Applied Research for Improved Farming Systems
Manu River Improvement Project
Narayanganj-Narsingdi Project
Narsingdi District Development Project
Upper Kangsha River Basin Development
Upper Surma-Kushiyara Project
Surma Right Bank Project
Surma-Kushiyara-Baulai Basin Project
Kushiyara-Bijna Inter-Basin Development Project
Dharmapasha-Rui Beel Project
Updakhali River Project
Sarigoyain-Piyain Basin Development
Improved Flood Warning
Baulai River Improvement Project

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES (Included in text).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regional population statistics for the NE region have been collected and are presented in tables. The figures show that the current population of the region is about 17 million. In 1981 it was 14 million. This change constitutes an exponential growth rate of approximately 1.9 per cent per annum.

The most striking feature of the region is the fact that the regional growth rate is well below the Bangladesh national growth rate which is reported to be 2.17 per cent. The increase in population for the NE region over the ten year period between the most recent censuses was about 20 per cent. For Bangladesh as a whole the increase was approximately 24 per cent.

Data from BBS show that the highest concentration of population is in districts closest to Dhaka, especially Narayanganj and Narsingdi.

Comparisons between the rate of population growth in the NE region and in the whole of Bangladesh show that the growth rate in the NE region is substantially less than the national growth rate. In-country migration statistics show that there is a net out-migration from Mymensingh and Jamalpur. There is in-migration to Dhaka and Sylhet districts. These data do not, however, seem to account by themselves for the large difference between the growth rates of the NE region and that of the rest of the country. Urban migration is discussed in a separate volume.

Age structure data indicate that the age structure in the region is consistent with the national pattern.

The level of literacy in the region is below the national average in all districts except Sylhet and Narayanganj. For much of the area it is below 20 percent.

Three sets of numbers describe the status of education in Bangladesh. They are school enrollment, school attendance and school dropout rates. School attendance rates are presented for all thanas in the region. Attendance rates are below the national average in more than three quarters of all thanas which have records. Figures as low as 10 percent for the age group 5-9 years and figures as low as five percent for females in the 5-24 year grouping are recorded.

Dropout rates are not available for individual districts in the NE region. In Bangladesh as a whole more than half of the children who start school in Grade I have dropped out by the end of Grade V. Considering the low attendance rates recorded for the NE region as a whole, lack of education has to be considered a critical development constraint.

A brief discussion of morbidity figures available for the area is presented. From a regional perspective, the data is rather inconclusive. It is not possible to draw useful conclusions in comparison to the rest of Bangladesh.

Family planning data is also presented in the report. Contraceptive use is often more or less correlated with level of women's education. In this context the pattern in the NE region is anomalous. The only place in which levels of contraceptive prevalence seem to be compatible with education data is in Moulvibazar which is reported to have a high level of contraceptive use and a level of school attendance that is close to the national average. The pattern of contraceptive use may correlate with the level of development of the infrastructure. Contraception promotion depends on government health workers who find it easier to get access to the western part of the region.

Data on immunization is also presented. This data appears to reflect the fact that much of the immunization work is carried out by BRAC and BRAC works more intensively in the eastern half of the region. There are a few anomalies in remote places like Rowmari that may represent interventions by other NGOs. In general the level of immunization in the western half of the region is low.

The most recent data on land holdings in the region is obtained from the agriculture and livestock census of 1983-84. Considering the fact that the population of the region has increased by about 20 percent since that census the data has to be considered severely dated. It is anticipated that additional information will be obtained from the work of Community Organizers who have been installed in the area and from the household surveys which are planned.

At the time of the 1983-84 census the NE region was already showing considerable stress on land availability. Despite this, data obtained from the World Food Program [social] distress factor system records surprisingly little social stress. Much of the Northeast region shows a "normal" level which means no distress. "Very high" stress levels are, however, recorded in Kurigram and parts of Jamalpur districts. In general the worst record occurs in the extreme west of the region.

Available data is presented on the level of potable water (tube-wells), sanitation and electricity. All these figures are consistent with the national picture.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Northeast Regional Project (NERP) is being executed within the framework of the Flood Action Plan of the Government of Bangladesh. The project, termed as FAP 6, includes parts of the *Brahmaputra* and the *Meghna* basins located in the north-eastern Bangladesh. Several micro-level studies are being carried out by the project. In the context of these studies and other activities, macro level statistical information are of great significance. The present macro review aims at providing some relevant data and insight in this respect.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The main objective of this endeavour is to gain a general understanding of the study region about demographic characteristics and the situation of the population with respect to selected human development indicators. The report has been organized mainly in the form of statistical profiles on selected parameters to achieve this primary objective.

Human development is increasingly being emphasized and incorporated in the development strategies of the countries all over the world. The UNDP's Human Development Report 1990, the first of its kind, designed a measure for socio-economic progress: the Human Development Index (HDI). "The HDI integrated life expectancy, adult literacy and income in an innovative way to produce a yardstick more comprehensive than GNP alone for measuring country progress".[1]

The human development reports of 1991 and 1992 broadened the concept further. Presently it encompasses wide-ranging issues and uses a host of indicators which are, among others, life expectancy, health, food and nutrition, education, income, state of the women and children and the social fabric. The present report attempts to adhere to all these indicators as much as possible.

1.3 Project Area

The project area, also mentioned as the "region" or the "study region" in this report, includes 90 *thanas* out of total 489 *thanas* in Bangladesh. Among these, 79 *thanas* are covered in their entirety and 11 *thanas* partly, belonging to 13 districts. The following six districts are covered fully:

- Sherpur
- Netrokona
- Moulvibazar
- Sylhet
- Sunamganj
- Narsingdi

[1] UNDP: Human Development Report 1992.

Seven districts of the region are being covered partly. These districts with estimated proportion of population covered by the project are listed below:

- Kishoreganj (99.8%)
- Habiganj (88.2%
- Narayanganj (54.0%)
- Mymensingh (48.9%)
- Jamalpur (22.8%)
- Gazipur (11.1%)
- Kurigram (10.7%)

These thirteen districts belong to five former (or greater) districts. Among the former districts, Sylhet has the highest proportion of population in the project area and Rangpur has the lowest. The former districts covered by the project are listed below. Figures in the parentheses indicate the the proportion of population of respective former districts covered by the region.

- Sylhet (97.3%)
- Mymensingh (74.7%)
- Jamalpur (52.0%)
- Dhaka (21.0%)
- Rangpur (2.9%)

Among the districts included in the region, Kishoreganj ranks first with respect to share in the total regional population (13.5%), followed by Sylhet and Mymensingh. On the other hand, Kurigram's share in the regional population is the lowest (1%), closely followed by Gazipur (see figure 1).

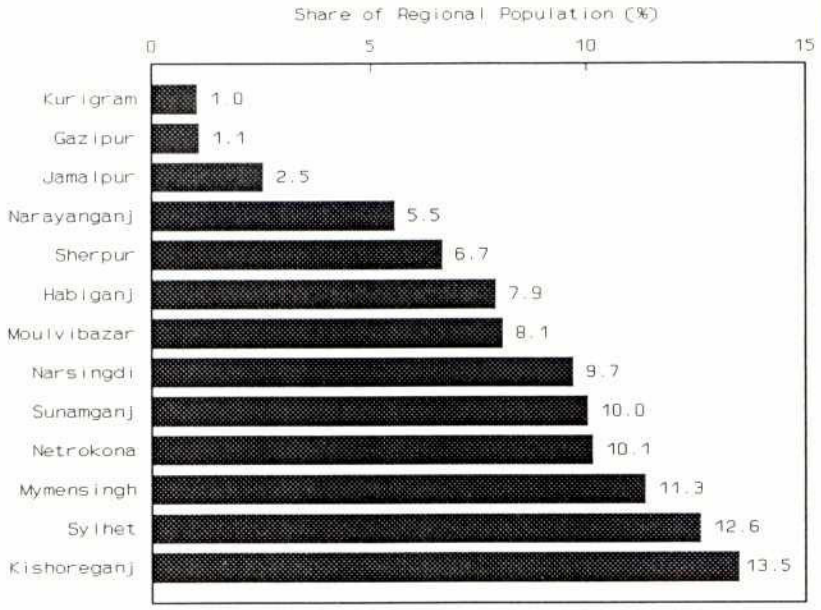
The country is divided into five geographic "divisions" of which parts of three are included in the study region. Dhaka division's share in total project population is the highest (60.4%), followed by Chittagong division (38.6%), while only 1% of the project population belong to Rajshahi division (see table 1.1). The project population is 16% of the total population of Bangladesh.

1.4 Data Source

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the principal source of population information. The last population census was carried out in March 1991 and the last agriculture and livestock census was carried out in 1983/84. Only some of the population data from the 1991 census are available for use; the rest are not yet published. For example, aggregate macro level demographic and socio-economic data on some parameters are available. For some indicators, the old data have been used in this report. Although much of these data may seem outdated, these may still be viewed as indicative of the situation.

It may be mentioned here that two sets of census data are available for some parameters, "*enumerated* data" and "*adjusted* data". Enumerated census data are adjusted for under-count. Such adjustments in population figures are usually made at the aggregate level and not at the *thana* or district level. Hence, enumerated data both at the aggregate and the micro level have been used in this report in many tables for the purpose of comparison where adjusted data are not available at the micro level.

Figure 1: Population Distribution by District, 1991



Other data have been obtained mostly from other government sources. Among these are the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS) of the Ministry of Education, Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission, the Bureau of Manpower, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and the Directorate of Health Services. Efforts have been made to use the most recent available data.

1.5 Presentation of Data

Data have been arranged in analytical tables and presented in the *Appendix*. *Thana*-wise enumerated population data from the 1991 census are available, while adjusted data are available only for the country as a whole. Population figures should be adjusted when detailed 1991 census data are published.

Although most of the data are available in the aggregate form for the whole country, many such information are not processed and presented region-wise and gender-wise by the agencies involved in the collection and compilation of data. In this report, data have been disaggregated at different levels, i.e., *thana*-wise, district-wise, former district-wise and division-wise, as these are available from different sources.

Three *thanas* within the region were created after the 1981 census for which population figures are not available separately. These are: Bakshiganj in Jamalpur district, Mithamain in Kishoreganj district and Belabo in Narsingdi district. Population of these *thanas* for 1981 have been estimated by adding the population of the *unions* comprising those *thanas*. Consequently, the population of those *unions* were deducted from the *thanas* where they belonged previously. On the other hand, there is no mention about Madhyanagar *thana* of Sylhet district in 1991 census.

It has been endeavoured to highlight long term trend on different parameters. Aggregate data on a longer span of time are available at the country level only for few indicators. It is assumed that the national level situation would not vary significantly from that of the study region in this respect.

Macro level data are indicative of the general situation and may not be adequate to understand the situation at the household level or at the village level. In order to overcome this inherent weakness, micro level information, both quantitative and qualitative, need to be generated and combined with macro level data to draw definite conclusions on concerned issues.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

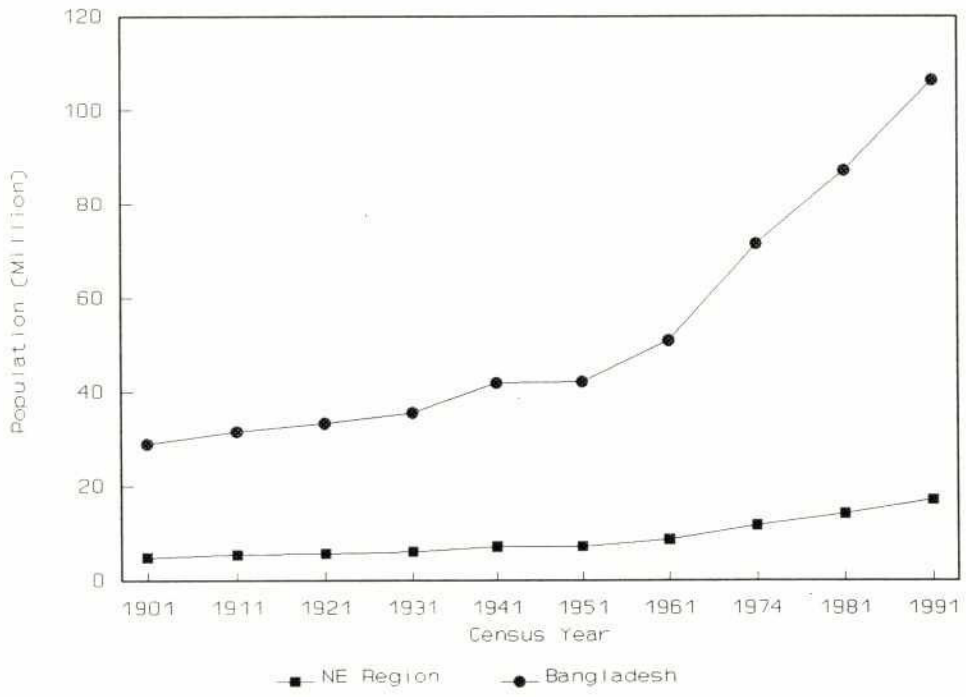
2.1 Population Growth

The population of Bangladesh according to enumerated census data of 1991 is 106,314,992 and as per adjusted data is 111,455,185. During the inter-censal period between 1981 and 1991, the population of the country increased by 24% as per adjusted census data, the annual exponential growth rate being 2.17%.[1] The annual growth rate as per enumerated census data was 2.01%, while the decadal growth rate was 22%.

The rate of population growth has been lower in the study region during the corresponding period. The enumerated census population of the region increased from 14,124,489 in 1981 to 17,073,173 in 1991. The annual exponential growth rate during this 10 year period was 1.91%. *Thana*-wise population of the region has been presented in table 2.1.

The population of the northeast region has almost quadrupled since 1901 (see figure 2). Analysis of long-term trend in population growth, however, shows little difference between the study region and the country as a whole. The average annual compound growth rate during the period from 1901 to 1991 has been 1.42% in the region and 1.46% in the country (see table 2.2).

Figure 2: Population Growth since 1901



[1] BBS: Bangladesh 1991 Population Census in Brief.

The rate of population growth in the last inter-censal period from 1981 to 1991 has been relatively higher in some districts of Dhaka division, particularly in Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Mymensingh, which experienced more than 2% annual growth. The population growth in other districts has been lower than 2%.

2.2 Population Density

The study region accounts for 16.1% of the country's 1991 enumerated census population and about 16.4% of the area. Based on enumerated data, density of population per square kilometer is estimated to be 707 in the region. Actual density has not been possible to estimate as the extent of under-count of population in the region in the 1991 census is not known. According to adjusted census data, the density of population is 755 per square kilometer in Bangladesh. The extent of urbanization with densely populated pockets has been higher outside the region. The four metropolitan cities of the country: Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi, which together account for 52% of the total municipal population of the country, are outside the region.

Within the region, the population density is much higher in the districts adjacent to Dhaka, such as, Narayanganj and Narsingdi, where the density is more than 1,000 per square kilometer in all the *thanas*. In fact, these two districts have become part of the *Dhaka mega-urban field*. The density is relatively lower in *haor* areas, particularly in the greater Sylhet district and in Netrokona (see figure 3). Many *thanas* in these districts have population density less than 500 per square kilometer (see table 2.3).

2.3 Household Size

The average number of members per household in Bangladesh, according to the 1991 census, is 5.48. The average size of household in the region is slightly higher, being 5.53. Within the region, the household size is relatively smaller in Jamalpur and Sherpur districts and is bigger in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts (see table 2.4). The average size of household increased during 1960-81 and then declined during 1981-91.

2.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio, defined as the number of male population per 100 females, is 105 in the region. This is close to the country ratio of 106 according to 1991 census. Sex ratio is lower than 100 only in six *thanas* of the region. Narayanganj and Narsingdi, the most urbanized districts in the region, have relatively higher sex ratio (see table 2.4).

Higher sex ratio is believed to be indicative of poor condition of women in the society. The long-term trend in sex ratio in the country shows that there has been little change in this respect since the beginning of the century (see figure 4). The sex ratio has never been less than 105 during the entire period since 1901.

Data on age-specific sex ratio is not available for 1991. Data of 1981 shows that the ratio is lower than 100 in most parts of the region in the age group of 20-34. This means that women have less chance of survival than men in early and older age groups; and the male population of the middle age group have a higher rate of out-migration (outside the region). This finding substantiates the hypothesis that, compared to men, women are more vulnerable to factors causing death at early and older ages on the one hand and possess less social mobility on the other.

Figure 3

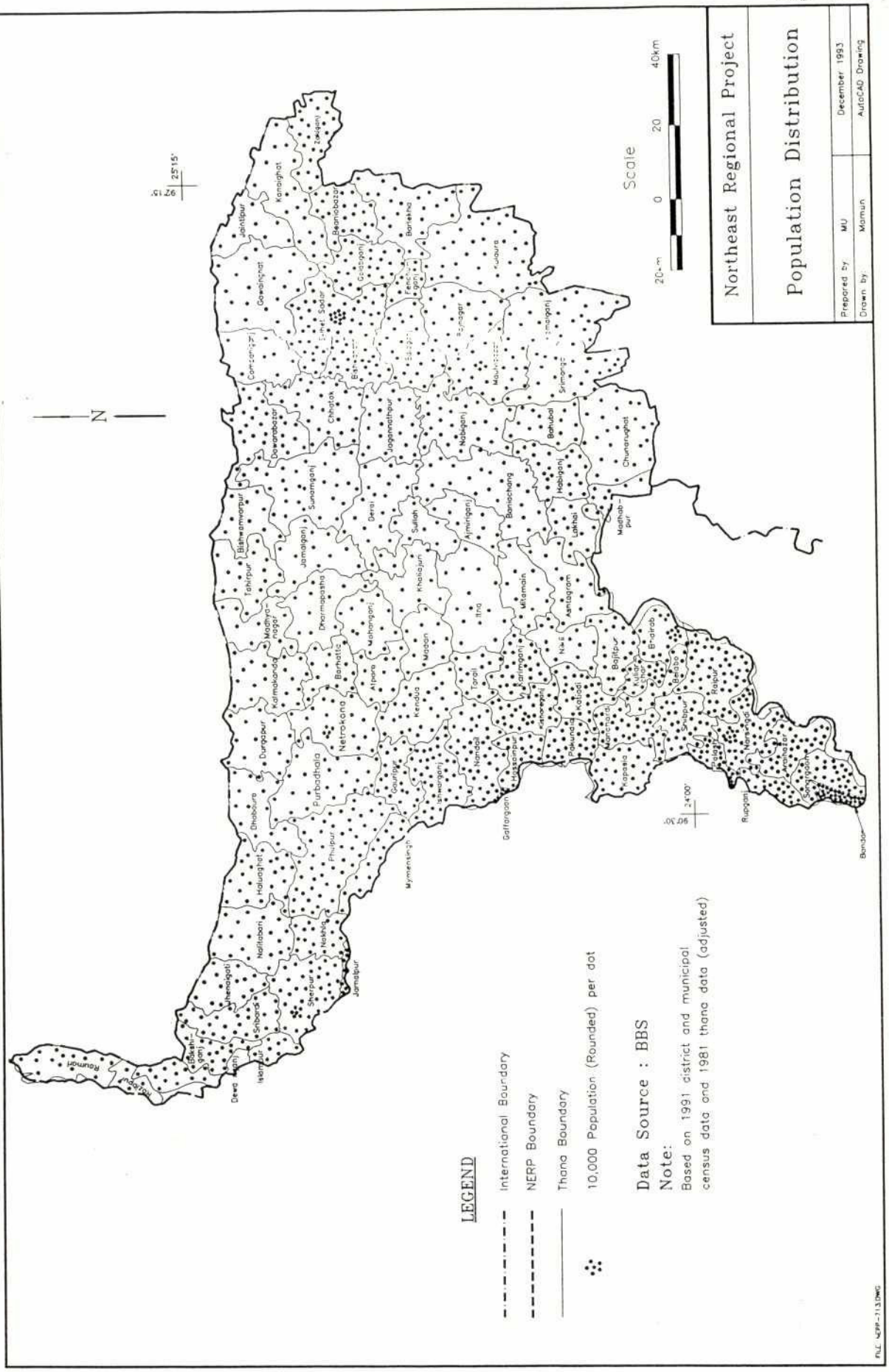
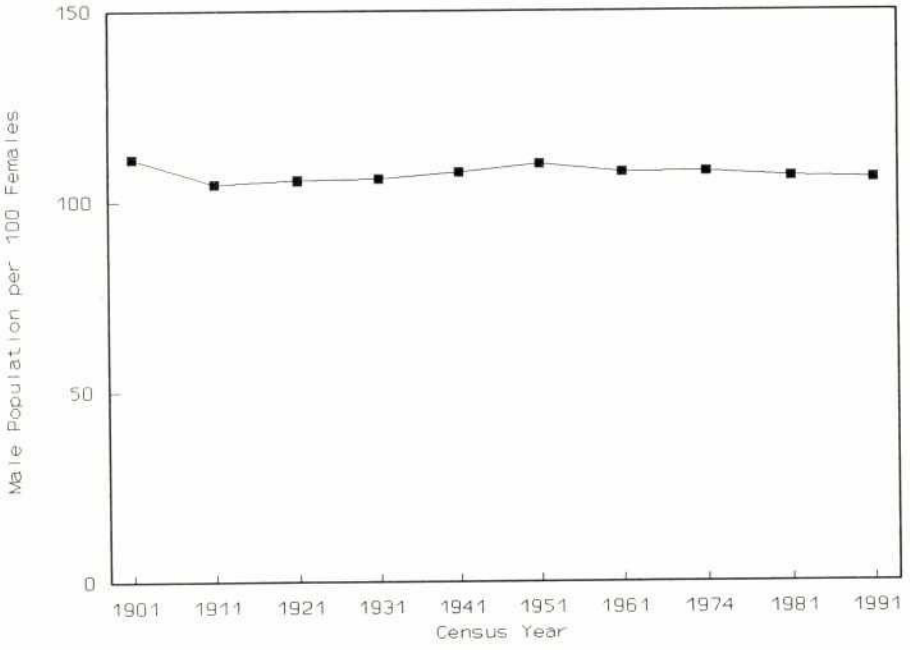

Northeast Regional Project
Population Distribution
Prepared by MU
December 1993
Drawn by Mamun
AutoCAD Drawing
Scale
0
20
40km
20km
N
LEGEND
International Boundary
NERP Boundary
Thana Boundary
10,000 Population (Rounded) per dot
Data Source : BBS
Note:
Based on 1991 district and municipal census data and 1981 thana data (adjusted)

Figure 4: Long Term Trend in Sex Ratio in Bangladesh



2.5 Age Structure

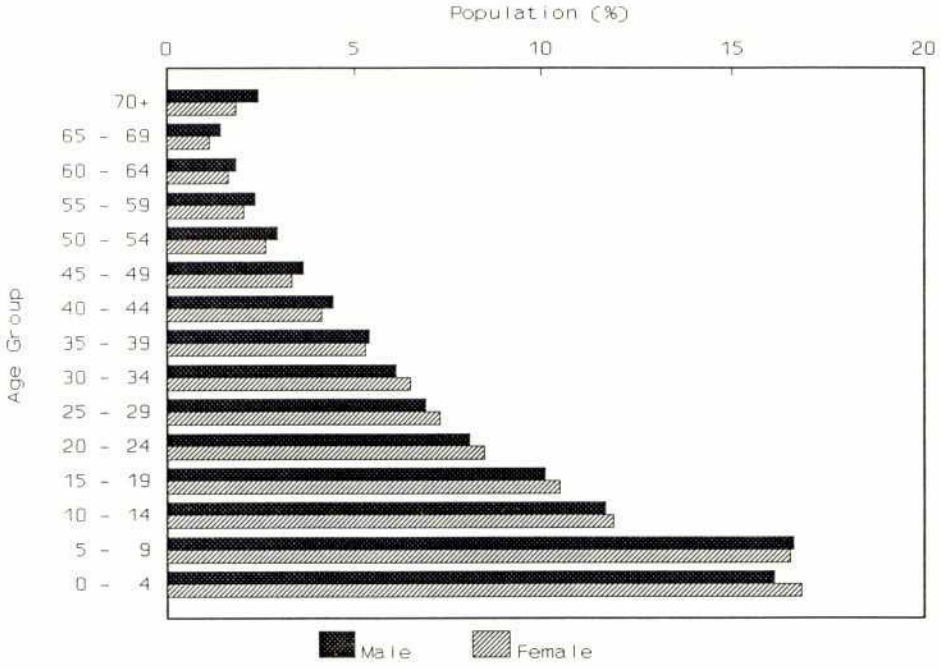
Information on the distribution of population by five years age cohorts is available (see table 2.5). Population is highly skewed in favour of lower age groups (see figure 5). Census figures on age are indicative of a trend but should be interpreted with caution since there is no official birth register in Bangladesh and most rural dwellers have only an approximate knowledge of their age.

Data shows that the proportion of female population is lower than the male in older age groups. Disaggregate district-wise data on age-specific population are not yet available for 1991. According to data of 1981, variation in the proportion of age-specific population is negligible between the region and the country. The proportion of population in the lower age groups of 0-14 years was high in Bangladesh, more than 46%, according to 1981 census, which implies a very high dependency ratio. This proportion declined by about two per cent nationally by 1991.

It may be mentioned that the proportion of population in the age group of 0-14 years was almost constant during the period 1911-1951. During the period from 1951 to 1974, this proportion increased mainly due to reduction in child mortality. The proportion of population of 0-14 years age group has, however, been slowly declining since 1974. One possible explanation of this would be the increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate among the women of child-bearing age and consequent reduction in the marital fertility rate.

The proportion of population in the middle age groups has increased in recent years. This may have profound implication on fertility and employment situation, as there are now more people in the reproductive age, as well as in the working age.

Figure 5: Distribution of Population by Age Group, 1991



2.6 Fertility

Bangladesh is characterized by high demographic fertility. This is reflected in high birth rate. Crude Birth Rate (CBR), defined as the number of live births per 1,000 population, provides a valuable index for the current level of fertility. Disaggregate BBS data on CBR for the districts are not available. It has been found that the CBR has declined considerably during the seventies and then slowly in the eighties. The CBR in 1991 was reported to be 31.6 compared to 47.0 in 1961 (see table 2.6).

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), defined as the average number of children born alive per women of child-bearing age (15-49 years), has also been very high in Bangladesh which has contributed to high growth of population. The TFR has been estimated to be 4.9 according to the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS).[1] Findings show a fall in the TFR from about 7.0 in the mid-seventies.

During 1988-90, Chittagong division had the highest TFR according to the CPS data, followed by Dhaka division, the TFR being 5.63 and 4.93 respectively. District level data are not available from the CPS. Urban-rural difference in fertility rate is evident in the CPS data. The TFR is 5.69 for rural areas and 5.16 for urban areas in Chittagong division, and 5.22 and 4.11 respectively in Dhaka Division. The CPS also reported a perfectly negative correlation between the TFR and the level of education of women, as well as the household economic base. Higher the level of education and the household wealth scale of women, lower is the TFR.

[1] Mitra & Associates: Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey - 1991, 1993.

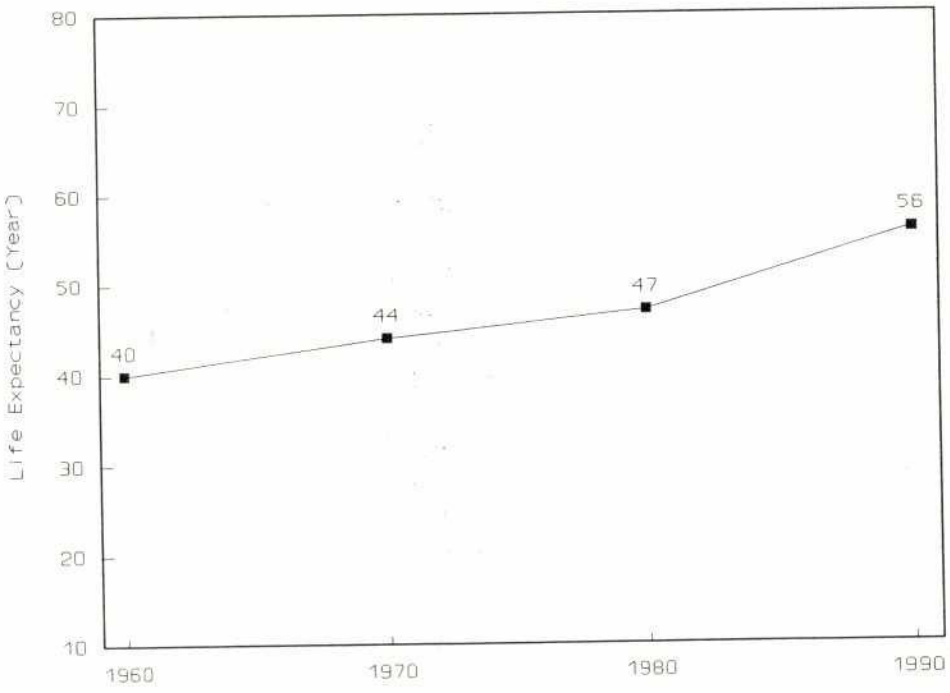
A lower fertility rate has been reported by the BBS. The TFR in Bangladesh, according to BBS, was 6.3 in 1975, 5.2 in 1982 and 4.2 in 1991. Disaggregate BBS data on TFR for districts are not available (see table 2.6).

2.7 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years of life remaining at year 0. In recent years, difference between male and female population with respect to life expectancy has decreased. According to the BBS, average life expectancy at birth in Bangladesh was 56.5 years and 55.6 years for male and female population respectively in 1988 (see table 2.7).[1] BBS data are available for the geographic divisions which do not vary significantly. The situation remained the same in 1990 as per the data of the BBS.

Life expectancy at birth in Bangladesh was only 40 years in 1960 and subsequently it has been increasing very slowly (see figure 6).[2] Life expectancy is relatively higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, being 60 and 55 years respectively in 1990.[3]

Figure 6: Life Expectancy at Birth in Bangladesh



[1] BBS: Patterns, Levels, Trends in Mortality and Regional Life Tables for Bangladesh, 1990.

[2] UNDP: Human Development Report 1992.

[3] BBS: 1992 Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh.

2.8 Settlement Pattern

The village is the primary settlement unit in Bangladesh. Villages are of different sizes. According to 1991 census, the estimated number of villages in the northeast region is 19,305. Villages are of bigger size with respect to population in Narsingdi and Gazipur districts. The average size of village is smaller in the greater Sylhet district (see table 2.8).

Municipal towns are the legally constituted urban centres. These are more densely populated and possess large number of migrant male population from other urban and rural areas resulting in higher sex ratio. There are fifteen municipalities in the region out of ninety five in the country. Among these, eight are district headquarters and the rest are *thana* headquarters with about 0.74 million population in total.[1]

The municipal population in the study region accounts for 6.3% of total municipal population of the country. The extent of urbanization in the context of the municipalities has been very low in the region. While all municipalities together account for 11% of the total population in the country, municipalities of the northeast region account for only 4% of the regional population (see table 2.9).

The municipal towns in the region are relatively smaller. The highest proportion of the municipalities (six out of fifteen) have population size below 25,000. Out of 23 big municipalities of the country with population size more than 100,000, only two, Sylhet and Narsingdi, are located in the northeast region (see table 2.10).

2.9 Internal Migration

The proportion of population in the study region with respect to total population of the country remained more or less stable over the period through 1951. This has already been indicated in table 2.2. A trend of declining population growth in the region has, however, been observed since 1951. This suggests that there may be a net positive out-migration from the region (see figure 7).

Data on life time migration at former district level is available from 1981 census. With respect to a particular district, the balance between 'in' and 'out' migration is the 'net migration'. The estimates for 1981 are based on national growth rate method, whereas those for the preceding periods are based on place of birth statistics.[2]

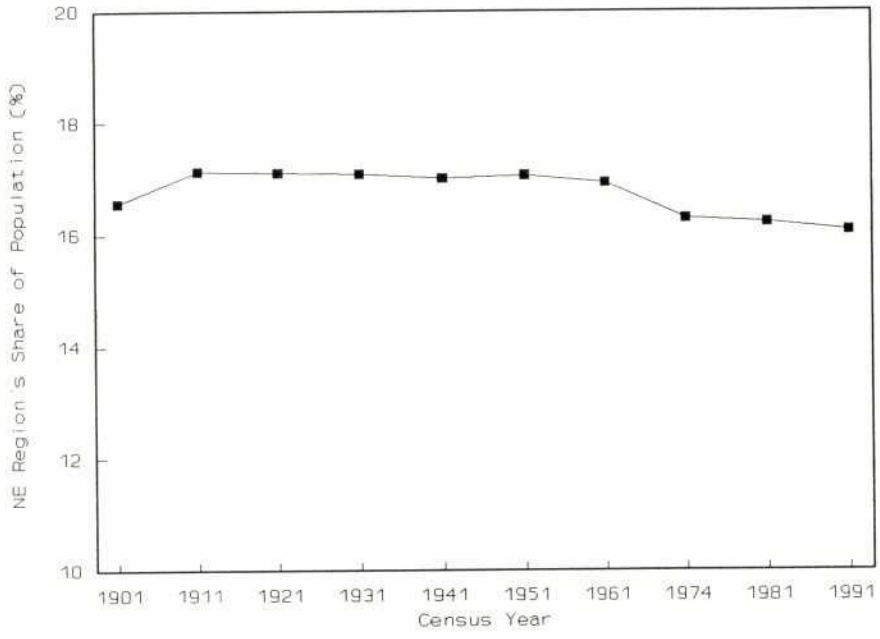
Data shows that Mymensingh and Jamalpur have lost their population in successive census periods while Sylhet received population from other districts. The greater Dhaka district also received population from outside since 1951. Rangpur received population from other districts up to 1974 and lost population afterwards. However, the extent of population gain by greater Dhaka and Sylhet districts has outweighed the combined population loss of other districts of the region during 1974-81 (see table 2.11).

---

[1] BBS: Supplement No. 1 to the Preliminary Report on Population Census 1991.

[2] BBS: Bangladesh Population Census 1981, 1984.

Figure 7: Northeast Regions's Share of Total Population



Among different types of in-migration at the national level, urban to urban migration rate (per thousand population) is the highest, followed by rural to rural migration.[1] While urban to urban migration rate is higher for the male population, rural to rural migration rate is higher for the female population. However, in terms of absolute number of migrants, rural to rural in-migration is the dominant phenomenon, followed by rural to urban and urban to urban in-migration.

[1] BBS: Bangladesh Demographic Statistics 1992.

3. EDUCATION

3.1 Literacy Rate

There are problems of inter-temporal comparison of available data because of changing definition of "literacy" in almost every census. For example, a literate person in 1951 census was defined as one "able to read in clear print", while the definition in the 1961 census was "able to read with understanding".[1] The 1974 census defined literacy as the "ability to both read and write in any language", while a person "capable of writing a letter in any language" was defined as literate in 1981 census.[2] The definition of literacy used in 1981 is stricter than the earlier definitions.

The literacy rate in Bangladesh for all ages according to 1991 enumerated census data is 24.82% for both sexes.[3] The literacy rate for population of five years and above is 36.1% for male and 21.8% for female, whereas the adult literacy rate (the rate of literacy of the population of 15 years and above with respect to the population of the corresponding age group) is 45.2% and 23.7% for male and female population respectively.[4]

District-wise literacy data are available from 1991 census for population of all ages (see table 3.1, see figure 8). The literacy rate is very low in Sherpur, Jamalpur and Kishoreganj districts (less than 17%) and is relatively higher in Sylhet, Gazipur and Narayanganj districts (25% or more).

Thana-wise disaggregate information on literacy rate among the population of five years and above are available from the 1981 census. For 1991, thana-wise disaggregate data on literacy are available for the population of 7 years and above (see table 3.2). At the national level, literacy rate of population of 7 years and above has been found to be 32.4% in 1991 compared to 26.0% in 1981.[5] Findings show that the districts of Narayanganj, Sylhet, Moulvibazar and Narsingdi have relatively higher rate of literacy in the corresponding age group, while it is very low in Sherpur, Jamalpur, Kurigram and Sunamganj districts. Separate data are not available for male and female population.

All these information reveal a very poor state of literacy in Bangladesh. Successive census data show that there has been little progress in this field. While the male literacy rate remained almost static during the 30 year period from 1961 to 1991, some improvement has been observed in the female literacy rate. However, female literacy rate is still much lower than the male literacy rate (see figure 9).

---

[1] Government of Bangladesh: Bangladesh District Gazetteers, Sylhet.

[2] BBS: Bangladesh Population Census 1981, Analytical Findings and National Tables, 1984.

[3] BBS: Preliminary Report, Population Census, 1991.

[4] BBS: Bangladesh Demographic Statistics 1992.

[5] BBS: Bangladesh Population Statistics 1991, National Series, Vol.2.

Figure 8

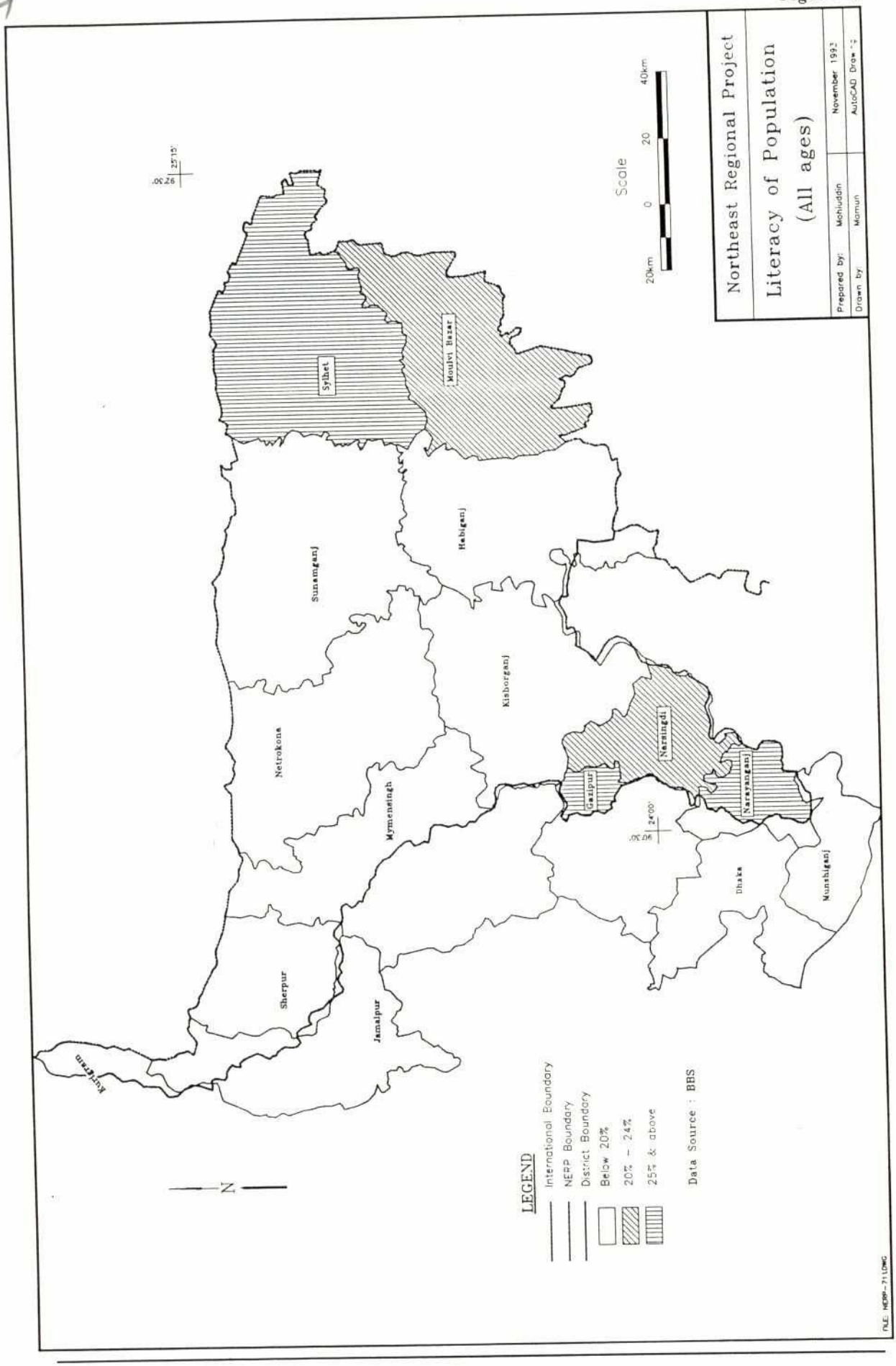
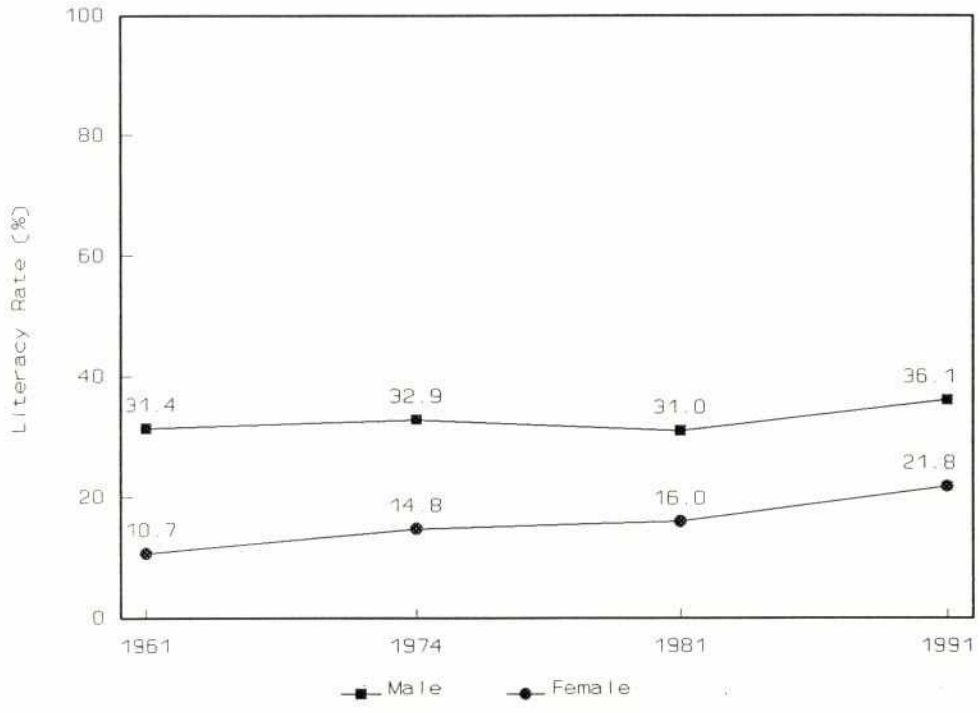

Northeast Regional Project
Literacy of Population
(All ages)
Prepared by: Mohiuddin
November 1993
Drawn by: Mamun
AutoCAD Draw
Scale
0
20
40km
20km
Sylhet
Moulvi Bazar
Habiganj
Sunamganj
Kishorganj
Netrokona
Mymensingh
Narsingdi
Narayanganj
Gazipur
Dhaka
Munshiganj
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Tangail
LEGEND
International Boundary
NERP Boundary
District Boundary
Below 20%
20% - 24%
25% & above
Data Source : BBS
N

Figure 9: Literacy in Bangladesh (5 years & above)



3.2 School Attendance Rate

School attendance rate has been defined as the ratio of the population of respective ages attending school during the census period to the total population of the same age group and expressed in percentage. Students temporarily remaining absent are also included in the school attendance rate. This rate is likely to be lower than the school enrolment rate due to prevalence of dropouts. Data on school attendance rate for age groups 5-9 years and 5-24 years have been presented in table 3.3.

The school attendance rate in Bangladesh for all groups of school-going age is very low. The attendance rate in the age group of 5-9 years (assumed as the age of enrolment in the primary school), was 22.5% for both sexes and 20.2% for female population according to census 1981. The school attendance rate was low in most parts of the region. But it was relatively higher in some parts of Sylhet and Narsingdi districts. The attendance rate in the broad age group of 5-24 years shows a similar intra-regional pattern as that of the children of 5-9 years age group. The attendance rate for girl students is, however, lower in all areas. School attendance rate has increased to 36.5% in Bangladesh in 1991. This rate is 34.7% for rural areas and 43.6% for urban areas. Disaggregate data on school attendance for 1991 are not yet available.

The enrolment rate, particularly for girls, have increased to some extent during the eighties. Gross primary school enrolment rate at the national level was reported to be 70% in 1990. The government aims to achieve a gross enrolment rate of 85% by 1995 and 95% by year 2000.

3.3 Drop-out Rate

Primary level education in Bangladesh is characterized by high rate of drop-out by students from schools. According to BANBEIS data of 1990, about one-fifth of the enrolled students drop out in Grade I. Students drop out in high numbers also in Grades III and IV. The regional variation in drop-out rates is not significant (see table 3.4).[1]

Wastage of resources in the education sector is very high as more than half of the enrolled students leave the school before completion of their study. The total drop-out rate in the whole system at the primary level was 57% in 1990. Regional variation in total drop-out rate at the primary level is not significant. The drop-out rate at the primary level is relatively lower for girls compared to boys (see table 3.5). This means that although less number of girls are enrolled in primary schools, their completion rate is higher than that of the boys.

The drop-out rate at the secondary level (Grade VI to X) was 60.5% in Bangladesh in 1990. This was 57.6% for boys and 65.9% for girls. Disaggregate data on students' drop-out at the secondary level for districts or divisions are not available (see table 3.5).

3.4 Primary Education

During the pre-colonial era, there were many educational institutions where the children were taught by the *Moulvis* or the *Pundits*. The modern education in the present sense of the term was first introduced during the nineteenth century by the British government in India. The introduction of English teaching in the region may be traced back in 1846 when a school was established in Netrokona.[2] In 1871, 14 primary schools were established to impart education to the members of the ethnic minority communities along the northern border of the greater Mymensingh district. By the end of the nineteenth century, the number of primary schools was more than two thousand in the greater Mymensingh district. In the greater Sylhet district the number of primary schools was nearly 200 in 1874-75 and was more than a thousand by the turn of the century. Now there are more than ten thousand primary schools in the region.

Primary schools generally offer five years' course. These are overwhelmingly run by the government and enrol both boys and girls. Primary schools are more evenly distributed in urban and rural areas compared to secondary schools and colleges. There are 4.4 primary schools in the region, as well as in the country, per 10,000 population. The school-population ratio at the primary level is relatively higher in the greater Sylhet district where there are more than five primary schools per ten thousand population (see tables 3.6 and 3.7).

3.5 Secondary Education

At the secondary level, there are junior schools (up to Grade VIII) and secondary schools (up to Grade X). Junior schools are generally established under private local initiative and are gradually upgraded to the secondary level after having necessary government approval and the financial viability (see table 3.8).

---

[1] BANBEIS: Bangladesh Educational Statistics 1991.

[2] Government of Bangladesh: District Gazetteers, Mymensingh.

The average school-population ratio (number of schools per 10,000 population) for secondary schools is 0.66 in the region compared to 0.82 in Bangladesh. Within the region, the ratio of secondary schools to population is relatively lower in the *haor* districts of Netrokona-Kishoreganj-Sunamganj-Habiganj (see table 3.9).

3.6 College Education

The introduction of post-secondary college level education may be traced back to the late nineteenth century. The *Murari Chand College* was the oldest college in greater Sylhet district which was formally established in 1892 under private initiative. Within the greater Mymensingh district under the jurisdiction of the study region, *Guru Dayal College* at Kishoreganj is the oldest which was established in 1943. At present, almost each *thana* has a college. But the opportunity for post-secondary higher level education is still very limited and is concentrated mainly in urban centres. The college-population ratio is relatively lower in the region compared to the country as a whole (see table 3.10).

3.7 Madrassa Education

Other than the educational institutions which follow a standard curriculum, there are many *madrassa* all over the country which impart education with emphasis on religious teaching. This was the principal form of education for the majority community of this region till the advent of the modern education system. There are many *ebtedayee madrassa* (primary level institution with emphasis on religious education) in the region which have higher concentration in Kurigram and Mymensingh districts and lower concentration in the greater Sylhet district (see table 3.11). *Madrassa* institutions at the secondary and higher secondary levels (*dakhil* to *kamil*) have lower concentration in the region compared to the rest of the country, particularly in the greater Sylhet district (see table 3.12).

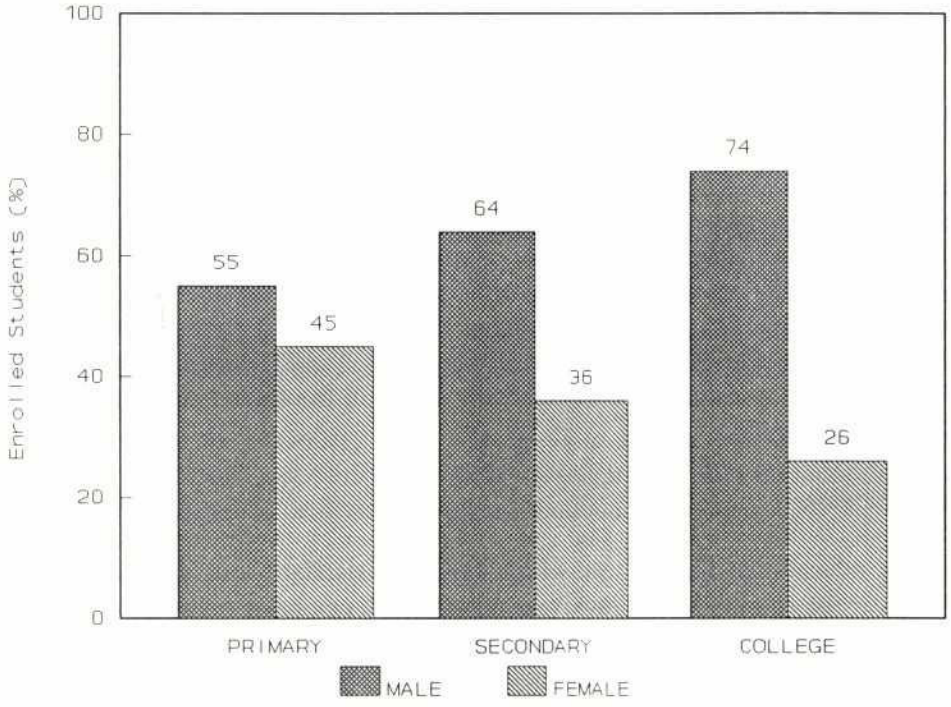
3.8 Enrolment and Gender Distribution

The number of female students is lower than the males at all levels of educational institutions (see figure 10). The proportion of girl students among total students decreases with the increase in the level of education. Girl students constitute 45% of the total enrolled students at the primary level in the country, as well as in the region (see table 3.7). The male-female difference with respect to enrolment at the primary level does not vary widely across the region. The proportion of girl students among total students is slightly higher in Moulvibazar, Sylhet and Narayanganj districts (more than 47%).

At the secondary level, the proportion of girl students among total enrolled students is 36% in the region. This is slightly higher than the country figure of 34%. The proportion of girl students is lower in Sunamganj, Sylhet and Habiganj districts. On the other hand, the Narsingdi-Gazipur-Mymensingh area has relatively higher proportion of girl students (see table 3.9).

Girls constitute about one-fourth among the college students (see table 3.10). Their proportion is slightly higher in the region compared to the whole country. Within the region, the proportion of girl students is lower in Sunamganj, Sylhet and Habiganj districts (less than 20%) and relatively higher in Sherpur, Mymensingh, Kishoreganj and Narsingdi districts (more than 30%). The proportion of girl students at the college level has increased significantly during last ten years.

Figure 10: Gender Distribution of Students Enrolled



Although girls still lag far behind than their male counterparts, their enrolment at all levels of educational institutions have increased considerably in the recent past. Particular mention may be made about primary level education, where the proportion of girls among total enrolled students increased from 32% in 1971 to 45 % in 1990.

4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

4.1 Crude Death Rate

The state of health and nutrition is very poor in Bangladesh which is reflected in different measures of mortality. According to the data of Bangladesh Demographic Survey and Vital Registration System (BDSVRS) of the BBS, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1,000 population was 11.9 in Bangladesh in 1987-1988. The CDR was relatively lower in greater Jamalpur and Dhaka districts. But it is higher, more than 13, in Mymensingh, Sylhet and Rangpur according to BBS data available at the level of former districts (see table 4.1).

According to provisional data of the BBS, the CDR in Bangladesh was estimated to be 11 per 1,000 population in 1991. The CDR was as high as 46 in the beginning of the century. It declined sharply in the sixties and the seventies but remained almost static in the eighties. The CDR is much lower in the urban areas compared to rural areas, the aggregate rates being 7.3 and 11.5 respectively per thousand population in 1991.[1]

4.2 Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the ratio of number of deaths under one year of age to the number of live births which occur among the population in the same area during the same year. According to BBS data, the IMR per 1,000 live births was 114 in Bangladesh in 1987-1988. Within the project area, the IMR was relatively lower in greater Rangpur district (106). The IMR was very high in greater Jamalpur and Sylhet districts, the figures being 138 and 136 respectively (see table 4.1).

The IMR in Bangladesh was as high as 140 in 1970 and 132 in 1980 (see figure 11). The IMR declined significantly in the eighties, though it is still very high compared to other countries in the region. According to the BBS, the IMR was 94 per 1,000 live births in Bangladesh in 1990, which further dropped down to 88 in 1992.[2] District level data on IMR are not available. The IMR is much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, both for male and female. The government of Bangladesh aims to bring down the IMR to 80 by 1995 and to 50 by year 2000.

4.3 Under 5 Mortality

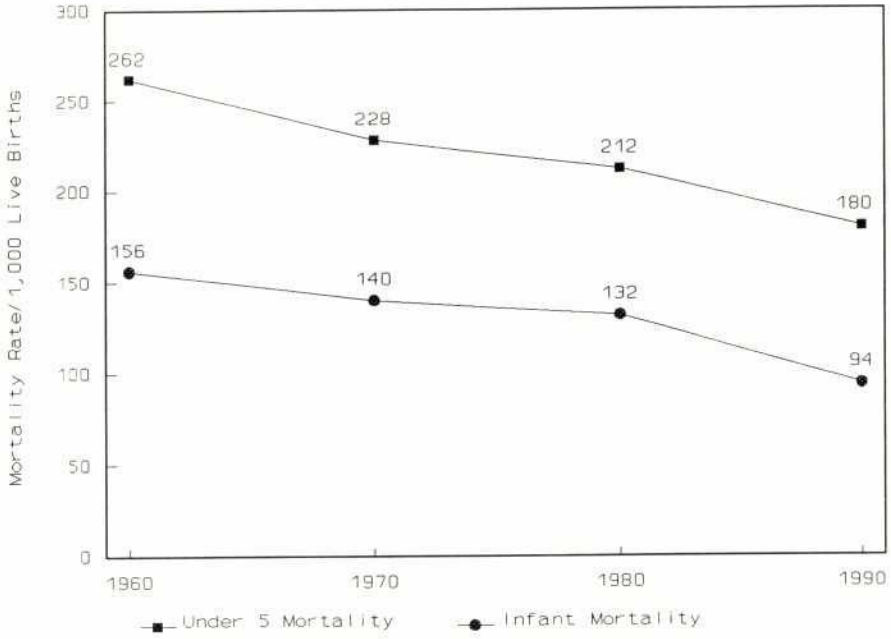
Mortality rate for children under 5 years of age is another indicator of the state of health, as well as of children, which combines the IMR and the CHDR (child death rate of 1-4 years). The under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) per 1,000 live births in 1990 was 180 in Bangladesh. The U5MR declined significantly during the seventies and the eighties. This was as high as 262 in 1960. Disaggregate figures on U5MR are not available. The decline in the U5MR in recent years was more due to reduction in the IMR than that of the CHDR (see figure 11). The government aims to bring down the U5MR to 135 by 1995 and to 70 by year 2000.

---

[1] BBS: 1992 Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh.

[2] BBS: Statistical Pocketbook of Bangladesh 1993.

Figure 11: Infant and Child Mortality in Bangladesh



4.4 Maternal Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), defined as the number of maternal deaths per one thousand live births, is very high in Bangladesh which reflects the precarious condition of women, as well as the health service, in the society. The MMR was 4.7 in 1992 according to data of the BBS. This was 4.8 for rural areas and 4.0 for urban areas. There had been some improvement in the maternal mortality situation in the recent past, though it is still very high compared to other countries in the region. The MMR was 6.0 per thousand live births in 1980.[1] Disaggregate figures on maternal mortality at the district or division level are not available.

About one-fifth of total deaths of women of child-bearing ages occurring in Bangladesh during a year are maternal deaths.[2] It may be mentioned that mean age of marriage in Bangladesh is still very low and adolescent mothers are more vulnerable to maternal deaths. Also women have higher risks of maternal death at old age due to frequent child-bearing and other complications. The MMR is much higher for women below 20 years of age and also among women of 40 years and above, particularly in rural areas. The government aims to bring down the MMR to 3.5 by year 2000.

---

[1] ADB: Gender Indicators of Developing Asian Countries, 1993.

[2] BBS: Patterns, Levels, Trends in Mortality and Regional Life Tables for Bangladesh, 1990.

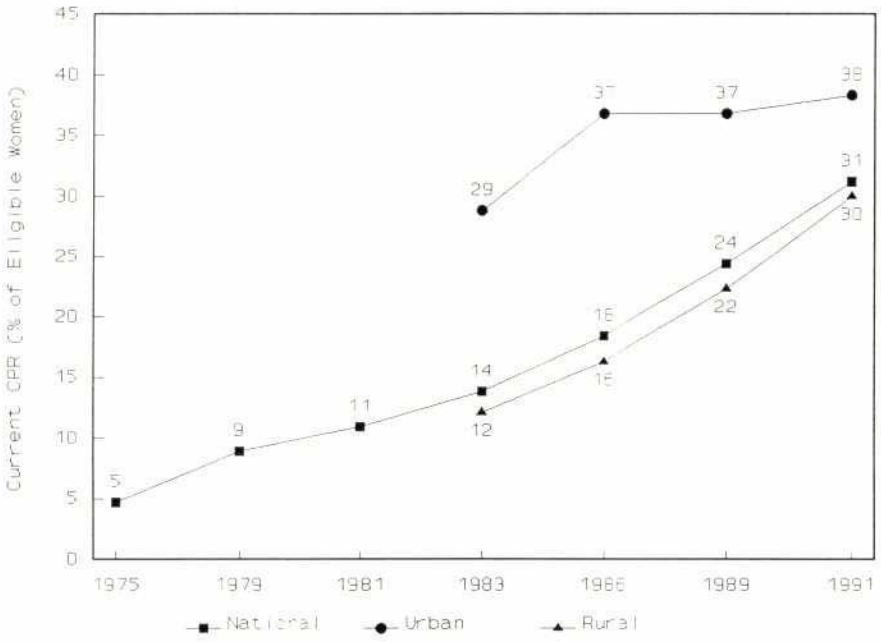
4.5 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), defined as the proportion of married women of the reproductive ages using different methods of contraception, is inversely correlated with total fertility rate (TFR). The CPR is viewed by many as indicative of women's health and status in the society.

Among different "modern methods" of temporary and permanent contraception, pill is most widely used (see table 4.2). Disaggregate data on CPR for eligible women of 15-49 years age group are available from the PDEU report (see table 4.3).[1] Within the region, the CPR for modern method (CPRM) is relatively higher in Kurigram and Jamalpur (35%) and lower in Habiganj (10%), Sylhet (13%) and Sunamganj (13%). Contraceptive prevalence rate with respect to any method (CPRA) also shows a similar pattern across the region.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) of 1991 reported a sharp rise in the current CPR during the eighties. The CPR is relatively higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (see figure 12). The rural CPR increased at a much higher rate than the urban CPR in the eighties.

Figure 12: CPR in Bangladesh (modern methods)



The regional variation of the CPS data follows the same pattern as that of the PDEU data. Lower CPR in Chittagong division has been reported in both the reports. District-wise data are not available from the CPS.

[1] PDEU (Planning Commission): Impact of Population Program Performance at District Level, 1990.

Family planning extension workers are supposed to visit the target women on a regular basis. PDEU data are available on the proportion of households visited by family planning field workers during the three months period prior to the survey. Findings show that the highest proportion of households within the study region were visited in Narsingdi (82%), followed by Jamalpur and Gazipur (both 77%). Such proportions are very low in Sylhet (17%) and Kurigram (20%). Visit of extension workers and the contraceptive prevalence rate seem to have a positive correlation, as it has been evident in the greater Sylhet region.

4.6 Immunization

Immunization of children against killer diseases has been a major thrust in the government's programme on health extension. In 1990-91, 79% of children up to 1 year of age were immunized against TB. This proportion was 68% for measles, 64% for polio and 63% for DPT. On the other hand, the coverage of pregnant women against tetanus was reported to be 78%.[1]

The PDEU (1990) report includes information on mothers who have immunized their children below two years of age (see table 4.4). It may be mentioned that the respondents in the PDEU survey were not asked whether they immunized all their children under age two. Therefore, data relate to mothers who immunized any of their children under age two. The proportion of such mothers is higher in Habiganj, Sylhet, Moulvibazar and Kurigram districts, the proportion being 50% or more. On the other hand, the extent of immunization is very low in Sherpur, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Narsingdi and Gazipur districts, the proportion being 20% or less (see figure 13). It has been found that the middle-aged, educated and economically better off mothers have an edge over others in immunizing their children.

The proportion of immunized children is expected to increase substantially after 1990 due to increased coverage of the EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization) in collaboration with the UNICEF and the NGOs. Government aims to achieve 85% immunization coverage of children (0-1 year) for BCG, DPT, OPV and measles by 1995. With respect to immunization of pregnant women against tetanus, the government aims to attain universal coverage by year 2000.

4.7 Nutritional Status

The nutritional status of the population may be assessed with respect to calorie and protein intake. The minimum requirement per person per day as recommended by a joint WHO/FAO expert group is 2,122 k.c. and 48 grams of protein.

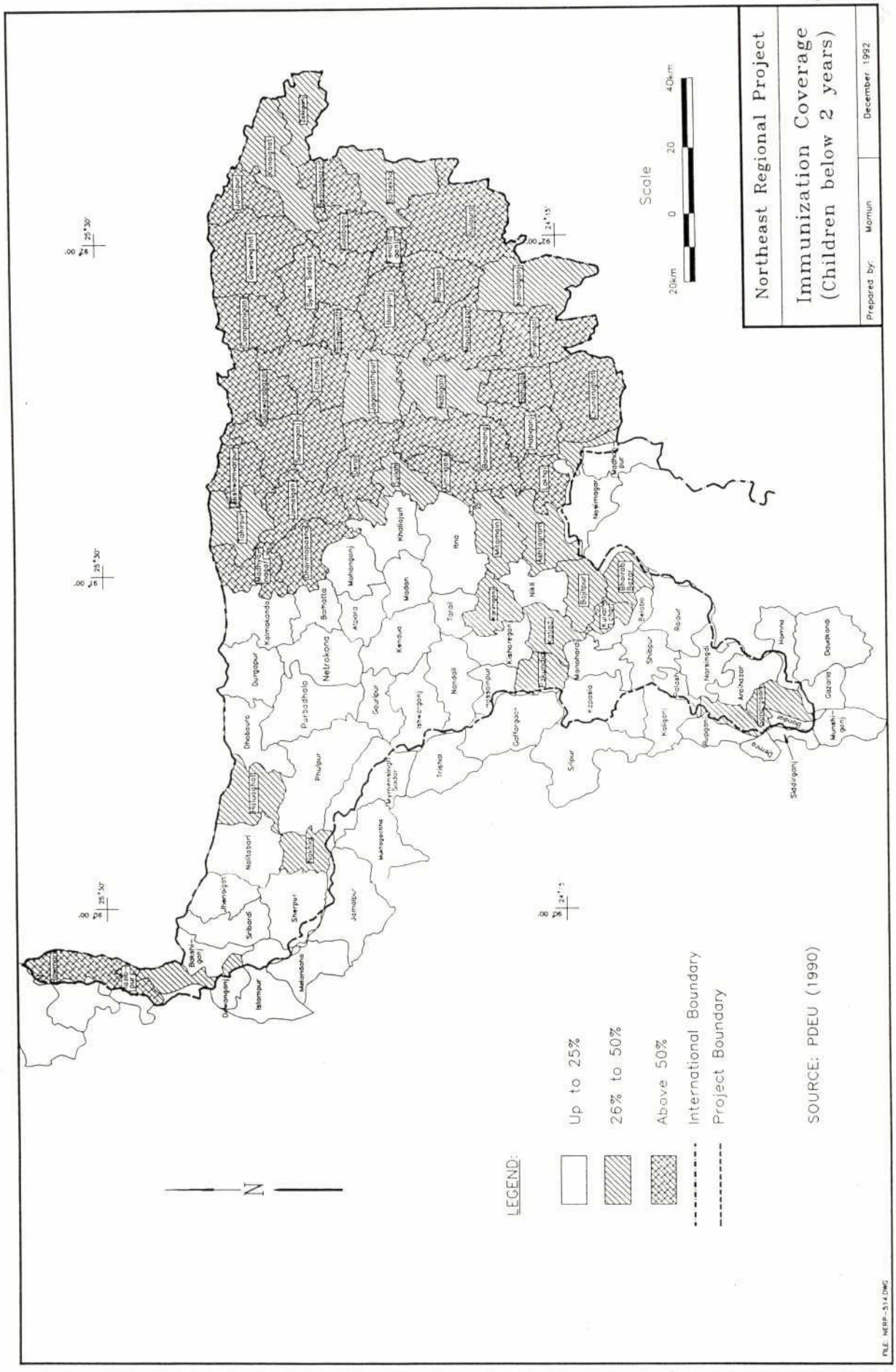
Limited data on food intake in the project area are available from the BBS report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project.[2] Information on selected *thanas* in the districts of Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Narsingdi, Jamalpur, Kishoreganj, and Netrokona have been covered in the report (see table 4.5). Findings reveal that per person per day calorie intake is higher in Kamalganj (Moulvibazar) and lower in Nikli (Kishoreganj). Per person protein intake is relatively higher in Shibpur (Narsingdi) and lower in Jamalganj (Sunamganj). No definite pattern is observed in this respect across the region.

---

[1] UNICEF: The State of the World Children 1993.

[2] BBS: Report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project, Vol-III, 1992.

Figure 13


Northeast Regional Project
Immunization Coverage
(Children below 2 years)
Prepared by: Momun
December 1992
Scale
20km 0 20 40km
LEGEND:
Up to 25%
26% to 50%
Above 50%
International Boundary
Project Boundary
N
SOURCE: PDEU (1990)
FILE: NERP-514.DWG

Findings show that per person calorie intake in majority households in the majority *thanas* in the northeast region covered by the BBS report is less than the recommended amount. Among the *thanas* in the region covered by the BBS report, the proportion of households with per person daily calorie intake less than the recommended quantity (2,122 k.c.) is the highest in Islampur (Jamalpur), followed by Jamalganj (Sunamganj), the proportions of population being 57% and 56% respectively in those two *thanas*. Such proportion is the lowest in Kamalganj in the district of Moulvibazar (32%). Seasonal variation in food intake has not been addressed in the BBS report.

Nutritional status of the children of 12-59 months age group have been assessed in a study by the *Helen Keller International* and the *Institute of Public Health Nutrition (Bangladesh)* using the method of "mid-upper arm circumference" (MUAC).[1] The proportion of children having severe nutritional problem (MUAC less than 12.5 cm) was estimated to be 10% in Bangladesh (1983). Within the northeast region, this proportion is the highest in greater Jamalpur district (14%) and the lowest in greater Sylhet district (5%). In Sylhet, 23% of the children have "moderate" nutritional problem, which is as high as 40% in Dhaka and 38% in Jamalpur (see table 4.6).

Separate data for male and female population are not available from these reports. The Child Nutritional Status Survey of the BBS includes gender specific macro level data on nutritional status of the children.[2] It has been found that the proportion of children with low MUAC is much higher among the girls than the boys, both in rural and urban areas. Findings show that the proportion of boys with low MUAC is 7.7% in Bangladesh. It is almost double, 14.0%, for girls.

4.8 Public Health Infrastructure

The public health care system in Bangladesh is mainly oriented around government hospitals at the district and the *thana* level. This includes medical college and post-graduate medical hospitals, specialized hospitals, district and *sadar* hospitals, rural health centres, *thana* health complex, dispensaries and family welfare centres. Presently each district has a district/*sadar* hospital and each *thana* has a health complex. There are also Family Welfare Centres (FWC) at the union level. All unions do not have FWC yet. Besides, there are medical college hospitals and other specialized hospitals in few district headquarters.

Limited hospital facilities for indoor patients were first created in major urban centres located at the administrative headquarters in the later part of the nineteenth century. A "Sub-Divisional Hospital" was established in Sherpur in 1867. Sub-Divisional Hospitals in Kishoreganj was set up in 1869 and in Netrokona in 1876. Charitable dispensaries were based mainly at district and *thana* headquarters since the middle of the nineteenth century.

The first charitable dispensary of the greater Sylhet district was established in 1863 in Sylhet city. There is only one medical college in the region which is located in Sylhet. This was originally established as a "civil hospital" in 1934 and was raised to the status of a medical college in 1966.

---

[1] UNICEF: An Analysis of the Situation of Children in Bangladesh, 1987.

[2] BBS: Report of the Child Nutritional Survey 1989-90, 1991.

There is another medical college in Mymensingh, which was established in 1962 just outside the boundary of the study region, but which caters to the need of the people of the greater Mymensingh and Jamalpur districts.

According to recent data obtained from the Health Information Unit of the Directorate of Health Services (December 1992) and estimates based on 1991 census data, the population-hospital bed ratio has been found relatively lower in Sylhet district and very high in Narsingdi and Gazipur. The population-doctor ratio within the region is also lower in Sylhet (one doctor per 9,403 people) and very high in Narsingdi (one doctor per 40,296 people). The population-nurse ratio also follows a similar pattern (see table 4.7). Only public sector health services have been considered for estimating these ratios.

The higher concentration of doctors and hospital beds in Sylhet is mainly due to the existence of a 500 bed Medical College Hospital in the district headquarters. The rural health infrastructure has improved to some extent in the eighties. Now each *thana* has a health complex with several graduate doctors, some laboratory facilities and few beds for indoor patients.

4.9 Women and Health

Female mortality rates are higher than the male rates at ages 1 to 49 years. The higher mortality of females is mainly attributed to lower social status of women, low literacy, low employment and frequent child-bearing.[1] "The precarious nutritional status of females from a lifetime of inadequate food intake results in insufficient growth and pelvic development for child-bearing".[2]

The poor state of public health in the country is reflected in high rate of maternal mortality. Public health infrastructure is concentrated mainly in urban areas and is generally beyond the reach of women. Use of government health centres is higher by females in urban areas and by males in rural areas, while use of non-government health centres is higher by males than females in both urban and rural areas.[3] For example, only 4.3% of child births in Bangladesh were attended by trained personnel (doctor, nurse or FWV) in 1988-89. These proportions were 3.1% for rural areas and 23.8% for urban areas.[4]

---

[1] BBS: Patterns, Levels, Trends in Mortality and Regional Life Tables.

[2] World Bank: Bangladesh, Strategies for Enhancing the Role of Women in Economic Development, 1990.

[3] BIDS: Bangladesh Health Finance and Expenditure Study, 1988.

[4] NIPORT: Bangladesh Fertility Survey 1989.

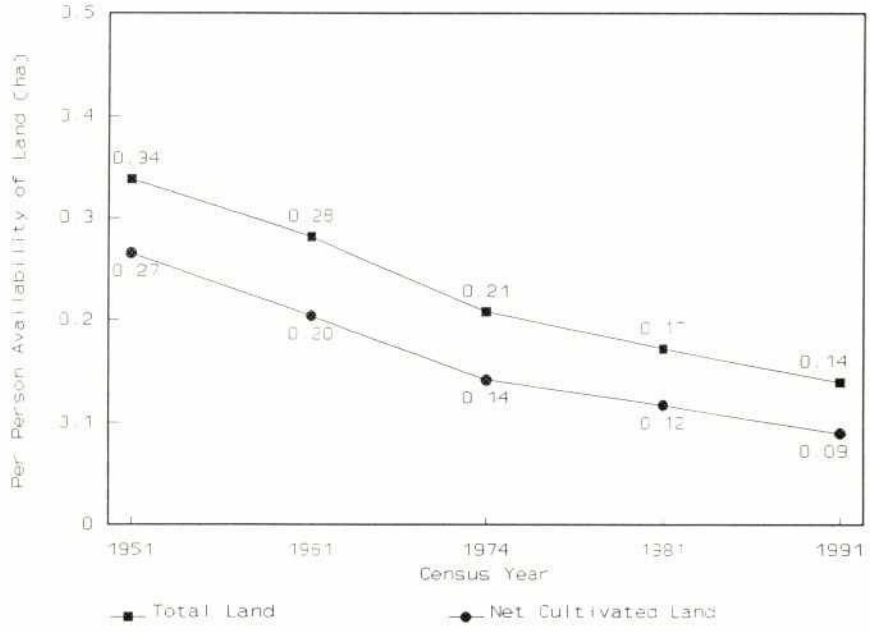
5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FABRIC

5.1 Land Holding

Data on land holding have been obtained from the agriculture and livestock census of 1983/84.[1] The extent of landlessness in the study region is very high which is similar to that of the whole country. Findings show that 2.3% of the households do not possess any homestead (see table 5.1). About one-fifth of the households do not own any cultivable land, although they possess homestead. Half of the households are "functional landless" (landless and marginal farmers owning up to 0.5 acre of cultivable land). No definite pattern is observed with respect to the extent of landlessness across the region.

With the increase in population, average size of holding has been declining and more and more households are left with "uneconomic holding" with very small piece of land. This situation may also be appraised in the context of declining trend in the availability of land. The net cultivated area per person in the study region was 0.27 ha in 1951. This declined to only 0.09 ha in 1991 (see figure 14).

Figure 14: Land Endowment in NE Region



[1] BBS: The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock 1983-84, Vol-I.

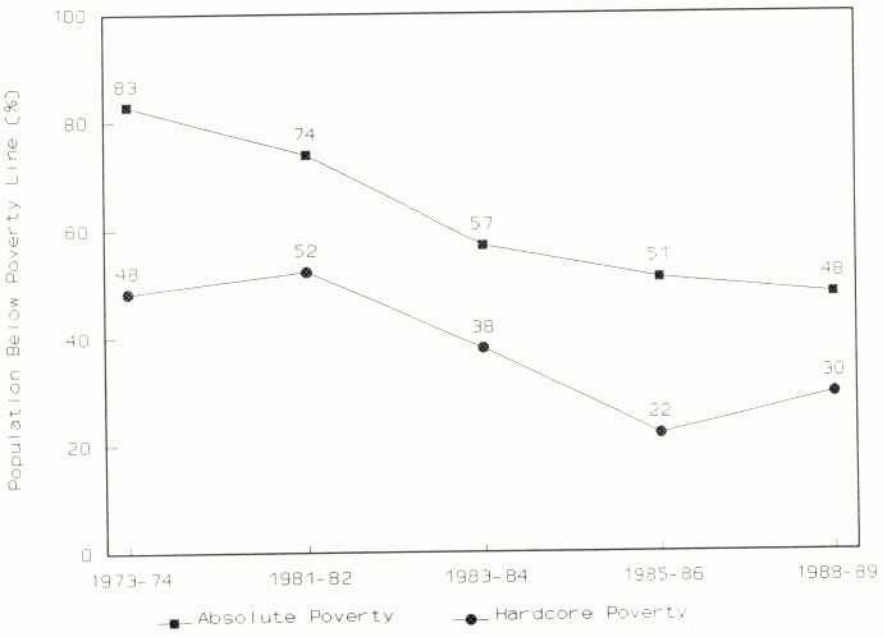
5.2 Household Income and Poverty

The socio-economic situation of the population may be appraised in terms of household income. Limited data about the project area are available from the BBS report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project. The report contains information of sample *thanas* obtained in 1989.

According to the findings, the average monthly household income in rural Bangladesh is Tk 2,766. Within the region, the average income is low in Islampur (Jamalpur), the amount being Tk 1,925. Average household income is relatively higher in Kamalganj (Moulvibazar) and Mohanganj (Netrokona), the amount being Tk 3,026 and Tk 2,991 respectively (see table 5.2).

The BBS data from the successive *Household Expenditure Survey* (HES) show that both "absolute poverty" (the calorie line of 2,122 k.c.) and "hardcore poverty" (the calorie line of 1,805 k.c.) have decreased during the eighties compared to the seventies (see figure 15). Data correspond to the national situation and is assumed to be indicative of the study region. However, since 1985-86, the hardcore poverty shows an increasing trend, while absolute poverty has declined marginally.

Figure 15: Population Below the Poverty Line in Bangladesh



5.3 Distress Level

Poverty-mapping of Bangladesh has been done by the World Food Programme for programming of resources for the FFW and the VGD projects keeping in mind the requirement of food and nutrition for the vulnerable population of rural Bangladesh. The mapping has been done using the distress factor system (DFS). This is a set of methodological procedures for weighing socio-economic indicators of poverty and mapping the relative level of distress geographically using several distress factors as follows:

Very high	:	1.50
High	:	1.25
Above average	:	1.10
Normal	:	1.00

The DFS data base was updated in 1983 by the Dhaka office of the WFP based on the research by Bruce Curry (1978) and the national census data (1981). Distress level was determined using four indicators as follows:

(a) agricultural production
(b) food grain prices
(c) agricultural wage rate
(d) incidence of natural disaster

Weighing of distress indicators was done through panel discussion with the program staff using the *Delphi* technique. An attempt has been made to revise the distress map using more indicators of distress which would be finalized when detailed data of the 1991 census are available.

The northeast region has been found to be relatively less distressed based on the poverty indicators of the WFP. Dhaka, Mymensingh and the haor region except Kishoreganj have been shown as "normal" or no distress area. Parts of Jamalpur-Sherpur region have been found to have "very high" or "high" level of distress (see table 5.3).

5.4 Gender Perspective

Limited gender specific data are available on socio-economic situation of the population. According to the Household Expenditure Survey of the BBS, there are only 4.4% women headed households in the country.[1] The extent of "ultra poverty" (per person intake of 1,600 k.c. per day or less which is 75% of the recommended amount) and "extreme poverty" (per person intake of 1,805 k.c. per day or less which is 85% of the recommended amount) is higher among the female headed households.

Land is the most important household asset in rural Bangladesh which is generally owned in the name of male members of the household. Due to gender inequality and inferior status, women remain in and outside the family "vulnerable, subordinate and dependent". The official statistics have so far failed to capture women's participation in economic activities. Contribution made

[1] BBS: Report on the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89, 1991.

by women, particularly in agriculture, livrestock and fisheries, have remained unrecognized.[1] It has been revealed from different surveys that very few women own means of production and the majority of them work as "unpaid family helpers". The *refined activity rate*, the rate of economic participation of population of 10 years and above as a proportion of the population of the corresponding age group, has been only 6.7% for women according to 1991 census, compared to 77.1% for men. This implies a very high rate of unpaid activities undertaken by women which are not considered as 'economic' in conventional literature.

According to the Household Expenditure Survey 1989-90, the proportion of the widow/divorced/separated is much higher among women of all age groups which implies a negative attitude of the society toward remarriage of women. In rural Bangladesh, 52% of the female population of 50 years of age and above are widow/divorced/separated compared to only 8% male in the corresponding age group.

[1] Planning Commission: The Fourth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

6. BASIC AMENITIES

6.1 Drinking Water

Access to potable water is still limited in Bangladesh. Hand tube wells are the main source of safe water in rural and urban areas of the region. According to a DPHE-UNICEF-DANIDA report (1985), average per person daily consumption of water from all sources is 52 litres, of which about 25% are brought from tube wells.[1] It has been found that four-fifths of the households use tube well water for drinking purpose if the tube well is within a distance of 150 metres from the house.

According to the statistics of the DPHE (1991/92), there are 130 persons per running tube well on an average in Bangladesh which is relatively lower in the districts of the study region (126 persons per running tube well). The tube well-population ratio does not vary widely across the region except Sunamganj and Narayanganj where the average number of people per running tube well is very high (see table 6.1). The situation has improved during the eighties. Ten years ago, there were about 150 persons per tube well on the average.

The availability of tube well in a particular area does not necessarily ensure access to its water to all the people of that area. The people of the districts adjacent to Dhaka, such as, Gazipur and Narayanganj, have more access to potable water for drinking (tube well and tap water), where more than 95% households have access to potable water. Access to potable water is less in Sylhet and Moulvibazar where only 59% and 62% of households respectively have access to potable water (see table 6.2). Universal access to potable water for drinking has been set a target for implementation by the government during the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1990-95).

6.2 Sanitary Latrine

Most of the households in the country do not possess sanitary latrine. According to data of 1991 census, only 12.5% of total dwelling units possess sanitary latrine in Bangladesh. THis proportion is 40% for urban areas and 6% for rural areas. The PDEU report mentioned higher sanitation coverage. According to PDEU data, sanitary latrines are more widely used in Moulvibazar and Sylhet districts, the proportions of households possessing sanitary latrine being 33% and 29% respectively. Such proportion is very low, less than 10%, in the districts of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Netrokona and Kishoreganj (see table 6.2).

Water-seal latrines using low cost concrete slab and ring are being promoted by the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). The DPHE has production and sales centres for sanitary latrine in each district. Considerable improvement has been observed in this respect during the eighties. The index of production of sanitary latrine by the DPHE has quadrupled since 1981. The number of production and sale centres has been doubled during this period. Many NGOs and private firms are now in this business.

---

[1] UNICEF (1987).

The government aims to increase the sanitation coverage to 35% by 1995 and to 80% by year 2000. Planned actions include, among others, the promotion of do-it-yourself (home-made) pit latrines and low cost water-seal latrines on the one hand, and advocacy and social mobilization activities on the other.

6.3 Electricity

According to 1991 census data, 14% dwelling units have electricity connection. Disaggregate data on households having access to electricity are available from the PDEU report. The overwhelming majority of rural households are yet to be connected by the national power grid. It has been found that the districts adjacent to Dhaka, such as, Gazipur, Narsingdi and Narayanganj and also Moulvibazar have higher proportions of electrified houses (more than 30%). Such proportion is very low in Netrokona, Kurigram, Kishoreganj and Jamalpur districts, the proportion being below 15% (see table 6.2). The situation has relatively improved in the eighties as more and more areas have been brought under the rural electrification programme.

7. MIGRATION ABROAD

7.1 Migration of Workers

Only aggregate data on a limited scale are available on migration abroad. Year-wise migration to the countries in the Middle East has been presented in table 7.1. No such data on migration to other countries/regions are available.

According to a study (Siddiqui, 1988), the highest proportion of the migrants to the Middle East are unskilled labourers. The skill composition of the migrants during the period 1976-1985 (up to June) is as follows:

Professional	6.8%
Skilled	34.5%
Semi-skilled	6.9%
Unskilled	51.7%

The same study shows that the migrants used different channels to go abroad. The majority, however, went abroad through their own channels. Recruitment of migrant workers through different channels are as follows:

Individual	51%
Recruiting agent	38%
Govt. agent	11%

Migration of workers from the greater Sylhet district to England began in the 1940s in large numbers. Since the mid-seventies, workers from all over Bangladesh are migrating mainly to the countries in the Middle East and also few countries in North Africa.

7.2 Remittance

Data on remittance sent from the Middle East has been presented in table 7.1. This gives only a partial picture as it does not include information on remittance sent through private and 'extra-legal' channels.

According to another study, remittance coming into Bangladesh originates mostly from the Middle East and the UK.[1] In 1980, Middle East region accounted for 45% of total remittance, followed by the UK (32%) and the USA (11%). The situation changed in the subsequent years as more and more people migrated to the Middle East. In 1984 (January-June), 77% of total remittance came from the Middle East, 11% from the UK and 7% from the USA (see table 7.2).

It has not been possible on the basis of limited data to estimate the extent of migration from the study region. Consequently, it is also not possible to determine how much remittance come to the region from outside the country. It is generally understood that remittance money plays a big

[1] Mahmood: Overseas Remittances and the Bangladesh Economy, 1988.

role in the economy of Sylhet and Moulvibazar districts. While migration to the Middle East and the USA has been taking place from all parts of Bangladesh, migration to the UK has taken place mostly from the greater Sylhet region.

8. CONCLUSION

It is difficult to draw definite conclusions on the study region with respect to all the indicators used, as no uniform pattern is observed across the region. Also the situation in the region is more or less similar to that of the country as a whole with respect to several indicators. One striking feature is that the region is less urbanized compared to other parts of the country.

The increasing population has laid tremendous pressure on limited natural resource base, particularly land. Per person availability of land has declined from 0.51 ha in 1901 to a meagre 0.14 ha in 1991. While the population of the region increased by 145% during the 40-year period from 1951 to 1991, the net cultivated area decreased by 18% during this period. Thus per person availability of net cultivated area has reduced to one-third during the period 1951-1991. If this trend continues, the question of sustenance with respect to natural resource endowment may be raised.

There has been significant progress in recent years with respect to several human development indicators, particularly mortality rates, though these rates are still high compared to many other countries in the region. The situation is, however, expected to improve in future if national targets are achieved. On the other hand, the total fertility rate has been decreasing at a slower rate. In this perspective, the study region, as well as the country, will face more constraints originating from resource scarcity.

The government's programme on human development envisages the attainment of higher level of literacy, further reduction of infant and child death rates, universal coverage for safe drinking water and increase in sanitation coverage. Progress in each of these areas is expected to trigger success in other areas. This necessitates integrated approach with high investments in human development initiatives.

The prospect for reaching the targeted level seems encouraging where development initiatives are substantiated by efforts of social mobilization. The involvement and integration of concerned communities and local organizations in the development process seems crucial in this respect. This has already been demonstrated in the apparent success of the EPI activities.

REFERENCES

1 Asian Development Bank:
Gender Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries, Manila, 1993.

2 Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), Ministry of Education:
Bangladesh Educational Statistics 1991, Dhaka, 1992.

3 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Ministry of Planning:
Bangladesh Population Census 1981, Analytical Findings and National Tables, Dhaka, 1984.

4 *Bangladesh Population Census 1881, District Series* (Rangpur, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Dhaka, Sylhet), Dhaka, 1984.

5 *The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock 1983/84, Vol. I*, Dhaka, 1986.

6 *Upazila Statistics of Bangladesh*, Dhaka, 1988.

7 *Current Levels and Trends of Mortality, Fertility, Nuptuality Patterns and Internal Migration in Bangladesh, Evidence from Sample Vital Registration System 1981-87*, Dhaka, 1990.

8 *Patterns Levels, Trends in Regional Mortality and Regional Life Tables for Bangladesh*, Bangladesh Demographic Survey & Vital Registration System (BDSVRS), Dhaka, 1990.

9 *Report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project, Volume I*, Dhaka, 1990.

10 *Report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project, Volume II*, Dhaka, 1991.

11 *Report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project, Volume III*, Dhaka, 1992.

12 *Preliminary Report Population Census 1991*, Dhaka, 1991.

13 *Supplement No. 1 to the Preliminary Report on Population Census 1991*, Dhaka, 1992.

14 *Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 1991*, Dhaka, 1991.

15 *Statstical Pocket Book of Bangladesh 1992*, Dhaka, 1992.

16 *Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 1992*, Dhaka, 1993

17 *Bangladesh Education in Statistics*, Dhaka, 1991.

18 *Report of the Child Nutritional Status Survey 1989-90, Dhaka, 1991.*

19 *Report on the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89, Dhaka, 1991.*

20 *Bangladesh Demographic Statistics 1992*, Dhaka, 1992.

21 *Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Zilla: Narayanganj*, Dhaka, 1993.

22 *Bangladesh Population Census 1993, National Series, Vol. 2*, Dhaka, 1993.

23 *Statistical Pocketbook of Bangladesh*, Dhaka, 1993.

24 BIDS:
Bangladesh Health Finance and Expenditure Study, Dhaka, 1988.

25 Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh:
Achieving Goals for the Children and Development for the 1990's - National Program of Action, Dhaka, 1992.

26 *Bangladesh District Gazetteers, Sylhet*, Dhaka, 1975.

27 *Bangladesh District Gazetteers, Mymensingh*, Dhaka, 1978.

28 Jazairy, I, Alamgir, Mohiuddin and Panuccio, Theresa:
The State of World Rural Poverty, An Inquiry into Its Causes and Consequences, IFAD, London, 1992.

29 Mahmood, Raisul Awal:
Overseas Remittances and the Bangladesh Economy, Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 8, No. 2, Bangladesh Economic Association, Dhaka, 1988.

30 Mitra & Associates:
Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey - 1991, Dhaka, 1993.

31 National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT):
Bangladesh Fertility Survey 1989, Dhaka, 1990.

32 Northeast Regional Project (NERP):
Study on Urbanization, Dhaka, 1993.

33 Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh:
The Fourth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Revised Draft-II, Dhaka, 1991.

34 Population Development and evaluation Unit (PDEU), Bangladesh Planning Commission:
Impact of Population Program Performance at District Level, Dhaka, 1990.

35 Siddiqui, A.M.A.H.:
Overseas Employment of Bangladesh Nationals - An Overview, Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 8, No. 2, Bangladesh Economic Association, Dhaka, 1988.

36 UNDP:
Human Development Report 1990, New York, 1990.

37 *Human Development Report 1992*, New York, 1992.

38 *Human Development Report 1993*, New Delhi, 1993.

39 UNICEF:
An Analysis of the Situation of Children in Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1987.

40 *The State of the World's Children 1993*, New York, 1993.

41 World Bank
Bangladesh, Strategies for Enhancing the Role of Women in Economic Development, Washington, D.C., 1990.

42 World Food Programme:
Distress Factor System, Poverty-Mapping and Targeting for the Notional Allocation of Development & Relief Assistance, Dhaka.

APPENDIX A

TABLES

Table 1.1: Distribution of Project Population By District and Division

Division	Project population	Former district	Project population	Present district	Project population	Share in the regional population		
						Division	Former district	Present district
Rajshahi	0.7	Rangpur	2.9	Kurigram	10.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chittagong	24.1	Sylhet	97.3	Sylhet	100.0	38.6	38.6	12.6
				Moulvibazar	100.0			8.1
				Sunamganj	100.0			10.0
				Habiganj	88.2			7.9
Dhaka	31.6	Mymensingh	74.7	Mymensingh	48.9	60.4	35.0	11.3
				Netrokona	100.0			10.1
				Kishoreganj	99.8			13.5
		Jamalpur	52.0	Jamalpur	22.8		9.2	2.5
				Sherpur	100.0			6.7
		Dhaka	21.0	Gazipur	11.1		16.3	1.1
				Narsingdi	100.0			9.7
				Narayanganj	54.0			5.5
Total	19.8		46.3		70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: All figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BBS

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	54,162	58,049	0.60	32,497	34,829	0.70
	ROWMARI	114,564	137,040	1.00	114,564	137,040	1.81
	Sub-total	168,726	195,089		147,061	171,869	1.57
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	304,636	381,419	1.00	304,636	381,419	2.27
	SRIBARDI	198,433	228,194	1.00	198,433	228,194	1.41
	JHENAIGATI	113,410	139,732	1.00	113,410	139,732	2.11
	NAKLA	135,065	162,952	1.00	135,065	162,952	1.89
	NALITABARI	169,345	226,332	1.00	169,345	226,332	2.94
	Sub-total	920,889	1,138,629		920,889	1,138,629	2.15
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	424,089	501,924	0.12	50,891	60,231	1.70
	ISLAMPUR	221,114	268,352	0.28	61,912	75,139	1.96
	BAKSHIGANJ	131,432	157,403	1.00	131,432	157,403	1.82
	DEWANGANJ	151,007	193,182	0.70	105,705	135,227	2.49
	Sub-total	927,642	1,120,861		349,940	428,000	2.03

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	203,540	265,643	1.00	203,540	265,643	2.70
	PURBADHALA	211,448	235,675	1.00	211,448	235,675	1.09
	DURGAPUR	135,274	169,135	1.00	135,274	169,135	2.26
	KALMAKANDA	171,077	209,360	1.00	171,077	209,360	2.04
	BARHATTA	115,234	142,174	1.00	115,234	142,174	2.12
	MOHANGANJ	107,934	129,415	1.00	107,934	129,415	1.83
	ATPARA	106,626	120,491	1.00	106,626	120,491	1.23
	KHALIAJURI	68,688	75,801	1.00	68,688	75,801	0.99
	KENDUA	233,109	265,628	1.00	233,109	265,628	1.31
	MADAN	103,826	117,613	1.00	103,826	117,613	1.25
	Sub-total	1,456,756	1,730,935		1,456,756	1,730,935	1.74
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	446,529	566,368	0.25	111,632	141,592	2.41
	PHULPUR	406,700	459,046	1.00	406,700	459,046	1.22
	HALUAGHAT	167,070	242,339	1.00	167,070	242,339	3.79
	GOURIPUR	166,461	247,945	1.00	166,461	247,945	4.06
	ISWARGANJ	274,694	306,977	1.00	274,694	306,977	1.12
	NANDAIL	284,841	328,847	1.00	284,841	328,847	1.45
	GAFFARGAON	318,705	379,803	0.14	44,619	53,172	1.77
	DHOBAURA	131,313	157,027	1.00	131,313	157,027	1.80
	Sub-total	2,196,313	2,688,352		1,587,330	1,936,945	2.01

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	240,411	300,337	1.00	240,411	300,337	2.25
	HOSSAINPUR	131,234	148,028	0.97	127,297	143,587	1.21
	TARAIL	110,272	138,488	1.00	110,272	138,488	2.30
	ITNA	114,091	132,948	1.00	114,091	132,948	1.54
	MITHAMAIN	82,551	108,204	1.00	82,551	108,204	2.74
	KARIMGANJ	199,729	237,155	1.00	199,729	237,155	1.73
	ASTAGRAM	104,331	132,303	1.00	104,331	132,303	2.40
	NIKLI	96,997	110,912	1.00	96,997	110,912	1.35
	KATIADI	213,480	264,501	1.00	213,480	264,501	2.17
	PAKUNDIA	173,484	210,355	1.00	173,484	210,355	1.95
	BAJITPUR	153,079	197,081	1.00	153,079	197,081	2.56
	KULIARCHAR	113,567	133,327	1.00	113,567	133,327	1.62
	BHAIRAB	161,927	192,448	1.00	161,927	192,448	1.74
	Sub-total	1,895,153	2,306,087		1,891,216	2,301,646	1.98
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	250,998	303,710	0.52	130,519	157,929	1.92
	KALIGANJ	169,028	175,915	0.13	21,974	22,869	0.40
	Sub-total	420,026	479,625		152,493	180,798	1.72

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	178,713	225,469	1.00	178,713	225,469	2.35
	LAKHAI	90,309	110,319	1.00	90,309	110,319	2.02
	MADHABPUR	194,710	250,069	0.28	54,519	70,019	2.53
	CHUNARUGHAT	202,267	233,752	1.00	202,267	233,752	1.46
	BAHUBAL	116,604	137,402	1.00	116,604	137,402	1.65
	BANIACHANG	204,007	235,855	1.00	204,007	235,855	1.46
	AJMIRIGANJ	74,094	86,810	1.00	74,094	86,810	1.60
	NABIGANJ	216,662	246,933	1.00	216,662	246,933	1.32
	Sub-total	1,277,366	1,526,609		1,137,175	1,346,559	1.70
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	204,103	239,378	1.00	204,103	239,378	1.61
	SRIMANGAL	181,684	230,889	1.00	181,684	230,889	2.43
	KAMALGANJ	168,581	191,672	1.00	168,581	191,672	1.29
	KULAURA	293,455	339,673	1.00	293,455	339,673	1.47
	RAJNAGAR	154,268	174,280	1.00	154,268	174,280	1.23
	BARLEKHA	169,515	200,674	1.00	169,515	200,674	1.70
	Sub-total	1,171,606	1,376,566		1,171,606	1,376,566	1.63

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
SYLHET	SYLHET	442,829	554,412	1.00	442,829	554,412	2.27
	BALAGANJ	196,772	230,865	1.00	196,772	230,865	1.61
	BEANIBAZAR	161,235	181,547	1.00	161,235	181,547	1.19
	FENCHUGANJ	63,913	81,605	1.00	63,913	81,605	2.47
	BISHWANATH	146,043	169,730	1.00	146,043	169,730	1.51
	GOLAPGANJ	190,965	229,074	1.00	190,965	229,074	1.84
	ZAKIGANJ	163,224	174,038	1.00	163,224	174,038	0.64
	GOWAINGHAT	160,893	169,937	1.00	160,893	169,937	0.55
	JOINTIAPUR	55,614	98,270	1.00	55,614	98,270	5.86
	KANAIGHAT	143,003	178,654	1.00	143,003	178,654	2.25
	COMPANIGANJ	53,293	85,169	1.00	53,293	85,169	4.80
	Sub-total	1,777,784	2,153,301		1,777,784	2,153,301	1.93

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	244,019	303,153	1.00	244,019	303,153	2.19
	MADHYANAGAR	61,779		1.00	61,779	0	0.00
	TAHIRPUR	121,511	133,569	1.00	121,511	133,569	0.95
	BISHWAMVARPUR	75,972	106,182	1.00	75,972	106,182	3.40
	DOWARABAZAR	131,397	157,240	1.00	131,397	157,240	1.81
	CHHATAK	219,583	273,153	1.00	219,583	273,153	2.21
	JAMALGANJ	94,641	107,771	1.00	94,641	107,771	1.31
	DHARMAPASHA	84,597	164,131	1.00	84,597	164,131	6.85
	DERAI	161,317	185,284	1.00	161,317	185,284	1.39
	JAGANNATHPUR	163,450	188,139	1.00	163,450	188,139	1.42
	SULLA	70,521	89,941	1.00	70,521	89,941	2.46
	Sub-total	1,428,787	1,708,563		1,428,787	1,708,563	1.80
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	328,708	451,335	1.00	328,708	451,335	3.22
	PALASH	126,105	174,040	1.00	126,105	174,040	3.27
	SHIBPUR	194,155	237,246	1.00	194,155	237,246	2.02
	MONOHARDI	218,400	230,028	1.00	218,400	230,028	0.52
	BELABO	99,304	145,708	1.00	99,304	145,708	3.91
	RAIPURA	361,445	413,766	1.00	361,445	413,766	1.36
	Sub-total	1,328,117	1,652,123		1,328,117	1,652,123	2.21

Table 2.1: Thana-wise Distribution of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Population		Fraction	Project population		Annual growth (%)
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	197,839	212,572	1.00	197,839	212,572	0.72
	SONARGAON	210,330	261,881	1.00	210,330	261,881	2.22
	ARAIHAZAR	232,275	299,855	1.00	232,275	299,855	2.59
	RUPGANJ	293,244	375,935	0.46	134,892	172,930	2.52
	Sub-total	933,688	1,150,243		775,336	947,238	2.02
TOTAL		15,902,853	19,226,983		14,124,489	17,073,173	1.91
BANGLADESH: ENUMERATED CENSUS DATA		87,119,965	106,314,992				2.01
BANGLADESH: ADJUSTED CENSUS DATA		89,912,000	111,455,185				2.17

Note:
" Thana population figures correspond to enumerated census data.
" Madhyanagar thana (Sunamganj district) has not been mentioned in the 1991 census report.

Source: BBS

Table 2.2: Population Growth since 1901

Year	Population (million)*		% of regional population	Annual growth rate (%)	
	NE Region	Bangladesh		NE Region	Bangladesh
1901	4.8	28.9	16.6		
1911	5.4	31.6	17.1	1.21	0.87
1921	5.7	33.3	17.1	0.52	0.53
1931	6.1	35.6	17.1	0.67	0.68
1941	7.1	41.9	17.0	1.59	1.64
1951	7.2	42.1	17.1	0.07	0.04
1961	8.6	50.8	16.9	1.83	1.91
1974	11.6	71.5	16.3	2.36	2.66
1981	14.1	87.1	16.2	2.80	2.87
1991	17.1	106.3	16.1	1.91	2.01
1901-1991				1.42	1.46

* Enumerated census population.
Source: BBS

Table 2.3: Density of Population

District	Thana	Area (km2)	Northeast region			Density per km2
			Fraction	Area	Population	
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	111.03	0.60	66.62	34,829	523
	ROWMARI	197.80	1.00	197.80	137,040	693
	Sub-total			264.42	171,869	650
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	360.01	1.00	360.01	381,419	1,059
	SRIBARDI	270.34	1.00	270.34	228,194	844
	JHENAIGATI	231.00	1.00	231.00	139,732	605
	NAKLA	174.80	1.00	174.80	162,952	932
	NALITABARI	327.61	1.00	327.61	226,332	691
	Sub-total			1363.76	1,138,629	835
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	489.56	0.12	58.75	60,231	1,025
	ISLAMPUR	343.02	0.28	96.05	75,139	782
	BAKSHIGANJ	204.30	1.00	204.30	157,403	770
	DEWANGANJ	266.59	0.70	186.61	135,227	725
	Sub-total			545.71	428,000	784
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	340.35	1.00	340.35	265,643	780
	PURBADHALA	312.30	1.00	312.30	235,675	755
	DURGAPUR	293.42	1.00	293.42	169,135	576
	KALMAKANDA	377.41	1.00	377.41	209,360	555
	BARHATTA	221.50	1.00	221.50	142,174	642
	MOHANGANJ	243.20	1.00	243.20	129,415	532
	ATPARA	195.13	1.00	195.13	120,491	617
	KHALIAJURI	297.64	1.00	297.64	75,801	255
	KENDUA	303.60	1.00	303.60	265,628	875
	MADAN	225.85	1.00	225.85	117,613	521
	Sub-total			2810.40	1,730,935	616

Table 2.3: Density of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Area (km2)	Northeast region			Density per km2
			Fraction	Area	Population	
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	388.45	0.25	97.11	141,592	1,458
	PHULPUR	580.21	1.00	580.21	459,046	791
	HALUAGHAT	356.07	1.00	356.07	242,339	681
	GOURIPUR	274.07	1.00	274.07	247,945	905
	ISWARGANJ	286.19	1.00	286.19	306,977	1,073
	NANDAIL	326.13	1.00	326.13	328,847	1,008
	GAFFARGAON	401.16	0.14	56.16	53,172	947
	DHOBAURA	251.05	1.00	251.05	157,027	625
	Sub-total			2226.99	1,936,945	870
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	193.73	1.00	193.73	300,337	1,550
	HOSSAINPUR	121.29	0.97	117.65	143,587	1,220
	TARAIL	141.46	1.00	141.46	138,488	979
	ITNA	401.94	1.00	401.94	132,948	331
	MITHAMAIN	222.92	1.00	222.92	108,204	485
	KARIMGANJ	200.52	1.00	200.52	237,155	1,183
	ASTAGRAM	355.53	1.00	355.53	132,303	372
	NIKLI	214.40	1.00	214.40	110,912	517
	KATIADI	219.22	1.00	219.22	264,501	1,207
	PAKUNDIA	180.52	1.00	180.52	210,355	1,165
	BAJITPUR	193.76	1.00	193.76	197,081	1,017
	KULIARCHAR	104.01	1.00	104.01	133,327	1,282
	BHAIRAB	139.32	1.00	139.32	192,448	1,381
	Sub-total			2684.98	2,301,646	857
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	356.98	0.52	185.63	157,929	851
	KALIGANJ	158.79	0.13	20.64	22,869	1,108
	Sub-total			206.27	180,798	877

Table 2.3: Density of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Area (km2)	Northeast region			Density per km2
			Fraction	Area	Population	
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	253.74	1.00	253.74	225,469	889
	LAKHAI	196.56	1.00	196.56	110,319	561
	MADHABPUR	294.27	0.28	82.40	70,019	850
	CHUNARUGHAT	495.52	1.00	495.52	233,752	472
	BAHUBAL	250.66	1.00	250.66	137,402	548
	BANIACHANG	482.25	1.00	482.25	235,855	489
	AJMIRIGANJ	223.98	1.00	223.98	86,810	388
	NABIGANJ	439.60	1.00	439.60	246,933	562
	Sub-total			2424.71	1,346,559	555
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	344.34	1.00	344.34	239,378	695
	SRIMANGAL	450.74	1.00	450.74	230,889	512
	KAMALGANJ	485.26	1.00	485.26	191,672	395
	KULAURA	679.25	1.00	679.25	339,673	500
	RAJNAGAR	338.15	1.00	338.15	174,280	515
	BARLEKHA	501.65	1.00	501.65	200,674	400
	Sub-total			2799.39	1,376,566	492
SYLHET	SYLHET	517.43	1.00	517.43	554,412	1,071
	BALAGANJ	389.51	1.00	389.51	230,865	593
	BEANIBAZAR	253.22	1.00	253.22	181,547	717
	FENCHUGANJ	114.48	1.00	114.48	81,605	713
	BISHWANATH	214.50	1.00	214.50	169,730	791
	GOLAPGANJ	278.34	1.00	278.34	229,074	823
	ZAKIGANJ	287.33	1.00	287.33	174,038	606
	GOWAINGHAT	486.10	1.00	486.10	169,937	350
	JOINTIAPUR	258.69	1.00	258.69	98,270	380
	KANAIGHAT	412.25	1.00	412.25	178,654	433
	COMPANIGANJ	278.55	1.00	278.55	85,169	306
	Sub-total			3490.40	2,153,301	617

Table 2.3: Density of Population (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Area (km2)	Northeast region			Density per km2
			Fraction	Area	Population	
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	560.76	1.00	560.76	303,153	541
	TAHIRPUR	313.70	1.00	313.70	133,569	426
	BISHWAMVARPUR	194.25	1.00	194.25	106,182	547
	DOWARABAZAR	281.40	1.00	281.40	157,240	559
	CHHATAK	434.76	1.00	434.76	273,153	628
	JAMALGANJ	338.74	1.00	338.74	107,771	318
	DHARMAPASHA	496.03	1.00	496.03	164,131	331
	DERAI	420.93	1.00	420.93	185,284	440
	JAGANNATHPUR	368.27	1.00	368.27	188,139	511
	SULLA	260.74	1.00	260.74	89,941	345
	Sub-total			3669.58	1,708,563	466
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	213.44	1.00	213.44	451,335	2,115
	PALASH	94.43	1.00	94.43	174,040	1,843
	SHIBPUR	206.89	1.00	206.89	237,246	1,147
	MONOHARDI	195.57	1.00	195.57	230,028	1,176
	BELABO	117.66	1.00	117.66	145,708	1,238
	RAIPURA	312.77	1.00	312.77	413,766	1,323
	Sub-total			1140.76	1,652,123	1,448
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	55.84	1.00	55.84	212,572	3,807
	SONARGAON	171.66	1.00	171.66	261,881	1,526
	ARAIHAZAR	183.35	1.00	183.35	299,855	1,635
	RUPGANJ	247.97	0.46	114.07	172,930	1,516
	Sub-total			524.92	947,238	1,805
TOTAL				24,152.	17,073,173	707
BANGLADESH		147,569.55				755

Note: Thana population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BBS

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	6,674	17,254	17,576	34,829	5.22	98.2
	ROWMARI	26,065	67,609	69,431	137,040	5.26	97.4
	Sub-total	32,739	84,863	87,007	171,869	5.25	97.5
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	80,091	196,744	184,675	381,419	4.76	106.5
	SRIBARDI	47,900	116,114	112,080	228,194	4.76	103.6
	JHENAIGATI	30,113	70,650	69,082	139,732	4.64	102.3
	NAKLA	33,482	83,156	79,796	162,952	4.87	104.2
	NALITABARI	42,698	114,864	111,468	226,332	5.30	103.0
	Sub-total	234,284	581,528	557,101	1,138,629	4.86	104.4
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	12,309	31,004	29,227	60,231	4.89	106.1
	ISLAMPUR	14,468	38,398	36,741	75,139	5.19	104.5
	BAKSHIGANJ	32,007	79,956	77,447	157,403	4.92	103.2
	DEWANGANJ	26,616	68,248	66,980	135,227	5.08	101.9
	Sub-total	85,400	217,605	210,395	428,000	5.01	103.4

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	51,039	136,437	129,206	265,643	5.20	105.6
	PURBADHALA	44,799	119,708	115,967	235,675	5.26	103.2
	DURGAPUR	32,245	85,395	83,740	169,135	5.25	102.0
	KALMAKANDA	39,275	106,753	102,607	209,360	5.33	104.0
	BARHATTA	26,683	73,099	69,075	142,174	5.33	105.8
	MOHANGANJ	24,011	66,525	62,890	129,415	5.39	105.8
	ATPARA	23,395	61,635	58,856	120,491	5.15	104.7
	KHALIAJURI	12,903	39,648	36,153	75,801	5.87	109.7
	KENDUA	51,221	134,365	131,263	265,628	5.19	102.4
	MADAN	21,808	59,970	57,643	117,613	5.39	104.0
	Sub-total	327,379	883,535	847,400	1,730,935	5.29	104.3
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	26,142	73,884	67,709	141,592	5.42	109.1
	PHULPUR	88,708	234,003	225,043	459,046	5.17	104.0
	HALUAGHAT	49,520	122,816	119,523	242,339	4.89	102.8
	GOURIPUR	48,378	125,725	122,220	247,945	5.13	102.9
	ISWARGANJ	56,296	155,956	151,021	306,977	5.45	103.3
	NANDAIL	62,533	167,132	161,715	328,847	5.26	103.3
	GAFFARGAON	10,238	27,140	26,032	53,172	5.19	104.3
	DHOBAURA	30,491	79,334	77,693	157,027	5.15	102.1
	Sub-total	372,306	985,989	950,956	1,936,945	5.20	103.7

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	55,828	154,724	145,613	300,337	5.38	106.3
	HOSSAINPUR	28,601	73,927	69,661	143,587	5.02	106.1
	TARAIL	23,232	69,808	68,680	138,488	5.96	101.6
	ITNA	23,943	69,315	63,633	132,948	5.55	108.9
	MITHAMAIN	17,183	56,044	52,160	108,204	6.30	107.4
	KARIMGANJ	43,445	117,990	119,165	237,155	5.46	99.0
	ASTAGRAM	21,077	68,017	64,286	132,303	6.28	105.8
	NIKLI	22,008	55,629	55,283	110,912	5.04	100.6
	KATIADI	49,488	132,891	131,610	264,501	5.34	101.0
	PAKUNDIA	39,924	107,829	102,526	210,355	5.27	105.2
	BAJITPUR	35,051	99,500	97,581	197,081	5.62	102.0
	KULIARCHAR	26,143	67,482	65,845	133,327	5.10	102.5
	BHAIRAB	34,419	98,356	94,092	192,448	5.59	104.5
	Sub-total	420,342	1,171,512	1,130,135	2,301,646	5.48	103.7
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	30,795	80,269	77,660	157,929	5.13	103.4
	KALIGANJ	4,236	11,860	11,009	22,869	5.40	107.7
	Sub-total	35,031	92,129	88,670	180,798	5.16	103.9

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	38,977	116,690	108,779	225,469	5.78	107.3
	LAKHAI	19,465	54,321	55,998	110,319	5.67	97.0
	MADHABPUR	12,335	35,515	34,504	70,019	5.68	102.9
	CHUNARUGHAT	43,660	117,335	116,417	233,752	5.35	100.8
	BAHUBAL	25,208	69,500	67,902	137,402	5.45	102.4
	BANIACHANG	39,816	119,909	115,946	235,855	5.92	103.4
	AJMIRIGANJ	14,713	44,368	42,442	86,810	5.90	104.5
	NABIGANJ	41,358	124,141	122,792	246,933	5.97	101.1
	Sub-total	235,532	681,779	664,780	1,346,559	5.72	102.6
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	40,573	123,421	115,957	239,378	5.90	106.4
	SRIMANGAL	43,952	119,507	111,382	230,889	5.25	107.3
	KAMALGANJ	37,112	97,716	93,956	191,672	5.16	104.0
	KULAURA	58,883	173,548	166,125	339,673	5.77	104.5
	RAJNAGAR	29,305	88,288	85,992	174,280	5.95	102.7
	BARLEKHA	33,006	100,058	100,616	200,674	6.08	99.4
	Sub-total	242,831	702,538	674,028	1,376,566	5.67	104.2

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
SYLHET	SYLHET	86,074	291,149	263,263	554,412	6.44	110.6
	BALAGANJ	36,919	116,980	113,885	230,865	6.25	102.7
	BEANIBAZAR	27,089	89,865	91,682	181,547	6.70	98.0
	FENCHUGANJ	13,368	41,678	39,927	81,605	6.10	104.4
	BISHWANATH	26,346	86,550	83,180	169,730	6.44	104.1
	GOLAPGANJ	34,911	115,210	113,864	229,074	6.56	101.2
	ZAKIGANJ	29,836	87,970	86,068	174,038	5.83	102.2
	GOWAINGHAT	27,295	87,647	82,290	169,937	6.23	106.5
	JOINTIAPUR	16,719	50,133	48,137	98,270	5.88	104.1
	KANAIGHAT	29,568	90,194	88,460	178,654	6.04	102.0
	COMPANIGANJ	13,620	44,167	41,002	85,169	6.25	107.7
	Sub-total	341,745	1,101,543	1,051,758	2,153,301	6.30	104.7

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	50,664	155,420	147,733	303,153	5.98	105.2
	TAHIRPUR	21,987	69,018	64,551	133,569	6.07	106.9
	BISHWAMVARPUR	19,705	54,111	52,071	106,182	5.39	103.9
	DOWARABAZAR	27,112	79,790	77,450	157,240	5.80	103.0
	CHHATAK	43,727	139,444	133,709	273,153	6.25	104.3
	JAMALGANJ	18,119	55,769	52,002	107,771	5.95	107.2
	DHARMAPASHA	28,368	84,384	79,747	164,131	5.79	105.8
	DERAI	30,041	95,197	90,087	185,284	6.17	105.7
	JAGANNATHPUR	28,546	96,202	91,937	188,139	6.59	104.6
	SULLA	13,881	45,944	43,997	89,941	6.48	104.4
	Sub-total	282,150	875,279	833,284	1,708,563	6.06	105.0
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	81,780	237,452	213,883	451,335	5.52	111.0
	PALASH	31,350	92,945	81,095	174,040	5.55	114.6
	SHIBPUR	44,365	120,458	116,788	237,246	5.35	103.1
	MONOHARDI	47,397	115,913	114,115	230,028	4.85	101.6
	BELABO	27,802	74,387	71,321	145,708	5.24	104.3
	RAIPURA	76,508	213,419	200,347	413,766	5.41	106.5
	Sub-total	309,202	854,574	797,549	1,652,123	5.34	107.2

Table 2.4: Population, Household Size and Sex Ratio in the Project Area (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Household	Population			Average size of household	Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	38,985	111,539	101,033	212,572	5.45	110.4
	SONARGAON	44,405	136,472	125,409	261,881	5.90	108.8
	ARAIHAZAR	52,963	155,180	144,675	299,855	5.66	107.3
	RUPGANJ	29,855	91,650	81,280	172,930	5.79	112.8
	Sub-total	166,208	494,841	452,397	947,238	5.70	109.4
TOTAL		3,085,150	8,727,715	8,345,458	17,073,173	5.53	104.6
BANGLADESH : Enumerated data		19,397,992	54,728,350	51,586,642	106,314,992	5.48	106.1
Adjusted data			57,313,929	54,141,256	111,455,185		105.9

Note: Thana population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BBS

Table 2.5: Distribution of Population by Age Group

Age group (year)	Population (%)								
	1981						1991		
	Bangladesh			Northeast region			Bangladesh		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
00 - 04	17.0	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.6	17.4	16.5	16.1	16.8
05 - 09	16.3	16.0	16.5	16.2	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.5
10 - 14	13.4	13.9	12.9	13.0	13.6	12.3	11.8	11.7	11.9
15 - 19	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	10.3	10.1	10.5
20 - 24	7.8	7.2	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.5
25 - 29	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.3
30 - 34	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.5
35 - 39	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3
40 - 44	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1
45 - 49	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3
50 - 54	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6
55 - 59	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
60 - 64	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6
65 - 69	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
70+	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BBS

Table 2.6: Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate

Data source	Year	CBR	TFR
DSEP	1961	47.0	6.8
PGE	1963	44.0	6.8
PGE	1964	42.0	6.2
PGE	1965	37.0	5.8
NIS	1968-69	42.0	6.3
BFS	1975	49.9	6.3
BBS	1978	37.0	5.8
BBS	1980	33.4	5.0
BBS	1981	34.6	5.0
BBS	1982	34.8	5.2
BBS	1983	35.0	5.1
BBS	1984	34.8	4.8
BBS	1985	34.6	4.7
BBS	1986	34.4	4.7
BBS	1987	33.3	4.4
BBS	1988	33.2	4.4
BBS	1989	33.0	4.4
BBS	1990	32.8	4.3
BBS	1991	31.6	4.2

Source: BBS

Table 2.7 Life Expectancy at Birth

Division	Life expectancy at year 0, 1988	
	Male	Female
Chittagong	55.3	55.0
Dhaka	56.9	55.7
Khulna	59.4	59.9
Rajshahi	55.5	54.0
Bangladesh	56.5	55.6

Source: BBS

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	72	0.60	43	6674	34829	155	806
	ROWMARI	193	1.00	193	26065	137040	135	710
	Sub-total			236	32739	171869	139	728
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	180	1.00	180	80091	381419	445	2119
	SRIBARDI	156	1.00	156	47900	228194	307	1463
	JHENAIGATI	87	1.00	87	30113	139732	346	1606
	NAKLA	117	1.00	117	33482	162952	286	1393
	NALITABARI	138	1.00	138	42698	226332	309	1640
	Sub-total			678	234284	1138629	346	1679
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	333	0.12	40	12309	60231	308	1507
	ISLAMPUR	169	0.28	47	14468	75139	306	1588
	BAKSHIGANJ	196	1.00	196	32007	157403	163	803
	DEWANGANJ	172	0.70	120	26616	135227	221	1123
	Sub-total			404	85400	428000	212	1060

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	344	1.00	344	51039	265643	148	772
	PURBADHALA	334	1.00	334	44799	235675	134	706
	DURGAPUR	215	1.00	215	32245	169135	150	787
	KALMAKANDA	343	1.00	343	39275	209360	115	610
	BARHATTA	228	1.00	228	26683	142174	117	624
	MOHANGANJ	163	1.00	163	24011	129415	147	794
	ATPARA	175	1.00	175	23395	120491	134	689
	KHALIAJURI	66	1.00	66	12903	75801	196	1149
	KENDUA	311	1.00	311	51221	265628	165	854
	MADAN	120	1.00	120	21808	117613	182	980
	Sub-total			2299	327379	1730935	142	753
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	173	0.25	43	26142	141592	604	3274
	PHULPUR	411	1.00	411	88708	459046	216	1117
	HALUAGHAT	205	1.00	205	49520	242339	242	1182
	GOURIPUR	278	1.00	278	48378	247945	174	892
	ISWARGANJ	296	1.00	296	56296	306977	190	1037
	NANDAIL	272	1.00	272	62533	328847	230	1209
	GAFFARGAON	218	0.14	31	10238	53172	335	1742
	DHOBAURA	158	1.00	158	30491	157027	193	994
	Sub-total			1694	372306	1936945	220	1144

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	203	1.00	203	55828	300337	275	1479
	HOSSAINPUR	101	0.97	98	28601	143587	292	1466
	TARAIL	104	1.00	104	23232	138488	223	1332
	ITNA	117	1.00	117	23943	132948	205	1136
	MITHAMAIN	129	1.00	129	17183	108204	133	839
	KARIMGANJ	184	1.00	184	43445	237155	236	1289
	ASTAGRAM	73	1.00	73	21077	132303	289	1812
	NIKLI	122	1.00	122	22008	110912	180	909
	KATIADI	151	1.00	151	49488	264501	328	1752
	PAKUNDIA	170	1.00	170	39924	210355	235	1237
	BAJITPUR	178	1.00	178	35051	197081	197	1107
	KULIARCHAR	131	1.00	131	26143	133327	200	1018
	BHAIRAB	79	1.00	79	34419	192448	436	2436
	Sub-total			1739	420342	2301646	242	1324
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	231	0.52	120	30795	157929	256	1315
	KALIGANJ	105	0.13	14	4236	22869	310	1675
	Sub-total			134	35031	180798	262	1352

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	259	1.00	259	38977	225469	150	871
	LAKHAI	63	1.00	63	19465	110319	309	1751
	MADHABPUR	269	0.28	75	12335	70019	164	930
	CHUNARUGHAT	377	1.00	377	43660	233752	116	620
	BAHUBAL	325	1.00	325	25208	137402	78	423
	BANIACHANG	337	1.00	337	39816	235855	118	700
	AJMIRIGANJ	79	1.00	79	14713	86810	186	1099
	NABIGANJ	359	1.00	359	41358	246933	115	688
	Sub-total			1874	235532	1346559	126	718
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	419	1.00	419	40573	239378	97	571
	SRIMANGAL	206	1.00	206	43952	230889	213	1121
	KAMALGANJ	276	1.00	276	37112	191672	134	694
	KULAURA	486	1.00	486	58883	339673	121	699
	RAJNAGAR	255	1.00	255	29305	174280	115	683
	BARLEKHA	320	1.00	320	33006	200674	103	627
	Sub-total			1962	242831	1376566	124	702

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
SYLHET	SYLHET	709	1.00	709	86074	554412	121	782
	BALAGANJ	467	1.00	467	36919	230865	79	494
	BEANIBAZAR	176	1.00	176	27089	181547	154	1032
	FENCHUGANJ	88	1.00	88	13368	81605	152	927
	BISHWANATH	432	1.00	432	26346	169730	61	393
	GOLAPGANJ	254	1.00	254	34911	229074	137	902
	ZAKIGANJ	286	1.00	286	29836	174038	104	609
	GOWAINGHAT	264	1.00	264	27295	169937	103	644
	JOINTIAPUR	173	1.00	173	16719	98270	97	568
	KANAIGHAT	288	1.00	288	29568	178654	103	620
	COMPANIGANJ	131	1.00	131	13620	85169	104	650
	Sub-total			3268	341745	2153301	105	659

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	424	1.00	424	50664	303153	119	715
	TAHIRPUR	234	1.00	234	21987	133569	94	571
	BISHWAMVARPUR	175	1.00	175	19705	106182	113	607
	DOWARABAZAR	294	1.00	294	27112	157240	92	535
	CHHATAK	530	1.00	530	43727	273153	83	515
	JAMALGANJ	165	1.00	165	18119	107771	110	653
	DHARMAPASHA	313	1.00	313	28368	164131	91	524
	DERAI	233	1.00	233	30041	185284	129	795
	JAGANNATHPUR	331	1.00	331	28546	188139	86	568
	SULLA	113	1.00	113	13881	89941	123	796
	Sub-total			2812	282150	1708563	100	608
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	270	1.00	270	81780	451335	303	1672
	PALASH	98	1.00	98	31350	174040	320	1776
	SHIBPUR	196	1.00	196	44365	237246	226	1210
	MONOHARDI	169	1.00	169	47397	230028	280	1361
	BELABO	97	1.00	97	27802	145708	287	1502
	RAIPURA	231	1.00	231	76508	413766	331	1791
	Sub-total			1061	309202	1652123	291	1557

Table 2.8: Thana-wise Distribution of Villages, 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total number of villages	Northeast region				Average per village	
			Fraction	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	183	1.00	183	38985	212572	213	1162
	SONARGAON	473	1.00	473	44405	261881	94	554
	ARAIHAZAR	315	1.00	315	52963	299855	168	952
	RUPGANJ	376	0.46	173	29855	172930	173	1000
	Sub-total			1144	166208	947238	145	828
TOTAL				19305	3085150	17073173	160	884

Note: All figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BBS

Table 2.9: Municipalities in the Project Area, 1991

District	Municipality	Household	Population	Household size	Sex ratio
Sherpur	Sherpur	13,230	63,030	4.76	123.3
Mymensingh	Gouripur	3,825	19,524	5.10	108.4
Netrokona	Netrokona	9,133	46,203	5.06	117.6
	Mohanganj	3,600	18,526	5.15	121.0
Kishoreganj	Kishoreganj	11,630	64,676	5.56	120.2
	Bajitpur	4,752	23,148	4.87	106.8
	Bhairab	12,933	75,747	5.86	110.0
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	3,821	24,298	6.36	122.7
Sylhet	Sylhet	16,844	114,284	6.78	123.9
	Companiganj	3,334	19,032	5.71	114.1
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	6,407	35,371	5.52	125.4
	Srimangal	3,728	19,868	5.33	124.8
Habiganj	Habiganj	7,180	42,898	5.97	115.5
Narsingdi	Narsingdi	19,293	100,120	5.19	134.8
Narayanganj	Narayanganj*	12,969	74,415	5.74	118.2
Total		132,679	741,140	5.59	
Bangladesh		2,166,740	11,788,251	5.44	124.4

* Part of Narayanganj Municipality in Bandar thana is within the project area.
Source: BBS

Table 2.10: Distribution of the Municipalities by Population Size

Category of municipality	Population size	Number of municipalities
Very small	Less than 25,000	6
Small	25,000 - 49,999	3
Medium	50,000 - 99,999	4
Large	100,000 and above	2
Total		15

Source: BBS

Table 2.11: Internal Migration

Former district	Life time net migration			
	1951	1961	1974	1981
Sylhet	+58,492	+ 96,813	+130,675	+197,761
Dhaka	-57,402	+ 50,846	+578,654	+1,142,369
Jamalpur*				-21,343
Mymensingh	-29,755	-122,739	-111,250	-226,925
Rangpur	+86,473	+141,655	+ 62,029	-18,803

*Included in Mymensingh before 1981.
Source: BBS

Table 3.1: Literacy Rate, 1991

District	Percentage of literacy (all ages)
Habiganj	18.87
Moulvibazar	23.06
Sunamganj	17.20
Sylhet	25.42
Gazipur	28.83
Narayanganj	32.59
Narsingdi	23.14
Jamalpur	16.28
Sherpur	14.65
Kishoreganj	16.42
Mymensingh	19.30
Netrokona	18.09
Kurigram	17.32
Bangladesh	24.82

Source: BBS

Table 3.2: Literacy of Population (7+ Years), 1991

District	Thana	Literacy rate
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	16.4
	ROWMARI	16.5
	District average	22.3
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	19.4
	SRIBARDI	18.5
	JHENAIGATI	17.9
	NAKLA	22.4
	NALITABARI	19.5
	District average	19.5
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	27.6
	ISLAMPUR	15.9
	BAKSHIGANJ	17.4
	DEWANGANJ	20.9
	District average	21.5
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	28.4
	PURBADHALA	23.0
	DURGAPUR	23.0
	KALMAKANDA	21.4
	BARHATTA	23.8
	MOHANGANJ	27.8
	ATPARA	24.0
	KHALIAJURI	21.5
	KENDUA	37.1
	MADAN	18.7
	District average	26.0

84

Table 3.2: Literacy of Population (7+ Years), 1991

District	Thana	Literacy rate
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	37.0
	PHULPUR	20.9
	HALUAGHAT	22.8
	GOURIPUR	26.4
	ISWARGANJ	22.2
	NANDAIL	22.3
	GAFFARGAON	30.3
	DHOBAURA	18.7
	District average	25.5
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	28.3
	HOSSAINPUR	23.1
	TARAIL	17.5
	ITNA	16.0
	MITHAMAIN	15.6
	KARIMGANJ	20.3
	ASTAGRAM	38.2
	NIKLI	12.6
	KATIADI	20.3
	PAKUNDIA	31.1
	BAJITPUR	22.1
	KULIARCHAR	21.6
	BHAIRAB	25.9
	District average	23.3
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	37.0
	KALIGANJ	33.6
	District average	36.6

Table 3.2: Literacy of Population (7+ Years), 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Literacy rate
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	30.6
	LAKHAI	21.6
	MADHABPUR	23.9
	CHUNARUGHAT	24.2
	BAHUBAL	23.0
	BANIACHANG	20.8
	AJMIRIGANJ	22.4
	NABIGANJ	26.4
	District average	24.5
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	36.1
	SRIMANGAL	29.8
	KAMALGANJ	28.6
	KULAURA	28.8
	RAJNAGAR	27.2
	BARLEKHA	34.6
	District average	30.8
SYLHET	SYLHET	44.1
	BALAGANJ	31.4
	BEANIBAZAR	43.4
	FENCHUGANJ	39.0
	BISHWANATH	33.6
	GOLAPGANJ	38.7
	ZAKIGANJ	30.8
	GOWAINGHAT	15.1
	JOINTIAPUR	21.1
	KANAIGHAT	21.8
	COMPANIGANJ	12.3
	District average	31.4

Table 3.2: Literacy of Population (7+ Years), 1991 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Literacy rate
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	23.9
	TAHIRPUR	17.2
	BISHWAMVARPUR	17.2
	DOWARABAZAR	15.6
	CHHATAK	24.5
	JAMALGANJ	20.1
	DHARMAPASHA	20.8
	DERAI	25.3
	JAGANNATHPUR	27.9
	SULLA	21.8
	District average	22.3
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	31.0
	PALASH	42.9
	SHIBPUR	32.3
	MONOHARDI	27.3
	BELABO	29.9
	RAIPURA	22.5
	District average	29.6
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	44.1
	SONARGAON	33.1
	ARAIHAZAR	23.0
	RUPGANJ	37.9
	District average	39.8
BANGLADESH		32.4

Source: BBS

Table 3.3: School Attendance Rate, 1981

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	10.1	8.2	9.8	5.7
	ROWMARI	11.8	9.9	10.9	6.9
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	12.4	10.5	12.5	9.2
	SRIBARDI	16.3	13.2	15.2	10.1
	JHENAIGATI	16.5	15.2	14.7	11.0
	NAKLA	17.0	15.4	15.7	12.4
	NALITABARI	19.7	17.9	16.4	12.4
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	18.5	16.1	19.0	14.6
	ISLAMPUR	11.1	9.0	11.4	7.7
	BAKSHIGANJ				
	DEWANGANJ	13.8	10.9	13.2	8.6
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	20.9	19.1	19.4	15.7
	PURBADHALA	18.4	16.5	15.5	11.6
	DHOBAURA	20.7	19.5	16.9	13.9
	DURGAPUR	18.9	17.6	17.2	14.3
	KALMAKANDA	17.8	16.3	14.8	12.1
	BARHATTA	16.7	15.0	15.3	11.9
	MOHANGANJ	17.9	16.4	16.1	13.1
	ATPARA	19.4	17.9	17.4	13.7
	KHALIAJURI	17.2	14.4	13.9	10.5
	KENDUA	17.0	14.9	15.0	11.0
	MADAN	14.5	12.2	12.4	8.8

Table 3.3: School Attendance Rate, 1981 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	24.1	22.5	24.5	20.4
	PHULPUR	15.9	14.4	14.6	10.7
	HALUAGHAT	20.2	19.8	17.6	14.8
	GOURIPUR	18.5	16.3	16.4	12.1
	ISWARGANJ	15.8	14.2	14.7	10.7
	NANDAIL	19.3	18.1	17.2	12.8
	GAFFARGAON	24.4	23.6	22.2	18.1
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	26.9	25.1	23.5	18.7
	HOSSAINPUR	18.2	17.0	16.0	12.3
	TARAIL	18.1	16.3	15.4	11.6
	ITNA	17.0	15.0	13.8	10.5
	MITHAMAIN				
	KARIMGANJ	18.2	15.7	15.2	11.0
	ASTAGRAM	12.2	9.8	12.1	8.2
	NIKLI	14.5	11.6	13.0	9.0
	KATIADI	16.3	14.2	14.7	10.5
	PAKUNDIA	29.8	28.8	23.8	19.5
	BAJITPUR	20.1	17.3	17.2	12.7
	KULIARCHAR	19.6	16.9	16.8	11.7
	BHAIRAB	19.2	16.2	18.4	13.7
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	29.0	27.7	27.1	22.1
	KALIGANJ	30.3	28.5	26.7	21.8
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	21.6	18.4	19.9	14.8
	LAKHAI	19.1	16.5	14.6	10.7
	MADHABPUR	16.0	12.9	14.9	10.1
	CHUNARUGHAT	18.0	14.6	14.4	9.7
	BAHUBAL	20.5	17.2	16.0	11.4
	BANIACHANG	17.1	15.2	14.3	10.9
	AJMIRIGANJ	19.0	16.9	15.0	11.9
	NABIGANJ	24.7	23.3	19.3	15.9
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	29.3	27.2	23.4	20.1
	SRIMANGAL	18.4	16.0	15.8	12.3

Table 3.3: School Attendance Rate, 1981 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
	KAMALGANJ	22.8	19.0	17.1	12.5
	KULAURA	23.0	19.6	18.7	14.0
	RAJANAGAR	22.9	21.0	19.5	15.6
	BARLEKHA	25.0	22.0	20.0	15.3
SYLHET	SYLHET	27.7	24.7	23.6	19.6
	BALAGANJ	27.7	25.7	21.3	14.4
	BEANIBAZAR	39.7	36.6	31.6	26.1
	FENCHUGANJ	33.4	31.2	28.7	24.8
	BISHWANATH	29.9	26.8	23.1	17.4
	GOLAPGANJ	30.1	26.6	25.8	20.0
	ZAKIGANJ	25.7	20.3	20.1	12.4
	GOWAINGHAT	13.7	9.6	11.4	6.4
	JOINTIAPUR	16.3	12.8	13.9	8.7
	KANAIGHAT	21.5	15.5	17.5	9.9
	COMPANIGANJ	11.1	8.3	8.6	5.2
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	19.1	16.7	16.4	12.6
	MADHYANAGAR	19.0	17.2	14.4	11.4
	TAHIRPUR	16.7	14.3	13.1	9.8
	BISHWAMVARPUR	18.1	16.3	13.6	10.4
	DOWARABAZAR	15.1	12.5	12.0	8.0
	CHHATAK	21.9	18.9	16.6	12.2
	JAMALGANJ	17.8	15.6	14.6	10.7
	DHARMAPASHA	15.7	13.6	12.5	9.7
	DERAI	21.2	19.4	17.4	13.8
	JAGANNATHPUR	29.3	28.0	22.2	18.5
	SULLA	22.4	19.9	18.3	14.5

Table 3.3: School Attendance Rate, 1981 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	19.2	17.1	18.4	14.7
	PALASH	31.9	29.2	26.8	23.0
	SHIBPUR	26.1	24.0	23.6	19.0
	MONOHARDI	26.1	24.2	22.9	17.7
	BELABO				
	RAIPURA	16.1	13.8	16.1	11.7
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	22.0	20.3	21.9	17.6
	SONARGAON	21.6	18.8	20.5	15.2
	ARAIHAZAR	16.3	13.9	15.6	11.7
	RUPGANJ	25.3	23.2	23.8	19.9
BANGLADESH		22.5	20.2	21.9	16.8

Note: Bakshiganj, Mithamain and Belabo thanas were created after 1981 census.
Source: BBS

Table 3.4: Students' Drop-out Rate (%) at Primary Level, 1990

Division	Sex	Grade				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Chittagong	Male	16.3	10.7	14.8	20.6	14.2
	Female	22.2	10.9	14.1	12.5	15.4
	Total	19.1	10.8	14.5	13.2	14.7
Dhaka	Male	19.6	09.9	10.4	09.9	15.8
	Female	24.4	11.3	12.3	12.8	09.4
	Total	21.7	10.5	11.2	11.2	13.1
Rajshahi	Male	19.1	14.9	20.3	13.3	03.5
	Female	18.9	14.5	19.1	12.8	02.6
	Total	19.0	14.7	19.8	13.1	03.1
Bangladesh	Male	18.1	11.4	15.9	17.9	10.8
	Female	20.7	12.7	15.2	12.3	11.3
	Total	19.3	12.0	15.6	15.8	11.0

Source: BANBEIS

92

Table 3.5: Students' Total Drop-out Rate, 1990

Division	Drop-out rate (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary level:			
Chittagong	59.2	53.2	56.8
Dhaka	54.0	57.1	55.4
Rajshahi	59.4	56.8	58.3
Khulna	56.8	55.2	56.1
Bangladesh	58.3	54.9	56.9
Secondary level:			
Bangladesh	57.6	65.9	60.5

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.6: Number of Primary Schools, Teachers and Students, 1990

District	Government						Non-Government					
	Institution		Teacher		Student		Institution		Teacher		Student	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Kurigram	560	1	2475	184	137213	55055	138	1	557		32515	13481
Moulvibazar	685	1	2150	600	148772	71422	133		485	151	34579	15866
Sylhet	1066	7	3517	941	258072	122272	176		515	97	33367	15547
Sunamganj	857	2	2510	458	141906	59472	133		532	21	24057	10119
Habiganj	733	6	2427	581	127188	57804	105		357	54	19888	8584
Kishoreganj	803		3439	649	165032	71436	127		431	161	31044	14218
Netrokona	626	1	2374	282	155310	70009	130		686	70	39052	18251
Mymensingh	1244		4756	841	307521	135845	338		992	142	51780	22602
Jamalpur	598	1	2158	421	144067	60535	117		499	51	18414	7650
Sherpur	358	5	1371	236	90420	39449	79	3	315	41	26744	12710
Gazipur	501		2400	820	158687	74081	88		332	97	20487	9712
Narsingdi	577	2	2772	847	167343	75148	48		89	70	8865	4153
Narayanganj	451	23	2186	787	157369	75279	78		193	93	20953	9547
Total	9059	49	34535	7647	2158900	967807	1690	4	5983	1048	361745	162440
Bangladesh	38355	192	158112	30798	10128290	4556084	8275	65	31150	6002	1811660	810097

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.7: Gender Distribution of Primary Students and School-Population Ratio

District	Total population	Total no. of schools	No. of students		% of female students	No. of schools per 10,000 population
			Both sex	Female		
Kurigram	1,603,034	698	169,728	68,536	40.4	4.4
Moulvibazar	1,376,566	818	183,351	87,288	47.6	5.9
Sylhet	2,153,301	1,242	291,439	137,819	47.3	5.8
Sunamganj	1,708,563	990	165,963	69,591	41.9	5.8
Habiganj	1,526,609	838	147,076	66,388	45.1	5.5
Kishoreganj	2,306,087	930	196,076	85,654	43.7	4.0
Netrokona	1,730,935	756	194,362	88,260	45.4	4.4
Mymensingh	3,957,182	1,582	359,301	158,447	44.1	4.0
Jamalpur	1,874,440	715	162,481	68,185	42.0	3.8
Sherpur	1,138,629	437	117,164	52,159	44.5	3.8
Gazipur	1,621,562	589	179,174	83,793	46.8	3.6
Narsingdi	1,652,123	625	176,208	79,301	45.0	3.8
Narayanganj	1,754,804	529	178,322	84,826	47.6	3.0
Total	24,403,835	10,749	2,520,645	1,130,247	44.8	4.4
Bangladesh	106,314,992	46,630	11,939,950	5,366,181	44.9	4.4

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BANBEIS/BBS

Table 3.8: Number of Institutions, Teachers and Students at Junior Secondary Level, 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
Gazipur	49	12	304	115	6,266	2,633	42.0
Narsingdi	33	15	270	40	3,584	1,892	52.8
Mymensingh	142	48	750	160	15,339	5,084	33.1
Kishoreganj	32	9	260	40	4,470	1,411	31.6
Netrokona	41	1	282	15	4,035	1,391	34.5
Sherpur	23	6	249	13	2,608	880	33.7
Narayanganj	18	2	120	10	1,591	806	50.7
Jamalpur	58	4	360	12	6,594	1,611	24.4
Sunamganj	7		56		631	96	15.2
Sylhet	16	3	140	31	1,710	330	19.3
Habiganj	9		65		1,055	107	10.1
Moulvibazar	14	3	160	33	1,641	411	25.0
Kurigram	34	10	337	17	2,550	845	33.1
Total	476	113	3,353	486	52,074	17,497	33.6
Bangladesh	2,001	409	16,250	1,507	212,646	75,231	35.4

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.9: Number of Institutions, Teachers and Students at Secondary Level Schools, 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students	No. of schools per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	150	44	2,367	428	53,310	21,714	40.7	0.93
Narsingdi	125	25	2,283	202	34,248	15,285	44.6	0.76
Mymensingh	306	50	4,872	599	61,544	24,873	40.4	0.77
Kishoreganj	120	12	1,642	283	36,404	12,720	34.9	0.52
Netrokona	102	12	1,692	146	33,892	10,923	32.2	0.59
Sherpur	70	11	1,067	79	18,119	7,112	39.3	0.61
Narayanganj	99	19	1,413	200	16,793	6,596	39.3	0.56
Jamalpur	122	17	1,745	175	39,179	12,670	32.3	0.65
Sunamganj	96	9	1,101	91	23,390	7,425	31.7	0.56
Sylhet	166	18	2,132	224	44,809	14,293	31.9	0.77
Habiganj	73	10	896	72	20,562	5,699	27.7	0.48
Moulvibazar	88	8	1,266	115	22,135	8,796	39.7	0.64
Kurigram	100	13	1,877	85	35,922	11,221	31.2	0.62
Total	1,617	248	24,353	2,699	440,307	159,327	36.2	0.66
Bangladesh	8,717	1,122	123,148	12,636	2,943,4	1,004,945	34.1	0.82

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BANBEIS/BBS

Table 3.10: Number of Colleges, Teachers and Students, 1991

District	College		Teacher		Student		% of female students	No. of college per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	11		266	26	10,046	2,107	21.0	0.07
Narayanganj	9	1	214	53	11,830	3,119	26.4	0.05
Narsingdi	12	3	245	51	9,469	3,126	33.0	0.07
Jamalpur	15	2	301	27	15,132	4,159	27.5	0.08
Sherpur	6	1	124	11	6,290	2,209	35.1	0.05
Mymensingh	24	4	579	87	24,508	7,826	31.9	0.06
Netrokona	12	1	235	14	10,462	2,204	21.1	0.07
Kishoreganj	11	2	262	15	11,534	3,633	31.5	0.05
Sunamganj	7		88	9	4,119	683	16.6	0.04
Sylhet	12	2	274	33	15,344	3,034	19.8	0.06
Habiganj	8	1	151	19	6,097	1,203	19.7	0.05
Moulvibazar	7	1	129	16	5,819	1,281	22.0	0.05
Kurigram	12	1	267	20	10,906	2,228	20.4	0.07
Total	146	19	3,135	381	141,556	36,812	26.0	0.06
Bangladesh	870	100	19,95	2,760	876,756	214,390	24.5	0.08

Source: BANBEIS/BBS

Table 3.11: Number of Ebtedayee Madrassa, Teachers and Students, 1991

District	No. of madrassa	Teachers	Students	No. of madrassa per 10,000 population
Gazipur	324	1,296	38,351	2.0
Narayanganj	79	314	9,617	0.5
Narsingdi	228	911	26,508	1.4
Jamalpur	320	1,278	23,032	1.7
Sherpur	233	932	21,102	2.0
Mymensingh	1,318	4,613	166,314	3.3
Netrokona	329	1,164	32,343	1.9
Kishoreganj	321	1,194	41,564	1.4
Sylhet	63	221	12,238	0.3
Moulvibazar	31	112	5,845	0.2
Habiganj	31	118	6,042	0.2
Sunamganj	56	213	12,850	0.3
Kurigram	428	1,498	39,344	2.7
Total	3,761	13,864	435,150	1.5
Bangladesh	20,863	57,700	1,730,491	2.0

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BANBEIS/BBS

Table 3.12: Statistics on Madrassa (Dakhil to Kamil), 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students	Number of institution per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	155	32	2,201	41	27,281	2,185	8.0	0.96
Narayanganj	52	4	777	11	9,730	766	7.9	0.30
Narsingdi	79	11	1,158	12	14,402	1,044	7.2	0.48
Jamalpur	105	5	1,573	9	18,677	1,592	8.5	0.56
Sherpur	69	1	973	3	12,103	999	8.3	0.61
Mymensingh	311	43	4,489	19	54,783	4,396	8.0	0.79
Netrokona	85		1,194	1	14,600	1,190	8.2	0.49
Kishoreganj	117	12	1,669	24	20,633	1,659	8.0	0.51
Sylhet	70	1	1,011	3	3,341	939	28.1	0.33
Moulvibazar	34		470		5,929	553	9.3	0.25
Habiganj	39	3	540		6,485	576	8.9	0.26
Sunamganj	42		575		6,903	626	9.1	0.25
Kurigram	193		2,603	21	30,694	2,790	9.1	1.20
Total	1,351	112	19,233	144	225,561	19,315	8.6	0.55
Bangladesh	5,959	287	83,741	713	777,239	84,004	10.8	0.56

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: BANBEIS/BBS

Table 4.1: Statistics on Mortality

Former district	CDR			IMR		
	1987	1988	Average	1987	1988	Average
Rangpur	13.5	13.4	13.4	101	110	106
Jamalpur	10.7	11.0	10.9	139	136	138
Mymensingh	14.2	14.2	14.2	123	114	119
Dhaka	10.3	11.9	11.1	119	117	118
Sylhet	10.8	15.1	13.0	134	138	136
Bangladesh	11.8	11.9	11.9	115	112	114

CDR: Crude Death Rate
IMR: Infant Mortality Rate

Source: BBS

Table 4.2: Contraceptive Performance in Terms of Complete Years of Protection (CYP), 1991/92

District	Years of Protection (CYP), 1991/92					
	Sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Total
Kurigram	2,728	4,343	39,580	4,677	10,526	61,854
Gazipur	3,303	3,550	54,888	5,474	7,591	74,806
Narayanganj	2,279	4,581	47,781	5,532	13,789	73,962
Narsingdi	1,681	5,584	37,444	8,357	8,854	61,920
Jamalpur	2,057	3,314	91,332	10,991	13,744	121,438
Sherpur	931	2,344	41,176	3,581	4,336	52,368
Mymensingh	5,354	7,707	113,107	12,767	24,267	163,202
Kishoreganj	1,797	5,047	58,770	12,399	14,414	92,427
Netrokona	2,056	2,925	35,718	5,132	6,928	52,759
Sylhet	1,262	5,066	25,850	9,877	4,636	46,691
Habiganj	518	3,824	15,604	3,362	2,990	26,298
Moulvibazar	469	3,443	26,883	6,871	3,980	41,646
Sunamganj	1,211	2,086	14,037	5,688	3,641	26,663
Total	25,646	53,814	602,170	94,708	119,696	896,034
Percentage	2.9	6.0	67.2	10.6	13.4	100.0
Bangladesh	161,278	269,565	2,709,498	430,404	561,288	4,132,033
Percentage	3.9	6.5	65.6	10.4	13.6	100.0

Note: Data exclude information of the SMC.

1 CYP = 1 Sterilization
= 1 IUD
= 150 pieces of condom
= 15 cycles of oral pill
= 4 doses of injection

Source: Directorate of Family Planning

Table 4.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 1990

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	34	34	44	6
	ROWMARI	39	39	58	5
	Sub-total	39	39	61	20
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	32	33	44	65
	SRIBARDI	33	35	48	64
	JHENAIGATI	28	34	38	88
	NAKLA	38	40	46	78
	NALITABARI	19	23	26	29
	Sub-total	30	33	40	65
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	44	46	53	79
	ISLAMPUR	28	29	36	89
	BAKSHIGANJ	39	40	44	67
	DEWANGANJ	38	42	51	96
	Sub-total	35	37	43	77
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	18	22	29	58
	PURBADHALA	20	21	25	56
	DURGAPUR	23	23	32	82
	KALMAKANDA	20	24	25	83
	BARHATTA	14	14	17	23
	MOHANGANJ	31	32	39	84
	ATPARA	18	22	29	58
	KHALIAJURI	19	20	22	57
	KENDUA	20	24	25	83
	MADAN	25	25	30	70
	Sub-total	21	23	28	66

Table 4.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 1990 (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	38	39	43	95
	PHULPUR	27	29	32	7
	HALUAGHAT	30	32	44	63
	GOURIPUR	23	23	29	80
	ISWARGANJ	7	8	8	44
	NANDAIL	18	22	30	55
	GAFFARGAON	13	16	21	53
	DHOBAURA	24	24	31	83
	Sub-total	26	28	32	67
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	27	31	46	64
	HOSSAINPUR	20	21	25	56
	TARAIL	24	25	33	83
	ITNA	5	5	9	33
	MITHAMAIN	32	32	42	89
	KARIMGANJ	29	30	38	49
	ASTAGRAM	31	31	41	93
	NIKLI	11	12	15	84
	KATIADI	28	29	40	53
	PAKUNDIA	31	37	40	47
	BAJITPUR	12	13	25	80
	KULIARCHAR	15	15	25	82
	BHAIRAB	36	38	55	89
	Sub-total	23	25	33	69
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	19	23	35	59
	KALIGANJ	31	34	44	53
	Sub-total	34	36	45	77

Table 4.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 1990 (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	12	12	22	2
	LAKHAI	6	6	7	38
	MADHABPUR	6	6	9	4
	CHUNARUGHAT	10	10	16	5
	BAHUBAL	18	18	19	15
	BANIACHANG	6	6	6	6
	AJMIRIGANJ	10	10	10	28
	NABIGANJ	17	17	28	0
	Sub-total	10	10	14	33
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	42	42	50	21
	SRIMANGAL	16	16	19	27
	KAMALGANJ	19	25	30	72
	KULAURA	11	17	19	29
	RAJNAGAR	17	21	23	28
	BARLEKHA	22	23	26	26
	Sub-total	21	24	27	40
SYLHET	SYLHET	8	8	14	1
	BALAGANJ	8	8	14	2
	BEANIBAZAR	12	13	17	1
	FENCHUGANJ	27	29	33	13
	BISHWANATH	10	11	21	2
	GOLAPGANJ	31	31	36	36
	ZAKIGANJ	6	6	12	18
	GOWAINGHAT	12	12	16	39
	JOINTIAPUR	7	7	12	39
	KANAIGHAT	12	13	18	47
	COMPANIGANJ	20	20	28	17
	Sub-total	13	14	19	17

Table 4.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 1990 (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	6	7	10	4
	TAHIRPUR	17	17	20	46
	BISHWAMVARPUR	9	9	11	1
	DOWARABAZAR	13	13	14	42
	CHHATAK	19	25	33	8
	JAMALGANJ	3	3	3	5
	DHARMAPASHA	22	22	24	14
	DERAI	11	11	16	27
	JAGANNATHPUR	10	10	11	78
	SULLA	26	69	69	38
	Sub-total	13	19	21	51
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	36	38	42	84
	PALASH	27	30	31	59
	SHIBPUR	26	28	30	85
	MONOHARDI	29	31	33	93
	BELABO	37	41	41	91
	RAIPURA	37	37	43	85
	Sub-total	32	35	36	82
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	34	40	44	60
	SONARGAON	36	39	40	65
	ARAIHAZAR	24	25	28	66
	RUPGANJ	29	30	33	39
	Sub-total	32	35	41	60

Note

CPRM: Contraceptive prevalence rate, modern method
CPRA: Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method
EU : Ever user of any method
FPWV: Visited by family planning extension worker during last 3 months

Source: PDEU

Table 4.4: Immunization of Children below Two Years of Age, 1990

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	51
	ROWMARI	63
	Sub-total	56
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	16
	SRIBARDI	24
	JHENAIGATI	16
	NAKLA	31
	NALITABARI	11
	Sub-total	20
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	13
	ISLAMPUR	17
	BAKSHIGANJ	22
	DEWANGANJ	26
	Sub-total	20
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	25
	PURBADHALA	24
	DURGAPUR	21
	KALMAKANDA	23
	BARHATTA	18
	MOHANGANJ	24
	ATPARA	25
	KHALIAJURI	22
	KENDUA	23
	MADAN	25
	Sub-total	23

Table 4.4: Immunization of Children below Two Years of Age, 1990 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	10
	PHULPUR	21
	HALUAGHAT	28
	GOURIPUR	22
	ISWARGANJ	22
	NANDAIL	19
	GAFFARGAON	20
	DHOBAURA	19
	Sub-total	19
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	18
	HOSSAINPUR	24
	TARAIL	22
	ITNA	22
	MITHAMAIN	29
	KARIMGANJ	27
	ASTAGRAM	30
	NIKLI	22
	KATIADI	28
	PAKUNDIA	31
	BAJITPUR	35
	KULIARCHAR	26
	BHAIRAB	39
	Sub-total	27
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	12
	KALIGANJ	21
	Sub-total	20

Table 4.4: Immunization of Children below Two Years of Age, 1990 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	59
	LAKHAI	54
	MADHABPUR	46
	CHUNARUGHAT	51
	BAHUBAL	53
	BANIACHANG	58
	AJMIRIGANJ	60
	NABIGANJ	44
	Sub-total	54
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	56
	SRIMANGAL	59
	KAMALGANJ	42
	KULAURA	57
	RAJNAGAR	52
	BARLEKHA	47
	Sub-total	50
SYLHET	SYLHET	51
	BALAGANJ	60
	BEANIBAZAR	55
	FENCHUGANJ	54
	BISHWANATH	54
	GOLAPGANJ	65
	ZAKIGANJ	45
	GOWAINGHAT	61
	JOINTIAPUR	61
	KANAIGHAT	49
	COMPANIGANJ	52
	Sub-total	55

Table 4.4: Immunization of Children below Two Years of Age, 1990 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	54
	MADHYANAGAR	
	TAHIRPUR	47
	BISHWAMVARPUR	60
	DOWARABAZAR	54
	CHHATAK	51
	JAMALGANJ	52
	DHARMAPASHA	63
	DERAI	63
	JAGANNATHPUR	45
	SULLA	50
	Sub-total	53
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	21
	PALASH	25
	SHIBPUR	18
	MONOHARDI	16
	BELABO	20
	RAIPURA	16
	Sub-total	19
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	14
	SONARGAON	27
	ARAIHAZAR	22
	RUPGANJ	27
	Sub-total	24

Source: PDEU

Table 4.5: Per Person Calorie and Protein Intake

District	Thana	Calorie intake (k.c.)	Protein intake (gram)	% of households in calorie group	
				> 2,122 k.c.	2,122 k.c. & above
Moulvibazar	Kamalganj	2,292	65	32	68
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	2,264	64	47	53
	Jamalganj	2,108	56	56	44
Narsingdi	Shibpur	2,291	68	46	54
Jamalpur	Islampur	2,165	62	57	43
Kishoreganj	Nikli	2,079	60	54	46
Netrokona	Mohanganj	2,153	61	51	49
Bangladesh		2,208	63	43	57

Source: BBS

Table 4.6: Mid-Upper Arm Circumference of Children of 12-59 Months Age Group, 1983

Former district	% of children		
	Severe (12.4 cm or less)	Moderate (12.5-14.0 cm)	Normal (14.1 cm & above)
Dhaka	12	40	48
Jamalpur	14	38	48
Mymensingh	8	35	57
Sylhet	5	23	72
Rangpur	6	34	60
Bangladesh	10	40	51

Source: UNICEF

Table 4.7: Public Health Infrastructure, 1992

District	Total population	No. of hospitals	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of hospital beds	Population per				Nurse-doctor ratio
						Hospital	Doctor	Nurse	Hospital bed	
Kurigram	1,603,034	9	65	42	236	178,115	24,662	38,167	6,793	0.65
Moulvibazar	1,376,566	6	51	37	205	229,428	26,991	37,204	6,715	0.73
Sylhet	2,153,301	14	229	180	966	153,807	9,403	11,963	2,229	0.79
Sunamganj	1,708,563	10	73	47	267	170,856	23,405	36,352	6,399	0.64
Habiganj	1,526,609	8	67	47	267	190,826	22,785	32,481	5,718	0.70
Kishoreganj	2,306,087	13	102	72	391	177,391	22,609	32,029	5,898	0.71
Netrokona	1,730,935	11	81	52	298	157,358	21,370	33,287	5,809	0.64
Mymensingh	3,957,182	12	209	217	991	329,765	18,934	18,236	3,993	1.04
Jamalpur	1,874,440	7	56	54	255	267,777	33,472	34,712	7,351	0.96
Sherpur	1,138,629	5	43	32	174	227,726	26,480	35,582	6,544	0.74
Gazipur	1,621,562	5	43	32	174	324,312	37,711	50,674	9,319	0.74
Narsingdi	1,652,123	6	41	27	143	275,354	40,296	61,190	11,553	0.66
Narayanganj	1,754,804	7	105	80	424	250,686	16,712	21,935	4,139	0.76
Total	24,403,835	113	1,165	919	4,791	215,963	20,947	26,555	5,094	0.79
Bangladesh	106,314,992	494	5,420	4,149	24,197	215,213	19,615	25,624	4,394	0.77

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data. Information include those of Specialized, Post-Graduate, Medical College, District & Sadar Hospital, Thana Health Complex and Rural Health Centre.

Source: Directorate General of Health Services/BBS

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	7,563	56	1,713	1,427	894	0.7	22.6	18.9	11.8	54.0
	ROWMARI	18,317	169	3,656	4,267	1,829	0.9	20.0	23.3	10.0	54.2
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	48,647	1,041	10,815	13,035	5,930	2.1	22.2	26.8	12.2	63.3
	SRIBARDI	36,688	547	7,802	10,670	4,041	1.5	21.3	29.1	11.0	62.9
	JHENAIGATI	22,680	581	5,471	5,273	2,358	2.6	24.1	23.2	10.4	60.3
	NAKLA	26,584	390	5,359	8,529	2,806	1.5	20.2	32.1	10.6	64.4
	NALITABARI	32,991	625	7,810	8,046	3,054	1.9	23.7	24.4	9.3	59.3
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	63,409	1,312	12,351	18,360	7,912	2.1	19.5	29.0	12.5	63.1
	ISLAMPUR	39,843	1,070	9,974	9,332	4,739	2.7	25.0	23.4	11.9	63.0
	BAKSHIGANJ	21,638	362	6,122	5,462	1,990	1.7	28.3	25.2	9.2	64.4
	DEWANGANJ	28,637	399	6,909	7,334	2,845	1.4	24.1	25.6	9.9	61.0

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	30,977	474	5,214	8,337	3,151	1.5	16.8	26.9	10.2	55.4
	PURBADHALA	40,102	2,131	8,226	8,481	4,390	5.3	20.5	21.1	10.9	57.8
	DURGAPUR	24,891	349	4,221	7,760	2,346	1.4	17.0	31.2	9.4	59.0
	KALMAKANDA	31,723	492	7,317	7,773	3,102	1.6	23.1	24.5	9.8	59.0
	BARHATTA	21,556	1,547	2,334	6,779	1,770	7.2	10.8	31.4	8.2	57.6
	MOHANGANJ	18,305	1,031	4,337	3,621	1,462	5.6	23.7	19.8	8.0	57.1
	ATPARA	19,336	459	3,932	4,423	2,150	2.4	20.3	22.9	11.1	56.7
	KHALIAJURI	11,013	238	3,503	1,011	910	2.2	31.8	9.2	8.3	51.5
	KENDUA	44,980	811	9,451	10,468	5,497	1.8	21.0	23.3	12.2	58.3
	MADAN	19,592	679	5,372	3,472	2,008	3.5	27.4	17.7	10.2	58.8
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	63,809	996	18,313	20,882	5,796	1.6	28.7	32.7	9.1	72.1
	PHULPUR	77,777	1,155	17,292	18,152	8,178	1.5	22.2	23.3	10.5	57.5
	HALUAGHAT	32,062	1,826	7,814	6,435	2,866	5.7	24.4	20.1	8.9	59.1
	GOURIPUR	33,877	530	6,892	8,339	4,004	1.6	20.3	24.6	11.8	58.3
	ISWARGANJ	45,039	1,917	8,100	12,242	6,397	4.3	18.0	27.2	14.2	63.7
	NANDAIL	51,818	915	10,690	12,819	7,611	1.8	20.6	24.7	14.7	61.8
	GAFFARGAON	57,969	3,100	8,658	13,544	8,821	5.3	14.9	23.4	15.2	58.8
	DHOBAURA	25,632	426	4,787	6,814	2,528	1.7	18.7	26.6	9.9	56.9

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	35,672	669	5,569	14,620	4,591	1.9	15.6	41.0	12.9	71.4
	HOSSAINPUR	23,727	427	3,088	8,881	3,732	1.8	13.0	37.4	15.7	67.9
	TARAIL	18,886	594	3,190	6,371	1,889	3.1	16.9	33.7	10.0	63.7
	ITNA	17,682	596	5,261	2,029	1,639	3.4	29.8	11.5	9.3	54.0
	MITHAMAIN	13,111	252	2,790	2,258	1,429	1.9	21.3	17.2	10.9	51.3
	KARIMGANJ	39,548	828	9,019	13,371	4,124	2.1	22.8	33.8	10.4	69.1
	ASTAGRAM	16,752	618	3,971	3,129	2,031	3.7	23.7	18.7	12.1	58.2
	NIKLI	17,902	406	4,159	4,900	1,905	2.3	23.2	27.4	10.6	63.5
	KATIADI	45,905	958	8,501	16,086	6,506	2.1	18.5	35.0	14.2	69.8
	PAKUNDIA	32,335	378	2,531	12,077	5,884	1.2	7.8	37.3	18.2	64.5
	BAJITPUR	25,141	462	4,177	8,602	3,245	1.8	16.6	34.2	12.9	65.5
	KULIARCHAR	20,718	437	4,861	5,883	3,356	2.1	23.5	28.4	16.2	70.2
	BHAIRAB	17,912	321	3,116	6,231	2,683	1.8	17.4	34.8	15.0	69.0
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	43,690	370	6,312	9,283	7,728	0.8	14.4	21.2	17.7	54.1
	KALIGANJ	29,287	536	3,852	7,975	5,078	1.8	13.2	27.2	17.3	59.5

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	28,985	392	4,642	9,114	4,328	1.4	16.0	31.4	14.9	63.7
	LAKHAI	16,825	745	4,370	3,111	2,035	4.4	26.0	18.5	12.1	61.0
	MADHABPUR	35,627	1,157	6,778	8,720	5,250	3.2	19.0	24.5	14.7	61.4
	CHUNARUGHA	36,215	726	3,725	11,296	5,803	2.0	10.3	31.2	16.0	59.5
	BAHUBAL	21,433	511	3,093	7,098	3,294	2.4	14.4	33.1	15.4	65.3
	BANIACHANG	34,951	849	8,602	8,042	3,316	2.4	24.6	23.0	9.5	59.5
	AJMIRIGANJ	12,551	328	2,194	4,355	1,014	2.6	17.5	34.7	8.1	62.9
	NABIGANJ	36,070	627	7,236	11,074	3,077	1.7	20.1	30.7	8.5	61.0
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	29,891	631	4,164	9,495	2,950	2.1	13.9	31.8	9.9	57.7
	SRIMANGAL	30,262	347	6,149	11,300	4,066	1.1	20.3	37.3	13.4	72.1
	KAMALGANJ	29,482	728	4,754	9,693	4,282	2.5	16.1	32.9	14.5	66.0
	KULAURA	51,507	936	5,516	15,348	8,066	1.8	10.7	29.8	15.7	58.0
	RAJNAGAR	26,600	510	2,964	8,300	3,790	1.9	11.1	31.2	14.2	58.4
	BARLEKHA	26,287	1,278	3,092	6,902	3,259	4.9	11.8	26.3	12.4	55.4

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
SYLHET	SYLHET	53,887	1,036	7,369	25,315	4,711	1.9	13.7	47.0	8.7	71.3
	BALAGANJ	29,563	497	3,418	10,908	2,690	1.7	11.6	36.9	9.1	59.3
	BEANIBAZAR	23,483	242	3,811	9,079	2,068	1.0	16.2	38.7	8.8	64.7
	FENCHUGANJ	10,074	321	3,068	2,565	910	3.2	30.5	25.5	9.0	68.2
	BISHWANATH	21,813	481	2,932	8,246	1,915	2.2	13.4	37.8	8.8	62.2
	GOLAPGANJ	29,723	465	4,020	11,488	3,220	1.6	13.5	38.7	10.8	64.6
	ZAKIGANJ	26,856	251	1,115	10,759	2,986	0.9	4.2	40.1	11.1	56.3
	GOWAINGHAT	26,211	520	4,850	5,130	2,866	2.0	18.5	19.6	10.9	51.0
	JOINTIAPUR	9,170	136	1,034	2,480	763	1.5	11.3	27.0	8.3	48.1
	KANAIGHAT	23,979	576	2,169	8,657	1,775	2.4	9.0	36.1	7.4	54.9
	COMPANIGANJ	8,189	594	1,115	1,436	844	7.3	13.6	17.5	10.3	48.7

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	36,834	621	6,227	9,814	3,751	1.7	16.9	26.6	10.2	55.4
	MADHYANAGA	10,871	262	2,762	2,116	927	2.4	25.4	19.5	8.5	55.8
	TAHIRPUR	16,488	370	3,697	2,993	1,574	2.2	22.4	18.2	9.5	52.3
	BISHWAMVARP	15,757	218	3,838	3,739	1,707	1.4	24.4	23.7	10.8	60.3
	DOWARABAZA	21,371	553	3,541	5,864	2,380	2.6	16.6	27.4	11.1	57.7
	CHHATAK	34,613	727	5,066	11,603	3,133	2.1	14.6	33.5	9.1	59.3
	JAMALGANJ	15,345	380	2,820	3,620	1,433	2.5	18.4	23.6	9.3	53.8
	DHARMAPASH	14,676	321	2,270	4,699	1,090	2.2	15.5	32.0	7.4	57.1
	DERAI	26,539	905	5,201	6,483	2,269	3.4	19.6	24.4	8.5	55.9
	JAGANNATHPU	24,070	1,344	3,828	7,362	1,758	5.6	15.9	30.6	7.3	59.4
	SULLA	12,351	327	2,703	1,661	1,275	2.6	21.9	13.4	10.3	48.2
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	49,179	943	14,771	15,558	6,785	1.9	30.0	31.6	13.8	77.3
	PALASH	20,662	627	5,312	6,014	3,100	3.0	25.7	29.1	15.0	72.8
	SHIBPUR	34,858	534	6,448	9,267	6,346	1.5	18.5	26.6	18.2	64.8
	MONOHARDI	42,960	629	5,623	13,570	8,699	1.5	13.1	31.6	20.2	66.4
	BELABO	21,283	230	3,611	6,458	4,004	1.1	17.0	30.3	18.8	67.2
	RAIPURA	64,510	1,960	14,783	20,308	9,762	3.0	22.9	31.5	15.1	72.5

Table 5.1: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84 **(Cont'd)**

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of households				Functionally landless households (%)
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	19,129	875	7,898	5,642	2,320	4.6	41.3	29.5	12.1	87.5
	SONARGAON	35,398	280	8,297	12,227	5,904	0.8	23.4	34.5	16.7	75.4
	ARAIHAZAR	42,031	823	11,230	13,778	6,245	2.0	26.7	32.8	14.9	76.4
	RUPGANJ	49,088	929	8,944	16,800	7,423	1.9	18.2	34.2	15.1	69.4
TOTAL		2,683,3	62,222	515,882	774,270	328,368	2.3	19.2	28.9	12.2	62.6
BANGLADESH		1381764	276977	2713969	3898181	1702652	2.0	19.6	28.2	12.3	62.1

Note

Landless I : Own no homestead
Landless II : Own homestead but no cultivable land
Landless 111: Own homestead and cultivable land up to 0.50 acre
Landless IV : Own homestead and cultivable land from 0.51 to 1.00 acre
Functional landless: Landless I+II+III

Source: BBS

Table 5.2: Average Household Income

District	Thana	Average monthly household income (Tk)
Moulvibazar	Kamalganj	3,026
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	2,651
	Jamalganj	2,719
Narsingdi	Shibpur	2,591
Jamalpur	Islampur	1,925
Kishoreganj	Nikli	2,580
Netrokona	Mohanganj	2,991
Bangladesh		2,766

Source: BBS

Table 5.3: Distribution of Project Area by Distress Level

District	Thana	Distress factor
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	1.50
	ROWMARI	1.50
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	1.25
	SRIBARDI	1.25
	JHENAIGATI	1.25
	NAKLA	1.25
	NALITABARI	1.25
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	1.25
	ISLAMPUR	1.50
	BAKSHIGANJ	1.25
	DEWANGANJ	1.50
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	1.10
	PURBADHALA	1.10
	DURGAPUR	1.10
	KALMAKANDA	1.25
	BARHATTA	1.10
	MOHANGANJ	1.00
	ATPARA	1.00
	KHALIAJURI	1.00
	KENDUA	1.00
	MADAN	1.00
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	1.00
	PHULPUR	1.00
	HALUAGHAT	1.25
	GOURIPUR	1.00
	ISWARGANJ	1.00
	NANDAIL	1.00
	GAFFARGAON	1.00
	DHOBAURA	1.10

Table 5.3: Distribution of Project Area by Distress Level (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Distress factor
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	1.10
	HOSSAINPUR	1.10
	TARAIL	1.10
	ITNA	1.10
	MITHAMAIN	1.10
	KARIMGANJ	1.10
	ASTAGRAM	1.10
	NIKLI	1.10
	KATIADI	1.10
	PAKUNDIA	1.10
	BAJITPUR	1.10
	KULIARCHAR	1.10
	BHAIRAB	1.10
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	1.00
	KALIGANJ	1.00
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	1.00
	LAKHAI	1.00
	MADHABPUR	1.00
	CHUNARUGHAT	1.00
	BAHUBAL	1.00
	BANIACHANG	1.00
	AJMIRIGANJ	1.00
	NABIGANJ	1.00
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	1.00
	SRIMANGAL	1.00
	KAMALGANJ	1.00
	KULAURA	1.00
	RAJNAGAR	1.00
	BARLEKHA	1.00

Table 5.3: Distribution of Project Area by Distress Level (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Distress factor
SYLHET	SYLHET	1.00
	BALAGANJ	1.00
	BEANIBAZAR	1.00
	FENCHUGANJ	1.00
	BISHWANATH	1.00
	GOLAPGANJ	1.00
	ZAKIGANJ	1.00
	GOWAINGHAT	1.00
	JOINTIAPUR	1.00
	KANAIGHAT	1.00
	COMPANIGANJ	1.00
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	1.00
	MADHYANAGAR	1.00
	TAHIRPUR	1.00
	BISHWAMVARPUR	1.00
	DOWARABAZAR	1.00
	CHHATAK	1.00
	JAMALGANJ	1.00
	DHARMAPASHA	1.00
	DERAI	1.00
	JAGANNATHPUR	1.00
	SULLA	1.00
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	1.00
	PALASH	1.00
	SHIBPUR	1.00
	MONOHARDI	1.00
	BELABO	1.00
	RAIPURA	1.00

Table 5.3: Distribution of Project Area by Distress Level (Cont'd)

District	Thana	Distress factor
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	1.00
	SONARGAON	1.00
	ARAIHAZAR	1.00
	RUPGANJ	1.00

Note

1.00: Normal (no distress)
1.10: Above average
1.25: High distress
1.50: Very high distress

Source: WFP

Table 6.1: Status of Rural Water Supply, 1991/92

District	Population	Shallow		Tara		Deep		Total		Population per TW	
		Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Total
Kurigram	1603034	13603	500	473	0	0	0	14076	500	113	109
Sherpur	1138629	8708	266	980	8	0	0	9688	274	117	114
Jamalpur	1874440	14345	520	647	3	0	0	14992	523	125	120
Mymensingh	3957182	27494	1927	4531	43	5	5	32030	1975	123	116
Netrokona	1730935	14568	441	1613	4	0	0	16181	445	106	104
Kishoreganj	2306087	16591	1812	2035	4	1	0	18627	1816	123	112
Gazipur	1621562	9770	467	2887	97	0	0	12657	564	128	122
Narsingdi	1652123	12554	547	1215	5	0	0	13769	552	119	115
Narayanganj	1754804	9126	224	296	3	0	0	9422	227	186	181
Sunamganj	1708563	3421	69	16	0	6335	321	9772	390	174	168
Sylhet	2153301	16757	592	212	0	9	0	16978	592	126	122
Moulvibazar	1376566	11702	583	190	1	0	0	11892	584	115	110
Habiganj	1526609	14182	524	23	0	0	0	14205	524	107	103
Total	24403835	172821	8472	15118	168	6350	326	194289	8966	125	120
Bangladesh	106314992	713837	35612	61630	2379	41777	2555	817244	40546	130	123

Note: Population figures correspond to 1991 enumerated census data.
Source: DPHE/BBS

Table 6.2: Household Amenities, 1990

District	Percentage of households		
	Possess sanitary latrine	Access to potable water	Access to electricity
Kurigram	18	81	13
Sherpur	13	93	19
Jamalpur	5	93	13
Mymensingh	7	88	15
Netrokona	3	89	8
Kishoreganj	9	89	13
Gazipur	24	90	42
Narsingdi	10	96	32
Narayanganj	18	97	36
Sunamganj	16	82	16
Sylhet	29	59	26
Moulvibazar	33	62	36
Habiganj	18	85	16

Source: PDEU

Table: 7.1: Migration to Middle East

Year	Total migration	Remittance earned (million taka)
1976	6,087	359
1977	15,725	1,252
1978	22,809	1,656
1979	24,495	2,670
1980	30,073	4,930
1981	55,787	6,208
1982	62,762	11,768
1983	59,220	15,688
1984	56,714	12,552
1985	77,694	14,167
1986	68,658	17,529
1987	74,017	23,137
1988	68,121	24,237
1989	101,724	24,460
1990	103,814	26,691
1991	147,131	28,348
1992*	86,508	8,904
Total	1,061,339	224,552

* Up to June
Source: Bureau of Manpower

Table 7.2: Remittance from Migrant Workers

Country/region	Amount of remittance (%)				
	1980	1981	1982	1883	1984*
Middle East	45.1	60.4	57.4	78.1	77.3
UK	31.8	22.5	14.4	12.3	11.0
USA	10.7	7.9	7.8	5.7	7.4
Germany	3.1	2.5	1.3	-	0.7
Others	9.5	6.8	19.1	3.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Up to June
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Mahmood (1988)