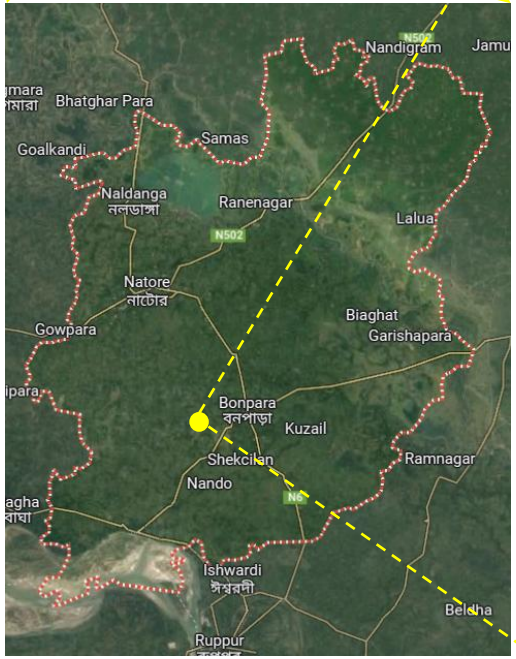
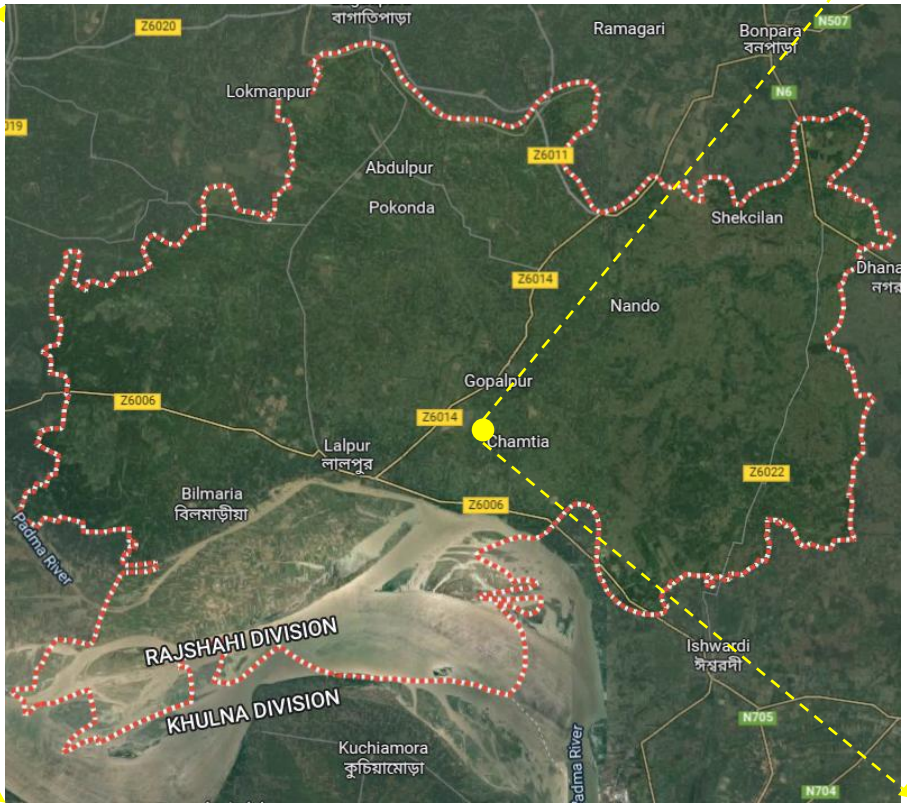
Field Survey Experience

Student ID: 1815002, 1815003, 1815023
Level-Term: 3-2
Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Geographic Location of the Village





Natore District

Lalpur Upazila

Chamtia Village

Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Day 1 of Rural Survey: 27 December, 2022

1. One Focused Group Discussion
2. KII at Upazilla Parishad Office with Assistant Engineer of LGED and Upazilla Chairman
3. Questionnaire Survey at 20 Households

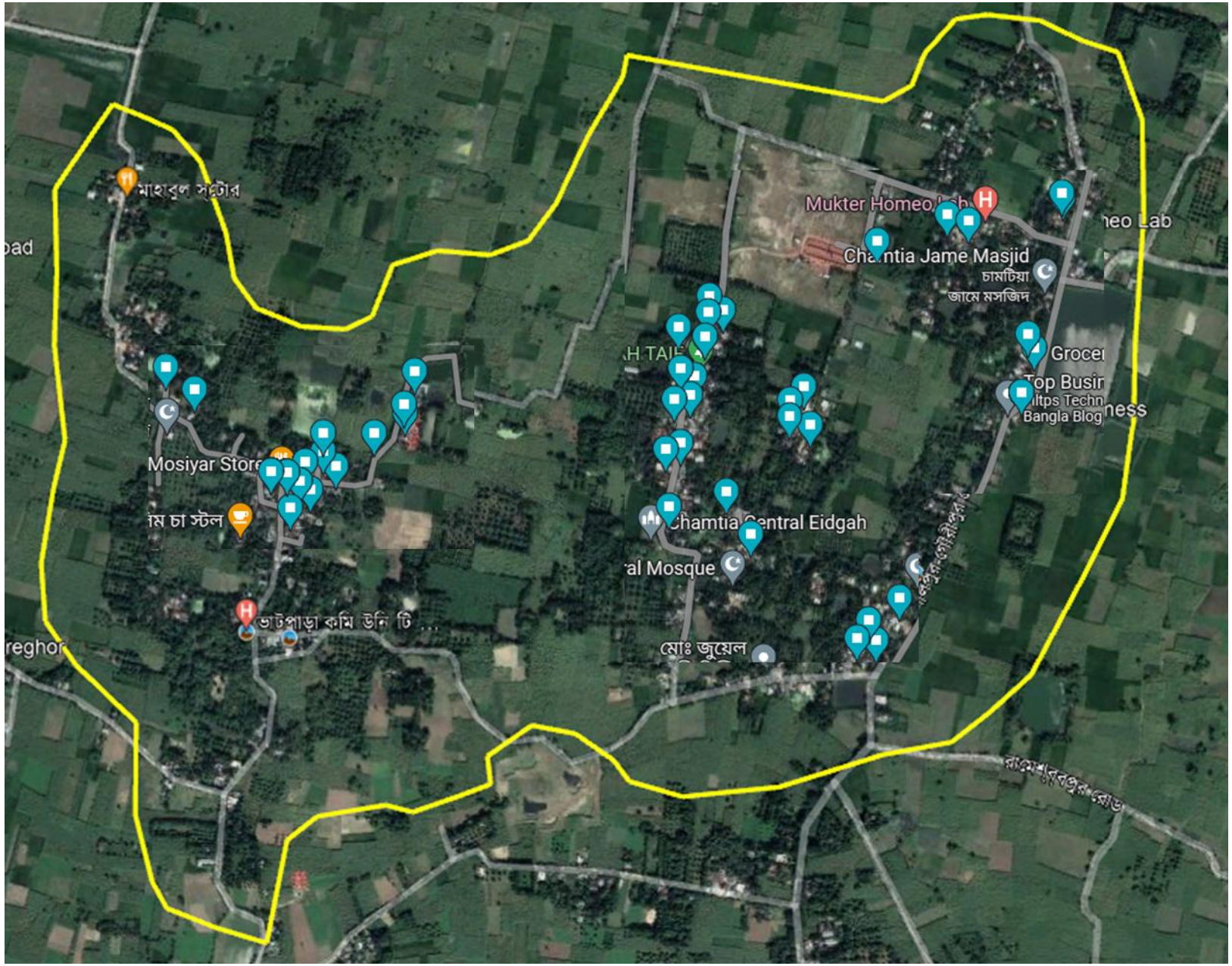
Source: Author, 2022

Day 2 of Rural Survey: 28 December, 2022

1. One Focused Group Discussion in Bhatpara
2. KII at Upazilla Agriculture office and KII with the head of *Panchayet,* Former Chairman of the Village
3. Questionnaire Survey at 25 Households

Source: Author, 2022

Location of 45 Households for Conducting Questionnaire Survey in the Chamtia Village



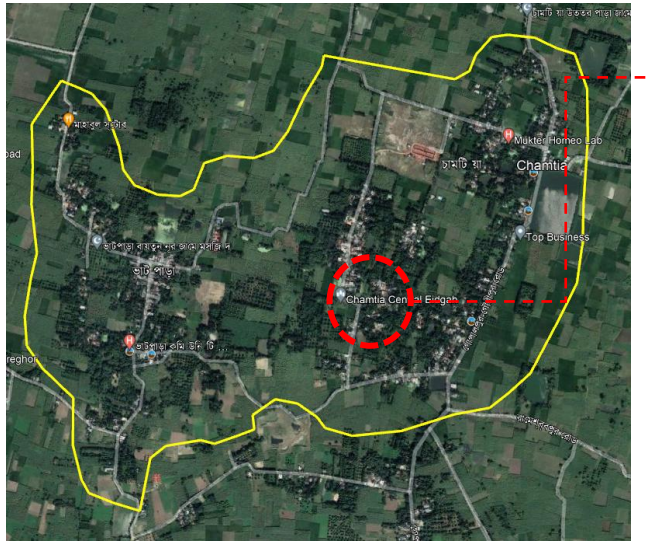
Household

Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Quality Education**

- ✓ Primary school: **01**
- ✓ Madrasa: **02**

- ○ No secondary school
- ○ No college



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Chamtia Madrasa

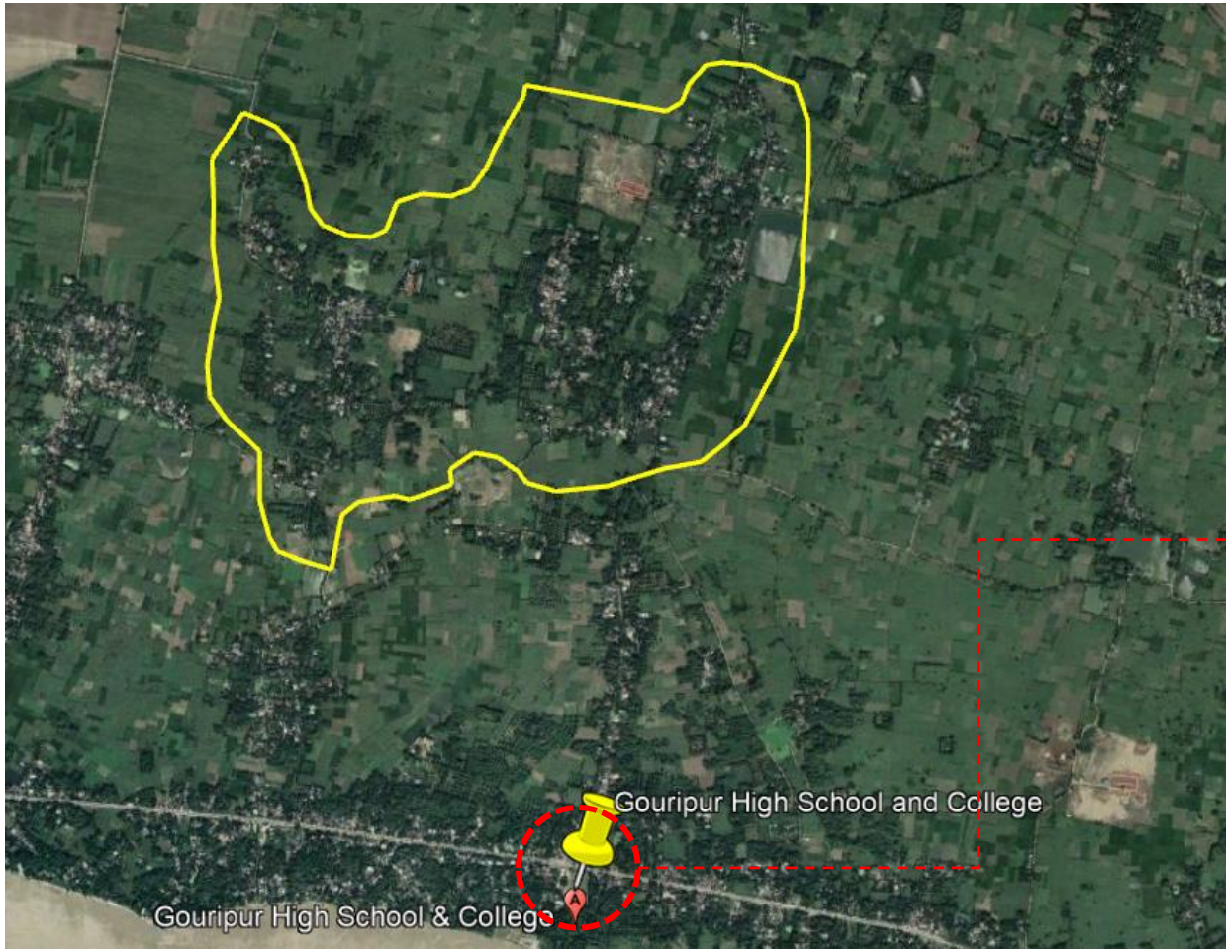
Source: Author, 2022

Chamtia-Bhatpara Primary School

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Quality Education**

- Existing high school and college near Chamtia village: **Gouripur High School and College**
- Distance: **2 kilometers**



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Gouripur High School and College

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities:
Modern Healthcare Facilities

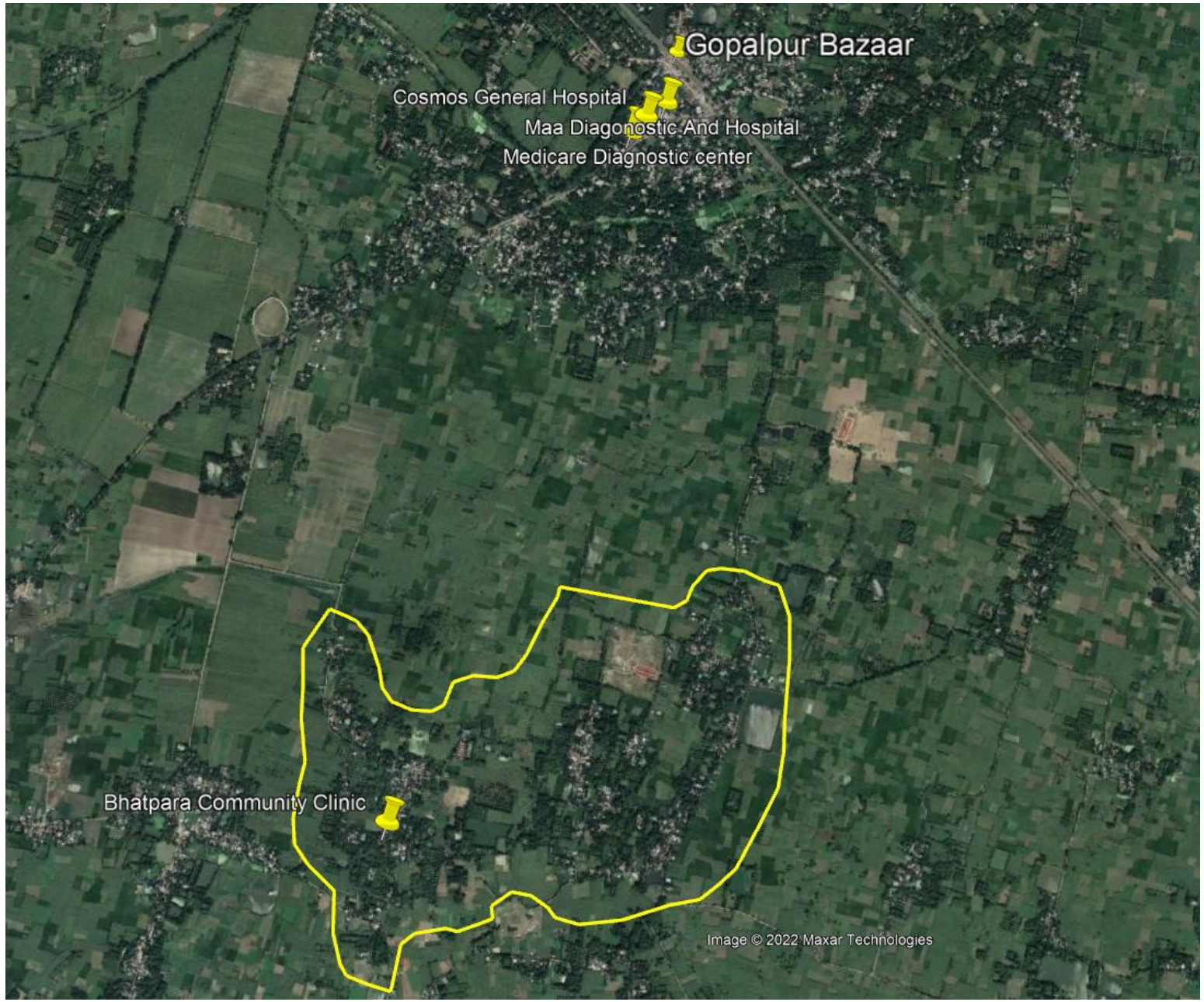
- ✓ Community clinic: **01**
  Name: **Bhatpara Community Clinic**
- ○ Quality: **Bad**

Existing hospitals near Chamtia village

1. Cosmos General Hospital
2. Maa Diagnostic and Hospital
3. Medicare Diagnostic Center

Location: **Gopalpur Bazaar**
Distance: **3.5 kilometers**

- ✓ Quality: Good



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Food Supply and Nutrition**

- Villagers **mostly consume** their own produced crops. They can't afford **animal protein** sources like meat and fish regularly due to **high price**.

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Housing, Shelter and Disaster Management**

- Type of House: Pucca, Semi-pucca, Kacha

- No disaster shelter
- Absence of any disaster management during draught. **Scope of irrigation** is very **limited.** A long-distance pump is used for irrigation, which is **labor-intensive.**
- Last year, drought damaged 95% of crops. **Drought-resisting** crops are **not produced**.

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Water Supply and Drainage**

- ✓ Source of Drinking Water: **Tube well**
- ✓ Quality of Water: **Good**

- No artificial drainage system
- Water drains out to pond
- Amount of iron is high in water. A few water sources are arsenic contaminated

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Solid Waste and Sewerage Management**

- No waste management system
- Solid wastes are dumped behind houses

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Electricity and Energy Supply**

- ✓ Availability of Electricity
- ✓ Use of LPG gas cylinder, patkhori, cow dung for cooking

- ○ Frequent load shedding
- ○ No gas supply
- ○ No alternative source of energy

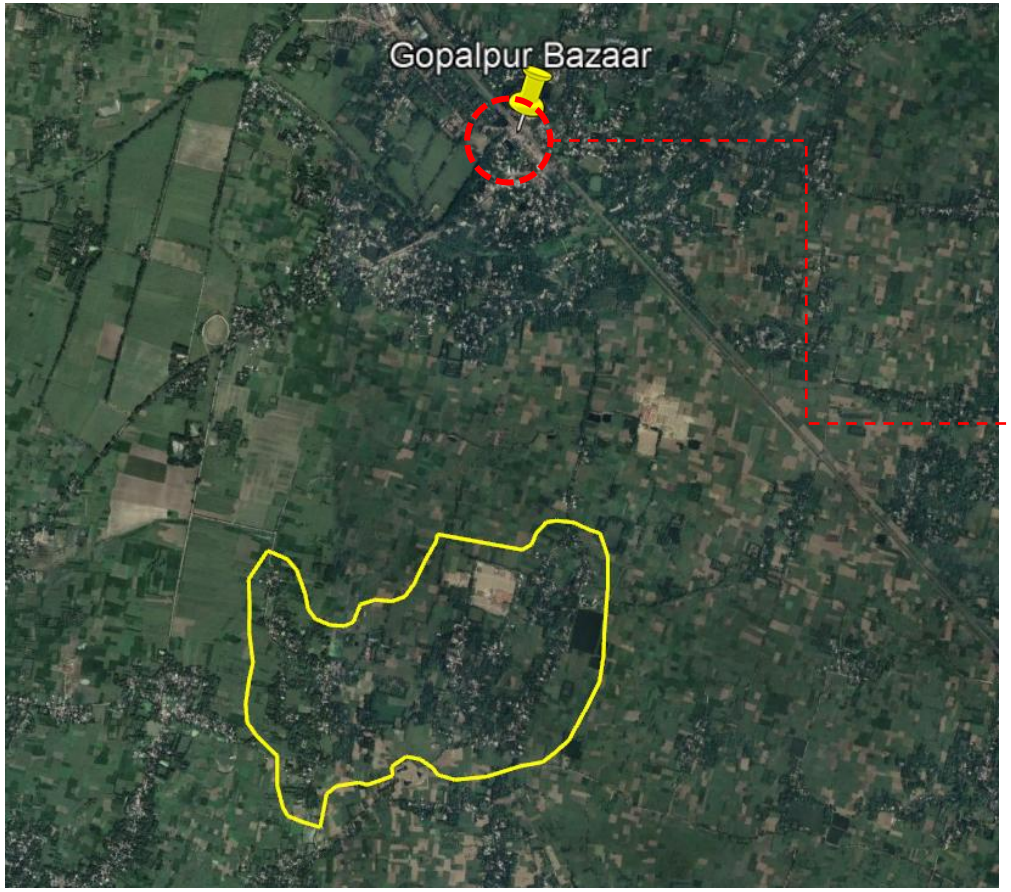
Source: Author, 2022

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Growth Centre and Local Market**

- ✓ Growth Centre/Local Market at a distance of 3.5km

- No growth centre/local market
- No temporary local market
- No regular local market



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2022

Gopalpur Local Bazar

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Growth Centre and Local Market**

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Economic Service**

- ✓ Micro-credit Organization : **Seven**

- No Bank
- No Insurance Agency
- No Training Institute

- The amount of remittance is very low.
- **Micro-credit** facilities from various non-government organizations are **accessible** to all, but the amount is very **low.**

NGO Offices

Shetu

Asha

BRAC

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Agricultural Infrastructure**

✓ Both Modern and Primitive

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Agricultural Infrastructure**

- Farmers are not satisfied with their income from agriculture. Due to the **low market price** of agricultural products, the amount of **output** they receive is very **small** in comparison to their input.

- The majority of individuals are **never unproductive** since there is **non-farming labor** and a **variety of farming-related work** available throughout the year.

- Farmers are **not interested** in **shifting** from **crop cultivation to migration.**

- **Government loan** for agriculture is **insufficient.**

- The government provides **seeds** to the farmers, but these are not enough. Farmers are **unable** to afford **costly seeds.**

- **Pest invasion** at large scale is frequent.
- Due to the high rental price of agricultural equipment, very few can easily get access to these.

- Crop rotation is practiced.

Existing Urban Amenities: **Road and Transportation**

✓ Kacca Road : **2 km** ✓ Pacca Road : **1.1 km** ○ Quality : Poor

Source: Author, 2022

- Surface Condition: **Partially Damaged**

Source: Author, 2022

Transportation Mode

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities: **Community Space**

- ✓ Religious Space: Number of Mosque 05
- No defined community space
- No playground

Chamtia Jame Masjid

Chamtia Central Masjid

Local Gathering Space at Tea Stall

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities

Community Organization

1. Active *Panchayet* (Village Court)
2. Women Cooperatives (Training for livestock, poultry)

Members of Women Cooperative

Head of *Panchayet*

Source: Author, 2022

Pollution

- Air Pollution

- Water Pollution

Source: Author, 2022

Existing Urban Amenities

Youth and Sports Upliftment

Technical skill development of unemployed youth and women	✓
Uplift in youth and sports	✗

ICT and Internet Provision

Outsourcing	✗
Freelancing	✗
Basic computer training	✗
Internet	✓
ICT in education	✗

Amenities for Women

Marketing facility of production	✓
Social security	✓
Free of-cost diagnostic examination and health facility	✓
Access to loan and micro-credit	✓
Entrepreneurship	✓

Diversified Occupation of the Villagers

Farming

Jaggery Production

Date Juice Collection

Non-Farm Activity

Fruit Production

Poultry Farm

Livestock

Non-Farm Activity

Source: Author, 2022

Key Findings: **Key Informant Information (KII)**

Government Projects and Programs
1. আশ্রয়ণ প্রকল্প
2. Need Based Infrastructure Development of Government Primary Schools Project
3. পারিবারিক পুষ্টি বাগান স্থাপন প্রকল্প
4. লেবু জাতীয় ফসলের সম্প্রসারণ, ব্যবস্থাপনা ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি প্রকল্প

পারিবারিক পুষ্টি বাগান স্থাপন প্রকল্প

Source: Author, 2022

লেবু জাতীয় ফসলের সম্প্রসারণ, ব্যবস্থাপনা ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি প্রকল্প

Source: Author, 2022

- Although local people are not happy with **Asroyon Prokolpo**, they support rest of the government projects.
- **Public participation** is ensured in government projects.
- No of **training center** for youth (sewing training, rearing livestock, handicrafts) should be **increased** to develop human resources.
- **'Polli Sanchayan bank'** provides loan to villagers for entrepreneurship, business.
- **BRDB** gives loan and training to villagers.
- **Panchayet system** for **160 households** in every para as an active judicial system is strong and effective and able to control any **illegal activities** within the village.

Key Findings: **Focused Group Discussion (FGD) in Bhatpara**

- Lack of **hospitals** and a **community clinic** in the village. Villagers have to travel a long distance to avail themselves of modern healthcare facilities, which increases their **transportation costs.**

- No **ambulance** available for pregnant woman.

- Villagers who are very poor and don't own any agricultural face lack of **food security**. Because of the high price, it becomes difficult for them to buy food from the local market. Therefore, they suffer from a **lack of nutrition**.

- Only **one deep tube well** is available for **10 households**. During the **dry season**, when the tube well fails to pump water, it becomes really difficult for them to collect **drinking water.**

- **Waste water** from household is drained in the adjacent **ponds**, and has caused a terrible smell to spread over the area.

- There is security concern for female groups to attend distant schools and colleges. Child marriage is predominant.

Source: Author, 2022

Key Findings: **Focused Group Discussion (FGD) in Bhatpara**

- The level of **community involvement** in the government project (Asroyon prokolpo) was very **low**, which created many problems. They want community involvement in any government projects.
- **10 households** share **two sanitary** latrine. It usually affects women and young girls.
- Solid waste is not managed properly and dumped in a **common space** which has polluted the environment.
- Women obtain loans from non-governmental organizations, use the funds to **purchase livestock** and **sewing machines**, and contribute to household income
- **Training** for women from different government and non-government organizations (raising livestock, sewing, and handicrafts) is **not available** to them.

Shared Toilet

Common Waste Dumping Site

Source: Author, 2022

Problems faced during Field Survey:

- People were not comfortable in giving income data.
- During the questionnaire survey, people gathered around us and all of them started to give answers at a time.
- It took time to make them understand some terms and purpose of the study.
- They had no idea about some of the urban amenities and couldn't perceive the need.
- Woman participants couldn't give answers properly.
- It took long time to commute to the upazilla parishad office. Condition of the road was poor. So, travel experience was not good.
- Some urban amenities were located at distant places. Therefore, we couldn't make to go there and see their existing condition.

Thank You