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Ministry of Housing and Public Works  
Urban Development Directorate  
82 Segunbagicha, Dhaka-1000

PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MEHERPUR ZILLA

## REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT-12

**Prepare Union wise Rural area plan Map**

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**Introduction:**

Dariapur Union, under Mujibnagar Upazila of Meherpur District, is a predominantly rural settlement with emerging rural–urban features. According to the Population and Housing Census 2022 (BBS), the union has a population of 21173 people (Male: 10230; Female: 10941), projected to reach 29326 by 2047 at an average annual growth rate of 1.27%.

Agriculture forms the backbone of the local economy, with 40.32% of people engaged in farming, while others are involved in business (3.85%), driving and transport-related work (5.00%), labor (5.77%), and smaller proportions in household activities (5.77% housewives) and Remittance 13.46%, Govt. Employee 1.92%. The employment profile remains largely informal (96%), reflecting the subsistence and small-scale nature of the rural economy.

The transport pattern shows a strong dominance of non-motorized modes, with 46.2% of people walking, 26.7% cycling, 7.1% using vans, and 11.6% motorcycles, while motorized public transport like cars and buses is almost absent. This highlights both affordability constraints and the community's reliance on low-cost, short-distance mobility.

In Dariapur, the majority of households live in tin-shed houses (7,226), followed by pucca (6,157), semi-pucca (5,903), and katcha houses (2,536). Most buildings are single-floor structures (16,735), while a smaller number have two floors (700), three floors (21), four floors (5), and five floors (1).

Despite its agricultural strength and active rural economy, Dariapur Union faces critical challenges including poor communication, lack of healthcare and social facilities, and limited economic diversification. This demands a comprehensive rural planning approach, focusing on infrastructure upgrading, preservation of agricultural land, social service provision, and resilience building to ensure sustainable development.

## 1.1 Existing Situation:

Feature	Existing Condition
Population & Projection	2022: 21173 people (Male: 10230; Female: 10941). Projected 2047: 29326 (average annual growth rate – 1.27%). <i>(Source: BBS 2022)</i>
Occupational Analysis	In Dariapur, most respondents are <b>farmers (46.15%)</b> , followed by <b>remittance earners (13.46%)</b> and the <b>unemployed (11.54%)</b> . Smaller proportions include housewives and laborers ( <b>5.77%</b> each), auto drivers, teachers, general and business owners ( <b>3.85%</b> each), and government employees ( <b>1.92%</b> ). Formal Employment 1.9% and Informal Employment 97.1% <i>(Source: Socio-Economic Survey)</i>
Transportation Analysis	The majority of respondents rely on walking as their primary mode of transportation, accounting for 46.2%. Other common modes include cycling (26.7%), motorcycles (11.6%), and rickshaws (5.1%). A smaller proportion use vans (7.1%), while cars and buses each represent 1.6% of the transportation choices. <i>(Source: Socio-Economic Survey)</i>
Building Type	Tin-shed houses (7,226), followed by pucca (6,157), semi-pucca (5,903), and katcha houses (2,536). <i>(Source: Physical Feature Survey, MZDP DATABASE,2025)</i>
Building Floor Distribution	Most buildings are single-floor structures (16,735), while a smaller number have two floors (700), three floors (21), four floors (5), and five floors (1). <i>(Source: Physical Feature Survey, MZDP DATABASE,2025)</i>
Elevation Profile (DEM)	Elevation 15.1- 32 m for Residential/ Structure, -7 – 15 m for Agriculture and waterbody <i>(Source: MZDP DATABASE,2025))</i>

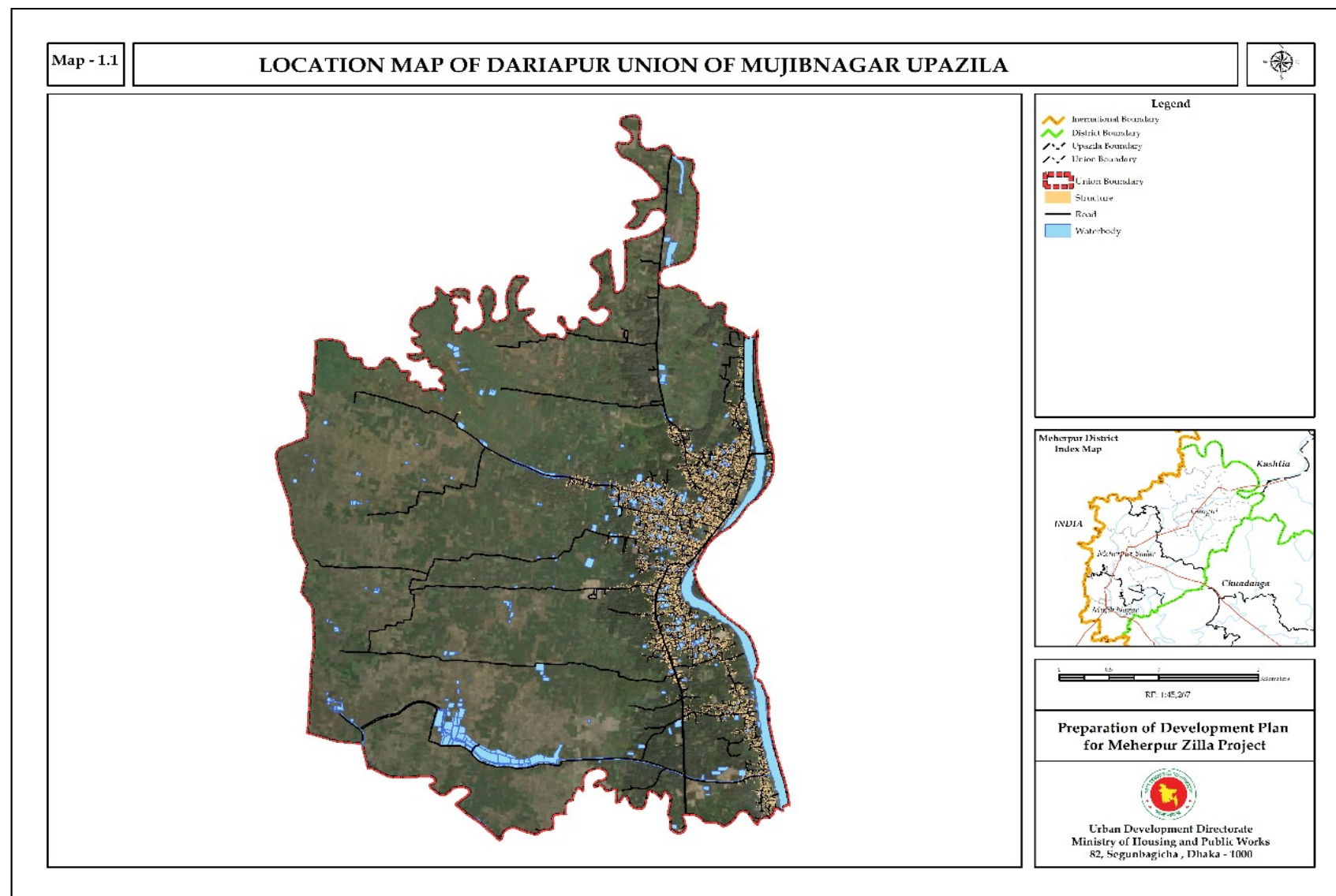
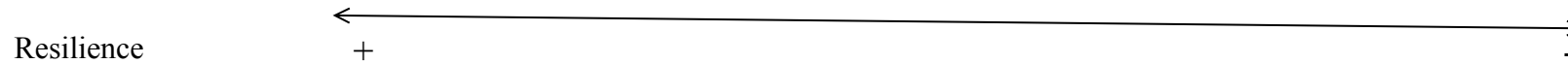


Figure: Location Map of Dariapur Union

## 1.2 Urban Resilience Analysis:



Variable	Reorganization ( $\alpha$ )	Growth ( $r$ )	Conservation ( $K$ )	Release ( $\Omega$ )
<b>Resilience</b>	+			–
<b>Social System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Group of Profession</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farming dominance, credit dependency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional rigidity, elite control in land/water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outmigration, local conflict, erosion of trust</li> </ul>
<b>Economic System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed crops</li> <li>Informal jobs, wage labor restart</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash crop expansion (jute, tobacco, vegetables)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market lock-in to tobacco/jute</li> <li>Heavy fertilizer/credit dependency</li> <li>Monocropping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Price collapse, debt trap, sudden migration</li> <li>Pest attack, sudden input cost rise</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural soil fertility regeneration (fallow land)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation expansion, HYV crop adoption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwater overuse</li> <li>Soil degradation</li> <li>Biodiversity decline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop failure from drought/pest</li> </ul>
<b>Settlement Pattern</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on housing types (Percentage of pucca, semi-pucca, and katcha)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cluster housing, infrastructure growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land scarcity, congestion, shrinking commons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration, peri-urban expansion, land disputes</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	<b>Lack of Housing and Service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Houses, roads, and embankments are often damaged.</li> <li>Basic services (water, sanitation, health) are not appropriately rebuilt.</li> </ul>	<b>Land Use and Settlement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Too much land for cash crops, reducing food crop land.</li> <li>Irrigation and electricity expand, but not always in a planned way.</li> <li>Settlements grow along roads</li> </ul>	<b>Resource and Inequality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers are locked into one type of crop (monocropping).</li> <li>Overuse of groundwater and soil leads to land degradation.</li> </ul>	<b>Migration and Environmental Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop failures force families to leave farmland.</li> <li>Many move to towns, creating unplanned settlements on city edges.</li> <li>Conflicts rise over land ownership and water rights.</li> </ul>

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Dariapur Union can be considered to be in the Growth (r) phase of the resilience cycle. The ongoing expansion of infrastructure, including road renovation, drainage improvement, schools, community clinics, and waste management systems, reflects active development and adaptive capacity building. Community participation in maintenance and livelihood diversification further supports this growth-oriented phase. Although challenges such as waterlogging, and economic vulnerabilities exist—indicating emerging pressures of the Conservation (K) phase—the emphasis on proactive interventions and infrastructure upgrading shows that the system is primarily in a stage of expansion and recovery, gradually moving toward enhanced resilience.

Adaptive Cycle Phase	Problem arises in Dariapur Union	Planning Intervention	Implementation Authority
<b>Growth (r)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterlogging in Paschim Para, Beilapara, Naodapara, and Pakurtala (PRA).</li> <li>• Drainage improvements needed in Purandapur, Gopinathpur, and other affected areas (PRA).</li> <li>• Road renovation and paving required (Purandapur to Gopinathpur, Bidyadharpur, Pukurpara, Karali Math) (PRA)</li> <li>• Waste management facilities needed in Dariapur (Socio-Economic Survey).</li> <li>• Playground development in Dariapur (Socio-Economic Survey).</li> <li>• Road and drain cleaning in Dariapur and Gopinathpur (Socio-Economic Survey).</li> <li>• Community clinic establishment in Gopinathpur (Socio-Economic Survey).</li> <li>• Schools needed in Gourinagar and Prondopur (Socio-Economic Survey).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterlogging &amp; Drainage: Upgrade and maintain drains in Paschim Para, Beilapara, Naodapara, Pakurtala, Purandapur, and Gopinathpur; promote community-based flood management.</li> <li>• Road Infrastructure: Renovate and pave key roads (Purandapur–Gopinathpur, Bidyadharpur, Pukurpara, Karali Math) with footpaths and side drains.</li> <li>• Waste Management: Establish community waste collection, promote segregation and composting, and run hygiene awareness campaigns.</li> <li>• Recreational &amp; Social Facilities: Develop playgrounds, build community clinics in Gopinathpur, and establish schools in Gourinagar and Prondopur.</li> <li>• Community Participation &amp; Rural Development: Form local committees for maintenance, provide training, and integrate climate-resilient designs while preserving agricultural land and promoting livelihood diversification.</li> </ul>	In the rural context of Bangladesh, implementing authorities include Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad, LGED with support from NGOs, BWDB and community organizations. Together they address infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, employment, and law-and-order issues.