



Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh  
Ministry of Housing and Public Works  
Urban Development Directorate  
82 Segunbagicha, Dhaka-1000

PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MEHERPUR ZILLA

## REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT-9

Spatial Transformation of Socio-economic Data and outputs with reports.

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Syeda Sadia Afrin  
Junior GIS Consultant

**Introduction:** In modern urban planning, especially at the ward level, it is essential to integrate dynamic frameworks that reflect both the **ecological resilience** of systems and the **emotional well-being** of diverse populations. This report outlines how the **Adaptive Cycle** and **Gender-Based Emotion** perspectives can be effectively embedded in the Ward Action Plan to support more inclusive, resilient, and responsive urban governance.

This report explores gender-based emotional responses derived from a socio-economic survey in Ward 1 and Ward 4, examining how men and women emotionally engage with various urban locations. By mapping emotions such as love, happiness, fear, anger, sadness, disgust, and surprise, the study identifies distinct emotional patterns across genders. These insights are framed within the adaptive cycle model—highlighting how emotional dynamics evolve through phases of growth, conservation, release, and reorganization. The findings aim to guide urban planning towards more inclusive and resilient public space design, responsive to the shifting emotional and social needs of both male and female residents.

**Analysis Method:** Data were gathered separately from male and female respondents through interviews and spatial assessments. Participants identified specific locations within the ward and associated each with an emotion—such as happiness, love, or surprise—using a weighted scale from 1 (least intense) to 7 (most intense). These emotional responses were then visualized and analyzed to detect spatial and gender-based emotional patterns. Interpreting these patterns through the lens of the adaptive cycle framework reveals how public spaces evolve through phases of growth (emotional attachment and increased use), conservation (stability and routine use), release (decline or detachment due to negative experiences), and reorganization (renewed use or redesign influenced by community needs). This approach supports dynamic and inclusive urban planning grounded in the lived emotional experiences of residents.

**Outputs:** In Ward No. 01, data were collected from 19 respondents, including both male and female participants. Each participant's home location was recorded, and emotional perceptions of the city were gathered through mental mapping exercises. Most respondents identified locations they frequently use and feel comfortable in—such as the Upazila Parishad, Zila Parishad, Shilpakala Academy, Mission School, Paurashava, Meherpur Girls' School, and Boro Bazar. Across all groups, Meherpur Paurashava was consistently recognized as the emotional and functional center of the city.

This emotional geography highlights key public spaces that are central to the daily lives and well-being of residents. These insights can guide Ward No. 01's development planning by prioritizing the protection, accessibility, and improvement of these emotionally significant areas, ensuring they support both social connection and urban resilience.

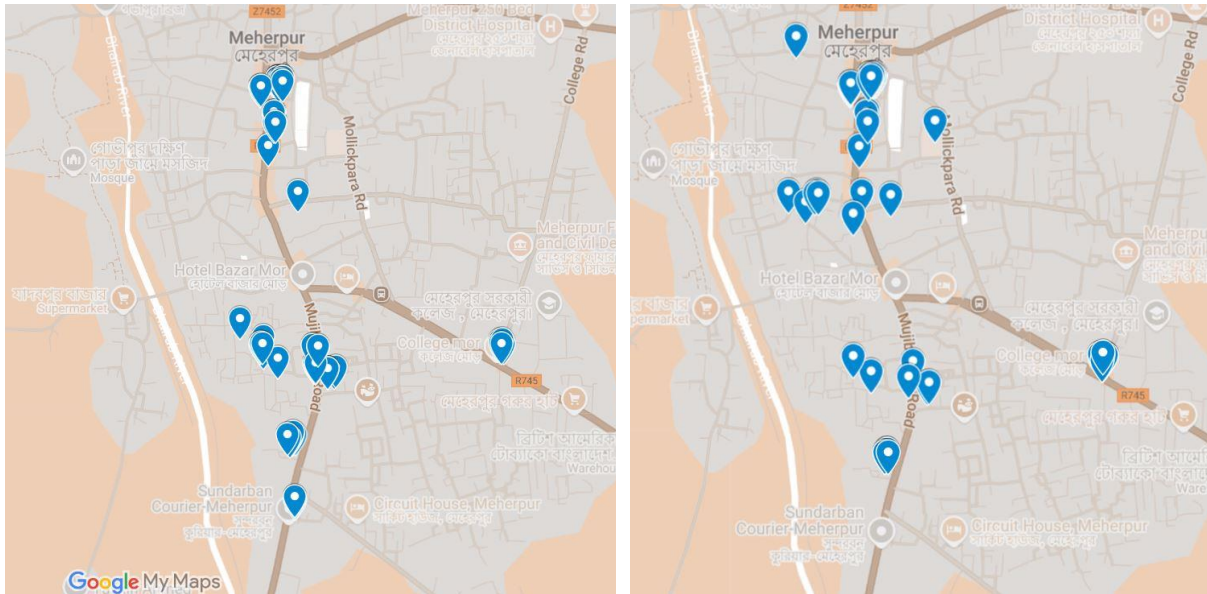


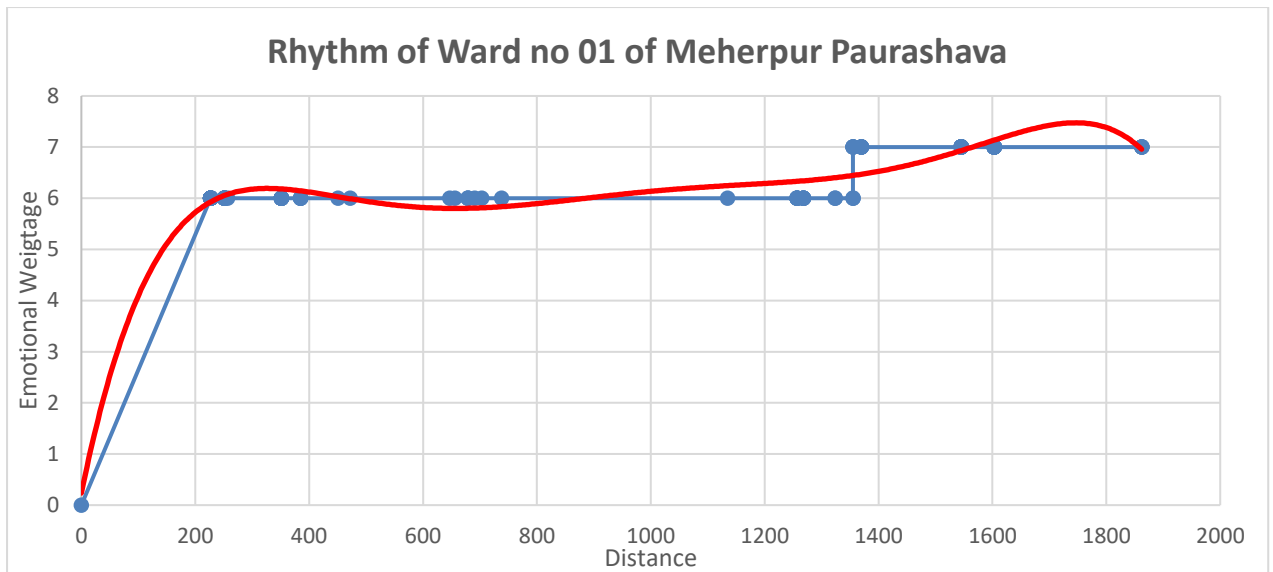
Figure: Points of Ward no 01

### Rhythm of Ward No 01:

Ward No. 01 of Meherpur exhibits a vibrant yet structured daily rhythm shaped by its emotionally significant and functionally active spaces. Early mornings begin with movement towards educational institutions such as Meherpur Girls' School and Mission School, reflecting a phase of **growth** and engagement. As the day progresses, administrative hubs like the Upazila Parishad and Zila Parishad become active zones, indicating a period of **conservation**, where routine civic and professional activities dominate.

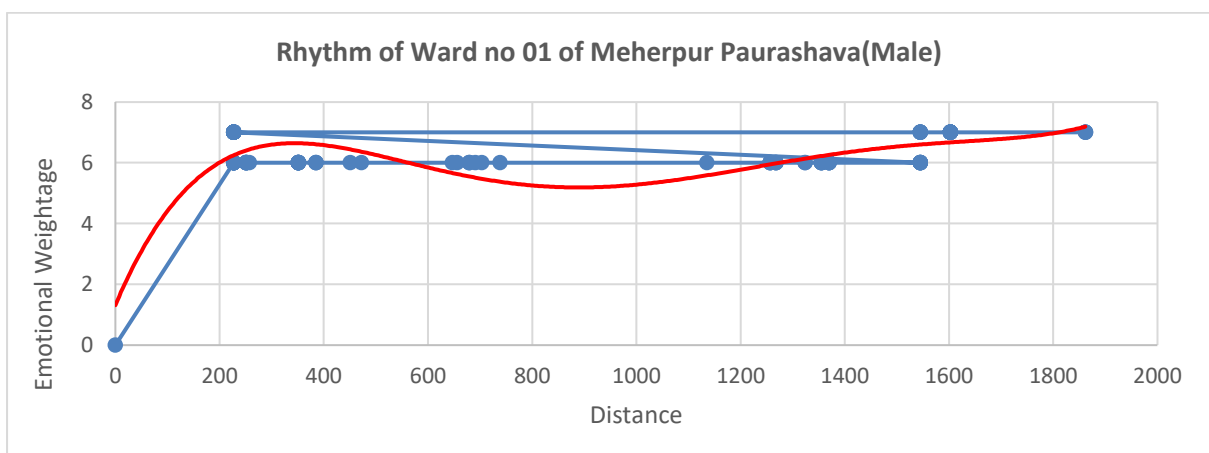
By midday, marketplaces such as Boro Bazar emerge as emotional and economic centers, where residents express feelings of connection, satisfaction, and productivity. These areas reflect both **intensity** and **routine use**, often becoming nodes of collective interaction. However, certain areas show emotional detachment or low frequency of use, signaling **release**—often due to neglect, accessibility issues, or safety concerns.

Evenings bring a **reorganization** of spatial use, with cultural spaces like Shilpakala Academy being frequented for social or recreational purposes, reigniting community engagement. This cyclical pattern—mapped through both emotion and activity—illustrates the adaptive rhythm of the ward, offering valuable insights for time-sensitive urban interventions and inclusive public space design.



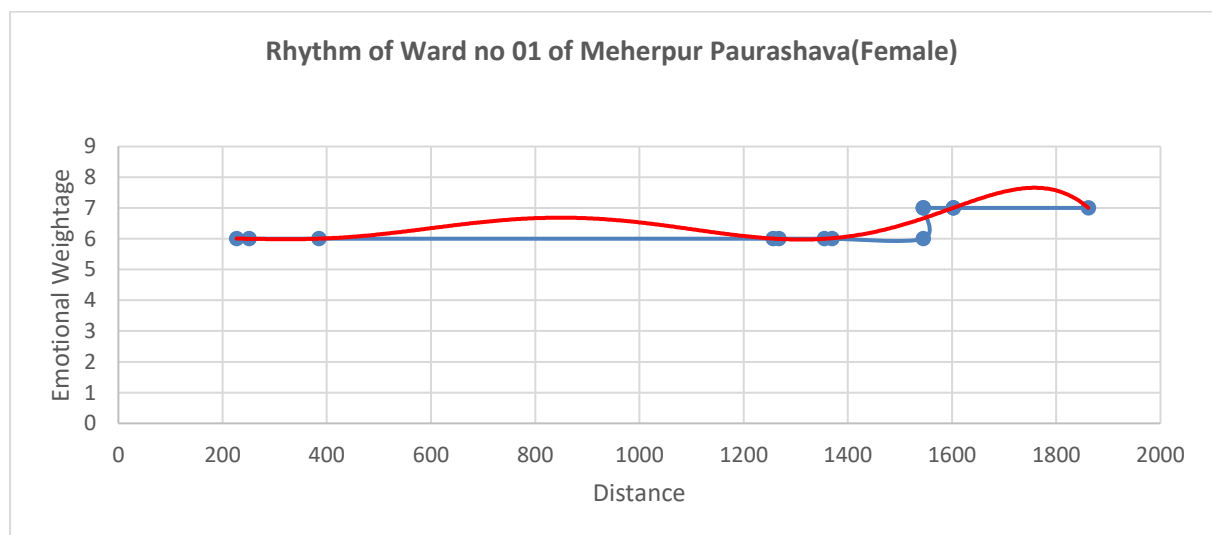
Phase	Distance(m)
Release	200
Reorganization	800
Growth	1500
Conservation	2000

**For Male:** Male residents in Ward No. 01 show a daily rhythm marked by emotional detachment during quieter periods and strong re-engagement later in the day. Key places like Boro Bazar and Shilpakala Academy serve as emotional hubs, especially during social and communal activities. This pattern highlights the need for planning public spaces that align with men’s emotional connection and daily routines.



Phase	Distance(m)
Release	220
Reorganization	400
Release	700
Reorganization	1800

**For Female:** Female residents in Ward No. 01 display a rhythm centered around nearby and familiar places such as Meherpur Girls' School, Mission School, and local markets. Emotional attachment is strongest in spaces linked to daily caregiving, education, and shopping. This pattern underscores the importance of safe, accessible, and emotionally supportive public spaces for women in urban planning.

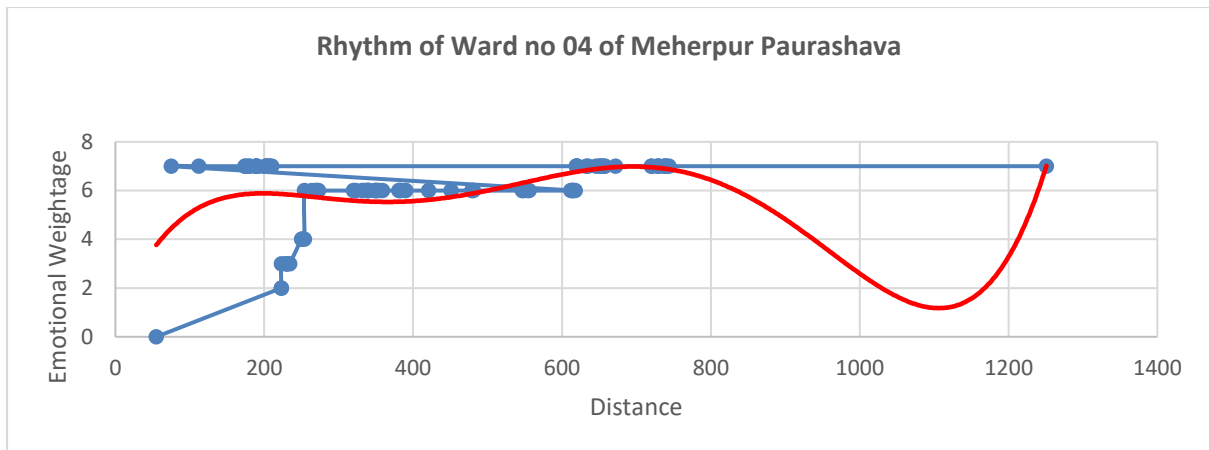


**Rhythm of Ward No 04:** Ward No. 4 of Meherpur Paurashava demonstrates a dynamic urban rhythm shaped by growth, conservation, and transformative phases. With **highest intensity observed in the Release phase (1200)**, the area appears to be undergoing significant structural or socio-environmental changes. This could reflect shifts in land use, infrastructure, or community adaptation — such as the breakdown of old systems to make way for new ones.

The **Growth phase, totaling 1000**, indicates active development, expansion of facilities, or increased investments — possibly in housing, services, or small-scale businesses. This reflects community aspirations and emerging economic opportunities.

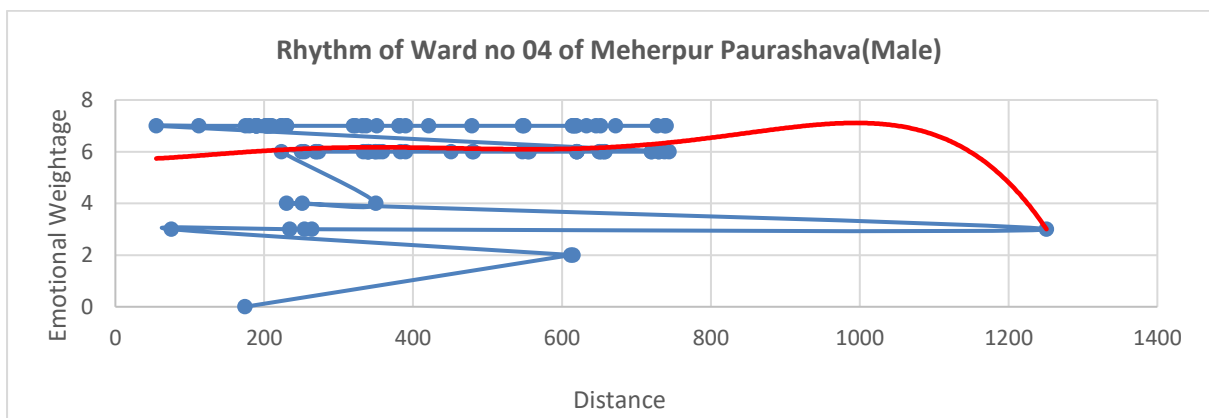
The **Conservation phase (750)** suggests areas or institutions that hold stability — such as existing public facilities, long-standing neighborhoods, or traditional practices still deeply rooted in the urban fabric.

Together, these values point to a ward in transition — balancing between preserving its established assets and navigating through transformative changes. This mix of phases is crucial for informed urban planning, where interventions can support both resilience and regeneration.



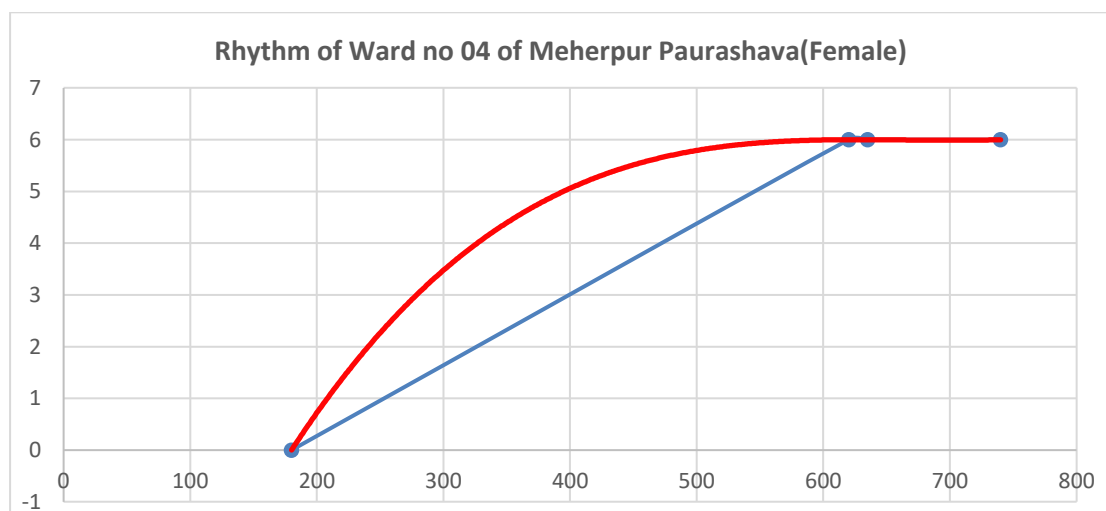
**For Male:** The adaptive cycle phases for Ward No. 4 reveal a dynamic and transitional urban landscape:

- **Growth (g) – 1100:** This high value reflects an active period of development. New housing, commercial activities, infrastructure upgrades, or social initiatives may be expanding, indicating a phase of opportunity and innovation within the ward. It suggests that the community is pushing forward with aspirations and investments.
- **Conservation (Con) – 700:** This moderate value shows that some parts of the ward maintain stability and order, perhaps in long-established neighborhoods or institutions. These areas act as anchors, preserving the social and structural continuity that the community depends on.
- **Release – 1400:** The highest value among all phases. This signifies substantial disruption or transformation. It could reflect areas facing decay, functional obsolescence, land-use conflicts, or major shifts in community patterns — indicating the breaking down of older systems to make room for regeneration



**For Female:** In Ward No. 4, the adaptive cycle phases for women reveal a pattern of **stability over transformation**:

- **Conservation (800):** The higher conservation value shows that **women's lives are largely shaped by stable, familiar environments** — such as home, local schools, health centers, and nearby markets. This reflects a **deep connection to routine, safety, and support systems**, but also highlights **limited access to change or growth-oriented spaces**. The female presence is stronger in socially accepted and traditional roles within the ward.
- **Growth (500):** The moderate growth value suggests that while **some opportunities are emerging** — such as informal income generation, skill training, or access to health services — they may not be widely accessible or empowering yet. Social norms, safety concerns, or infrastructure barriers might be slowing down the pace of female-centered urban growth.



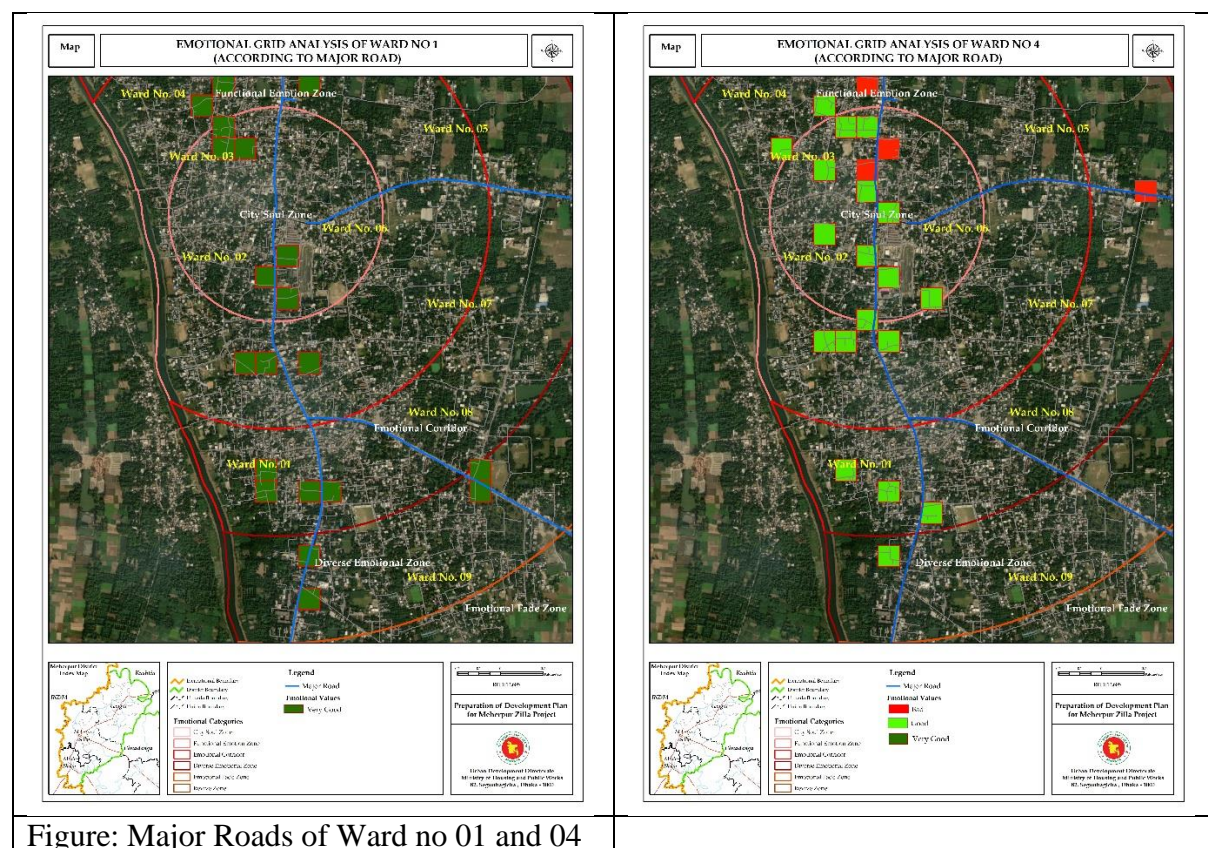
### Major Finding from Analysis:

#### • Major Roads of Activity – Ward No. 1 and Ward No. 4

Based on the socio-economic survey and emotional activity analysis conducted in **Ward No. 1 and Ward No. 4** of Meherpur Pourashava, several key roads have emerged as significant emotional corridors for both male and female residents. These roads not only facilitate physical movement but also serve as anchors of emotional engagement and daily interaction.

In **Ward No. 1**, the **Hotel Bazar Road, Boro bazar road, Shilpokola Academy Road**, and pathways surrounding **Upazila and Zila Parishad areas** were identified as the most emotionally active. These routes are closely linked to civic institutions, cultural venues, and social gathering places. The survey indicates that emotional responses—especially **Happiness, Love, and Surprise**—are most frequently experienced around the **Upazila Parishad, Shilpokola Academy**, and adjacent civic areas. **Male respondents** reported strong emotional ties related to workplaces and administrative offices, while **female respondents** exhibited emotional connections near cultural institutions and local markets.

In **Ward No. 4**, emotional activity is notably concentrated along the **Kazipur Road, Kanchan Nagar Road**, and the connecting neighborhood alleys. These roads provide access to essential services like schools, health facilities, and community centers. For **female residents**, emotional responses—particularly related to **Fear, Sadness, and Love**—were prominent near health centers and local gathering points. **Male participants** showed stronger emotional engagement near bazaar areas and public interaction spaces, highlighting the socio-economic dynamics of the ward.





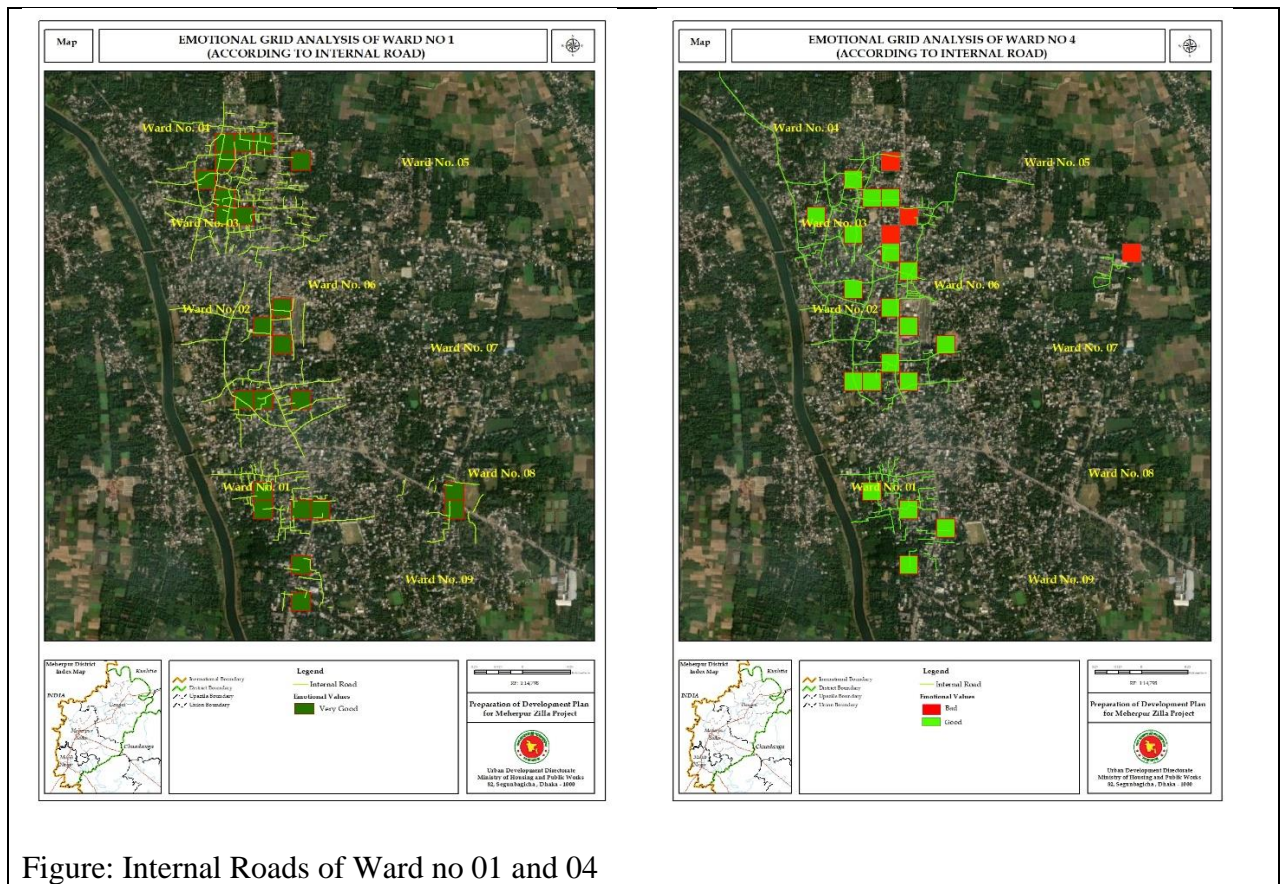


Figure: Internal Roads of Ward no 01 and 04

## Emotional Analysis of Meherpur Paurashava Ward no 01 and 04:

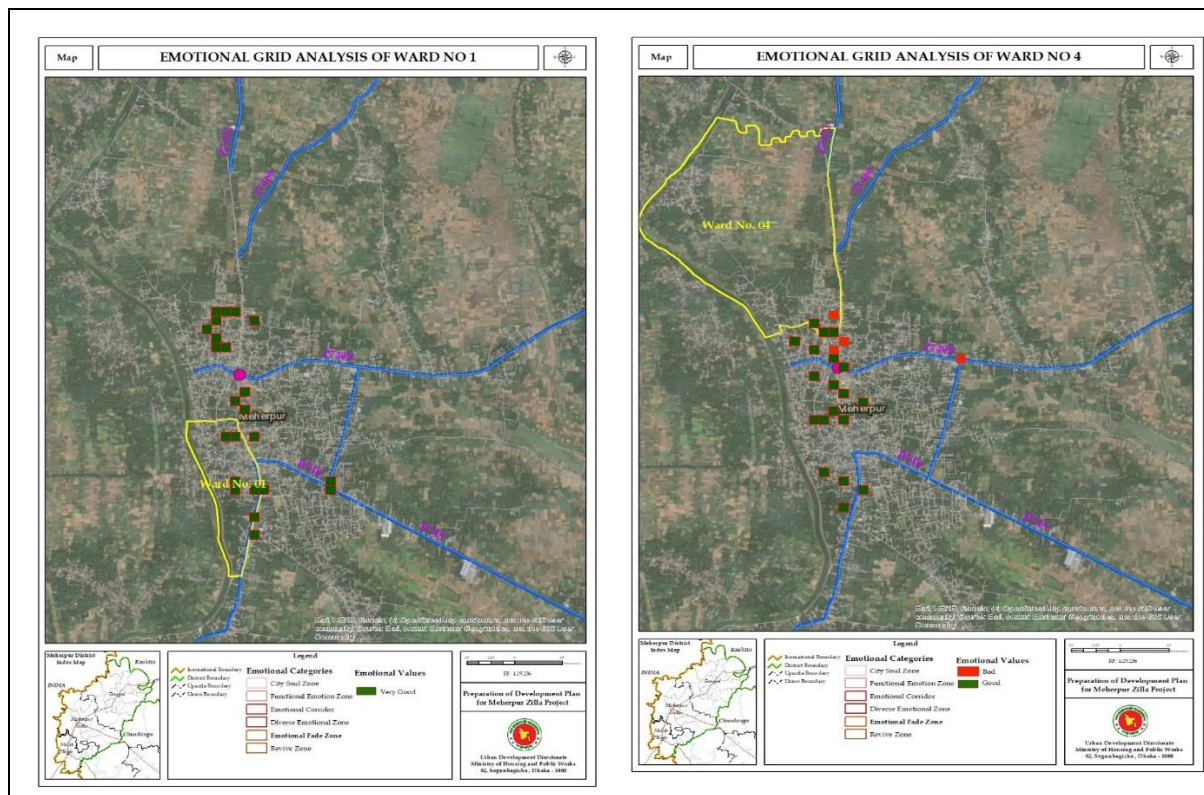
### For Ward No 01 and 04:

In Meherpur Pourashava, both Ward No. 01 and Ward No. 04 demonstrate unique emotional geographies shaped by vital roadways and daily-use urban spaces. The key emotionally significant corridors in these wards include Zilla Parishad Road, Shilpakala Road, and the Upazila Complex Road in Ward 01, while Mollick Para Road, Government Hospital Road, and adjacent link roads define the emotional core of Ward 04.

In Ward No. 01, emotional intensity is highest around the Upazila Parishad, Zilla Parishad premises, and cultural landmarks like the Shilpakala Academy. These roads not only serve administrative functions but also symbolize civic identity and communal interaction. Residents—especially males—show strong emotional engagement around the court area, market zones, and public offices, where emotions such as pride, frustration, and determination are frequently expressed. Female residents show significant emotional responses in areas near health centers, schools, and social support facilities, reflecting roles tied to education, caregiving, and local service networks.

In Ward No. 04, the emotional landscape is anchored by Mollick Para Road and Hospital Road, which connect residents to the Meherpur Sadar Hospital, religious institutions, and residential clusters. These roads act as lifelines for health access, spiritual engagement, and daily movement. Emotional mapping indicates high levels of care, anxiety, hope, and resilience among female residents near clinics and schools. Male residents tend to express stronger

emotions around local bazars, tea stalls, and communal meeting spots. Key zones like the City Connect Strip and Functional Emotion Nodes have emerged as emotional hubs where public life, caregiving roles, and community cohesion intersect.



## Mapping the Pulse of the City Through the Emotional Zones of Ward 1 and Ward 4, Meherpur

The emotional categories depicted in the maps for Ward 3 and Ward 5 in Meherpur represent different zones of emotional intensity across the wards. These categories help in understanding the distribution of emotional responses in relation to urban space and human activities.

### City Soul Zone (Red) (500m):

This is the heart of emotional activity within the ward, indicating areas where people engage most emotionally. These zones are typically urban centers with high social interaction, public gatherings, markets, and places of cultural significance. The emotional responses here are intense, often linked to Happiness and Love, as they are locations where individuals experience strong social connections and community bonding.

### Functional Emotion Zone (Light Yellow) (1000m):

Surrounding the City Soul Zone, this area still experiences considerable emotional activity but at a slightly reduced intensity. It likely encompasses business districts, commercial areas, or spaces that are functionally important but not as emotionally charged as the core city center. Emotions like Surprise and Happiness could be found here as people go about their daily tasks, creating an environment where interactions are still frequent, though less intense.

**Emotional Corridor (Orange)(1500m):**

This category represents the areas in transition between zones with high emotional intensity and those with lower levels. It may include pathways or streets that connect different zones, where emotions can vary depending on the movement of people and the activities taking place. This could include emotions like Fear, as people travel through these corridors, or Sadness due to the detachment felt while moving from one zone to another.

**Diverse Emotional Zone (Green)(2000m):**

This zone reflects areas with a variety of emotional experiences. It could represent mixed-use neighborhoods, residential spaces, or even public spaces where the emotional responses of individuals vary. The emotional responses in this zone might be complex, ranging from Anger and Disgust to Happiness, depending on the diversity of people, activities, and contexts in these areas.

**Emotional Fade Zone (Light Green) (2500m):**

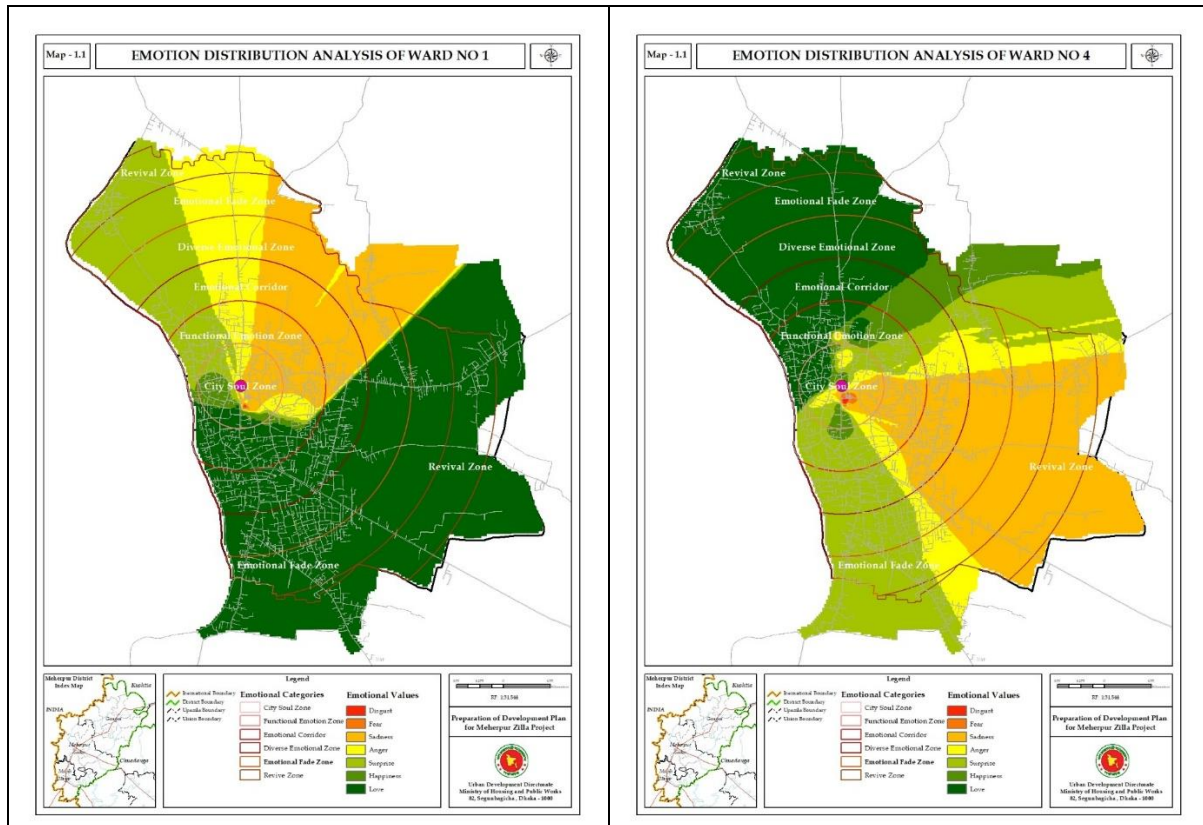
Areas marked as the Emotional Fade Zone experience lower emotional engagement. These could be suburban or rural regions where social interactions are less frequent. The emotional responses here tend to be more subdued, potentially eliciting feelings like Sadness or Disgust due to isolation, lack of engagement, or monotony in the environment.

**Revival Zone (Green)(3000m):**

The Revival Zone is found on the outskirts of the emotional distribution, possibly indicating areas undergoing regeneration or development. These zones may not yet be as emotionally engaged as the central zones but hold potential for future emotional growth and vibrancy. As development progresses, these areas might generate Love or Happiness as people invest in the community and social interactions grow.

Each emotional category highlights the varying levels of emotional engagement within the community, offering crucial insights for urban planners and policymakers to consider in their development strategies. Understanding these zones allows for the creation of spaces that foster positive emotional responses or mitigate negative ones, ultimately improving the quality of life in the ward





## Core Activity & Emotional Analysis – Ward No. 01

The analysis of emotional data from Ward No. 01 shows that the **core emotional and functional zone** lies between **200–1600 meters** from the city center. This includes key locations such as **Pourashava office, Upazila Parishad, Zila Parishad, Mission School, Town Hall, Bus Stand, Shilpokola Academy, Parks, and Girls School.**

### Positive Emotion Clusters:

- **Homes, Schools, and Civic Buildings** are repeatedly associated with **Happiness (6)** and **Love (7)**.
- **Mission School, Girls School, Pourashava, and Park** are central to daily life and evoke consistent emotional comfort.
- Institutions like **Town Hall, Shilpokola, and Community Center** also contribute to community pride and emotional attachment.
- **Upazila and Zila Parishad** appear frequently in responses with **Love** and **Happiness**, indicating strong civic connection.

### Distance and Connectivity Notes:

- Many emotionally significant locations such as **Upazila Parishad (1603m)**, **Zila Parishad (1862m)**, and **Bus Stand (1545m)** are farther from the center but remain emotionally vital due to their **functional importance** (education, services, transport).
- The **core emotional hub** lies around **Pourashava (227m)**, **Park (351m)**, and nearby institutions.

### Key Findings:

- **Ward 01** shows a **high emotional density** across educational and civic institutions.
- Most recorded emotions are **positive**, dominated by *Happiness* and *Love*.
- The **Pourashava area** functions as both an administrative and emotional center.
- **No significant negative emotions** (e.g., fear, anger, sadness) were noted, indicating a **generally positive emotional landscape**.

### Core Activity Area & Emotional Analysis – Ward No. 04

In Ward No. 04, the main emotional activity is concentrated within **300 to 750 meters** from the center, covering key locations such as **homes, schools, mosques, shops, parks, and Borobazar Road**.

#### Positive Emotion Zones:

- **Homes, schools** (e.g., Mohila Dakhil Madrasha, Girls High School), **mosques**, and **fields** frequently evoked **Happiness (6)** and **Love (7)**.
- **Shops and food courts** along Borobazar Road also showed strong positive emotional responses, reflecting social connection and routine comfort.

#### Negative Emotion Zones:

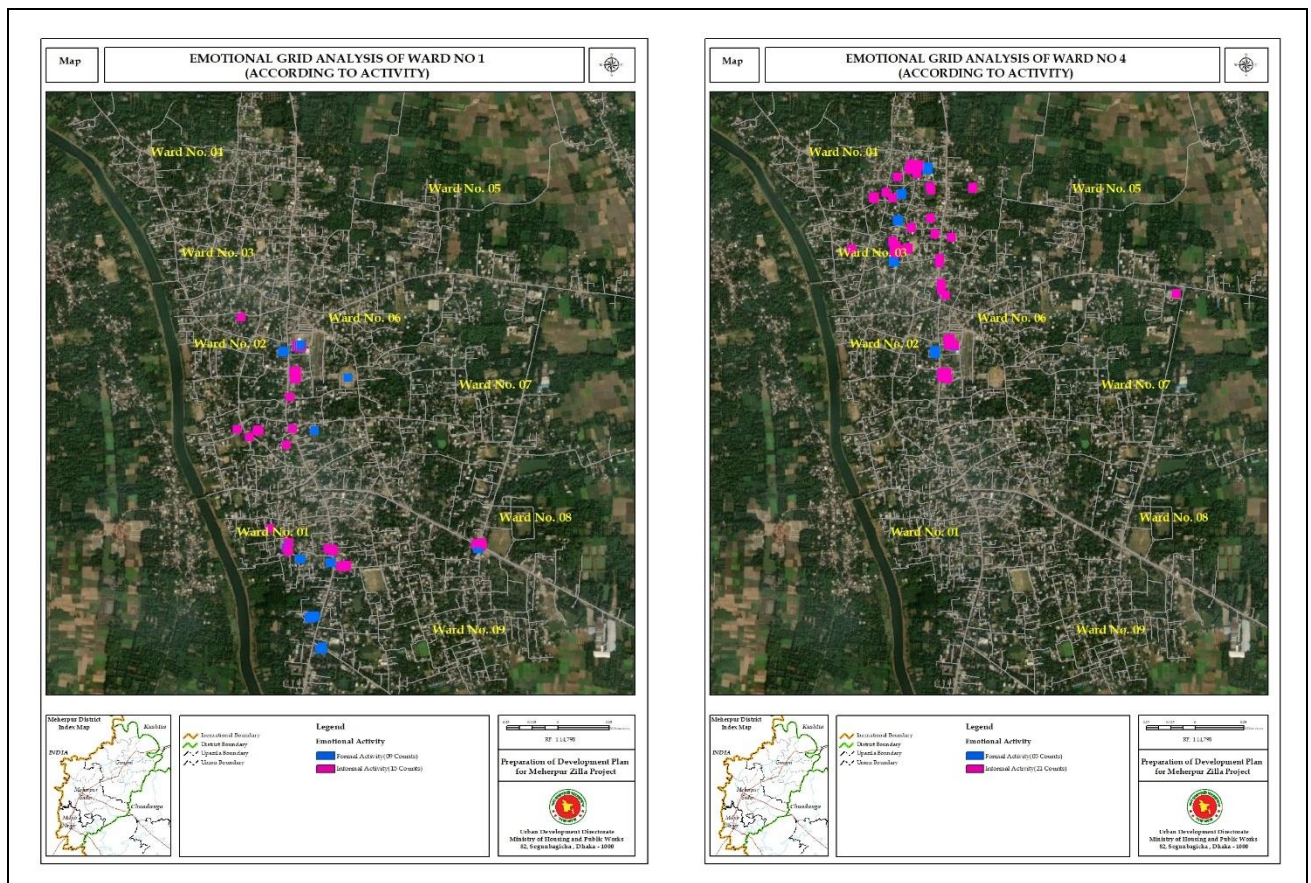
- **Ponds** (around 612–615m) were linked to **Fear (2)** due to stagnant water, poor upkeep, and mosquito breeding.
- **Borobazar Road** and **Ful Baganpara Road** triggered **Anger (4)** and **Sadness (3)** from traffic congestion, poor drainage, and unsafe pedestrian conditions.
- **Hospitals and medicine shops** were associated with **Sadness (3)** due to overcrowding, limited services, and emotional strain.

### Key Urban Problems:

- Damaged roads and drainage issues
- Neglected ponds posing environmental risks
- Inadequate pedestrian safety
- Healthcare-related emotional distress

## Formal and Informal Activity Classification

Activity Type	Ward No. 01 – Key Locations & Activities	Ward No. 04 – Key Locations & Activities
<b>Formal Activities</b>	- Pourashava Office - Upazila Parishad - Zila Parishad - Mission School - Girls School - Town Hall - Community Center - Post Office - Bank - Shilpokola Academy - Bus Stand (Inter-ward Transport Hub)	- Meherpur Girls High School - Mohila Dakhil Madrasha - Kazipur School - Hospital - Health Centers - Government Madrashas - Berpara Mosque - Pourashava Services - Food Courts (semi-formal)
<b>Informal Activities</b>	- House-based daily life - Parks and fields (e.g., near Town Hall and Pourashava) - Informal community gatherings - Roadside shops and vendors - Religious events at local mosques - Street conversations and resting zones	- Homes and courtyards - Street vendors and tea stalls - Local ponds (used for gathering, sometimes misused) - Open fields (used for play or informal farming) - Eidgah prayer gatherings - Informal after-school coaching or meetups



## Emotional Geography Based on Distance from Home

### Ward No. 01 – Avg. Distance: ~1015 meters

- Residents in Ward 01 travel **greater distances** (mostly over 1 km) to reach emotionally significant places.
- These places include **civic institutions** (Upazila Parishad, Zila Parishad, Pourashava), **cultural centers** (Shilpokola, Mission School), and **transport hubs** (Bus Stand).
- This suggests a **centralized emotional dependency** on **formal, institutional spaces**, which are often located **outside immediate neighborhoods**.
- It reflects a **structured lifestyle** where emotional value is tied to **education, administration, and public services**.
- **Implication:** Urban planning should improve **connectivity, transport, and walkability** for Ward 01 residents, particularly students, women, and the elderly who rely on these distant services.

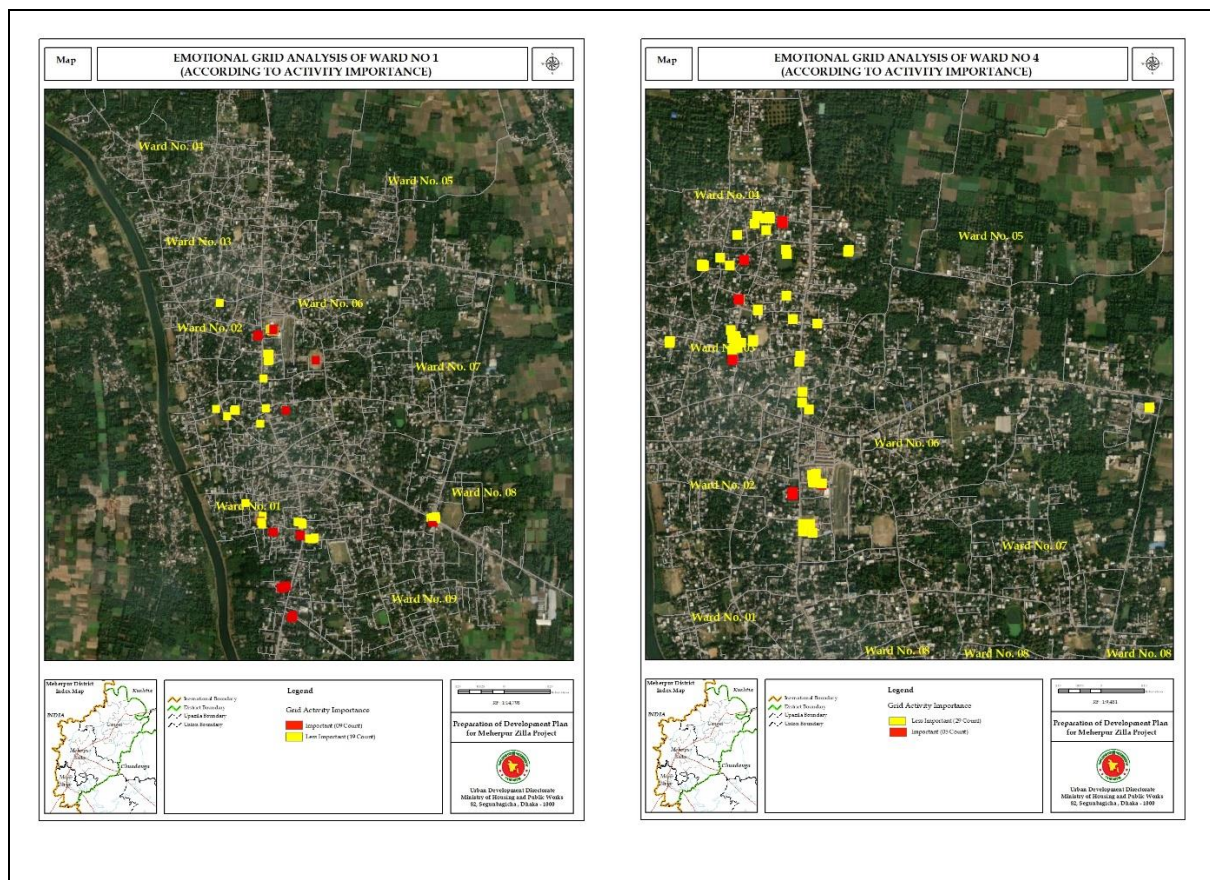
### Ward No. 04 – Avg. Distance: ~643 meters

- Emotional activity in Ward 04 is much **closer to home**, often within a **500–700-meter radius**.
- Respondents associate positive emotions with **nearby schools, mosques, parks, fields, homes, and local roads**.
- Negative emotions (fear, sadness) are mostly tied to **ponds, roads, and hospital areas**, which are also within walking distance.
- This reflects a **neighborhood-centric emotional pattern**, with both **formal and informal activities** taking place **locally**.
- **Implication:** For Ward 04, planning should focus on **improving neighborhood-level infrastructure**, such as **pond rehabilitation, road repair, drainage, and local health access** to enhance daily emotional experience.



## Comparison Summary:

Aspect	Ward No. 01	Ward No. 04
<b>Avg. Distance from House</b>	~1015 meters	~643 meters
<b>Emotional Hub Type</b>	Distant, formal institutions	Nearby, mixed-use neighborhood spaces
<b>Key Emotional Sites</b>	Upazila/Zila Parishad, Town Hall, Schools, Parks	Girls School, Mosques, Fields, Ponds
<b>Planning Priority</b>	Improve access, walkability, transport	Enhance local services, fix infrastructure
<b>Emotional Structure</b>	Formal and centralized	Informal and local



**Gender Based Grid Analysis:** Gender-based grid analysis in Meherpur Paurashava Ward No. 01 and 04 highlights how men and women use urban spaces differently. In Ward No. 01, men



are more active in public and administrative spaces like the Upazila Parishad or tea stalls, while women mostly engage with schools, health centers, and nearby home areas. In contrast, Ward No. 04 shows more localized female movement around residential lanes, with men dominating informal work zones and roadside areas. This analysis helps planners identify which grids lack gender-friendly features such as safety, sanitation, or accessibility, ensuring both men and women can navigate the city with equal ease and comfort.

