



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-14

**A Report of Assist Urban Planner to Preparation of Demand Assessment
according to the Projection and Survey Data based on survey output and
Report Submission**

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Rakibul Hasan
Junior Urban Planner

Demographic Setting and Projected Population

Bamondi

Bamondi Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. It holds an important strategic position as the Meherpur–Kushtia regional highway passes directly through the union, enhancing regional connectivity and trade flow. Geographically, the union lies approximately between 23°45' to 23°52' north latitudes and 88°36' to 88°42' east longitudes. It is bounded by Kazipur Union on the north, Motmura Union on the east, Shaharbati and Sholotaka Unions on the south, Tentulbaria Union on the west.

The population of Bamondi Union is projected to increase steadily from 29,492 in 2022 to 43,674 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 4 to 6, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.1: population projection of Bamondi Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	29492	4
2027	32208	4
2032	35074	5
2037	37941	5
2042	40807	6
2047	43674	6

Source: BBS 2022

Dhankhola

Dhankhola Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Dhankhola Union lies approximately between 23°43' to 23°50' north latitudes and 88°33' to 88°39' east longitudes. It is bounded by Shaharbati & Raipur Unions and Gangni Municipality on the north, Chitla and Gangni Unions of the Alamdanga Upazila on the east, Baradi Union of the Meherpur sadar Upazila on the south, and Amjhupi and Shyampur Unions of the Meherpur sadar Upazila on the west.

The population of Dhankhola Union is projected to increase steadily from 44,458 in 2022 to 60,995 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 3 to 4, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.2: population projection of Dhankhola Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	44458	3
2027	47584	3
2032	50937	3
2037	54289	4
2042	57642	4
2047	60995	4

Source: BBS 2022

Kathuli

Kathuli Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Kathuli Union lies approximately between 23°50' to 23°53' north latitudes and 88°37' to 88°41' east longitudes. It is bounded by India's Nadia District on the north, Saharabati Tentulbaria Unions on the east, Kutubpur Union of the Meherpur Sadar Upazila on the south, and Kutubpur and Shyampur Unions of the Meherpur Sadar Upazila on the west.

The population of Kathuli Union is projected to increase steadily from 24449 in 2022 to 35298 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 3 to 4, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.3: population projection of Kathuli Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	24449	3
2027	26519	3
2032	28714	3
2037	30908	4
2042	33103	4
2047	35298	4

Source: BBS 2022

Kazipur

Kazipur Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Kazipur Union lies approximately between 23°52' to 23°56' north latitudes and 88°40' to 88°45' east longitudes. It is bounded by Adabaria Union of Daulatpur Upazila on the north, Baoalia Union of Daulatpur Upazila and Motmura Union on the east, Tentulbaria and Bamondi unions on the south, and India's Border on the west.

The population of Kazipur Union is projected to increase steadily from 42130 in 2022 to 54584 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 5 to 6, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.4: population projection of Kazipur Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	42130	5
2027	44449	5
2032	46983	5
2037	49517	6
2042	52051	6
2047	54584	6

Source: BBS 2022

Motmura

Motmura Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Motmura Union lies approximately between 23°51' to 23°55' north latitudes and 88°42' to 88°46' east longitudes. It is bounded by Baoalia Union of Daulatpur Upazila on the north, Kazipur and Bamondi Unions on the west, Sholotaka on the south, and

Khalishakundi Union of the Daulatpur Upazila and Malihad Union of the Mirpur Upazila on the east.

The population of Motmura Union is projected to increase steadily from 47541 in 2022 to 63171 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 4 to 6, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.5: population projection of Motmura Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	47541	4
2027	50473	4
2032	53647	5
2037	56822	5
2042	59996	5
2047	63171	6

Source: BBS 2022

Raipur

Raipur Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Raipur Union lies approximately between 23°46' to 23°50' north latitudes and 88°35' to 88°40' east longitudes. It is bounded by Sholotaka Union on the north, Bhangbaria Union of the Alamdanga Upazila on the east, Dhankhola Union on the south, and Gangni Municipality on the west.

The population of Raipur Union is projected to increase steadily from 21240 in 2022 to 24548 in 2047. In Raipur Union, the density per acre remains 3 from 2022 to 2047.

Table-4.6: population projection of Raipur Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	21240	3
2027	21815	3
2032	22498	3
2037	23182	3
2042	23865	3
2047	24548	3

Source: BBS 2022

Shaharbati

Shaharbati Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Shaharbati Union lies approximately between 23°48' to 23°52' north latitudes and 88°36' to 88°41' east longitudes. It is bounded by Dhankhola Union on the south, Kathuli Union on the west, Tentulbaria Union on the north, and Gangni Municipality on the east.

The population of Shaharbati Union is projected to increase steadily from 25592 in 2022 to 38379 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 4 to 6, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.7: population projection of Shaharbati Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	25592	4
2027	28045	4
2032	30629	5
2037	33212	5
2042	35796	5
2047	38379	6

Source: BBS 2022

Sholotaka

Sholotaka Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Sholotaka Union lies approximately between 23°45' to 23°49' north latitudes and 88°34' to 88°38' east longitudes. It is bounded by Raipur Union on the south, Malihad Union of Mirpur Upazila on the east, Bamondi and Motmura Unions on the north, and Shaharbari Union on the west.

The population of Sholotaka Union is projected to increase steadily from 25081 in 2022 to 28333 in 2047. In Raipur Union, the density per acre remains 4 from 2022 to 2047.

Table-4.8: population projection of Sholotaka Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	25081	4
2027	25629	4
2032	26305	4
2037	26981	4
2042	27657	4
2047	28333	4

Source: BBS 2022

Tentulbaria

Tentulbaria Union, one of the unions under Gangni Upazila of Meherpur District. Geographically, Tentulbaria Union lies approximately between 23°47' to 23°51' north latitudes and 88°36' to 88°41' east longitudes. It is bounded by Shaharbari Union on the south, Bamondi Union on the east, Kathuli Union and India's Border on the west, and Kazipur Union on the north. The population of Tentulbaria Union is projected to increase steadily from 32651 in 2022 to 42257 in 2047. During this period, population density per acre is expected to rise from 4 to 5, indicating growing settlement pressure.

Table-4.9: population projection of Tentulbaria Union.

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	32651	4
2027	34439	4
2032	36394	4
2037	38348	5
2042	40303	5
2047	42257	5

Source: BBS 2022

2. Existing Land Use

Bamondi

Bamondi Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 69.87% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 12.82%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 8.35% and 5.07% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.10: Existing land-use of Bamondi Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	1.22	0.017
Agricultural	5167.77	69.87
Commercial	39.78	0.54
Community Facilities	4.54	0.06
Education & Research	23.03	0.31
Historical Landmark	0.00	0
Health Facilities	0.57	0.0077
Industrial	79.35	1.072
Mixed Use	9.69	0.13
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0
Residential	948.48	12.82
Service Activity	0.23	0.0031
Transportation and Communication	93.78	1.27
Vacant Land	35.73	0.48
Vegetation	617.56	8.35
Waterbody	374.66	5.07
Total	7396.24	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

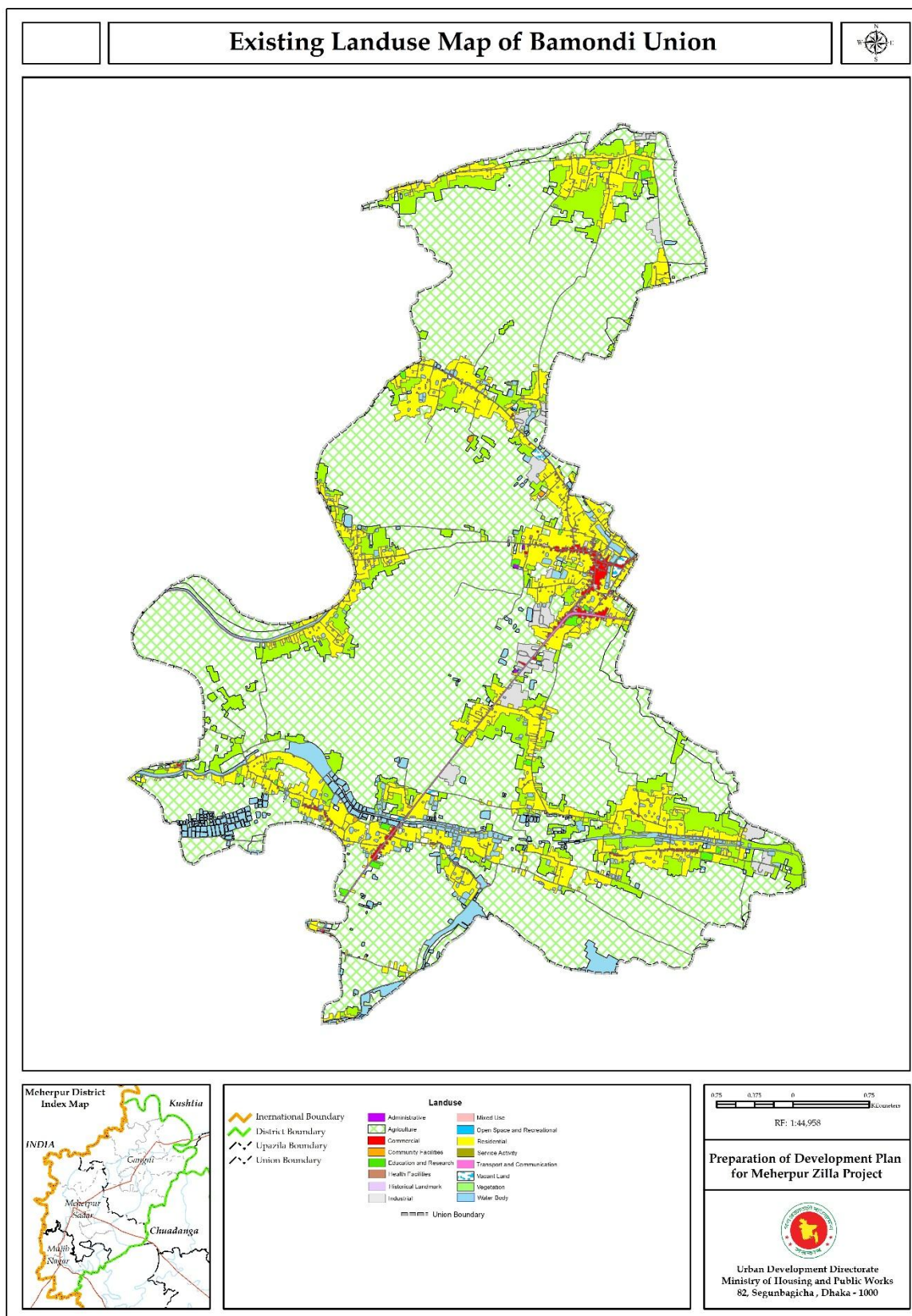


Figure 4.1: Existing Land use map of Bamondi Union

Dhankhola

Dhankhola Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 73.35% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 10.50%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 9.24% and 4.38% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.11: Existing land-use of Dhankhola Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	5.60	0.04
Agricultural	10904.4	73.35
Commercial	74.86	0.50
Community Facilities	13.11	0.09
Education & Research	26.98	0.18
Historical Landmark	0.00	0.00
Health Facilities	1.59	0.01
Industrial	71.37	0.48
Mixed Use	5.06	0.03
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0.00
Residential	1561.17	10.50
Service Activity	1.40	0.0094
Transportation and Communication	130.79	0.88
Vacant Land	44.29	0.30
Vegetation	1374.23	9.24
Waterbody	650.31	4.38
Total	14865.87	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

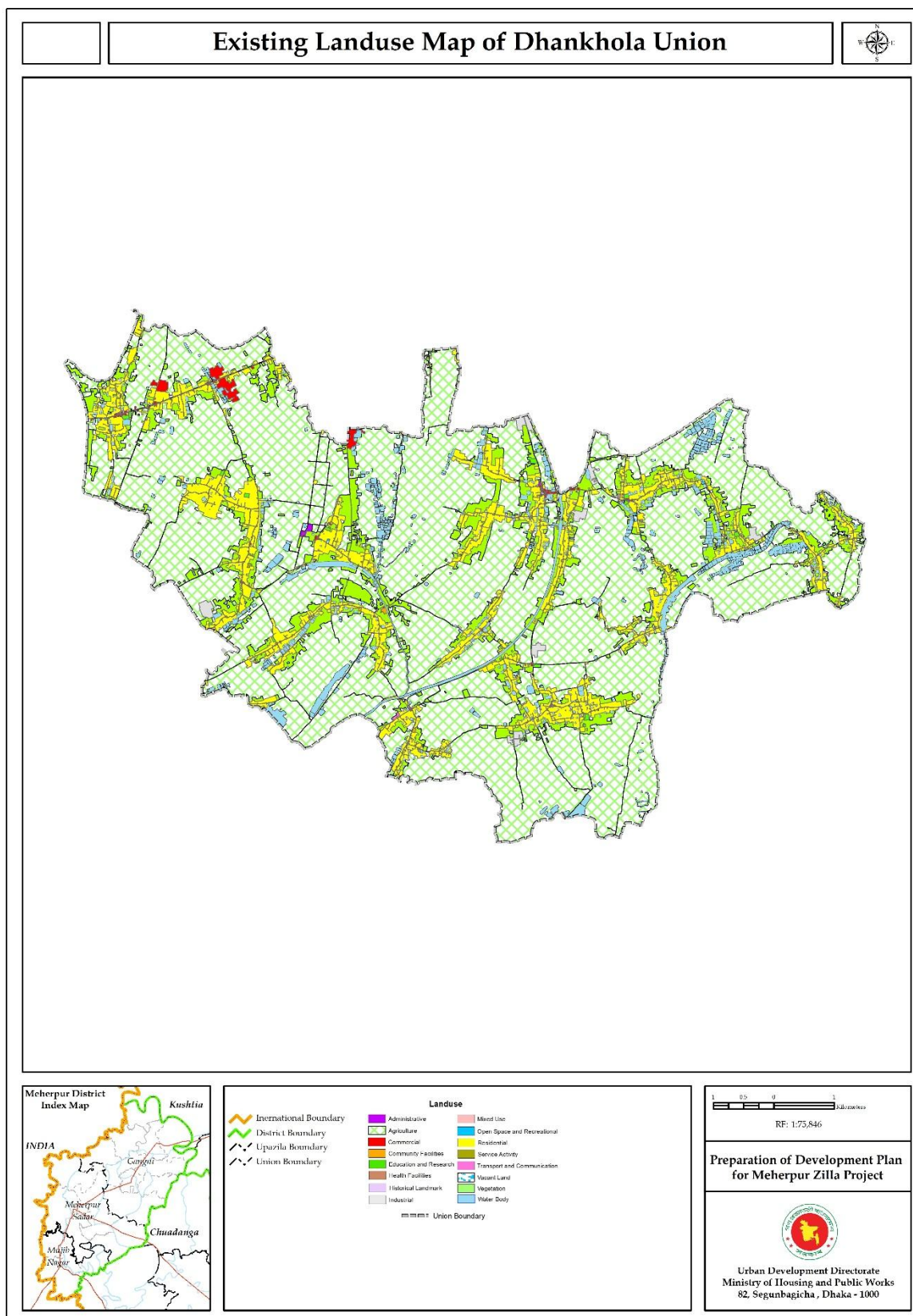


Figure 4.2: Existing Land use map of Dhankhola Union

Kathuli

Kathuli Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 84.53% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 9.38%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 3.11% and 1.63% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.12: Existing land-use of Kathuli Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	2.73	0.03
Agricultural	6976.64	84.53
Commercial	4.30	0.05
Community Facilities	2.32	0.03
Education & Research	9.96	0.12
Historical Landmark	0.00	0
Health Facilities	0.17	0.002
Industrial	1.46	0.018
Mixed Use	5.02	0.061
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0
Residential	773.83	9.38
Service Activity	0.36	0.0044
Transportation and Communication	68.43	0.83
Vacant Land	17.44	0.21
Vegetation	256.24	3.11
Waterbody	134.87	1.63
Total	8253.718	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

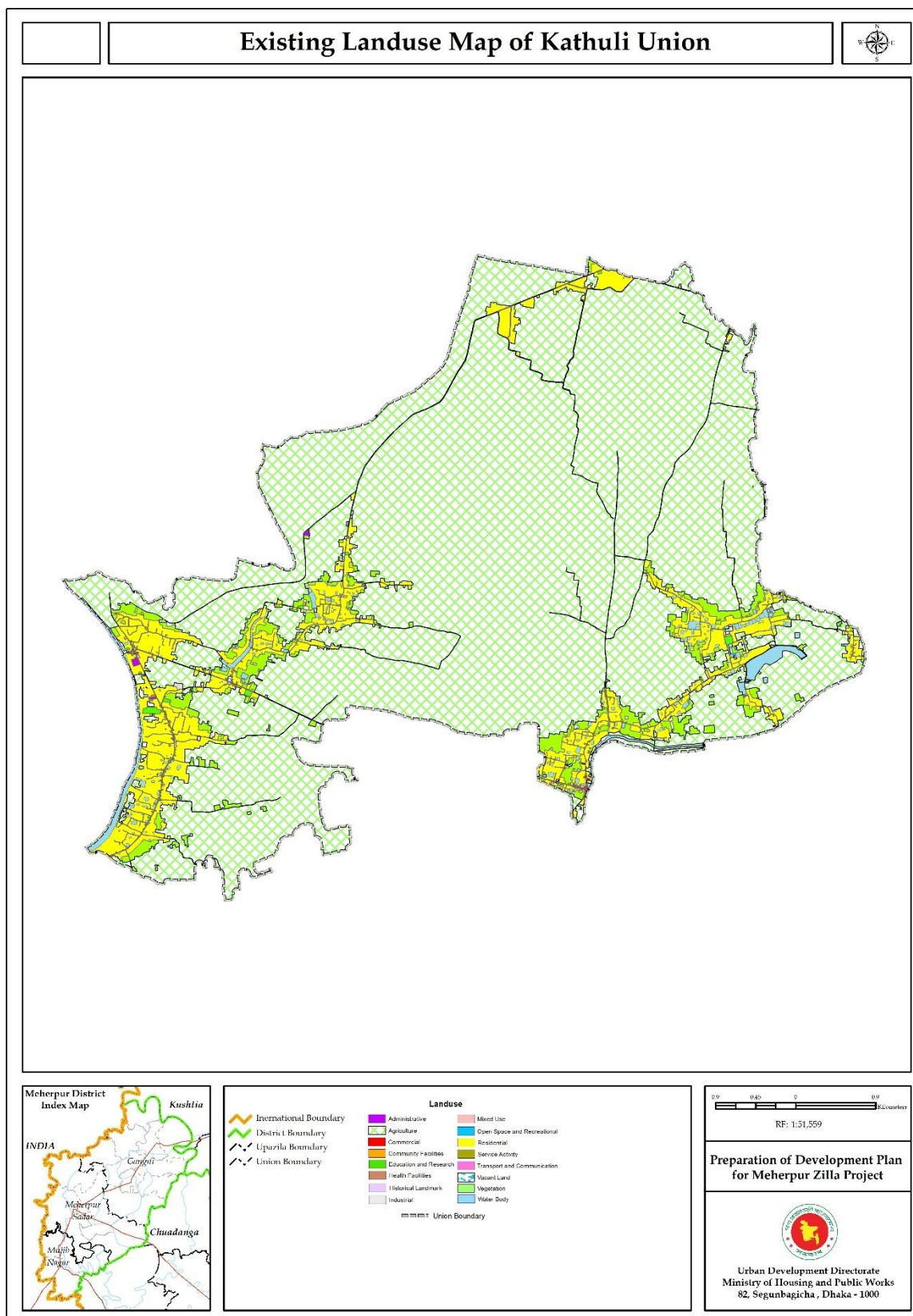


Figure 4.3: Existing Land use map of Kathuli Union

Kazipur

Kazipur Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 69.95% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 15.29%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 10.62% and 1.64% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.13: Existing land-use of Kazipur Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	0.72	0.0083
Agricultural	6081.5	69.95
Commercial	39.85	0.46
Community Facilities	7.52	0.09
Education & Research	21.68	0.25
Historical Landmark	0.00	0
Health Facilities	0.15	0.0017
Industrial	35.29	0.41
Mixed Use	7.48	0.09
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0
Residential	1329.05	15.29
Service Activity	0.0078	0.00009
Transportation and Communication	86.61	1.00
Vacant Land	18.55	0.21
Vegetation	923.52	10.62
Waterbody	142.38	1.64
Total	8694.17	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

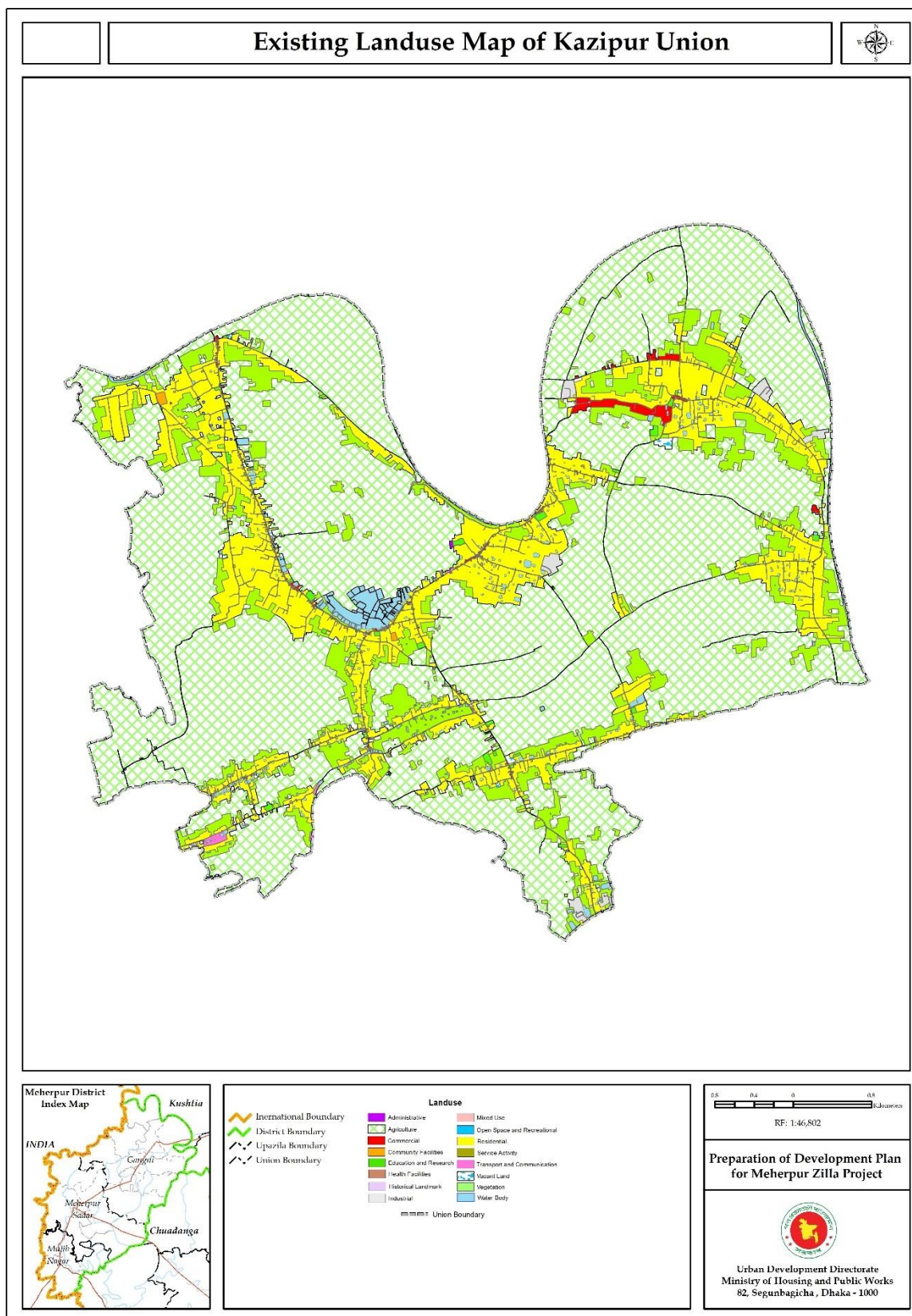


Figure 4.4: Existing Land use map of Kazipur Union

Motmura

Motmura Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 70.44% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 12.44%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 11.81% and 2.75% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.14: Existing land-use of Motmura Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	1.39	0.012
Agricultural	7988.5	70.44
Commercial	25.36	0.22
Community Facilities	7.43	0.066
Education & Research	22.08	0.20
Historical Landmark	0.00	0
Health Facilities	1.07	0.0094
Industrial	80.25	0.71
Mixed Use	5.76	0.051
Open Space and Recreational	2.05	0.018
Residential	1411.08	12.44
Service Activity	0.85	0.0075
Transportation and Communication	106.73	0.94
Vacant Land	37.53	0.33
Vegetation	1338.79	11.81
Waterbody	311.72	2.75
Total	11340.46	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

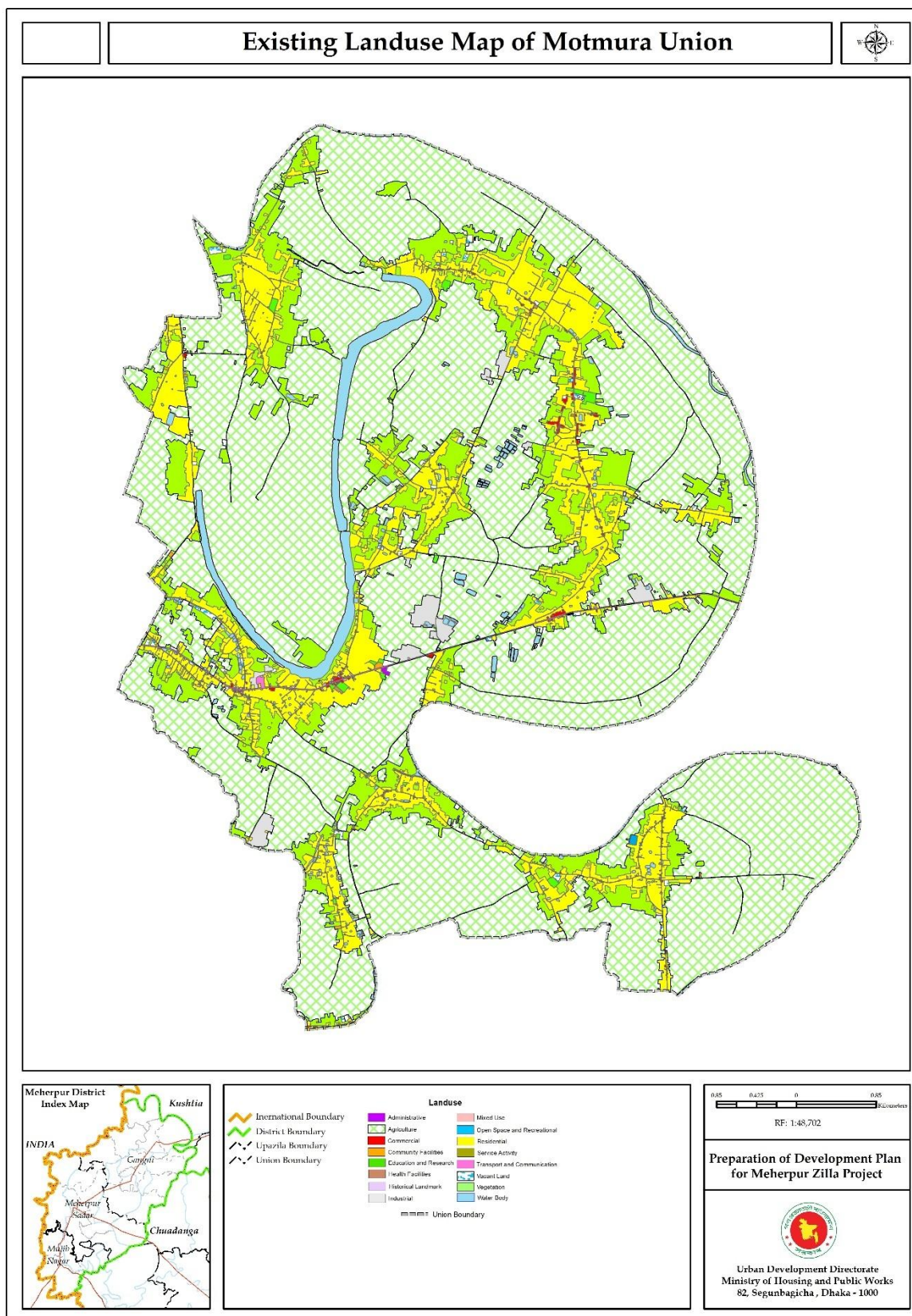


Figure 4.5: Existing Land use map of Motmura Union

Raipur

Raipur Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 72.64% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 12.21%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 7.83% and 5.28% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.15: Existing land-use of Raipur Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	0.78	0.011
Agricultural	5241.64	72.64
Commercial	13.26	0.18
Community Facilities	8.15	0.11
Education & Research	16.46	0.23
Historical Landmark	0.00	0.00
Health Facilities	0.016	0.00022
Industrial	16.26	0.23
Mixed Use	2.51	0.035
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0.00
Residential	880.72	12.21
Service Activity	0.62	0.0086
Transportation and Communication	70.07	0.97
Vacant Land	19.69	0.27
Vegetation	564.75	7.83
Waterbody	381.16	5.28
Total	7216.054	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

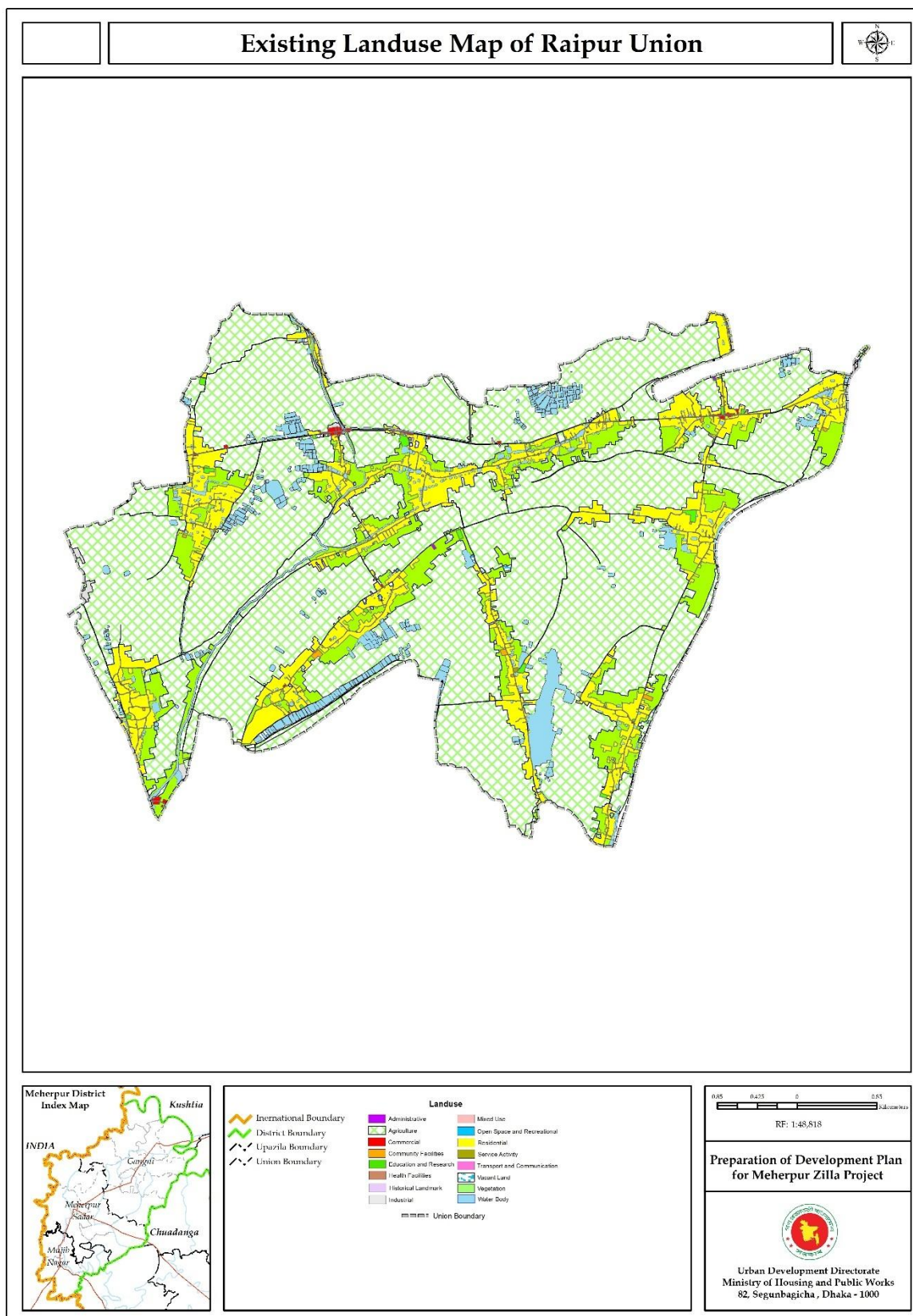


Figure 4.6: Existing Land use map of Raipur Union

Shaharbat

Shaharbat Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 74.13% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 12.49%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 6.46% and 3.78% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions.

Table-4.16: Existing land-use of Shaharbat Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	1.5	0.022
Agricultural	5021.2	74.13
Commercial	23.51	0.35
Community Facilities	3.89	0.057
Education & Research	18.92	0.28
Historical Landmark	0.00	0.00
Health Facilities	0.00	0.00
Industrial	29.60	0.44
Mixed Use	5.52	0.082
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0.00
Residential	845.89	12.49
Service Activity	24.11	0.36
Transportation and Communication	66.71	0.99
Vacant Land	38.79	0.57
Vegetation	437.77	6.46
Waterbody	256.25	3.78
Total	6773.62	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

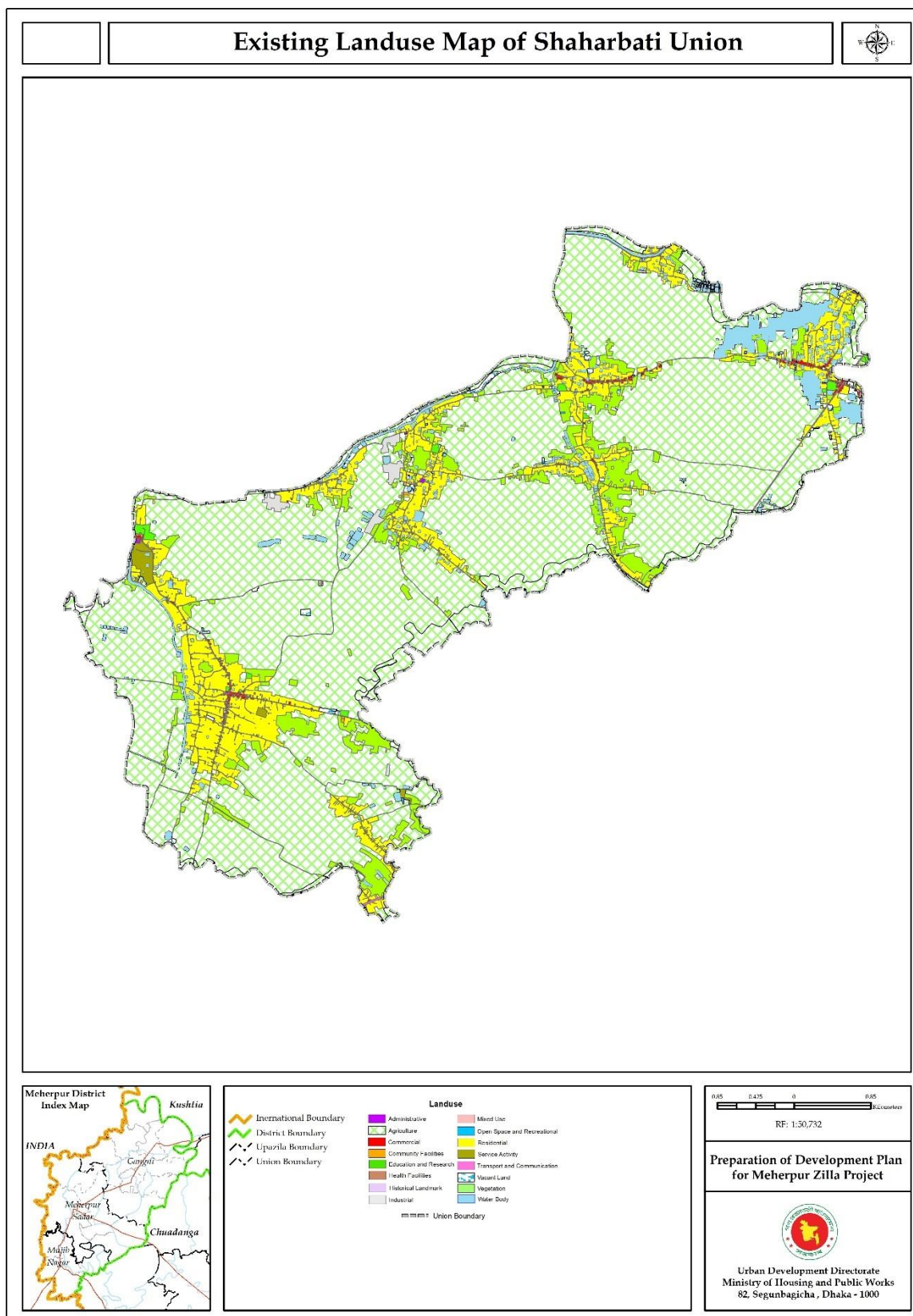


Figure 4.7: Existing Land use map of Shaharbarati Union

Sholotaka

Sholotaka Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 66.05% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 12.01%, while waterbodies and vegetation make up 13.48% and 6.68% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions, reflecting that Sholotaka Union remains largely rural with significant water resources.

Table-4.17: Existing land-use of Sholotaka Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	0.50	0.0072
Agricultural	4609.34	66.05
Commercial	8.96	0.13
Community Facilities	3.02	0.043
Education & Research	16.42	0.24
Historical Landmark	0.00	0.00
Health Facilities	1.17	0.017
Industrial	13.28	0.19
Mixed Use	0.86	0.012
Open Space and Recreational	0.00	0.00
Residential	837.93	12.0067
Service Activity	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Communication	61.47	0.88
Vacant Land	18.68	0.27
Vegetation	466.32	6.68
Waterbody	940.93	13.48
Total	6978.84	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

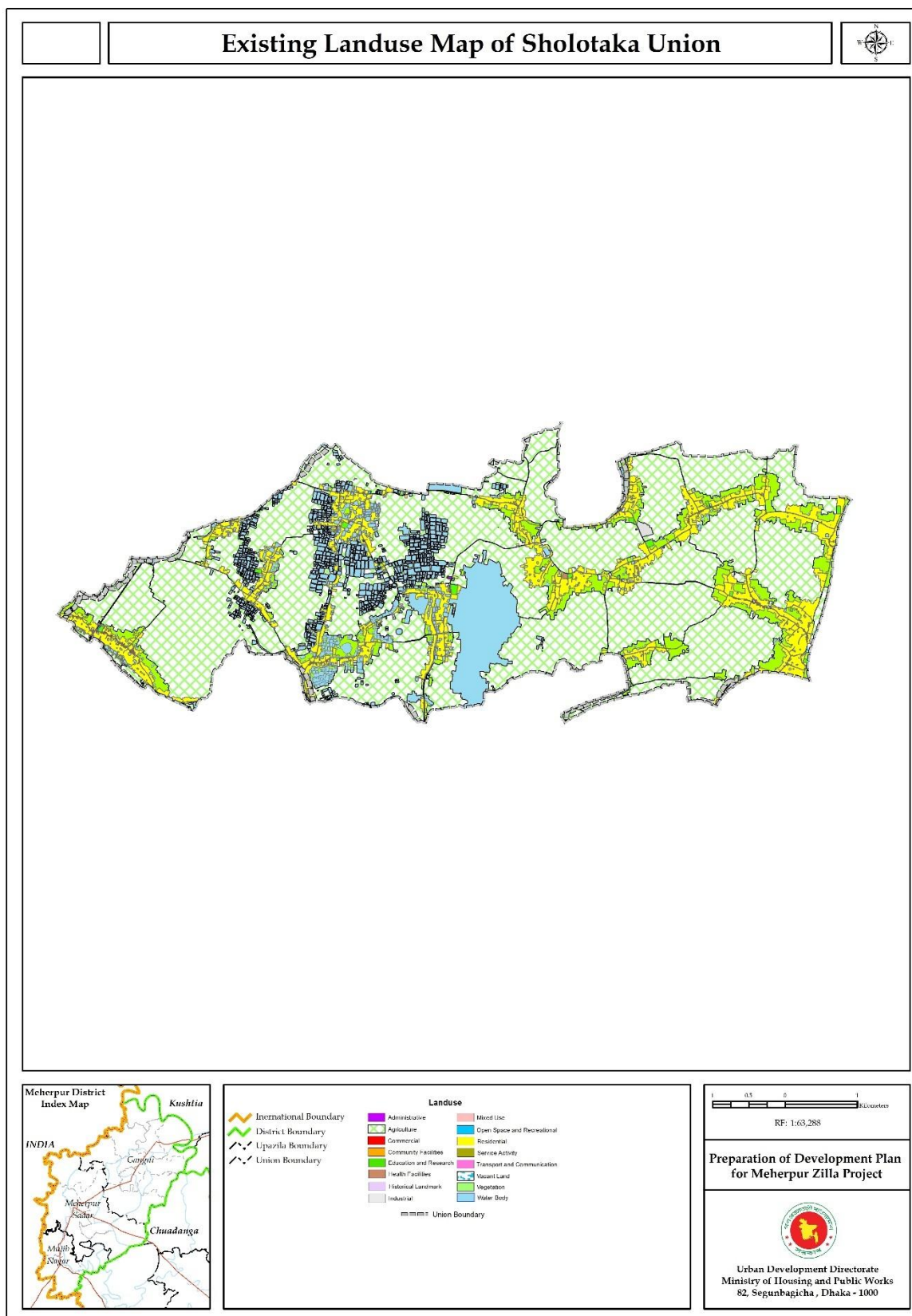


Figure 4.8: Existing Land use map of Sholotaka Union

Tentulbaria

Tentulbaria Union's land use is predominantly agricultural, covering about 76.20% of the total area. Residential areas account for approximately 14.39%, while vegetation and waterbodies make up 5.72% and 2.06% respectively. Other uses such as commercial, industrial, educational, and administrative purposes occupy minimal portions, indicating that Tentulbaria Union remains largely rural and agrarian in character.

Table-4.18: Existing land-use of Tentulbaria Union.

Land Use Type	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Administrative	2.25	0.027
Agricultural	6336.08	76.20
Commercial	4.59	0.055
Community Facilities	2.36	0.028
Education & Research	16.03	0.19
Historical Landmark	0.00	0.00
Health Facilities	0.93	0.011
Industrial	5.13	0.062
Mixed Use	3.69	0.044
Open Space and Recreational	1.64	0.02
Residential	1196.36	14.39
Service Activity	0.044	0.00053
Transportation and Communication	86.38	1.039
Vacant Land	13.49	0.16
Vegetation	475.43	5.72
Waterbody	171.073	2.06
Total	8315.41	100

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

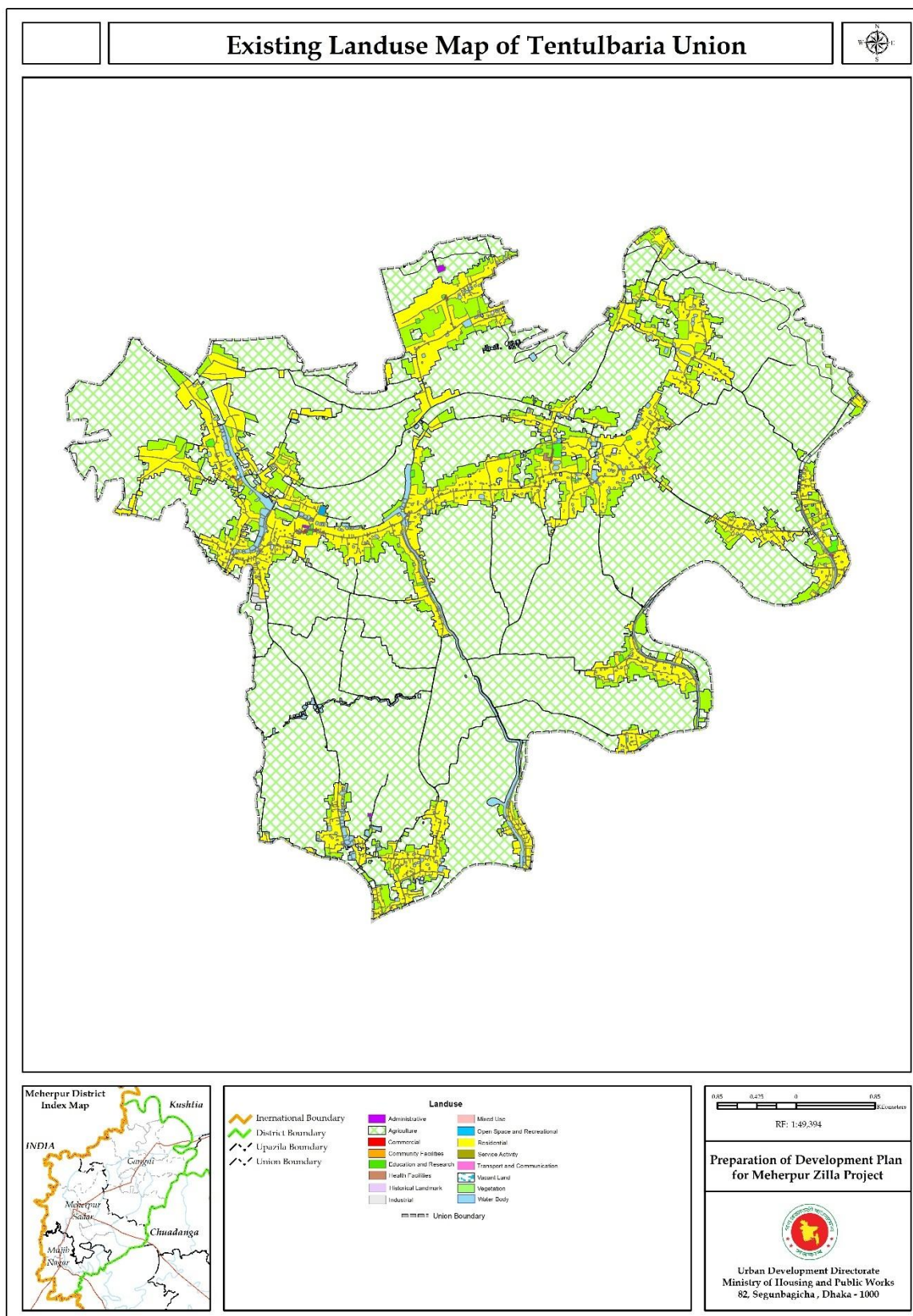


Figure 4.9: Existing Land use map of Tentulbaria Union

3. Existing Socio-Economic Status Analysis

Bamondi

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution shows that the majority of people fall into the 10,000–20,000 range (1.87%) and 21,000–30,000 range (2.66%), while smaller proportions earn 31,000–40,000 (0.69%) and more than 40,000 (0.1%), indicating that most households have relatively low to moderate incomes. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile shows that farmers constitute the majority at 54%, followed by businesspersons (25%), service holders (9%), workers (7%), and drivers (5%). The employment structure is largely informal, with 91% in informal jobs and only 9% in formal employment, indicating a predominantly agrarian and informal economy. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 65.02% (Total), 64.90% (Male), 65.13% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 66.38% (Total), 65.44% (Male), 66.33% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 60.85% (Total), 60.87% (Male), 60.84% (Female) (BBS, 2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 5015 (21.74%), Pucca: 3919 (16.99%), Semi-Pucca: 11610 (50.32%), Tin Shed: 2380 (10.32%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 22527; 2 floors: 456; 3 floors: 70, 4 floors: 18, 5 floors: 1. (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 78, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 77, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 38, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 64. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

Dhankhola

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution indicates that most households earn between 10,000–20,000 (2.47%) and 21,000–30,000 (2.07%), while smaller proportions fall in the 31,000–40,000 (0.59%) and more than 40,000 (0.3%) categories, reflecting a predominantly low to moderate income population. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile shows that farmers form the largest group (51.72%), followed by businesspersons (17.24%) and drivers (12.07%). Other groups include remittance earners (5.17%), retired, laborers, and housewives (3.45% each), and NGO workers and service holders (1.72% each). Employment is overwhelmingly informal (96.6%), with only 3.4% in formal jobs, highlighting a predominantly agrarian and informal economic base. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 67.31% (Total), 67.81% (Male), 66.86% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 67.49% (Total), 68.02% (Male), 66.99% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 62.46% (Total), 62.76% (Male), 62.20% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 10093 (27.95%), Pucca: 7654 (21.19%), Semi-Pucca: 10588 (29.32%), Tin Shed: 7426 (20.56%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 35848; 2 floors: 244; 3 floors: 20, 4 floors: 3. (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 84, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 65, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 84, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 78. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

Kathuli

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution shows that a small proportion of households earn less than 10,000 (0.3%) and more than 40,000 (0.2%), while the majority fall within the 10,000–20,000 (1.68%), 21,000–30,000 (2.07%), and 31,000–40,000 (1.08%) ranges, indicating that most households have low to moderate incomes. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile indicates that business (30%), labor (28%), and farming (26%) are the primary livelihoods. Smaller proportions are involved as drivers (6%) and in service-related jobs (4%), while the least represented groups include peons, members, and remittance-dependent individuals (2% each), reflecting a diverse yet predominantly business and labor-oriented economy. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 55.36% (Total), 57.01% (Male), 53.81% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 55.83% (Total), 57.58% (Male), 54.20% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 51.05% (Total), 53.08% (Male), 49.20% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 3400 (18.17%), Pucca: 2707 (14.46%), Semi-Pucca: 9113 (48.69%), Tin Shed: 3383 (18.07%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 18560; 2 floors: 146; 3 floors: 9. (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 78, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 56, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 56, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 63. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

Kazipur

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution indicates that most households earn between 10,000–20,000 (3.85%), followed by 21,000–30,000 (1.78%). Smaller proportions fall in less than 10,000 (0.3%), 31,000–40,000 (0.3%), and more than 40,000 (0.39%), reflecting a predominantly low to moderate income population. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic shows that farmers dominate (52.6%), followed by Probashi/remittance earners (10.5%), and teachers (8.8%). Other groups include businesspersons (12.3%), housewives (3.5%), laborers (3.5%), and smaller proportions of auto drivers, dorji, makers, private employees, and self-employed individuals (1.8% each), indicating a largely agrarian economy supplemented by remittances and small-scale occupations. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 64.23% (Total), 64.49% (Male), 64.02% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 64.46% (Total), 64.82% (Male), 64.15% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 58.85% (Total), 58.67% (Male), 58.99% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 5825 (16.47%), Pucca: 8251 (23.32%), Semi-Pucca: 7823 (22.11%), Tin Shed: 13161 (37.20%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 35049; 2 floors: 307; 3 floors: 16, 4 floors: 4. (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 83, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 78, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 58, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 73. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

Feature	Condition
Income	Survey findings show that the highest share of households falls within the 10,000–20,000 income range (1.68%), followed closely by those earning 21,000–30,000 (1.58%) and 31,000–40,000 (1.38%). A smaller proportion earns more than 40,000 (0.49%), while the lowest share 0.69% belongs to households earning less than 10,000. Overall, the data reflects a predominantly lower- to mid-income community with only a small segment crossing higher income thresholds. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile shows that farmers (35%) and businesspersons (31%) are the dominant groups, followed by service holders (22%), drivers (7%), and doctors (5.45%). Employment is predominantly informal (73%), with only 23% in formal jobs, reflecting a mixed economy with both agrarian and service-oriented sectors. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 61.79% (Total), 61.68% (Male), 61.90% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 62.05% (Total), 61.95% (Male), 62.13% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 56.32% (Total), 56.03% (Male), 56.59% (Female) (BBS, 2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 3429 (9.61%), Pucca: 5548 (15.54%), Semi-Pucca: 18207 (51.004%), Tin Shed: 8222 (23.03%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 35336; 2 floors: 346; 3 floors: 12, 4 floors: 3. (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 66, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 88, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 58, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 70. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

Raipur

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution indicates that the majority of households fall within the 10,000–20,000 range (4.54%), making it the most dominant income group. A smaller portion earns 31,000–40,000 (0.69%), while only 0.39% belong to those earning less than 10,000. The share of households earning more than 40,000 is the lowest at 0.30%. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile indicates that farmers dominate (67%), followed by service holders and businesspersons (11% each), drivers (9%), and workers (2%). Employment is largely informal (89%), with only 11% in formal jobs, highlighting a predominantly agrarian and informal economy. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 64.71% (Total), 64.59% (Male), 64.82% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 64.97% (Total), 65.01% (Male), 64.93% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 59.91% (Total), 59.64% (Male), 60.15% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 1217 (4.84%), Pucca: 4830 (19.22%), Semi-Pucca: 7666 (30.51%), Tin Shed: 11190 (44.54%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 24973; 2 floors: 144; 3 floors: 7, 4 floors: 2. (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 89, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 57, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 17, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 55. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

Feature	Condition
Income	Income data shows that the highest proportion of households earn 21,000–30,000 (3.16%), indicating that most families fall in the lower-middle income range. A smaller portion earns 10,000–20,000 (0.99%), while 31,000–40,000 earners make up 0.89%. The share of households earning more than 40,000 is very minimal at 0.20%. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile shows that farmers form the largest group (43.33%), followed by businesspersons (26.67%), laborers (10%), and housewives (8.33%). Smaller proportions include drivers (5%), burbers (1.67%), and village doctors (1.67%). Employment is overwhelmingly informal (96%), with only 4% in formal jobs, indicating a largely agrarian and informal economic setup. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 60.94% (Total), 61.01% (Male), 60.87% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 61.40% (Total), 61.53% (Male), 61.28% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 56.50% (Total), 56.30% (Male), 56.67% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 6426 (30.74%), Pucca: 4111 (19.66%), Semi-Pucca: 6672 (31.91%), Tin Shed: 3506 (16.77%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 20624; 2 floors: 266; 3 floors: 12, 4 floors: 5, 7 floors: 1; (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 96, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 60, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 34, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 63. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

Feature	Condition
Income	Income distribution data shows that the largest share of households falls within the 31,000–40,000 income bracket (2.66%), indicating a relatively stronger presence of middle-income families. The proportion of households earning 10,000–20,000 stands at 0.79%, while 21,000–30,000 earners account for 0.69%. Very few households earn more than 40,000 (0.30%) or less than 10,000 (0.10%). (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The socio-economic profile indicates that farmers dominate (54.35%), followed by laborers (17.39%). Other occupations include businesspersons (6.52%), service holders (4.35%), fishermen (4.35%), remittance earners (4.35%), entrepreneurs (4.35%), and smaller proportions of drivers (2.17%) and housewives (2.17%), reflecting a predominantly agrarian economy with diverse supplementary livelihoods. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 70.61% (Total), 71.34% (Male), 69.93% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 70.89% (Total), 71.70% (Male), 70.13% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 66.35% (Total), 66.88% (Male), 65.88% (Female) (BBS, 2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 3463 (15.47%), Pucca: 3561 (15.91%), Semi-Pucca: 9330 (41.68%), Tin Shed: 5847 (26.12%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 22240; 2 floors: 137; 3 floors: 7, 4 floors: 2. (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 82, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 78, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 55, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 72. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

Tentulbaria

Feature	Condition
Income	Income distribution data shows that the largest share of households falls within the 21,000–30,000 income group (1.87%), closely followed by the 10,000–20,000 group (1.78%). A smaller proportion of households earn less than 10,000 (0.89%) and 31,000–40,000 (0.79%). Meanwhile, only 0.49% of households earn more than 40,000. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The occupational structure shows that farmers (31.7%) form the largest group, followed by businesspersons (18.3%) and migrant workers/remittance earners (16.7%). Other occupations include teachers (6.7%), day laborers (5%), drivers (5%), and students (5%), while smaller proportions are represented by carpenters, ex-army personnel, firefighters, housewives, masons, service holders, and village doctors (1.7% each), indicating a diverse economy with a strong agrarian base supplemented by business, migration, and various service roles. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years and Above: 64.86% (Total), 66.07% (Male), 63.82% (Female) • 7 Years and Above: 64.83% (Total), 66.12% (Male), 63.72% (Female) • 15 Years and Above: 59.33% (Total), 60.35% (Male), 58.50% (Female) (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 9371 (32.13%), Pucca: 6885 (23.60%), Semi-Pucca: 7890 (27.05%), Tin Shed: 4724 (16.20%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 29053; 2 floors: 107; 3 floors: 2, 4 floors: 2. (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 72, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 71, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 66, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 70. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)