



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 ZILA

REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT- 04

Spatial Transformation of Socio economic survey output such as spatial transformation, comparison between PRA and Socio-economic, etc

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1 Emotional Dynamics:

Ward 03 of Meherpur Pourashava presents an emotional landscape characterized by a strong sense of community and a growing aspiration for development. The ward, which includes neighborhoods such as Sukundapara and Baropara, is a blend of rural tranquility and urban progress. Despite the area's traditional rural roots, the influx of modern infrastructure and services has ignited a mix of optimism and concern among residents. There is a deep sense of pride in the close-knit community, where family ties and cultural traditions form the backbone of daily life. However, the residents also face challenges such as inadequate public transportation, limited healthcare facilities, and slow economic development, which bring a sense of frustration. The ward's historical connection to the freedom struggle, though not as direct as other parts of Meherpur, still contributes to a shared emotional heritage of resilience and pride. As the area continues to urbanize, a strong desire for better connectivity, improved living standards, and more employment opportunities shapes the emotional landscape, leading to a blend of hope and concern for the future.

Ward 05 of Meherpur Pourashava showcases a dynamic emotional environment shaped by a mix of historical pride, rapid urbanization, and emerging social challenges. The ward, which includes neighborhoods like Bhabanipur and Rajapur, is deeply influenced by its proximity to significant landmarks and its residents' collective history. The community is proud of its rich agricultural roots and contributions to the national economy, but the ongoing urban growth has created a complex emotional mix. While residents celebrate improvements in local infrastructure, educational institutions, and healthcare access, they also grapple with issues such as waterlogging, waste management, and the pressure of growing population density. These concerns stir a sense of frustration, especially among older residents who feel the ward's cultural and social fabric is being stretched. Nevertheless, Ward 05's strong sense of collective identity and resilience is evident in the many cultural and religious gatherings that bring the community together. The emotional landscape here is one of pride, tempered by a longing for balance between development and the preservation of local traditions and values.

2 Analysis of Individual Emotion:

2.1 Roaming Through Meherpur Paurashava: Socio-Economic Survey Analysis (Ward 3)

The socio-economic survey conducted across the corners of Meherpur Paurashava, centered around Boro Bazar Char Rastar Mor, presents a detailed view of informal activities, daily life, available facilities, social interactions, and challenges faced by the community. In particular, the emotional well-being of individuals in Ward 3 is intricately connected to their socio-economic conditions.

In higher-income households, residents generally report higher satisfaction, stability, and optimism, often attributed to better access to education, healthcare, and mobility. On the other hand, lower-income individuals in this ward express feelings of stress, anxiety, and insecurity, which arise from concerns related to job instability, rising living costs, and inadequate housing conditions.

The youth, including students and job seekers, demonstrate a mix of ambition and frustration, where educational aspirations are counterbalanced by limited employment opportunities. Elderly residents convey emotions of loneliness and nostalgia, particularly in areas with declining social connections. Women, especially those engaged in informal labor or domestic roles, experience emotional fatigue, but remain resilient, fulfilling their sense of duty.

Overall, the emotional state in Ward 3 is strongly influenced by socio-economic status, gender roles, and access to services, underlining the importance of inclusive development in improving emotional well-being.

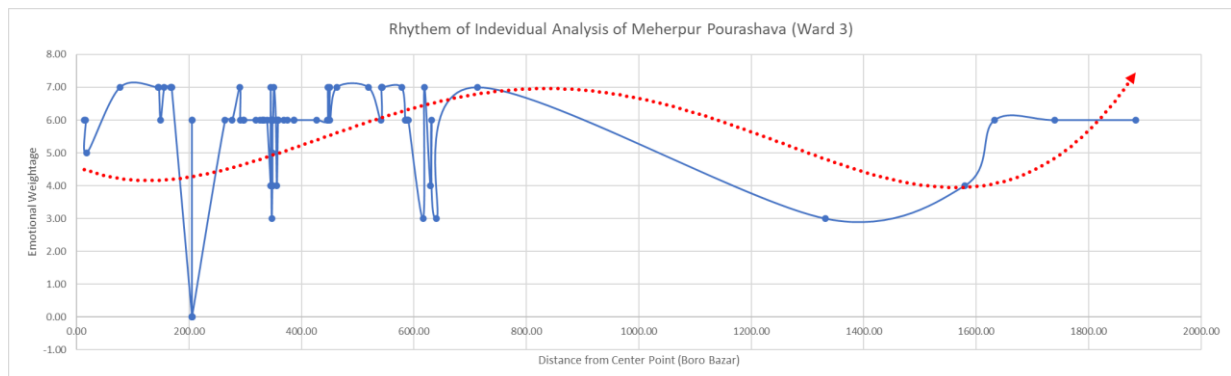


Figure: Rhythm of Individual Emotion in Meherpur Paurashava Ward 3

The emotional trends of individuals in Ward 3 are depicted based on the distance from the central point (Boro Bazar Char Rasta Mor). The graph shows how emotional weightage changes as one moves farther from the center.

Distances are categorized in intervals: 500m, 1000m, 1600m, 2100m, 2550m, and 2850m, with the polynomial regression analysis providing a trend line that reflects the adaptive cycle of emotions—Growth, Conservation, Release, and Reorganization.

In Ward 3, the trend line indicates a consistent range between emotional weightages of 6 and 7, largely influenced by positive emotions like Happiness and Love. However, the phases of Growth and Reorganization are minimal, as the trend predominantly falls within the Conservation and Release phases. This suggests that while there are fluctuations, the emotions remain relatively stable without significant peaks or troughs, indicating a balanced emotional state in this ward.

2.2 Roaming Through Meherpur Paurashava: Socio-Economic Survey Analysis (Ward 5)

The socio-economic survey conducted in Ward 5 of Meherpur Paurashava, with Boro Bazar Char Rastar Mor as the central point, offers an insight into the daily life, informal activities, facilities, social connections, and challenges faced by residents. The emotional state of individuals in this ward is also shaped by their socio-economic circumstances.

In higher-income households, residents typically report feelings of satisfaction, stability, and optimism, which are linked to better access to education, healthcare, and mobility. Conversely,

those in lower-income households experience increased stress, anxiety, and insecurity, driven by job instability, rising living costs, and inadequate housing.

Youth in Ward 5, especially students and job seekers, express a combination of ambition and frustration, motivated by educational opportunities but hindered by limited local job prospects. Elderly residents in the area often report feelings of loneliness and nostalgia, particularly where social interactions are dwindling. Women involved in informal labor or unpaid domestic work show emotional fatigue but are also resilient, driven by a strong sense of responsibility.

The emotional well-being of residents in Ward 5 is shaped by economic status, age, gender roles, and access to services, emphasizing the need for inclusive and equitable development to foster emotional well-being in the community.

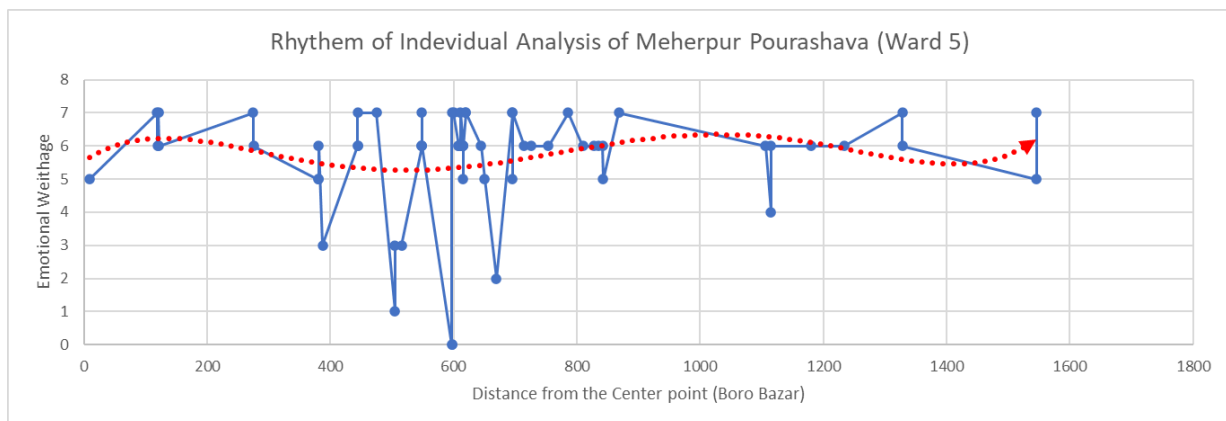


Figure: Rhythm of Individual Emotion in Meherpur Paurashava Ward 5

Emotional analysis for Ward 5 follows a similar approach as other wards, with distances from the central point (Boro Bazar Char Rasta Mor) plotted against emotional weightage. The graph highlights how emotions shift across different distances.

The distances are segmented into 500m, 1000m, 1600m, 2100m, 2550m, and 2850m. Polynomial regression analysis reveals a trend line representing the adaptive cycle of emotions—Growth, Conservation, Release, and Reorganization.

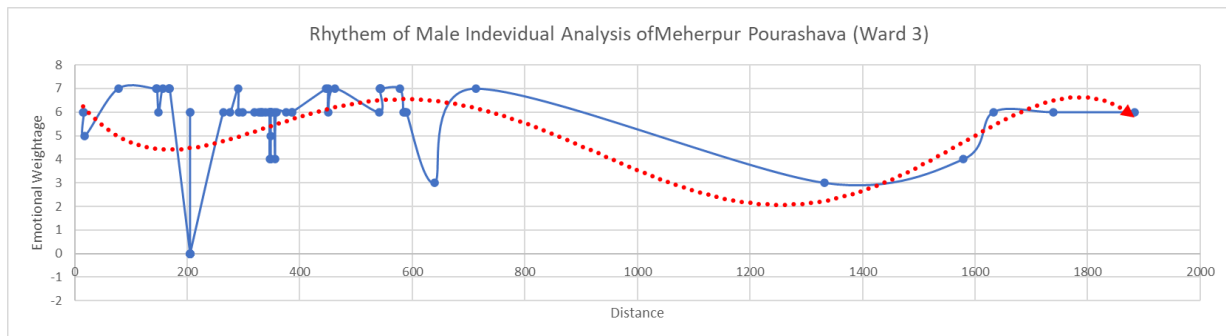
In Ward 5, the trend line shows that emotional weightage generally remains between 5 and 6. This indicates that the dominant emotions are centered around Love and Happiness. Similar to Ward 3, there is no significant phase of Growth or Reorganization, and the emotions primarily lie within the Conservation and Release phases. This suggests a relatively stable emotional environment with a steady distribution of positive emotions, though without strong fluctuations.

3 Male Emotion Analysis:

3.1 Ward 3:

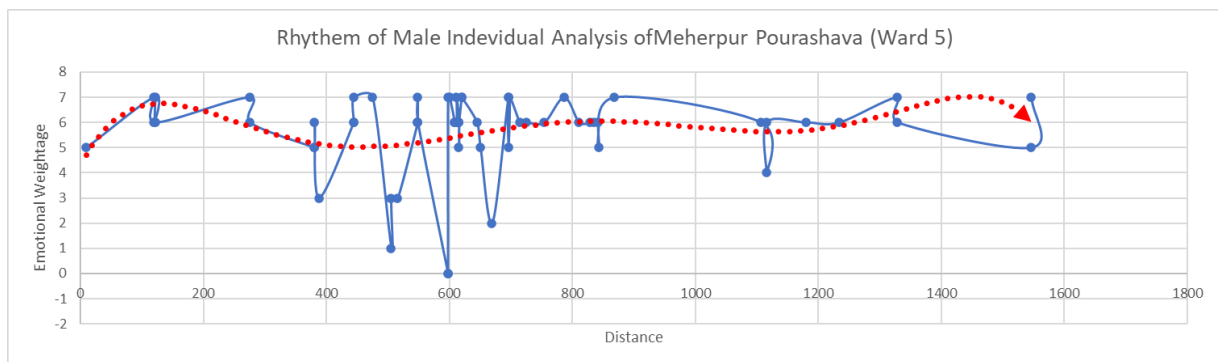
In contrast, Ward 3 shows a more pronounced emotional fluctuation. Male residents in stable jobs still express satisfaction, but those with unstable livelihoods or in the younger age group show higher emotional distress, particularly in areas such as roads and ponds. Here, the emotional weightage dips below the neutral range, indicating stronger feelings of sadness and fear. As with Ward 5, the trend line displays phases of growth, conservation, and release, but the

emotional highs and lows are more frequent and noticeable. The overall emotional trajectory suggests that male individuals in Ward 3 experience a greater emotional dichotomy, with both positive and negative emotions oscillating throughout the area.



3.2 Ward 5:

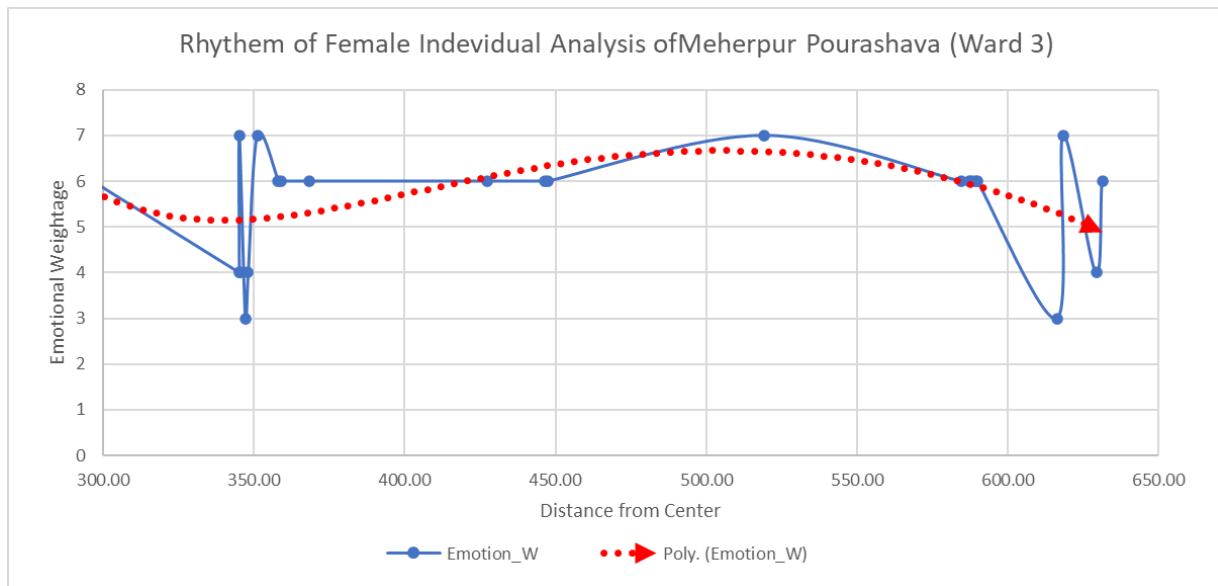
In Ward 5, the emotional rhythm of males follows an adaptive cycle of growth, conservation, release, and reorganization. The emotional weightage is influenced by the geographical distance from the central area (Boro Bazar Char Rasta Mor). Men engaged in stable occupations, such as government service or skilled trades, generally show high emotional weightage, indicating feelings of responsibility, pride, and contentment. However, individuals facing job insecurity or underemployment show lower emotional weightage, with feelings of frustration, anxiety, and uncertainty. Interestingly, the emotional curve in this ward is relatively more consistent, with the trend line hovering between positive emotions like happiness and love, and no significant negative emotion spikes observed.



4 Female Emotion Analysis:

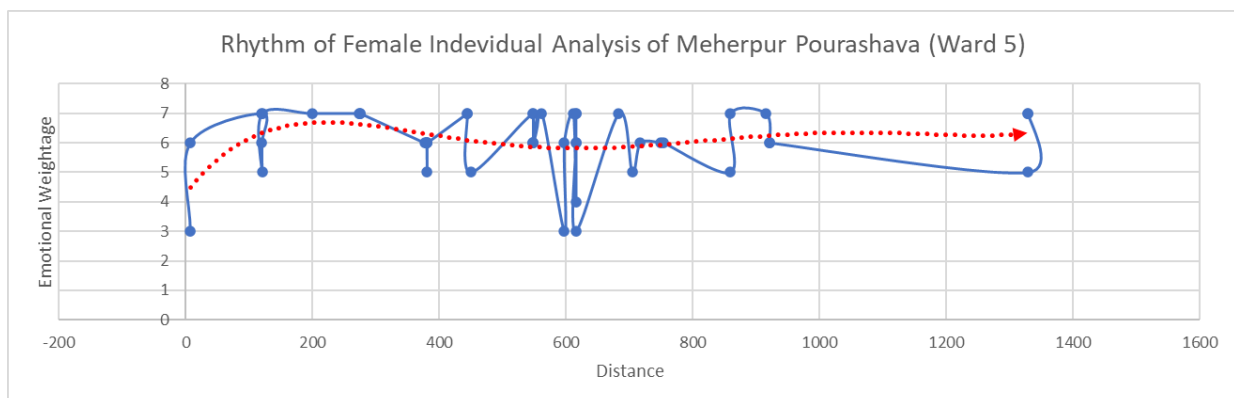
4.1 Ward 3 Emotional Analysis:

Ward 3 of Meherpur presents a unique emotional landscape shaped by a mix of urban development and rural influences. Residents here experience a blend of hope and stress, with those in higher-income groups expressing satisfaction linked to access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. However, many lower-income residents feel anxious and insecure due to job instability and rising living costs. The youth in this ward, especially students and job seekers, show a dual sense of ambition and frustration due to limited job opportunities. Elderly individuals often express a sense of nostalgia and social isolation, especially in areas where intergenerational interactions are limited. Emotional well-being in Ward 3 is strongly tied to economic stability, community connections, and access to public services.



4.2 Ward 5 Emotional Analysis:

In Ward 5, a diverse socio-economic spectrum shapes emotional well-being. Those in more stable economic positions report a sense of security, pride in local achievements, and a strong connection to their community. On the other hand, lower-income groups often feel stressed and anxious, particularly in relation to economic pressures and inadequate housing. The youth here experience a mix of hope and disillusionment, driven by educational pursuits but hindered by limited local employment opportunities. The elderly in this ward, particularly retirees, report feelings of loneliness and concern for the future of younger generations. There is a notable sense of resilience, with many residents engaging in community activities and local decision-making processes, strengthening social bonds.



5 Major Finding from analysis:

5.1 Major Road of Activity:

In Meherpur Pourashava, both Ward 03 and Ward 05 feature distinct emotional hubs influenced by major roadways. The key roads identified in these wards as emotionally significant corridors are the Chuadanga-Meherpur Highway to College Road link road, as well as the Mollick Para Road, which serves as the primary emotional zone across both wards.

The emotional activity along these roads is predominantly tied to access to essential services such as markets, schools, healthcare centers, and religious institutions, making them vital to the

daily life and well-being of the residents. Analysis of emotional engagement along these thoroughfares shows that they serve as prominent centers of emotional exchange, with both positive and negative emotions shaping the community dynamics.

For Ward 03, the emotional intensity is observed to be the highest along the Chuadanga-Meherpur Highway to College Road link road, where residents from various zones converge for educational, social, and economic purposes. The emotions, including Happiness, Love, Sadness, and Anger, fluctuate depending on the time of day and the specific activities taking place. Male residents, particularly, display heightened emotional responses around the market zones and work-related destinations, while female residents express notable emotional engagement near educational and health service points.

Similarly, Ward 05 reveals an emotional concentration around similar key roads. The emotional grid here reflects a sense of connectivity, with areas such as the City Soul Zone and the Functional Emotion Zone registering the highest emotional activity levels. As in Ward 03, males tend to have stronger emotional reactions around economic and social activities, while females show heightened engagement in areas linked to schools, healthcare services, and community gathering spaces.

The emotionally charged areas are not just corridors for physical movement but are also symbols of cultural, social, and economic vitality, influencing the overall urban dynamics and quality of life for residents.

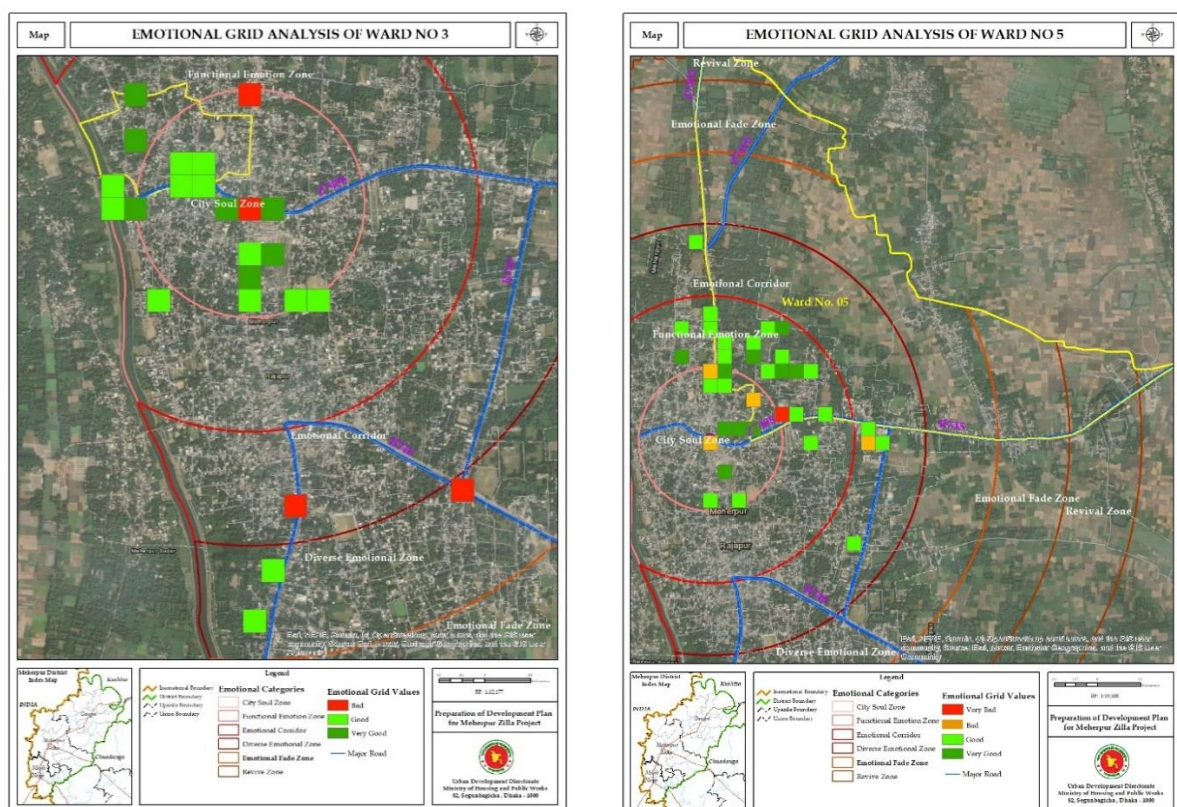


Figure: Major Road form Emotion analysis of Ward 3 and 7

5.2 Internal Road Emotion Analysis:

In Wards No. 3 and 5 of Meherpur Pourashava, emotional mapping based on field surveys and GIS analysis reveals a complex emotional terrain shaped largely by the condition and usability

of internal roads. Similar to Ward 7, these wards exhibit significant emotional responses—particularly in areas where road infrastructure is deteriorated or poorly maintained.

In Ward No. 3, several internal roads have been classified as emotional stress zones, where residents frequently reported negative emotions such as sadness, frustration, and helplessness. These feelings are primarily attributed to:

- Worn-out road surfaces with frequent potholes.
- Inadequate drainage systems causing waterlogging during the rainy season.
- Narrow lanes obstructing smooth movement of rickshaws and small vehicles.

Poor street lighting, especially in residential areas, leading to safety concerns among women and children.

Residents highlighted that these conditions not only disrupt their daily routines but also amplify emotional fatigue, particularly for those who walk to school, healthcare facilities, or markets.

In Ward No. 5, emotional responses were more varied but still featured significant negative emotional hotspots, particularly around intersections and road segments connecting to market areas or schools. Specific issues included:

- Broken road segments near institutional and commercial nodes.
- Lack of pedestrian pathways or safety crossings, leading to anxiety and fear of accidents.
- Inconsistent maintenance, resulting in muddy and slippery conditions during the monsoon.

Men in Ward 5 expressed distress related to daily commuting and transporting goods for trade or agricultural purposes. Women, on the other hand, voiced concerns about physical discomfort and emotional unease when navigating poorly lit and congested streets with children or elderly family members.

Despite these challenges, some grids in both wards were classified as emotionally "good" or "very good", especially where roads were recently renovated or better maintained. These zones also corresponded with higher levels of satisfaction, accessibility, and social interaction.

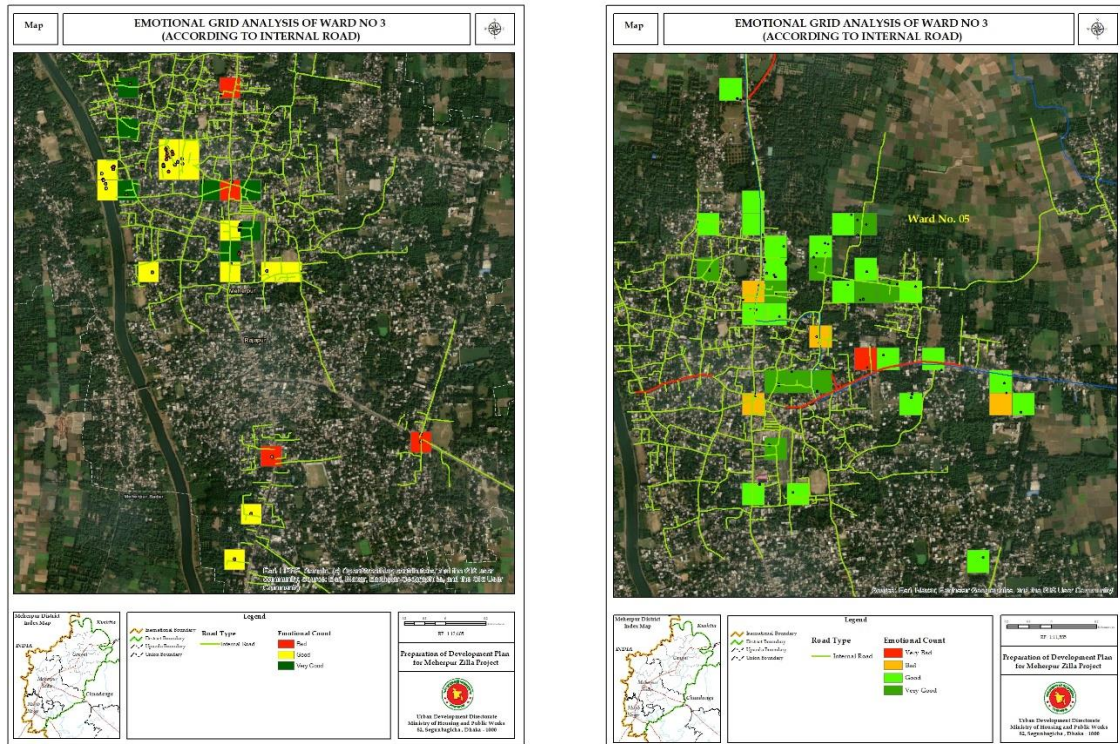


Figure: Internal Road Emotion analysis of Ward 7

6 Mapping the Pulse of the City Through the Emotional Zones of Ward 3 and Ward 5, 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):

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):

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):

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):

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.

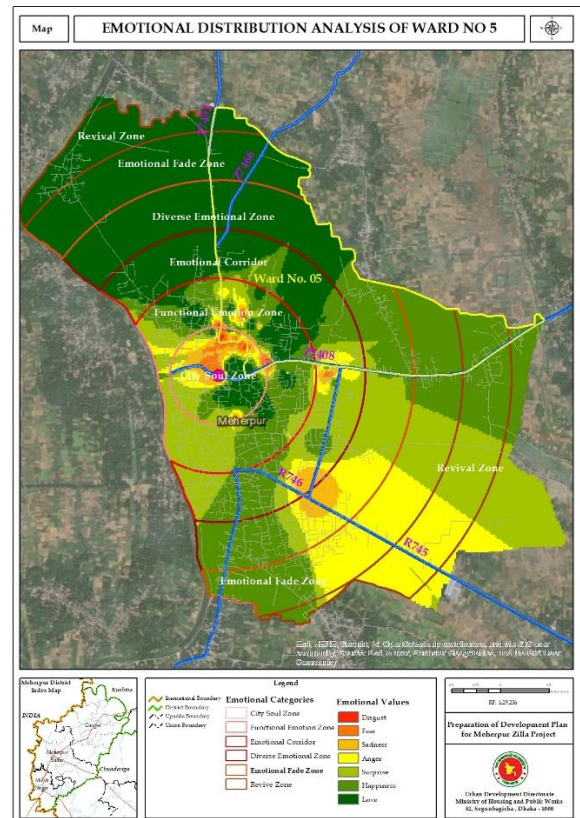
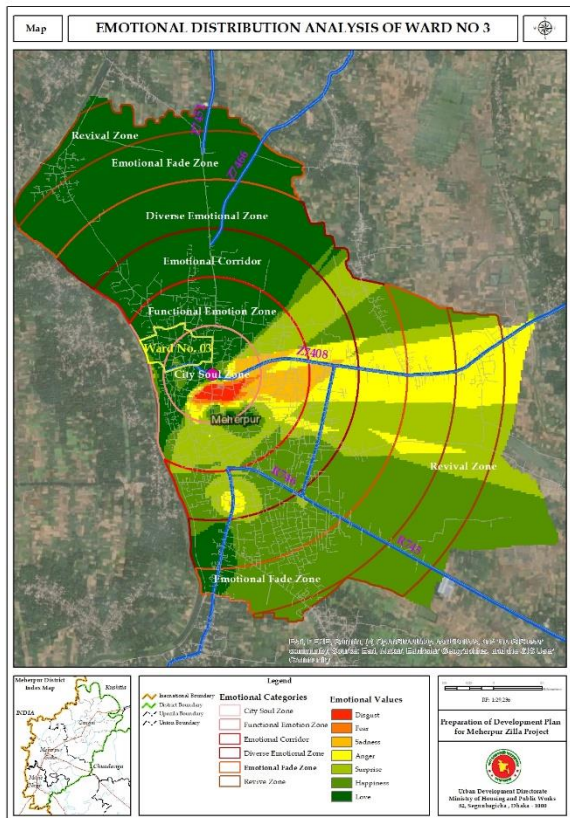
Emotional Fade Zone (Light Green):

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):

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.



1. Geographic Position and Linear Settlement Pattern

Ward 3 is located approximately 600 meters from the central hub of Meherpur Pourashava, yet its urban form is spread across a larger, more dispersed area rather than being tightly clustered. As a result, even though the ward is geographically close to the center, only a small portion falls within the 600-meter radius. This explains why only a limited number of emotional samples were recorded in this zone—essentially covering a smaller physical area and a specific segment of the population within Ward 3.

Similarly, Ward 5 lies approximately 700 meters from the heart of Meherpur Pourashava. However, like Ward 3, its urban form is characterized by an elongated structure rather than a dense cluster of development. This means that although the ward is relatively close to the central zone, only a small part of Ward 5 is included within the 700-meter radius. Consequently, the number of emotional samples recorded in this area is lower, reflecting the limited area covered and the specific population segment that resides within this proximity to the center.

Key Problems Arising in the Core Activity Zone of Ward 3 and Ward 5:

1. Poor Road Infrastructure:

- Both Ward 3 and Ward 5 face significant challenges with their road infrastructure, which acts as a major source of frustration for residents.
- Common complaints include potholes, broken pavements, inadequate drainage, and traffic congestion, which create discomfort, stress, and dissatisfaction.

- As roads connect key emotional zones (homes, schools, clinics, and offices), their poor condition negatively affects daily life and emotional well-being.

2. Neglected Water Bodies:

- Ponds and water bodies in these wards are also reported to contribute to negative emotions such as sadness and disgust.
- Issues like stagnant, polluted water, overgrown vegetation, and mosquito breeding lead to health hazards and foul odors.
- The proximity of these neglected water bodies to schools and parks increases their emotional impact, particularly on vulnerable groups like children and the elderly.

3. Underlying Urban Challenges:

- High population density and rapid urbanization are causing faster degradation of infrastructure in both wards.
- Lack of proper maintenance and urban planning exacerbates the issues, leaving roads and water bodies in poor condition.
- Inadequate waste management, overflowing drains, and unsafe pedestrian paths further contribute to negative emotional experiences, especially for vulnerable residents.

Individual Center of City Analysis for Ward 3 and Ward 5:

In both Ward 3 and Ward 5, local perceptions of the "center" diverge from the official city center. While the administrative and commercial center may be located in Boro Bazar, residents identify local areas such as College Mor, Meherpur Govt. College, Swapno Chhui Children's Park, and local mosques as the true emotional and functional core of their daily lives. These locations, closer to the wards, serve educational, social, and recreational purposes, creating a stronger emotional attachment and sense of community. The proximity, frequent use, and emotional significance of these places make them more meaningful centers than the commercial district, highlighting the importance of considering these perceived centers in urban planning.

7 Formal–Informal Emotional Activities Analysis of Ward No. 3 and Ward No. 5, Meherpur Pourashava

7.1 Ward No. 3

A total of **27 emotional activity grids** were identified within Ward No. 3 through spatial assessment. These grids were classified into **formal** and **informal activity zones**, reflecting the functional and emotional dynamics of the urban landscape.

Formal Activity Grids

Out of the 27 grids, **10 grids (approximately 37%)** were categorized as formal activity areas. These include:

- Educational institutions

- Government service centers
- Health-related facilities
- Official and administrative buildings

These zones play a pivotal role in providing structured services and support functions. Residents interacting with these areas often associate them with formal service delivery, access to public resources, and civic responsibilities.

Informal Activity Grids

The remaining **17 grids (63%)** were identified as informal activity zones. These are primarily shaped by everyday residential life and community-driven activities, including:

- Household clusters and residential streets
- Religious centers such as local mosques
- Open spaces and public congregation areas
- Informal economic or social interactions within neighborhoods

These informal grids reflect strong emotional attachments, everyday mobility, and social interaction patterns. They are crucial to understanding how people engage with their living environments beyond formal infrastructure.

The spatial pattern in Ward No. 3 highlights the importance of informal spaces in sustaining neighborhood life and emotional well-being. The predominance of informal zones calls for greater attention to infrastructure upgrades and community-centered urban design.

7.2 Ward No. 5

Ward No. 5 exhibits a **denser emotional activity landscape**, with **57 identified grids** distributed across various parts of the ward.

Formal Activity Grids

Of these, **21 grids (approximately 36.8%)** fall under the category of formal activity areas. These encompass:

- Meherpur District Hospital
- Government schools and colleges
- Police services and fire stations
- Health clinics and digital centers

These areas are vital to public service delivery and represent regulated and planned interventions in the ward. They serve as major nodes for employment, education, and governance.

Informal Activity Grids

The remaining **36 grids (63.2%)** are informal in nature. These zones include:

- Residential communities and narrow internal roads
- Small local shops and informal markets

- Public spaces used for religious and recreational purposes

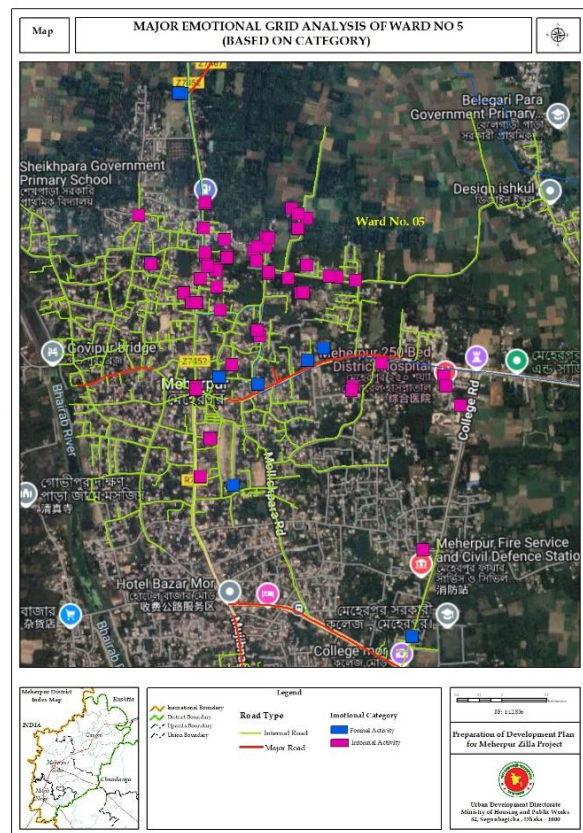
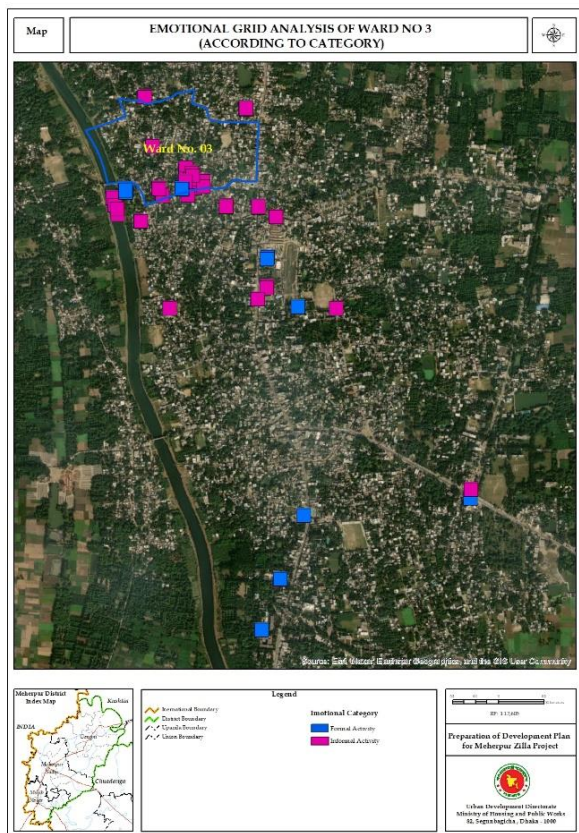
Residents interact with these spaces in emotionally rich and socially meaningful ways, although these zones often lack infrastructural investment or maintenance. The high presence of informal grids indicates a thriving, organic urban character that supports everyday routines and emotional engagement.

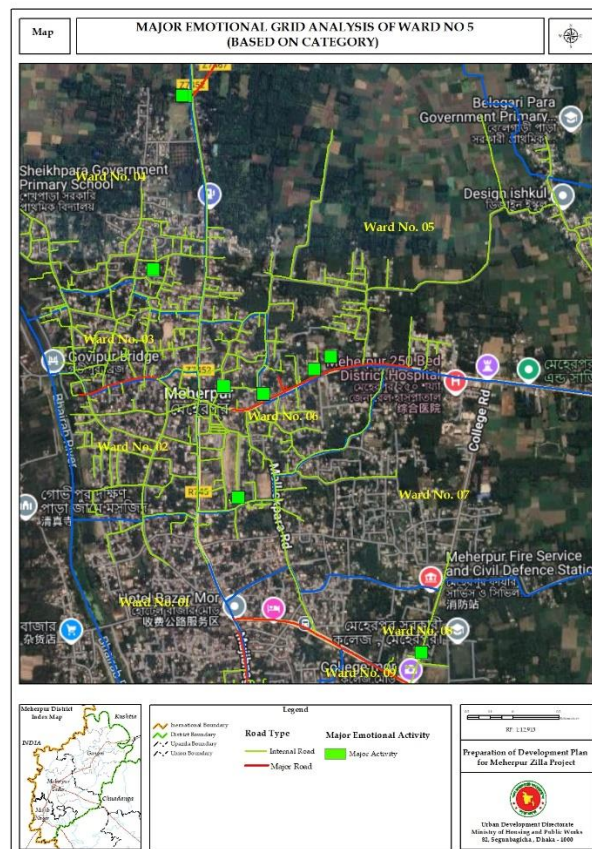
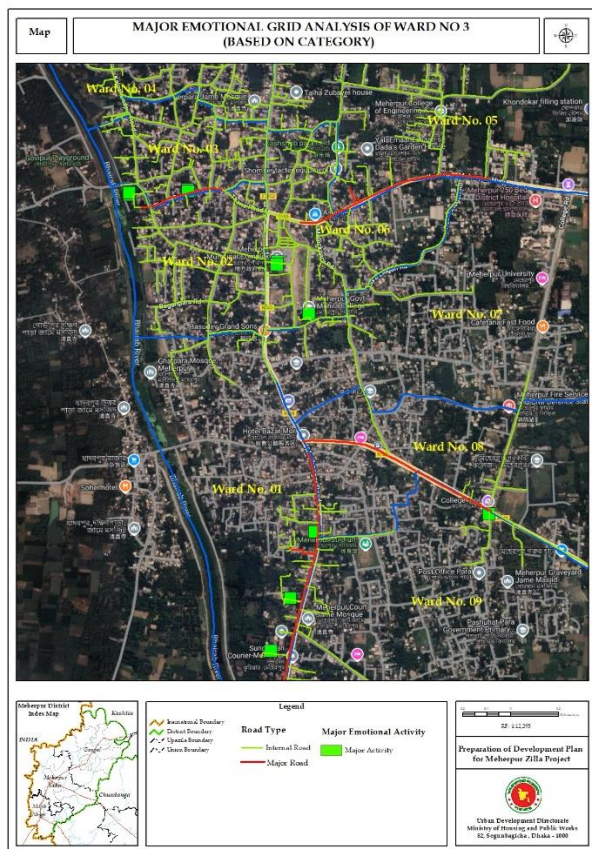
Ward No. 5 shows a similar formal–informal balance as Ward 3, with a slightly higher number of total grids due to its larger area and functional density. The emotional landscape underscores the need for inclusive urban development that addresses both formal institutional needs and the emotional vitality of informal spaces.

Both Ward No. 3 and Ward No. 5 demonstrate a hybrid urban character, where informal activity zones slightly outnumber formal ones. This pattern calls for integrated planning strategies that:

- Strengthen the infrastructure and accessibility of formal nodes
- Preserve and enhance the livability and emotional quality of informal spaces

By acknowledging both types of activity zones in urban development planning, Meherpur Pourashava can move towards more emotionally responsive, inclusive, and resilient urban environments.





8 Annexure

