



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

Assist the Urban Planner in the Preparation of the Action Area Plan,
Including the Report Elaborating all Containing Sectors and Extent

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Action Area Plan of Ward 6 Of Meherpur Paurashava

1. Introduction

Meherpur is a small but historically significant district located in the southwestern part of Bangladesh, within the Khulna Division. The district includes three upazilas—Meherpur Sadar Upazila, Mujibnagar, and Gangni—with Meherpur Sadar Upazila being the most urbanized and administratively active.

Within this upazila, Ward 6 of Meherpur Municipality is a key urban area experiencing gradual population growth, changes in land use, and emerging infrastructure needs.

1.1 Physical Characteristics

Location of Ward 6

Ward 6 is a designated administrative unit within Meherpur Municipality, situated in Meherpur Sadar Upazila of Meherpur District, under the Khulna Division in western Bangladesh.

Physical Characteristics of Ward 6

Feature	Details
Area	Part of ~15.18 km ² municipal ward area
Land Use	Urban mixed-use (residential, roads, markets)
Soil Characteristics	Fertile, clay-silt loamy soil subject to seasonal moisture changes
Infrastructure	Network of pucca and semi-pucca roads, supporting dense settlement

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

2. General Characteristics of Ward No. 6, Meherpur Municipality

Building Type

Ward 6 of Meherpur Sadar Paurashava displays a transitional urban character, marked by a mixture of durable housing types and economically constrained structures. The built environment showcases a steady shift towards permanence and urban consolidation, while also reflecting the socioeconomic diversity within the community.

Structure Type	Number of Units	Percentage
Pucca	721	49
Semi-Pucca	485	33
Tin Shade	225	15
Steel	10	0.69
Katcha	6	0.41
Total	1,447	100%

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

- Ward 6 is characterized by **low-rise development**, emphasizing ground-level urban expansion.
- **Vertical construction remains marginal**, likely due to zoning regulations, affordability issues, or lack of urban infrastructure to support high-rise growth.
- A slight but notable presence of multi-storied buildings may indicate **gradual urbanization** in specific areas.

Floor	Number
1	1098
2	227
3	91
4	17
5	8
6	4

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

Drain Type

Type	Length (Km)
Covered	5.42
Uncovered	20.8

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

The drainage system in **Ward 6** reflects moderate development with noticeable room for improvement, especially in achieving comprehensive coverage and ensuring long-term sustainability. Adequate drainage is essential to manage **seasonal waterlogging**, particularly in areas that are **low-lying and densely populated**.

- Approximately 79.2% of Ward 6's drainage network is covered (5.42 km out of 6.84 km total), which helps improve sanitation, decrease mosquito breeding, and protect nearby infrastructure.
- However, around **20.8%** (1.42 km) of the drains remain **uncovered**, primarily concentrated in older or underdeveloped pockets, posing health, safety, and environmental concerns.

Road Type

The road network in **Ward 6** presents a mix of surface types, indicating an evolving urban infrastructure with partial improvements in accessibility and durability. The **total road length** is approximately **19.36 kilometers**, comprising multiple construction types that serve different mobility needs and reflect varying levels of infrastructure investment.

Road Type	Length (km)
Bituminous	7.93
Earthen	5.12
HBB	1.13
RCC	4.77
Tiled	0.41

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

2.1 Population Size and Growth of Ward 6

Ward No.	Area (Acre)	Area (Resi)	Population		Households		Gross Density		Net Density	
			2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
Ward No. 06	100.59	50.51	3515	3749	856	998	34.94	37.27	69.59	74.22

Source: BBS, 2022

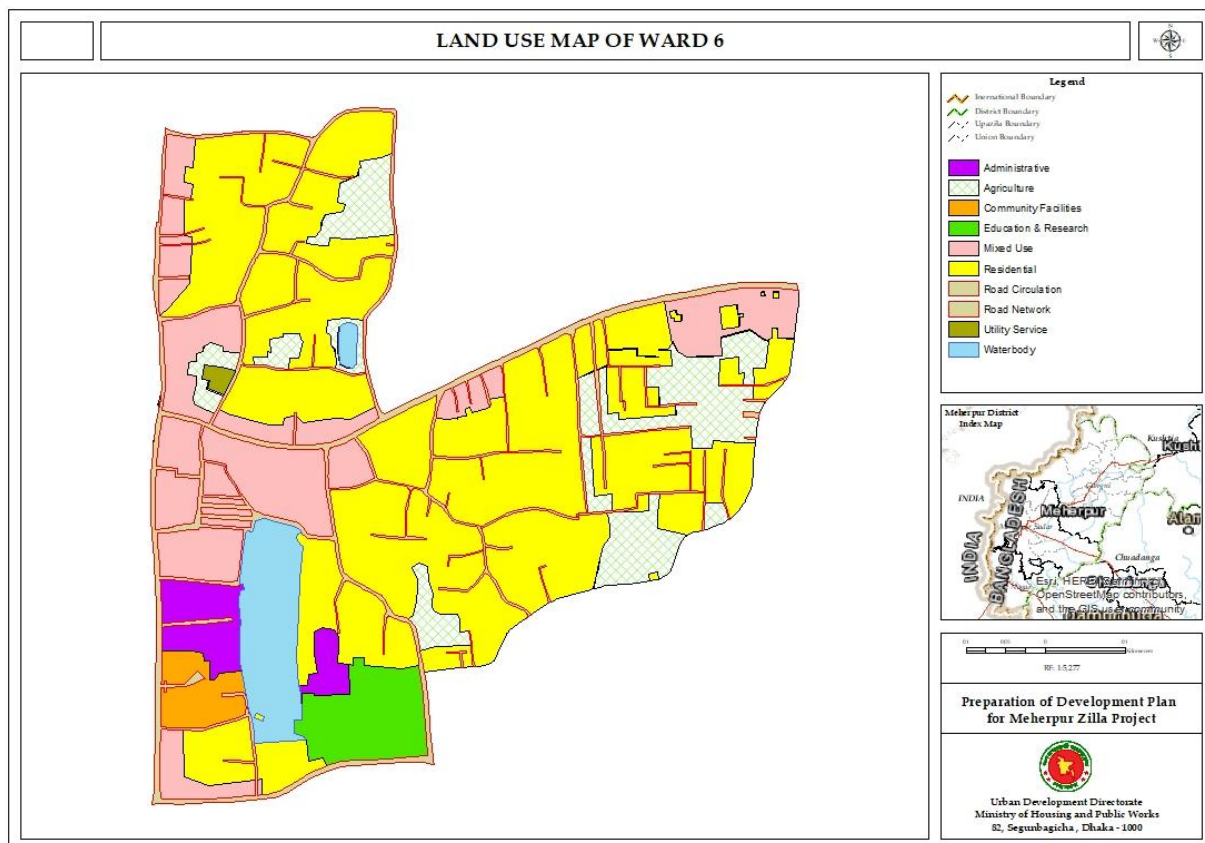
Ward No. 6 of Meherpur Paurashava covers a total area of 100.59 acres, with 50.51 acres designated for residential use. Between 2011 and 2022, the ward experienced moderate population growth, increasing from 3,515 to 3,749 residents—a rise of approximately 6.7%. During the same period, the number of households increased from 856 to 998, indicating smaller household sizes or more housing development. Gross population density went up from 34.94 to 37.27 persons per acre, while net residential density increased from 69.59 to 74.22 persons per residential acre. These changes show gradual urban densification and a rising demand for housing and infrastructure. The

demographic trends suggest that Ward 6 is becoming a more compact urban area, underscoring the need for effective land use planning, enhanced public services, and improved housing options to support its growing population.

Population Projection

Ward 6 of Meherpur Sadar Upazila is a moderately developed area with increasing urban features. As of 2022, the population was 3,749. With a **steady annual growth rate of 6.7%**, the estimated population in 2032 is approximately **7,146**, indicating a notable increase in population density and a corresponding rise in the need for essential services. The population is projected to reach approximately **15,102 by 2043**. This significant increase indicates that the ward will face heightened pressure on its infrastructure, public services, and resources over the next two decades.

Existing Land Use Status



Map: Land-Use Map of Ward-6 (Meherpur Municipality)

Type	Area (Acre)
Administrative	3.07
Agriculture	10.53
Community Facilities	1.93
Education	3.91
Mixed Use	16.59
Residential	50.51
Circulation Network	8.72
Waterbody	4.99
Utility Services	.25

Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025

Key Observations on Land Use Distribution in Ward 6

- **Total Area:** 100 Acres (sum of all categories)
- Residential land use is dominant in Ward 6, occupying 50.51 acres, which indicates a high population concentration and strong housing demand in the area.
- A significant portion, 16.59 acres, is designated as mixed-use, reflecting a trend toward compact, multifunctional development that combines residential, commercial, and possibly small-scale institutional uses.
- Agricultural land still covers 10.53 acres, suggesting that parts of Ward 6 retain their rural characteristics and are in a transitional phase toward complete urbanization.
- The circulation network spans 8.72 acres, ensuring internal movement and connectivity, though this should be evaluated against current mobility needs and traffic flow.
- Educational institutions occupy 3.91 acres, showing adequate provision for local schooling and learning facilities.
- Administrative functions cover 3.07 acres, supporting governance, service delivery, and public sector activities within the ward.
- Community facilities such as health centers, social spaces, or community halls occupy 1.93 acres, which may be sufficient but could require enhancement as population density grows.
- Waterbodies account for 4.99 acres, playing a vital role in local drainage, microclimate regulation, and possibly contributing to the environmental quality of the ward.

- Utility services are limited to only 0.25 acres, indicating minimal space for infrastructure such as power, sanitation, or waste management facilities—pointing to a potential area for future development.
- There is no open space in Ward 6
- Overall, Ward 6 shows a balanced but housing-heavy land use pattern, with emerging urban functions, some remaining rural/agricultural land, and scope for improving infrastructure and service facilities.

3. Socio-Economic Background of Ward 6

The socio-economic character of Ward 6 is diverse. While agriculture remains a source of livelihood for a portion of residents, many are now engaged in small-scale trading, rickshaw-pulling, public service jobs, and informal businesses. Literacy rates are improving, and primary and secondary schools serve the area; however, access to higher education and healthcare remains limited. Infrastructure is moderately developed but lacks uniformity; some areas face poor drainage, narrow roads, and limited recreational and public spaces. The ward shows potential for integrated urban upgrading with proper planning support.

3.1 Socio-Economic Profile

3.1.1 Education Status of Ward 6

Table: Education Level of Ward 6 from Socio-economic Questionnaire

Education Level	Percentage (%)
Uneducated	16 %
Six–Ten	40 %
SSC	16 %
HSC	8 %
Honor's	12 %
Master's	4 %
Total	100%

The educational profile derived from the socioeconomic questionnaire shows that most respondents in the surveyed area have low to middle levels of formal education. Specifically, 40%

of individuals have completed education between Class Six and Class Ten, indicating that most residents have basic literacy and secondary schooling. A combined 32% of respondents have obtained secondary (SSC) or higher levels of education—16% with SSC, 8% with HSC, 12% with Honors, and only 4% with a Master's degree. This points to a modest presence of higher education within the community.

Notably, 16% of respondents are uneducated, highlighting ongoing challenges in achieving universal literacy. The relatively low percentage of individuals with higher education (Bachelor's or above) emphasizes the need for increased access to tertiary education and skill development programs. **Overall, the data suggest a population with a basic educational foundation but limited advanced qualifications, which could impact employment opportunities, income levels, and overall socio-economic mobility in the area.**

Literacy Rate according to BBS 2022

Age	Total literacy %	Male %	Female %
5 years & above	89	92	86
7 years & above	90	92	87
15 years & above	88	91	85

Source: BBS, 2022

In Ward 6 of Meherpur Paurashava, the 2022 BBS data shows generally high literacy levels across all age groups. Among residents aged five years and older, 89 percent can read and write, with literacy rates for males at 92 percent and females at 86 percent. The rate increases slightly in the seven-year-old and older group, where overall literacy is 90 percent (92 percent for males and 87 percent for females), indicating strong primary school coverage. For the adult population aged fifteen and over, literacy remains solid at 88 percent, with males at 91 percent and females at 85 percent.

Overall, these figures suggest that most children, adolescents, and adults in Ward 6 have basic reading and writing skills, although there is a slight decline in literacy as age increases.

Age-Based Distribution

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
5-9 Years	288	121	132
10-14 Years	306	140	138
15-19 Years	299	100	151
20-24 Years	299	68	79

25-29 Years	323	25	27
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Source: BBS, 2022

Educational engagement in Ward 6 is robust throughout childhood and the teenage years but declines sharply from early adulthood onward, underscoring the need to expand access to tertiary, technical, and lifelong-learning opportunities while putting measures in place to curb post-secondary drop-out rates.

3.1.3 Occupation Status of Ward 6 from Socio-Economic Questionnaire

Occupation	Percentage (%)
Service Holder	10%
Business	60%
Driver	10%
Farmer	5%
Worker	5%
Education	5%
Medical Service	5%
Religious	0%

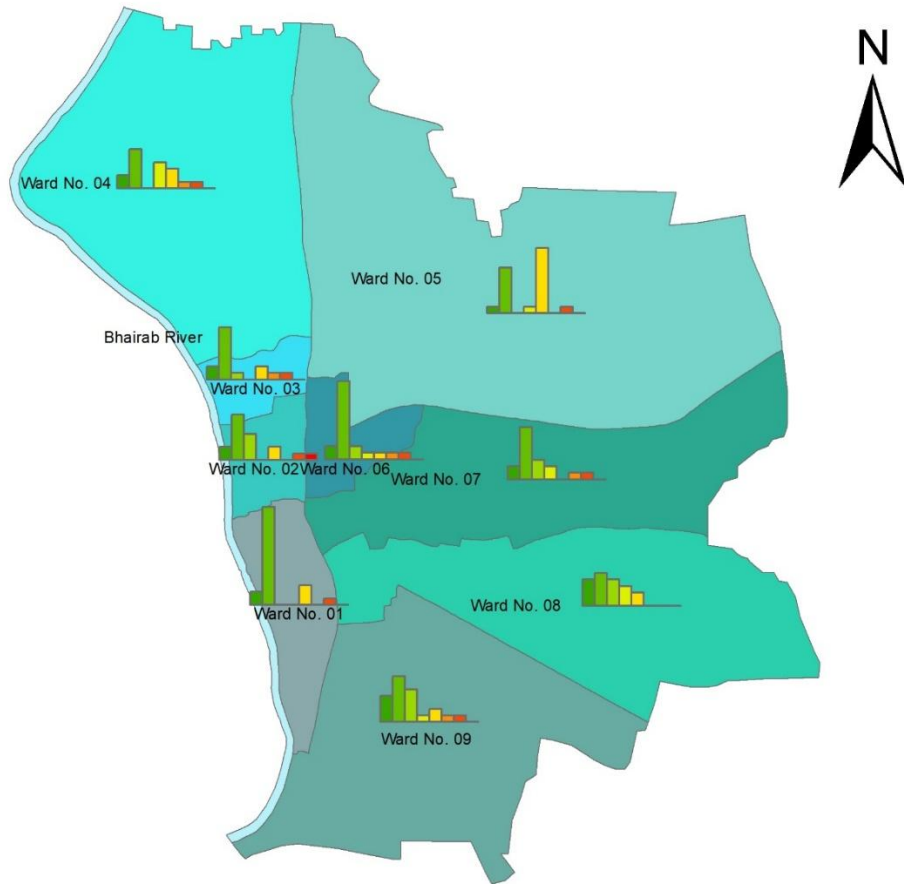
In Ward No. 06, the occupational structure is predominantly centered around business activities, which account for 60% of the total occupations. This indicates a strong inclination toward trade and entrepreneurial ventures within the community. Service holders and drivers each represent 10% of the population, showing a moderate engagement in formal jobs and transport-related professions.

Meanwhile, farmers, general workers, individuals in the education sector, and those providing medical services each comprise 5% of the occupational distribution, suggesting a limited presence in these essential sectors. Notably, there is no participation in religious occupations.

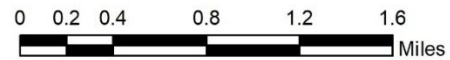
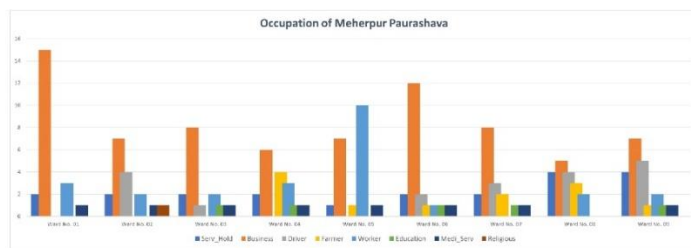
Overall, the data reflect a business-oriented economy with relatively low diversity across other occupational fields.

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Occupation of Meherpur Paurashava



Meherpur_Boundary



3.1.4 Exiting transportation mode analysis for daily use for Ward 6

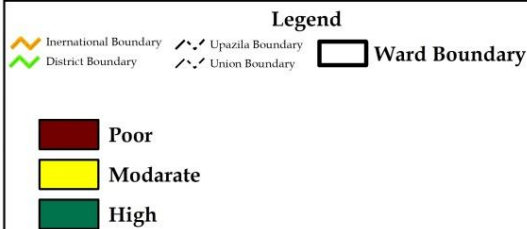
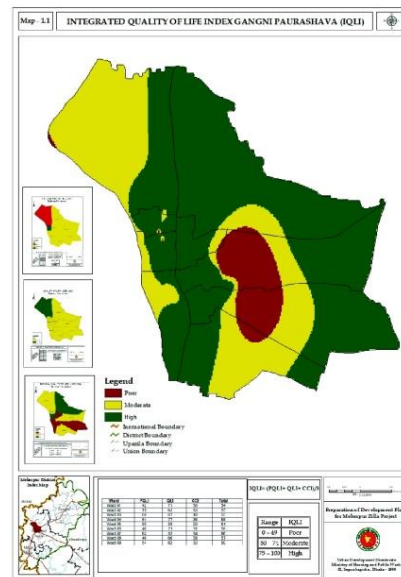
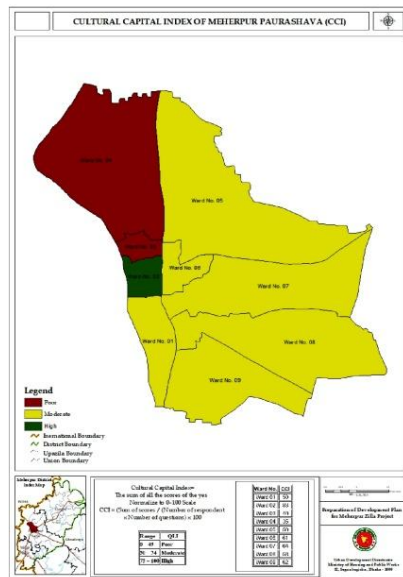
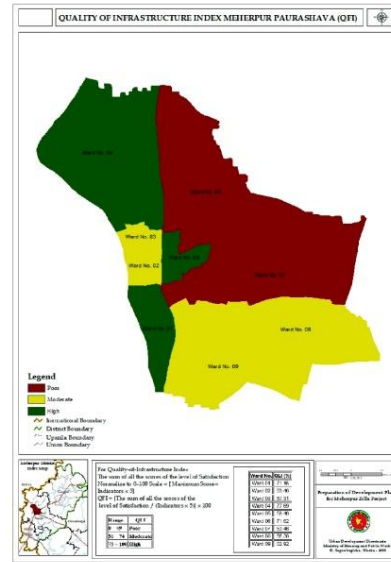
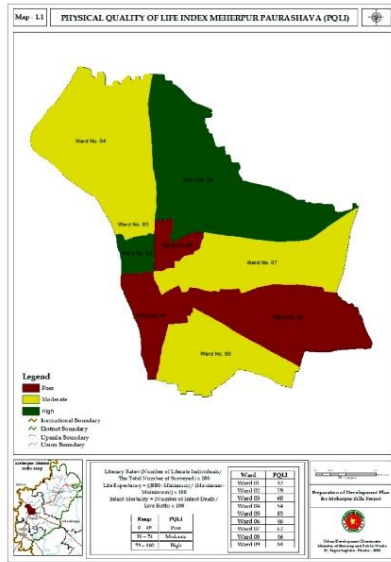
Transportation Mode	Percentage
By Foot	37.50%
By Rickshaw	34.70%
By Van	0.70%
By Cycle	4.90%
By Motorcycle	18.10%
By Car	0
By Bus	1.40%
By Microbus	0
By Easy Bike	2.80%

The transportation mode distribution in the area shows that most people rely on non-motorized and affordable transportation options. Walking is the most common mode of transportation, used by 37.50% of the population, followed closely by rickshaws at 34.70%, indicating a strong dependence on local, short-distance travel methods. Motorcycles are the most popular motorized choice, accounting for 18.10%, while bicycles represent 4.90%. Other forms of transportation, such as vans (0.70%), buses (1.40%), and easy bikes (2.80%), are used by smaller groups. Notably, cars and microbuses are not used at all, suggesting limited availability or affordability. **Overall, the data reflect a transportation pattern dominated by walking and rickshaws, with little reliance on private vehicles or larger public transit.**

3.1.5 PQLI, QLI, and CCI analysis for daily use for Ward 6

Modern urban planning focuses on both physical development and residents' well-being. This study uses three key indices to evaluate the quality of life in Meherpur Municipality:

- **PQLI:** Measures basic health and education.
- **QLI:** Captures overall life satisfaction across services.
- **CCI:** Assesses cultural assets and participation.



Scale: 1:31,445

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PQLI Classification

Ward No. 06 falls under the Poor PQLI category with a score of 46, indicating low literacy levels, shorter life expectancy, or higher infant mortality rates. **This reflects poor physical living conditions and emphasizes the need for intervention in healthcare, education, and basic services.**

QLI Classification

The Quality-of-Life Index (QLI) provides insights into residents' perceived satisfaction regarding living conditions, access to services, safety, and environment. Ward No. 06 scores 71, placing it in the High QLI category. **This suggests that residents are generally satisfied, even though basic physical conditions are inadequate, possibly due to strong social networks or access to certain services.**

CCI Classification

The Cultural Capital Index (CCI) measures cultural participation, access to cultural institutions, and engagement in traditional practices. Ward No. 06 scores 61, falling in the Moderate CCI category. **There is some cultural activity, but opportunities exist to deepen engagement and diversify access.**

IQLI Classification

The **Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI)** is the average of **PQLI, QLI, and CCI**, offering a holistic understanding of a ward's physical, social, and cultural environment.

PQLI: 46

QLI: 71

CCI: 61

IQLI: 59 → Moderate

This indicates Ward No. 06 has moderate overall living conditions, with key weaknesses in physical infrastructure but relatively higher resident satisfaction and fair cultural engagement.

Key Areas:

- Bosh Para
- Kashob Para (North)

4. Problem Identification

4.1 Problems found from the Socio-Economic Survey

Ward 06	Utility	Waterlogging occurs due to a lack of drainage, as there is no drainage beside houses, leading to water accumulation. Maintenance holes are present, but there is no system for water outflow. Waste rots, creating a foul smell, and there are no dustbins.
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4.2 Problems found from PRA

Utility Problems

- Ensure daily garbage disposal services.
- Establish a proper drainage system to prevent waterlogging.
- Construct new drains and repair existing ones.
- Ensure the supply of safe and clean drinking water.

Community Issues

- **Need for a playground in the area.**
- Keep school grounds open for children to play at all times.
- Prohibit motorcycles in Shaheed Dr. Samsuzzoha Park.

Transportation and Communication Issues

- Install a safety mirror at the Keshabpara intersection.
- Construct a road and drainage system in front of the Keshabpara Jame Mosque.
- Repair the road in Keshabpara Lane.
- Repair the road used by Gias, the mechanic.
- Repair the road in Fouzdari Para.
- Repair the road in Mondol Para.
- Repair the road in Gaur Para.

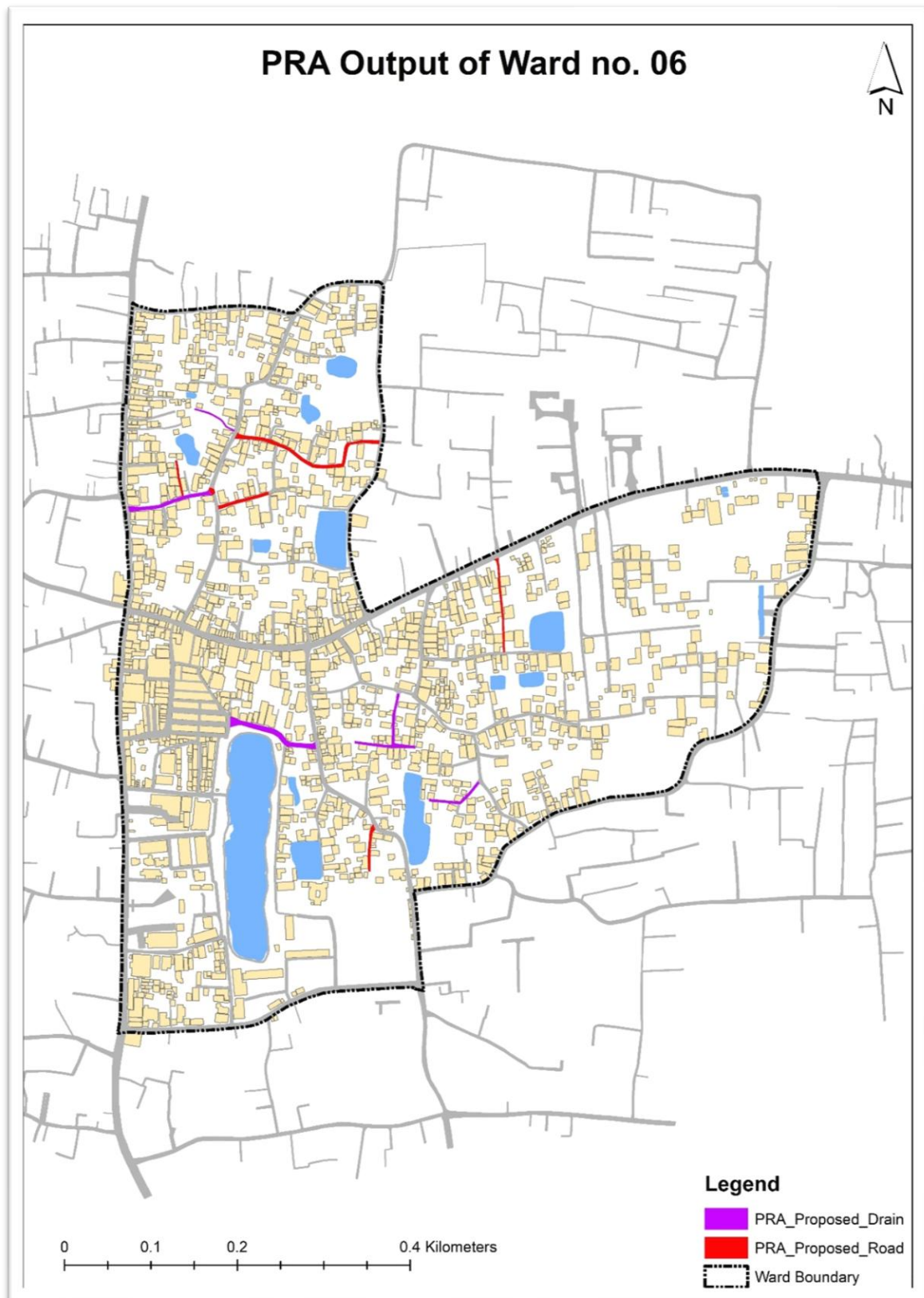


Figure: PRA Output of Ward no 06

Action Area Plan for Ward 6

➤ Transportation Mode (Walking 37.5%, Rickshaw 34.7%)

- Construct 1.5–2m wide footpaths along main internal roads for pedestrian safety.
- Install convex safety mirrors at the Keshob Para intersection and other sharp curves.
- Repair and pave damaged roads in Keshob Para, Gaur Para, Fouzdari Para, and Mondol Para.
- Develop Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) lanes and designated rickshaw/easy-bike stops near markets and schools.

➤ Occupation (60% Business, 10% Service, Others 5%)

- Formalize mixed-use areas (16.59 acres) with zoning for commercial-residential integration (ground floor shops, upper floor residences).
- Develop a local bazar or vending zone with water, lighting, and waste facilities for small traders.

➤ PQLI (Score: 46 – Poor)

- Establish a Ward-Level Primary Health Center offering maternal-child care and immunization.
- Install community handwashing stations and promote hygiene awareness.
- Upgrade sanitation in schools and add toilets for girls and boys separately.
- Launch adult literacy & night schools in underperforming areas like Bosh Para.

➤ QLI (Score: 71 – High Satisfaction)

- Preserve community participation through ward committees and regular open feedback sessions.
- Align physical infrastructure improvements with existing high satisfaction levels to maintain trust.
- Set up a community notice board and digital helpdesk for public grievance redressal.

➤ CCI (Score: 61 – Moderate)

- Renovate existing community halls or school grounds to double as cultural centers.
- Establish a mini-library and children's corner in Kashob Para.

➤ **IQLI (Score: 59 – Moderate Overall Conditions)**

- Link health, education, and cultural programs under a unified Ward Development Initiative.
- Monitor progress quarterly with cross-sector reports and public meetings.

➤ **Land Use (100 acres total)**

- Residential area (50.51 acres): Introduce housing improvement schemes, especially for low-income families.
- Agricultural land (10.53 acres): Start land readjustment pilot with farmers to convert to urban plots while retaining some for rooftop or urban agriculture.
- Waterbody (4.99 acres): Clean and restore ponds as stormwater buffers and green leisure space.
- No open space currently: Convert marginal/vacant land into pocket parks or playgrounds, especially in the Shaheed Dr. Samsuzzoha Park zone.

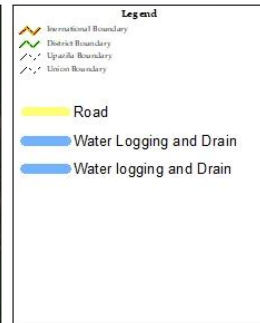
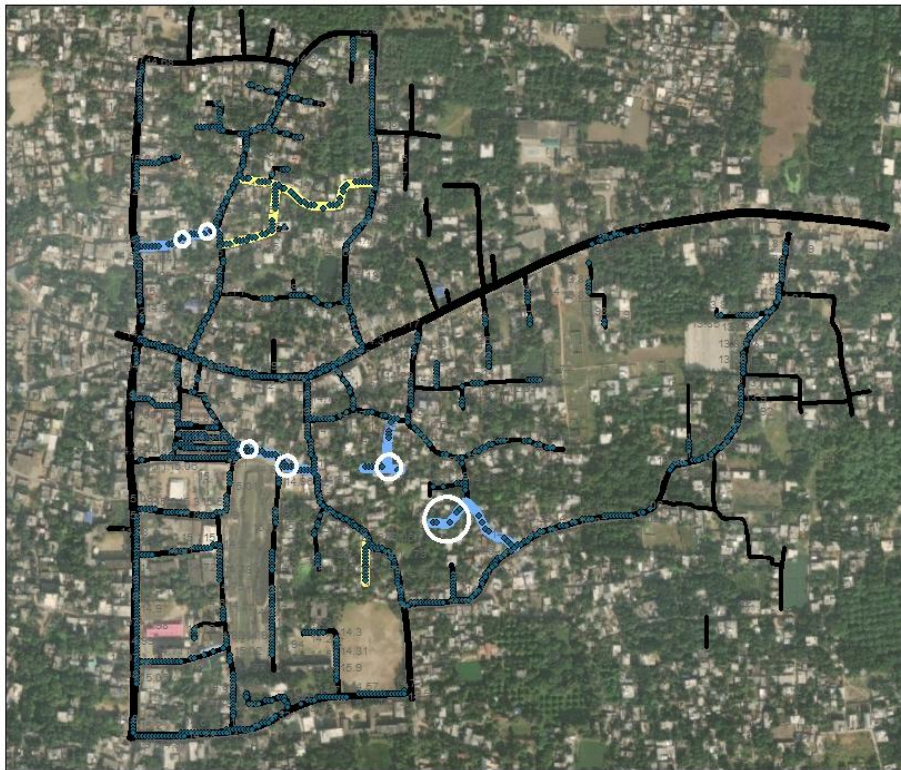
➤ **PRA Findings**

- Clean Water Access: Install community water taps and ensure regular quality testing.
- School Ground Access: Formalize school playground hours for community use.
- Shaheed Dr. Samsuzzoha Park: Install boundary fencing and restrict motorcycles for child safety.

➤ **Problems from Questionnaire**

- Waste Disposal: Introduce door-to-door collection with color-coded bins; place fixed bins at eight key road intersections.
- Rotting Waste Smell: Design scheduled garbage pickup (twice daily in dense areas) and create small-scale composting units.

PRA OUTPUTS MAP OF WARD 6



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