



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-06

Assist the Urban Planner in the Preparation of the Demand  
Assessment according to the Projection and Survey data based  
on the Survey Report.

November 2025

Nabanita Sarker  
Junior Urban Planner

## **Summary of Assignment 6**

### **A. Summary of Assignment 6**

This report summarizes Assignment-6 in accordance with the ToR for the "Preparation of Development Plan for Meherpur Zilla " project, prepared by the Junior Urban Planner (Individual Consultant). My assignment provides a comprehensive analysis of the demographic, land use, socio-economic status, and transportation patterns in the unions of Mujibnagar Upazila, Meherpur District, Bangladesh. The population of Bagoan Union in 2022 was 41,960, projected to rise to 54,082 by 2047. Similarly, Dariapur, Mahajanpur, and Monakhali Unions have populations of 21,173, 20,874, and 21,745, respectively, with growth projections indicating higher density across all unions. The land use in these unions is predominantly agricultural, with Bagoan Union having 95.58% agricultural land, while Dariapur (62.75%), Mahajanpur (58.87%), and Monakhali (54.56%) unions also have significant agricultural areas. Residential, commercial, and recreational spaces occupy much smaller portions of the land in each union. The socio-economic conditions reflect a reliance on agriculture, with varying levels of formal and informal employment. In Bagoan, a large portion of the population lives in semi-pucca or tin-shed structures, with moderate quality-of-life indices. Similarly, Dariapur and Mahajanpur exhibit mixed housing types and moderate socio-economic conditions, while Monakhali shows better quality-of-life indices and a higher proportion of business activities. In terms of transportation, the modal choice in these unions is diverse, with bicycles being the most widely used mode, particularly in Dariapur (58.18%) and Monakhali (52.42%). Motorcycles, auto/battery-operated bikes, and walking are also significant modes of transport, with each mode showing varying patterns of motorized and non-motorized use, reflecting the region's transition to more mechanized mobility while maintaining reliance on affordable local transport options.

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Junior Urban Planner

## 1. Demographic Setting and Population Projection

### Bagoan:

Bagoan Union is situated in the southwestern part of Mujibnagar Upazila, within the **Meherpur District** of the **Khulna Division**, Bangladesh. Geographically, the union lies approximately between **23°44'N and 23°47'N latitude and 88°35'E and 88°40'E longitude**, covering approximately **28,724.3 acres**. Dariapur Union borders it to the north, **Mahajanpur Union** to the east, **Monakhali Union** to the south, and the **Indian state of West Bengal** to the west.

In 2022, the population was 41,960, with a density of approximately **four persons per acre**. The population shows a steady increasing trend, projected to reach **54,082 by 2047**, with density rising to 5 persons per acre.

**Table 3.1: Population Projection of Bagoan Union**

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	41960	4
2027	44214	4
2032	46681	4
2037	49148	4
2042	51615	5
2047	54082	5

BBS, 2022

### Dariapur

Dariapur Union is situated in the northeastern part of Mujibnagar Upazila, within the **Meherpur District** of the **Khulna Division**, Bangladesh. Geographically, it lies approximately between **23°45'N and 23°48'N latitude and 88°38'E and 88°42'E longitude**, covering a total area of approximately **5,964.82 acres**. Bagoan Union borders it to the west, **Mahajanpur Union** to the south, and **Monakhali Union** to the east and north, forming a network of adjacent rural settlements within the upazila. The union had a population of **21,173 in 2022**, with a density of around four **persons per acre**, indicating a moderately populated rural setting. The population is projected to increase steadily to **29,326 by 2047**, with a corresponding rise in density to **5 persons per acre**.

**Table 3.2: Population Projection of Daroiapur Union**

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	21173	4

2027	22718	4
2032	24370	4
2037	26022	4
2042	27674	5
2047	29326	5

BBS, 2022

### Mahajanpur

Mahajanpur Union is situated in the **southern part of Mujibnagar Upazila**, in Meherpur District, **Khulna Division**, Bangladesh. Geographically, the union extends approximately between **23°42'N** and 23°46'N latitude and 88°35'E and 88°39'E longitude, covering approximately **6,491.19 acres**. Bagoan Union borders it to the west, **Dariapur Union** to the north, and **Monakhali Union** to the east, with the southern boundary adjoining rural agricultural lands of the upazila.

As of **2022**, the population of Mahajanpur Union was **20,874**, with a population density of around three **persons per acre**, indicating a sparsely populated rural area. The population is projected to rise steadily to **30,036 by 2047**, with the density increasing to **5 persons per acre**.

**Table 3.3: Population Projection of Mahajonpur Union**

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	20874	3
2027	22620	3
2032	24474	4
2037	26328	4
2042	28182	4
2047	30036	5

BBS, 2022

### Monakhali

Monakhali Union is situated in the western part of Mujibnagar Upazila, within Meherpur District, Khulna Division, Bangladesh. Geographically, it is approximately between 23°43'N and 23°46'N latitude and 88°33'E and 88°37'E longitude, covering about 4,886.29 acres. Bagoan Union borders it to the north, Mahajanpur Union to the east, and Dariapur Union to the south and west, forming part of the upazila's network of rural communities. In 2022, Monakhali Union had a population of 21,745, with a

density of roughly four people per acre, indicating a moderately populated rural area. The population is expected to gradually increase to 27,486 by 2047, with the density rising to 6 people per acre.

**Table 3.4: Population Projection of Monakhali Union**

Year	Population	Density (Per Acre)
2022	21745	4
2027	22782	5
2032	23958	5
2037	25134	5
2042	26310	5
2047	27486	6

BBS, 2022

## 1. Existing Land Use

### Bagoan

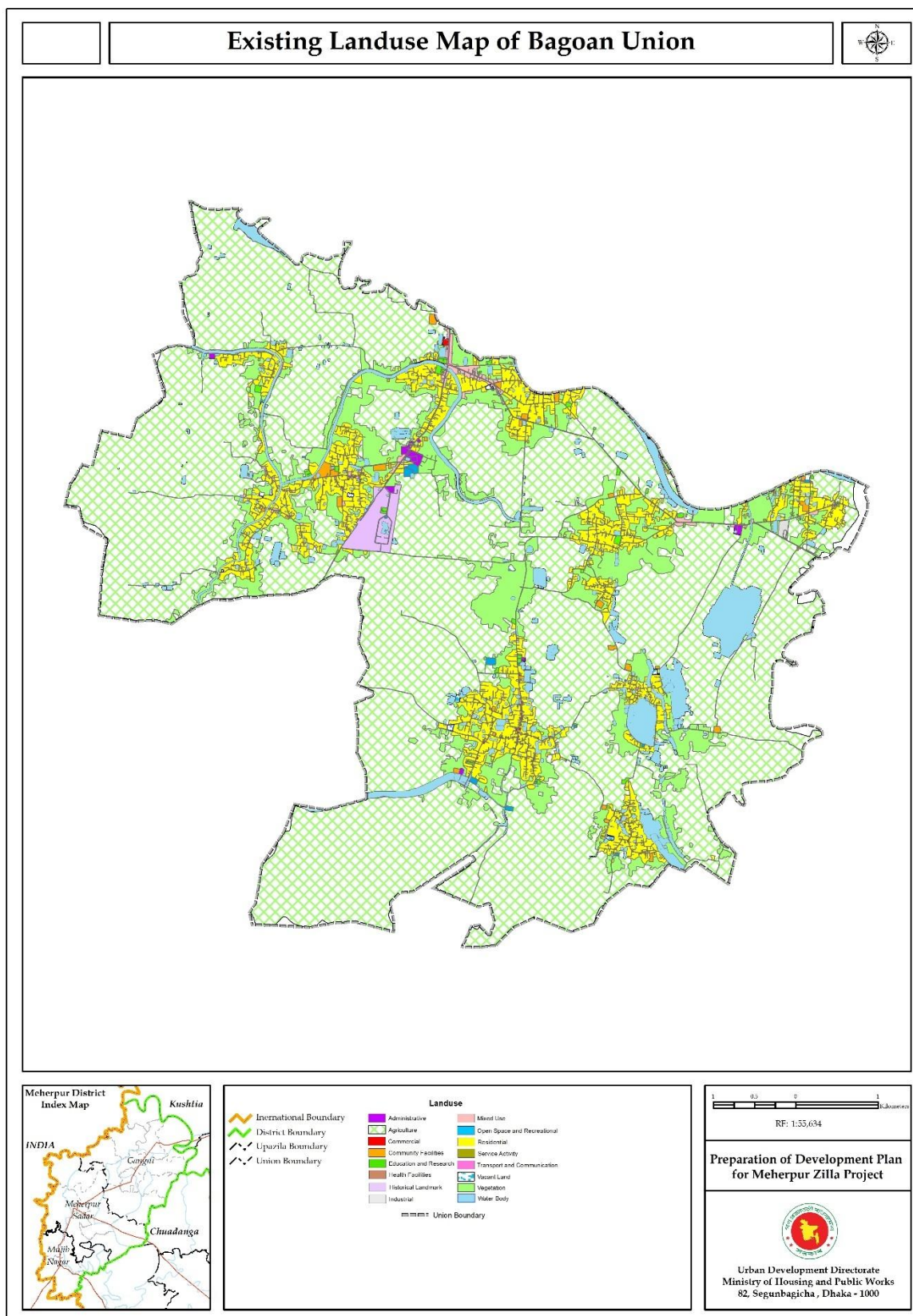
Bagoan, located in the Mujibnagar Upazila, is an integral part of the region's development planning. The plan categorizes the land into various uses, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and educational, to guide future growth and promote sustainable development. The following table presents the detailed land area allocation for Bagoan, based on the 2025 Physical Feature Survey.

**Table 3.5: Land Use Distribution of Bagoan Union**

Land Use	Area (acres)	Percentage (%)
Administrative/ Public Service	14.45	0.17
Agricultural	8216.2	95.58
Commercial	5.19	0.06
Community Facilities	46.06	0.53
Education and Research	25.19	0.29
Health Facilities	0.65	0.01
Historical Landmark	74.83	0.87
Industrial	8.56	0.10
Mixed Use	46.53	0.54
Open Space and Recreational	12.35	0.14
Residential	1000.67	11.63
Service Activity	7.2	0.08
Transport and Communication	125.68	1.46
Vacant Land	14.23	0.17

Vegetation	1358.01	15.78
Waterbody	589.13	6.85

**Source:** Physical Feature Survey, MZDP,2025



**Figure 3.1: Existing Land Use Map of Bagoan Union**

## Dariapur

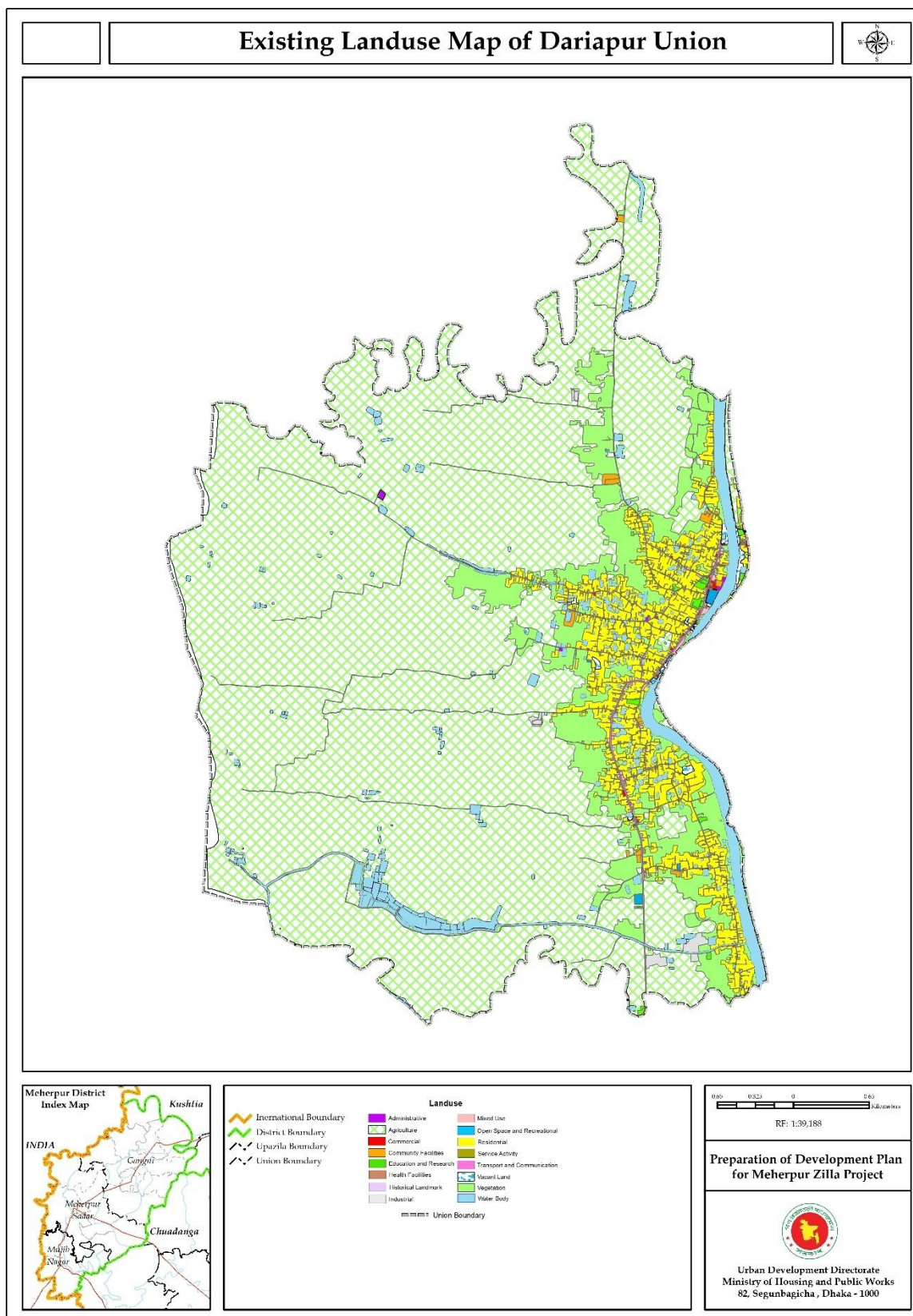
Dariapur, situated in the Mujibnagar Upazila of Meherpur District, is a notable area recognized for its diverse land use, including both agricultural and residential purposes. The area is characterized by a high proportion of agricultural land, which plays a significant role in the local economy, with residential areas also contributing to population growth. The land-use distribution of Dariapur has been mapped out in detail, with land allocated for essential services, water bodies, commercial activities, and circulation networks.

**Table 3.6: Land Use Distribution of Dariapur Union**

Land Use	Area (acres)	Percentage (%)
Administrative/ Public Service	2.32	0.03
Agricultural	4561.99	62.75
Commercial	4.66	0.06
Community Facilities	14.67	0.20
Education and Research	7.92	0.11
Health Facilities	0.19	0.00
Industrial	15.46	0.21
Mixed Use	16.45	0.22
Open Space and Recreational	4.25	0.06
Residential	426.21	5.80
Service Activity	3.46	0.05
Transport and Communication	70.58	0.95
Vacant Land	10.59	0.14
Vegetation	511.16	6.91
Waterbody	188.92	2.55

**Source:** Physical Feature Survey, MZDP, 2025





**Figure 3.2: Existing Land Use Map of Dariapur Union**

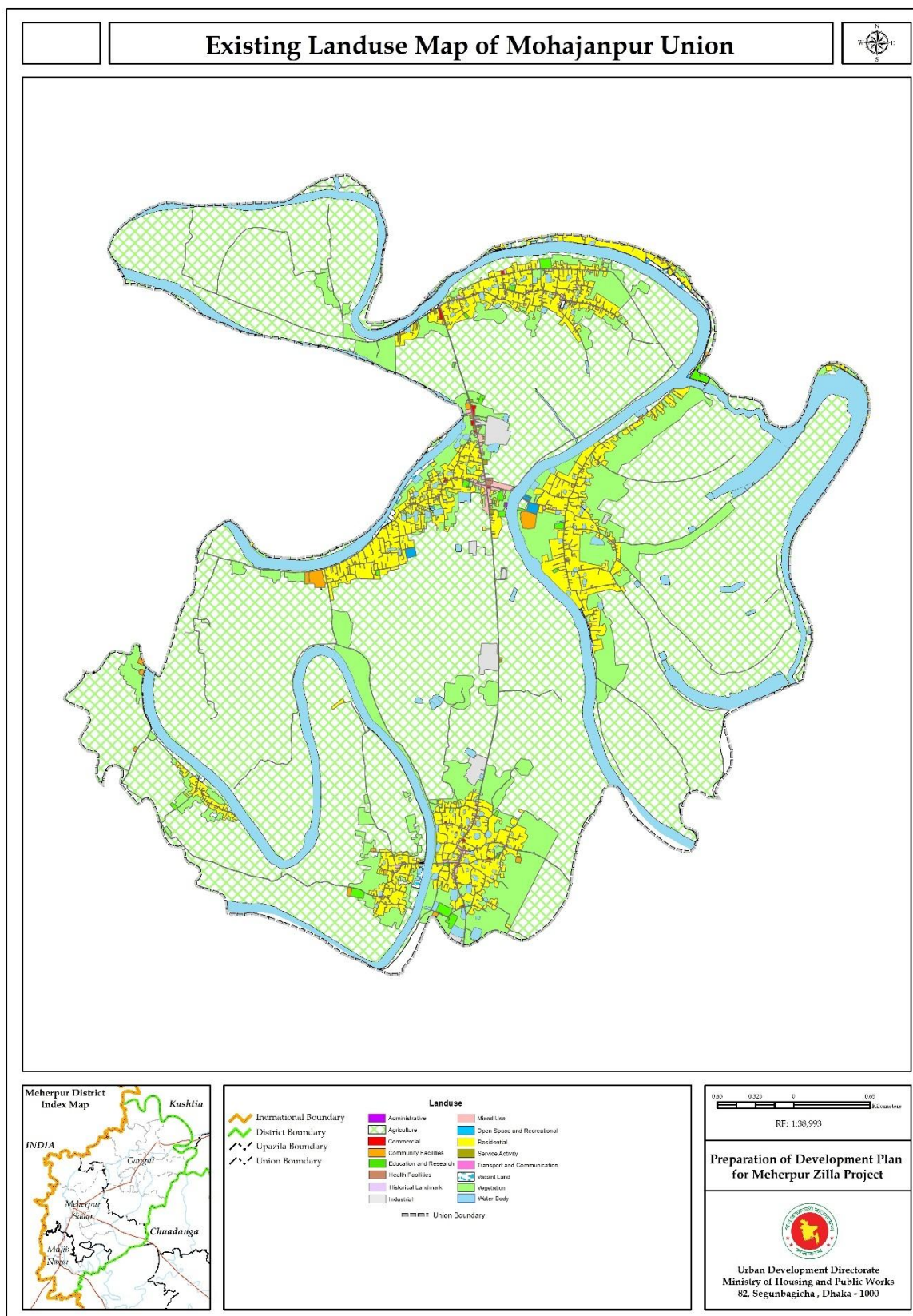
## Mahajonpur

Mahajonpur Union, located in the region, exhibits a diverse land-use distribution. The majority of the land (58.87%) is dedicated to Agricultural activities, highlighting the area's reliance on farming. Other significant areas include Vegetation (7.86%) and Waterbody (7.58%), highlighting the natural environment—residential land accounts for 6.08%, reflecting the housing needs of the population. Smaller areas are allocated for Industrial, Commercial, and Community Facilities, supporting the region's infrastructure and services. This land distribution ensures a balanced approach to development and resource management in Mahajonpur Union.

**Table 3.7: Land Use Distribution of Mahajonpur Union**

Land Use	Area (acres)	Percentage (%)
Administrative/ Public Service	0.25	0.00
Agricultural	4455	58.87
Commercial	3.72	0.05
Community Facilities	19.52	0.25
Education and Research	15.75	0.21
Health Facilities	0.86	0.01
Industrial	37.67	0.49
Mixed Use	18.49	0.24
Open Space and Recreational	3.93	0.05
Residential	467.91	6.08
Service Activity	5.07	0.07
Transport and Communication	72.19	0.94
Vacant Land	13.76	0.18
Vegetation	604.80	7.86
Waterbody	585.61	7.58

**Source:** Physical Feature Survey, MZDP,2025



**Figure 3.3: Existing Land Use Map of Mahajanpur Union**

## Monakhali

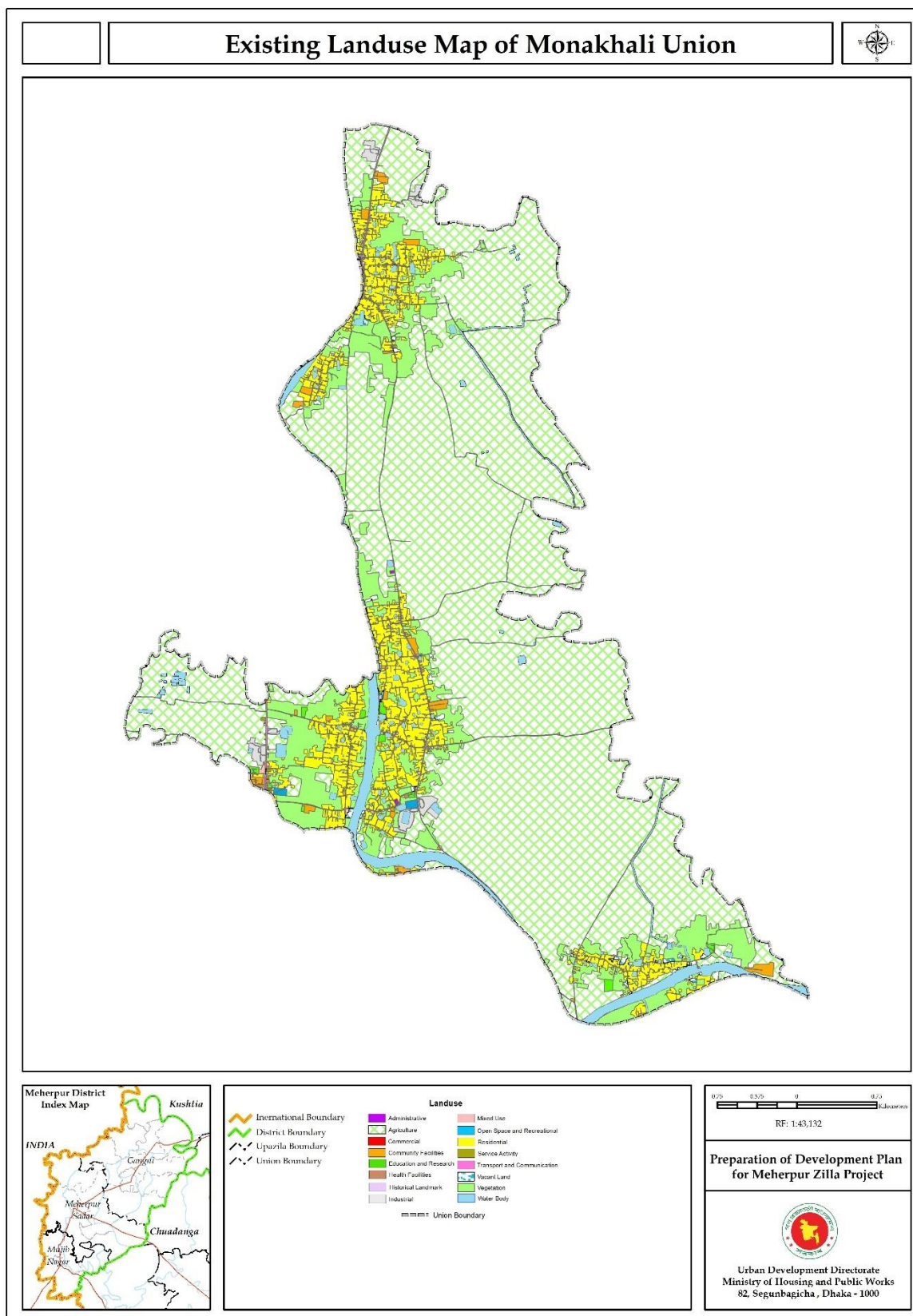
The land-use distribution in the region reflects a diverse allocation of resources across sectors. The majority of the land (54.56%) is dedicated to Agricultural purposes, highlighting the importance of farming in the area. Residential areas account for 7.46% and support the housing needs of the local population. Other significant land uses include Vegetation (8.99%) and water bodies (4.38%), indicating a healthy balance between natural resources and urban development. Smaller portions of the land are allocated for Industrial (0.50%), Commercial (0.04%), and Community Facilities (0.47%), supporting infrastructure and public services. Additionally, areas such as Transport and Communication, Mixed Use, and Open Space and Recreation contribute to the region's development and livability.

**Table 3.8: Land Use Distribution of Monakhali Union**

Land Use	Area (acres)	Percentage (%)
Administrative/ Public Service	0.79	0.01
Agricultural	3166.75	54.56
Commercial	2.54	0.04
Community Facilities	27.54	0.47
Education and Research	13.29	0.23
Health Facilities	0.79	0.01
Industrial	29.19	0.50
Mixed Use	14.23	0.24
Open Space and Recreational	3.91	0.07
Residential	436.92	7.46
Service Activity	5.60	0.10
Transport and Communication	72.72	1.24
Vacant Land	20.92	0.36
Vegetation	526.22	8.99
Waterbody	256.04	4.38

**Source:** Physical Feature Survey, MZDP,2025





**Figure 3.4: Existing Land Use Map of Monakhali Union**

## Existing Socio-Economic Status Analysis

### Bagoan

Bagoan, situated in Gangni Upazila of Meherpur, is primarily an agricultural community, with over half of the population engaged in farming. The area is characterized by a high reliance on informal employment, with a tiny percentage of people holding formal jobs. In terms of housing, the majority of residents live in tin sheds and semi-pucca buildings, with fewer multi-floor structures. The overall quality of life in Bagoan is moderate, as indicated by the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) score of 82, and other indices, such as the Quality-of-Life Index (QLI) and Cultural Capital Index (CCI), which show room for improvement. While basic living conditions are in place, there is significant potential for infrastructure and social development to enhance residents' quality of life further.

**Table 3.9: Existing Socio-Economic Status of Bagoan Union**

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution reveals that a small proportion of the population earns less than 10,000 (0.46%), while a larger group falls within the 10,000-20,000 range (8.33%). The percentage decreases as income increases: 2.55% of people earn between 21,000 and 30,000, and only 0.23% earn between 31,000 and 40,000. A minimal portion, 0.69%, earns more than 40,000. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	Over half of the respondents were farmers (54.10%), followed by housewives (11.48%), business (general 9.84%, mudi 8.20%), and unemployed (4.92%). The rest, including drivers, employees, remittance earners, and tea stall owners, accounted for only 1.64%. Formal Employment 0.5% and Informal Employment 99.5% (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>5 Years and Above:</b> 70.88% (Total), 70.89% (Male), 70.86% (Female)</li><li>• <b>7 Years and Above:</b> 71.33% (Total), 71.40% (Male), 71.26% (Female)</li><li>• <b>15 Years and Above:</b> 67.20% (Total), 67.18% (Male), 67.21% (Female)</li></ul> (BBS, 2022)

Building Type	Katcha: 5173 (12.33%), Pucca: 9263 (22.08%), Semi-Pucca: 9098 (21.67%), Tin Shed: 13963 (32.26%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	1 floor: 38028; 2 floors: 930; 3 floors: 49, 4 floors: 18, 5 floors: 2; (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 82, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 76, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 75, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 77. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

### Dariapur

The majority of the population is engaged in farming (46.15%), followed by remittance earners (13.46%) and the unemployed (11.54%). A smaller percentage of the population is involved in various occupations, including homemakers, laborers, business owners, and government employees. Housing in the area is primarily made up of tin-shed (7,226 houses), pucca (6,157), and semi-pucca (5,903) structures, with a smaller number of katcha houses (2,536). Most buildings are single-floor (16,735), with fewer multi-floor structures. The overall quality of life in Bagoan is moderate, as indicated by a Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) of 72, a Quality-of-Life Index (QLI) of 79, a Cultural Capital Index (CCI) of 83, and an Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) of 78. These indicators suggest a generally positive living standard, though there is room for improvement in infrastructure and overall well-being.

**Table 3.10: Existing Socio-Economic Status of Dariapur Union**

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution shows that a tiny proportion of the population earns less than 10,000 (0.46%) or more than 40,000 (0.46%). A larger percentage, 3.7%, earns between 10,000 and 20,000, while 4.63% fall in the 21,000-30,000 range. The percentage of people earning between 31,000 and 40,000 is 1.85%. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)
Occupation	The majority of respondents are farmers (46.15%), followed by remittance earners (13.46%) and the unemployed (11.54%). Smaller proportions include homemakers and laborers (5.77% each), auto drivers, teachers, general and mudi business owners (3.85% each), and government employees (1.92%). (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5 Years and Above:</b> 70.68% (Total), 71.17% (Male), 70.22% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>7 Years and Above:</b> 70.93% (Total), 71.48% (Male), 70.42% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>15 Years and Above:</b> 66.16% (Total), 66.05% (Male), 66.26% (Female)</li> </ul> (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Tin-shed houses (7,226), followed by pucca (6,157), semi-pucca (5,903), and katcha houses (2,536). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	Most buildings are single-story structures (16,735), while a smaller number have two stories (700), three stories (21), four stories (5), and five stories (1). (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 72, Quality of Life Index (QLI) 79, Cultural Capital Index (CCI) 83, and Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) 78. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

## Mahajonpur

The majority of the population is engaged in farming (94.87%), with a small proportion working in business (2.56%) or as service holders (2.56%). The area relies heavily on informal employment (97.44%). Housing consists mainly of tin sheds (38.69%) and pucca (32.85%) structures, with fewer semi-pucca (19.57%) and katcha (8.89%) houses. The majority of buildings are single-floor (95.68%), with only a few multi-floor structures. The overall quality of life in Mahajonpur is moderate, with a Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) of 63.23 and a Quality-of-Life Index (QLI) of 56.58, indicating opportunities for improvement in living conditions. The Cultural Capital Index (CCI) stands at 66.00, and the Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI) is 61.94, reflecting areas where development can enhance the community's overall well-being.

**Table 3.11: Existing Socio-Economic Status of Mahajonpur Union**

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution reveals that a small portion of the population earns less than 10,000 (1.62%) or more than 40,000 (0.23%). The majority fall within the 10,000-20,000-income range (6.25%), while 4.17% of people earn between 21,000 and 30,000. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)



Occupation	Service holder: 2.56%, Business: 2.56%, Farmer: 94.87%. Formal Employment 2.56% and Informal Employment 97.44% (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5 Years and Above:</b> 68.61% (Total), 68.52% (Male), 68.69% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>7 Years and Above:</b> 69.04% (Total), 69.10% (Male), 68.98% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>15 Years and Above:</b> 64.53% (Total), 64.46% (Male), 64.59% (Female)</li> </ul> (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 1859 (8.89%), Pucca: 6867 (32.85%), Semi-Pucca: 4093 (19.57%), Tin Shed: 8093 (38.69%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Building Floor Distribution	Floor 1: 16869 (95.68%); Floors 2: 724 (4.11%); Floors 3: 32 (0.18%); Floors 4: 05 (0.03%); Floors 5: 01 (0.01%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 63.23, Quality of Life Index (QLI): 56.58, Cultural Capital Index (CCI): 66.00, Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI): 61.94. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

## Monakhali

Monakhali is primarily an agricultural community, with **40.32%** of the population engaged in farming. Other significant occupations include **business** (29.03%) and **self-employment** (14.52%). Housing in the area consists mainly of **tin sheds** (29.47%) and **pucca** buildings (28.95%), with a considerable portion in semi-pucca structures (25.47%) and katcha structures (16.11%). The majority of homes are single-floor buildings (96.53%). The quality of life in Monakhali is relatively high, with a Quality of Life Index (QLI) of **87.07**, indicating a good standard of living. The **Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)** is **72.46**, suggesting moderate living conditions, while the **Cultural Capital Index (CCI)** is 68.00, indicating room for growth in cultural development. The **Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI)** is **75.84**, highlighting the need for continued improvements in infrastructure and overall community well-being.

**Table 3.12: Existing Socio-Economic Status of Monakhali Union**

Feature	Condition
Income	The income distribution reveals that a significant portion of the population earns between 10,000 and 20,000 (45%), while 3% earn less than 10,000. A smaller group falls into the 21,000-30,000 range, accounting for 13%, and only 1% earn more than 40,000. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2025)

Occupation	Farmer 40.32%, Business (General) 29.03%, Driver 4.84%. Govt. Employee 3.23%, Labour 3.23%, Self-Employed 14.52%, Students 1.61%, Van Driver 1.61%, Unemployed 1.61%. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5 Years and Above:</b> 66.14% (Total), 65.54% (Male), 66.70% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>7 Years and Above:</b> 66.22% (Total), 66.22% (Male), 66.68% (Female)</li> <li>• <b>15 Years and Above:</b> 61.12% (Total), 60.32% (Male), 61.85% (Female)</li> </ul> (BBS,2022)
Building Type	Katcha: 3451 (16.11%), Pucca: 6202 (28.95%), Semi Pucca: 5458 (25.47%), Tinshed: 6315 (29.47%). (Source: Physical Feature Survey, 2025)
Building Floor Distribution	Floor 1: 17151 (96.53%), Floor 2: 585 (3.29%), Floor 3: 21 (0.12%), Floor 4: 08 (0.05%), Floor 5: 03 (0.02% (Source: Physical Feature Survey,2025)
Quality of Life Index	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 72.46, Quality of Life Index (QLI): 87.07, Cultural Capital Index (CCI): 68.00, Integrated Quality of Life Index (IQLI): 75.84. (Source: Socio-Economic Survey,2025)

## 4. Traffic and Transportation Management

### 4.1 Major Modal Choice in Mujibnagar Upazila

#### Bagoan Union

In **Bagoan Union**, transport activity is predominantly driven by motorized modes, though non-motorized transport still plays a substantial role. Motorcycles lead with 35%, serving as the primary mode of transportation for medium-distance travel and daily commuting, reflecting growing access to private motorized vehicles. Bicycles (25%) remain widely used, particularly for short-distance trips to schools, shops, and agricultural areas — indicating that affordability and accessibility continue to influence modal choice. Auto- or battery-operated easy bikes (23.33%) form another significant share, serving as local shared transport to connect smaller settlements with key points, such as Mujibnagar, Kedargonj Bazar, and Joypur. Walking (17.22%) still accounts for a meaningful share of overall mobility, indicating that many local trips occur within walking distance. Overall, Bagoan demonstrates a balanced modal mix, where motorcycles, bicycles, and e-bikes collectively dominate everyday

transportation, reflecting a community transitioning toward semi-motorized mobility while maintaining a firm reliance on affordable local modes.

**Table 3.13: Modal Choice of Bagoan Union of Mujibnagar Upazila**

Mode	Percentage (%)
Auto/Battery Easy Bike	23.33%
Bicycle	25.00%
Motorcycle	35.00%
Walking	17.22%

### **Dariapur Union**

In **Dariapur Union**, bicycle transport accounts for 58.18% of all trips, highlighting the area's firm reliance on low-cost, non-motorized mobility. This high share reflects the compact settlement structure and short travel distances between households, schools, and marketplaces. Auto- or battery-powered easy bikes (16.36%) are the primary form of shared transportation, facilitating access to major roads and connecting rural communities with nearby growth centers. Walking (14.55%) remains a crucial component of daily travel, highlighting accessibility and the proximity of key destinations. Motorcycles (10.91%) represent a limited but growing form of personal motorized transportation, often among younger or higher-income groups. Overall, Dariapur exhibits a bicycle-dominant mobility system, complemented by easy cycling and walking, forming a sustainable, locally efficient transportation structure characteristic of rural Meherpur.

**Table 3.14: Modal Choice of Dariapur Union of Mujibnagar Upazila**

Mode	Percentage (%)
Auto/Battery Easy Bike	16.36%
Bicycle	58.18%
Motorcycle	10.91%
Walking	14.55%

### **Mahajanpur Union**

In Mahajanpur Union, mobility is characterized by a strong presence of non-motorized transport, with bicycles leading at 39.83% of total trips. This suggests that cycling remains the most practical and accessible mode of transportation for everyday movement, particularly for commuting to local schools,

fields, and marketplaces. Walking (30.51%) also accounts for a significant share, reflecting the proximity of key destinations and the predominance of short-distance travel within the union. Together, walking and cycling account for over 70% of total trips, highlighting a highly localized and sustainable travel pattern. Among motorized modes, auto- or battery-powered easy bikes (15.25%) serve as a key shared-transport option, linking dispersed settlements to main roads and bazaars. Motorcycles (12.71%) represent personal mechanized mobility, while rickshaws (1.69%) play a limited but supportive role in local, short-range transport. Overall, Mahajanpur exhibits a non-motorized transport-dominated environment, complemented by easy-to-use bicycles and motorcycles that provide flexibility and local connectivity across rural routes.

**Table 3.15: Modal Choice of Mahajanpur Union of Mujibnagar Upazila**

Mode	Percentage (%)
Auto/Battery Easy Bike	15.25%
Bicycle	39.83%
Motorcycle	12.71%
Rickshaw	1.69%
Walking	30.51%

### **Monakhali Union**

In Monakhali Union, bicycles account for 52.42% of all trips — the highest among all modes. This heavy reliance on bicycles reflects the area’s short-distance, low-cost mobility pattern, in which most daily activities, such as school attendance, agricultural transport, and market visits, occur within a manageable cycling distance.

Walking (19.35%) remains a significant factor, highlighting a close-knit rural settlement structure with easily accessible destinations. Motorcycles (20.97%) form the primary motorized mode, primarily used for personal commuting or connecting longer rural stretches to main roads. Auto or battery-operated easy bikes (6.45%) provide a modest but valuable share, offering shared and feeder transport to nearby growth centers like Mujibnagar and Joypur. Rickshaws (0.81%), though minor, serve ultra-local intra-village travel. Altogether, Monakhali portrays a bicycle-centered transportation ecosystem, sustained by walking and complemented by selective motorized options — a clear indicator of affordable, environmentally friendly, and community-based mobility behavior.

**Table 3.16: Modal Choice of Monakhali Union of Mujibnagar Upazila**

Mode	Percentage (%)
Auto/Battery Easy Bike	6.45%
Bicycle	52.42%
Motorcycle	20.97%
Rickshaw	0.81%
Walking	19.35%

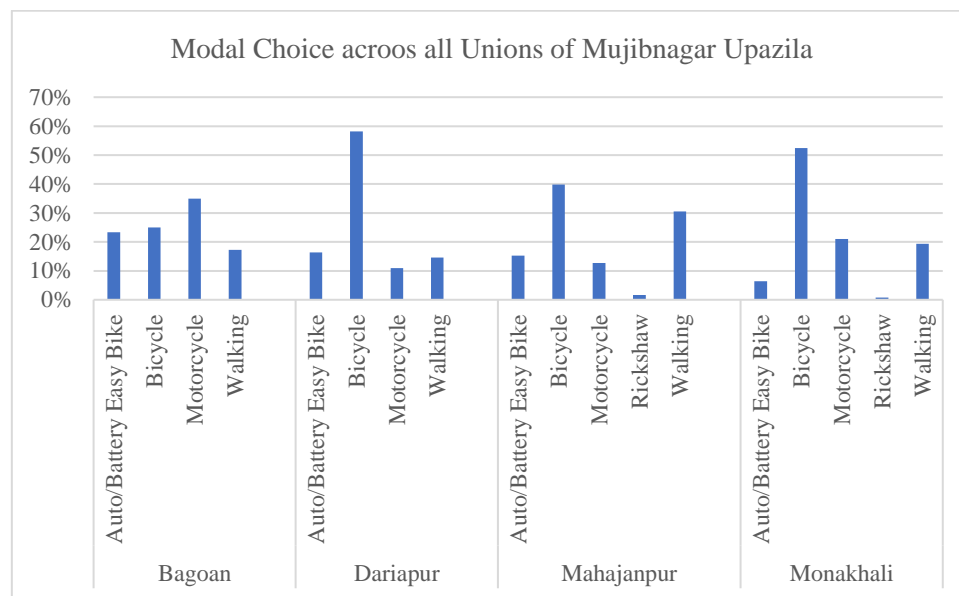


Figure: Modal Choice across all Unions of Mujibnagar Upazila