



Report on
Agriculture and Rural
Statistics

2018

May, 2019



Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey (ARSS) Project-2017

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

Ministry of Planning



Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

It is my immense pleasure to mention that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has first time successfully conducted the rural and agriculture statistics survey. Government of Bangladesh is very firm and active in reaching the target of 7th five-year plan and targets & indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Data is necessary for monitoring and evaluating the 7th five-year plan and SDG. This report will cover the data gaps of 7th five-year plan and SDG's targets & indicators related to Agriculture and Rural Sectors.

This Report of Rural and Agriculture Statistics provides rural developments' information, farmers' livelihoods and agriculture related information in different dimension for the users at national and divisional levels. I hope that the report will be the key source of data for policy makers, planners, developing organizations, civil society members, media and development partners in formulating policies, defining the strategies and undertaking development programmes in different levels for the development of the country.

I would like to congratulate the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, the Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the Project Director and the team of officials of 'Rural and Agricultural Statistics Project 2017' of BBS on the completion of this important task. My heartiest thanks to all persons both within and outside the government who contributed to the smooth implementation of the survey programme and made it a success.

Dhaka
January, 2019

M. A. Mannan, MP



Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty
Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Foreword

I am happy to learn that the Agriculture and Rural Statistics (ARS) Report is going to be published by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. This is the first time complete survey on rural agricultural people covering their socio-economic conditions.

The objective of this report is to provide the data on socio-economic conditions of rural agricultural people along with their agricultural land by tenancy, agricultural inputs & credit, agriculture instruments & transport, market facilities, number of labour, wages, working hours and women empowerment & gender sensitized statistics.

The survey has covered data requirement for 7th five-year plan related to agriculture (National Priority: Food safety and Security). This data will indirectly help assess the monitoring of the productivity enhancement of agriculture produces and evaluate the progress in the efforts to minimize the yield gaps in crop production. The survey has also addressed goal 2's Targets 2.3, 2.4 & 2.c and goal 5's Target 5.a.1 which is two important goals of SDG.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Mr. A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Planning for his kind support and effective guidance to implement this project. I thank Mr. M A Mannan, MP, Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning for his kind support and the suggestions for conducting this survey.

I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks to Dr. Krishna Gayen, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Md. Akhter Hassan, Project Director, ARSS Project and the Project Team and all other officials of BBS for their sincere efforts in timely publication of this report

Any suggestions and comments for further improvement of this report will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
January 2019

Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty



Dr. Krishna Gayen
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Preface

I am delighted to see that the agriculture and rural statistics report is going to be published. The first agriculture and rural statistics 2017 throughout the country was successfully conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Agriculture and Rural sectors play the pivotal role in the economic development of the country. For better planning and developing the Agriculture and Rural sectors, we need reliable, timely collected statistics of these sectors. This report will in turn ensure evidence based developing planning for agriculture and rural sectors. The Agriculture and Rural Statistics was unique in many reasons: First data of Distribution of gender wise ownership of land; Second Number & value of agriculture mechanization (instrument), transport by category; Third data of type of marketing and value chain by production; and Fourth Gender statistics and women empowerment data on education, health, income, occupation, decision making / opinion.

Thanks to the officials and employees of BBS who worked hard with utmost sincerity from the formulation to implementation of the survey and bringing out this report in time. In particular, I would like to thank and acknowledge the hard works of Mr. Md. Akhter Hassan Khan, Project Director and Mr. Md. Nurul Islam, National Consultant for delivering timely services in preparing the manuscript of this report. My thanks also go to the officials of Agriculture and Rural Statistics Project 2017 of BBS for their untiring efforts in bringing this report at the schedule time.

Finally, I sincerely thank to all the esteem members both of the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee for their valuable support and guidance in ensuring the quality of the report.

Dhaka
January 2019

Dr. Krishna Gayen

Project Director
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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Acknowledgement

The statistics provide necessary information to development planners, policy makers, researchers, administrators and other government and non-government organizations. Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey 2017 is first time complete survey that provide the information related to agriculture, rural and farmers socio economic and livelihood. We are really happy that this report will provide some of important indicators of 7th five-year plan related to agriculture (National Priority: Food safety and Security) and two important goals of SDGs, namely goal 2 (food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, Targets 2.3, 2.4 and 2.c) and goal 5 (gender equity and empowerment of women and girls; Target 5.a.1).

I would like to express my profound regards and deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Saurendra Nath Charabhartty, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for his strong guidance and wholehearted support for successfully conducting the survey and publishing the report. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratefulness to Dr. Krishna Gayen, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics who suggested improvements and encouraged for quick publishing this Report. Their valuable suggestions and guidance helped a lot to shape the report into its final form.

I would like to acknowledge the hard works of Mr. Md. Nurul Islam, Joint Seretary (Rtd) for developing the methodology of the survey as well as quick services in preparing the results tables of this report. My special thanks go to Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim, Data Processing Consultant for his works in data processing. I acknowledge the valuable inputs, suggestions and hard work of the officers and staff of Agriculture Wing.

I am also grateful to the respondents who extended their cooperation for filling questionnaire and spending their valuable time in spite of their busy occupations. My sincere thanks go to the field officials and staff involved in the survey.

Finally, I acknowledge the work of the officers and staff who were involved in any stage and step of implementing this project and publishing this report in time.

Comments and suggestions for future improvements are welcome.

Dhaka
January 2019

Md. Akhter Hassan Khan
Project Director

Contents

MESSAGE.....	ii
Foreword	iii
Preface	v
Acknowledgement.....	vii
Contents	ix
Key Findings.....	xi
Chapter-1: Introduction.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	3
1.2 Backgaround:	4
Chapter-2: Methodology.....	7
2.1 Sample Design	9
2.2 Sample Size and Sample Allocation.....	9
2.3. Questionnaire:	9
2.4. Training of the Supervisors and Enumerators:.....	11
2.5 Data Collection:	11
2.6 Data Processing:	12
2.7 Tabulation:.....	14
2.8 Data Analysis:.....	14
2.9. Data Dissemination:.....	15
2.10 Limitations of the survey:.....	15
Chapter-3: Area and Households	17
Chapter-4: Employment and Agriculture labour	29
Chapter-5: Tvennuanship of land	35
Chapter-6: Agriculture Input, Equipment and Transport	41
Chapter-7: Agriculture marketing, Stock And Post Harvating Loss	45
Chapter-8: Agricultural Credit and their purpose	49
Chapter-9: Household Income.....	55
Chapter-10: Women empowerment & Gender statistics.....	61
Chapter-11: Concepts and Definitions.....	67
Questionnaire (Bangla) তফসিল-২	71
Questionnaire (English)Schedule-2.....	78

Key Findings

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
1.	Population, 2018	120598335	100.00
	Male	61873812	51.31
	Female	58701803	48.68
	Hizra	22720	0.02
2.	Household	27480054	
3.	Household size (average)		4.39
4.	Type of dwelling structure	27480054	100.00
	Pucca	2093606	7.62
	Semi-pucca	6999137	25.47
	Katcha	18102945	65.88
	Others	284366	1.03
5.	Type of Kitchen		
	Same house	909993	3.31
	Separate house	2108024	7.67
	Separate kitchen	23608547	85.91
	Others	853490	3.11
6.	Source of drinking water		
	Deep Tube Well/Shallow	3158348	22.49
	Tube Well	23575718	85.79
	Well	227455	0.83
	Others	518533	1.89
7.	Type of Toilet facility		
	Sanitary	8827321	32.12
	Pit latrine	10935303	39.79
	Katcha	7088039	25.79
	Open Space	629390	2.29
8.	Source of lighting		
	Electricity	22507992	81.91
	Kerosene	2695734	9.81
	Solar Energy	2276328	8.28
9.	Source of Cooking fuel		
	Wood/Bamboo/Jute Stick	16366973	59.56
	Cow Dung/Leaves/Straw	9611689	34.98
	Bio-Gas	147167	0.54
	GAS/LPGAS	1305050	4.75
	Others	49175	0.18
10.	Use of conventional method used in agriculture	9508243	100.00
	Natural fertilizer produced	5224856	54.95
	Crops preservation	4599833	48.38

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
	Seed preservation	4003488	42.11
	Insecticide control	1606665	16.90
11.	Livestock and Poultry rearing household		
	Total	27480054	100.00
	Livestock and Poultry household	11992737	43.64
	Livestock household	3062732	11.15
	Poultry household	6463651	23.52
	None	5960934	21.69
12.	Head of Household Religion, 2018	27480054	100.00
	Islam	24783140	90.19
	Hindu	2444354	8.81
	Christian	78180	0.28
	Buddhist	170219	0.62
	Others	26160	0.10
13	Population, 2018 (Age group)	120598335	100.00
	00 – 04	10193640	8.45
	04 – 14	26265632	21.78
	15 – 17	7089145	5.88
	18 – 36	39760982	32.97
	37 – 59	27518892	22.82
	60 +	9770043	8.10
14.	Education, 2018 (Age 7 years & above)	107804583	100.00
	No education	25736740	23.87
	Class 1 to V	38347912	35.57
	Class VI to IX	26418199	24.51
	SSC/HSC Equivalent	14640456	13.58
	Graduate and above	2661276	2.47
15.	Marital Status(Age 10 years & above)	98304163	100.00
	Unmarried	31590342	32.14
	Married	61984985	63.05
	Widow	4256270	4.33
	Divorce	34280	0.35
	Others	130088	0.13
16.	Economic activities	107804583	100.00
	Employed	47068634	43.64
	Looking for job	1545093	1.43
	House work	20847070	19.33
	Student	32190242	29.84
	Not working	6215747	6.76
17.	Sector (Employment)	47019071	100.00
	Agriculture	24392878	51.88
	Industry	8187493	17.41

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
	Service	14439231	30.71
18.	Status in Agricultural employment	24392878	100.00
	Self-employment	8177037	33.52
	Family helper	8756107	35.90
	Agriculture labour	7291840	29.89
	Others	167894	0.69
19.	Sex wise working days per week for agricultural labour	7291840	5.02
	Male	6844531	5.05
	Female	447309	4.60
20.	Sex wise working hours per day agricultural labour	7291840	7.76
	Male	6844531	7.78
	Female	447309	7.41
21.	Sex wise wages (Tk.) per agricultural labour	7291840	386
	a. Male	6844531	388
	b. Female	447309	346
	Without food	5321782	388
	a. Male	4971541	391
	b. Female	350242	344
	With food	1970058	379
	a. Male	1872991	381
	b. Female	97067	350
22.	Household	27480054	100.00
	Non-farm household	10136249	36.89
	Farm household	17343805	63.11
	Small farm household	15829367	57.60
	Medium farm household	1419815	5.17
	Large farm household	94624	0.34
23.	Tenureship of land (Area in acres)	Area in acres	Per household
	Own land	2204298699	0.80
	Land taken out	641207922	0.23
	Land taken in	702083821	0.26
	Operated land	2265174598	0.82
24.	Tenureship of operated land	Area in acres	Per household
	Operated land area	2265174598	0.82
	Home stead area	212963237	0.08
	Pond area	55481227	0.02
	Permanent crops land	123438295	0.04
	Temporary crops land	1764777284	0.64
	Temporary fellow land	15355337	0.01
	Permanent fellow land	93159219	0.03

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
Serial No.	Description	Area in acres	Per household
25.	Cultivated cropped land	1780132620	0.65
	Single	504846334	0.18
	Double	1055611685	0.38
	Triple	206203471	0.08
	Four or more	13471131	0.01
		Household	Percentage (%)
26.	Legal document of agriculture land	18052233	100.00
	Yes	12388914	68.83
	No	1571412	8.70
	Not known	4091907	22.67
27.	Ownership of land (Muslim female household member)	24742123	100.00
	Yes	8477320	34.26
	No	15941747	64.43
	Not Known	323056	1.31
28.	Agriculture Input cost (in lakh Tk.)	2593027.0	100.00
	Seed	291189.8	11.23
	Plant	235922.9	9.10
	Irrigation	1110483.7	42.83
	Natural fertilizer	105901.7	4.08
	Chemical fertilizer	611853.6	23.60
	Pesticide	184542.3	7.12
	Insecticide	53133.0	2.05
29.	Repairing cost (in lakh Tk.)	137082	100.00
	Equipment	91417	66.69
	Transport	45665	33.31
30.	Investment cost (in lakh Tk.)	629550	100.00
	Equipment	364545	57.91
	Transport	265005	42.09
31.	Hiring or rent cost (in lakh Tk.)	1656265	100.00
	Equipment	1465721	88.50
	Transport	190544	11.50
32.	Sale place for agriculture product (Household)	27480054	100.00
	At home	4918882	17.90
	Hat-Bazar	14451215	52.59
	Others	225810	0.82
	Not applicable	7884146	28.69
33.	Distance (Household to hat-bazar)	19595907	100.00
	Below 2 Kilometers	7157158	36.52

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
	2 to below 4 Kilometers	7358287	37.55
	4 to below 5 Kilometers	2788240	14.23
	5 Kilometers and above	2292223	11.70
Serial No.	Description	Production (M.Tons)	Loss (M.Tons)
34.	Production and post-harvesting loss		
	Aus	24,13,162	1,43,455
	Aman	146, 94,817	7,52,380
	Boro	200,87,658	9,74,999
	Wheat	8,57,610	34,071
	Maize	28,45,691	1,10,419
	Potato	86,62,817	4,11,871
	Masur	1,94,479	9,279
	Mustard	3,44,565	16,016
	Turmatic	1,14,128	4,989
	Chilli	5,57,519	20,239
35.	Source wise disbursing average loan per household	Household	Average/ Percentage (%)
	All	10157553	42608
	Bank	2643781	53175
	NGO	6427942	38926
	Mhajon	372583	42080
	Relative	380866	41643
	Others	332381	31463
36.	Purpose of loan		
	Total	10157553	100.00
	Agriculture	6312885	62.15
	Livestock	867506	8.54
	Treatment	501417	4.94
	Education	251308	2.47
	Marriage	417649	4.11
	Construction/Repair	1252846	12.33
	Others	553943	5.46
37.	Source of loan		
	Total	10157553	100.00
	Bank	2643781	26.03
	NGO	6427942	63.28
	Mhajon	372583	3.67
	Relative	380866	3.75
	Others	332381	3.27
38.	Household Income	Income	
	Annual Income (Tk.)	202724	100.00

Serial No.	Description	Number/ Value	Average/ Percentage (%)
	Annual Agriculture Income (Tk.)	77458	38.21
	Annual Non-Agriculture Income (Tk.)	125266	61.79
39.	Children right to Education	Number	
	Total	27242849	100.00
	Son	4008865	14.72
	Girl	1806055	6.63
	Both	21427929	78.66
40.	Payment system of female earners		
	Total	6458257	100.00
	Cash	6009787	93.06
	Kind	124646	1.93
	Others	323823	5.01
41.	Taken decision for female spend earning members		
	Total	6458257	100.00
	Own	5129218	79.42
	Husband	390939	6.05
	Spouse	802658	12.43
	Parent	100028	1.55
	In-laws	7015	0.11
	Others	28400	0.44

Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is the most populous country in the world with **156.8 million populations (2014)** with high population density of 1063 person per sq. km. Sixty six percent population lives in rural areas. Bangladesh is also an agro based country. The most of her inhabitants directly or indirectly are involved in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises around 15% of the country's GDP. This sector employs 43% of the total labor force.

Agriculture and Rural Sectors

There is paramount importance of agriculture and rural sectors in Bangladesh to meet its diverse development challenges. There is a direct link between the agriculture sector and rural sector. Rural sector is very important because of most of the people of the country are living in the rural areas and have a direct link between the rural development and the development of our national economy as well as rural sectors contribute about two-thirds of the GDP. On the other hand, the agriculture sector is the major contributor to sustained food, nutrition and livelihood security of large population of Bangladesh to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, reduce rural poverty and foster sustainable economic development.

Agriculture and Rural Statistics

The statistics provide necessary information to development planners, policy makers, researchers, administrators and other government and non-government organizations and individuals who are interested. Without accurate, reliable and timely statistics, it is impossible and inevitable for the evidence based planning and policy making. Development of agriculture and rural development in Bangladesh is accorded high priority by the Government with special emphasis on agriculture and rural development related policies, planning and informed decision making as well as aimed at qualitative change in the life pattern of our people. It has also emerged timely availability of quality data on different aspects of the food and agriculture. Moreover, agriculture and rural statistics is essential for the effective monitoring of progress and performance in a number of important areas such as measuring the progress of socioeconomic conditions of farmers and rural people, monitoring the progress towards achieving the SDGs, food security and nutrition, environmental sustainability. Agriculture and rural statistics is very important for various issues like safety of food, detail knowledge of production structure and chain, strong environmental impact especially of Agricultural practices through land management practices, input use, cropping and livestock pattern. As agriculture plays a pivotal role and is known as the most important sector of the economy. Rural agricultural development is the main reason behind it. Food production is increasing

day by day due to the improvement is rural agriculture in the last few years, Policy makers need to know the issues that had contributed to the increase in rural agricultural production.

1.2 Background:

Rural and Agricultural development is very important for a country like Bangladesh, because of most of the people of the country are living in the villages. Three out of five people in Bangladesh live in rural areas. Most of them rely directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture and rural sectors' development is directly link with national development. These sectors contribute to development as an economic activity, as a source of livelihood, as a provider of environmental services. Development of Bangladesh depends on the development of rural and farmers directly or indirectly. The contribution of agriculture and rural sectors are two-thirds of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Detail information of socio-economic condition of rural households and farmers like land by tenancy, agriculture inputs & instruments, agriculture credit & its utilization, women empowerment in rural area etc. is need for policy makers for developing rural people and farmers living condition.

7th five-year plan is the biggest national plan and the macro level's perspective of over-viewing several policies of several sectors & constitutional obligated planned development pathways. On the other hands, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)----- Government of Bangladesh is very firm, committed and active in reaching the target of 7th five-year plan and targets & indicators of Sustainable Development Goals. Data is necessary for monitoring and evaluating the 7th five-year plan and SDG. This report will cover the data gaps of 7th five-year plan and SDG's targets & indicators related to Agriculture and Rural Sectors.

The survey has covered indirectly data requirement for 7th five-year plan related to agriculture (National Priority: Food safety and Security). This data indirectly helps assess the monitoring of the productivity enhancement of agriculture produces and evaluate the progress in the efforts to minimize the yield gaps in crop production. The survey has addressed one goals of SDGs, namely 5 (gender equity and

empowerment of women and girls; Target 5.a.1). Furthermore, there have been some new components (mechanization and agriculture value chain) in the survey that is served as baseline for other future studies.

1.3 Scope and coverage:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics regularly collects the data on production, yield and harvested area regarding agricultural statistics. The scope of the agriculture and rural statistics is more than the basic data of agriculture statistics that regularly collected by BBS such as production of crops, livestock and fisheries production. For betterment of farmers and rural people, it is needed a lot of data like organic farming, good practice in agriculture, use of natural fertilizer, age and sex of farmers, family and workforce, socio-economic condition of farmers and rural people. In regular basis, these data are not collected by BBS or any other organization of Bangladesh. For this reason, this survey is conducted only in rural area of Bangladesh.

1.4 Survey Objectives:

The main objective of the Agriculture and rural Statistics Survey-2018 is to provide the data and information related to socio-economic condition of rural households, agriculture land by tenancy, agriculture inputs, labour & instruments, agriculture credit and its utilization, marketing & value chain and gender statistics & women empowerment data etc. The specific and primary objectives of the survey are:

- i. Collect data related to socio-economic condition of rural households.
- ii. Collect data on agriculture land by tenancy;
- iii. Collect data on agriculture inputs covering irrigation, fertilizer, seed, pesticide and insecticide for GDP estimation;
- iv. Generate data on agriculture mechanization (instrument), transportation, marketing and value chain;
- v. Collect data on agriculture credit and its utilization;
- vi. Explore data on agriculture labor, working hours and wage rates;
- vii. Collect data on gender statistics and women empowerment.

Chapter 2

Methodology

Methodology

Chapter II: Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample and Survey Methodology have a great significance on quality data and results of the survey. These includes survey planning, sampling frame, choosing the sampling techniques, determining the sample size, design of questionnaire, methods for collecting data, methods for checking consistency and accuracy of data, imputation and validation of data, adjustment of sampling error etc.

2.1 Sample Design

The primary objective of sample design for the agriculture and rural statistics survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level and for the sixty four districts of the country. **Districts of the country were defined as the sampling strata. A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.**

2.2 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The agriculture and rural statistics survey has been conducted in rural areas of the country. For this survey, each district has been treated as a domain; a total of 1920 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) has been selected from the sixty-four districts all over the country. For the better estimate 30 PSUs has been selected from each district following the systematic random sampling. A two stage sampling design has been followed in this survey. In the first stage, a total of 30 PSUs has been selected following systematic random sampling with probability proportion to size (PPS) method from each domain (district) on the basis of Population Census 2011. A mouza may contain more, one or less than one PSU. A PSU has been consisting of around 250 households. If the selected mouza contains less than 225 households then the adjacent mouza has been added to it. If the selected mouza has more than 275 households then 250 households has been listed from either south-west corner or north east corner of a mouza. The south west corner approach has been followed if the selected mouzas carry even number and north east corner approach has been applied if the selected mouzas are odd numbers. In the 2nd stage, in the listed household's thirty households has been selected in the systematic random sampling. Finally, the selected households have been interviewed by using questionnaire. Overall, the sampling design has been self-weighting within the domain. It is noted that if the selected mouza more than two thousand households, then mouza will be divided into more areas (parts) on the basis of two hundred fifty households and one of the area will be selected randomly, this area is treated as a PSUs.

2.3. Questionnaire:

A questionnaire is a powerful evaluation tool that allows the collection of data through the use of multi-dimensional questions. A questionnaire written without a clear goal and purpose is inevitably going to overlook important issues and waste enumerators as well as respondent's time is asking and responding unless questions. All these matters were addressed to the extent possible for developing the questionnaire of survey.

2.3.1. Process of Questionnaire Design:

A working committee comprising of all the directors of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), headed by the Deputy Director General was formed in order to facilitate the questionnaire development activity. Project Director was assigned to form a questionnaire on the selected topics and eventually, he developed a questionnaire with nine sections. Subsequently, the questionnaire was brought forward to the Technical Committee, the highest statistical body comprising of representatives from different Ministries, Department, Universities and BBS, which had finally approved the questionnaire.

2.3.2. Pre-testing the questionnaire:

The questionnaire was pretested the time necessary to complete the interview, test of reliability i.e. whether it captured the information desired, and also investigated the consistency whether the information gathered by it was related to the whole purpose of the survey. The test had also targeted to check the logistics required for successfully operation of the survey.

In order to ensure the best performance of the questionnaire in the respect of data collection, processing and analyzing, the pre-testing was carried out during the month of February to March, 2018 prior to the survey at Khagrachhari, Comilla, Rangpur, Sylhet, Khulna and Bagerhat. A group including project director, consultant and some field level officer had gone to the places to take part in the testing the questionnaire.

2.3.3. Findings of the Pre-test:

Depending on the findings of the pretest, modifications to the questionnaire had been made in the structure and wording of the questionnaire. It has also taken care of semblance of the question, that is, the meaning and clarity which yields the intended information from the respondent. Furthermore, considerable amendment was taken place in the enumerator's manual in view of ensuring proper questionnaire administration.

After pre-testing some significant suggestions from the respective team had been made, this had been eventually adopted properly in the final questionnaire. During the pre-test, it had been found the rural people, farmers and respondents did not feel comfortable to respond the area related questions. Considering the fact, the structure of the questionnaire had been changed.

2.3.4. Finalization of the Questionnaire:

After addressing all the changes following the recommendations evolved from the pre-test, the questionnaire was placed to the Technical Committee. The Committee also put notable contribution to the questionnaire. Eventually, the questionnaire had been finalized with the approval of the Technical Committee.

2.3.5 Contents of the Questionnaire

The Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey 2018 questionnaire comprised 9 sections as follows:

Section-1: Introduction

Section -2: General Information of the household

Section-3: The economic activities of the household members (for the members of the 15 years or more)

Section-4: Real Estate information of the household

Section-5: The use of agriculture tools (agriculture appliance and vehicles), generating agricultural production sell and account of wear and tear incision

Section -6: The information about the tools used in agriculture in last year (Seed, Irrigation, Fertilizer, Insecticides and pesticides)

Section-7: Agricultural loan and its use

Section-8: Annual returns of the household

Section-9: Empowerment of women (18 years or above for the Female member)

☆☆The survey questionnaire is included in [Annex III](#).

2.4. Training of the Supervisors and Enumerators:

A two days training had been arranged in order to make the Supervisors and Enumerators perfectly conceptualized with the concepts and definitions of each word of the questionnaire as well as to convey the proper way of data collection. Two days training programme conducted by the Project Director had been arranged at the head office of BBS in Dhaka. On the first day the participants received rigorous training on the concepts, definitions and the questionnaire and on the next day, they had gone to the rural area of Savar Upazila with a view to having hands-on exercise on the questionnaire. In the second phase, Enumerators had been trained for two days by the Master Trainers at the District Statistical Offices (DSOs) following the same sequence as the training arranged at the first phase. At first, Enumerators received training on the questionnaire and in the next day they also visited field at remote area of the respective region in order to have experience on hand. However, most of the trainees- both Supervisors and Enumerators actively participated in the training and also made some suggestions which were subsequently taken into consideration.

2.5 Data Collection:

2.5.1. Method of Data Collection:

Face to face interview had been carried out following Paper and Pencil (PAPI) method. Data collection process involved the following steps as described below:

2.5.2. Data Collection and Supervision:

Data collection had taken place during April-May 2018 at the homestead of the

[[As data collection has a noteworthy impact on the quality of survey results, it is treated as a significant part of a survey. Considering its importance, the following measures were taken during the preparation of questionnaire as the tool of data collection:

- Questionnaire Design;
- Questionnaire has been pre-tested;
- Comprehensive manual of data collection with clearly defined concepts and definitions have been made;
- Training programme for the enumerators and supervisors were conducted;

- Required number of field survey staff were set up in order to ensure smooth data collection;
- Extra-care was taken for the data collection activity, sufficient number of supervisors was assigned.

2.5.3. Data Editing and Coding:

Data editing and coding were other vital phases of the survey, which were indispensable for data processing. It should be completed before data processing. In case of this survey coding had been done along with questionnaire development so that the enumerator could easily and accurately mark the right answers.

Data editing referred to the activity of checking and cleaning data that had already been collected from the field. A group of experienced staff from Agriculture Wing under the supervision of two officers from the same Wing had carried out the work of data editing with careful attention.

2.6 Data Processing:

Data processing involved many steps that were very important because it affected survey results according to the involved steps. During data processing following steps had been taken.

- ❖ Data entry
- ❖ Appending and Merging files
- ❖ Data validation (further computer checking, editing, and imputation)
- ❖ Final decision on errors
- ❖ Completion of data processing and generation of data files
- ❖ Final documentations
- ❖ Conversion of data files to another software.
- ❖ Storage of all files.

2.6.1 Data Entry:

After completion of editing, all questionnaires had been sent to Computer Lab of Computer Wing of BBS in order to do all works of data processing. Programmer had maintained the steps as mentioned aiming to ensure perfect data processing.

(1). Software Used: Four software namely CSpPro, FoxPro, SPSS and Excel had been used for processing the survey data. CSpPro had been used for data entry, FoxPro for editing, CSpPro for tabulation, SPSS for data analysis and Excel for printing output.

(2). Designing data entry application: Data entry template was developed by using CSPro software. The first thing to do data entry template was to create the data dictionary based on the questionnaire. The data dictionary had consisted of ID items, records, items of the records, and also values of the items. Logical check was also maintained to avoid errors of inconsistency. After finishing the data dictionary, the data entry forms had been developed depending on data dictionary. After that, the data entry form were tested and, therefore, readily available for use.

(3). Data capturing and Preliminary Validation: Just after the completion of data editing manually, data had been captured in computer. A variety of common errors were identified during data capturing. As a result data had been checked and cross checked with questionnaire depending on error message. During data processing, the appropriate corrective measures mentioned below have been used to have clean and primarily validated data.

- **Wrong data and out of range codes:** Firstly, the data collection instrument restricted the enumerator to a set of codes within the acceptable range for most of the questions. Secondly, the values had been set for avoiding wild codes for most of the questions. **For example, the code for ownership of land had been set 1 to 5.**
- **Inconsistency checking:** It had been done during designing the data entry program to avoid errors, omissions and inconsistencies.
- **Treatment of Missing values:** The data entry program had been designed not to allow blanks that ensure not having missing values in the data.
- **Incomplete records and dropped cases:** The data entry program had designed to accept the complete data case; otherwise, it would not be saved. This had been set to avoid incomplete records and dropped cases.
- **Duplication of entries:** The data entry program had been designed in view of rejecting duplication of entries based on the identifiers.

(4). Appending and Merging files:

As data was captured by a number of BBS Officials, a number of files were generated. After the completion of data entry, files had properly been appended and merged in order to bring all data in a single file.

(5). Data Validation:

Validation had been accomplished after appending and merging files by checking the number of variables, the cases, wild codes, missing values and consistencies. It had been made sure that the number of variables generated matched with the number of variables in the data set

(6). Final decision on errors:

If there had been found any error during data validation, it was checked and rechecked; and sometimes it had been sent back to the survey authority to decide how it would be treated.

(7). Completion of data processing and generation of data file:

Addressing the final decision on error, data processing task had been completed and generated a data file which contained micro data.

(8). Data preservation:

After completion of processing, data had been stored in ASCII format. The data had also been converted to Microsoft Excel format in order to have the print out. Both original and new format had been preserved. The questionnaires had also been filed for safe storage. A copy of the data set had been put forward to the survey authority for tabulation and analysis.

2.7 Tabulation:

A tabulation plan was designed by the survey team, which was shared with the working committee for their opinion. The working committee suggested some modifications which were subsequently incorporated. A total of ---- tables focusing on the vital components such as socio-economic condition of rural households, Distribution of gender wise ownership of land, Quantity of Agricultural inputs (irrigation, fertilizer, seed, pesticide and insecticide), Number of agriculture labour, working hours and wage rate by male and female, Number of agriculture credit holder & quantity by institution and its utilization, Number & value of agriculture mechanization (instrument) transport by category, Type of marketing and value chain by production and Gender statistics and women empowerment (Education, Health, income, occupation decision making / opinion) had been generated. All these tables had been given in the part of analysis and annexure

2.8 Data Analysis:

Survey results had been analyzed in tabular form using STATA and SPSS Software. Major variable was explained vertically (columns) and cross tabulation by another related variable(s) horizontally. In the analysis, it had described the variation of the magnitude of the major variables by national.

2.9. Data Dissemination:

The final report had been disseminated both in electronic form such as CD and hard copy as book. Results are available in the website of BBS. Some data may also be published in other publications of BBS such as Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, Yearbook of Agriculture Statistics of Bangladesh, and Monthly Statistical Bulletin etc.

2.10 Limitations of the survey:

All methodological aspects were applied very carefully for successful completion of the survey. Even then, the survey has a few limitations of the survey as mentioned below:

- The population of the survey was the rural area of Bangladesh. It is excluded the urban area.

Chapter 3

Area and Households

Area and Households

Household and Population Characteristics

The chapter describes with household and population characteristics in rural areas of Bangladesh. It contains household, population by sex, household size, dwelling structure, kitchen facilities, source of drinking water, toilet facilities, source of lighting, cooking fuel used, religion of the head of household, population by major age groups, level of education, population age 10 years & above by marital status and employment status etc.

Table-3.1: Distribution of rural household, population and household size by division, 2018

Table-3.1: Distribution of rural household, population and household size by division, 2018.

Division	House hold	Population				House hold size	Population			
		Total	Male	Female	Hizra		Total	Male	Female	Hizra
Bangladesh	27480054	120598335	61873812	58701803	22720	4.39	100.00	51.31	48.68	0.02
Barishal	1679385	7521926	3904924	3615305	1697	4.48	6.24	3.24	3.00	0.00
Chattogram	4775928	22971149	11804996	11162609	3544	4.81	19.05	9.79	9.26	0.00
Dhaka	5320575	23116650	11786977	11324303	5370	4.34	19.17	9.77	9.39	0.00
Khulna	3501368	14229138	7265128	6961380	2630	4.06	11.80	6.02	5.77	0.00
Mymensingh	2386451	10654972	5530806	5121344	2821	4.46	8.84	4.59	4.25	0.00
Rajshahi	4349088	17457473	8965574	8489804	2095	4.01	14.48	7.43	7.04	0.00
Rangpur	3703179	15353448	7917571	7432160	3718	4.15	12.73	6.57	6.16	0.00
Sylhet	1764078	9293573	4697836	4594896	847	5.27	7.71	3.90	3.81	0.00

The table 3.1 indicates the distribution of rural households and population by sex in the household. The table shows that the average household size in Bangladesh is 4.39. Out of the eight divisions, the highest average household size (5.27) is seen in Sylhet whereas the lowest average household size is seen in Rajshahi which is only (4.01). Chattogram represents second highest (4.81) and Khulna has the second lowest (4.06) household size among the divisions.

For population, the table shows that Chattogram division has got the highest population 19.17% and Barishal has the lowest 6.24% among the divisions. Out of the total population, the highest percentage of population from male 51.31% followed by female population 48.68% and 0.02% in hizra population respectively.

Table-3.2: Distribution of dwelling structure of household and kitchen type by division, 2018.

Dwelling structure/ Kitchen type	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Dwelling structure of household (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pucca	7.62	5.58	11.34	8.73	10.98	1.79	6.34	2.46	11.33
Semi-Pucca	25.47	16.10	17.64	25.11	36.17	18.06	30.13	24.13	36.78
Katcha	65.88	77.50	70.07	65.56	51.18	78.92	62.54	71.90	51.52
Others	1.03	0.82	0.95	0.60	1.67	1.23	1.00	1.51	0.37
	Kitchen type (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Same house	3.31	4.15	5.03	2.56	2.16	2.98	1.27	2.21	10.24
Separate house	7.67	9.02	11.37	8.31	5.17	4.33	5.69	4.32	15.82
Separate kitchen	85.91	86.07	82.63	87.00	89.76	87.29	88.66	87.39	71.96
Others	3.11	0.77	0.96	2.14	2.91	5.40	4.37	6.08	1.97

Table 3.2 presents the division wise percentage distribution of dwelling structure of household and kitchen types. The table shows that of all the housing structure as high as 65.88% are katcha, 25.47% are semi-pucca, 7.62% are pucca and rest of 1.03% are others. The table again shows that as the highest percentage of pucca and semi-pucca housing structure are 11.33% and 36.78% in Sylhet division.

The kitchen types of the household are also seen in this table. The table indicates that separate kitchen type used 85.91% of the total household followed far behind by 7.67% in separate house, 3.31% in same house and 3.11% in other types of kitchen.

3.3: Distribution of source of drinking water and toilet facilities of the household by division, 2018

From the table-3.3, it is observed that out of total area of land, single crop cultivation occupies the maximum area (54.69%). In the second farming year, single crop area (5382.21 acre) is almost double compare to the mixed crop area (2760.03acre). The mixed crop area in the first year is 1.77% higher than that of third and above farming year. It is noted that in the third year, the mixed crop area is 2463.79 acre whereas in the first year it is 4353.81acre.

Source of drinking water/toilet facility	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Source of drinking water (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Deep/shallow	11.49	41.79	12.01	12.70	13.88	5.93	7.24	3.35	7.97
Tube well	85.79	55.07	84.94	86.26	78.98	91.81	91.44	95.70	86.84
Well	0.83	1.22	1.28	0.48	0.86	0.59	0.33	0.44	2.57
Others	1.89	1.92	1.77	0.64	6.27	1.67	0.99	0.51	2.61
	Toilet facility (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sanitary	32.12	36.47	33.59	32.10	39.93	19.84	33.60	24.93	36.70
Pit latrine	39.79	48.61	48.39	47.91	32.98	46.83	32.19	25.85	35.66
Katcha	25.79	14.58	17.39	19.64	26.67	31.47	30.98	39.89	25.99
Open place	2.29	0.35	0.63	0.35	0.42	1.86	3.23	9.33	1.66

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of household by source of drinking water and toilet facilities. The table shows that sources of tube well contributes 85.79% of the total sources of drinking water followed far behind by 11.49% in shallow/deep tubewell, 1.89% in others sources and 0.83% in well sources of drinking water. It is mention that 6.27% house old used others sources of drinking water in Khulna division.

For toilet facility, the table shows that 39.79% households use pit latrine followed by 32.12% use sanitary latrine, 25.79% use katcha latrine and 2.29% have no toilet facility (open space). It is noted that 9.33% household used open spaces in Rangpur division.

3.4: Distribution of household by source of lighting and use of cooking fuel by division, 2018.

Sources of lighting/cooking fuel	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Source of lighting (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Electricity	81.91	64.72	83.59	90.35	88.26	74.48	83.33	72.82	81.23
Kerosene	9.81	9.07	7.10	4.82	5.92	15.18	10.05	21.24	8.75
Solar Energy	8.28	26.20	9.31	4.82	5.83	10.33	6.62	5.94	10.03
	Source of cooking fuel used (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Wood/bamboo/jute stick	59.56	87.51	77.53	62.37	52.11	67.58	36.46	43.90	69.59
Cow-dung/straw	34.98	10.00	12.71	26.43	45.51	31.08	61.26	54.67	23.02
Bio-gas	0.54	0.44	0.75	0.42	0.54	0.15	0.50	0.60	0.88
Lp GAS/GAS	4.75	1.91	8.75	10.52	1.80	1.09	1.67	0.59	6.35
Others	0.18	0.13	0.26	0.26	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.25	0.16

Table 3.4 present the percentage distribution of households by source of lighting and use of cooking fuel. The table shows that the sources of electricity contribute 81.91% of the total lighting followed by kerosene 9.81% and 8.28% solar energy. The wide variation exists in the use of lighting between divisions. In Dhaka division 90.35% are connected with electricity and followed by 88.26% in Khulna division. In Rangpur division 21.24% households use in kerosene as lighting and on the other hand, in Barishal division households reported that 26.20% households used as the source of solar energy.

The sources of cooking fuel use in households are also presented in this table. It is seen that 59.56% households used wood/bamboo/jute stick as a source of cooking fuel followed by 34.98% use cow-dung /straw, 4.75% use others sources of cooking fuel and 0.54% bio-gas as a source of cooking fuel. The exits wide variation in divisions. In Barishal division 87.51% household used wood/bamboo/jute stick as a source of cooking fuel followed by 77.53% Chattogram division. Similarly, 61.26 % in Rajshahi division followed by 54.67% in Rangpur division cow-dung/leaves/straw are the sources of cooking fuel used.

Table-3.5: Distribution of livestock & poultry rearing rural household and use of conventional method in agricultural by division, 2018.

3.5: Distribution of livestock & poultry rearing rural and use of conventional method in agricultural by division, 2018.

Division	Household	Livestock & poultry having household				Use of conventional method in agriculture
		Both (Livestock & Poultry)	Livestock	Poultry	None	
		Number				
Bangladesh	27480054	11992737	3062732	6463651	5960934	9508243
Barishal	1679385	721601	78758	600425	278601	368099
Chattogram	4775928	1495056	236484	1691811	1352577	1398604
Dhaka	5320575	1882765	558633	1235176	1644001	1394848
Khulna	3501834	1870440	436678	658094	536157	1109490
Mymensingh	2386451	1182921	227802	570685	405043	744252
Rajshahi	4349088	2181818	682485	734012	750773	1800114
Rangpur	3703179	2122803	651217	444742	484418	1998567
Sylhet	1764078	535332	190676	528707	509363	694269
		Percentage				
Bangladesh	100.00	43.64	11.15	23.52	21.69	34.60
Barishal	100.00	42.97	4.69	35.75	16.59	21.92
Chattogram	100.00	31.30	4.95	35.42	28.32	29.28
Dhaka	100.00	35.39	10.50	23.22	30.90	26.22
Khulna	100.00	53.41	12.47	18.79	15.31	31.68
Mymensingh	100.00	49.57	9.55	23.91	16.97	31.19
Rajshahi	100.00	50.17	15.69	16.88	17.26	41.39
Rangpur	100.00	57.32	17.59	12.01	13.08	53.97
Sylhet	100.00	30.35	10.81	29.97	28.87	39.36

The table 3.5 indicates the number and percentage distribution of livestock & poultry rearing household and conventional method use in agricultural households. The table shows that, out of the total households 21.69% have no rear livestock or poultry and rest 76.13% have rear some sort of livestock or poultry or both. The table also shows that, the highest 43.64% households have livestock and poultry followed by 23.52% have poultry and rest of 11.15% have livestock only. The table again indicates the percentage of rear livestock/poultry households vary from division to division.

For conventional method used in agricultural inputs in Bangladesh is 34.60%. Out of the eight divisions, the highest average conventional method used in agricultural inputs household (41.39%) is seen in Rajshahi whereas the lowest is seen in Barishal which is only (21.92%).

Table-3.6: Distribution of religion in rural household by division, 2018

Religion	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	27480054	1679385	4775928	5320575	3501368	2386451	4349088	3703179	1764078
Islam	24783140	1490410	4230742	4833065	3093960	2271210	4139809	3206468	1517477
Hindu	2422354	179944	368831	478791	401034	93482	182465	477853	239953
Christian	78180	6913	11589	5311	4851	19734	16329	11825	1629
Buddhist	170219	1670	160864	2371	461	1504	1869	1072	407
Others	26160	449	3902	1038	1063	521	8616	5961	4612
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Islam	90.19	88.75	88.58	90.84	88.36	95.17	95.19	86.59	86.02
Hindu	8.81	10.71	7.72	9.00	11.45	3.92	4.20	12.90	13.60
Christian	0.28	0.41	0.24	0.10	0.14	0.83	0.38	0.32	0.09
Buddhist	0.62	0.10	3.37	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.02
Others	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.16	0.26

The above table-3.6 shows that number and percentage distribution of religion of the head of household in rural Bangladesh. It is seen that out of 27480054 head of the household, the highest 24783140 household heads are Islam religion (90.19%), 2422354 household heads are Hindu (8.81%) and rest of 274559 household heads are others religion (1.00%) respectively. The table again shows that division wise variation exists. It is noted that 14.12% are household heads Hindu in Rangpur division compared to 3.92% in Mymensingh division.

Table-3.7: Distribution of rural population by major age group and by division, 2018

Age group	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								

Total	120598335	7521926	22971149	23116650	14229138	10654972	17457473	15353448	9293579
00 -04	10193640	577020	2047480	1980604	1043133	992842	1437760	1225469	889331
04-14	26265632	1643347	5378386	4811767	2736330	2500357	3432322	3411758	2351364
15-17	7089145	439449	1535944	1314875	795374	609201	914253	835275	644775
18-36	39760982	2441123	7578508	7548170	4764946	3433348	5942284	5088809	2963793
37-59	27518892	1723578	4791985	5324217	3675533	2269018	4340473	3611635	1782455
60+	9770043	697409	1638846	2137018	1213821	850205	1390381	1180503	661860
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
00 -04	8.45	7.67	8.91	8.57	7.33	9.32	8.24	7.98	9.57
04-14	21.78	21.85	23.41	20.82	19.23	23.47	19.66	22.22	25.30
15-17	5.88	5.84	6.69	5.69	5.59	5.72	5.24	5.44	6.94
18-36	32.97	32.45	32.99	32.65	33.49	32.22	34.04	33.14	31.89
37-59	22.82	22.91	20.86	23.03	25.83	21.30	24.86	23.52	19.18
60+	8.10	9.27	7.13	9.24	8.53	7.98	7.96	7.69	7.12

The table 3.7 presents the distribution of population by major age groups in rural area of Bangladesh. It is observed that the total population of these areas is 120598335. Among the population 8.45% are under age 0 to 4 years, 21.78% are in age 5 to 14 years, 5.88% are in age 15 to 17 years, 32.97% are in age 18 to 36 years, 22.82% are in age 37 to 59 years, and 8.10% are in 60 and above years old respectively. The table further shows the percentage of population varies from division to division. It is seen that 25.30% children age belong 5 to 14 years in Sylhet division compared to 19.23% in Khulna division.

Table-3.8: Distribution of rural population age 7 (+) years by level of education and by division, 2018

Education	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	107804583	6781731	20377580	20664676	12929126	9389372	15683065	13800089	8178943
No education	25736740	822667	3814307	5213970	3029359	2926369	4342484	3804855	1782728
1 to V	38347912	2833338	7717459	7036305	4135828	3335668	5162852	4609039	3517423
V1 to IX	26418199	1800922	5397376	5205458	3641743	1755000	3582270	3194203	1841227
SSC/HSC	14640456	1139150	3024542	2740814	1762279	1167245	2077741	1832972	895713
Graduate & above	2661276	185654	423895	468129	359917	205090	517718	359021	141852
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	6.29	18.90	19.17	11.99	8.71	14.55	12.80	7.59
No education	23.87	0.76	3.54	4.84	2.81	2.71	4.03	3.53	1.65
1 to V	35.57	2.63	7.16	6.53	3.84	3.09	4.79	4.28	3.26
V1 to IX	24.51	1.67	5.01	4.83	3.38	1.63	3.32	2.96	1.71

SSC/HSC	13.58	1.06	2.81	2.54	1.63	1.08	1.93	1.70	0.83
Graduate & above	2.47	0.17	0.39	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.48	0.33	0.13

Table 3.8 shows the number and percentage of population of seven and above years old by level of education. It is seen from the table that, out of the total population that belong to seven years and above, 23.87% have no education and rest 76.13% have some sort of educational attainment. The table also shows that, the highest 35.57% have educational level class 1 to V followed by 24.51% in class VI to IX, 13.58% in completed SSC/HSC equivalent and 2.47% in graduate and above levels education. The table further indicates the percentage education levels vary from division to division.

Table-3.9: Number and percentage distribution of rural population age 10 (+) years by marital status and division, 2018.

Marital status	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	98304163	6210880	18482433	18920590	11965082	8447236	14414637	12531441	7331865
Unmarried	31590342	1996039	6959703	5908535	3367952	2691015	3936637	3700447	3030323
Married	61984985	3942524	10732188	12110574	7986636	5321022	9758505	8229689	3903846
Widow	4256270	248760	735326	814403	538620	383714	633127	537866	364453
Divorce	342480	15277	38929	67754	47534	36120	68747	49231	18889
Others	130088	8280	16287	19324	24340	15365	17930	14208	14354
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	32.14	32.14	37.66	31.23	28.15	31.86	27.31	29.53	41.33
Married	63.05	63.48	58.07	64.01	66.75	62.99	67.70	65.67	53.24
Widow	4.33	4.01	3.98	4.30	4.50	4.54	4.39	4.29	4.97
Divorce	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.36	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.39	0.26
Others	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.20

Table 3.9 presents the division wise number and percentage distribution of 10 years and above old by marital status. It is observed that out of 98304163 persons, the highest 61984985 persons are married (63.05%), 31590342 persons are unmarried (32.14%), 4256270 persons are widow/widowed (4.33%) and rest of 472568 persons are divorced/separate/others living (0.48%) respectively. The table further shows that division wise variation exists. It is seen that 40.36% are unmarried persons in Sylhet division compared to 27.46% in Rajshahi division.

Table-3.10: Number and percentage distribution of rural population age 7 (+) years by activities and division, 2018.

Activities	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	107866786	6783854	20394379	20680972	12933655	9397795	15685701	13805411	8185220
Employed	47068634	2842824	8298939	9113111	5970081	4124800	7093466	6360349	3265064
Looking for job	1545093	101511	327641	277097	199388	137678	225233	154903	121641
House work	20847070	1316060	3956624	4247544	2500147	1683376	3265220	2461355	1416744
Student	32190242	2054594	6548740	5834869	3592800	2885696	4405796	4202299	2665447
Not working	6215747	468663	1262435	1208351	671238	566244	695987	626504	716324
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	43.64	41.91	40.69	44.07	46.16	43.89	45.22	46.07	39.89
Looking for job	1.43	1.50	1.61	1.34	1.54	1.47	1.44	1.12	1.49
House work	19.33	19.40	19.40	20.54	19.33	17.91	20.82	17.83	17.31
Student	29.84	30.29	32.11	28.21	27.78	30.71	28.09	30.44	32.56
Not working	5.76	6.91	6.19	5.84	5.19	6.03	4.44	4.54	8.75

Table 3.10 shows the population of age 7(+) years old by activities. It is seen that out of 107866786 person, the highest 47068634 persons are employed (43.64%), 32190242 persons are student (29.84%), 20847070 persons are housework (19.33%), 6215747 persons are not working (5.76%) and rest of 1545093 persons are looking for job respectively. The table further shows that division level variation exists. It is found that 8.75% persons are not working in Sylhet division whereas 4.44% in Rajshahi division.

Chapter 4

Employment and Agriculture labour

Employment and Agriculture labour

This chapter describes the employment and agriculture labour of the employed population, such as economic sector, status of the employment in agriculture industry, average number of working days per week, working hour per day and wages of agriculture labour etc.

Table-4.1: Distribution of employment population aged 15 & above by economic sectors and sex, 2018.

Sex	Sector				Sector			
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service
	Number				Percentage			
Total	47019071	24392878	8187493	14439231	100.00	51.88	17.41	30.71
Male	32339660	15748076	3646597	12944987	68.78	33.49	7.76	27.53
Female	14679411	8640697	4544470	1494244	31.22	18.38	9.67	3.18

The economic sector wise employment population has been presented in the Table 2.1. It is observed from the above table that the highest 24392878 persons are engaged in agriculture sector (51.88%) followed by 8187493 persons are engaged in service (30.71%) and 14439231 persons are engaged in industry (17.41%) respectively. The table further shows that male and female wise variation exists. It is found that 32339660 persons are engaged in male (68.78%) compared to 14679411 persons are engaged in female (31.22%). On the other hand, 12944987 persons are male engaged in service sector (27.53%) where as only 1494244 persons are female engaged (3.18%) respectively.

Table-4.2: Distribution of employed population (aged 15 & above) in agriculture sectors by employment status and by division, 2018.

Employment Status	Division								
	Bangla Desh	Barishal	Chitto Gram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymen Singh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	24392878	1301704	3414311	4155803	3611514	2212068	3976680	4062462	1658334
Self – employment	8177037	480857	955182	1670254	1236178	781011	1360088	1150330	543137
Family helper	8756107	437584	1271009	1593469	1256474	827443	1359354	1395458	615316
Agr. Labour	7291840	358988	1148100	875917	1098347	581777	1241735	1499942	487035
Others	167894	24275	40020	16163	20514	21838	15504	16735	12845

	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Self employment	33.52	36.94	27.98	40.19	34.23	35.31	34.20	28.32	32.75
Family helper	35.90	33.62	37.23	38.34	34.79	37.41	34.18	34.35	37.10
Agr. Labour	29.89	27.58	33.63	21.08	30.41	26.30	31.23	36.92	29.37
Others	0.69	1.86	1.17	0.39	0.57	0.99	0.39	0.41	0.77

Status in employment of the agriculture worker have been presented in the Table 2.2. It is observed from the above table the highest 8756107 person are engaged in family helper (35.90%), followed by 8177037 persons are engaged in self-employment (33.53%), 7288266 persons are engaged in agricultural labour (29.88%) and only 167894 persons are engaged in other activities of agriculture sector (0.69%). A wide variation exists in the status of agriculture employment between divisions. In Dhaka division 40.15% persons are engaged with self employment and followed by 37.05% in Barishal division. In Rangpur division 39.33% persons are engaged with agricultural labour and followed by 34.04% in Chattogram division.

Table-4.3: Distribution of agricultural labour aged 15 & above, average working days per week & hours per day and by sex & division, 2018.

Sex	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chittogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	7291840	358988	1148100	875917	1098347	581777	1241735	1499942	487035
Male	6844531	348046	1076419	850980	1020884	562464	1190335	1322320	473084
Female	447309	10942	71681	24937	77464	19312	51399	177622	13952
	Average working days per week								
Total	5.02	5.17	4.88	4.83	5.20	4.87	5.01	4.95	5.59
Male	5.05	5.18	4.92	4.83	5.22	4.87	5.04	5.01	5.59
Female	4.60	4.88	4.35	4.83	4.88	4.78	4.37	4.50	5.61
	Average working hours per day								
Total	7.76	7.77	7.40	7.83	7.54	8.28	7.62	7.89	8.29
Male	7.78	7.80	7.43	7.84	7.59	8.28	7.63	7.91	8.30
Female	7.41	6.82	6.93	7.29	6.93	8.24	7.29	7.78	7.72

Percentage distribution of sex wise agricultural labour aged 15 & above by average working days per week & hours per day and by division has been presented in the Table-2.3. It is observed that out of the total 7291840 persons are engaged in agricultural labour, 6844531 persons are engaged in male (93.87%) whereas 447309 female persons are engaged in agricultural labour (6.13%).

The average working days per week in agricultural labour have been presented in this table. It is seen that over all agricultural labour are engaged 5.02 days in a week, 5.05 days are male agricultural labour and 4.60 days are female agricultural labour engaged in a week. There exists wide variation in divisions in engaged working days per week. In sylhet division the highest number working days per week are 5.59 days and the lowest working days per week in Dhaka division are 4.83 days in a week. For average working hours per day, the table shows that agricultural labour are 7.76 hours engaged in a day, male agricultural labour are 7.78 hours whereas female agricultural labour are 7.41 hours. The table further indicates that working per day varies from division to division. In working hours per day are 8.29 hours in sylhet division compared to 7.40 hours in Khulna division.

Table-4.5 Distribution of agricultural labour (age 15 & above) wise wages (Taka) by sex and division, 2018

Sex	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Wages (Taka)									
Total	386	430	454	389	347	405	347	357	434
Male	388	432	459	391	348	406	348	360	436
Female	346	373	380	349	333	362	332	334	382
Wages without food (Taka)									
Total	388	440	446	391	345	419	355	360	445
Male	391	443	451	392	346	422	356	363	446
Female	344	372	373	353	333	361	335	335	374
Wages with food (Taka)									
Total	379	395	481	387	356	379	328	349	415
Male	381	395	486	388	357	379	328	352	416
Female	350	390	406	339	332	371	324	331	387

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of agriculture labour aged 15 & above by sex & labour type wise wages (Taka) and by division, 2018. The table shows that the agricultural labour received average per day wages Taka 386, the highest agricultural labour received in chattogram division is Taka 454 and the lowest received in Khulna division is Taka 347. The table further shows that Taka 388 is wages male persons compared to Taka 346 are wages female persons.

The table again shows that wages with food and without food wise variation exists. It is found that Taka 388 are wages without food compared to Taka 379 are wages with food.

Chapter 5

Tennureship of land

Tennureship of land

This chapter deals with the farm and non-farm household, land tennureship in acres, tennureship of operated land (home stead land, pond land, permanant crops land, temporarycrops land, temporary fellow land and permanent fellow land) and cultivated land (Single, double, triple and four or more crops land).

The chapter includes the agriculture land household having document and land ownership of female member (Islam religion) households respectively.

Table-5.1: Number and percentage distribution non-farm & farm rural household by division, 2018

Division	Household			Household			Household		
	Total	Non-farm	Farm	Total	Non-farm	Farm	Small	Medium	Large
	Number			Percentage			Percentage		
Bangladesh	27480054	10136249	17343805	100.00	36.89	63.11	57.60	5.17	0.34
Barishal	1679385	577281	1102104	100.00	34.37	65.63	58.93	6.35	0.35
Chattogram	4775928	1617534	3158394	100.00	33.87	66.13	60.74	4.94	0.46
Dhaka	5320575	2070594	3249981	100.00	38.92	61.08	56.36	4.44	0.29
Khulna	3501368	1255409	2245959	100.00	35.85	64.15	58.57	5.21	0.36
Mymensingh	2386451	929629	1456822	100.00	38.95	61.05	56.21	4.72	0.11
Rajshahi	4349088	1709334	2639754	100.00	39.30	60.70	54.79	5.39	0.52
Rangpur	3703179	1303421	2399758	100.00	35.20	64.80	59.88	4.73	0.19
Sylhet	1764078	673043	1091035	100.00	38.15	61.85	53.74	7.75	0.36

The above table 5.1 shows that out of 2748004 households, 63.11% are farm households and 36.89 % are non-farm household. (Farm household means household having cultivated land equal to or more than 0.05 acres and non-farm household as being the one which has neither cultivated or operated land or has cultivated land less than 0.05acres). The table further shows that out of 63.11% farm household, 57.60% are small, 5.17% are medium and only 0.34% are large farm household.

Table- 5.2: Distribution of land tennureship in acres by division, 2018

Land tennureship	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Area in acres								
Own land	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.73	0.81	0.76	0.85	0.79	0.92
Taken out	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.32

Taken in	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.35
Operated	0.82	0.87	0.84	0.76	0.84	0.77	0.85	0.81	0.95

Table-5.3: Distribution of tennureship of operated land in acres by division, 2018

Division	Tennureship of operated Land						
	Operated land	Home stead	Pond	Permanant Crops	Temporary Crops	Temporary fellow	Permanant fellow
Area in acres							
Bangladesh	0.82	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.64	0.01	0.03
Barishal	0.87	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.61	0.00	0.05
Chattogram	0.84	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.60	0.01	0.04
Dhaka	0.76	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.6	0.01	0.03
Khulna	0.84	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.67	0.00	0.03
Mymensingh	0.77	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.62	0.00	0.03
Rajshahi	0.85	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.00	0.03
Rangpur	0.81	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.67	0.00	0.03
Sylhet	0.95	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.79	0.01	0.03

Table-5.4: Distribution of cultivated land in acres by division, 2018

Division	Cultivated land				
	Cultivated land	Single crop land	Double. Crop land	Triple crop land	Four or more crop land
Area in acres					
Bangladesh	0.65	0.18	0.38	0.08	0.00
Barishal	0.61	0.23	0.33	0.05	0.00
Chattogram	0.60	0.20	0.34	0.06	0.01
Dhaka	0.61	0.23	0.33	0.04	0.01
Khulna	0.67	0.18	0.34	0.14	0.00
Mymensingh	0.62	0.14	0.45	0.02	0.01
Rajshahi	0.67	0.09	0.47	0.11	0.00
Rangpur	0.67	0.06	0.52	0.10	0.00
Sylhet	0.80	0.53	0.23	0.04	0.00

Table-5.5: Number and percentage of agriculture land household having legal document by division, 2018

Division	Having documents of the agriculture land household							
	Total	Yes	No	Not Known	Total	Yes	No	Not Known
	Number				Percentage			
Bangladesh	1805223	1238891	157141	4091907	100.0	68.6	8.70	22.67

	3	4	2		0	3		
Barishal	1199590	847883	49929	301777	100.0 0	70.6 8	4.16	25.16
Chattogram	3085341	1878304	252851	954186	100.0 0	60.8 8	8.20	30.93
Dhaka	3288006	2307494	234253	746259	100.0 0	70.1 8	7.12	22.70
Khulna	2359778	1642703	207617	509457	100.0 0	69.6 1	8.80	21.59
Mymensingh	1593236	1113657	87077	392502	100.0 0	69.9 0	5.47	24.64
Rajshahi	2812989	2125036	291723	396230	100.0 0	75.5 4	10.3 7	14.09
Rangpur	2533491	1741046	347453	444992	100.0 0	68.7 2	13.7 1	17.56
Sylhet	1179802	732790	100509	346502	100.0 0	62.1 1	8.52	29.37

Table-5.6: Number and percentage of female household members (Islam religion) having land ownership by division, 2018.

Division	Women land ownership household							
	Total	Yes	No	Not Known	Total	Yes	No	Not Known
	Number				Percentage			
Bangladesh	2474212 3	847732 0	1594174 7	323056	100.0 0	34.2 6	64.4 3	1.31
Barishal	1489708	484072	971488	34148	100.0 0	32.4 9	65.2 1	2.29
Chattogram	4227231	149717 6	2642537	87519	100.0 0	35.4 2	62.5 1	2.07
Dhaka	4830444	155013 1	3235788	44525	100.0 0	32.0 9	66.9 9	0.92
Khulna	3073055	982617	2058330	32109	100.0 0	31.9 8	66.9 8	1.04
Mymensingh	2264038	616284	1623733	24020	100.0 0	27.2 2	71.7 2	1.06
Rajshahi	4138261	157719 5	2540213	20853	100.0 0	38.1 1	61.3 8	0.50
Rangpur	3204784	129206 0	1884330	28393	100.0 0	40.3 2	58.8 0	0.89
Sylhet	1514602	477784	985327	51490	100.0 0	31.5 5	65.0 6	3.40

Chapter 6

Agriculture Input, Equipment and Transport

Agriculture Input, Equipment and Transport

Table-6.1: Distribution of agriculture input cost (Tk.) by division, 2018.

Division	Total	Seed	Plant	Irrigation	Natural fertilizer	Chemical fertilizer	Pesticide	Insecticide
	Input used reported household							
Bangladesh	17413544	16601112	16745734	17154395	6700000	15701277	14042428	5512624
Barishal	848858	829465	818775	817455	180271	782609	685224	162501
Chattogram	2988611	2922002	2919207	2948282	801250	2258369	2059852	742550
Dhaka	3305690	3175320	3147175	3232262	591916	2873661	2407503	694893
Khulna	2186868	2086437	2154814	2169084	740708	2028624	1935325	809003
Mymensingh	1574892	1485428	1478409	1559635	576763	1486872	1362743	401915
Rajshahi	2772805	2597260	2627396	2731959	1313209	2711462	2404349	1187819
Rangpur	2711326	2500217	2605652	2697541	2173114	2623619	2535668	1207192
Sylhet	1024496	1004984	994306	998177	322769	936062	651764	306750
	Average input cost (taka) per reported household							
Bangladesh	14901	1754	1409	6473	1584	3904	1317	965
Barishal	10173	1581	1232	3673	1399	2724	1204	639
Chattogram	10699	1354	1134	4559	1299	3403	1008	625
Dhaka	14611	1779	1172	7369	1773	3736	1179	747
Khulna	16112	1564	1273	7269	1624	4538	1309	643
Mymensingh	15696	1806	1186	7705	1475	3718	1084	1021
Rajshahi	18516	2016	1905	7554	1861	4397	1801	1487
Rangpur	16619	2220	1698	6274	1555	4357	1499	1064
Sylhet	12509	1464	1667	5527	1227	3115	932	817

Table-6.2: Distribution of maintaince/repairing cost (Tk.) for equipment and transport by division, 2018.

Division	Total	Eqiument	Transport	Total	Equipment	Transport
	In lakh taka			Percentage		
Bangladesh	137082.17	91417.37	45664.80	100.00	66.69	33.31
Barishal	5969.50	2369.71	3599.79	100.00	39.70	60.30
Chattogram	9961.62	6645.91	3315.71	100.00	66.72	33.28
Dhaka	23104.46	15787.12	7317.34	100.00	68.33	31.67
Khulna	18554.35	13682.71	4871.64	100.00	73.74	26.26
Mymensingh	12968.83	9773.45	3195.38	100.00	75.36	24.64
Rajshahi	33183.88	22669.49	10514.39	100.00	68.31	31.69
Rangpur	26665.67	16289.50	10376.18	100.00	61.09	38.91
Sylhet	6673.86	4199.48	2474.37	100.00	62.92	37.08

Table-6.3: Distribution of investment cost (Tk.) for equipment and transport by division, 2018.

Division	Total	Eqiument	Transport	Total	Eqiument	Transport
	In lakh taka			Percentage		
Bangladesh	629550.11	364544.94	265005.17	100.00	57.91	42.09
Barishal	47973.18	24500.09	23473.09	100.00	51.07	48.93
Chattogram	68256.47	48265.31	19991.16	100.00	70.71	29.29
Dhaka	88469.44	45188.96	43280.48	100.00	51.08	48.92
Khulna	71555.87	53956.30	17599.57	100.00	75.40	24.60
Mymensingh	76551.32	45683.13	30868.19	100.00	59.68	40.32
Rajshahi	89875.52	51410.19	38465.33	100.00	57.20	42.80
Rangpur	111140.53	51895.19	59245.34	100.00	46.69	53.31
Sylhet	75727.77	43645.76	32082.00	100.00	57.64	42.36

Table-6.4: Distribution of hiring/rent cost (Tk.) for equipment and transport by division, 2018.

Division	Total	Eqiument	Transport	Total	Equipment	Transport
	In lakh taka			Percentage		
Bangladesh	1656265	1465721	190544	100.00	88.50	11.50
Barisal	74372	63547	10825	100.00	85.45	14.55
Chittagong	236494	201033	35461	100.00	85.01	14.99
Dhaka	305750	268423	37327	100.00	87.79	12.21
Khulna	210818	176675	34143	100.00	83.80	16.20
Mymensingh	163449	153399	10050	100.00	93.85	6.15
Rajshahi	327732	288000	39732	100.00	87.88	12.12
Rangpur	259597	242014	17583	100.00	93.23	6.77
Sylhet	78053	72630	5423	100.00	93.05	6.95

Chapter 6

Agriculture marketing, Stock And Post Harvating Loss

Agriculture marketing, Stock And Post Harvating Loss

Table-7.1: Distribution of selling place of their agricultural products by division, 2018.

Sale Place	Division								
	Bangla desh	Barisal	Chitta Gong	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymen singh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Number								
Total	27480054	1679385	4775928	5320575	3501368	2386451	4349088	3703179	1764078
At home	4918882	303605	778107	850010	712713	303644	573193	984560	413051
Hat-bazar	14451215	925043	2701963	2758726	1722976	1359337	2437151	1768599	777421
Others	225810	4656	49870	58804	33611	20573	24138	24375	9783
Not applicable	7884146	446082	1245988	1653035	1032069	702898	1314607	925645	563822
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
At home	17.90	18.08	16.29	15.98	20.36	12.72	13.18	26.59	23.41
Hat-bazar	52.59	55.08	56.57	51.85	49.21	56.96	56.04	47.76	44.07
Others	0.82	0.28	1.04	1.11	0.96	0.86	0.56	0.66	0.55
Not applicable	28.69	26.56	26.09	31.07	29.48	29.45	30.23	25.00	31.96

Table-7.2: Distribution of communication and distance from household to hat/bazar by division, 2018

	Percentage								
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pucca	98.60	98.57	98.23	98.70	98.87	98.48	98.74	98.69	98.51
Semi-pucca	47.55	56.63	57.46	49.31	46.21	46.57	42.09	35.72	48.91
Kutchu	45.71	54.72	51.44	40.46	31.57	56.51	42.59	47.07	54.30
Water	2.83	8.63	2.63	2.90	1.42	1.90	3.92	0.85	3.27
Rail	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.26	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.10
	Percentage								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Below 2 k.m	36.52	32.54	43.79	37.04	40.70	37.30	26.26	38.25	29.93
2 to below 4 k.m	37.55	41.03	37.53	37.92	35.49	35.59	40.45	33.39	42.22
4 to belw 5 k.m	14.23	13.43	11.64	14.42	9.48	18.65	17.67	13.97	17.55
5 & above k.m	11.70	13.00	7.03	10.63	14.34	8.46	15.62	14.39	10.30

Table-7.3: Distribution of selling price of various crops by selling place

Crops	Stock (M.Ton)	Selling place			
		Farmgate/House		Hat-bazar	
		Harvesting time	Stored	Harvesting time	Stored
Price (Tk.) per kilogram					
Aus	463954.79	18.47	22.15	19.76	23.61
Aman	4381796.39	19.29	23.17	20.66	24.49
Boro	6317356.09	18.93	23.11	20.25	24.49
Wheat	189675.08	19.13	22.46	20.28	23.80
Maize	515516.31	14.31	17.82	15.40	19.08
Jute	844511.96	36.38	43.90	38.71	46.64
Potato	1618356.68	13.25	17.51	15.22	18.79
Masur	130081.33	53.71	61.29	56.44	64.47
Mustard	170011.85	45.32	52.81	47.02	55.42
Turmatic	59663.89	48.76	63.01	53.40	71.57
Chilli	182814.09	63.98	76.95	70.98	85.87

Table-7.4: Distribution of production and post harvesting damage/loss of various crops, 2018.

Crops	Production	Damage/loss			Harvesting damage/loss		
		Total	Harvesting	Post harvest	Total	Harvesting	Post harvest
		M.Ton/*Bale			Percentage		
Aus	2413162	215482	82274	133209	8.93	3.41	5.52
Aman	14694817	1131399	454882	676517	7.70	3.10	4.60
Boro	20087658	1465506	586642	878864	7.30	2.92	4.38
Wheat	857610	51298	19611	31688	5.98	2.29	3.69
Maize	2845691	165683	59539	106144	5.82	2.09	3.73
Jute*	8536471	471240	192885	278355	5.52	2.26	3.26
Potato	8662817	618071	262562	355509	7.13	3.03	4.10
Masur	194479	14057	5627	8430	7.23	2.89	4.33
Mustard	344565	24233	9985	14248	7.03	2.90	4.14
Turmatic	114128	7583	3093	4490	6.64	2.71	3.93
Chilli	557519	30524	12571	17953	5.47	2.25	3.22

Chapter 8

Agricultural Credit and their purpose

Agricultural Credit and their purpose

The chapter discusses the sources of agricultural credit household, amount of disbursed loan per household by disbursing sources, purpose of loan disbursed and loan repayment time schedule of the household.

Table-8.1: Distribution of households by sources of agricultural credit and by division, 2018.

Division	Source					
	Total	Bank	NGO	Mhajon	Relative	Others
Bangladesh	10157553	2643781	6427942	372583	380866	332381
Barisal	640080	241546	335821	15048	26116	21549
Chittagong	1464202	465966	860957	42273	63355	31651
Dhaka	1737526	504385	1038840	70043	76001	48257
Khulna	1365485	318975	962817	14505	16397	52790
Mymensingh	858781	200129	415596	108522	76153	58381
Rajshahi	1737534	348542	1250955	42507	40389	55139
Rangpur	1652684	336444	1236375	24812	13563	41491
Sylhet	701261	227793	326580	54873	68892	23123
Bangladesh	100.00	26.03	63.28	3.67	3.75	3.27
Barisal	100.00	37.74	52.47	2.35	4.08	3.37
Chittagong	100.00	31.82	58.80	2.89	4.33	2.16
Dhaka	100.00	29.03	59.79	4.03	4.37	2.78
Khulna	100.00	23.36	70.51	1.06	1.20	3.87
Mymensingh	100.00	23.30	48.39	12.64	8.87	6.80
Rajshahi	100.00	20.06	72.00	2.45	2.32	3.17
Rangpur	100.00	20.36	74.81	1.50	0.82	2.51
Sylhet	100.00	32.48	46.57	7.82	9.82	3.30

Sources of agricultural rural credit household by division have been presented in the table 8.1. It is observed that, out of the total household 27480054 in this survey, 9797396 households had taken loans (35.65%) while 17682658 household had not taken loans (64.34%) in 2018. It is found from the table that the highest 64.69% households had taken loan from non-government organization (NGO) followed by bank 24.89%, mhajon 3.67%, relative 3.48% and 3.27% others sources. It is noted that in Rangpur division 74.81% household had taken from non-government organization compared to 48.39% in Mymensingh division.

Table-8.2: Distribution of amount of disbursed loan per household by disbursing sources and by division, 2018.

Division	Source					
	All	Bank	NGO	Mhajon	Relative	Others
	In taka					
Bangladesh	42608	53175	38926	42080	41643	31463
Barishal	41255	50031	36165	33897	40374	28399
Chattogram	47320	46710	47192	60004	47721	42050
Dhaka	52527	59035	50027	59328	54846	24789
Khulna	39752	57850	33909	52059	32360	35880
Mymensingh	40634	58487	38664	23227	35833	32071
Rajshahi	41346	53644	38364	47450	35448	30893
Rangpur	34162	49221	29634	59504	37127	30865
Sylhet	40444	50665	37130	31109	35122	24571

Table-8.3: Distribution of number of household by purpose of loan and by division, 2018.

Division	Purpose							
	Total	Agriculture	Livestock	Treatment	Education	Marriage	Const./M.h	Others
	Number							
Bangladesh	10157553	6312885	867506	501417	251308	417649	1252846	553943
Barisal	640080	413142	46259	33363	14103	21580	6706	44671
Chittagong	1464202	953300	83418	50353	18087	63684	190824	104536
Dhaka	1737526	1043585	118738	86116	47967	68943	232182	139995
Khulna	1365485	844554	128698	86183	58386	48206	142552	56904
Mymensingh	858781	493598	68854	52110	21475	39347	129235	54163
Rajshahi	1737534	1084697	176708	85850	42677	62961	216627	68013
Rangpur	1652684	998860	191461	65812	35801	85114	214518	61119
Sylhet	701261	481149	53369	41631	12812	27814	59844	24642
	Percentage							
Bangladesh	100.00	62.15	8.54	4.94	2.47	4.11	12.33	5.45
Barisal	100.00	64.55	7.23	5.21	2.20	3.37	1.05	6.98
Chittagong	100.00	65.11	5.70	3.44	1.24	4.35	13.03	7.14
Dhaka	100.00	60.06	6.83	4.96	2.76	3.97	13.36	8.06
Khulna	100.00	61.85	9.43	6.31	4.28	3.53	10.44	4.17
Mymensingh	100.00	57.48	8.02	6.07	2.50	4.58	15.05	6.31
Rajshahi	100.00	62.43	10.17	4.94	2.46	3.62	12.47	3.91
Rangpur	100.00	60.44	11.58	3.98	2.17	5.15	12.98	3.70
Sylhet	100.00	68.61	7.61	5.94	1.83	3.97	8.53	3.51

Table-8.4: Distribution of households by loan disbursing sources & repayment schedule, 2018.

Source	Repayment schedule				Repayment schedule			
	Total	Below-6 month	6 to 12 month	More than one year	Total	Below-6 month	6 to 12 month	More than one year
	Number				Percentage			
Total	10157553	258954	9079124	819475	100.00	2.55	89.38	8.07
Bank	2643781	59362	2198166	386253	100.00	2.25	83.14	14.61
NGO	6427942	94010	6045153	288779	100.00	1.46	94.04	4.49
Mhajon	3372583	32839	301566	38178	100.00	8.81	80.94	10.25
Relative	380866	46205	265687	68974	100.00	12.13	69.76	18.11
Others	332381	26539	268551	37291	100.00	7.98	80.80	11.22

Chapter 9

Household Income

Household Income

Income data from household survey generally suffer from under-enumeration. The extent of under-enumeration varies with income levels. The tendency of the respondents of the households of low income levels to exaggerate income while those in the higher levels understate income. The chapter deals with the annual agriculture and non-agricultural income by household level. The chapter includes the major items of agriculture income (crops, permanent crops, fruits & forest, livestock, poultry, fishing, agriculture labour and others) and non-agriculture income (service, industry, business, income taken, remittance, non-agriculture labour, assets sell, transport and others).

Table-9.1: Number and percentage distribution of annual household income by division, 2018

Division	Annual Household Income (T.K)			Percentage (%)			Monthly household income(tk.)
	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	
Bangladesh	202724	77458	125266	100.00	38.21	61.79	16893.67
Barishal	225674	80783	144891	100.00	35.80	64.20	18806.17
Chattogram	231683	67885	163798	100.00	29.30	70.70	19306.92
Dhaka	230166	66312	163854	100.00	28.81	71.19	19180.50
Khulna	187348	88036	99312	100.00	46.99	53.01	15612.33
Mymensingh	168118	80667	87451	100.00	47.98	52.02	14009.83
Rajshahi	184727	82908	101819	100.00	44.88	55.12	15393.92
Rangpur	171653	92522	79131	100.00	53.90	46.10	14304.42
Sylhet	206618	63421	143197	100.00	30.69	69.31	17218.17

Table 9.1 presents the distribution of annual household income in rural area by division. The table shows that average household income is Taka 202724. Out of the total income, the highest percentage of household income comes from non-agricultural income of Taka 125266 (61.79%) followed by Taka 77458 (38.21%) agriculture income respectively. A wide variation exists between divisions. In Chattogram division the highest household income is Taka 231683 and Rangpur division the lowest household income is Taka 171653 respectively.

Table-9.2: Number and percentage distribution of major source of annual household agriculture income by division, 2018

Division	Major source of annual household agriculture Income (taka)								
	Total	Crops	P .crops (forest)	P .crops (furit)	Livestock	Poultry	Fishing	Ag. Labour	Others
	Number								
Bangladesh	77458	38343	975	1277	10981	960	3537	18620	2765
Barishal	80783	37832	2208	2196	8231	2177	2777	22990	2371
Chattogram	67885	32461	1629	859	8542	1034	2289	19058	2013
Dhaka	66312	33142	854	1150	12594	1236	1272	11626	4437
Khulna	88036	40614	1106	1131	10171	698	9707	21237	3373
Mymensingh	80667	39929	1190	464	9560	748	12302	14288	2196
Rajshahi	82908	42900	411	2057	13208	755	1685	19247	2646
Rangpur	92522	47864	380	807	14261	642	778	25777	2013
Sylhet	63421	32566	483	2370	6501	749	715	18467	1570
	Percentage								
Bangladesh	100.00	49.50	1.26	1.65	14.18	1.24	4.57	24.04	3.57
Barishal	100.00	46.83	2.73	2.72	10.19	2.69	3.44	28.46	2.94
Chattogram	100.00	47.82	2.40	1.27	12.58	1.52	3.37	28.07	2.97
Dhaka	100.00	49.98	1.29	1.73	18.99	1.86	1.92	17.53	6.69
Khulna	100.00	46.13	1.26	1.28	11.55	0.79	11.03	24.12	3.83
Mymensingh	100.00	49.50	1.48	0.58	11.85	0.93	15.25	17.71	2.72
Rajshahi	100.00	51.74	0.50	2.48	15.93	0.91	2.03	23.21	3.19
Rangpur	100.00	51.73	0.41	0.87	15.41	0.69	0.84	27.86	2.18
Sylhet	100.00	51.35	0.76	3.74	10.25	1.18	1.13	29.12	2.48

The major source of annual household agriculture income has been presented in the table 9.2. It is seen from the above table that the highest 49.50% household annual agricultural income comes from crops followed by agricultural labourer 24.04%, livestock 14.18%, fishing 4.57% and the rest -----% permanents crops, poultry and others source of income respectively. The table further indicates that the average annual agricultural household income varies from division to division. It shows that the average annual agricultural household in Rangpur division is Taka 93522 compared to Taka 63421 in Rangpur division.

Table-9.3: Number and percentage distribution of major source of annual household non-agriculture income by division, 2018

Division	Major source of annual household non- agriculture income(Tk)									
	Total	Service	Industr y	Busines s	Income taken	Remitt ance	Non-Ag. Labour	Assets sell	Trans port	Other s
	Number									
Bangladesh	125266	39164	10196	24857	2343	20195	17042	1743	4580	5145
Barishal	144891	54081	10576	35356	2648	9897	20519	812	6380	4622
Chattogram	163798	49425	10171	31303	1828	40950	17893	1483	4387	6358
Dhaka	163854	43639	18163	34663	3736	33464	17013	2731	5090	5354
Khulna	99312	33319	5328	20520	3191	10972	15275	971	5324	4412
Mymensingh	87451	32479	8770	16735	465	6333	13668	1365	3027	4610
Rajshahi	101819	37234	8832	17165	2276	9425	16649	1149	5271	3814
Rangpur	79131	28530	7440	14771	861	1491	15076	1895	3116	5951
Sylhet	143197	31411	6618	27560	3382	36666	24674	3544	3847	5494
	Percentage									
Bangladesh	100.00	31.26	8.14	19.84	1.87	16.12	13.60	1.39	3.66	4.11
Barishal	100.00	37.33	7.30	24.40	1.83	6.83	14.16	0.56	4.40	3.19
Chattogram	100.00	30.17	6.21	19.11	1.12	25.00	10.92	0.91	2.68	3.88
Dhaka	100.00	26.63	11.08	21.15	2.28	20.42	10.38	1.67	3.11	3.27
Khulna	100.00	33.55	5.36	20.66	3.21	11.05	15.38	0.98	5.36	4.44
Mymensingh	100.00	37.14	10.03	19.14	0.53	7.24	15.63	1.56	3.46	5.27
Rajshahi	100.00	36.57	8.67	16.86	2.24	9.26	16.35	1.13	5.18	3.75
Rangpur	100.00	36.05	9.40	18.67	1.09	1.88	19.05	2.39	3.94	7.52
Sylhet	100.00	21.94	4.62	19.25	2.36	25.61	17.23	2.47	2.69	3.84

The major source of annual household non-agricultural income has been presented in the table 7.3. It is observed from the above table that the highest 31.26% household non-agricultural income comes from service followed by business 19.14%, remittance 16.12%, non-agricultural labour 13.60%, industry 8.14% and the rest -----% income taken, assets sell, transport and others source of income respectively. The table further shows is that the average annual non- agricultural household income division wise variation exists. It is noted that the highest source of income 25.61% remittance is in Sylhet division whereas 1.88% are found in Rangpur division.

shows that the average annual agricultural household in Rangpur division is Taka 93522 compared to heTaka 63421 in Rangpur division.

Chapter 9

Women empowerment & Gender statistics

Women empowerment & Gender statistics

Table-10.1: Percentage distribution of privileged children by education, health and nutritious of food facility and by division, 2018

Privileged	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Education facility (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Son	14.72	11.46	11.59	15.62	14.96	10.89	21.58	14.42	11.93
Gril	6.63	4.32	5.64	6.94	7.05	3.78	9.84	7.95	2.89
Both	78.66	84.22	82.78	77.44	77.99	85.33	68.58	77.63	85.18
	Health facility (%)								
Total	00.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Son	10.94	6.32	7.60	11.68	11.52	6.21	17.23	11.98	9.81
Gril	5.64	2.99	4.67	5.69	6.16	2.62	9.07	7.19	1.91
Both	83.42	90.69	87.74	82.64	82.33	91.17	73.70	81.83	88.27
	Nutrious food facility (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Son	13.02	10.82	10.43	14.51	13.92	7.16	18.51	12.78	10.9
Gril	5.91	3.22	4.27	6.24	6.67	3.80	9.59	6.75	2.43
Both	81.07	86.16	85.30	79.24	79.41	89.03	71.90	80.47	86.62

Note: Interveiwed by female family member age 18 and above

Table-10.2: Percentage distribution of taken opinion of female about their marriage and by division, 2018

Opinion	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Female marriage (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	16.45	13.05	19.31	19.78	14.23	14.00	14.79	17.24	11.94
No	10.80	10.70	12.29	10.71	8.67	10.71	11.03	7.70	17.47
All consent	72.75	76.25	68.40	69.50	77.11	75.29	74.18	75.05	70.59

Note: Interveiwed by female family member age 18 and above

Table-10.3: Percentage distribution of payment system by female earner and division, 2018.

Payment system	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Percentage (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cash	93.06	94.45	93.35	95.10	95.56	86.38	95.04	92.24	86.70
Kind	1.93	3.09	1.99	0.90	1.31	4.76	1.85	2.31	1.02
Others	5.01	2.46	4.66	4.00	3.13	8.86	3.11	5.44	13.28

Table-10.4: Percentage distributions of taken decision by spend earning money of the female, education & treatment of the children and by division, 2018.

Decision	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Spend earning money (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	79.42	85.17	86.09	83.22	78.85	72.22	78.63	66.34	77.39
Husband	6.05	5.01	4.24	3.77	8.87	3.80	5.74	13.47	3.97
Spouse	12.43	7.60	7.82	11.05	10.65	20.20	14.09	18.20	15.25
Parent	1.55	2.10	1.65	1.66	0.90	2.06	0.98	1.20	2.75
In-laws	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.34
Others	0.44	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.48	1.47	0.56	0.73	0.30
	Children education (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	10.67	8.42	11.41	10.91	10.79	10.69	10.27	10.01	11.95
Husband	23.18	24.18	25.11	26.19	25.41	20.00	19.09	19.93	23.56
Spouse	56.33	57.80	51.45	54.40	54.82	60.43	62.37	62.69	46.25
Parent	4.14	4.14	5.00	3.74	2.92	3.66	2.97	2.87	10.43
In-laws	1.30	1.20	1.73	1.57	1.14	1.14	1.49	0.46	1.14
Others	4.38	4.26	5.30	3.19	4.92	4.08	3.81	4.04	6.67
	Children treatment (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	10.43	8.03	11.48	10.63	9.93	10.15	10.23	9.84	12.01
Husband	20.78	21.16	22.30	23.26	23.22	18.54	18.24	16.69	20.94
Spouse	58.11	60.53	52.55	56.62	57.08	62.06	62.58	65.90	47.81
Parent	4.30	4.37	5.23	3.84	3.17	3.71	3.09	3.04	10.72
In-laws	1.75	1.48	2.66	2.18	1.45	1.21	1.95	0.64	1.21
Others	4.63	4.43	5.78	3.47	5.15	4.33	3.91	3.89	7.31

Table-10.5: Percentage distributions of taken decision by visited relative house and buy or sell taka 10000 or more of the household and by division, 2018.

Decision	Division								
	Bangladesh	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
	Visit relative house (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	9.97	8.91	10.21	9.04	9.77	9.74	10.47	9.37	13.52
Husband	40.91	37.84	35.71	43.39	42.65	39.48	43.93	45.15	34.44
Spouse	36.19	41.95	37.19	35.60	35.55	39.33	35.16	36.43	29.58
Parent	4.72	4.83	5.79	4.22	3.48	3.89	3.27	3.65	11.29
In-laws	3.81	2.30	5.77	4.43	3.55	3.33	3.44	1.76	4.11
Others	4.40	4.17	5.33	3.32	5.00	4.23	3.73	3.64	7.06
	Buy or sell asset taka 1000 or more (%)								
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	7.39	6.87	6.62	6.63	7.50	9.01	7.37	8.06	8.56
Husband	30.60	27.74	33.26	33.22	30.10	28.13	26.34	30.08	32.96
Spouse	48.85	53.59	44.12	47.55	50.05	52.34	55.00	52.13	35.02
Parent	4.46	4.72	5.49	3.98	3.32	3.65	3.31	3.20	11.37
In-laws	2.71	1.80	3.38	3.57	2.67	1.77	3.12	1.14	1.87
Others	5.99	5.2	7.13	5.05	6.36	5.10	4.86	5.39	10.22

Chapter 9

Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and Definitions

Household and household member: If one or more person living together in a house being relative or non-relative and eat in the same cooking, then it will be deemed to be a household. If one person is temporarily absent from household but comeback within few days, he/she will be considered as a household member. Household member can be relative to each other or not.

Definition of work: If any person of any age and sex works for a purpose of producing goods and services for oneself or others usage, it will be considered as Work. For example: Salary/wage or work in exchange of interest; productive work for the sake of household; trainee without salary/wage or interest and voluntary work are considered as work.

Economic activities: Economic activities are those work in which goods are produced or services are provided for selling in market or for own purpose. For example: If any person of any organization in exchange of anything or without salary/wage and produces goods and services anything for own purpose without selling in market, these works are considered as economic activities. If any person works as a housemaid, his/her works will be considered as economic activities. Again, if any person works every day in own agricultural farm or business organization without salary/wage, these works will also be considered as economic activities.

Non-economic activities: Non-economic activities are those which are done within households. For example: household cooking, household cleaning, looking after children and aged persons of household etc.

Occupation: Occupation is defined as an economic activity, which a person usually pursues to earn his/her major income for maintaining his/her family. For example: Barber, washerman, service, business, teaching etc.

Self-employed (Agriculture): Self-appointed person is one who works in his own farm/partnering farm but does not receive any salary/wage directly, but earns from profit and takes the responsibility of profit/loss. There may or may not be some servants under his leadership. Partners may not be members from the same household. Self-employed persons stay engaged in his own farm.

Family labor: If any household member works in any farm of the household for notable time without remuneration, these workers are deemed to be family helper. In this case, if any household member works in another household or house of any relatives without remuneration, he/she will not be considered as family helper. Rather it will be considered as voluntary labor. Again, if he works in exchange of salary/wage, he/she will be considered as employee.

Day laborer: Among employed person who work agriculture-based task such as: paddy plant transplantation paddy, plant cutting, rice threshing, irrigation, weeding, fertilization and using insecticide, fishing, animal husbandry, forestry etc. during the survey period in an orally recognized time (generally 6 hours) and receive wages are called day laborer.

Unemployment: Any person who is 15 or more years old seeks for work during last 30 days and is ready to work in 7day notice but did not get any work is considered as an unemployed.

Owned land: Owned land means the land owned by holder including members of the household.

Land given to others: This is holder's owned land which is given out to some other persons/body on rent on lease usually for a limited period of time on payment either in cash or kind or both.

Land taken from others: It means the land taken from others or any organization on mortgage, rent lease for family by the household head or any member of the member.

Total operated area: Total operated area equals area owned plus area taken from others.

Homestead area: This includes land under household residence/dwelling place with all structures, courtyards, and entrance and exit passage.

Area under pond: Land under pond area is considered as area under pond. It can be under single ownership or joint ownership. In case of joint ownership, the area which area is maintained by the household is considered as the area under pond.

Area under permanent crops (fruits): It is the land area planted by various seeds/plants which last for two or more seasons. For example: Mango ,Java plum jackfruit etc.

Area under permanent crops (Woods): It is the land area planted by various seeds/plants which last for five or more seasons. For example: teak ,mahogany etc.

Area under temporary crops: It is the land area planted by crops of less than one-year life cycle. For example: paddy, jute, wheat, jute etc.

Temporarily fallow: The land area in which there is no cultivation in the current year but cultivated in the previous year is called temporarily fallow.

Others land: If there are lands other than above mentioned types then these areas is called others land. For example: graveyards, markets, industry etc.

Questionnaire (Bangla) তফসিল-২



এই প্রশ্নপত্রের মাধ্যমে সংগৃহীত সকল তথ্য গোপনীয় এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণা ও পরিকল্পনার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
এগ্রিকালচার উইং
কৃষি ও পল্লী পরিসংখ্যান জরিপ
(এআরএসএস) প্রকল্প-২০১৭
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন (৯মতলা, ব্লক-১)
ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭
www.bbs.gov.bd

শাখা-১: পরিচিতি

১.১। পিএসইউ নম্বরঃ																				
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নমুনা খানা নম্বরঃ																				
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

১.২। খানা প্রধানের নামঃ																				
পিতা/স্বামীর নামঃ																				
মোবাইল ফোন নম্বরঃ																				

১.৩। তথ্য প্রদানকারীর নামঃ (খানা প্রধান নাহলে)																				
মোবাইল ফোন নম্বরঃ																				

১.৪। নমুনা এলাকার বিবরণ

এলাকা	এলাকার নাম	জিওকোড		
জেলা				
উপজেলা				
ইউনিয়ন				
মৌজা				
নমুনা এলাকা				

১.৫। তথ্যসংগ্রহকারী ও সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তির পরিচিতি

বিবরণ	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
তথ্যসংগ্রহকারী			
সুপারভাইজার			

শাখা-২: খানার সাধারণ তথ্য (প্রযোজ্য কোডেটিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন)

২.১। বসত ঘরের প্রকারঃ পাকা-1 আধাপাকা-2 কাঁচা-3 ঝুপড়ি-4	২.২। রান্নাঘর/পাকঘরের সুবিধাঃ ঘরের মধ্যে (এক ইকক্ষ)-1 ঘরের মধ্যে (আলাদা কক্ষ)-2 পৃথক রান্নাঘর-3 অন্যান্য-8	২.৩। খাবার পানির উৎসঃ গভীর/অগভীর নলকূপ-1 টিউবওয়েল-2 কুয়া-3 অন্যান্য-8	২.৪। আলোর প্রধান উৎসঃ বিদ্যুৎ-1 কেরোসিন-2 সৌরশক্তি-3	২.৫। রান্নার জন্য ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানীর ধরনঃ কাঠ/বীশ/পাটখড়ি-1 গোবর/খড়/পাতা-2 বায়োগ্যাস-3 গ্যাস/এলপিগ্যাস-8 অন্যান্য-৫
২.৬। পায়খানার ব্যবস্থাঃ স্যানিটারি-1 পিটল্যাট্রিন-2 কাঁচা-3 খোলা জায়গা-8	২.৭। খানায় কৃষিতে প্রাকৃতিক পদ্ধতির ব্যবহারঃ (একাধিক হতে পারে) জৈবসার উৎপন্ন-1 ফসল সংরক্ষণ-2 বীজ সংরক্ষণ-3 পোকাদমন-8	২.৮। খানায় গবাদিপশুর সংখ্যাঃ গরু----- মহিষ----- ছাগল----- ভেড়া----- অন্যান্য-----	২.৯। খানায় হাঁসমুরগির সংখ্যাঃ মুরগি----- হাঁস----- কবুতর----- অন্যান্য-----	২.১০। খানা প্রধানের ধর্মঃ ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু-2 খ্রিস্টান-3 বৌদ্ধ-8 অন্যান্য-৫

২.১১। খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য (খানার সকল সদস্যদের জন্য)

লাইন নং	২.১১.১। খানার সদস্যদের নাম	২.১১.২। খানা প্রধানের সঙ্গো সঙ্গিঃ খানা প্রধান-1 স্বামী/স্ত্রী-1 পুত্র/কন্যা-2 পিতা/মাতা-3 অন্যান্য-৫	২.১১.৩। লিঙ্গঃ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2 হিজড়া-3	২.১১.৪। বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	২.১১.৫। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব) : অবিবাহিত-1 বিবাহিত-2 বিধবা/বিপন্নিক-3 তালকপ্রাপ্ত-8 অন্যান্য-৫	(৬ বছরের নিচে প্রযোজ্য নয়)	
						২.১১.৬। শিক্ষা (সর্বোচ্চ শ্রেণি পাশের কোড লিখুন)	২.১১.৭। কর্ম তৎপরতাঃ কাজে নিয়োজিত-1 কাজখুঁজছেন-2 গৃহকর্ম-3 ছাত্র-8 কাজ করেন না-৫
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
০১							
০২							
০৩							
০৪							
০৫							

০৬									
০৭									
০৮									
০৯									
১০									
১১									
১২									

শিক্ষাকোড: লেখাপড়াজানেননা-০, ১মশ্রেণি-১, ২য়শ্রেণি-২, ৩য়শ্রেণি-৩, ৪র্থ শ্রেণি-৪, ৫মশ্রেণি-৫, ৬ষ্ঠশ্রেণি-৬, ৭মশ্রেণি-৭, ৮মশ্রেণি-৮, ৯মশ্রেণি-৯, মাধ্যমিকবাসমমান-১০, উচ্চমাধ্যমিকবাসমমান -১২, স্নাতকবাসমমান-১৩, স্নাতকোত্তরবাসমতুল্যওতদুর্ধ্ব -১৪, অন্যান্য-১৫

শাখা-৩: খানারসদস্যদেরঅর্থ নৈতিককর্ম কার্য ৫বছরওতদুর্ধ্ববয়সেরসদস্যদেরজন্য(প্রযোজ্যকোডেটিক (✓) চিহ্নদিন)

লাইন নং	৩.১।গত৭(সাত) দিনেআপনিবেতন/ মজুরিবামুনাফারবি নিময়েকমপক্ষে১ঘ ন্টাকোনকাজকরে ছেনকি? হ্যাঁ-১ না- ২(পরবর্তীলাইনেযান)	৩.২।প্রশ্ন৩.১হ্যাঁহলে,আপনি যেখানেকাজকরেনসেখানেপ্র ধানত: কিধরনেরপণ্যবাসেবা উৎপন্নঅথবাবিক্রয়হয়? কৃষি-১ শিল্প -২(পরবর্তীলাইনেযান) সেবা-৩(পরবর্তীলাইনেযান)	৩.৩।প্রশ্ন৩.২কৃ ষিহলে, কর্ম মর্যাদাকি? স্বনিয়োজিত ১পারিবারিকসা হায্যকর্মী-২ কৃষিশ্রমিক-৩ ওঅন্যান্য-৪	৩.৪।কৃষিশ্রমিক কহলেআপনি গত৭দিনেরম ধ্যেকতদিনকাজ করেছেন?	৩.৫।কৃষিশ্র মিকহলেআ পনিদিনেক তঘন্টাকাজ করেন?	৩.৬।কৃষিশ্রমিকহলেদৈনিকমজুরিকত পেয়েছেন?			
						খাবারছা ড়া (টাকা)	একবেলা খাবারসহ (টাকা)	দুইবেলা খাবারসহ (টাকা)	তিনবে লাখাবার সহ (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০

শাখা-৪: খানারজমিজমাসংক্রান্ততথ্য

প্রশ্ন নং	বিবরণ	জমিরপরিমা ণ (একর০.০০)	প্রশ্ন নং	বিবরণ	জমিরপরি মাণ (একর০.০ ০)	প্রশ্ন নং	বিবরণ	জমিরপরি মাণ (একর০.০ ০)
৪.১	খানারনিজস্বজমি		৪.৫	বসতভিটারঅধীনজমি		৪.১২	একফসলিজমি	
৪.২	অন্যকেদেয়াজমি		৪.৬	পুকুরেরঅধীনজমি		৪.১৩	দুইফসলিজমি	
৪.৩	অন্যেরথেকেনেয়াজমি		৪.৭	স্থায়ীফসলাধীনজমি (বনজ)		৪.১৪	তিনফসলিজমি	
৪.৪	মোটপরিচালনাধীনজমি		৪.৮	স্থায়ীফসলাধীনজমি (ফলদ)		৪.১৫	চারওততোধিকফ সলিজমি	

8.৯	অস্থায়ীফসলাধীনজমি		8.1৬	মাছচাষাধীনজমি	
8.১০	হালেপতিতজমি				
8.১১	অন্যান্যজমি				

(প্রযোজ্যকোডেটিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন)

8.১৭। খানায় পরিচালনাধীন (বসতিভিটা এবং অন্যান্য জমি ব্যতীত) একক বা যৌথভাবে কৃষিজমি আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-১ না-২ জানিনা-৩	8.১৮। প্রশ্ন 8.১৭ হ্যাঁ হলে, কৃষিজমির কাগজ পত্র আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-১ না-২ জানিনা-৩	8.১৯। প্রশ্ন 8.১৮ হ্যাঁ হলে, কৃষিজমির বৈধ কাগজ পত্রের প্রকার (একাধিক হতে পারে)। পর্চ-১ দলিল-২ নামজারি-৩ উইল/হেবাদলিল-৪ চুক্তি নামা-৫ লিজ-৬ খাজনার রশিদ/দাখিলা-৭ অন্যান্য-৮	8.২০। খানায় পরিচালনাধীন কৃষিজমি একক বা যৌথভাবে? হ্যাঁ-১ না-২ জানিনা-৩
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শাখা-৫: কৃষিসরঞ্জাম (কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি ও যানবাহন) ব্যবহার, উৎপাদিত কৃষিপণ্যের বিক্রয় এবং কর্তৃক নোঙর ক্ষয়ক্ষতির হিসাব
৫.১। গত বছর কৃষিতে ব্যবহৃত যন্ত্রপাতির মালিকানা এবং এর মেরামত, ক্রয় ও ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

যন্ত্রের নাম	কোড	মালিকানা (টিক/চিহ্ন দিন)			গত বছর		
		নিজস্ব	যৌথ	ভাড়া	মেরামত বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	ক্রয়কৃত মূল্য (টাকা)	ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
গভীর নলকূপ	০১						
অগভীর নলকূপ	০২						
পাওয়ার পাম্প	০৩						
সেচ যন্ত্র (অযান্ত্রিক)	০৪						
ট্রাক্টর	০৫						
পাওয়ার টিলার	০৬						
নিড়ানি (যান্ত্রিক)	০৭						
স্প্রে মেশিন	০৮						
ধান/গম/আখমাড়াই মেশিন	০৯						
লাঞ্জল	১০						
বীজ/চারারোপণ মেশিন	১১						
সার প্রয়োগ যন্ত্র/মেশিন	১২						
অন্যান্য	১৩						

৫.২। গত বছর কৃষিতে ব্যবহৃত যানবাহনের মালিকানা এবং এর মেরামত, ক্রয় ও ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

যানবাহনের নাম	কোড	মালিকানা (টিক/চিহ্ন দিন)			গত বছর		
		নিজস্ব	যৌথ	ভাড়া	মেরামত বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)	ক্রয়কৃত মূল্য (টাকা)	ভাড়া বাবদ খরচ (টাকা)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	৮
পশুচালিতগাড়ি	০১						
অযান্ত্রিকভ্যান	০২						
যান্ত্রিকভ্যান	০৩						
ঠেলাগাড়ি	০৪						
ট্রাক/পিকআপ	০৫						
নৌকা	০৬						
যান্ত্রিকনৌকা	০৭						
বাইসাইকেল	০৮						
ভটভটি (করিমন/নসিমন)	০৯						
মটরসাইকেল	১০						
অন্যান্য	১১						

৫.৩। গত বছর খানায় উৎপাদিত কৃষিপণ্য বিক্রয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্য (প্রযোজ্য কোডেটিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন)

৫.৩.১। খানায় উৎপাদিত কৃষিপণ্য সাধারণত কোথায় বিক্রয় করেন? বাড়িতে-১ হাট-বাজারে-২ অন্যান্য-৩	৫.৩.২। খানা থেকে নিকটস্থ হাট- বাজারের যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা কি (একাধিক হতে পারে)? পাকারাস্তা-১, অর্ধ পাকসড় কাঁচারাস্তা-৩, নৌপথ-৪ রেলপথ-৫	৫.৩.৩। আপনার খানা থেকে নিকটস্থ হাট- বাজারের দূরত্ব কত? দুই কি.মি. এর কম-১ দুই হতে চার কি.মি. এর কম-২ চার হতে পাঁচ কি.মি. এর কম-৩ পাঁচ কি.মি. বা এর উর্ধ্বে-৪	৫.৩.৪। খানায় বাজারে প্রধান খাদ্যশস্য-১ অর্থ করীফ সবজি-৩ ফলমূল-৪
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৫.৪। খানায় গত বছরে উৎপাদিত ফসলাদিম জুদের পরিমাণ এবং ফসল বিক্রয়ের স্থান ও সময় ভেদে প্রাপ্ত মূল্য

কোড	ফসলের নাম	মজুদকৃত (বিক্রয়ের জন্য) ফস লের পরিমাণ (মণ)	বাড়ি/ক্ষেতখামার		হাট/বাজার	
			ফসল কর্তৃক নের সময় প্রতিকে জিরমূল্য (টাকা)	মজুদকৃত ফসলের প্রতিকে জিরমূল্য (টাকা)	ফসল কর্তৃক নের সময় প্রতিকে জিরমূল্য (টাকা)	মজুদকৃত ফসলের প্রতিকে জিরমূল্য (টাকা)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭

ফসলের কোড: আউশধান-১, আমনধান-২, বোরোধান-৩, গম-৪, ভুট্টা-৫, আলু-৬, পাট-৭, মুসুর-৮, সরিষা-৯, হলুদ-১০, মরিচ-১১

৫.৫। খানায় গত বছরে উৎপাদিত ফসলের কর্তৃক নের কর্তৃক নহতে বিক্রয়পয়ত্তী ক্ষয়ক্ষতির হিসাব

কোড	ফসলের নাম	উৎপাদনের পরিমাণ (মণ)	ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমাণ (কেজি)		কোড	ফসলের নাম	উৎপাদনের পরিমাণ (মণ)	ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমাণ (কেজি)	
			কর্তৃক নজনিত (কেজি)	কর্তৃক নপরবর্তী (কেজি)				কর্তৃক নজনিত (কেজি)	কর্তৃক নপরবর্তী (কেজি)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	১	২	৩	৪	৫

কর্তনপরবর্তীক্ষয়ক্ষতিবলতেখানায়সংরক্ষণ/বস্তায়বন্দি/প্যাকেজিং/পরিবহন/প্রক্রিয়াকরণ/বিক্রয়

ফসলেরকোড: আউশধান-১, আমনধান-২, বোরোধান-৩, গম-৪, ভুট্টা-৫, আলু-৬, পাট-৭, মুসুর-৮, সরিষা-৯, হলুদ-১০, মরিচ-১১

শাখা-৬: গতবছরকৃষিতেব্যবহৃতউপকরণসম্পর্কীয়তথ্য (বীজ, সেচ, সার, কীটনাশকএবংবালাইনাশক)

প্রশ্ননং	বিবরণ	হ্যাঁ-১, না-২, প্রয়োজনীয়-৩	হ্যাঁহলেটাকারপরিমাণ
১	২	৩	৪
৬.১	বীজব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		
৬.২	চারাব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		
৬.৩	সেচদিয়েছেনকি?		
৬.৪	জৈবসারব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		
৬.৫	রাসায়নিকসারব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		
৬.৬	কীটনাশকব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		
৬.৭	বালাইনাশকব্যবহারকরেছেনকি?		

শাখা-৭: কৃষিক্ষণওতারব্যবহার

৭.১। গতবছরখানায়কোনসদস্যঋণনিয়েছেনকি? হ্যাঁ-১/ না-২

৭.১.১। প্রশ্ন(৭.১)উত্তরহ্যাঁহলে

ঋণপ্রদানকারীপ্রতিষ্ঠান/ব্যক্তিরনাম	কোড	ঋণেরপরিমাণ (টাকা)	ঋণেরউদ্দেশ্য	কতমাসেরমধ্যেঋণপরিশোধকরতেহবে	আবেদনেরকতদিনপরঋণপেয়েছেন (ব্যাংক/এনজিও)	ঋণপাওয়ারজন্যব্যয়িতঅর্থেরপরিমাণ (টাকা) (ব্যাংক/এনজিও)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭

ঋণপ্রদানকারীপ্রতিষ্ঠানেরনামওকোড: ব্যাংক-১, এনজিও-২, মহাজন-৩, আত্মীয়-৪, অন্যান্য-৫

ঋণেরউদ্দেশ্যওকোড: কৃষি-১, পশুপালন-২, চিকিৎসা-৩, শিক্ষা-৪, বিবাহ-৫, বাড়ীমেরামত/নির্মাণ-৬, অন্যান্য-৭

শাখা-৮: খানারবার্ষিক আয়

৮.১। কৃষিতেগতবছরখানারআয়		
ক্র.নং	কৃষিখাত	টাকা
১	২	৩
১	অস্থায়ীফসল (ধান, পাট, গম, আলুইত্যাদি)	
২	স্থায়ীফসল (বনজ) (কাঠহিসাবেবিক্রয়হলে)	
৩	স্থায়ীফসল (ফলদ) (আম, কাঁঠালইত্যাদি)	
৪	গবাদিপশু	
৫	হাঁসওমুরগি	
৬	মৎস্য	
৭	কৃষিমজুর(চাষাবাদ, মাছধরাইত্যাদি)	
৮	অন্যান্য	
৯	মোট	

৮.২। অকৃষিতেগতবছরখানারআয়		
ক্র.নং	অকৃষিখাত	টাকা
১	২	৩
১	সেবা (সরকারি/বেসরকারিওএনজিওচাকরি)	
২	শিল্প (কলকারখানা, ইটভাটা, গার্মেন্টসইত্যাদি)	
৩	ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য	
৪	আয়গ্রহণ (ঘরভাড়া, জমিলিজইত্যাদি)	
৫	রেমিটেন্স (বিদেশহতেপ্রেরিতঅর্থ)	
৬	অকৃষিমজুর (নির্মাণ, পরিবহন, মেরামতইত্যাদি)	
৭	সম্পদবিক্রয় (জমিজমা, ঘরবাড়িইত্যাদি)	
৮	পরিবহনআয়	
৯	অন্যান্য	

আয় = উৎপাদিতমূল্য- উৎপাদনখরচ (স্বনিয়োজিতএবংপারিবারিককর্মীখরচব্যতীত)

শাখা-৯: নারীরক্ষমতায়ন (১৮বছরওতদুর্ধ্ববয়সেরমহিলাসদস্যদেরজন্য)

৯.১।খানারসদস্যদের (ছেলেওমেয়ে) অধিকারসংক্রান্ততথ্য (খানাপ্রধানেরস্ত্রী/মা/মেয়েরনিকটপ্রশ্নকরুনওপ্রযোজ্যকোডেটিক (✓)চিহ্নদিন)

৯.১.১।শিক্ষারক্ষেত্রেআপনারখানায়ছেলেওমেয়েদেরমধ্যেবেশিসুযোগসুবিধাপায়? ছেলে-১ মেয়ে-২ উভয়েই-৩	৯.১.২।চিকিৎসারক্ষেত্রেআপনারখানায়ছেলেওমেয়েদেরমধ্যেবেশিসুযোগসুবিধাপায়? ছেলে-১ মেয়ে-২ উভয়েই-৩	৯.১.৩।পুষ্টিকরখাদ্যখাওয়ারক্ষেত্রেআপনারখানায়ছেলেওমেয়েদেরমধ্যেবেশিপুষ্টিকরখাবারপায়? ছেলে-১ মেয়ে-২ উভয়েই-৩	৯.১.৪।মেয়েদেরবিয়েরব্যাপারেতাদেরনিজস্বমতামতেরপ্রাধান্যদেয়াহয়কি? হ্যাঁ-১ না-২ সকলেরসম্মতিতে-৩
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৯.২।খানায়১৮বছরওতদুর্ধ্ববয়সেরনারীরক্ষমতায়নসংক্রান্ততথ্য

লাইন নং	৯.২.১।আপনি জেউপার্জনকরেন কি? হ্যাঁ-১ না-২ (হলে৯.২.৪তেযা ন)	৯.২.২।আপনারউ পার্জিতঅর্থ কিভা বেপেয়েথাকেন? টাকায়-১ দ্রব্যে-২ উভয়েই-৩	৯.২.৩।আপ নারউপার্জি তঅর্থ খরচ করতেকার সিদ্ধান্ত নেন?	৯.২.৪।আপনি বাআপনারছে লেমেয়েদের লেখাপড়ারব্য পারেকারসিদ্ধা ন্তনেন?	৯.২.৫।আপনি বাআপনারছে লেমেয়েরাসু স্থহলেকারসিদ্ধা ন্তনিয়েডাক্তারে রনিকটযান?	৯.২.৬।সাধারণত :আপনিআত্মীয়স্ব জনদেরবাসায়যে তেহলেপরিবারের কারসিদ্ধান্তনেন?	৯.২.৭।খানায়বড়ধর নেরকোন (১০,০০০টাকারউর্ধ্বে) ক্রয়/বিক্রয়ের প্রয়োজনহলেকারসি দ্ধান্তনেন?
	৯.২.৩হতে৯.২.৭পর্যন্তপ্রশ্নেরউত্তরযেকোনএকটি: নিজস্ব-১, স্বামী-২, স্বামীওস্ত্রীউভয়েমিলে-৩, মা-৪, বাবা-৫, স্বশুর-৬, শাশুড়ি-৭, অন্যান্য-৮						
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮

Questionnaire (English)Schedule-2



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
 Agriculture Wing
 Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey
 ARSS Project -2017
 Parishankhyan Bhaban
 E-27/A, Agargon, Dhaka-1207
www.bbs.gov.bd

All collected information through these questionnaire are concealed and will be used only for Research and Planning

Section-1: Introduction

1.1 PSU No				
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Sample household No		
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1.2 Name of the Head of household:											
Father/husband name:											
Mobile No:-											

1.3 Respondent Name (If respondent is not the head of the household)											
Mobile No:-											

1.4 Description of the Sample area

Area	Name of the area	Geo Code		
District				
Upzilla				
Union				
Mauza				
Sample Area				

1.5 Data Collector and Related person's Identification of

Description	Name	Designation	Signature
Data Collector			
Supervisor			

Section -2 General Information of the household (If Applicable put (√) mark in code)

2.1 Type of living rooms : Terraced half Building-1 Half Terraced Budling-2 Launder -3 Shanty-4	2.2 The Facility of kitchen room /Building Indoor (Same room)-1 Indoor (Separate room)-2 Separate kichen-3 Others -4	2.3 The Source of drinking water: Deep Tubewell or not -1 Tubewell-2 Well-3 Others-4	2.4 The main Source of light: Electricity-1 kerosene-2 Solar energy-3	2.5 The type of used energy for Cooking: Wood/Bamboo/Jute Stick Daub/Keen/Leaf-2 Biogass-3 Gas/LPgas-4 Others-5
2.6 Sanitary system: Sanitary-1 Pit latrin-2 Raw-3 Open place-4	*2.7 Use of natural system in agriculture in the household: (more than one) Producing of organic fertilizer -1 Crop posts condary-2 Seed postsecondary-3 Beetle subdue-4	2.8 Number of the cattle's in the household: Cow..... Buffalo... Goat..... Sheep..... Others.....	2.9 Number the of duck and hen in the house-hold: hen..... Duck..... pigeon..... Others.....	2.10 Religion of the Head of household: Islam-1 Hindu-2 Christian-3 Buddha-4 Others-5

2.11 Traits of the household (For all the members of the household)

Line No	2.11.1 Name of the household members	2.11.2 The Relation with the householder: husband/wife-2 Son/Daughter-3 Father/Mother-4 Others-5	2.11.3 Sex: Male-1 Female-2 Eunuch-3	2.11.4 Age (in full year)	2.11.5 Marital Status (10 years or upper): Unmarried-1 married-2 Widow/ widower -3 Divorcee-4 Others-5	(Not Applicable under 6 years)	
						2.11.6 The code of the highest education	2.11.7 Working Action: * Employee -1 Job seeker -2 Home work-3 Student -=4 Not working-5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Education Code: Illiterate -0, Class One-01, Class Two-02, Class Three-03, Class Four-04, Class Five-05, Class Six-06, Class Seven-07, Class Eight—08, Class Nine-09, Secondary -10, Higher Secondary -12, Honours / Graduation -12, Equivalent to Post Graduation / greater than -14, Others-15.

Section-3 Economic activities of the household members (for the members of the 15 years or above) (If Applicable put (√) mark in code)

S.L. No	3.1 Have you done any work at least one hour on the exchange of wages/salary last seven days ?	3.2 If Question 3.1 is yes then what type of goods mainly you produce or sell in your working place?	3.3 If Question 3.2 is yes then what is your desigation ?	3.4 If You are a farmer then how many days you had worked in last seven days ?	3.5 If You are a farmer then how long you work in a day ?	3.6 If you are a farmer how much wages you get daily ?				
	Yes-1 No-2 (Go to next line)	Agriculture-1 Industry -2 (Go to Next line) Seriese-3 (Go to next line)	Agriculture Self employed -1 Family helper-2 Agriculture labour-3 Others-4			(Taka) without meal	(Taka) with one meal	(Taka) with two meals	(Taka) with three mea	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Section-4: Real Estate information of the household:

Q.n o	Description	Amount of Land (Acre.00)	Q.n o	Description	Amount of Land (Acre.00)	Q.n o	Description	Amount of Land (Acre.00)
4.1	Own land of the household		4.5	Land under dwelling house		4.12	One cropped land	
4.2	Given land to others		4.6	Land under pond		4.13	Two cropped land	
4.3	Taken land from others		4.7	Land under permanent (forest)		4.14	Three cropped land	
4.4	Total operatioal land		4.8	Land under permanent		4.15	Four or more	

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	crops (fruits)	
4.9	Land under Temporary crops	
4.10	Cultivable waste land	
4.11	Other land	

	cropped land	
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4.16	Land under Fisheries	
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If applicable put(√)mark on code

4.17 Have any single and joint agricultural land under household? (Without dwelling house and other land) Yes-1 No-2 Don't no -3	4.18 If question is yes then have you any documents of the agricultural land ? Yes-1 No-2 Don't no -3	4.19 If question 4.18 is yes,then how many legal papers of the agricultural land (may be more than one) Parcha-1 Document-2 Namjari-3 Will/devise-4 Indenture -5 Lees-6 Tax-receive/ entires-7 Others-8	4.20 Can you sell or transfer the Operational Agricultural land of household individually or mutually ? Yes-1 No-2 Don't no -3	4.21 Have you any rights to provide the Authority of seize the optimum agricultural land of household individually or mutually.	4.22 Have any ownership or Occupancy of women under this households Land? Yes-1 No-2 Don't no -3
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Section-5. Use of agricultural tools (agriculture appliance and vehicles) , Generating agricultural production sell and account of wear and tear incision. 5.1 The information about tool's ownership and its repairing buying and rent consumption used in agriculture in last year.

Tool's name	Code	Ownership			(Put (√)mark on code)Last year		
		Own	Join	Rent	Repairing consumption (taka)	Buying value (taka)	Rent consumption (taka)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deep tube well	01						
Shallow tubewell	02						
Power pump	03						
Irrigation too (un machinery)	04						
Tractor	05						
Power tiller	06						
Hoe (Machinery)	07						
Spray Machine	08						
Rice/wheat/sugar-cane threshing machine	09						
Plough	10						
Seed /Seed implant machine	11						
Fertilizer machine	12						
Others	13						

5.2 Information about vehicles ownership and its repairing, buying and rent consumption used in agriculture in last year

Vehicle's name	Code	Ownership(√)			Last year		
		Own	Join	Rent	Repairing consumption (taka)	Buying value (taka)	Rent consumption (taka)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	৮
Car driven by animal	01						
Un-machinery van	02						
Machinery van	03						
Shove van	04						
Track/Pickup	05						
Boat	06						
Machinery boat	07						
Bi -cycle	08						
Votvoti (karimon/ nacimon)	09						
Motor cycles	10						
Others	11						

5.3 The Information about selling of producing agricultural products in the household in last year (If applicable put(√) mark on code)

5.3.1 Generally where do you sell your agricultural products produced in household ? Home-1 Market -2 Others-3	5.3.2 What is the communication system to the nearest market from the household (may be more than one) ? Paving road-1, Half paving road-2 Raw road-3 Naval way-4 Railway-5	5.3.3 What is the distance of the nearest market from the household ? Less then-2 k.m.-1 From -2 k.m. to less then 4 k.m.-3 From 4 k.m to less then 5 k.m. 5 k.m. or above -4	5.3.4 Mainly what types of agricultural products are sold in the nearest market (may be more than one) ? Food grains -1 Cash crop-2 Vegetables -3 Fruits-4
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5.4 The amount of hoarding of producing crops selling place and obtained wages on time in last year

Code	Crops Name	Amount of hoarding crops(for selling) (Mound)	Home/cornfield farm		Mart/Market	
			per kg value at the time of crop cutting (taka)	per kg value at the time of hoarding crops (taka)	per kg value at the time of crop cutting (taka)	per kg value at the time of hoarding crops (taka)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Code of crops: Aus-1,Aman-2, Boro-3,Wheat-4,Maize-5,Potato-6, Jute-7, Musur-8, mustard-9, Turmeric-10,Chillies-11

5.5 Loss amount of producing crops at the time of cropcutting (from cutting to selling)

Code	Crops Name	The amount of manufacture (mound)	The amount of loss (kg)		Code	Crops Name	The amount of manufacture (mound)	The amount of loss (kg)	
			At the time of Cutting (kg)	After Cutting (kg)				At the time of Cutting (kg)	After Cutting (kg)
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

Loss after cutting means saves in the household/captive sacks/packaging /hauling /sell

Code of crops: Aus-1,Aman-2, Boro-3,Wheat-4,Maize-5,Potato-6, Jute-7, Musur-8, mustard-9, Turmeric -10,Chillies-11

Section -6: The information about the tools used in agriculture in last year (Seed, Irrigation, Fertilizer, Insecticides and pesticides.

Q.no	Description	Yes-1, No-2,Not applicable-3	If Yes , the amount of money
1	2	3	4
6.1	Have you used seed ?		
6.2	Have you used grower ?		
6.3	Have you Irrigated your land ?		
6.4	Have you used Organic fertilizer ?		
6.5	Have you used Chemical fertilizer ?		
6.6	Have you used insecticides?		
6.7	Have you used pesticides ?		

Section-7: Agricultural loan and its use

7.1 Any member of the household took a loan in last year? **Yes-1/ No-2**

7.1.1 Question (7.1) If Yes then

Granter of loan, Institution /person /Who Provides Loan	Code	Amout loan	Purpo -se of loan (Taka)	Within how many months the loan have to pay?	After the application how long days you got the loan (Bank/NGO)	The amount of spending money to get the loan (taka) Bank /NGo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Name of the loan Granter Institute's and Code: Bank -01, NGO-02, Owner -03, Relative -04 , Others-05
 Purpose of loan and its code: Agriculture-01, Animal husbandry-02, Treatment-03, Education-04, Marriage-05,
 Repairing house/ constructs-06, Others-07.

Section-8: Annual returns of the household

8.1 The returns of the household from the Agriculture in last year		
SL.No	Agriculture sector	Taka
1	2	3
1	Temporary crops (Rice, Jute, Wheat, Potato etc.)	
2	Permanent crops (Forest, if it is sold as wood)	
3	Permanent crops (Fruit, Mango, Jackfruit).	
4	Cattle	
5	Duck and hen	
6	Fisheries	
7	Agriculture wages	
8	Others	
9	Total-	

8.2 The returns of the household from non Agriculture in last year		
SL.No	Non Agriculture sector	Taka
1	2	3
1	Service (Government /Non Govt/NGo)	
2	Industry (Manufactory, Bricklaying /Garments etc.)	
3	Business	
4	Accepting returns (house rent,land lease etc).	
5	Remittance	
6	Non Agriculture wages	
7	Asset sell (land/house etc.)	
8	Transport returns	
9	Others	
10	Total-	

Returns = Producing value, Cost (without self employee and family worker)

Section-9: Empowerment of women (18 years or above for the Female member)

9.1 Information about the rights of the household(son and daughter)

Ask the question to the Wife/ Mother /Daughter)

9.1.1 In education sector who gets more advantages between son and daughter ? Son-1 Daughter-2 Both-3	9.1.2 In medical sector who gets more advantages between son and daughter ? Son-1 Daughter-2 Both-3	9.1.3 In nutritious food sector who gets more nutritious food between son and daughter ? Son-1 Daughter-2 Both-3	9.1.4 Do you give the importance to the opinions of the female member about their marriage ? Yes-1 No-2 All consent-3
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9.2 Information about the empowerment of women of 18 years or above.

S.L.No	9.21 Are you earn by yourself ? Yes-1 No-2 (If yes go to 9.2.4)	9.2.2 How do you get your earning money? Taka-1 Product-2 Both-3	9.2.3 To spend your money, Whose decision do you take??	9.2.4 About the education of your Childrens Whose decision do you take	9.2.5 When you or your childrens are fall in sick, Whose decision do you take to go to Doctor?	9.2.6 Generally Whose decision do you take when you go to your relatives ?	9.2.7 Whose decision do you take if it is needed to sell above 10,000 of household (Ten Thousand) of the househod ?
Any answers from the Questions from 9.2.3 to 9.2.7 Own-01, Husband-02, Both Husband and wife-03, Mother -04, Father-05, Father in law-06, Mother in law -07, Others-08							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8