

Village Plan

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PLAN OF THE **KAEMKHOLA VILLAGE** UNDER BATIAGHATA UPAZILA OF KHULNA

Introduction

The term “Village” refers to the lowest tier in context to the scenario of the rural area in Bangladesh. Village and rural area, these two terms seemed to be similar, but these two have a difference. Village has its own administrative area or jurisdictional boundary which is not applicable for rural area. That’s why, as a lowest administrative tier, village is now a very important issue for rural planning and development in Bangladesh.

Introduction

The term “Village planning” is not new in Bangladesh. From its begging, village plans were made to develop the socio-economic and infrastructural development of the villages by the government authorities and institutions. It is now a widespread recognition of need for more integrated policies of rural development. But these plans were usually made for a group of villages. So first it is needed to know the existing socio economic status of the village. Usually a single village is not planned at a time. But the proper development of a village needs a unique plan of its own because, 96000 villages of Bangladesh in all the regions differ from each other slightly or largely based on their spatial and spatial natures.

Introduction

In simple terms, a village plan should outline what a community would like to see happen over a period of time, typically between five and fifteen years. There's no guarantee it will happen, but there is a better chance of success if the plans represent the views of a community. A village plan will provide the high profile needed to allow those who can get involved and fund such projects to debate them, hopefully agree/modify them and possibly 'ring fence' funds to make these projects become a reality for the benefit of everyone in Kaemkhola.

One misconception is that such plans are only about building things in whatever guise, houses, businesses, etc. Not so, the idea of a village plan is to establish what facilities people would like to see provided for the young through to the elderly, facilities which might include leisure, cultural, transportation, shopping/financial services, etc., the list is almost endless.

Planning as an iterative process

Planning has to be continuous. There is never enough knowledge about the land and its response to management and, as more information and experience are gained, plans have to be changed. Figures 3 and 4 show the planning process progressing in logical steps, one after another, although in practice it is often necessary to repeat earlier steps in the light of experience. In particular, the land-use proposals arrived at by Step 7 should be open to discussion and may be recast several times by repeating earlier steps of the planning process before a firm choice is made and the plan implemented. Further changes may be needed during the lifetime of a plan because external conditions change, for example the development of new markets for a product or a change of government policy.

Planning as an iterative process

The planner's task is never finished! Some of the changes in land use may have proved unsuccessful. Frequently, changes that were desirable five, ten or 20 years ago are no longer suited to present circumstances. A time may come when monitoring and revision of a previous plan is no longer sufficient and the planners will need to shift from Step 10 of an earlier plan to Step 1 of a new one.

LOCATION










Khulna, the south - west district of Bangladesh consists of about 14670 villages (aprox). All of these villages are almost different from each other in context of their geographical, economical, socio-cultural natures. The Kaemkhola village is located under the Gangarampur union of Batiaghata Upazila.

The estimated current domestic population of Kaemkhola is 780 and total area is 42.10 acre. Kaemkhola is not a census village, no exact population figures are of the village. The population is estimated on the basis of the number of residential units in the village and the average household size. Therefore, the short-term projected population is 780. It is recognized that the village and its functions serve a large rural hinterland whose population is not included within these figures.

Map Of Kaemkhola Village

Legend

Physical Infrastructures

-  Zila Road
-  Upazila Road (Pucca)
-  Upazila Road (Katcha)
-  Union Road (Pucca)
-  Union Road (Katcha)
-  Village Road A (Pucca)
-  Village Road A (Katcha)
-  Village Road B (Pucca)
-  Village Road B (Katcha)

Natural Features

-  Wide River with Sandy Area
-  Small River/ Khal
-  Water Bodies

Socio-Economic Infrastructure

-  Rural Market
-  Upazila Health Complex
-  Family welfare Centre
-  Community Clinic
-  Post Office
-  College
-  High School
-  Primary School
-  Madrasa
-  Mosque
-  Ashrayan/Abasan
-  Settlement



SCALE



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENARIOS

Table-1: Sex status

Sexual Status	Percentage (%)
Male	64.67
Female	35.33
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-2: Religious status

Religion	Percentage (%)
Hindu	79
Muslim	21
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-3: Marital status

Status	Percentage (%)
Unmarried	41
Married	42
Widow	8
Divorced	9
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-4: Family size

Family size	Percentage (%)
1 - 3	24
4 - 6	45
7 - 9	21
More than 9	10
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-5: Occupational Status

Family size	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	32
Non-agriculture	8
Household work	27
Construction	2
Transportation	1
Business	1
Service	7
Unemployed	19
Looking for job	3
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table-6: Source of income

Family size	Percentage (%)
Cultivation	62
Livestock and poultry	1
Agriculture	20
Non-agriculture	4
Handloom	1
Transportation	3
Construction	1
Business	5
Others	3
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-7: Income range

Income per month (In BDT.)	Percentage (%)
1 - 2999	24.0
3000 - 4999	36.0
5000 - 7499	12.8
7500 - 9999	13.2
10000 - 14999	8.5
15000+	5.5
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-8: Expenditure pattern

Expenditure per month (In BDT.)	Percentage (%)
1 - 2999	32.8
3000 - 4999	48.0
5000 - 7499	14.3
7500 - 9999	5.0
15000 - 19999	0.9
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2011.

Table-9: Land ownership

Land owner	Percentage (%)
Yes	67.25
No	32.75
Total	100

Table-10: Existing infrastructure

Infrastructure	Area (Acre)	Percentage (%)
Pond (78)	9.28	22.09%
Ghar (52)	12.00	28.10%
Bazar (1)	0.75	1.78%
Settlement	6.25	14.84%
Primary school (2)	1.00	2.37%
High school (1)	0.50	1.18%
Road	0.25	0.59%
Agriculture land	11.00	26.13%
Kash land	1.05	2.49%

Source: Field survey, 2011.

In this village all development takes place based on the agriculture and fishing industry. There are 78 ponds, 52 gheers and 1 bazar increase the development activities. In this village there are 2 primary schools, 1 high school, 1 community clinic and 1 mosque. The Kaemkhola is poor of a playground or formal playfield because in front of the primary and high school the open space is flooded at rainy season.

All settlements have been formed beside own agriculture land and gheer. Settlement also have been formed along the village road and union road.

In this village there is one union road (pucca). All village roads are katcha. Zila road links with union road. Most of the road level is low.

POLICIES OF THE VILLAGE PLAN

Every village land-use planning project is different. Objectives and local circumstances are extremely varied, so each plan will require a different treatment. However, a sequence of ten steps has been found useful as a guide. Each step represents a specific activity, or set of activities, and their outputs provide information for subsequent steps.

Step 1. *Establish goals and terms of reference.* Ascertain the present situation; find out the needs of the people and of the government; decide on the land area to be covered; agree on the broad goals and specific objectives of the plan; settle the terms of reference for the plan.

POLICIES OF THE VILLAGE PLAN

Step 2. *Organize the work.* Decide what needs to be done; identify the activities needed and select the planning team; draw up a schedule of activities and outputs; ensure that everyone who may be affected by the plan, or will contribute to it, is consulted.

Step 3. *Analyze the problems.* Study the existing land-use situation, including in the field; talk to the land users and find out their needs and views; identify the problems and analyze their causes; identify constraints to change.

Step 4. *Identify opportunities for change.* Identify and draft a design for a range of land-use types that might achieve the goals of the plan; present these options for public discussion.

POLICIES OF THE VILLAGE PLAN

Step 5. *Evaluate land suitability.* For each promising land-use type, establish the land requirements and match these with the properties of the land to establish physical land suitability.

Step 6. *Appraise the alternatives.* *environmental, economic and social analysis.* For each physically suitable combination of land use and land, assess the environmental, economic and social impacts, for the land users and for the community as a whole. List the consequences, favorable and unfavorable, of alternative courses of action.

Step 7. *Choose the best option.* Hold public and executive discussions of the viable options and their consequences. Based on these discussions and the above appraisal, decide which changes in land use should be made or worked towards.

POLICIES OF THE VILLAGE PLAN

Step 8. *Prepare the land-use plan.* Make allocations or recommendations of the selected land uses for the chosen areas of land; make plans for appropriate land management; plan how the selected improvements are to be brought about and how the plan is to be put into practice; draw up policy guidelines, prepare a budget and draft any necessary legislation; involve decision-makers, sectoral agencies and land users.

Step 9. *Implement the plan.* Either directly within the planning process or, more likely, as a separate development project, put the plan into action; the planning team should work in conjunction with the implementing agencies.

POLICIES OF THE VILLAGE PLAN

Step 10. *Monitor and revise the plan.* Monitor the progress of the plan towards its goals; modify or revise the plan in the light of experience.

In a still broader view, the steps can be grouped into the following logical sequence:

- Identify the problems. *Steps 1-3.*
- Determine what alternative solutions exist. *Steps 4-6.*
- Decide which the best alternative is and prepare the plan. *Steps 7-8.*
- Put the plan into action, see how it works and learn from this experience. *Steps 9-10.*

PLANNING STRATEGIES

Strategies provide direction to the Action Planning process, such strategies being derived from the vision and help to identify priorities and measure future progress. The strategies are -

- Conserve the local heritage, historic buildings and sites and maintain the built environment and infrastructure in good condition.
- Explore and develop better links with nearby villages.
- Encourage and promote community involvement in all aspects of village life through better communication, building capacity, fostering local pride and supporting the activities of community and voluntary organizations.

PLANNING STRATEGIES

- Target the needs of young people, the elderly and young families by wherever possible improving services, facilities and addressing safety issues.
- Develop more opportunities for everyone in the community to participate in the widest range of recreational, sporting, cultural and learning activities as is possible.
- Improve the access to/from and around this village and its neighboring communities through the improvement of play ground, parking, cycling, walking, disabled access, cycle storage etc.
- Improve and extend opportunities for recreational walking and cycling along footpaths, rights of way and cycle routes for both local people and visitors.

NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY

The steps and the detailed procedures mentioned above should not be followed rigidly. The circumstances of village planning are highly varied and the guidelines presented here should be adapted to make the best of the local situation. What is important is to understand the purpose of each step or detailed procedure so that a decision can be made on whether it needs to be followed through, modified or omitted in the specific situation.

The outlined steps and the descriptions will follow to prepare a specific landuse plan in response to a perceived need. It is not always possible to work through the step by step. Therefore, two other approaches may be considered: **emergency planning** and **incremental planning**.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Landuse planners are often called in when a problem/situation has already been identified, for example, severe soil erosion or the onset of Salinization in an irrigation scheme in village-level. An immediate diagnosis has to be made on the basis of a field visit and whatever information is to hand. Recommendations for remedial action are needed at once. In this situation, the planning process begins at Step 3, analysis of problems and ends with a highly compressed version of Steps 4 to 10. No general procedure can be offered but this kind of work needs an experienced team with a breadth of expertise in land resources, social sciences and the legal and administrative aspects of landuse.

INCREMENTAL PLANNING

Planning does not necessarily proceed by means of specific, time-bound plans. It can proceed incrementally, by making small local changes. An advantage is that mistakes, for example, a crop variety that is attacked by a pest, can be identified early on before losses have become serious. This is how individual land users operate, but planners can also contribute. They can assist change by offering their own skills, for example, technical knowledge of small-scale irrigation methods and by being agents in bringing in outside resources.

INCREMENTAL PLANNING

The initiative for incremental planning is likely to come from the land users (bottom-up planning). It requires that the planning agency should be on the spot and continuously in touch with the land users, and it is therefore more likely to be conducted by a national landuse planning agency or its district branches than by a specially convened external team. In formal terms this approach again commences with a perceived problem, Step 3, followed by a compressed version of Steps 4 to 10 in which one or more solutions to the problem are identified, their consequences considered and action taken.

CONTENT OF THE LANDUSE PLAN

Executive summary. A summary of the goals, proposed changes in land use and methods for implementation of the plan, giving a clear overview of the essentials.

Terms of reference. Area, problems and goals.

Landuse problems. Existing landuse and their problems (environmental, economic, social), constraints, environmental conservation, standards.

CONTENT OF THE LANDUSE PLAN

Landuse types and management. Improved systems of land use recommended for the area; how these should be managed on each land unit, for example drainage, crop varieties, tree species, fertilizer.

Land suitability. Maps, tables and explanatory text showing the physical land suitability for each landuse type on each land unit.

Appraisal of alternatives. Analysis of the environmental, economic and social consequences of alternative options for landuse changes.

CONTENT OF THE LANDUSE PLAN

Recommended changes in landuse. A statement on which changes in land use have been selected, together with reasons for these decisions.

The landuse plan. Maps and text showing the selected changes in landuse and where they are to be implemented or recommended.

Implementation of the plan. How the planned improvements are to be put into practice; requirements for staffing, training, extension, infrastructure, supplies, research; timing and budget.

CONTENT OF THE LANDUSE PLAN

Procedures for monitoring and revision. How the degree of success of the plan is to be assessed; procedures for ongoing revision.

Supporting information. Detailed information gathered in the course of the planning exercise (for example, rainfall variability, soil survey, forest inventory, population data, maps and statistics of present landuse, study of marketing facilities, summary of interviews with farmers). This is so that people can understand the reasons for decisions taken and where appropriate, re-evaluate selected aspects in the light of changes in circumstances.

Proposed map of Kaemkhola village



Legend

Physical Infrastructures

- Zila Road
- Upazila Road (Pucca)
- Upazila Road (Katcha)
- Union Road (Pucca)
- Union Road (Katcha)
- Village Road A (Pucca)
- Village Road A (Katcha)
- Village Road B (Pucca)
- Village Road B (Katcha)

- Proposed Union road(pucca)**
- Village road(Pucca)**
- Tubewell**
- commercial area**
- Public space**
- Light post**

Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

- Rural Market
- Upazila Health Complex
- Family welfare Centre
- Community Clinic
- Post Office
- College
- High School
- Primary School
- Madrasa
- Mosque
- Ashrayan/Abasan
- Settlement



**Thanking You
for your kind attention**