

## Chapter-5 Project Plan

### 5.1 Introduction

In this part of the Planning Report the consultant highlights the projects with preliminary cost estimates and design. The projects included in this chapter are to be executed in the first phase of implementation that is in 2010-2012. The projects categories are, site and services, park and play ground, lake and road development.

### 5.2 Description of Projects

There are several projects for the Group-E area, which has been presented in **Annex-5.1**. Description of Bangshi River front development project is given as follows.

1. **Name of Project:** “Bangshi River Front Recreational Development Project”

#### 2. Description of the Project

A River front development project along Bangshi River has been suggested for the planning area. The project site is located in Dakshin Dariapar mouza of Savar Paurashava with an area of 10.24 acres of land, this is basically a park based recreational project.

#### Detailed Landscape

An extensive landscape is proposed in the site considering the visitors convenience. It is given due aesthetic considerations too. Different scales of trees and plants as well as materials are to be provided for creating an attractive boulevard. Please see **Figure-5.1**.

**Table-5.1: Proposed Materials**

Elements	Materials
Walkways	Concord pavers or any other item equivalent
Raised seats	Combination of concrete, granite and tiles
Umbrella shaped roofs	Combination of concrete, Mirpur clay roof tiles or equivalent
Embankments or Ghats	Concord pavers or any other item equivalent
Raised Planter Boxes	Combination of concrete, granite and tiles and stainless steel pipes
Illumination	Shwash garden lighting fixture or equivalent

#### Internal trails

There will be a trail along the bank of the pond. This trail will increase the mobility of the visitors within the park and also work as a continuous loop for the walkers. This would be linked with nearer roads at a few points.

#### Landscaped Garden

A module of a landscaped garden is proposed at particular intervals. Then will be raised seats with granite top as well as designed wrought iron concrete seats. The idea is to provide the visitors places for having the lake view in the midst of designed garden areas.



*Sample of Concrete sitting tool*

## Illumination

The whole project area has been proposed to be tastefully and creatively illuminated so that after sun set the spot will become another dreamland

### 3. Objective of the Project

- Develop recreation resources along the River front to provide opportunities to experience and enjoy the River front in many different ways.
- Provide a set of amenities and commercial system for the sustainability of the project and its different recreational activities. The greater the amenities provided by the project and the heavier the potential use, the greater the potential economic benefits are likely to be derived.
- The development will contain something for everyone- the young and the old, the health-conscious and the food connoisseur, the nature lover and the culture star.
- Preserve and strengthen the sustainability of this kind of sites through proper planning and beautification.
- To develop urban breathing space in the form of park development keeping aesthetics and values of the area;
- To provide parks and playground, walking routes, gardens etc along the lake front;
- To create beautifully land out promenade, suitable for recreation;
- To create better living and working environment;

### 4. Implementing Authority: RAJUK/Savar Paurashava

### 5. Feasibility Report

A feasibility study's main goal is to assess the economic viability of the proposed project. The outcome of the feasibility study will indicate whether or not to proceed with the proposed venture. If the results of the feasibility study is positive, then one can proceed to develop a business plan. It has been ascertained that the proposed park development project is economically viable as it is a low cost project but the indirect economic benefit of this project is enormous. At the same time, technical and organizational requirements for the development of the project are easily accessible.

### 6. Detailed Cost Breakup

SI. No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	614.4	Tk. 200000.00	TK. 122880000
2.	Land Development	Sft.	442368	Tk. 60.00	Tk. 26542080
3.	Plantation in the park	katha	614.4	Tk. 1500.00	Tk.921600
<b>Total:</b>					<b>Tk. 150343680</b>



**7. Source of Fund:** GOB/ RAJUK/Savar Paurashava

**8. Land Requirement:** 10.24 acres or 4.14 hectares

**9. Impact Assessment:**

**Economic Benefit**

- Creation of jobs
- Increase the quality of life styles
- Enhance property values
- Expand local business
- Increase local tax revenues
- Attract or relocating businesses
- Promote local community

**Environmental Quality Impact**

- Ecological functions of the Banghi River will be maintained / improve

**Social Impact**

- The Development will increase social interaction amongst people
- It will encourage people to visit the river-bank
- Participatory planning process will encourage community ownership of the project

**Expected Benefits:**

- Open Space development into planned prime recreational zone;
- Better opportunity for people to relax and recreation;
- Planned Landuse development;

**10. Implementation Period:** 2010 – 2012

**11. Catchment Area:**

There is a great dearth of large scale recreational park in the study area. If the project is implemented, the entire area of Savar Paurashava and adjacent areas would be benefited.

## **Chapter- 6**

# **Follow Up Actions**

---

### **6.1 Introduction**

Town planning is yet become a part of our urban development culture. Individuals love to go at their will without respect to planning norms and the concerned authorities are unable to exercise full control over development. Strict measures are necessary to make stakeholders follow plans and development rules. Awareness is to be built among the people to follow the plan. Government agencies must be compelled to follow plans. Existing laws in this regard have to be updated incorporating provisions of plan execution. In order to accomplish the goals set forward in the plan, some follow up actions are required.

### **6.2 Follow up Actions**

#### **6.2.1 Awareness Building**

Town planning has not become a part of our cultural practice, mostly due to ignorance about the benefit of planned development and the evils of haphazard /sprawl development. This can be achieved by the way of propagation and direct contact with people. Easy availability of plan document also enables people to become aware of the plan and thereby follow the guidelines. As such RAJUK should take initiatives so that the plan document can be easily accessible to the people.

#### **6.2.2 Willingness of the Authorities to implement the Plan**

RAJUK on adoption of the planning document should show its intent to implement the plan through effective control measures and budget allocation. RAJUK needs to be better equipped with necessary logistic and efficient manpower to implement the plan smoothly.

#### **6.2.3 Revision of existing and formulation of new Legal provisions relevant to DAP**

There are a number acts and regulation in use for development and development control. But with the passage of time these acts and regulations have become obsolete which need review and refurbishment in the light of present requirement. Particular mention may make of TI Act which empowers RAJUK to prepare Master Plan. But now a days Master Plan concept has become outdated and three tier development plans in the form of Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan and Detailed Area plans are prepared. This has to be accommodated in the TI Act 1953.

Recommendations have been made to implement DAP through Action Area Plans with people's participation. This is a new concept, hence it requires legal coverage and thereby it is necessary to enact new law for this purpose.

#### **6.2.4 Identification and Preparation of Policies for Non Conforming Uses**

There have been many structures constructed in various areas which do not conform to the existing landuse of the area. These have been identified as non-conforming use. Non-conforming use structures have to be relocated and structure use has to be changed in conformity with the Landuse of the area. To implement these legal coverage have to be included in the TI Act and other relevant acts and regulation.

#### **6.2.5 Preparation of Action Plans for Participatory Development**

Only preparation of Detailed Area Plan will not be enough to ensure development due to resource constraint. Securing right of way for circulation network and utility corridors need huge funds which cannot be met by the public exchequer. To minimize the cost of development, RAJUK should involve the land owners in the development process. This can be achieved by declaring some of the developing corridors as concession for development through people's participation where land-owners will become development partners and share the development cost through contribution of a portion of their land. RAJUK has to prepare Action Area Plan for those areas utilizing development techniques like Guided Land Development or Land Readjustment. RAJUK has to show strong determination and willingness as this is a very difficult task to accomplish involving hundreds of people. RAJUK has to increase its efficiency and do the work at the appropriate time. A separate cell under Planning Department may be set up with sufficient number of professionals.

### 6.2.6 Resolving Duality of Power in Granting Planning Permit

It is found that local authorities like Paurashava or Union Parishad accord planning permit within RAJUK's jurisdiction area. The Local Government Ordinance provides power to the local government agencies to issue planning permits. This has given duality in the performance of development control functions resulting in chaos.

### 6.2.7 Decentralization of RAJUK Function

RAJUK zonal office should be more powerful and zonal offices should be set up at Paurashava level, if not at union level. The zonal office should be given appropriate authority.

### 6.2.8 Bringing Potential Urban Areas under Municipal Authority and Creation of New Municipality

There are many urban clusters within Group-E area jurisdiction, but only one Paurashava makes management of utility provision very much difficult. Some of these areas are adjacent to Savar Paurashava. These should be brought under municipal coverage both for utility management as well as for effective development control.

For last few decades the country has witnessed a remarkable growth in the export market due to globalisation, particularly by the RMG and the knitwear sector. This has led to high rate of growth in the industrial sector. Core Dhaka City land area is being saturated fast and hardly has enough space to accommodate new industries. Development of EPZ in the northern part of the planning area further influenced growth of new industries largely RMG and Knitwear around it, mainly as backward and forward linkage units. Savar Paurashava is about 8 km away from the EPZ. The industrial agglomerations surrounding EPZ took place in rural settings with no municipal services available around. New developments still continues that lead to further urbanization in the area. There is no way to provide and manage municipal services in these areas. The consultant, therefore, suggests creating Paurashavas in the Group-E planning area to cater to the services needs of the growing urban areas.

Tetuljhora Union of Savar Upazila is an important area where rapid urban transformation is taking place. The Dhaka-Aricha/Paturia Road passes through the heart of this union. Taking advantage of excellent road communication and proximity to the markets of Dhaka city industries are cropping up in a number of pockets and along the major roads. Industries have developed in areas like, Bilamalia, Kulsur, Dkashin Shyampur, Tetuljhora, Jamur Khidragati, Nandakhali and Fulbari, and along Dhaka-Aricha Road at Hemayetpur area.

Kashimpur Upazila of Gazipur is another area where rapid urban growth is observed. Kashimpur, Surabari, Barendra and Gobindabari are important areas of urban agglomeration. New industrial enterprises and residential development is taking place in the area. This area enjoys good road communication with Dhaka City.

Although rapid urban growth is observed in these areas but they are still under the administrative control of Union Parishad local government. Union Parishad has no budget or manpower to provide urban basic services to the growing establishments and settlers. Without presence of any urban local government management of urban basic services, like, water supply, drainage, waste management is in a state of disarray in these areas. As a result environmental situation in these areas is gradually deteriorating. The consultant, therefore, recommends that Paurashavas should be constituted in all these areas to take care of urban basic services. Due to presence of large number of industrial and commercial establishments, the Paurashavas will be able earn enough revenue to bear their management and development expenditures through collection of holding tax. Structure Plan, about 14 years back recommended for a Paurashava in the Ashulia area.

In view of the highly scattered development in the vast high lands of Savar mere extension of existing Savar Paurashava will not be able to cover newly growing areas. The consultant studied developments in and around the entire study area and came to the conclusion that there is need for at least three Paurashavas to cover the maximum of existing and potential built up areas of the study area. This is necessary bring under control all the developments that have already taken place and the development that are imminent in near future. Following is a description of the areas recommended for Paurashava:

#### **Tetuljhora Paurashava**

This will be in the southern part of the study area, south-western part of Savar Upazila. The proposed Paurashava will cover the already developed industrial cluster in Tetuljhora Union. New business centers and housing areas are being developed based on the industries where large number of workers will find their jobs. There is need to bring

these areas under control not only to enforce development control regulations but also to provide basic urban services to the enterprises which will be a crying need soon as population increases.

### **Ashulia Paurashava**

Ashulia is the fastest expanding settlement in the study area mainly under Dhamsona Union. Existence of EPZ, large number of garment and knit wear factories and other footloose industries and an entertainment park has made the area attractive for new investors. Development of new road and improvement of the existing ones is already overdue. Without immediate planning intervention the area is likely to turn into unplanned settlement with jumble of concretes and bricks creating severe problems of living and working. Drainage and water supply will soon pose a serious problem as there is no authority to look into these services.

### **Kashipur Paurashava**

Kashipur area is a part of Gazipur Sadar Upazila that comprises flood free high land attractive for new developments. However, roads in the area are not designed in a planned manner and have narrow width. When considered in terms of future growth these roads will turn into severe traffic and transportation problem for the local people and industries, that might even lead negative impact on investment in the area. In Kashipur, proper industries and residential areas have already cropped up in scattered manner. New industrial investments are coming up every year as land has already been sold to the potential investors. New development will make the area more congested and problematic without having basic urban services, like, water supply, link roads, drainage facilities and waste management. The proposed Kashipur Paurashava will comprise mauzas from Savar Upazial and from Kashipur Union Upazila.

On legal grounds, a rural settlement, to become a Paurashava needs to fulfill certain conditions.

According to the Paurashava Ordinance 1977, Section 3(2), *“The Government shall not declare any rural area to be an urban area unless it is satisfied that three-fourths of the adult male population of the to which it refers are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agriculture, and such contains not less than fifteen thousand population, and average number of not less than two thousand inhabitants per square mile.”*

Similar conditions have been set by the new Local Government (Paurashava) Ordinance 2008. According to the Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Ordinance, any rural area can be declared a Paurashava if it fulfills the following conditions,

- (a) Three fourth of the peoples are engaged in non-agricultural profession
- (b) About 33 percent of the lands are non-agricultural type
- (c) Average population density per square km would not be less than 1500
- (d) Population would not be less than 50000

It is not possible to know the exact position of above variables in mauzas likely to comprise three Paurashavas. Review of above statistics for relevant mauzas of the three proposed Paurashavas reveal that they do not fulfill all the above four conditions. Particularly density of population is still low. But it is expected that the density condition will be fulfilled during population census of 2011. So it is proposed to move for constituting three Paurashava after 2011.

### **6.2.9 Strengthening Planning Department of RAJUK**

RAJUK's Planning Department especially plan implementation and monitoring wing should be equipped with sufficient number of qualified planners and logistic to enable them monitor the development trend within the RAJUK area. This will help them effectively guide developments in preferred areas of urban expansion.

### **6.2.10 Co-ordination among Related Authorities/Agencies**

RAJUK should take initiative to foster better co-ordination among the stakeholders especially with line agencies. Through this, RAJUK will be able to stop unauthorized construction by public sector agencies.

### **6.2.11 Enforcement of Law for Restoring Plan**

There are many Acts and regulation for development and development control, but without application. In absence of enforcement plan violation has become common. As such efforts have to be made to ensure application of the existing acts and regulation in order to strengthen development control function.

**6.2.12 Provision of Penalty for Plan Violation**

There should be provision of punishment for violation of the plan provision by individuals as well as private and public sector agencies. Violation of planning provision will make it difficult to implement planning provisions properly.

**6.2.13 Plan Review**

RAJUK should take initiative to review the performance and functioning of the plan during the planning period. It should also make arrangement for regular updating of the plan. Provision should also be made to prepare fresh plans on expiry of a plan period.

## Chapter- 7 Conclusion

---

### 7.1 Conclusion

A physical development plan that goes unimplemented for years loses its credibility as the plan turns obsolete over time. One day people find it nothing but a waste paper. Since independence several physical development plans have been prepared for many towns and cities in Bangladesh, but they have hardly received adequate patronization as far as their implementation is concerned. Time has proved that plan execution is more cumbersome and difficult than plan making. Crores of taka of public money have been spent in plan making, but taking an account of their execution reveals a frustrating picture as a very few of the development plan proposals have so far come true. This creates a naïve situation for plans themselves. A frustrating picture of implementation is revealed after formal acceptance of DMDP in 1996. The development in flood zones goes unabated despite Structure Plan restrictions. Road infrastructures proposed have hardly been taken care of. RAJUK hardly has the capacity to prevent unwanted developments though equipped with all necessary legal powers to do so.

The current Detailed Area Plan, formulated under DMDP, opens up a new horizon of development opportunities and land use control at the very micro level. The land use areas have been marked indicating the RS mauza and dag numbers. It is expected that control of land use development contrary to the DAP can be prevented more easily. This will require exercise of power with more vigor and sincerity.

It is not possible for the government alone to go for plot to plot development as per plan with its meager resources. This calls for involving stakeholders, particularly, the land owners in the development process. Such initiative is possible at the local level infrastructure development, where the land owners will be directly benefited. In case of wider level development the development authority can take initiatives for cost realization of infrastructure development from beneficiaries. DAP indicates measures for such development approaches.

The RAJUK as a development authority should shun with land based housing development that allows low density use of land and also benefits the privileged classes of the society increasing social imbalance. In a land scarce country like Bangladesh housing development should aim at maximum accommodation of population. This calls for vertical accommodation with standard open space provision on the ground. No standard/rules in this regard have yet been prepared by the development authorities.

The northern part of the newly urbanizing planning area of Group-E is in precarious conditions with respect to basic municipal services-water supply, drainage, and solid waste management. The situation is deteriorating every month with the increasing growth of factories and houses with no paurashava to take care of these services. Urgent attention is needed to establish three paurashavas as suggested in the plan document. New industrial development must be brought together to allow their best management with respect to service provision. Agglomeration will make it easier supplying water, managing solid waste, arranging waste water and storm water drainage and above all providing Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) services for factories discharging liquid effluent.

Flood zones earmarked in the land use plan must be retained at any cost not only to save economically more valuable built up high lands from flooding areas but also to save food crop growing on low lying paddy lands.

It would not be wise to expect RAJUK, as a development authority, to exercise the total control of the entire RAJUK area with its stringent manpower and capacity. As an authority RAJUK should serve as a regulatory body rather than a developer. It should only control, facilitate and promote development in the interest of the people. Development should go to the private sector. But it should develop mechanism to realize its costs of infrastructure development so that no one can capitalize on public money to make personal gains.

Rule of law must be established. A culture of law obedience must be created among the people in general and such practice should start with government agencies that do not follow the provision building plan approval rules. It is hardly possible for the government to control all irregularities unless the people themselves become conscious and cooperative. Necessary stringent measures should be taken against the violators to make people abide by laws.

Regular monitoring of the plan implementation is necessary together with urban development going on in new areas. This is necessary to take up further planning and development projects as per need of the capital city which is growing as a mega city at an ever increasing rate. Monitoring would help early detection of problems and suggesting solutions for their amelioration. An early measure in tackling problems can not only save huge public money but also the miseries of the city dwellers.

**Annex-2.1**  
**Socio-economic Survey Data**

**Table-1 : Percentage distribution of family type**

Type of the family	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nuclear Family	5652	87.09	1323	92.07	6975	87.99
Extended Family	838	12.91	114	7.93	952	12.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005*

**Table-2 : Percentage distribution of family/household size**

No. of family member	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	52	0.80	9	0.63	61	0.77
2	524	8.07	136	9.46	660	8.33
3	1143	17.61	261	18.16	1404	17.71
4	1868	28.78	418	29.09	2286	28.84
5	1434	22.10	308	21.43	1742	21.98
6	732	11.28	153	10.65	885	11.16
7	326	5.02	72	5.01	398	5.02
8	192	2.96	47	3.27	239	3.02
9	89	1.37	17	1.18	106	1.34
10	130	2.00	16	1.11	146	1.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Average family size</b>						<b>4.50</b>

*Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005*

**Table-3 : Percentage distribution of the study area population by age and sex**

Age in Years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1251	6.72	1202	7.50	2463	7.11
5-9	1483	7.97	1311	8.18	2799	8.08
10-14	1455	7.82	1399	8.73	2868	8.28
15-19	2196	11.80	2147	13.4	4365	12.60
20-24	1582	8.50	1293	8.07	2868	8.28
25-29	1917	10.30	1762	11.00	3689	10.65
30-34	1615	8.68	1418	8.85	3038	8.77
35-39	1550	8.33	1309	8.17	2858	8.25

Age in Years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
40-44	1312	7.05	1115	6.96	2425	7.00
45-49	1122	6.03	921	5.75	2040	5.89
50-54	1007	5.41	721	4.50	1718	4.96
55-59	730	3.92	495	3.09	1213	3.50
60-64	599	3.22	428	2.67	1019	2.94
65+	791	4.25	501	3.13	1278	3.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>18610</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16022</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>34643</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-4 : Percentage distribution study area population by religion

Religion	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Muslim	5976	92.08	1330	92.55	7306	92.17
Hindu	424	6.53	107	7.45	531	6.70
Christian	78	1.20	0	0.00	78	0.98
Buddhist	12	0.18	0	0.00	12	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-5 : Percentage distribution of the aged 6 years or above by level of education

Education	Population (%)								
	Municipal Area			Other Area			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both
Illiterate	9.07	13.99	11.53	12.08	20.60	16.34	11.43	19.08	15.26
Primary	27.87	32.46	30.17	34.17	37.45	35.81	32.82	36.31	34.56
Secondary	24.23	27.11	25.67	25.26	27.00	26.13	25.04	27.03	26.03
SSC	14.52	11.91	13.22	14.26	9.64	11.95	14.32	10.17	12.24
HSC	9.36	5.62	7.49	6.81	3.72	5.26	7.36	4.15	5.76
Graduate	8.42	3.22	5.82	4.05	1.19	2.62	4.99	1.66	3.32
Doctor	1.63	0.20	0.92	0.37	0.08	0.23	0.64	0.11	0.37
Masters	3.34	0.85	2.10	1.47	0.53	1.00	1.88	0.60	1.24
Technical	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.03	0.10
Vocational	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Religious	0.72	0.20	0.46	0.66	0.28	0.47	0.67	0.26	0.47
Alem	0.13	3.78	1.96	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.04
Others	0.56	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-6 : Percentage distribution of the study area population by sex and occupation

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self Employed	305	1.75	0	0.00	265	0.82
Govt./Autonomous	720	4.13	210	1.41	870	2.69
Private Company	1428	8.19	675	4.53	2021	6.25
Business	3756	21.54	419	2.81	3755	11.61
NGO Worker	37	0.21	70	0.47	113	0.35
Rickshaw/Van Puller	214	1.23	0	0.00	188	0.58
Motor Driver	560	3.21	0	0.00	488	1.51
Skilled Mechanics	504	2.89	19	0.13	463	1.43
Industrial Labour	520	2.98	621	4.17	1168	3.61
Day Labour (Non-farm)	282	1.62	0	0.00	246	0.76
Land Owner Farmer	1678	9.62	0	0.00	1462	4.52
Sharecropper	204	1.17	0	0.00	178	0.55
Day Labour (Agri.)	319	1.83	0	0.00	278	0.86
Household Works	0	0.00	6841	45.90	7869	24.33
Unemployed	1812	10.39	2170	14.56	4075	12.60
Student	4138	23.73	3768	25.28	7940	24.55
Day Labour	249	1.43	0	0.00	217	0.67
Others	713	4.09	110	0.74	747	2.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>17438</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32343</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-7 : Percentage distribution of households by monthly income and expenditure

Income/Expenditure Range	Income		Expenditure	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-1500	254	3.21	267	3.37
1501-2500	353	4.45	385	4.86
2501-3500	672	8.48	774	9.76
3501-4500	992	12.51	652	8.22
4501-5500	1154	14.56	1480	18.67
5501-6500	969	12.22	1154	14.56
6501-8000	1090	13.75	1522	19.20
8001-10000	933	11.77	617	7.78
10001-12000	630	7.95	423	5.34
12000+	880	11.10	653	8.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-8 : Percentage of household by sources of income (multiple response)

Income Source	Household	
	No.	%
Salary	2418	30.50
Property	580	7.32
House rent	1004	12.67
Business	2311	29.15
Daily wage	771	9.72
Agriculture	1470	18.55
Livestock	617	7.78
Fisheries	122	1.54
Handicrafts	274	3.46
Remittance	347	4.38
Others	409	5.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-9 : Percentage distribution of migrated household by greater district of origin

Greater District of origin	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Barisal	167	3.35	3	1.29	170	3.26
Bogra	54	1.08	3	1.29	57	1.09
Chittagong	13	0.26	0	0.00	13	0.25
Comilla	139	2.79	0	0.00	139	2.66
Dhaka	4034	80.86	213	91.81	4247	81.34
Faridpur	113	2.26	5	2.16	118	2.26
Jessore	42	0.84	0	0.00	42	0.80
Khulna	23	0.46	0	0.00	23	0.44
Kustia	33	0.66	0	0.00	33	0.63
Mymensingh	127	2.55	0	0.00	127	2.43
Narshingdi	21	0.42	0	0.00	21	0.40
Rajshahi	83	1.66	4	1.72	87	1.67
Rangpur	70	1.40	3	1.29	73	1.40
Sylhet	5	0.10	0	0.00	5	0.10
Tangail	65	1.30	1	0.43	66	1.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>4989</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5221</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-10 : Percentage of household by ownership pattern of homestead

Type of ownership	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Individual ownership	5693	87.72	1347	93.77	7055	89.00
Joint ownership	718	11.07	79	5.51	784	9.89
Government Allotment	34	0.52	5	0.36	39	0.49
Unauthorized occupier	27	0.42	5	0.36	33	0.41
Others	18	0.27	0	0.00	17	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-11 : Percentage of household by sources of ownership of the homestead

Source of ownership	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inheritance	4982	76.77	1394	97.00	6434	81.17
Gift	75	1.16	14	0.95	88	1.11
Lease	58	0.89	1	0.07	56	0.71
Purchase	1351	20.81	28	1.98	1325	16.72
Others	24	0.37	0	0.00	23	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-12 : Percentage of household by area of the homestead

Area of the homestead (Decimal)	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5	1321	20.35	188	13.08	1509	19.04
5.1 to 10	1838	28.32	615	42.80	2453	30.94
10.1 to 20	999	15.39	323	22.48	1322	16.68
20.1-50	568	8.75	104	7.24	672	8.48
50.1-100.00	196	3.02	77	5.36	273	3.44
100.1-500	89	1.37	30	2.09	119	1.50
Over 500	46	0.71	15	1.04	61	0.77
Don't know	1433	22.08	85	5.92	1518	19.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-13 : Percentage of household by ownership pattern of dwelling houses

Ownership pattern	Household	
	No.	%
Own household	6431	81.13
Rental	1348	17.00
Sublet	40	0.50
Unauthorized occupier	27	0.34
Without rent	71	0.90
Government quarter	32	0.40
Others	14	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-14 : Percentage distribution of household by type of structure

Type of structure	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pucca	390	22.74	705	11.35	1095	13.81
Semi-pucca	985	57.43	3477	55.97	4462	56.29
Katcha	340	19.83	2030	32.68	2370	29.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-15 : Percentage of household by structure type according to monthly HH income

Level of income	Pucca		Semi-pucca		Katcha		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
up to 1500	67	26.27	149	58.43	39	15.29	255	100.00
1501-2500	69	19.55	149	42.21	135	38.24	353	100.00
2501-3500	25	3.72	285	42.41	362	53.87	672	100.00
3501-4500	65	6.56	481	48.54	445	44.90	991	100.00
4501-5500	96	8.32	658	57.02	400	34.66	1154	100.00
5501-6500	89	9.18	626	64.60	254	26.21	969	100.00
6501-8000	151	13.85	642	58.90	297	27.25	1090	100.00
8001-10000	160	17.15	574	61.52	199	21.33	933	100.00
10001-12000	147	23.33	371	58.89	112	17.78	630	100.00
12000+	226	25.68	531	60.34	123	13.98	880	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>13.81</b>	<b>4466</b>	<b>56.34</b>	<b>2366</b>	<b>29.85</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-16 : Percentage distribution of pucca household by number of story

Number of Story	Household	
	No.	%
Single story	208	19.00
Two-storied	634	57.90
Three-storied	118	10.78
Four-storied	54	4.93
Five-storied	38	3.47
Six and above-storied	43	3.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-17 : Percentage of pucca household by reason for not following the building construction rules

Reason	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not aware	312	18.20	1603	25.80	1744	22.00
No bindings	958	55.86	3652	58.79	4544	57.32
Complex process	180	10.47	98	1.58	478	6.03
Small area	34	2.00	0	0.00	79	1.00
No response	231	13.47	859	13.83	1082	13.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-18 : Percentage of household by type of travel mode used for daily trip

Mode of transport	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private car	243	3.74	1	0.07	244	3.08
Motor cycle	74	1.14	95	6.61	169	2.13
Bicycle	321	4.95	422	29.37	743	9.37
Boat	241	3.71	0	0.00	241	3.04
Rickshaw	387	5.96	0	0.00	387	4.88
Bus	688	10.60	0	0.00	688	8.68
Walking	4431	68.27	908	63.19	5339	67.35
Others	105	1.62	11	0.77	116	1.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-19 : Percentage of household by purpose of daily trip

Purpose of trip	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Travel to work place	1970	30.35	845	58.80	2815	35.51
Travel to educational institution	154	2.37	36	2.51	190	2.40
Travel to shopping	528	8.14	105	7.31	633	7.99
Travel to pleasure/recreation	29	0.45	0	0.00	29	0.37
Travel to relatives house	171	2.63	10	0.70	181	2.28
Change the travel mode	3	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.04
Travel to more than one purposes	3418	52.67	427	29.71	3845	48.51
Travel to others purposes	217	3.34	14	0.97	231	2.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-20 : Percentage of households by flooding in recent years (multiple responses)

Flooding status	Flooding Year					
	Flood 1998	%	Flood 1998	%	Flood 1998	%
Flooded	1251	15.78	781	9.85	1615	20.37
Not Flooded	6676	84.22	7146	90.15	6312	79.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-21 : Percentage of households by occurrence of water logging

Occurrence of water logging	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	137	7.99	208	3.35	345	4.35
No	860	50.15	4102	66.03	4962	62.60
No response	718	41.87	1902	30.62	2620	33.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-22 : Percentage of household by location of waste dumping

Location of waste dumping	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Outside of the household	613	35.74	4178	67.26	4082	51.50
Dustbin nearby	304	17.73	102	1.64	767	9.68
Community base collection	303	17.67	20	0.32	713	9.00
Earthen hole	495	28.86	1912	30.78	2364	29.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-23 : Percentage of study area households by source of water supply

Source	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Municipal supply	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self supply	121	7.05	81	1.30	330	4.16
Own tube well	993	57.90	3592	57.82	4587	57.86
Shared tube well	584	34.05	2495	40.16	2941	37.10
Community tube well	5	0.30	29	0.46	30	0.38
River/Khal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pond	7	0.40	11	0.18	24	0.30
Ditch/well	5	0.30	5	0.08	16	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-24 : Percentage of study area household by type of water supply problems

Problems	Household	
	No.	%
Takes long time to collect	1889	23.83
Long distance	2651	33.44
Polluted water	525	6.62
Irregular supply	1268	16
No response	1594	20.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-25: Percentage of study area household by type of sewerage system

Sewerage system	Municipal Area		Other Area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pucca	652	38.02	2361	38.00	3013	38.01
Semi-pucca	845	49.27	2434	39.19	3506	44.23
Katcha	177	10.32	656	10.56	3206	40.44
Pit latrine	3	0.17	115	1.85	80	1.01
No sewerage system	38	2.22	646	10.40	500	6.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-26 : Percentage distribution of households by toilet ownership, according to monthly household income

Level of income	Toilet ownership of household (%)			
	Individual ownership	Joint ownership	Community toilet	Total
up to 1500	83.60	16.00	0.40	100.00
1501-2500	74.07	24.79	1.14	100.00
2501-3500	70.16	27.44	2.40	100.00
3501-4500	74.77	24.21	1.01	100.00
4501-5500	76.70	22.08	1.22	100.00
5501-6500	80.81	18.57	0.62	100.00
6501-8000	78.15	21.57	0.28	100.00
8001-10000	76.48	23.30	0.22	100.00
10001-12000	75.24	24.13	0.63	100.00
12000+	71.35	28.54	0.11	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.94</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-27 : Percentage of study area households by type of fuel use

Fuel Type	Municipal Area		Other Area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cylinder Gas	55	3.21	473	7.61	528	6.66
Supply Gas	1143	66.65	939	15.12	2082	26.26
Kerosene	16	0.93	147	2.37	163	2.06
Fire Wood	494	28.80	4639	74.68	5133	64.75
Electric Heater	7	0.41	14	0.23	21	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-28 : Percentage of study area household by source of home lighting

Source	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Electricity	1650	96.23	5864	94.40	7556	95.32
Kerosene	34	2.00	253	4.08	241	3.04
Wax candle/candle	20	1.17	60	0.96	84	1.06
Others	10	0.60	35	0.56	46	0.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-29 : Percentage of household by number of member goes to cinema

No. of member	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	4577	70.53	1085	75.47	5662	70.85
2	1528	23.55	325	22.64	1853	23.49
3	214	3.29	27	1.89	241	3.20
4	17	0.26	0	0.00	17	0.25
5	51	0.79	0	0.00	51	0.74
6	103	1.58	0	0.00	103	1.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-30 : Percentage distribution of households by source of home lighting, according to monthly household income

Level of income	Source of home lighting				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Wax candle	Others	Total
up to 1500	94.90	3.14	0.00	1.96	100.00
1501-2500	88.67	6.23	4.25	0.85	100.00
2501-3500	87.35	9.97	2.08	0.60	100.00
3501-4500	93.64	3.94	1.41	1.01	100.00
4501-5500	95.58	2.43	1.56	0.43	100.00
5501-6500	97.32	1.75	0.31	0.62	100.00
6501-8000	95.32	2.84	0.83	1.01	100.00
8001-10000	96.89	1.50	0.43	1.18	100.00
10001-12000	97.46	1.59	0.32	0.63	100.00
12000+	95.68	2.05	0.11	2.16	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.80</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-31 : Percentage of household by enjoying indoor recreation (Watching TV)

Recreation type	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BTV	5522	85.09	1155	80.38	6677	84.22
Satellite Channel	702	10.82	229	15.93	931	11.76
Radio	116	1.79	48	3.36	164	2.08
Cassette Player	134	2.07	5	0.32	139	1.74
Others	16	0.24	0	0.00	16	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-32 : Percentage of household by enjoying outdoor recreation (Playing games)

Type of game	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cricket	4470	68.88	785	54.60	5135	64.78
Football	1539	23.71	374	26.02	1932	24.37
Badminton	113	1.74	258	17.94	507	6.40
Volleyball	79	1.21	3	0.22	73	0.92
Others	289	4.46	18	1.22	280	3.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-33 : Percentage of household by enjoying indoor recreation (Playing game)

Type of game	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Keram Board	2160	33.28	500	34.78	2671	33.69
Ludu	3782	58.27	796	55.40	4557	57.49
Chase	360	5.55	127	8.84	510	6.43
Table tennis	37	0.57	0	0.00	33	0.42
Playing card	101	1.56	4	0.28	96	1.21
Others	51	0.78	10	0.70	60	0.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-34 : Percentage of household by enjoying outdoor recreation (Visit/roaming)

Type of visit	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Close relatives	5106	78.68	958	66.67	6018	75.92
Distance relatives	661	10.18	42	2.95	675	8.52
Friends	480	7.39	260	18.10	781	9.85
Known persons	164	2.52	147	10.24	341	4.30
Park/zoo	57	0.88	28	1.97	90	1.13
Museum	5	0.07	1	0.08	6	0.08
Others	18	0.27	0	0.00	17	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-35 : Percentage of household by type of diseases suffered from

Type of diseases	Household	
	No.	%
Dysentery	266	3.35
Diarrhea	629	7.94
Malaria	142	1.79
Dengue virus	48	0.61
Fever	3345	42.20
Pox	40	0.50
Asthma	953	12.02
Jaundice	164	2.07
Cold/cough	784	9.89
Female diseases	253	3.19
Others	1302	16.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-36 : Percentage of household by used location of treatment provider

Location of treatment providers	Savar		Gazipur		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native village	2293	35.33	118	8.19	2251	28.40
Union	955	14.71	200	13.94	1150	14.51
Thana Sadar	2524	38.89	194	13.50	2569	32.41
Zila Sadar	610	9.40	922	64.16	1853	23.38
Others	108	1.67	3	0.22	103	1.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-37 : Percentage of household by preferred sources/utilization of health services

Source/utilization	Household	
	No.	%
Qualified doctor	1536	19.38
Private clinic	2144	27.05
Govt. hospital	2464	31.08
Homeopath	592	7.47
Kabiraj	24	0.30
Free care center	464	5.85
Quack	703	8.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-38 : Percentage of households by main residential problem existent in the area

Main problem	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Electricity	993	57.90	3641	58.61	4617	58.25
Gas supply	88	5.13	63487	1022	609	7.68
Water supply	27	1.57	122	1.97	140	1.77
Drainage	29	1.70	45	0.72	96	1.21
Water logging	95	5.54	144	2.32	312	3.93
Sewerage	32	1.86	5	0.08	77	0.97
Waste disposal	181	10.55	72	1.16	464	5.85
Sanitation	8	0.47	266	4.28	189	2.38
Transport	225	13.12	1261	20.30	1325	16.71
No response	37	2.16	21	0.34	99	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

Table-39 : Percentage of households by type of crime facing the area

Crime	Municipal area		Other area		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Theft	82	4.78	4699	75.65	3188	40.22
Robbery	97	5.66	569	9.16	587	7.41
Hijacking	130	7.58	402	6.47	556	7.02
Forgery	65	3.80	115	1.85	224	2.82
Hoodlum	123	7.17	91	1.46	342	4.32
Clashing	156	9.09	128	2.06	442	5.58
Terrorism	91	5.30	31	0.50	230	2.90
Others	213	12.42	30	0.48	511	6.45
No response	758	44.20	147	2.37	1845	23.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6212</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household socio-economic survey, DAP for DMDP, Group-E, 2005

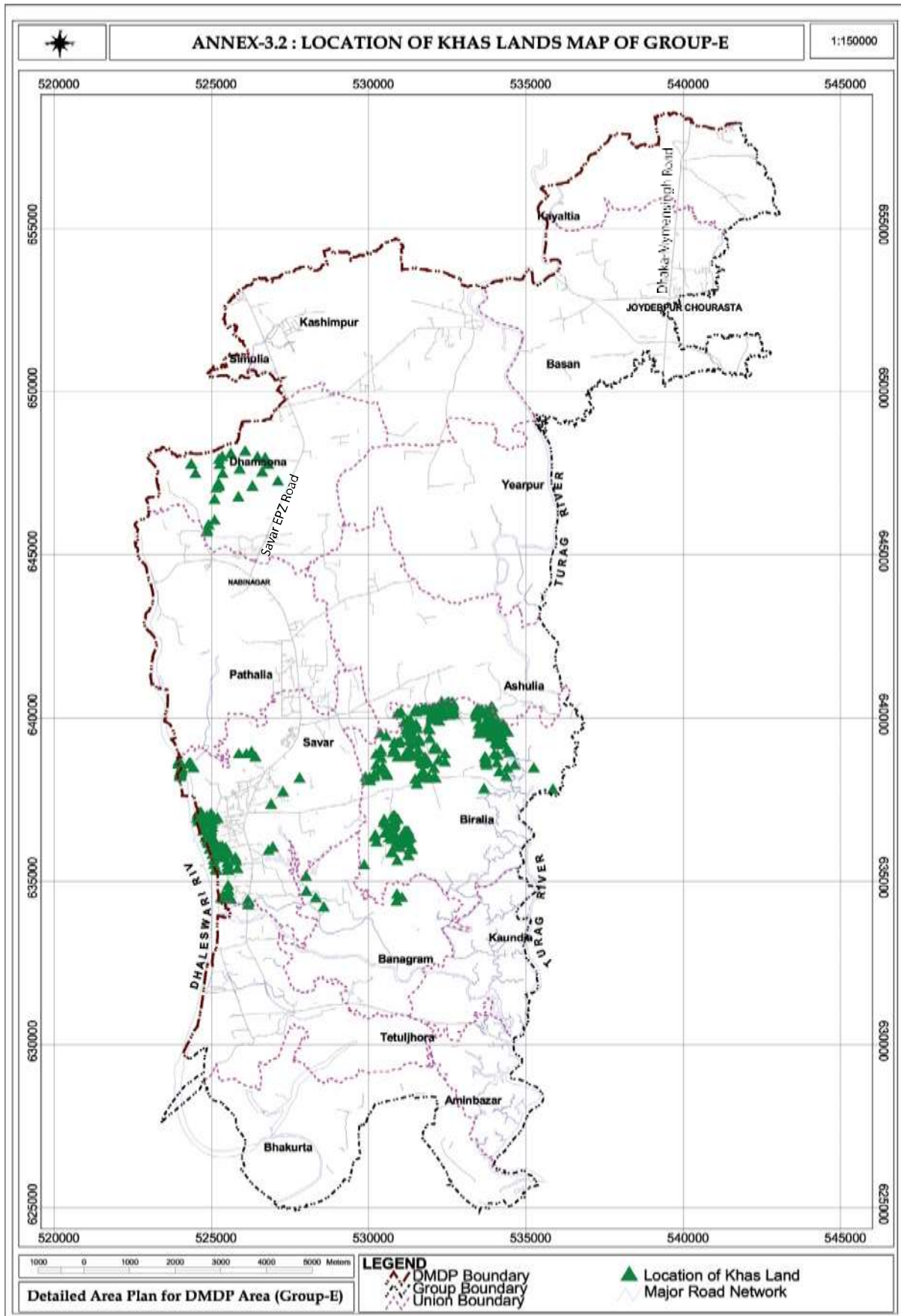
## ANNEX- 3.1

### Phasing of Development/Widening of Roads

Phase	Sector	Project Description	Site Location Including SPZ	Area of Land Required	Implementing Agency (Land Acquisition, Compensation & Development)
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Phase 2010-2012</b>	<b>Road</b>	Kashimpur-BKSP Road	Dakshin Panisail to Kashimpur Mouza, SPZ 16	42.7 acre	RHD/RAJUK
		Itahata-Naljani Road	Starting from Itahata to Naljani mouza	11.087 acre	RHD/RAJUK
		Kashimpur- Konabari Road	Kashimpur to Konabari mouza, SPZ 17.3 to SPZ 17.2	7.63 acre	RHD/RAJUK
		Secondary Road from Hemayetpur to Nayarhat via Namabazar Ghat	Jamur Muchipara to Dhania mouza, SPZ 17.1 to SPZ 17.2	50.22 acre	RHD/RAJUK
		Nagar Char-Jamur Road	Nagar Char to Jamur Muchipara mouza, SPZ 17.1, SPZ 17.2	3.45 acre	RAJUK
		Sherpur-Gerdda Road	Sherpur to Gerdda Mouza, SPZ 17.1	2.14 acre	Savar Pourashava
		Khidragati-Shalpa Bhararia Road	Khidragati to Shalpa Bhararia Mouza	2.68 acre	RAJUK
		Savar-Akran Road	Savar to Akran Mouza SPZ 17.1	22.57 acre	Savar Pourashava
		New Road from Savar Bazar-Ghat Road	Savar Bazar to Namabazar Ghat, SPZ 17.1	49.219 acre	Savar Pourashava
		Widening of Jirabo Road	Chhalia-Gauripur mouza	37.916 acre	RHD
		Widening of existing Kalma-Dakhin Krisnapur Road	Kalma to Dakhin Krisnapur mouza	37.916 acre	RAJUK
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase (2012 – 2015)</b>	<b>Road</b>	Construction of New Road from Boliarpur to Deogaon	Boliarpur to Deogaon mouza, SPZ 17.3 to SPZ 17.2	42.131 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Road from Purba Narsingpur to Kashimpur	Purba Naringpur to Kashimpur mouza, SPZ 16	39.04 acre	RHD/RAJUK

Phase	Sector	Project Description	Site Location Including SPZ	Area of Land Required	Implementing Agency (Land Acquisition, Compensation & Development)
		Construction of New Road from Bansbari to Pathalia	Bansbari to Pathalia mouza, SPZ 17.2	10.809 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Road from Polashbar to Bansbari	Polashbari- to Bansbari mouza, SPZ 17.2 to SPZ 16	13.05 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of Uttar Ramchandrapur-Gonakbari Road	Uttar Ramchandrapur to Gonakbari mouza mouza, SPZ 17.2	19.49 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of BoraOalia- Uttar Ramchandrapur Road	Starting from BoraOalia to Uttar Ramchandrapur mouza, SPZ 16	15.2 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of Sen Oalia- Chakalgaon Road	Starting from Sen Oalia to ChaKalgaon mouza, SPZ 16	8.56 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New From Sen Oalia to Chakalgaon	Sen Oalia to Chakalgaon mouza, SPZ 16	11.16 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Road from Naojuri to Islampur	Naojuri to Islampur mouza, SPZ 16	3.92 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Ganakbari Road	Ganakbari to the project boundary, SPZ 16	7.31acre	RAJUK
	<b>Road</b>	Construction of New Road from Salna bazaar to Naga	Dakshin Salna to Naga mouza, SPZ 16	14.15 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Road from Dakshin Salna toDeshipara	Dakshin Salna to Deshipara mouza, SPZ 16	14.15 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of Bhogra-Tongi Road	Bhogra to Tongi mouza, SPZ 16	5.19 acre	RAJUK
		Construction of New Road from Bhogra to Jogitala	Bhogra to Jogitala mouza, SPZ 16	23.49acre	RAJUK
		New Road from Gerdda to Bilbaghil	Gerdda to Bilbaghil mouza, SPZ 16	22.56 acre	RAJUK

Phase	Sector	Project Description	Site Location Including SPZ	Area of Land Required	Implementing Agency (Land Acquisition, Compensation & Development)
		Construction of Primary (Arterial) Road connecting Jirabo Road and Dhaka Aricha Highway	Road Starting from Bara Ashulia to Boliarpur mouza	110.53 acre	RHD
		Construction of Primary (Arterial) Road connecting Dhaka Aricha Highway and Keraniganj	Road Starting from Uttar Kaundia to Panchali mouza	21.349 acre	RHD



## Annex-3.3 : DPZ wise list of Mauzas with Area

No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre	No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre
DPZ 01	Adhepasa	160.067	DPZ 07	Dharanda	168.894
	Autpara	109.175		Diabari	49.089
	Baghalbari	263.446		Genda	654.459
	Bariali	236.151		Gerdda	31.458
	Basan	1145.705		Gerua	24.958
	Bhogra	685.104		Ghoradia	52.814
	Chandpara	271.852		Imamaddipur	36.267
	Dakshin Salna	1311.589		Jaleswar	111.354
	Deshipara	318.899		Jamsing	354.197
	Islampur	655.430		Kalma	61.005
	Itahata	1621.741		Karnapara	105.543
	Jogitala	264.375		Katlapura	34.902
	Kadda Nandul	439.252		Khanjankati	74.741
	Kumar Basulia	61.219		Konda	2.227
	Kumar Doba	396.527		Madanpur	192.667
	Majlispur	494.885		Majidpur	80.128
	Naga	238.576		Mallikertek	54.481
	Naljani	254.995		Natarpara	27.911
	Naojuri	622.273		Nayabari	45.094
	Palerpara	317.048		Purba Bhabanipur	20.230
	Tek Kathora	1131.070		Purba Gopalpur	44.491
	Teknagpara	278.938		Rajasan	786.407
	Telipara	137.870		Rarhibari	32.350
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11256.120</b>		Savar	255.187
DPZ 02	Atichandgaon	0.067	Serpur	41.547	
	Baipail	2.445	Tatti	33.935	
	Bara Bhabanipur	296.156	Uttar Syampur	39.890	
	Baral	157.184	<b>Total</b>	<b>6571.811</b>	
	Barenda	518.220	Akran	642.567	
	Basan	145.641	Aukpara	180.300	
	Bhikonpur	97.010	Bara Ashulia	75.674	
	Bighatpatti	168.706	Bara Kakar	642.466	
	Chhota Gobindapur	374.918	Bara Paragaon	451.334	
	Dakshin Baraibari	115.250	Basaid	177.704	
	Dakshin Panisail	571.900	Biralia	54.002	
	Dhanaid	36.185	Chandgaon	68.088	
	Diakhali	1207.625	Chaubaria	102.106	
	Domna	140.099	Chhota Kakar	115.613	
	Ganakbari	1164.498	Chhota Kaliakair	143.005	
	Gobindabari	2570.287	Dampara	266.653	
	Ichhar Kandi	553.042	Deul	710.150	
	Itahata	212.797	Gauripur	239.758	
	Jiraba	0.000	Kalma	203.036	
	Kashimpur	719.695	Khagan	524.966	
	Mana Santosh	861.846	Mirer Chandgaon	69.860	
	Paschim Souldubi	425.048	Rostampur	65.655	
	Purba Bagbari	352.359	Sadhupara	106.582	
	Purba Narsingpur	10.386	Saipara	159.027	
	Purba Souldubi	114.210	Samair	81.493	
	Rudrapur	359.870	Sujabad	24.195	
	Saraba	866.200	Uttar Dattapara	159.840	
	Sarupaitali	419.426	Zinzira	153.487	
	Sataish	318.767	<b>Total</b>	<b>5417.561</b>	
	Surabari	797.350	DPZ 08	Akran	64.231
	Taiyabpur	201.575	Bagnibari	343.719	
	Tajpur	289.470	Banagram	768.921	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14068.232</b>	Bara Kakar	73.794	

No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre	No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre
DPZ 03	Bagdhanian	100.166		Bhomka	192.210
	Baipail	118.750		Bil Baghil	168.731
	Banshbari	951.174		Biralia	289.228
	Dhanian	64.790		Chakulia	268.044
	Enayetpur	135.442		Chandpara	58.620
	Ganakbari	610.435		Chhota Kaliakair	280.895
	Hatubhanga	50.501		Chhota Oalia	138.083
	Kamalsi	36.750		Dewanbari	58.295
	Nalam	331.757		Gandharia	254.699
	Nalam Bagbari	189.848		Kamalapur	462.166
	Palashbari	612.843		Konda	223.496
	Pathalia	758.128		Kumar Khonda	480.986
	Taksur	35.806		Kumaran	219.291
	Tattibari	5.526		Mostapara	192.424
	Uttar Ramchandrapur	7.660		Nikrail	111.327
<b>Total</b>	<b>4009.576</b>	Pipulia	131.885		
DPZ 04	Agla	190.734	Purulia	23.977	
	Aukpara	213.440	Rajar Bag	45.412	
	Baipail	422.177	Sadhapur	910.465	
	Bara Ashulia	48.175	Sadullapur	58.663	
	Bara Rangamatia	542.222	Samair	152.329	
	Basaid	585.643	Sarulia	154.528	
	Belma	467.341	Sirajer Tek	41.255	
	Chhiata	357.845	Sisarchar	90.587	
	Chitrasail	5.851	Uttar Ulumora	266.607	
	Dakshin Krok	145.313	<b>Total</b>	<b>6524.868</b>	
	Dhalpur	155.536	Baliarpur	291.352	
	Dhananjaypur	753.552	Bharari	24.356	
	Diakhali	3.718	Bilamalia	166.036	
	Gauripur	277.461	Chandulia	112.092	
	Kalma	251.519	Dakshin Dattapara	70.069	
	Kuturia	191.083	Dakshin Ramchandrapur	127.912	
	Palashbari	224.911	Dakshin Syampur	16.828	
	Panchutia	163.156	Fulbari	102.016	
	Pathalia	11.363	Jamur	241.321	
	Purba Sadarpur	85.757	Jamur Khidragati	52.920	
	Sen Oalia	322.364	Jamur Muchipara	265.074	
	Srihandia	52.216	Kandi Bailerpur	250.172	
	Tattibari	191.371	Kandi Baliarpur	48.514	
	Uttar Krok	36.931	Konda	799.153	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5699.679</b>	Kulasur	30.232		
DPZ 05	Agla	24.698	Nagarchar	104.274	
	Bagdhanian	6.896	Nandakhali	210.739	
	Baraoalia	915.690	Panpara	78.498	
	Bilbaril	70.311	Purba Gopalpur	16.065	
	Chakalgaon	317.669	Rajaghat	220.838	
	Charigaon	307.545	Tetulhora	22.868	
	Dakshin Krok	146.443	Uttar Kaundia	0.410	
	Dakshin Sinduria	150.875	<b>Total</b>	<b>3251.739</b>	
	Decreertek	68.430	DPZ 10	DPZ 10	
	Dhanian	114.076	Bagsatra	84.226	
	Diabari	389.825	Baliarpur	30.370	
	Gerua	169.646	Banagram	155.846	
	Ghughudia	292.262	Bara Bardeshi	7.441	
	Kirti Noadda	63.379	Begunbari	144.787	
	Kurgaon	199.421	Isakabad	248.919	
	Mallikertek	2.656	Sadullapur	75.918	
	Mirer Tek	54.888	Salipur	2.699	
		Uttar Kaundia	2440.314		

No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre	No. of DPZ	Name of Mouza	Area in Acre
	Mohanpur	152.919	DPZ 11	<b>Total</b>	<b>3190.520</b>
	Panch Ghughudia	51.783		Bara Bardeshi	1756.069
	Paschim Sadarpur	61.464		Begunbari	16.202
	Pathalia	76.201		Bilamalia	2.969
	Sakran	154.471		Panchali	189.460
	Sen Oalia	404.772		Salipur	83.394
	Sundrip	74.813		Syamalapur	718.190
	Taksur	94.465		Syamlapur	481.053
	Tattibari	42.552		Turag	46.065
	Uttar Krok	59.640		Uttar Kaundia	80.795
	Uttar Ramchandrapur	84.745		<b>Total</b>	<b>3374.197</b>
	Uttar Sinduria	35.190		Baliarpur	51.754
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4587.725</b>		Baratail	100.124
DPZ 06	Aich Noadda	247.553	DPZ 12	Bhakurta	866.955
	Anandapur	116.075		Bilamalia	1736.107
	Arapara	90.205		Chaira	445.811
	Badda	224.273		Chandra Narayanpur	171.415
	Bara Balimehar	143.614		Chandulia	2.269
	Baruigram	49.012		Chunar Char	930.683
	Bhatpara	145.609		Dakshin Syampur	365.134
	Bil Baghil	66.278		Dighamatia	293.175
	Chhalia	1200.492		Harindhara	125.516
	Chhota Amarpur	95.925		Haruria	343.523
	Chhota Balimehar	153.653		Jamur Muchipara	8.257
	Dagarmura	55.603		Kandi Bailerpur	182.431
	Dakshin Baktarpur	59.016		Kandi Baliarpur	21.904
	Dakshin Dariapur	172.873		Musurikhola	1325.955
	Dakshin Dattapara	3.640		Panchali	17.427
	Dakshin Kanchanpur	27.245		Turag	52.978
	Dakshin Ramchandrapur	62.959		Uttar Kaundia	11.442
	Dakshin krishnapur	118.323		<b>Total</b>	<b>7052.860</b>
	Deogaon	123.237			

## ANNEX- 4.1

### Phasing of Development Priority Areas

Phase	Union/Pourashava	Mauza
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Phase (Short Term 2010-2012)</b>	<b>Tetuljhora</b>	1. Haridhara 3. Kandi Baliarpur 4. Kulasur 6. Jamur 7. Jamur Muchipara 8. Bharari 9. Nandakhali 10. Rajaghat 11. Fulbari 12. Dakshi Dattapara 13. Ramchandrapur 14. Tetuljhora
	<b>Savar</b>	1. Karnapara Savar 2. Gerdda 3. Purba Bhabanipour 4. Arapara 5. Anandapur 6. Immaddipur 7. Chhota Balimehar 8. Majidpur 9. Dakshin Dariapur 10. Dakshin Baktarpur 11. Majidpur 12. Tatti 13. Aich Noadda 15. Jaleswer 16. Dagamura Chhiata 17. Bhatpara 18. Madanpur 19. Nayabari 20. Badda 21. Badda
	<b>Pathalia</b>	1. Gerua 2. Pathalia 3. Dakshin Krok 4. Uttar Krok 5. Bara Oalia 6. Sen Oalia 7. Agla 8. Tattibari 9. Uttar Ramchandrapur 10. Taksur 11. Dhania 12. Bagh Dhania
	<b>Dhamsona</b>	1. Palasbari 2. Enayetpur 3. Baipail 4. Ganakbari

Phase	Union/Pourashava	Mauza
	<b>Ashulia</b>	1. Aukpara 2. Atichandgaon 3. Chhoto Kakar 4. Bara Ashukia 5. Chak Basaid 6. Sri Khanda 7. Jirabo 8. Dhananjoypur 9. Belma
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase (Medium Term 2012-2015)</b>	<b>Tetuljhora</b>	1. Dighamatia 2. Dkashin Shyampur 3. Nagar Char
	<b>Savar</b>	1. Rajashan 2. Chhalia
	<b>Pathalia</b>	1. Kurgaon 2. Sakran 3. Hatu Bhanga 4. Baghdhania 5. Dhania
	<b>Ashulia</b>	1. Sujabad 2. Sadhapur 3. Gauripur 4. Purba Sadarpur 5. Rostampur
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Phase (Long Term Beyond 2015)</b>	<b>Savar</b>	1. Jamsingh 2. Dakshin Krishnapur 3. Deogaon
	<b>Pathalia</b>	1. Bibari 2. Paschim Sadarpur 3. Sundrip 4. Charigaon 5. Charigaon
	<b>Dhamsona</b>	1. Bansbari 2. Nalam Baghbari 3. Nalam 4. Kamalsai
	<b>Ashulia</b>	1. Kuturia
	<b>Bilia</b>	1. Akran 2. Zinzira

## ANNEX- 4.2

### MULTI SECTORAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

To be implemented in the 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of Development Plan Period (2010-2012)

Sector	Project Title and Description	Project Objective	Cost of Development	Implementing Agency
Housing	<p><b>Site and Services Project for Low Income people in Gobindabari under Kshimpur Union of Gazipur</b></p> <p><b>Total Area:</b> 143 acres</p> <p><b>Project Description:</b> The site and services project is aimed for sheltering low income people. Small plots of 1.5 katha will be allotted to the low income people on long term credit basis. The area will be served with such facilities as, road, drainage, water, electricity, play ground, shopping, mosque and community centre. The project site will accommodate about 3700 low income families.</p>	<p>a. To create housing facilities for the underprivileged classes.</p> <p>b. To create planned living environment with necessary services and facilities to enable comfortable living.</p> <p>c. To create demonstration effects among the public sector housing agencies about successful housing projects for the low income.</p>	Tk. 851.50 lakh	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)
Park and Playground	<p><b>Development of Park and Playground near Savar Bus Stand</b> <b>Area:</b> 4.42 acres</p> <p><b>Project Description</b> Development of park and playground in Savar paurashava area, near the bus stand on a government land presently used as a horticulture garden.</p>	<p>a. Create of opportunities for recreation for the young and the youth.</p> <p>b. Creation of open space for breathing by the busy urban dwellers.</p> <p>c. Capture areas for recreation.</p>	Tk.1.27 crore	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)  And Savar Paurashava
Road	<p><b>1. BKSP-Kashimpur Road</b> <b>Length : 18.90 km</b> <b>Area : 42.7 acres</b> This 30 ft wide 18.90 km road will connect fast growing DEPZ area with Kashimpur, another growing area and create a linkage with Gazipur-Tangail Road and open up adjacent areas for urbanization.</p>	<p>a. Open up areas potential for development.</p> <p>b. Link DEPZ area with Kashimpur and Dhaka-Tangail Road.</p> <p>c. Promote urban growth and new investment in areas around the proposed road.</p>	Tk. 85.56 crore	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)
	<p><b>2. Hemayetpur- Nayarhat Road</b> <b>Length : 22.23 km</b> <b>Area : 50.22 acres</b></p>	<p>a. Serve as an alternative to Dhaka-Aricha Road.</p> <p>b. Create new road link for core Savar and its old bazaar.</p>	Tk. 70 crore	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)  And

This road will be 30 ft. wide and will connect fast growing Hemayetpur area with Nayarhat in the north. This

**DMDP : Detailed Area Plan**

Sector	Project Title and Description	Project Objective	Cost of Development	Implementing Agency
	<p>secondary road will link Dhaka-Singair Road in the south with Dhaka-Aricha Road at Nayarhat via Namapara and Savar Bazar. It will create an alternative road to Dhaka-Aricha Road bypassing cantonment, Jahangirnagar University, and Savar Bazar. It will open up western parts of Savar as well.</p>			<p>Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)</p>
	<p><b>3. Nagr Char-Jamur Muchipara in Tetuljhora Union of Savar</b>  <b>Length : 1.51 km</b>  <b>Area : 3.42 acres</b></p> <p>This will be a local road and help promote local linkage to undeveloped areas. The length will 1.51 km and would require about 3.42 acres of land.</p>	<p>a. Promote local communication.</p> <p>b. Help create linkage between areas of potential development.</p> <p>c. Create opportunities for new investment.</p>	<p>Tk. 12.23 crore</p>	<p>Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)</p>

## **Annex- 5.1**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

**To be implemented in the 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of Development Plan Period (2010-2012)**

#### **a. Land Readjustment Project in Savar Bazar area**

Savar Bazar area is very congested and existing road network is very narrow. For developing this area in planned manner land readjustment approach has been suggested. Several link roads of have been proposed here to perform commercial development smoothly.

**Location** : Savar Bazar Area,  
**Area of Land** : 104 acres or 42.10 ha

#### **Detailed Cost Breakup**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description of Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
1.	Land acquisition	katha	6240 k	Tk. 200000.00	Tk. 124.80 crore
1.	Land Development	Sft.	4492800 sft.	Tk. 50.00	Tk. 22.46 crore
2.	Road Development	km	14 km	Tk. 80 lakh	Tk. 1.12 crore
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 148.38 crore</b>

#### **b. Land Procurement and Development for Major Civic Centre**

There is a proposal in the Detailed Area Plan for development of a minor civic centre in Savar Paurashava area in SPZ 17.1. Under the present project only the land will be acquired and developed, the rest of the development work will be done at a later stage when the density in the area increases and the establishment becomes usable.

**Location** : Savar Paurashava Area, SPZ 17.1  
**Area of Land** : 15 acres or 37.05 ha

#### **Detailed Cost Breakup**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description of Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
1.	Land acquisition	katha	900 k	Tk. 200000.00	Tk. 18.00 crore
1.	Land Development	Sft.	4492800 sft.	Tk. 50.00	Tk. 3.24 crore
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 21.24 crore</b>

#### **c. Park and Play Ground Development near Savar Bus Stand**

Development of park and playground in Savar Paurashava area, near the bus stand on a government land presently used as a horticulture garden. This project has been proposed on request by Savar Paurashava.

**Location** : West of Savar Bus Stand, SPZ 17.1

**Area of Land** : 4.42 acres or 10.91 ha

**Detailed Cost Breakup**

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Land Development	Sft.	265.20 sft.	Tk. 60.00	Tk. 1.15 crore
3.	Plantation in the park	katha	85.28 k	Tk. 1500.00	Tk. 0.12 crore
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 1.27 crore</b>

**d. New Kitchen Market, Opposite Paurashava Market**

Under this project a modern kitchen market will be developed opposite Savar Paurashava market. This project has been undertaken on request by Savar Paurashava. .

**Location** : Savar Paurashava, SPZ 17.1

**Area of Land** : 0.16 acres or 27.81 ha

**Detailed Cost Breakup**

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	9.6 k acre	Tk. 4,50,000/katha	Tk. 43,20,000.00
2.	Land Development	Sft.	6912.00sft.	Tk. 35.00/sft.	Tk. 2,41,920.00
3.	Building Construction	sft	4600.00sft.	Tk. 2500.00/sft.	Tk. 1,15,00000.00
4.	Road and Pavement	sft	2500.00 sft	Tk. 1200.00	Tk. 30,00000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 47,06,00000.00</b>

**e. BKSP-Kashimpur Road (30 ft wide)**

Connecting fast growing DEPZ area with Kashimpur, another growing area and create a linkage with Gazipur-Tangail Road and open up adjacent areas for urbanization.

**Location** : Savar Upazila and Kashimpur Union, SPZ 16, Mauza Dakshin Panishail to Kashimpur.

**Area of Land** : 42.7 acres or 105.46 ha

**Length** : 18.90 km

**Detailed Cost Breakup**

Sl No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	42.70 acres	Tk. 250,000/katha	Tk. 64,05,00000.00
2.	Land Development	Sft.	1860012 sft	Tk. 25.00/sft.	Tk. 4,50,0300.00
3.	Construction of Bituminous Road with Footpath on both sides	sft	18.90 km	Tk. 90,00000.00/km.	Tk. 17,01,00000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 85,56,00000.00</b>

**f. Hemayetpur- Nayarhat Road (30 ft wide)**

This secondary road will connect Hemayetpur with Dhaka-Aricha Road at Nayarhat via Namapara. It will create an alternative road to Dhaka-Aricha Road at Hemayetpur bypassing Jahangirnagar University, Cantonment and Savar Bazar. It will open up western parts of Savar as well.

**Location** : Hemayetpur area and Nayarhat via Savar Paurashava and Namapara , SPZ 17.1 and SPZ 17.2  
**Area of Land** : 50.22 acres or 124.04 ha  
**Length** : 22.23 km

**Detailed Cost Breakup**

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	1333.80 k	Tk. 350,000/katha	Tk. 46,68,30,000 .00
2.	Land Development	sft.	968338 sft.	Tk. 25.00/sft.	Tk. 2,42,08,470.00
3.	Construction of Bituminous Road with Footpath on both sides	sft	22.23 km	Tk. 90,00000.00/km.	Tk. 20,00,70,000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 69,11,08,470.00</b>

**g. Nager Char–Jamur Road**

This road will on the south-western part of the study area where there already has developed an industrial cluster and the government is developing a tannery Estate. This will enable movement of good and passengers in a better way and link with Dhaka-Aricha Road.

**Location** : Nagr Char-Jamur Muchipara in Tetuljhora Union of Savar, SPZ 17.1 and SPZ 17.2  
**Area of Land** : 3.42 acres or 8.44 ha  
**Length** : 1.51 km

**Detailed Cost Breakup**

Sl No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Cost
1.	Land acquisition	katha	205.20 k	Tk. 350,000/katha	Tk. 7,18,20,000 .00
2.	Land Development	sft.	147744.00sft.	Tk. 25.00/sft.	Tk. 36,93,6000.00
3.	Construction of Bituminous Road with Footpath on both sides	sft	1.51 km	Tk. 90,00000.00/km.	Tk. 1,35,90,000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>Tk. 12,23,46,000.00</b>