Agrarian Change in Bangladesh and its Implications for the Marginal Farmers

Issues, Debates, Challenges

Meghna Guhathakurta



Research Initiatives, Bangladesh

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Content

Foreword	5
Acknowledgements	6
Introduction	7
Theoretical Perspectives	10
Historical Backdrop	12
Research Methodology	15
Project Areas of the Study	16
Baseline Data of the Sample Population	19
Analysis of the Agrarian Question in Bangladesh	27
Conclusion	29
References	30
Bibliography	31
Annex-01	33
Annex-02	60

Foreword

Dr Meghna Guhathakurta's theoretical study on "Agrarian Change in Bangladesh and its Implications for the Marginal Farmers: Issues, Debates and Challenges" is a sequel to an earlier empirical study entitled "Bangladeshey Khudro o Prantik Krishokder Bhumi Bebohar o Krishir Koushalpotra", authored by Suraiya Begum and Md. lftekhar Ali. They form part of continuing output of an ongoing research project undertaken by Research Initiatives, Bangladesh (RIB) to explore the changing pattern of the agrarian system of Bangladesh.

The project entitled "Fostering Agrarian Strategies for Overcoming Small Farmers' Challenges in Bangladesh" began in 2013 and is set to continue for another two years. Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung of Germany is providing financial assistance for it, While the earlier study focused more on the challenges faced by marginal farmers and their various coping mechanisms to deal with them, as seen from the perspective of ground realities in five different ecological regions of Bangladesh, the current study seeks to provide a theoretical understanding of the agrarian questions raised in that empirical study.

Dr. Guhathakurta's study shows that the small and marginal farmers of Bangladesh who feed the country through their hard labor and pragmatic approachesare increasingly faced with pressure from what she calls "the neo-liberal global order". In order to deal with this, farmers have to undertake different strategies to accumulate capital and scale up production but are often met with challenges that are not easy to overcome. Her study dwells on measures farmers tend to take to adapt to the emergent situation and underlines the need for further investigation in the area. This, she believes, would lead to revealing trends in the adaptation processes that the state may utilize to initiate effective measures to deal with them.

It is hoped that taken together the two studies would make important contribution to the literature on the subject.

Dr. Shamsul Bari
Chairman, RIB

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Research Initiatives, Bangladesh (RIB) is happy to publish this work by Dr. Meghna Guhathakurta on the contemporary agrarian situation of Bangladesh. This publication is an outcome of the action research project titled `Fostering Agrarian Strategies for Overcoming Small Farmers' Challenges in Bangladesh, Phase II (2014-15)'. Financial assistance for the research programme was provided by the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS). The empirical part of the study on which this report was based was supervised by Suraiya Begum (Project Coordinator) and Md Iftekhar Ali (Field Coordinator) and conducted by the Research Assistants of five study areas. They are Md Amjad Hossain (Nilphamari), Md Saidur Rahman (Dinajpur), Md Anowar Hossain (Bogra), Md Moshiur Rahman (Naogaon) and Md Shafiqul Islam (Patuakhali). The farmers and villagers of the study areas not only spared their valuable time to provide data, but proved very helpful during data collection. It was not possible to complete the research work without their cooperation. Local leaders and concerned government authorities of the respective study areas also gave their full cooperation. Mr. Mahbub Hossain helped in data processing activities. Moreover, Mr Vinod Koshti (Program Manager, RLS South Asia), Dr. Ashoke Kumar Ghosh (Asst. Professor, Dept. of Development & Poverty Studies, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University) and Mr. Anu Muhammad (Professor, Dept. of Economics, Jahangirnagar University) gave useful comments before the finalization of the report.

Introduction

The Agriculture Census of 2008[1] shows that out of 25,351,506 total holdings in rural areas of Bangladesh, 58.66% holdings have own-cultivable land (above 0.05 acres) while the remaining 41.34% holdings were considered as not having their own cultivable land. Out of those having cultivable land, 84.27% were small farmers having minimum cultivable land of 0.05 acres (Census of Agriculture 2008, National Series, Volume 1. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka, November, 2010), but possessing 'operated' (i.e. contracted in) land amounting to more than this i.e. up to 2.49 acres, 14.18% were medium farmers (having operated land in between 2.50- 7.49 acres) and 1.54% were large farm holdings having operated 7.50 acres and above. Among the small holdings, 32.74% owned or operated between 0.05- 0.49 acres, 28.26% between 0.5- 0.99 acre, 19.52% between 1.00- 1.49 and 19.46% between 1.50- 2.49 acres of cultivable land. Small holdings constitute 84.27% of the total farm holdings but shared only 46.12% of the total cultivable land while 15.72% medium and large farm holdings owned 53.88% of the total cultivable land of the country. On the other hand large numbers of small holdings were operating 48.6% of the total operated area (2008 Census report, pp xv, 54).

This is not an isolated trend in the South Asian context. India too demonstrates such characteristics. Small and marginal farmers in India now constitute 86% of the total farmers in India. They own over 43% of land (Ramanamurthy, 2013). Large scale farming households have dwindled and disposed of considerable share of their holdings though they still own 56% of their land in 2002-2003.

As in India, in Bangladesh too, the medium and large farmers own two-third of the cultivable land of the country, and yet small and medium farm households are seen to be more productive as they can make more efficient use of labour compared to large farm enterprises. Significant portion of the large farmers are absentee land owners. In the past, these absentee land owners preferred to use their land through the share-croppers. The share-cropping system has now become mostly dysfunctional both due to the absentee land owners as well as the share-croppers.[2] Contract and cash leasing systems[3] have now emerged as dominant patterns replacing the traditional share-cropping system. Rapid population growth, introduction of cash crop cultivation, land owners' migration to cities and most importantly rise in prices of high-value crops contributed in reshaping the dominant land tenure patterns, especially the share-cropping practice that prevailed over centuries. Market forces replaced a great part of local practice and capitalist mode of

production emerged strongly in agriculture replacing subsistence agriculture (Raihan et. al, 2009). In the Contract Leasing System, the cultivator agrees with the land owner to pay a fixed amount of produce after harvesting. The rest of the produce is kept by the cultivator. So, the more a cultivator produces, the more he/she can keep for themselves. According to the cultivators, this system provides them enough incentive to invest heavily in increasing production. In this system a small or medium farmer can produce a rice yield as high as 3,200 kg per acre and they need to pay the land owners 800-960 kg. In the 'contract leasing system', the amount of produce to be paid differs heavily depending on the type of crop and fertility of the land. The amount to be paid is fixed through a competitive system where the land owners ask a pool of cultivators how much of the produce they want to pay and eventually the highest bidder is awarded the right to cultivate. However, under this system, since the land owner does not contribute in investment, the risk of crop failure or poor harvest is entirely borne by the cultivator. But, in case of full damage of crop by natural disaster like floods, the contract system becomes invalid.

The challenges of the small and marginal farmers have been discussed in details in another document (Suraiya Begum and Md Iftekhar Ali, 2014). The study was based on a survey of the same five districts as the current study with a total of 500 agricultural households: 80 in Patuakhali, 120 in Bogra, 100 in Naogaon, 100 in Dinajpur, and in Nilphamari districts 100 households. Among them 46 were lease providers and 108 were lease recipients including 41 tenant provider and 71 tenant recipients. The number of contract providers was 9 and recipient was 27. The remaining 198 had their own agricultural land for farming. The findings were:

a. The money given by lease providers was comparatively higher than the tenant providers.

b. Poor, small or marginal farmers are gradually getting more access into the leasing and tenancy market.

c. One to three years leasing period is more popular but 7 years tenure also exists.

d. The leasing rate is high for two crop paddy land and three crop vegetable land. This type of leasing trend is increasing.

e. The farmers who do not have their own land or less land are forced to lease-in land to invest money in agricultural production by which they can increase income and earn their daily living.

Some of the challenges of small farmers are lack of technology, financial problems, lack of proper consultation and training, lack of technical knowledge, lack of support, low-price products, lack of better fertilizers, pesticides and seed and its high price and problem of

irrigation. The study revealed that there is no common platform like a forum or farmers' organization at the national level to represent them. A silent change is happening in the agriculture of Bangladesh and it has enormous possibilities and this needs to be documented and advocated for at the policy level.

The purpose of the current study is to explore the situation at a more macro-level, posed as a theoretical understanding of the agrarian question in Bangladesh and linking it with the ground level issues related to it from the location and perspective of farmers in different ecological contexts in Bangladesh. In this study all categories of farmers have been included under the survey, but some of the findings have been categorized according to the small, medium and large farm holdings.

Theoretical Perspectives

Structural analysis of the agrarian question in Bangladesh maybe explored through the modes of production debate as has been articulated in the Indian case. We see many similarities in the situation that Indian scholars of political economy have been having and are struggling with. The issue of agrarian constraint to capital growth has been debated in the early planning period of post independent India. Currently it has become pertinent to revisit the theories once again in the light of developments leading to and resulting from the contemporary agrarian crisis that began in the mid-nineties in the backdrop of the neo-liberal policies adopted in Indian economy since 1991.

In the earlier debates the characterization of the mode of production in the Indian agriculture got pegged between two positions, i.e. dominantly pre-capitalist and semi-feudal with emerging capitalist relations (Pattnaik, 1973) or dominantly capitalist relations with persisting subtle semi-feudal relations (Rudra,1978). There were other equally compelling views that capitalist relations had already entered under the colonial rule (Gunder, 1996; Banaji, 1975), while others held the opposite view that colonial rule introduced feudal relations and blunted the growth of production forces by unequal exchange and drain of surplus against formation of potential capitalist relations (Bagchi,1998). The debate, as stated by Alice Thorner (1982), remained inconclusive from the diverse positions taken by the Marxist political economists and the practitioners (Ramanamurthy, 2013).

The current structure of Indian agriculture shows resemblance to Bangladesh in that they both demonstrate a rise in small and marginal farmers[4]. In India they constitute 86% of the total farmers and own over 43% of land even without counting those under tenancy. Landed big farmers are exiting from agriculture, leasing good part of their lands to small farmers. Petty commodity production in agriculture has therefore become the dominant strain of a post-colonial capitalist economy. There has been an effort to conceptualize this phenomenon and as such the modes of production theory has been revisited by many scholars. We will look into some of these theoretical notions as it will also be relevant in conceptualizing the Bangladesh scene in a comparative perspective.

Later day scholars in India like Sanyal (2007) and Chatterjee (2004) have chosen to focus on the Gramscian notion of the politics of the hegemonic state and pointed out the different routes of capitalist transition in different historical context especially in

understanding the situation in post-colonial states. Among some of the characteristics which describe the Indian transition to capitalism but also have similarities with other South Asian states such as Bangladesh are the adoption of a political liberal democratic ideology without adequate capitalist development in the economy that resulted in a weak national bourgeoisie, the resultant development of state structures which had to lead the process of capital accumulation including primitive accumulation (Guhathakurta, 2014; Samaddar, 2015) such as enabling processes of dispossession in favor of modernization and through instituting or reforming land acquisition laws and the pressure to follow the capitalist norms of an already globalized economy. These characteristics have further morphed into the contemporary world of neo-liberal regimes signifying minimalist state interventions which we witness today.

Among the latter day scholars who analyze the agrarian question in the backdrop of contemporary neo-liberal regimes, Henry Bernstein is the more radical who looks at the agrarian question of Marx predominantly as the agrarian question of *capital* and seeks to go beyond this classical definition. According to Bernstein, agriculture in capitalism is not synonymous with or reducible to farming, nor is it constituted simply as a relation between agrarian classes as in landed property, agrarian capital and labor (Bernstein, 2006). Rather they are linked to social divisions of labor, circuits of capital, commodity chains, sources and types of technical change and market at both the global and national level. Processes of globalization are also known to intensify the fragmentation of classes of labor, which Bernstein finds is a more accurate description than the limited proletarianization described by Arrighi and Moore (2001). Classes of labor comprise the growing numbers who now depend directly or indirectly on the sale of their labor power for their own daily reproduction (Panitch and Leys, 2001). The term fragmentation encapsulates the effects of how classes of labor in global capitalism pursue their reproduction through insecure and oppressive wage employment often *combined* with a range of like-wise precarious small-scale farming and informal sector survival activity subject to its own forms of differentiation and oppression along intersecting lines of class, gender, generation, caste and ethnicity (Bernstein, 2006). It is this latter concept that will be of most use to us in conceptualizing the agrarian question in the 21st century in the context of Bangladesh.

Historical Backdrop

From the early history of the sub-continent, it was generally assumed that all land belongs to the state and that all persons who cultivate or hold intermediary interests in land are bound to pay a share of the produce of the soil to the state for the use and occupation of the land unless the state has given up such a claim by a special grant. The state's share of produce could be paid in cash or kind and was generally known as land revenue. The Mughal period saw substantial reform of the land revenue system where settlement with tenants (*raiyats*) was made for a term of 10 years. But the decline of the Mughal empire began to change Bengal's history and on 12 August , 1765, the East India Company acquired from the last representative of the waning Mughal empire the official grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This provided the foundation of British revenue jurisdiction in these provinces. The landmark development in this era was the Permanent Settlement of 1793 whereby the Governor General declared that the revenue assessed upon the lands of each estate has been made unalterable and fixed forever. The *zamindars* were declared to be the proprietors of the soil. At the same time they were also made liable to have their estate sold for arrears of revenue if this was not paid by sunset on the latest day fixed for the installment. The main object of this was to safeguard the punctual receipt of land revenue but the very fixing of it lent itself to the uncertainty of repayment and hence led to loss of revenue of the state. In the later days of the British Raj, the fixed nature of the land revenue was found no longer suitable for the growing needs of nation-building programs. Recommendations were made for the abolition of all rent receiving interests in order to bring all the actual cultivators directly under the government. This paved the way for the landmark of the post-colonial period and that was the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act of 1951. This law which abolished the *zamindari* system which characterized the semi-feudal nature of agriculture in Bengal was considered to be a milestone in the history of legislative enactments in the field of land tenure system in territories which now includes Bangladesh (Hussain, 1995; Begum and Ali, 2014). This has paved the way for the transition to the private ownership of land and hence has heralded much of the social transformation taking place in current day Bangladesh.

In the last forty years, the rain-fed agricultural subsystem which was once the basis of the socio-economic structure of Bangladesh has been undergoing transformation. Rice was a staple crop which was cultivated three times a year in the Aus, *Aman* and *Boro* season. The *Aman* season during the monsoon season was the most cultivated with the highest

production. In the dry winter *Boro* season, rice was only grown in low lying areas. But in recent decades the technology of High Yielding Variety rice combined with the supply of irrigation through Deep and Shallow Tube wells jointly owned by farmers of an area brought together through Government and NGO interventions have worked to make this the highest producing rice season transforming Bangladesh from a "basket case"[5] of the seventies to an economy that is self-sufficient in food.

But on the other hand, we see a discerning trend in the decrease of agricultural households. According to Government figures of 2008 the gross numbers of agricultural farms have increased but the percentage of households depending on agriculture had decreased. For example, in 1983/84 the percentages of agricultural farms were 72.70%, in 1996 that decreased to 66.18% and in 2008 it became 56.74%. In the same vein we see a parallel decreasing trend in the rural households dependent on income from agriculture. In 1983/84 they constituted 69.7%, in 1996, they became 35.90% and in 2008 they decreased to 34.90%. The decrease in agricultural income was supplemented by secondary occupations in petty trading e.g. vehicle repairing, and self-employment such as small shops, or employment in the transport sector e.g. pulling rickshaws. The percentage of landless in 2008 was seen to be 9.58% which in 1996 was 10.18% and in 1983-84 was 8.67% (BBS, 2012).

What these figures demonstrate is that although the Bangladesh economy is still to a large extent agriculture-based, the trend is on the decrease. The reason for this could be the demographic pressure and the division and fragmentation of farm land, which is causing landlessness and a greater rate of migration to the cities (Guhathakurta, 2013). Fragmentation of land is often caused through inheritance i.e. dividing up land between brothers. This does not necessarily mean all heirs can equally look after the land. Many sell off their land. Thus we see that though fragmentation may lead to increase of farm units, the trend is a precarious one.

Migration has not been limited to the cities too. From its very beginning the Bangladesh state had selected manpower export as one of the prime mechanisms in which to address its population pressure. Currently Bangladesh is one of the main migrant sending countries in the world using both official formal channels and unofficial channels. In the year 2012, the official figures for migration came to 0.50 million and in that same year the official earnings from remittances sent back through migrants amounted to 10.90 billion US dollars, in other words constituting about one-fourth of the total export earnings of Bangladesh. The impact of this phenomenon on the society and politics of the country and outside has been tremendous. Most of the money invested from this earning has been put into real estate and construction business. As a result shopping malls have mushroomed and the cityscape has been changing drastically.

On the other hand as a result of the increasing primacy of the non-agricultural sector in the economy, there has been an increasing interest in education that would provide an alternate means to livelihood. From 1980 to 2010, women's literacy rate has increased by 30% and reached 53.90% and male literacy rate has increased by 21% and reached 59.80%.

Women's entry into the urban workforce has also shot up given the mushrooming rise and consolidation of the RMG industries. Linked with extension of basic education the proliferation of technology affectionately and politically coined as 'Digital Bangladesh' has enabled the linkage of the rural and urban, the national and international at a rate that was hitherto unprecedented (Guhathakurta, 2013). A new rising middle class whose base is small capital and trade, not limited to urban sites but also cover rural areas is emerging. It is this trend that is giving way to a strong domestic market which was absent in the time of Bangladesh's independence.

Research Methodology

We will now relate the above mentioned theoretical and historical narrative to explore the agrarian question in contemporary Bangladesh through an empirical study. Two surveys were conducted for the purpose of data collection within five villages; the first one was the baseline survey and the other was agrarian questionnaire survey. The baseline survey was conducted on *all the households* of one village which was randomly selected from each of agro-ecological zones for which the research assistants were responsible. For the agrarian questionnaire however, only those households which were predominantly dependent on agriculture were picked. The baseline survey was conducted on 671 households in total and the agrarian questionnaire survey was carried out on 424 households in the five project areas. Structured questionnaire was designed with all closed-ended questions in both surveys and these surveys were conducted by local research assistants. The baseline survey was conducted from July 2014 -September 2014 and the agrarian survey was carried out from October 2014-November 2014. Respondents of the agrarian survey, whose primary and secondary occupation is agriculture, were selected from the baseline survey.

Project Areas of the Study

The project sites selected for the study are Phulbari Upazila in Dinajpur district, Mahadebpur Upazila of Naogaon district, Dimla Upazila of Nilphamari district, Kalapara Upazila of Patuakhali district and Sariakandi Upazila of Bogra distrct. They each represent different agro-ecological zones in terms of soil, landform and climatic characteristics.



Map: Study areas

Phulbari Upazila is located in the north western district of Dinajpur. It has an area of 228.60 sq km, located in between 25°17′ and 25°32′ north latitudes and in between 88°44′ and 89°01′ east longitudes. It shares a border with West Bengal, a state of India on the west. Ecologically it is in the level Barind tract zone where 30% is highland and 55% is medium land. The main river is the "little Jamuna". The major source of drinking water is

from tube wells and hardly any ponds are found in this region which is prone to long dry spells.

The main sources of income is 68.83% from agriculture, 2.98% from non-agricultural labourer, 0.9% from industry, 12.41% from commerce, the rest being transport and communication (3.73%), service (5.55%), construction (0.65%), religious service (0.20%), rent and remittance (0.17%) and others (4.58%).[6] Patterns of ownership of agricultural land are the following: Landowner 50.29%, landless 49.71%;

Phulbari is also famous for coal and the region has been under the pressure of multinational company to start open pit mining, but which has been resisted by the local people in alliance with a national committee for the protection of energy and natural resources. The population is 151939 and there is a good number of indigenous people in the area mostly of Santal and Oraon origin.

Mahadebpur Upazila of Naogaon district comprises an area of 397.67 sq km, located in between 24°48´ and 25°01´ north latitudes and in between 88°38´ and 88°53´ east longitudes. It falls within the ecological zone of High Barind Tract which is prone to drought and 93% of which is high land. The main rivers in the region are the Atrai and Shiva; Large water bodies such as the Sikari Beel and Belakuthi Beel are notable.

The total land under cultivation is 30,350 hectares; single crop land 4,222 hectares, double crop 14,471 hectares and triple 12,671 hectares[7]; The main sources of income are: Agriculture 78.66%, non-agricultural laborer 2.52%, industry 0.86%, commerce 8.01%, transport and communication 2.91%, service 2.93%, construction 0.60%, religious service 0.09%, rent and remittance 0.07% and others 3.25%.

Communication facilities consist of 58 km of pucca road and 2 km. of semi-pucca road; mud road 1615 km long ; waterway 10 nautical miles; and 1 helipad .

Dimla Upazila of Nilphamari district with an area of 326.80 sq km, is bounded by West Bengal of India on the north. The main rivers are Tista and Old Tista and hence the ecological zone is known as an active Tista floodplain that is a flood prone poverty zone with largely medium land and a mean annual rainfall of 2,400m.

The total land under cultivation is 22,988 hectares; out of which single crop land is 4,120 hectares, double crop 15,450 hectares and triple 2,999 hectares.

The district has poor communication facilities consisting of 66 km pucca road and 220 km. of mud road.

Kalapara Upazila in Patuakhali district with an area of 492.10 sq km is a coastal region with the Bay of Bengal in the south. The main rivers are Andharmanik, Nilganj and Dhankhali. The ecological zone is characterized as the low Ganges Floodplain with a mean annual rainfall of 18,000 m and 44% medium land and 23% high land.

The Rakhain tribe of Bangladesh first settled in this upazila. A section of the people belonging to the Buddhist Rakhain tribe of Arakan came to this upazila in quest of better living and first settled at Khepupara and Kuakata. Tradition goes that the Rakhains on excavating wells traced fresh water in the area and thereby settled there. The upazila though named as Kalapara, the upazila sadar is known as Khepupara. It is said that two influential Rakhain chiefs used to reside on either side of a canal running north south through the upazila, Kalau Magh on the eastern bank and Khepu Magh on the western side. The habitation on eastern bank of the canal was named as Kalapara after the name of Kalau Magh and that on the western bank as Khepupara after Khepu Magh.

Main occupations in this region are agriculture 45.63%, fishing 5.67%, commerce 10.01%, service 3.56%, agricultural laborer 18.89%, wage laborer 4.57%, others 11.67%.

The total land is 49,210.20 hectares, total cultivable land 40,940 hectares, single crop 17,685 hectares, double crop 16,800 hectares, triple crop land 6,045 hectares[8]. Among the peasants 41.53% are landless, 35.06% small peasant, 15.04% intermediate, 8.37% rich; cultivable land per head 0.26 hectare. The market value of the first grade arable land is Tk 2000 per 0.01 hectare.

Communication facilities are: Pucca roads 20 km, semi pucca roads 58 km and mud road 860 km.

Sariakandi Upazila of Bogra district has an area of 432.55 sq km, and is considered to be in the Karatoya –Bangali floodplain ecological zone. Main rivers are Jamuna, Bangali and Sukhdaha; and also a large sized water bodies and a concentration of medium high land are found there.

Main occupations are agriculture 48.70%, agricultural laborer 25.88%, wage laborer 1.61%, trade and commerce 10.20%, service 13.61%.

Cultivable land is 50,080 hectares; single crop 2,170h., double crop 1,360h., and treble crop land 6,350h.[9] Among the peasants, 40% are landless, 35% small peasant, 20% intermediate and 5% rich; cultivable land per head 0.09 hectare. The market value of first grade arable land is about Tk 6500 per 0.01 hectare.

Road communication consists of 15 km pucca roads, semi pucca 7 km., mud road 222 km; waterways 16 nautical mile.

Baseline Data of the Sample Population

A total of 671 households were surveyed in the 5 areas, the most numbers (188) being in Bogra and the lowest number in Naogaon (92). The total members of these households amounted to 2,847 with 51.25% being male and 48.75% being female. Most of the members of respondent's households were found to be in the category of 26-35 and 17-25 years. Majority were Muslims (89.57%) and 10.43% were Hindus. Out of the five areas however, religions minorities were only found in Dinajpur (0.86%) and Nilphamari a high 39.66% The remaining households were all Muslims.

Socio-economic Profile of Households

More than 50% of respondents lived in tin houses and 17.88% lived in pucca brick houses. However 15% also lived in mud houses with 14% in bamboo houses. Interestingly 88.04% of residents in Naogaon lived in mud houses as did 17.86% in Dinajpur. The largest percent of respondents who lived in brick houses were however found in Dinajpur. This has been observed more to be a regional and cultural factor rather than an indicator of wealth.

83.16% of respondents are dependent on tubewells for drinking water and 16.54% on Deep Tube wells. Almost all households said they had 3 meals per day all through the year. 52.46% of the families had 3 to 4 members per family while 33.23% had 5 to 6. 94.10 % of respondents said family members resided in villages. In Bogra the highest percentage lived in towns (6.10%) and it was also the area where the maximum members of households went abroad (19 members).

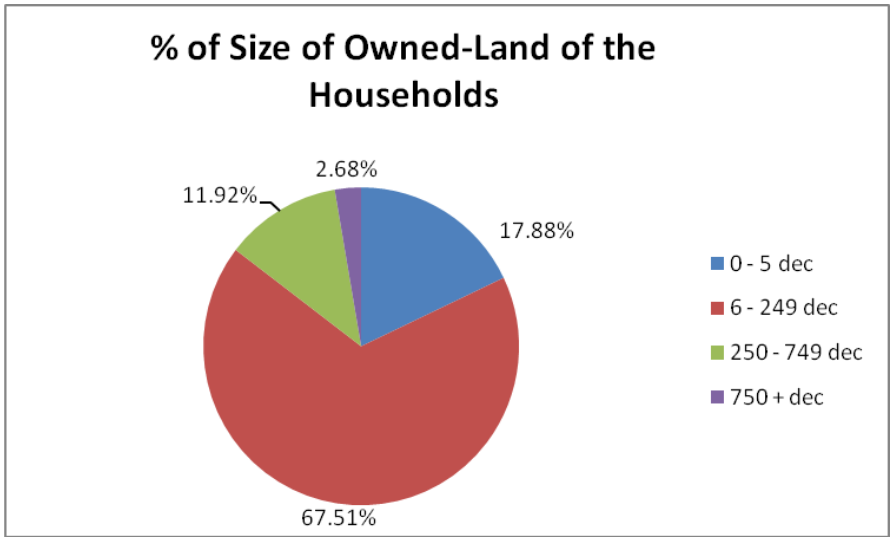
Among the household members 28.42% have had primary education and 25.51 % secondary schooling. 11.37% could sign only and 11.05% were illiterate. 10.02% were under aged children. District wise data however varied (see Table 11)

As primary occupation of household members (Table 12b) 17.95% were small farmers who had their own land, the most being in Naogaon. 54.69 % of the household *heads* were in this category (Table 12a). As secondary and supporting occupations, 32.48% worked as farm labor or earth cutting, and 29.58% were farm owners. In past occupations more were found in the category of agriculture /own land farmers (54.71%) than farm day-labor etc. (15.97%).

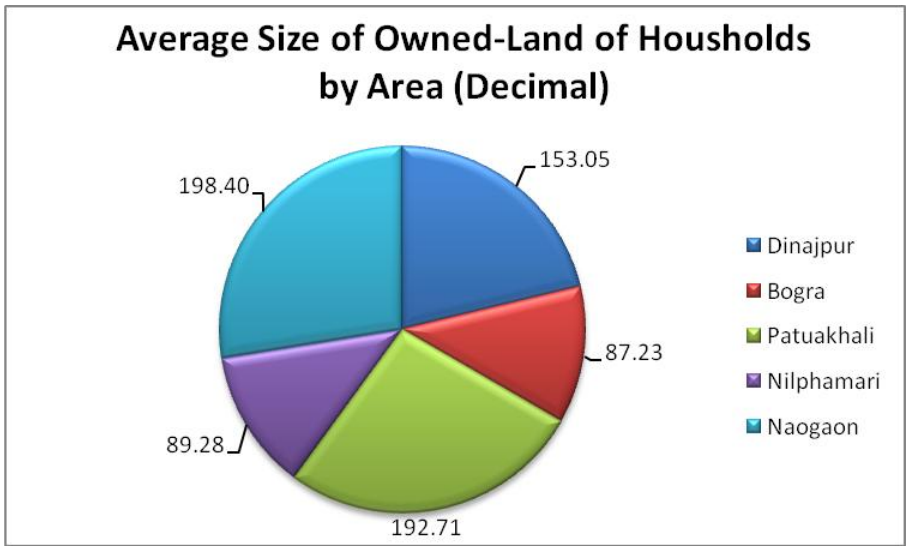
The average monthly income[10] for most of the household heads was from 5,001 taka to 10,000 taka (34.63%) and second came 3,001 taka to 5,000 taka (21.79%). This trend was

consistent for all areas except Patuakhali. The average monthly income for all areas was 8,249 Takas only. But Naogaon exceeded it. For the average family monthly income the total average was 10,721 and the higher bracket was in the category of 5,001 to 10,000 taka and the second bracket 10.001 to 20,000 takas (28.91%). In Dinajpur 42.86% were found to be earning the higher bracket and in Naogaon (36.96%).

67.51% owned land in the category of 6-249 decimals (officially categorized as medium farmers), whilst 17.88% did so in the category of 0-5 decimals (small farmers), most of it was cultivable. Most of the cultivable land that was sharecropped-in, contracted in or mortgaged in was in the lowest category of 0-5 decimals (i.e. by small farmers). Only 37.56% were in the category of 6-249 decimals (medium farmers). Patuakhali however demonstrated a higher degree of other cultivable land i.e. shared, contracted, mortgaged in from others ranging between from 250 to 749 decimals (18.10%).



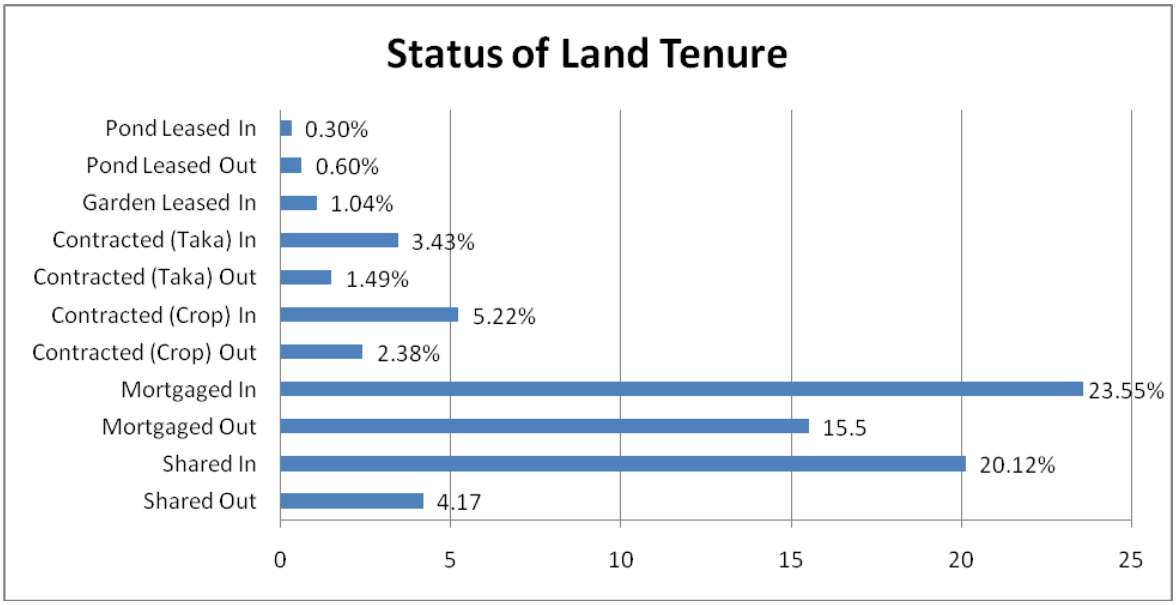
Source: Table 17A, Baseline survey



Source: Table 17A, Baseline survey

When total land was considered, i.e. cultivable and non-cultivable (e.g. those for shops or homestead) and leased in land, the same trends were evident except that land ranging between 250 to 749 decimals came in second i.e. 17.14% (Table 17D).

In terms of comparative arrangements of sharecropping, mortgage, contracts (in kind, cash or company) or renting, we see that the majority (23.55%) of farmers chose to mortgage in land and 20.12% chose to sharecrop in land.15.50% chose to mortgage out and only 4.17% chose to sharecrop out land. There were very few who went in for contract farming cash or kind (less than 6%), even fewer instances of leasing out gardens and ponds and no instances of contract by companies (table 19). In Patuakhali we find the largest amount of farmers who contracted in land through cash system and this was perhaps because the size of land holding were bigger and regional conditions were conducive for profitable production of vegetables.



Source: Table 19, Baseline survey

In terms of cropping patterns, in 2013 aman rice was the most cropped (71.54%) with chilli coming in next (19.08%) and wheat/maize coming in third (16.54%) and potato a close 4th (16.10%). Bogra and Patuakhali regions demonstrated less of aman cultivation then others. In Dinajpur, boro crops were quite high as well (58.04%) and a sizeable number of farmers grew bringals and potato. In Bogra jute and tomato featured more than other areas, in Patuakhali, vegetables such as cucumber, and snake gourds registered a higher production level. No doubt local soil and climate conditions were responsible for the variations. But the variations were more in the secondary crops rather than the primary staple crops which showed that subsistence farming was still a dominant orientation. Overall the cropping patterns did not differ over the last three years in terms of the main crops. In case of secondary crops, Patuakhali's rise in growing

vegetables from past years was remarkable. This was because it was found from past experience that growing vegetables was very profitable and hence in the last year more farmers were willing to try it.

Nature and Conditions of Agricultural Production

An in-depth survey was conducted on all farmers (424) in the project locations to assess the nature and conditions of agricultural production.

On the type of cultivation that farmers were engaged in, the majority categorized themselves as being engaged in subsistence and commercial, highest number occurring in Nilphamari district, lowest in Patuakhali, Next came subsistence only production highest being reached in Nilphamari and Naogaon and only one farmer characterized himself as solely commercial producer in Nilphamari.

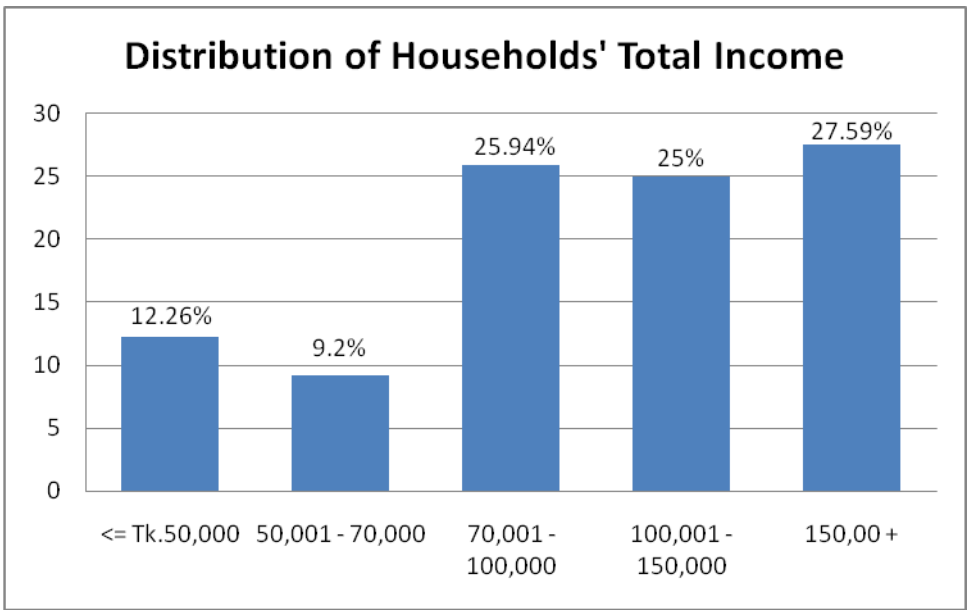
In terms of annual general expenditure, the highest was found to be in Naogaon and Bogra and in Bogra the labor cost was double than the other areas. Other activities which generally cost more was price of fertilizers and tilling (Table 4).

In Dinajpur, Bogra, Naogaon and Nilphamari despite the fact that Aman, the staple paddy in the monsoon season came a close second, the net income (Table 5 a,b,c,d,e) from winter season Boro rice (which is high yielding variety and needs irrigation) was the most. The average yield was the highest. Only in Patuakhali, Aman paddy was by far the highest net income earner with highest yield per decimal recorded. In vegetable cultivation, farmers in Patuakhali registered the highest expenditure with the largest amount of cultivated land, Bogra came next followed by Dinajpur.

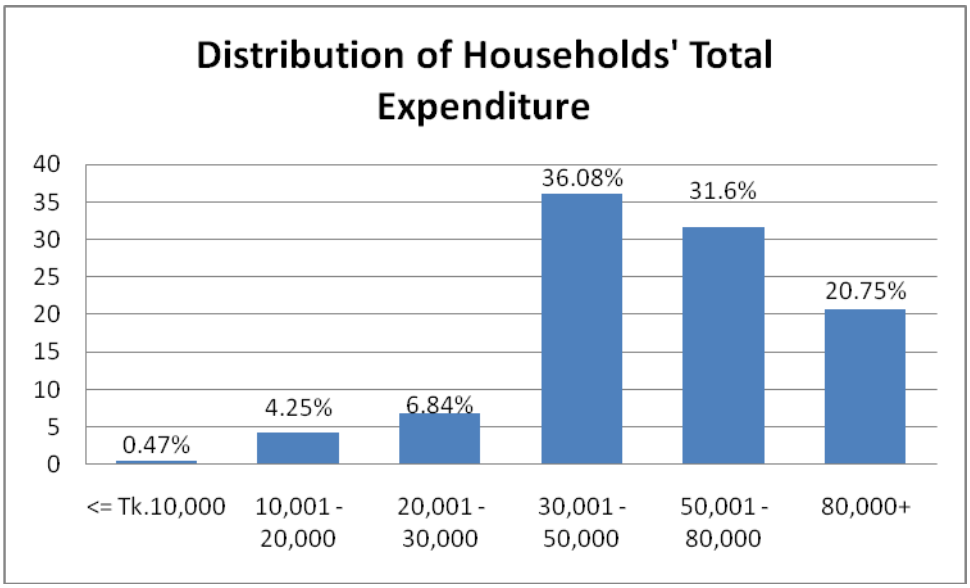
It may be mentioned that three agricultural seasons prevail in Bangladesh. They are the Rabi season for winter crops for the period 16th October- 15th March. Kharip I (season 1) for the period 16th March- 15th July and Kharip II (season 2) for 16th July- 15th October. Farmers in Dinajpur and Patuakhali, achieved the highest net income in the Kharip I season, Bogra for Kharip II, and Naogaon and Nilphamari for Rabi winter season crops. Generally the highest net income in the last one year in all districts taken together was for Boro paddy (37,035.40 takas), the second highest for Aman paddy (29,647.84 takas) and third came wheat (12,704.25 takas). Jute was grown at a loss and no one cultivated Aus (see Table 5a).

The average total consolidated household annual income (for the last 1 year) for all areas was estimated to be 138,524 takas with Patuakhali, Naogaon, Dinajpur achieving a higher than the average and Nilphamari and Bogra achieving lower than the average (Table 8f). The average income from cultivation was estimated to be the most, followed by income from non-agricultural sources, fish cultivation, livestock and gardens respectively (tables 8a to 8f). The average total household expenditure was estimated to be 63, 607.72 takas

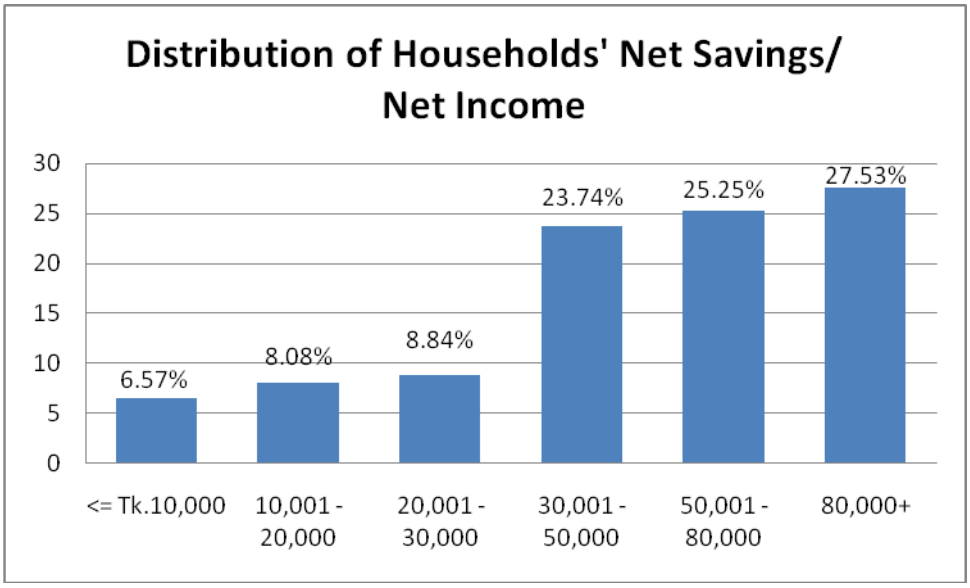
for the same period and the net savings income was estimated to be 82,118.80 takas with Patuakhali and Naogaon rating more than average income while Dinajpur, Bogra and Niphamari scored less than average (Tables 8g and 8h).



Source: Table 8F, Agrarian survey



Source: Table 8G, Agrarian survey



Source: Table 8H, Agrarian survey

When asked whether family owned land had increased 66.98% said no and 33.02% said yes. Out of those who said yes, 57.14% responded it was due to land buying, 11.43% said inheritance. When asked if family owned land had decreased, 72.64% said no and 27.36% said yes. This shows a general stability in the ownership of land. Out of those who said yes to decrease of land, 47.41% gave land sale as primary cause and 35.34% responded it was mortgaged out. The highest *number* of loss of land through mortgaging out practice was to be seen in Nilphamari, then Dinajpur and Bogra (Table 10b). In percentage terms however Bogra was the highest.

Reasons for Households` Decrease in Owned-Land

Reasons	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Land selling	21	53.85	8	40.00	6	54.55	19	43.18	1	50.00	55	47.41
Inherited	3	7.69			3	27.27	4	9.09	1	50.00	11	9.48
Mortgage	13	33.33	11	55.00			17	38.64			41	35.34
Environment cause	1	2.56									1	0.86
Others	1	2.56	1	5.00	2	18.18	4	9.09			8	6.90
Total	39	100.00	20	100.00	11	100.00	44	100.00	2	100.00	116	100.00

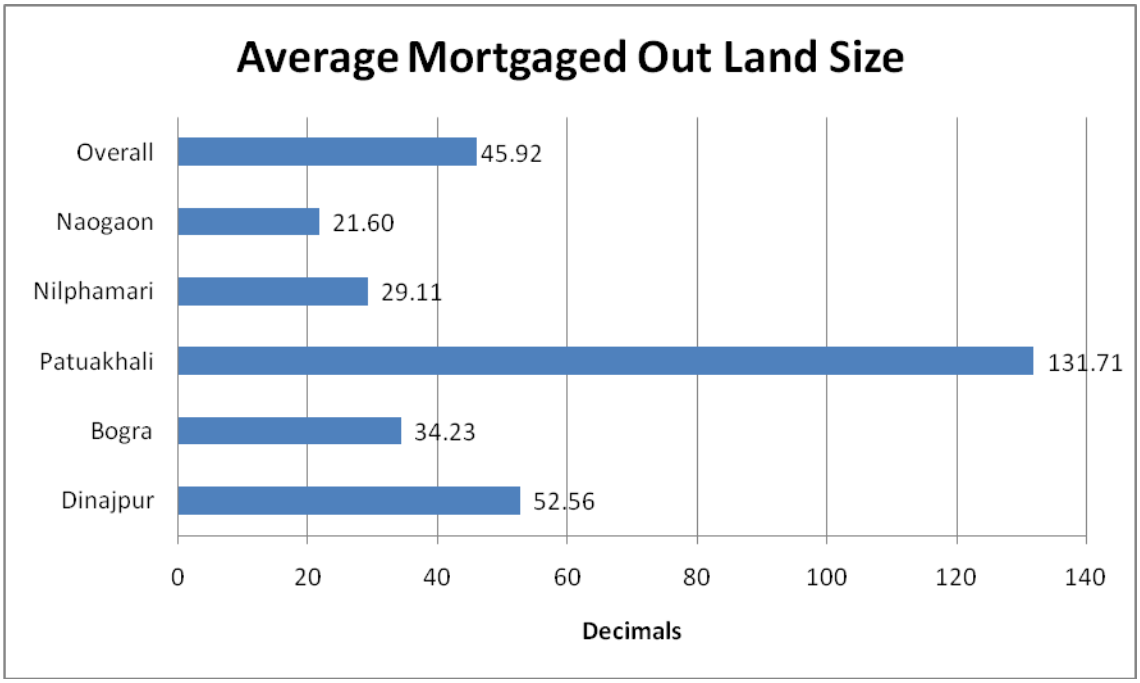
Most farmers tend to take bank loans from NGOs (54.39%) and then from banks (21.05%). (Table 12). Relatives came third. Most of the loaned amount ranged from 5001 to 20,000 takas though 14.62% took loans ranging from 20,001 to 50,000 takas (Table 13). 30.41 % of loans were used for cultivation purposes, 14.04% to buy land and 13.45% to do business,7.02% to buy livestock, 4.09% were used to send a family members abroad (Table 14). 17,545.39 takas was the average amount that farmers had to pay back in the last year (Table 15).

147 households said someone or the other of their family members migrated (internal and external) 93.88% being male. 29.93% migrated as labor and 27.21 % migrated as service holders 10.20% went for business. Only 2.04% went to work in RMG factory while 4.08% went for education (tables 16 and 17). Out of these households, 27.21% contributed 20,001 to 50,000 takas to the household income.

Type of Economic Activities of the Migrated Household Members

Economic activities	District								Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Service	7	35.00	1	5.26	16	76.19	16	18.39	40	27.21
Labor	1	5.00	6	31.58	1	4.76	36	41.38	44	29.93
Rickshaw/Van puller							5	5.75	5	3.40
Garments job	3	15.00							3	2.04
Education	6	30.00							6	4.08
Business	1	5.00					14	16.09	15	10.20
Plumber	1	5.00					6	6.90	7	4.76
Others	1	5.00	12	63.16	4	19.05	10	11.49	27	18.37
Total	20	100.00	19	100.00	21	100.00	87	100.00	147	100.00

Eighty-five mortgage providers were found in our sample of marginal farmers. 50.75% mortgaged out land ranging between 21 to 50 decimals and 29.10% mortgaged in land within the range of less than 20 decimals. Average land size was 45.92 decimals. Patuakhali exceeded it registering 131.71 decimals since 85.71% of mortgagers prided owning land in the category of 50+ decimals (table 19). Most of it was medium land that grew two crops a year. The average lease rate was 56,597.28 takas while Bogra recorded a much higher average lease rate of 95,988.37 takas mostly for land size ranging from less than 20 to 50 decimals.



Source: Table 19, Agrarian survey.

The most reasons for mortgaging out land was for bearing expenses of children's weddings. Other reasons were sustaining police cases and sending family members abroad and repaying previous loan. More than 20% respondents however refused to give an answer.

111 persons in our sample however mortgaged in land. The size of land mortgaged synchronized with the figure for mortgaging out i.e. mostly 21 to 50 decimals except for Patuakhali. The reasons given for leasing in land through mortgage were 32.95% for cultivation, 26.01 to increase income, 13.29% said for lack of own cultivable land. Nilphamari demonstrated a high amount for this reason i.e. 35.29%

Only 11 sharecrop providers and 51 sharecroppers were to be noted in the sample. The majority of sharecroppers shared cost of production in the cost of fertilizers, insecticides and irrigation. 82.35% share was 50/50 (Tables 32 & 33).

Out of the 52 contract farmers in our sample the most was to be seen in Patuakhali (23) and Naogaon (20). 171.38 decimals was the average land size for contract farming. 26.92% was annual with fixed money, 17.31% with seasonal fixed money and 53.85% was fixed amount of products for owners (table 36), but most importantly 71.15% agreements were verbal and only 28.85% were written down (Table 37).

Analysis of the Agrarian Question in Bangladesh

From the above figures we see a similarity of the agricultural scene in Bangladesh to that which Ramanamurthy describes in the context of India that is one that is characterized by petty commodity. Petty commodity refers to a form of production especially in a post colonial context in which the producer has ownership or *de facto* possession of the means of production; the goods or services produced are commodities (that is, sold through the market); the producer does not systematically hire wage workers, but may use unpaid family labour; the scale of production is small and there is little capital accumulation (Bernstein, 1986).

The marginal farmers (small and medium category) in Bangladesh who were the largest category in our sample demonstrate many of the characteristics that fall within the category of petty commodity production. They often worked as paid labor (see table 12a and b) themselves, mortgaged in land or leased it in through sharecropping or contract farming as the case maybe. Mortgaging was more prevalent than sharecropping and the beginning of contract farming was taking place. Their extra investment went towards increasing their agricultural income, whereas they often became mortgagers themselves, in order to bolster their costs of social reproduction e.g. marriage of children, sending family members abroad. All this indicated that marginal farmers were not in the position to scale up their production level to generating enough surplus for capital accumulation. And yet, it is these marginal farmers which bear the brunt of feeding the nation. It is through their effort that they have been able to achieve self sufficiency of food for Bangladesh in the nineties, whereas when the nation started its journey in 1970s it was internationally known as a 'basket case'. How did this come about?

The empirical evidence above reiterates the fact that our marginal farmers are no longer working in conditions of semi-feudalism because market mechanisms has penetrated the subsistence agricultural system that we had inherited from the past and also labor is not bonded in any real sense. Most of the marginal farmers in our sample have indicated that they work both for subsistence as well as commodity production for the market. Infrastructure development such as irrigation facilities, development of High Yielding Varieties seed, Government subsidy which continued till stopped in the eighties when Structural Adjustment policies were being adopted at the behest of the World Bank and other donors, all combined to give an incentive for food production.

The role that microfinance and NGOs played in this scenario needs to be mentioned. Our empirical evidence show that marginal farmers depend on these NGOs for their loans, more than Banks and other sources. It is quite interesting to note that many scholars and NGOs themselves complain that people in rural areas tend to borrow money indiscriminately from more than one NGO so that they are more in debt than before. Although our evidence also records a high number of debt of marginal farmers as they state repayment of debt to be one of the major reasons to mortgage their land, it can also be viewed as a kind of economic rationalism among marginal farmers who use these borrowings from NGOs to bolster their lack of capital to meet their need for capital investment in agriculture as they face the increasing challenges of a market economy.

Other strategies to adapt and sustain production at a high profit level are also evident in the data. Complementing income through investing in the migration of family members was seen to be profitable as was investing in petty trading and business as well as engaging in wage work during the off season. There was also evidence of how farmers could quickly opt for more profitable crops if the market was available as in the case of increase in growing vegetables in Patuakhali. That meant farmers were increasingly engaging in cash crops i.e. producing for the market rather than for subsistence.

Given such findings, it is therefore natural to take the analysis one step further and agree with Henry Bernstein (2006) on several points.

1. The agrarian question of the Marxist tradition is in effect the agrarian question of capital.
2. But it maybe better understood as agrarian questions of labor as a predatory landed property had vanished as a significant economic and political force by the end of the seventies.
3. Different types of agrarian capital are increasingly likely to be articulated in forms of activities and income in non-agricultural sectors (migration) or spaces in social division of labor, with variant effects of organization, scale, economic performances, and simple or expanded reproduction of farming enterprises.
4. Agriculture in capitalism today is neither synonymous with nor reducible to farming or to be understood as a set of relations within agrarian classes only. Rather it is to be understood as being integrated, organized and regulated by both agrarian and other kinds of capital, both nationally and global.
5. Hence rather than using the classic notion of proletarianization (with its implication of eviction from land and transition to a industrial proletariat), it is better to view it as classes of labor that may contain a multi-class character component e.g. small farmers and middle farmers may also share crises of capitalization when facing the onslaught of a free market economy.

Conclusion

Bangladesh thus lies at a critical juncture where farmers who feed the country are under the pressure of the neo-liberal global order having to strategize to accumulate capital and scale up production but are met with a host of challenges that is not always conducive to their sustenance. Several trends in Bangladesh demonstrate the ways in which Bangladesh has been adapting to the emergent neo-liberal regime since the eighties. NGO-led microfinance, manpower export policies of the state, continuous support to rural areas through safety net measures, inducting in women's labor in Ready-made Garments Factories are some of the ways in which the state has been trying to address the issue. Contract farming has begun but company-led contract farming has yet to take off in a big way (as was to be noted in their absence from our data). Our empirical study has just touched the tip of the iceberg of the emergent changes taking place in our economy. Further investigations may lead to revealing trends on not only adaptation processes which farmers are taking but ways in which state level policies or left party politics may take cognizance of such trends and translate them into more cohesive plans for welfare.

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2 Selim Raihan, Sohani Fatehin and Iftekharul Haque, 2009. Access to Land and Natural Resources by the Rural Poor: The Case Of Bangladesh

3 Sharecropping : Sharecropping is an agrarian arrangement system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crops produced on the land. There are regional variation in the forms and intensity of sharecropping. Usually land owner received half of the produce without or a very little contributing in cultivation expenditure.

Contract system: In this system the cultivator agrees with the land owner to pay a fixed amount of produce. Land owner doesn't contribute in cultivation expenditure.

Cash lease system: "Cash Lease System" is basically a monetary transformation of the contract leasing system, in cash lease system cultivators have to pay cash first and then they get the permission to cultivate. There are mainly two types of cash lease system: *yearly* and *seasonal*. The landowners who live in distant cities prefer the yearly system, while those live in villages or close distances practice the seasonal system.

Mortgage system: Cultivators receive land from the landowner by paying a particular amount of money before starting cultivation and enjoy temporary ownership till the landowner return that particular amount of money.

4 The 'marginal farmer' category usually includes both small farmers as well as the lower category of medium farmers.

5 A term used by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to depict Bangladesh's dependency on foreign aid in its early years,

6 Bangladesh Population Census 2001, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Cultural survey report of Phulbari Upazila 2007.

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9 http://shariakandi.bogra.gov.bd/node/211832 accessed on 14.2.2015

10 Income was estimated by the farmers themselves and all sources, agricultural and non-agricultural were included.

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Annex- 1

Tables of Baseline Survey

Table - 1 : Area/District-wise Number of Respondent

Area/District	No.	%
Dinajpur	112	16.70
Bogra	188	28.00
Patuakhali	105	15.60
Nilphamari	174	25.90
Naogaon	92	13.70
Total	671	100.00

Table - 2 : Religion status of respondents by district

Religion	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Islam	111	99.11	188	100.00	105	100.00	105	60.34	92	100.00	601	89.57
Hindu	1	0.89					69	39.66			70	10.43
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 3 : House wall pattern by district

Description of houses - Wall	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tin	2	1.79	176	93.62	95	90.48	62	35.63	2	2.17	337	50.22
Chhan/Jute stick/ thatched					8	7.62	6	3.45	1	1.09	15	2.24
Bamboo/Bamboo sheet	2	1.79					90	51.72	2	2.17	94	14.01
Wood					1	0.95	3	1.72			4	0.60
Pucca/Bricks	88	78.57	12	6.38	1	0.95	13	7.47	6	6.52	120	17.88
Earthen/mud	20	17.86							81	88.04	101	15.05
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 4 : House roof pattern by district

Description of houses - Roof	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tin	111	99.11	187	99.47	104	99.05	173	99.43	90	97.83	665	99.11
Chhan/Jute stick/ thatched					1	0.95	1	0.57	1	1.09	3	0.45
Pucca/Concretes/Bricks	1	0.89	1	0.53					1	1.09	3	0.45
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 5 : Sources of drinking water of respondents by district

Sources of drinking water	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Deep Tube-well	6	5.36			105	100.00					111	16.54
Tube-well	106	94.64	186	98.94			174	100.00	92	100.00	558	83.16
River/Canal			2	1.06							2	0.30
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 6 : Meal consumption of respondents by district

Meal Time	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Time	2	1.79			1	0.95					3	0.45
3 Time	110	98.21	188	100.00	104	99.05	174	100.00	92	100.00	668	99.55
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 7 : Size of household by district

No. of Member	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 - 2	5	4.46	19	10.11	6	5.71	20	11.49	10	10.87	60	8.94
3 - 4	68	60.71	97	51.60	56	53.33	71	40.80	60	65.22	352	52.46
5 - 6	31	27.68	60	31.91	43	40.95	71	40.80	18	19.57	223	33.23
7 - 10	8	7.14	11	5.85			12	6.90	4	4.35	35	5.22
10 +			1	0.53							1	0.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Family Size	4.32		4.27		4.29		4.33		3.88		4.24	

Table - 8 : Location of household members by district

Residence location	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Village	464	95.87	735	91.53	424	94.22	717	95.22	339	94.96	2679	94.10
Town	20	4.13	49	6.10	24	5.33	36	4.78	15	4.20	144	5.06
Abroad			19	2.37	2	0.44			3	0.84	24	0.84
Total	484	100.00	803	100.00	450	100.00	753	100.00	357	100.00	2847	100.00

Table - 9 : Age level of household members by district

Members Age	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 - 5	49	10.12	76	9.46	43	9.56	68	9.03	29	8.12	265	9.31
6 - 10	56	11.57	77	9.59	48	10.67	104	13.81	33	9.24	318	11.17
11 - 16	39	8.06	85	10.59	55	12.22	105	13.94	33	9.24	317	11.13
17 - 25	90	18.60	150	18.68	92	20.44	134	17.80	75	21.01	541	19.00
26 - 35	97	20.04	164	20.42	86	19.11	136	18.06	74	20.73	557	19.56
36 - 45	61	12.60	108	13.45	47	10.44	98	13.01	52	14.57	366	12.86
46 - 60	66	13.64	105	13.08	58	12.89	81	10.76	45	12.61	355	12.47
60 +	26	5.37	38	4.73	21	4.67	27	3.59	16	4.48	128	4.50
Total	484	100.00	803	100.00	450	100.00	753	100.00	357	100.00	2847	100.00

Table - 10 : Gender status of the household members by district

Gender	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Male	259	53.51	415	51.68	218	48.44	377	50.07	190	53.22	1459	51.25
Female	225	46.49	388	48.32	232	51.56	376	49.93	167	46.78	1388	48.75
Total	484	100.00	803	100.00	450	100.00	753	100.00	357	100.00	2847	100.00

Table - 11 : Educational status of households' member by district

Educational Qualification	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	8	1.65	79	9.84	36	8.00	161	22.33	27	7.56	311	11.05
Can sign only	102	21.07	137	17.06	19	4.22	10	1.39	52	14.57	320	11.37
Class I to V	142	29.34	151	18.80	183	40.67	207	28.71	117	32.77	800	28.42
Class VI to X	121	25.00	205	25.53	120	26.67	164	22.75	108	30.25	718	25.51
SSC pass	32	6.61	75	9.34	19	4.22	33	4.58	14	3.92	173	6.15
HSC	19	3.93	41	5.11	15	3.33	25	3.47	8	2.24	108	3.84
Graduate +	8	1.65	20	2.49	7	1.56	35	4.85	5	1.40	75	2.66
Underage/Child	49	10.12	84	10.46	45	10.00	81	11.23	23	6.44	282	10.02
Others	3	0.62	11	1.37	6	1.33	5	0.69	3	0.84	28	0.99
Total	484	100.00	803	100.00	450	100.00	721	100.00	357	100.00	2815	100.00

Table - 12 a: Type of Main Occupation of the household head

Main Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture/ Own land farming	74	66.07	82	43.62	64	60.95	70	40.23	77	83.70	367	54.69
Farm-day labour/ Off farm day labour/ Day labour/ Earth cutting labour	12	10.71	30	15.96	11	10.48	42	24.14	2	2.17	97	14.46
Rickshaw/Van driver	4	3.57	6	3.19	2	1.90	18	10.34	1	1.09	31	4.62
Transport labour (Bus/ Truck)			1	0.53	1	0.95	1	0.57			3	0.45
Service holder	2	1.79	22	11.70	5	4.76	10	5.75	4	4.35	43	6.41
Business	12	10.71	12	6.38	5	4.76	14	8.05	1	1.09	44	6.56
Lawyer/Doctor							2	1.15	1	1.09	3	0.45
Retired persons	3	2.68	3	1.60							6	0.89

Main Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Disable/Old-aged /Unable			5	2.66	3	2.86	1	0.57			9	1.34
House-wife	1	0.89	4	2.13	5	4.76	1	0.57			11	1.64
Students			1	0.53			1	0.57			2	0.30
Unemployed/ No-work					1	0.95					1	0.15
Dadon /Mohajoni / Money lender			1	0.53					2	2.17	3	0.45
Teacher (School, Collage, Madrasha)					1	0.95	1	0.57			2	0.30
Carpenter	1	0.89	3	1.60	2	1.90	1	0.57			7	1.04
Mason	1	0.89	3	1.60	1	0.95	3	1.72	1	1.09	9	1.34
Cattle/ Poultry /Duck /Fish farming					1	0.95	1	0.57	1	1.09	3	0.45
Tailoring			2	1.06			1	0.57			3	0.45
CNG driver			3	1.60	2	1.90	1	0.57			6	0.89
Maker/Mekanik/ Repairing			1	0.53					1	1.09	2	0.30
Fisherman (fish catch and sale)	1	0.89					1	0.57			2	0.30
Immigrant /Stay abroad			1	0.53							1	0.15
Grocery shop							1	0.57	1	1.09	2	0.30
Others	1	0.89	8	4.26	1	0.95	4	2.30			14	2.09
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table – 12b : Occupational status of the household members by district

Main Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture/Own land farming	95	19.71	103	15.19	86	19.24	88	13.11	99	28.61	471	17.95
Farm-day labour/Off farm day labour/ Day labour/Earth cutting labour	18	3.73	34	5.01	15	3.36	69	10.28	3	0.87	139	5.30
Rickshaw/Van driver	7	1.45	6	0.88	2	0.45	18	2.68	1	0.29	34	1.30
Transport labour (Bus/Truck)			2	0.29	2	0.45	1	0.15			5	0.19
Service holder	13	2.70	63	9.29	25	5.59	21	3.13	10	2.89	132	5.03
Business	21	4.36	27	3.98	6	1.34	18	2.68	2	0.58	74	2.82
Lawyer/Doctor	1	0.21					2	0.30	1	0.29	4	0.15
Imam/Moazzin/Purahit/Religious leader					10	2.24			1	0.29	11	0.42
Retired persons	12	2.49	2	0.29	1	0.22	1	0.15			16	0.61
Disable/Old-aged/Unable	2	0.41	7	1.03	15	3.36	5	0.75	5	1.45	34	1.30
House-wife	136	28.22	143	21.09	123	27.52	134	19.97	110	31.79	646	24.62
Students	112	23.24	159	23.45	101	22.60	192	28.61	78	22.54	642	24.47
Unemployed/no-work	8	1.66			2	0.45					10	0.38
Dadon/Mohajoni / Money lender			1	0.15					3	0.87	4	0.15
Teacher (School, Collage, Madrasha)			1	0.15	2	0.45	2	0.30			5	0.19
Carpenter	1	0.21	4	0.59	2	0.45	7	1.04			14	0.53
Mason	2	0.41	10	1.47	2	0.45	4	0.60	1	0.29	19	0.72
Cattle/Poultry/Duck/Fish farming					3	0.67	1	0.15	4	1.16	8	0.30
Tailoring	1	0.21	4	0.59			2	0.30			7	0.27
CNG driver	1	0.21	6	0.88	3	0.67	1	0.15	1	0.29	12	0.46
Maker/Mekanik/Repairing			3	0.44			1	0.15	1	0.29	5	0.19

Main Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Fisherman (fish catch and sale)	2	0.41					1	0.15			3	0.11
Immigrant/Stay abroad			2	0.29	1	0.22					3	0.11
Grocery shop							1	0.15	1	0.29	2	0.08
Child/Underage	50	10.37	84	12.39	46	10.29	98	14.61	23	6.65	301	11.47
Others			17	2.51			4	0.60	2	0.58	23	0.88
Total	482	100.00	678	100.00	447	100.00	671	100.00	346	100.00	2624	100.00

Table - 13 : Secondary/Supporting Occupational status of the household members by district

Supporting Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture/Own land farming	25	41.67	5	10.87	2	3.17	50	56.18	10	18.87	92	29.58
Farm-day labour/Off farm day labour/Day labour/Earth cutting labour	19	31.67	17	36.96	18	28.57	23	25.84	19	35.85	101	32.48
Rickshaw/Van driver	1	1.67	6	13.04			2	2.25	3	5.67	12	3.86
Service holder	1	1.67					3	3.37	2	3.78	6	1.92
Business	5	8.33	8	17.39	1	1.58	2	2.25	4	7.55	20	6.43
Imam/Moazzin/Purahit/Religious leader	1	1.67							3	5.37	4	1.29
Retired persons					1	1.58					1	0.32
House-wife	5	8.33					2	2.25			7	2.25
Dadon/Mohajoni / Money lender			1	2.17					1	1.89	2	0.64
Carpenter					2	3.17			2	3.78	4	1.28
Mason			3	6.52							3	0.96
Cattle/Poultry/Duck/Fish farming	1	1.67			25	39.68	1	1.12	3	5.37	30	9.65

Supporting Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tuition			1	2.17					1	1.89	2	0.64
Tailoring					5	7.93	1	1.12	1	1.89	7	2.25
CNG driver	1	1.67			2	3.17					3	0.96
Maker/Mekanik/Repairing			1	2.17							1	0.32
Fisherman (fish catch and sale)					6	9.52	3	3.37			9	2.89
Grocery shop			2	4.34							2	0.64
Child/Underage									1	1.89	1	0.32
Others	1	1.67	2	4.34	1	1.58	2	2.25	3	5.37	9	2.89
Total	60	100.00	46	100.00	63	100.00	89	100.00	53	100.00	311	100.00

Table - 14 : Past Occupation of the household members

Past Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture/Own land farming	41	69.49	77	43.50	52	65.82	6	22.22	33	82.50	209	54.71
Farm-day labour/Off farm day labour/ Day labour/Earth cutting labour	11	18.64	34	19.21	9	11.39	5	18.52	2	5.00	61	15.97
Rickshaw/Van driver			2	1.13			2	7.41	1	2.50	5	1.31
Service holder			20	11.30	4	5.06	4	14.81	1	2.50	29	7.59
Business	3	5.08	19	10.73	1	1.27	7	25.93			30	7.85
Imam/Moazzin/Purahit/Religious leader			1	0.56							1	0.26
House-wife	2	3.39	2	1.13	1	1.27			1	2.50	6	1.57
Students			2	1.13	1	1.27					3	0.79
Unemployed/no-work					3	3.80					3	0.79
Teacher (School, Collage, Madrasha)			2	1.13	1	1.27					3	0.79

Past Occupation	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Carpenter			2	1.13							2	0.52
Mason			3	1.69							3	0.79
Cattle/Poultry/Duck/Fish farming					4	5.06			1	2.50	5	1.31
Tailoring			2	1.13							2	0.52
CNG driver			1	0.56	1	1.27					2	0.52
Maker/Mekanik/Repairing			1	0.56					1	2.50	2	0.52
Fisherman (fish catch and sale)					1	1.27	3	11.11			4	1.05
Immigrant/Stay abroad			4	2.26	1	1.27					5	1.31
Grocery shop			1	0.56							1	0.26
Others	2	3.39	4	2.26							6	1.57
Total	59	100.00	177	100.00	79	100.00	27	100.00	40	100.00	382	100.00

Table - 15 : Monthly Income of the household members by district

Members Income (Tk.)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<=1,500	4	2.61	25	10.04	5	3.47	21	9.21	1	1.02	56	6.42
1,501 - 3,000	15	9.80	45	18.07	15	10.42	41	17.98	4	4.08	120	13.76
3,001 - 5,000	26	16.99	69	27.71	25	17.36	55	24.12	15	15.31	190	21.79
5,001 - 10,000	66	43.14	74	29.72	72	50.00	62	27.19	28	28.57	302	34.63
10,001 - 20,000	30	19.61	29	11.65	24	16.67	43	18.86	35	35.71	161	18.46
20,001 - 30,000	8	5.23	5	2.01	1	0.69	4	1.75	7	7.14	25	2.87
30,000 +	4	2.61	2	0.80	2	1.39	2	0.88	8	8.16	18	2.06
Total	153	100.00	249	100.00	144	100.00	228	100.00	98	100.00	872	100.00
Average Monthly Income	9,387		6,373		8,823		6,706		13,988		8,249	

Table - 16 : Monthly Income of the household by district

HHold Total Income (Tk.)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<=1,500	2	1.79	10	5.32	1	0.95	6	3.45	2	2.17	21	3.13
1,501 - 3,000	2	1.79	15	7.98	2	1.90	13	7.47	1	1.09	33	4.92
3,001 - 5,000	7	6.25	47	25.00	7	6.67	36	20.69	11	11.96	108	16.10
5,001 - 10,000	38	33.93	71	37.77	58	55.24	59	33.91	27	29.35	253	37.70
10,001 - 20,000	48	42.86	32	17.02	28	26.67	52	29.89	34	36.96	194	28.91
20,001 - 30,000	10	8.93	8	4.26	6	5.71	5	2.87	8	8.70	37	5.51
30,000 +	5	4.46	5	2.66	3	2.86	3	1.72	9	9.78	25	3.73
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Family Income	12,823		8,441		12,100		8,788		14,900		10,721	

Table - 17A : Size of owned land of the households

Land Size (decimal)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	13	11.61	57	30.32	8	7.62	36	20.69	6	6.52	120	17.88
6 - 249 dec	80	71.43	118	62.77	69	65.71	117	67.24	69	75.00	453	67.51
250 - 749 dec	16	14.29	8	4.26	24	22.86	21	12.07	11	11.96	80	11.92
750 + dec	3	2.68	5	2.66	4	3.81			6	6.52	18	2.68
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Land (dec.) / HH	153.05		87.23		192.71		89.28		198.40		130.50	

Table - 17B : Size of cultivable land owned by the households by area

Land Size (decimal)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	23	20.54	87	46.28	22	20.95	49	28.16	15	16.30	196	29.21
6 - 249 dec	71	63.39	94	50.00	61	58.10	106	60.92	62	67.39	394	58.72
250 - 749 dec	15	13.39	7	3.72	20	19.05	19	10.92	10	10.87	71	10.58

Land Size (decimal)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
750 + dec	3	2.68			2	1.90			5	5.43	10	1.49
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Land (dec.) / HH	139.39		56.01		164.46		82.48		183.49		111.24	

Table - 17C : Size of tenured land of head of the household

Land Size (decimal)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	68	60.71	104	55.32	62	59.05	117	67.24	39	42.39	390	58.12
6 - 249 dec	43	38.39	83	44.15	18	17.14	57	32.76	51	55.43	252	37.56
250 - 749 dec	1	0.89			19	18.10			2	2.17	22	3.28
750 + dec			1	0.53	6	5.71					7	1.04
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Land (dec.) / HH	27.37		31.63		141.34		17.11		57.74		47.90	

Table - 17D : Size of operated land by household' head

Land Size (decimal)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	7	6.25	33	17.55	5	4.76	28	16.09	2	2.17	75	11.18
6 - 249 dec	78	69.64	138	73.40	52	49.52	124	71.26	62	67.39	454	67.66
250 - 749 dec	24	21.43	12	6.38	35	33.33	22	12.64	22	23.91	115	17.14
750 + dec	3	2.68	5	2.66	13	12.38			6	6.52	27	4.02
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Land (dec.) / HH	180.42		119.71		334.52		107.86		258.37		179.39	

Table - 18a : Distribution of Own Cultivable Land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	28	25.00	107	56.91	35	33.33	63	36.21	17	18.48	250	37.26
6 - 249 dec	74	66.07	76	40.43	55	52.38	104	59.77	62	67.39	371	55.29
250 - 749 dec	10	8.93	5	2.66	15	14.29	7	4.02	10	10.87	47	7.00
750 + dec									3	3.26	3	0.45
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18b : Distribution of Share Out land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	109	97.32	177	94.15	101	96.19	169	97.13	87	94.57	643	95.83
6 - 249 dec			11	5.85	4	3.81	5	2.87	5	5.43	25	3.73
250 - 749 dec	3	2.68									3	0.45
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18c : Distribution of Share In land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	100	89.29	144	76.60	86	81.90	146	83.91	60	65.22	536	79.88
6 - 249 dec	12	10.71	43	22.87	9	8.57	28	16.09	32	34.78	124	18.48
250 - 749 dec					7	6.67					7	1.04
750 + dec			1	0.53	3	2.86					4	0.60
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18d : Distribution of Mortgage Out land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	94	83.93	155	82.45	101	96.19	136	78.16	82	89.13	568	84.65
6 - 249 dec	17	15.18	32	17.02	1	0.95	38	21.84	10	10.87	98	14.61
250 - 749 dec	1	0.89	1	0.53	3	2.86					5	0.75
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18e : Distribution of Mortgage In land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	80	71.43	135	71.81	102	97.14	138	79.31	61	66.30	516	76.90
6 - 249 dec	31	27.68	53	28.19	3	2.86	36	20.69	31	33.70	154	22.95
250 - 749 dec	1	0.89									1	0.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18f : Distribution of Contract (Crop) Out land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	111	99.11	183	97.34	97	92.38	172	98.85	92	100.00	655	97.62
6 - 249 dec	1	0.89	5	2.66	5	4.76	2	1.15			13	1.94
250 - 749 dec					2	1.90					2	0.30
750 + dec					1	0.95					1	0.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18g : Distribution of Contract (Crop) In land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	111	99.11	184	97.87	88	83.81	169	97.13	84	91.30	636	94.78
6 - 249 dec	1	0.89	4	2.13	8	7.62	5	2.87	8	8.70	26	3.87
250 - 749 dec					9	8.57					9	1.34
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18h : Distribution of Contract (Taka) Out land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	109	97.32	188	100.00	101	96.19	172	98.85	91	98.91	661	98.51
6 - 249 dec	3	2.68			3	2.86	2	1.15	1	1.09	9	1.34
750 + dec					1	0.95					1	0.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18i : Distribution of Contract (Taka) In land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	110	98.21	186	98.94	88	83.81	174	100.00	90	97.83	648	96.57
6 - 249 dec	2	1.79	2	1.06	8	7.62			2	2.17	14	2.09
250 - 749 dec					7	6.67					7	1.04
750 + dec					2	1.90					2	0.30
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18j : Distribution of Contract (Company) Out land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18k : Distribution of Contract (Company) In land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18l : Distribution of Khas land (in) land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	103	91.96	187	99.47	104	99.05	150	86.21	92	100.00	636	94.78
6 - 249 dec	9	8.04	1	0.53	1	0.95	24	13.79			35	5.22
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18m : Distribution of Homestead area

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	26	23.21	76	40.43	9	8.57	98	56.32	19	20.65	228	33.98
6 - 249 dec	86	76.79	107	56.91	96	91.43	76	43.68	73	79.35	438	65.28
250 - 749 dec			1	0.53							1	0.15
750 + dec			4	2.13							4	0.60
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18n : Distribution of owned Garden

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	88	78.57	178	94.68	104	99.05	167	95.98	86	93.48	623	92.85
6 - 249 dec	24	21.43	10	5.32	1	0.95	7	4.02	6	6.52	48	7.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18o : Distribution of Garden Leasing (out)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18p : Distribution of Garden Leasing (In)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	103	98.10	174	100.00	92	100.00	669	99.70
6 - 249 dec					2	1.90					2	0.30
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18q : Distribution of owned Pond (ara)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	111	99.11	176	93.62	61	58.10	162	93.10	80	86.96	590	87.93
6 - 249 dec	1	0.89	12	6.38	44	41.90	12	6.90	11	11.96	80	11.92
750 + dec									1	1.09	1	0.15
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18r : Distribution of renting Pond (Out)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	104	99.05	174	100.00	91	98.91	669	99.70
6 - 249 dec					1	0.95			1	1.09	2	0.30
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18s : Distribution of renting Pond (In)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	90	97.83	669	99.70
6 - 249 dec									2	2.17	2	0.30
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18t : Distribution of Renting land (Out)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18u : Distribution of Renting land (in)

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18v : Distribution of Wetland

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	186	98.94	105	100.00	169	97.13	92	100.00	664	98.96
6 - 249 dec			2	1.06			5	2.87			7	1.04
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 18w : Distribution of Waste Land

Land Size	Area / District										All Area	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 5 dec	112	100.00	182	96.81	105	100.00	172	98.85	86	93.48	657	97.91
6 - 249 dec			6	3.19			2	1.15	6	6.52	14	2.09
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00

Table - 19 : Status of land tenancy by area

Land	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Share Out	3	2.68	11	5.85	4	3.81	5	2.87	5	5.43	28	4.17
Share In	12	10.71	44	23.40	19	18.10	28	16.09	32	34.78	135	20.12
Mortgage Out	18	16.07	33	17.55	4	3.81	39	22.41	10	10.87	104	15.50
Mortgage In	32	28.57	55	29.26	3	2.86	37	21.26	31	33.70	158	23.55
Contract (Crop) Out	1	0.89	5	2.66	8	7.62	2	1.15			16	2.38
Contract (Crop) In	1	0.89	4	2.13	17	16.19	5	2.87	8	8.70	35	5.22
Contract (Taka) Out	3	2.68			4	3.81	2	1.15	1	1.09	10	1.49
Contract (Taka) In	2	1.79	2	1.06	17	16.19			2	2.17	23	3.43
Contract (Company) Out												
Contract (Company) In												
Garden Lease Out												
Garden Lease In					7	6.67					7	1.04
Pond Lease Out					1	0.95	1	0.57	2	2.17	4	0.60
Pond Lease In									2	2.17	2	0.30
Land Rent Out												
Land Rent In									1	1.09	1	0.15

Table - 20 : Monthly expenditure of the household

Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Area / District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<=3,000	5	4.46	22	11.70	2	1.90	18	10.34	2	2.17	49	7.30
3,001 - 5,000	24	21.43	46	24.47	27	25.71	41	23.56	19	20.65	157	23.40
5,001 - 7,500	32	28.57	55	29.26	23	21.90	43	24.71	26	28.26	179	26.68
7,501 - 10,000	31	27.68	35	18.62	35	33.33	24	13.79	24	26.09	149	22.21
10,001 - 20,000	16	14.29	25	13.30	15	14.29	42	24.14	14	15.22	112	16.69
20,000 +	4	3.57	5	2.66	3	2.86	6	3.45	7	7.61	25	3.73
Total	112	100.00	188	100.00	105	100.00	174	100.00	92	100.00	671	100.00
Average Monthly Expenditure	8,270.33		7,225.45		8,583.62		8,092.00		9,575.20		8,159.27	

Table – 21 a: Cultivated crops by the households in 2013

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rice - Aman	86	76.79	124	65.96	58	55.24	128	73.56	84	91.30	480	71.54
Rice - Aus	2	1.79									2	0.30
Rice - Boro/IRRI	65	58.04	1	0.53							66	9.84
Jute			35	18.62			27	15.52	3	3.26	65	9.69
Wheat/Maize	27	24.11	3	1.60	5	4.76	67	38.51	9	9.78	111	16.54
Potato	23	20.54	9	4.79	4	3.81	39	22.41	33	35.87	108	16.10
Patol	8	7.14	12	6.38					4	4.35	24	3.58
Bringales	25	22.32	17	9.04	10	9.52	6	3.45	9	9.78	67	9.99
Karolla/Usta	2	1.79	8	4.26	42	40.00					52	7.75
Tomato	2	1.79	28	14.89	6	5.71	1	0.57	1	1.09	38	5.66
Aram (Mukhi-kachu/ man-kachu/ Elephant foot yam	2	1.79			3	2.86	8	4.60	1	1.09	14	2.09
Onion	6	5.36							12	13.04	18	2.68
Chilli	17	15.18	25	13.30	21	20.00	41	23.56	24	26.09	128	19.08
Sweet guard/ Bottle guard/ Pumpkin	2	1.79	2	1.06	40	38.10	1	0.57			45	6.71
Cucumber	1	0.89			39	37.14					40	5.96
Ginger							2	1.15			2	0.30
Garlic	4	3.57			1	0.95	1	0.57	11	11.96	17	2.53
Red Spanish	13	11.61			6	5.71					19	2.83
Indian Spanish	15	13.39	1	0.53	19	18.10	1	0.57			36	5.37
Stem Amarnth	3	2.68									3	0.45
Spanish			1	0.53	2	1.90					3	0.45

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Others green vegetables	5	4.46	3	1.60	8	7.62	7	4.02	15	16.30	38	5.66
Snake/ridge Gourd	3	2.68			27	25.71					30	4.47
Yard long Bean	1	0.89			18	17.14					19	2.83
Seem	5	4.46			13	12.38					18	2.68
Radish	7	6.25			1	0.95					8	1.19
Carrot	1	0.89					1	0.57			2	0.30
Coli flower	20	17.86	24	12.77	3	2.86			1	1.09	48	7.15
Cavage	10	8.93	3	1.60	2	1.90					15	2.24
Banana	3	2.68			7	6.67			4	4.35	14	2.09
Lemon	1	0.89									1	0.15
Mustard					1	0.95	3	1.72	22	23.91	26	3.87
Mango	5	4.46							2	2.17	7	1.04
Lady's finger	1	0.89									1	0.15
Pulses			1	0.53							1	0.15

Table - 21b : Cultivated crops by the households in 2012

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rice - Aman	81	72.32	123	65.43	21	20.00	125	71.84	83	90.22	433	64.53
Rice - Aus	1	0.89	1	0.53							2	0.30
Rice - Boro/IRRI	74	66.07									74	11.03
Jute	1	0.89	33	17.55	1	0.95	23	13.22	3	3.26	61	9.09
Wheat/Maize	18	16.07	3	1.60	1	0.95	65	37.36	11	11.96	98	14.61
Potato	13	11.61	6	3.19			33	18.97	34	36.96	86	12.82
Patol	8	7.14	12	6.38					4	4.35	24	3.58
Bringales	31	27.68	18	9.57	4	3.81	6	3.45	11	11.96	70	10.43
Karolla/Usta	3	2.68	7	3.72	8	7.62					18	2.68
Tomato			26	13.83	1	0.95	1	0.57	1	1.09	29	4.32
Aram (Mukhi-kachu/man-kachu/ Elephant foot yam	2	1.79			2	1.90	8	4.60	1	1.09	13	1.94
Onion	17	15.18					3	1.72	12	13.04	32	4.77
Chilli	24	21.43	22	11.70	3	2.86	38	21.84	24	26.09	111	16.54
Sweet guard/Bottle guard/Pumpkin	2	1.79	2	1.06	5	4.76	1	0.57			10	1.49
Cucumber	1	0.89			10	9.52					11	1.64
Ginger	2	1.79					2	1.15	1	1.09	5	0.75
Garlic	1	0.89					1	0.57	11	11.96	13	1.94
Turmeric	6	5.36									6	0.89

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Red Spanish	10	8.93			1	0.95					11	1.64
Indian Spanish	8	7.14	1	0.53	2	1.90	1	0.57			12	1.79
Stem Amarnth	4	3.57									4	0.60
Spanish	1	0.89	1	0.53							2	0.30
Others green vegetables	1	0.89	3	1.60	1	0.95	5	2.87	15	16.30	25	3.73
Snake/ridge Gourd	5	4.46			6	5.71					11	1.64
Yard long Bean	1	0.89			4	3.81					5	0.75
Seem	5	4.46			3	2.86					8	1.19
Radish	11	9.82					1	0.57	1	1.09	13	1.94
Coli flower	17	15.18	26	13.83					1	1.09	44	6.56
Cavage	13	11.61	1	0.53							14	2.09
Banana	2	1.79			4	3.81			4	4.35	10	1.49
Mustard							2	1.15	22	23.91	24	3.58
Mango	3	2.68							2	2.17	5	0.75
Pulses	1	0.89	2	1.06							3	0.45
Lady's finger	3	2.68									3	0.45
Lemon	1	0.89									1	0.15

Table - 21c : Cultivated crops by the households in 2011

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rice - Aman	83	74.11	125	66.49	18	17.14	124	71.26	83	90.22	433	64.53
Rice - Aus	1	0.89									1	0.15
Rice - Boro/IRRI	76	67.86									76	11.33
Jute	1	0.89	33	17.55	1	0.95	23	13.22	4	4.35	62	9.24
Wheat/Maize	18	16.07	3	1.60	1	0.95	65	37.36	10	10.87	97	14.46
Potato	7	6.25	6	3.19			34	19.54	33	35.87	80	11.92
Patol	8	7.14	10	5.32					4	4.35	22	3.28
Bringales	29	25.89	16	8.51	3	2.86	6	3.45	10	10.87	64	9.54
Karolla/Usta	7	6.25	8	4.26	7	6.67					22	3.28
Tomato	1	0.89	28	14.89	1	0.95	1	0.57	1	1.09	32	4.77
Aram (Mukhi-kachu/ man-kachu/ Elephant foot yam					2	1.90	8	4.60	1	1.09	11	1.64
Onion	18	16.07					3	1.72	12	13.04	33	4.92
Chilli	29	25.89	20	10.64	3	2.86	40	22.99	24	26.09	116	17.29
Sweet guard/ Bottle guard/ Pumpkin	4	3.57	3	1.60	5	4.76	1	0.57			13	1.94
Cucumber	2	1.79			7	6.67	1	0.57			10	1.49

Crop Name	Area / District										Total (n=671)	
	Dinajpur (n=112)		Bogra (n=188)		Patuakhali (n=105)		Nilphamari (n=174)		Naogaon (n=92)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ginger							2	1.15	2	2.17	4	0.60
Garlic	4	3.57					1	0.57	11	11.96	16	2.38
Turmeric	7	6.25									7	1.04
Red Spanish	6	5.36									6	0.89
Indian Spanish	6	5.36			1	0.95	1	0.57			8	1.19
Stem Amarnth	3	2.68									3	0.45
Spanish	1	0.89	1	0.53							2	0.30
Others green vegetables	3	2.68	3	1.60	1	0.95	5	2.87	15	16.30	27	4.02
Snake/ridge Gourd	9	8.04			1	0.95					10	1.49
Yard long Bean	1	0.89			3	2.86					4	0.60
Seem	7	6.25			2	1.90					9	1.34
Radish	14	12.50					1	0.57	1	1.09	16	2.38
Coli flower	16	14.29	24	12.77					1	1.09	41	6.11
Cavage	9	8.04	1	0.53							10	1.49
Banana	1	0.89			3	2.86			3	3.26	7	1.04
Mustard	4	3.57					2	1.15	21	22.83	27	4.02
Mango	4	3.57							2	2.17	6	0.89
Pulses			2	1.06							2	0.30
Lady's finger	4	3.57	1	0.53							5	0.75
Lemon	1	0.89									1	0.15

Tables of Agrarian Change in Bangladesh

Table-1 : Number of respondents by areas

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	99	23.3
Bogra	87	20.5
Patuakhali	62	14.6
Nilphamari	120	28.3
Naogaon	56	13.2
Total	424	100

Table-2 : Type of Cultivation of respondents by districts

District	Type of Cultivation						Total	
	for Subsistence only		for Subsistence & commercial		Commercial			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dinajpur	3	10.00	96	24.43			99	23.35
Bogra	7	23.33	80	20.36			87	20.52
Patuakhali	2	6.67	60	15.27			62	14.62
Nilphamari	9	30.00	110	27.99	1	100.00	120	28.30
Naogaon	9	30.00	47	11.96			56	13.21
Total	30	100.00	393	100.00	1	100.00	424	100.00

Table-3 : Type of Cultivation of respondets

Type of Cultivation	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
for Subsistence only	3	3.03	7	8.05	2	3.23	9	7.50	9	16.07	30	7.08
for Subsistence & commercial	96	96.97	80	91.95	60	96.77	110	91.67	47	83.93	393	92.69
Commercial							1	0.83			1	0.24
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00

Table-4 : Average Crop Cultivation Expenditure (last 1 year) of respondents by District

District	Amount of cultivated land	Expenditure											
		Labor cost	Tilling	Irrigation	Seed		Fertilizer	Insecti-cides	Weeding	Proce-ssing	Transport	Others	Total Expenditure
					Buy	Own							
Dinajpur (n=99)	220.20	7080.81	6656.57	3282.83	717.17		5494.95	1151.52	3707.07	425.25	695.96	3.03	29191.92
Bogra (n=87)	249.51	15393.90	5489.38	8224.05	1502.92	5.75	7540.87	1352.24	4765.39	68.37	39.48	486.72	44869.07
Patuakhali (n=62)	348.24	5179.92	6626.37	1711.94	600.00	0.00	4275.97	2367.42	17.74	5076.61	0.00	0.00	25855.97
Nilphamari (n=120)	243.92	6835.42	6595.99	6861.73	2585.21	0.00	9615.44	1274.67	1942.92	1805.75	307.50	135.25	37959.87
Naogaon (n=56)	318.71	7144.64	7247.77	6860.98	1527.59	136.43	11439.29	4736.34	381.25	23810.18	650.00	92.86	64027.32
All (424)	264.73	8446.89	6472.96	5553.33	1496.94	19.20	7688.56	1878.28	2445.82	4511.41	343.36	151.12	39007.87

Table-5A : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop of Dinajpur district

Crop	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell Rate (P/Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Paddy - Aman (n=84)	127.15	2,412.29	18.46	1,825.89	33,439.49	44,207.20	14,559.36	29,647.84
Paddy - Aush								
Paddy - Boro (n=87)	121.87	3,028.20	18.31	2,422.78	44,174.32	55,260.11	18,224.71	37,035.40
Jute (n=1)	100.00						11,340.00	-11,340.00
Wheat/ Corn (n=8)	43.25	1,256.88	15.00	1,247.63	18,930.50	19,069.25	6,365.00	12,704.25

Table-5B : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop of Bogra district

Crop	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell Rate (P/Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Paddy - Aman (n=84)	107.65	1,632.11	20.57	892.57	18,271.60	33,379.02	16,437.29	16,941.74
Paddy - Aush (n=1)	100.00	592.00	19.00	222.00	4,218.00	11,248.00	15,234.00	-3,986.00
Paddy - Boro (n=87)	130.56	2,314.89	18.88	1,363.34	26,079.34	43,878.08	26,634.15	17,243.93
Jute (n=28)	42.18	571.44	33.30	461.81	12,430.63	14,717.78	6,653.29	8,064.49
Wheat/ Corn (n=2)	12.00	129.50	27.00	74.00	1,998.00	3,589.00	2,090.00	1,499.00

Table-5C : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop of Patuakhali district

Crop	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell Rate (P/Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Paddy - Aman (n=52)	346.42	4,775.55	15.51	2,572.70	40,265.89	74,849.85	20,840.00	54,009.85
Paddy - Aush (n=1)	25.00	3,047.50	14.25	1,955.00	27,025.00	42,492.50	7,350.00	35,142.50
Paddy - Boro (n=35)	98.63	2,646.97	14.43	1,954.34	27,305.60	37,388.80	14,341.14	23,047.66
Jute (n=)								
Wheat/ Corn (n=1)	100.00	1,150.00	13.00	1,150.00	14,950.00	14,950.00	10,100.00	4,850.00

Table-5D : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop of Nilphamari district

Crop	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell Rate (P/Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Paddy - Aman (n=115)	110.00	1,563.16	18.64	945.96	17,661.77	29,167.29	10,855.61	18,311.68
Paddy - Aush (n=1)	37.00	1,063.75	21.50	804.75	15,947.00	20,858.75	4,900.00	15,958.75
Paddy - Boro (n=120)	96.02	1,992.78	18.05	1,227.53	23,121.27	36,950.46	17,806.80	19,143.66
Jute (n=19)	19.79	115.63	31.06	115.63	3,059.44	3,059.44	3,033.79	25.65
Wheat/ Corn (n=58)	68.34	1,525.02	16.80	1,522.55	26,216.97	26,272.47	15,277.26	10,995.21

Table-5E : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop of Naogaon district

Crop	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell Rate (P/Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Paddy - Aman (n=56)	154.04	2,829.84	21.16	1,832.82	38,885.68	59,962.46	27,472.23	32,490.23
Paddy - Aush								
Paddy - Boro (n=56)	153.29	3,483.38	22.47	2,202.51	47,516.75	75,624.64	34,975.36	40,649.28
Jute (n=)								
Wheat/ Corn (n=9)	31.78	421.80	34.22	314.50	10,530.20	13,305.20	5,497.78	7,807.42

Table-6 : Average Vegetable Cultivation Expenditure (last 1 year) by District

District	Amount of cultivated land	Expenditure cost										
		Labor cost	Tilling	Irrigation	Seed	Fertilizer	Insecticides	Weeding	Processing	Transport	Others	Total Expenditure
Dinajpur (n=72)	63.26	1,900.56	1,574.86	880.83	2,617.92	1,764.11	1,032.72	1,066.74	194.72	162.92	34.72	11,230.10
Bogra (n=69)	33.35	3,992.78	931.74	555.91	1,883.06	2,376.25	2,067.91	3,038.74	0.00	770.72	106.67	15,723.78
Patuakhali (n=51)	105.76	1,884.31	661.57	1,370.59	6,322.35	6,108.04	3,714.31	0.00	1,837.25	911.76	58.82	22,869.02
Nilphamari (n=28)	29.18	143.46	814.64	366.43	1,636.18	1,809.64	1,001.96	100.57	0.29	0.18	0.11	5,873.46
Naogaon (n=23)	17.96	356.52	856.09	519.57	552.39	618.26	472.39	234.78	173.91	148.26	31.82	3,962.61
All (n=243)	55.47	2,142.63	1,044.94	797.89	2,878.10	2,746.41	1,832.89	1,212.73	459.79	472.53	56.05	13,643.72

Table-7A : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop Season of Dinajpur district

Crop Season	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Robi/ Winter (n=49)	77.22	2,822.35	2,664.69	40,316.65	43,777.76	14,244.22	29,533.53
Kharip-I (n=11)	34.55	4,434.55	4,090.55	52,102.36	56,392.55	4,969.09	51,423.45
Kharip-II (n=12)	32.58	3,369.58	3,131.25	41,907.75	45,464.17	4,661.67	40,802.50

Table-7B : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop Season of Bogra district

Crop Season	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Robi/ Winter (n=65)	34.37	3,329.71	2,914.02	29,986.68	33,998.49	16,308.78	17,689.71
Kharip-I (n=3)	15.67	2,525.00	2,525.00	24,877.67	24,877.67	3,810.00	21,067.67
Kharip-II (n=1)	20.00	4,812.00	3,591.00	117,135.00	196,500.00	13,425.00	183,075.00

Table-7C : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop Season of Patuakhali district

Crop Season	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Robi/ Winter (n=43)	117.14	4,837.60	4,403.47	97,754.56	107,031.05	26,296.98	80,734.07
Kharip-I (n=7)	46.29	14,665.71	13,814.71	297,355.43	324,080.00	4,392.86	319,687.14
Kharip-II (n=1)	33.00	1,770.00	1,717.00	26,005.00	26,900.00	4,800.00	22,100.00

Table-7D : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop Season of Nilphamari district

Crop Season	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Robi/ Winter (n=19)	35.47	974.32	814.00	42,678.53	49,262.42	6,700.26	42,562.16
Kharip-I (n=9)	15.89	267.22	234.33	2,696.89	5,243.56	4,122.22	1,121.33
Kharip-II							

Table-7E : Average Yield, Expenditure, Sale Income, Total Income and Net Income (last 1 year) by Crop Season of Naogaon district

Crop Season	Average Land Size (dec.)	Average Yield (Kg)	Average Sell (Kg)	Income from Sell	Total Sell Value	Average All Cost	Net Income (f - g)
	(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Robi/ Winter (n=21)	18.14	849.05	623.71	61,823.48	47,997.76	3,980.24	44,017.52
Kharip-I (n=2)	16.00					3,777.50	
Kharip-II							

Table - 8A : Distribution of Net Income from Cultivation by district (Sell value of total production – production cost = net income)

Income (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000			5	5.75	1	1.61	13	10.92			19	4.58
10,001 - 20,000	15	16.48	14	16.09	1	1.61	12	10.08	6	10.71	48	11.57
20,001 - 30,000	9	9.89	14	16.09	4	6.45	17	14.29	7	12.50	51	12.29
30,001 - 50,000	17	18.68	20	22.99	9	14.52	29	24.37	12	21.43	87	20.96
50,001 - 80,000	11	12.09	16	18.39	11	17.74	23	19.33	11	19.64	72	17.35
80,000+	39	42.86	18	20.69	36	58.06	25	21.01	20	35.71	138	33.25
Total	91	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	119	100.00	56	100.00	415	100.00
Average Income	95,654.29		52,839.39		157,080.34		60,652.88		91,883.07		85,310.10	

Table - 8B : Distribution of Net Income from Fish Cultivation by district

Income (Taka)	District								Total	
	Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000	1	100.00	18	50.00	7	70.00	1	20.00	27	51.92
10,001 - 20,000			5	13.89	2	20.00	1	20.00	8	15.38
20,001 - 30,000			4	11.11	1	10.00			5	9.62
30,001 - 50,000			4	11.11					4	7.69
50,001 - 80,000			3	8.33			1	20.00	4	7.69
80,000+			2	5.56			2	40.00	4	7.69
Total	1	100.00	36	100.00	10	100.00	5	100.00	52	100.00
Average Income	3,800.00		29,425.00		8,370.00		63,400.00		28,150.00	

Table - 8C : Distribution of Net Income from Garden by district

Income (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000	8	38.10	1	50.00	12	100.00	16	88.89	4	66.67	41	69.49
10,001 - 20,000	8	38.10					1	5.56	2	33.33	11	18.64
20,001 - 30,000	3	14.29									3	5.08
30,001 - 50,000	2	9.52									2	3.39
50,001 - 80,000			1	50.00			1	5.56			2	3.39
Total	21	100.00	2	100.00	12	100.00	18	100.00	6	100.00	59	100.00
Average Income	16,380.95		30,500.00		4,875.00		5,876.67		10,000.00		10,665.76	

Table - 8D : Distribution of Net Income from Livestock by district

Income (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000	44	57.89	7	43.75	5	12.82	9	23.08	3	7.14	68	32.08
10,001 - 20,000	26	34.21	5	31.25	7	17.95	19	48.72	21	50.00	78	36.79
20,001 - 30,000	6	7.89	1	6.25	10	25.64	7	17.95	10	23.81	34	16.04
30,001 - 50,000			1	6.25	8	20.51	2	5.13	8	19.05	19	8.96
50,001 - 80,000			1	6.25	4	10.26	2	5.13			7	3.30
80,000+			1	6.25	5	12.82					6	2.83
Total	76	100.00	16	100.00	39	100.00	39	100.00	42	100.00	212	100.00
Average Income	11,144.74		21,826.63		36,779.49		18,617.95		24,404.76		20,668.52	

Table - 8E : Distribution of Income from Non-Agri Activities by district

Income (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000	1	1.56	13	24.07	1	2.44	6	6.82			21	7.32
10,001 - 20,000	3	4.69	5	9.26	5	12.20	12	13.64	1	2.50	26	9.06
20,001 - 30,000	2	3.12	6	11.11	4	9.76	14	15.91	5	12.50	31	10.80
30,001 - 50,000	16	25.00	13	24.07	12	29.27	30	34.09	18	45.00	89	31.01
50,001 - 80,000	16	25.00	13	24.07	9	21.95	16	18.18	10	25.00	64	22.30
80,000+	26	40.62	4	7.41	10	24.39	10	11.36	6	15.00	56	19.51
Total	64	100.00	54	100.00	41	100.00	88	100.00	40	100.00	287	100.00
Average Income	77,687.50		42,667.22		66,170.73		48,032.33		59,075.00		57,766.11	

Table - 8F : Distribution of Households Total Income (net income from agriculture/cultivation + fish cultivation + garden + livestock + non-agri activities)

Income (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 50,000	5	5.05	26	29.89			20	16.67	1	1.79	52	12.26
50,001 - 70,000	4	4.04	11	12.64	2	3.23	22	18.33			39	9.20
70,001 - 100,000	22	22.22	25	28.74	7	11.29	39	32.50	17	30.36	110	25.94
100,001 - 150,000	31	31.31	17	19.54	16	25.81	21	17.50	21	37.50	106	25.00
150,00 +	37	37.37	8	9.20	37	59.68	18	15.00	17	30.36	117	27.59
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00
Average Income	151,709.59		84,081.41		242,002.92		103,866.54		159,115.21		138,524.58	

Table - 8G : Distribution of Household Total Expenditure of household by area

Expenditure (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000							2	1.67			2	0.47
10,001 - 20,000			10	11.49	1	1.61	5	4.17	2	3.57	18	4.25
20,001 - 30,000	3	3.03	11	12.64	2	3.23	8	6.67	5	8.93	29	6.84
30,001 - 50,000	29	29.29	33	37.93	16	25.81	57	47.50	18	32.14	153	36.08
50,001 - 80,000	31	31.31	20	22.99	26	41.94	36	30.00	21	37.50	134	31.60
80,000+	36	36.36	13	14.94	17	27.42	12	10.00	10	17.86	88	20.75
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00
Average Expenditure	79,581.11		50,989.70		73,774.19		53,325.34		65,750.00		63,607.72	

Table - 8H : Distribution of Net Savings/ Net Income (Total income – household expenditure = Net income/ net savings) by district

Net Savings (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogoan			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 10,000	4	4.12	6	8	1	1.64	15	14.02			26	6.57
10,001 - 20,000	3	3.09	12	16	2	3.28	14	13.08	1	1.79	32	8.08
20,001 - 30,000	7	7.22	12	16	1	1.64	15	14.02			35	8.84
30,001 - 50,000	27	27.84	22	29.33	7	11.48	25	23.36	13	23.21	94	23.74
50,001 - 80,000	30	30.93	16	21.33	12	19.67	20	18.69	22	39.29	100	25.25
80,000+	26	26.8	7	9.33	38	62.3	18	16.82	20	35.71	109	27.53
Total	97	100	75	100	61	100	107	100	56	100	396	100
Average Savings	74,764.99		43,446.01		171,271.33		59,043.74		93,365.21		82,118.80	

Table - 9A : Increasing pattern of the households` land owning

Description	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	36	36.36	4	4.60	35	56.45	51	42.50	14	25.00	140	33.02
No	63	63.64	83	95.40	27	43.55	69	57.50	42	75.00	284	66.98
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00

Table - 9B : Reasons for households` owned land increasing

How	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Land buying	23	63.89	3	75.00	13	37.14	28	54.90	13	92.86	80	57.14
Inherited	5	13.89			9	25.71	2	3.92			16	11.43
Khas land	4	11.11					4	7.84			8	5.71
Other	4	11.11	1	25.00	13	37.14	17	33.33	1	7.14	36	25.71
Total	36	100.00	4	100.00	35	100.00	51	100.00	14	100.00	140	100.00

Table - 10A : Decreasing pattern of the households` owned land

Description	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	39	39.39	20	22.99	11	17.74	44	36.67	2	3.57	116	27.36
No	60	60.61	67	77.01	51	82.26	76	63.33	54	96.43	308	72.64
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00

Table - 10B : Reasons for households` owned land decreasing

How	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Land selling	21	53.85	8	40.00	6	54.55	19	43.18	1	50.00	55	47.41
Inherited	3	7.69			3	27.27	4	9.09	1	50.00	11	9.48
Mortgage	13	33.33	11	55.00			17	38.64			41	35.34
Environment cause	1	2.56									1	0.86
Others	1	2.56	1	5.00	2	18.18	4	9.09			8	6.90
Total	39	100.00	20	100.00	11	100.00	44	100.00	2	100.00	116	100.00

Table - 11 : Changing scenario of the households' owned land of the neighboring villages

Description	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Decreased	86	86.87	54	62.07	52	83.87	55	45.83	37	66.07	284	66.98
Increase	1	1.01	10	11.49	6	9.68	12	10.00			29	6.84
Not known	12	12.12	23	26.44	4	6.45	53	44.17	19	33.93	111	26.18
Total	99	100.00	87	100.00	62	100.00	120	100.00	56	100.00	424	100.00

Table - 12 : Types of source of Loan

Sources of loan	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bank	5	15.15	11	47.83	7	15.91	13	19.70			36	21.05
NGO	17	51.52	8	34.78	18	40.91	46	69.70	4	80.00	93	54.39
Mohajon					1	2.27	1	1.52			2	1.17
Businessman (Money lender)			1	4.35	1	2.27					2	1.17
Relatives					11	25.00	2	3.03			13	7.60
Neighbors					2	4.55					2	1.17
Others	11	33.33	3	13.04	4	9.09	4	6.06	1	20.00	23	13.45
Total	33	100.00	23	100.00	44	100.00	66	100.00	5	100.00	171	100.00

Table - 13 : Distribution of loaned amount

Loaned Amount (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 5,000	2	6.06	3	13.04	3	6.82	4	6.06			12	7.02
5,001 - 10,000	9	27.27	6	26.09	10	22.73	22	33.33	1	20.00	48	28.07
10,001 - 20,000	18	54.55	8	34.78	14	31.82	31	46.97	2	40.00	73	42.69
20,001 - 50,000	3	9.09	3	13.04	11	25.00	7	10.61	1	20.00	25	14.62
50,001 - 100,000	1	3.03	3	13.04	6	13.64	2	3.03	1	20.00	13	7.60
Total	33	100.00	23	100.00	44	100.00	66	100.00	5	100.00	171	100.00
Average loan amount	15,666.67		27,478.26		26,647.73		17,151.52		27,000.00		20,985.38	

Table - 14 : Type of the sector of invested (loaned amount) by the respondents

Areas of invest	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
To cultivate	14	42.42	5	21.74	13	29.55	20	30.30			52	30.41
To do business	7	21.21	3	13.04	7	15.91	5	7.58	1	20.00	23	13.45
To maintain children's marriage expenditure							3	4.55	1	20.00	4	2.34

Areas of invest	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
To maintain Medical expenditure	1	3.03			2	4.55	2	3.03			5	2.92
To maintain children's educational expenditure							1	1.52			1	0.58
To send abroad (family member)	1	3.03	1	4.35	4	9.09	1	1.52			7	4.09
To maintain police case's expenditure	1	3.03									1	0.58
To repay previous loan					2	4.55	2	3.03			4	2.34
To buy land	5	15.15	1	4.35	6	13.64	10	15.15	2	40.00	24	14.04
To built or repair house	3	9.09			2	4.55	1	1.52			6	3.51
To buy livestock							12	18.18			12	7.02
To maintain family expenditure							7	10.61			7	4.09
To mortgage							1	1.52	1	20.00	2	1.17
Others	1	3.03	13	56.52	8	18.18	1	1.52			23	13.45
Total	33	100.00	23	100.00	44	100.00	66	100.00	5	100.00	171	100.00

Table - 15 : Distribution of Pay back amount (loan) by the respondents

Amount (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 5,000	2	6.90	3	21.43			23	44.23			28	21.05
5,001 - 10,000	2	6.90	6	42.86	4	12.12	21	40.38	2	40.00	35	26.32
10,001 - 15,000	10	34.48	1	7.14	5	15.15	3	5.77	1	20.00	20	15.04
15,001 - 30,000	14	48.28	1	7.14	14	42.42	3	5.77	2	40.00	34	25.56
30,001 - 50,000			2	14.29	4	12.12	1	1.92			7	5.26
50,000 +	1	3.45	1	7.14	6	18.18	1	1.92			9	6.77
Total	29	100.00	14	100.00	33	100.00	52	100.00	5	100.00	133	100.00
Average payback amount	17,691.93		18,192.86		31,070.15		9,180.31		12,616.00		17,545.39	

Table - 16 : Status of migrated households' members (male/ female)

Gender	District								Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Male	16	80.00	19	100.00	20	95.24	83	95.40	138	93.88
Female	4	20.00			1	4.76	4	4.60	9	6.12
Total	20	100.00	19	100.00	21	100.00	87	100.00	147	100.00

Table - 17 : Type of economic activities of the migrated household members

Economic activities	District								Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Service	7	35.00	1	5.26	16	76.19	16	18.39	40	27.21
Labor	1	5.00	6	31.58	1	4.76	36	41.38	44	29.93
Rickshaw/Vanpullar							5	5.75	5	3.40
Garments job	3	15.00							3	2.04
Education	6	30.00							6	4.08
Business	1	5.00					14	16.09	15	10.20
Plumber	1	5.00					6	6.90	7	4.76
Others	1	5.00	12	63.16	4	19.05	10	11.49	27	18.37
Total	20	100.00	19	100.00	21	100.00	87	100.00	147	100.00

Table - 18 : Distribution of the economic contribution of the migrated members to the household

Contribution (Taka)	District								Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Contribute/None	11	55.00	5	26.32	6	28.57	10	11.49	32	21.77
<= 5,000	9	45.00	10	52.63	8	38.10	5	5.75	32	21.77
5,001 - 20,000			4	21.05	4	19.05	15	17.24	23	15.65
20,001 - 50,000					2	9.52	38	43.68	40	27.21
50,000 +					1	4.76	19	21.84	20	13.61
Total	20	100.00	19	100.00	21	100.00	87	100.00	147	100.00
Average Contribute (Tk.)	3,166.67		5,335.71		13,866.67		39,972.99		29,470.61	

Form-1 : Mortgage provider : District-wise number of respondent

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	17	20.00
Bogra	19	22.40
Patuakhali	11	12.90
Nilphamari	34	40.00
Naogaon	4	4.70
Total	85	100.00

Table - 19 : Mortgaged land size provided by the respondents

Land Size (decimal)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20	4	14.81	17	39.53			15	33.33	3	60.00	39	29.10
21 - 50	16	59.26	20	46.51	2	14.29	28	62.22	2	40.00	68	50.75
50 +	7	25.93	6	13.95	12	85.71	2	4.44			27	20.15
Total	27	100.00	43	100.00	14	100.00	45	100.00	5	100.00	134	100.00
Average Land size	52.56		34.23		131.71		29.11		21.60		45.92	

Table - 20 : Type of mortgaged land provided by the respondents

Type of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
High	6	22.22	18	41.86			9	20.00			33	24.63
Medium	21	77.78	21	48.84	14	100.00	11	24.44	5	100.00	72	53.73
Low			4	9.30			25	55.56			29	21.64
Total	27	100.00	43	100.00	14	100.00	45	100.00	5	100.00	134	100.00

Table - 21 : Pattern of the mortgaged land provided by the respondents

Pattern of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Crop			1	2.33			4	8.89			5	3.73
2 Crop	19	70.37	33	76.74	14	100.00	41	91.11	5	100.00	112	83.58
3 Crop	8	29.63	9	20.93							17	12.69
Total	27	100.00	43	100.00	14	100.00	45	100.00	5	100.00	134	100.00

Table - 22 : Distribution of rate of the mortgaged land provided by the respondents

Lease Rate (Taka)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20,000	2	8.00	5	11.63	3	100.00	24	53.33			34	28.10
21,000 - 50,000	17	68.00	14	32.56			13	28.89	4	80.00	48	39.67
51,000 - 100,000	6	24.00	13	30.23			7	15.56	1	20.00	27	22.31
100,000 +			11	25.58			1	2.22			12	9.92
Total	25	100.00	43	100.00	3	100.00	45	100.00	5	100.00	121	100.00
Average Rate	47,482.40		95,988.37		5,773.67		28,875.33		43,400.00		56,597.28	

Table - 23 : Type of reason for providing mortgage by the respondents

Reasons	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
To maintain children's marriage expenditure			7	16.28	3	21.43	14	31.11			24	17.91
To maintain Medical expenditure	4	14.81									4	2.99
To maintain police case's expenditure			5	11.63	1	7.14	4	8.89	1	20.00	11	8.21
To send abroad (family member)	4	14.81	3	6.98	1	7.14	3	6.67			11	8.21
To buy land	1	3.70	7	16.28			2	4.44			10	7.46
To built or repair house	2	7.41	3	6.98							5	3.73
Absentee landlord					2	14.29					2	1.49
To repay previous loan	1	3.70			4	28.57	5	11.11	1	20.00	11	8.21
To buy vehicle (bicycle/ cycle)	2	7.41									2	1.49
To maintain agricultural expenditure			1	2.33			3	6.67			4	2.99
To do business	1	3.70							2	40.00	3	2.24
Due to wants	2	7.41	6	13.95			4	8.89			12	8.96
Due to financial crisis	4	14.81					3	6.67			7	5.22
No answer	6	22.22	11	25.58	3	21.43	7	15.56	1	20.00	28	20.90
Total	27	100.00	43	100.00	14	100.00	45	100.00	5	100.00	134	100.00

Form-2 : Mortgage receiver : District-wise number of respondent

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	26	23.40
Bogra	24	21.60
Patuakhali	10	9.00
Nilphamari	35	31.50
Naogaon	16	14.40
Total	111	100.00

Table - 24 : Mortgaged land size received by the respondents

Land Size (decimal)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20	6	18.75	31	64.58			16	31.37	9	36.00	62	35.84
21 - 50	21	65.62	14	29.17	5	29.41	25	49.02	15	60.00	80	46.24
50 +	5	15.62	3	6.25	12	70.59	10	19.61	1	4.00	31	17.92
Total	32	100.00	48	100.00	17	100.00	51	100.00	25	100.00	173	100.00
Average Land size	44.28		23.58		88.41		33.41		25.96		37.02	

Table - 25 : Type of mortgaged land received by the respondents

Type of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
High	10	31.25	23	47.92			8	15.69	10	40.00	51	29.48
Medium	22	68.75	19	39.58	17	100.00	20	39.22	15	60.00	93	53.76
Low			6	12.50			23	45.10			29	16.76
Total	32	100.00	48	100.00	17	100.00	51	100.00	25	100.00	173	100.00

Table - 26 : Pattern of the mortgaged land received by the respondents

Pattern of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Crop			4	8.33			4	7.84			8	4.62
2 Crop	22	68.75	22	45.83	17	100.00	43	84.31	24	96.00	128	73.99
3 Crop	10	31.25	22	45.83			4	7.84	1	4.00	37	21.39
Total	32	100.00	48	100.00	17	100.00	51	100.00	25	100.00	173	100.00

Table - 27 : Distribution of rate of the mortgaged land by the respondents

Lease Rate (Taka)	District								Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20,000	3	9.38	8	16.67	8	16.00	3	12.00	22	14.19
21,000 - 50,000	19	59.38	18	37.50	28	56.00	12	48.00	77	49.68
51,000 - 100,000	8	25.00	16	33.33	12	24.00	10	40.00	46	29.68
100,000 +	2	6.25	6	12.50	2	4.00			10	6.45
Total	32	100.00	48	100.00	50	100.00	25	100.00	155	100.00
Average Rate	50,627.50		81,104.17		44,782.00		49,640.00		58,020.52	

Table - 28 : Reasons for receiving mortgage

Reasons	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
To cultivate			13	27.08	11	64.71	11	21.57	22	88.00	57	32.95
To spend deposited money			2	4.17			5	9.80			7	4.05
Due to lack of own cultivable land			5	10.42			18	35.29			23	13.29
To increase income	31	96.88	13	27.08					1	4.00	45	26.01
Educational expenditure							8	15.69	1	4.00	9	5.20
No answer	1	3.12	15	31.25	6	35.29	9	17.65	1	4.00	32	18.50
Total	32	100.00	48	100.00	17	100.00	51	100.00	25	100.00	173	100.00

Form-3 : Share cropping provider : District-wise number of respondent

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	6	54.55
Bogra	1	9.09
Patuakhali	1	9.09
Naogaon	3	27.27
Total	11	100.00

Form-4 : Share Cropper : District-wise number of respondents

Diatrict	No.	%
Dinajpur	11	21.60
Bogra	12	23.50
Patuakhali	10	19.60
Nilphamari	4	7.80
Naogaon	14	27.50
Total	51	100.00

Form-4 : Table - 29 : Share cropped land size received by the respondents

Land Size (decimal)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20			3	25.00			2	50.00	1	7.14	6	11.76
21 - 50	4	36.36	7	58.33	1	10.00	1	25.00	5	35.71	18	35.29
50 +	7	63.64	2	16.67	9	90.00	1	25.00	8	57.14	27	52.94
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	10	100.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	51	100.00
Average land size	61.82		40.00		259.60		56.50		81.00		100.31	

Form-4 : Table - 30 : Type of land received by the respondents

Type of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
High	1	9.09	8	66.67			1	25.00	6	42.86	16	31.37
Medium	10	90.91	2	16.67	10	100.00			8	57.14	30	58.82
Low			2	16.67			3	75.00			5	9.80
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	10	100.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	51	100.00

Form-4 : Table - 31 : Pattern of the received land

Pattern of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Crop			1	8.33	1	10.00					2	3.92
2 Crop	10	90.91	6	50.00	9	90.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	43	84.31
3 Crop	1	9.09	5	41.67							6	11.76
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	10	100.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	51	100.00

Form-4 : Table - 32 : Production cost sharing

Production cost share	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seed cost			2	16.67			2	50.00	1	7.14	5	9.80
Fertilizer, insecticides & irrigation	11	100.00			8	80.00	1	25.00	13	92.86	33	64.71
Production cost equal shared			6	50.00	1	10.00					7	13.73
Nothing / All cost by Share cropper			4	33.33	1	10.00	1	25.00			6	11.76
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	10	100.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	51	100.00

Form-4 : Table - 33 : Share in production

Share	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
50 / 50	6	54.55	11	91.67	7	70.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	42	82.35
66 / 33	5	45.45	1	8.33	3	30.00					9	17.65
Total	11	100.00	12	100.00	10	100.00	4	100.00	14	100.00	51	100.00

Form-5 : Land owner : District-wise number of respondent

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	4	40.00
Patuakhali	3	30.00
Naogaon	3	30.00
Total	10	100.00

Form-6 : Contract Farmer : District-wise number of respondent

District	No.	%
Dinajpur	4	7.70
Bogra	4	7.70
Patuakhali	23	44.20
Nilphamari	1	1.90
Naogaon	20	38.50
Total	52	100.00

Form-6 : Table - 34 : Land Size of the contract

Land Size (decimal)	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<= 20									1	5.00	1	1.92
21 - 50	2	50.00			1	4.35			6	30.00	9	17.31
50 +	2	50.00	4	100.00	22	95.65	1	100.00	13	65.00	42	80.77
Total	4	100.00	4	100.00	23	100.00	1	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00
Average land size	76.50		132.75		266.43		166.00		89.05		171.38	

Form-6 : Table - 35 : Type of land

Type of land	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
High							1	100.00	6	30.00	7	13.46
Medium	4	100.00	4	100.00	23	100.00			14	70.00	45	86.54
Total	4	100.00	4	100.00	23	100.00	1	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00

Form-6 : Table - 36 : Terms and condition

Terms & Conditions	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yearly with fixed money					14	60.87					14	26.92
Monthly with fixed money	1	25.00									1	1.92
Fixed amount of products for owner	3	75.00	2	50.00	7	30.43	1	100.00	15	75.00	10	53.85
Seasonal or Each crop with fixed money			2	50.00	2	8.70			5	25.00	9	17.31
No terms and Condition												
Total	4	100.00	4	100.00	23	100.00	1	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00

Form-6 : Table - 37 : Type of contract

Type of Contract	District										Total	
	Dinajpur		Bogra		Patuakhali		Nilphamari		Naogaon			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Verbal	4	100.00	4	100.00	13	56.52	1	100.00	15	75.00	37	71.15
Written					10	43.48			5	25.00	15	28.85
Total	4	100.00	4	100.00	23	100.00	1	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00

RESEARCH INITIATIVES BANGLADESH

Research Initiatives, Bangladesh

Research Initiatives, Bangladesh (RIB) was founded to promote knowledge on poverty alleviation that is relevant, useful, innovative, participatory and action oriented, with a special focus on marginalized and socially excluded communities. RIB views poverty as a multidimensional process and recognizes that the needs of poverty groups go beyond simple income generation, food and shelter, to areas such as equality, dignity, justice, human rights and good governance. RIB supports marginalized and minority groups who are unable to access basic services due to social discrimination and conduct people's research ("Gonogobeshona") on the development schemes that affects them most, in order to develop ownership and generate community mobilization.

ROSA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG
SOUTH ASIA

Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung

Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS) is a Germany based foundation working in South Asia as in other parts of the world on the subjects of critical social analysis and civic education. It promotes a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic social order, and aims to present alternative approaches to society and decision makers. Research organizations, groups for self-emancipation and social activists are supported in their initiatives to develop models which have the potential to deliver greater social and economic justice.