

**USE OF RRA IN IDENTIFYING RDP TARGET GROUP: A PILOT
STUDY IN LALMONIRHAT SADAR AREA**

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Summary

1. Every Area Office of the Rural Development Programme(RDP) conducts a household survey to identify the target households upon entering into a new area for expansion of its activities. It has usually been done through structured questionnaire administered by temporarily recruited interviewers.
2. After effective use of some of the techniques of RRA/PRA methods in various field of research activities, RED and RDP management have jointly decided to use the method on a pilot basis in identifying target people for a new RDP Area Office in lieu of present survey methods.
3. The main objectives of the study were to identify target people more accurately and to determine the cost effectiveness of the methods as well.
4. Physical Mapping, Wealth Ranking, and Open Discussion techniques of RRA method were used for the purpose.
5. Seventy-two villages of Lalmonirhat sadar thana and five paras of Lalmonirhat pourashava were surveyed. A total of 24,244 households were covered, of which 14,362 (69.2 %) were identified as target group households. 542
6. About one-third of the target group households were found to be involved with other NGOs. So, the remaining 9,600 (39.6% of the total) households were identified as potential target households to whom RDP could offer its different development programmes.
7. In Aditmari, where TGs were identified through questionnaire survey, a total of 29,173 households were covered, of which 18,577 were identified as target group households. Among these target group households, 13,844 had no involvement with any other NGOs.
8. The survey of Aditmari was conducted by temporarily recruited interviewers who worked for about one month and then left. On the other hand, survey of Lalmonirhat was conducted by the BRAC staff (POs & PAs), who in the course of field work, will become familiar with the villagers, its power structure and activities of other NGOs in the village.

9. In Lalmonirhat, villagers of different socio-economic background have participated in the process of TG identification. It was a group exercise and the participants had the opportunity to discuss and clarify about different BRAC programmes among themselves which, we believe, would work as a safeguard against any misinterpretation by the mollas later.
10. The survey data of Lalmonirhat seemed to be more reliable than that of Aditmari. Four percent information on *NGO Involvement* data and 2% information on *Land holding* data of Aditmari were reported to be erroneous. Whereas, in Lalmonirhat 2.6% data of *NGO Involvement* were found to be inaccurate and no error was reported in *Land holding* data so far.
11. It was found that the cost of survey through RRA methods was higher (Tk. 1.75/HH) than that of survey through questionnaire (Tk. 0.66/HH). However, per day coverage was found to be higher in RRA methods than that of the questionnaire survey, which were 75 HHs/man-day in Lalmonirhat and 62HHs/man-day in Aditmari respectively. The cost of RRA methods is higher because it was done by comparatively highly paid BRAC staff. But its accuracy and active participation of the community members will more than compensate the higher cost of the survey. As peoples participation and their perception is very important for their development this seemingly high-cost methods will not only enhance the reputation of BRAC, but will also facilitate effective implementation of the BRAC's programmes.
12. The programme workers, who have participated in the whole process of identifying TGs by RRA methods, have highly appreciated the new methods, since it satisfies the beneficiaries, helpful in forming new VOs, and seemed to be more accurate. For the same reason we also would like to recommend this new methods in identifying TGs in new areas planned to be covered by RIDP.

Background and Introduction

Use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method in various field of research activities, as well as, in project planning and management at field level has caused extensive discussion among researchers and Programme personnel, especially after effective use of some of its techniques in case study part of the Impact Assessment Study (IAS) of RDP. Subsequently, some of the RRA/PRA techniques have been successfully used in Matlab study, which also encouraged BRAC authority, especially RED researchers to extend these methods simultaneously in qualitative research and in participatory project planning and management.

RDP implements its different development programmes through Area Offices (AOs) at the field level. Each AO covers about 6,000 households by establishing 150-160 Village Organizations (VOs). Upon entering a new area, a survey has been conducted with the help of temporarily recruited surveyers to identify the target households through door to door visits.

As a development organization, BRAC has been giving more importance to the opinion and active participation of the rural poor in programme planning and its implementation from the very inception of the programme, although, in some cases, this participation was somewhat controlled. Particularly in identifying target people BRAC usually depend on informations collected by traditional survey method in which there is no adequate scope to reflect villagers' perception about the measure of poorness which eventually results in excluding the real poor and including relatively well-off people in the village organizations.

To mitigate these limitations RDP and RED jointly decided to identify target people using RRA/PRA techniques in lieu of traditional survey method on a pilot basis. But still then we had to keep in mind the BRAC's definition of poor i.e. the Target Group (TG) before allowing the villagers complete freedom to define who is poor or who is rich and we ourselves did the analysis of the findings.

The researchers are indebted to Muhmuda R.Khan, staff economist, Research and Evaluation Division, BRAC for her help, suggestion, and guidance

Objective of the study

The study had the following four major objectives:

- a. to ensure people's participation in target people identification process;
- b. to identify target people more accurately;
- c. determining cost effectiveness of the method in identifying target people, in terms of time(man-days) and money; and
- d. let the community know about DRAC's programme in advance.

Methodology

The study was conducted by using the knowledge of rural people following the concept "rural people are themselves knowledgeable on many subjects which touched their lives" (Chambers, 1992). We used the following techniques of RRA method: (i) Physical Mapping, (ii) Wealth Ranking, and (iii) Open Discussion. All these techniques were used to tap the villagers' knowledge which would help us to identify Target Household.

Physical maps were drawn to delineate about the residential part of the village, its different paras and household distribution. *Wealth rankings* were done to classify the households into different economic categories. *Open discussions* were conducted to know the extent of involvement of the households with different NGOs.

For easy handling of all types of information, special information cards were developed as shown in Table-1 below. After drawing a map on the ground all households of the village were identified by paras. Names of the household heads and their fathers'/husbands' were written down on the top of the card.

Table 1 : Information Card.

Name				
F/H Name				
WC	1	2	3	4
LC	1	2	3	4
Involvement with NGO	1		2	

Thus, a single card was prepared for each household of the village. The cards, with the names of household heads on the top, were then divided into four groups based on their economic status, that is, the Wealth Category (WC) scale. After that the cards went to WC-I and WC-II (economically well off groups) were left out and the rest two groups (who sell labour at least 100 days a year) were further divided into four specific Land Categories (LC). Finally the cards were divided into two groups based on their involvement with NGOs. After completion of the field exercise all information of the cards were transferred in to a permanent register.

Seven out of nine unions of Lalmonirhat sadar thana were intended to cover by the proposed RDP office. The remaining two unions, Rajpur and Khuniagach, were left out by the senior management since those are flood-prone and not feasible for VO formation.

All feasible villages of the Mahendranagar, Harati, Kulaghat and Mogalhat unions, shown below (Table 2), were surveyed. Some villages of Gokunda, Barobari, and Panchagram unions were not surveyed due to bad communication and some other villages were left out for future survey, if need arises. Some selected rural areas of Lalmonirhat Pourashava were also covered. The Fig.1 of next page shows the general location of the study area.

Table 2: Village Surveyed by Union.

Name of Unions	Total No. of villages	No. of villages covered	No. of villages left out*	No. of villages could be covered in future
Mahendranagar	19	19	-	-
Harati	15	15	-	-
Kulaghat	11	8	3	-
Mogalhat	13	8	5	-
Gokunda	10	5	2	3
Barobari	19	11	-	8
Panchagram	17	6	-	11
Rural(Total)	104	72	10	22
Paurashava(Paras)	-	5	-	-

*These villages are excluded due to bad communication (flood-prone, lack of road).

A team of 16 members carried out the exercise with the help and guidance of RED personnel (See Annex-1 for the names). The exercise took four weeks, including three days of preparatory works, for completion.

Findings

A total of 24,244 households from 72 villages of seven unions and five paras of the Paurashava were surveyed. Of the total, 14,362 (59.2%) households were identified as Target Group households.

Table 3: Distribution of the Households(HHs) by Union.

Name of Unions	No. of villages covered	Total No. of Households	No. of TG Households(%)*
1. Mahendranagar	19	5,435	3,269 (60.2)
2. Harati	15	5,004	2,979 (59.5)
3. Barabari	11	2,338	1,362 (58.3)
4. Gokunda	5	2,034	1,211 (59.5)
5. Kulaghat	8	2,620	1,547 (59.0)
6. Mogolhat	8	4,294	2,363 (55.0)
7. Panchagram	6	1,715	1,067 (62.2)
Rural (Total)	72	23,440	13,798 (58.9)
8. Paurashava	5 Paras	804	564 (70.1)
Total		24,244	14,362 (59.2)

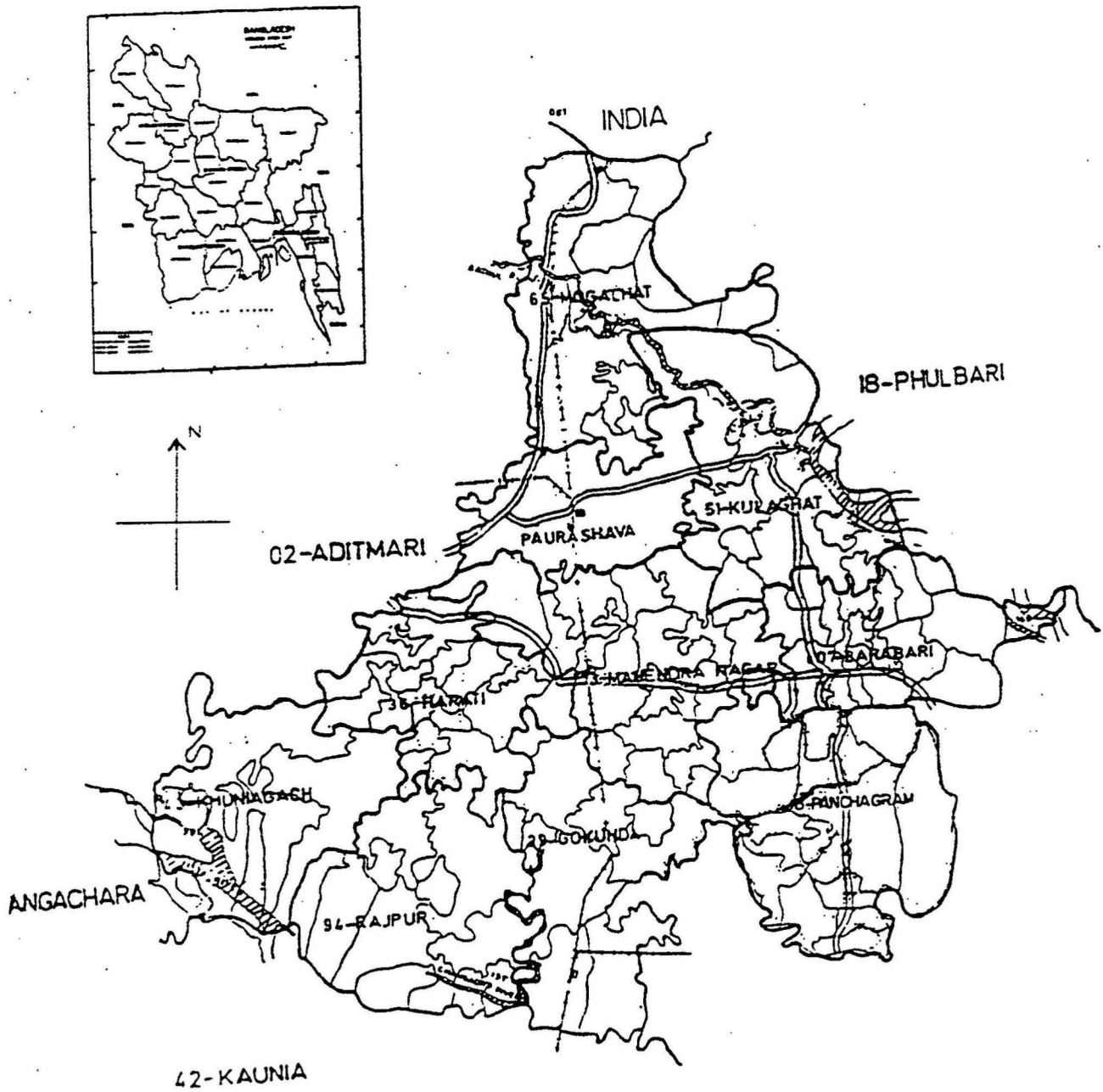
* In per cent of the total HHs.

Table 3 shows that out of these 72 villages the percentage of TG households is highest in Panchagram and lowest in Mogolhat union which are 62.2% and 55.0%, respectively.

It may be noted that the number of TG households are considerably more prevalent in Paurashava area than that of the rural area, which are 70.1% and 58.9%, respectively. This is because we purposively surveyed the poorer area of Paurashava to locate the TG households for VO formation, but in case of rural area we covered all households of a village. Villagewise TG household distribution has been shown in Annex - 2.

¹ Households having less than 50 decimals of land and sell manual labour for at least 100 days a year for livelihood. In this study, the households belonging to the WC III & IV of Table 4 and LC II, III & IV of Table 5 are considered to be the TG HHs.

Figure 1: Map showing the area covered by the survey of Lalmonirhat sadar thana.



As described in methodology section we first divided all households into four groups on the basis of their economic condition and level of selling their manual labour over the year. Wealth Category I stands for better-off households and IV indicates worse-off households of the community. The unionwise distribution of WCs are given in Table- 4 and criteria in Box- one.

Table 4: Household Distribution by Wealth Category.

Name of Unions	Wealth Category (HHs)				Total HHs
	I	II	III	IV	
1. Mahendranagar	856	751	1,039	2,789	5,435
2. Harati	736	787	1,016	2,465	5,004
3. Barabari	284	440	438	1,176	2,338
4. Gokunda	269	302	341	1,122	2,034
5. Kulaghat	431	385	533	1,271	2,620
6. Mogolhat	628	614	842	2,210	4,294
7. Panchagram	255	201	325	934	1,715
8. Pourashava	85	90	136	493	804
Total	3,544	3,570	4,670	12,460	24,244
			17,130 (70.7%)		

BOX - One

Wealth Category Criteria:

- WC:I ➤ Well-off farmer (surplus crop producer), service holder, business man, etc.
- WC:II ➤ Marginal farmer, service holder, and business man who normally do not sell manual labour.
- WC:III ➤ Marginal farmer and small trader who also sell physical labour for their livelihood.
- WC:IV ➤ Small land holders, landless, sharecropper, self-employed e.g. Rickshaw puller, potter, blacksmith, etc. who live solely on physical labour.

According to the Wealth Category criteria it is found that the households belonging to the wealth class I & II cannot be classified as target group as they have good source of income and do not sell manual labour any time of the year. In Land Category exercise we have therefore taken only those households who sell labour for their livelihood (WC III&IV). Thus a total of 17,130(70.7%) households were taken into consideration for the TG identification exercise (Table-4).

As second step of TG identification the households under WC III & IV categories were further divided into four subclasses. According to the definition of BRAC TG household and also according to the requirement of the programme, the size of the land holding was used as criteria for this classification. Table 5 and Box- Two give the distribution of land categories and the criteria, respectively.

Table 5 : Household (WC III & IV) Distribution by Land Category.

Name of Union	Land Category				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
1. Mahendranagar	559	224	475	2,570	3,828
2. Harati	502	207	395	2,377	3,481
3. Barabari	252	69	143	1,150	1,614
4. Gokunda	252	78	129	1,004	1,463
5. Kulaghat	257	70	189	1,288	1,804
6. Mogolhat	689	169	330	1,864	3,052
7. Panchagram	192	50	120	897	1,259
8. Pourashava	65	21	30	513	629
Rural(Total)	2,768	888	1,811	11,663	17,130
TG Households	14,362 (83.8%)				

BOX - Two

Land Category Criteria:

LC I	➤	51 decimal and above
LC II	➤	41 - 50 decimal
LC III	➤	21 - 40 decimal
LC IV	➤	Below 20 decimal

Table 5 shows that 14,362 (83.8%) households of WC III&IV having 50 or less than 50 decimal of land are TG households. The 2,768 households belonging to LC-I do not fulfil the criteria of BRAC's TG as they have more than 50 decimal of land. These households are excluded when the data on NGO involvement are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Distribution of TG Households by WC, LC, and Status of Involvement with other NGOs.

Wealth Category	Land Category														
	I			II			III			IV			Total		
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T
I															
II															
III				173	319	492	268	466	734	534	887	1,421	975	1,672	2,647
IV				146	250	396	408	669	1,077	3,233	7,009	10,242	3,787	7,928	11,725
Total				319	569	888	676	1,135	1,811	3,767	7,896	11,663	4,762	9,600	14,362
%				36	64	100	37	63	100	32	68	100	33	67	100

I: involved with NGOs; NI: Not Involved; T: Total

To identify potential TG household (who are not involved with any NGOs) open discussions were conducted in the last session of field exercise. It was found that 33% of the previously identified TG households are in some way involved with other NGOs and the remaining 67% have no connection with any other NGOs. As a result, 9,600 (39.6% of the total) households were finally identified as potential TG households to whom BRAC could offer its different development programmes.

Discussion and Conclusion

The study was undertaken to identify the Target Group households for establishing a RDP office by using PRA techniques, as it is participatory, more accurate, and cost effective. A total of 24,244 households (23,440 HHs from 72 villages and 804 HHs from Lalmonirhat pourashava) were surveyed for the purpose and 14,362 (59.2%) households were identified as TG households according to BRAC's definition. Of these TG households, 4,762(33%) were found to be involved with other NGOs. As a result, the remaining 9,600 (39.6% of the total) households were finally

identified as potential TG households to whom BRAC could offer its different development programmes.

A month before our field work in Lalmonirhat, RDP also conducted a survey through questionnaire to identify target households for Aditmari area office of the same region. In Aditmari a total of 29,173 households were covered in the survey, of which 18,577 were TG households. Among these households, 13,844 were not involved with any other NGOs i.e. potential TGs. The survey was conducted by locally recruited interviewers who worked for about one month and then left. They had least orientation about BRAC and interviewed the respondents without explaining them about the purpose of the survey.

On the other hand, survey of Lalmonirhat (following RRA techniques) was conducted by the regular BRAC staff (POs & PAs). Field activities for data collection always preceded with briefings of the villagers about BRAC. The villagers, particularly the social elites and aged persons, become aware in advance about BRAC's different activities. Furthermore, as the villagers participated in the whole process as a group they also had the opportunity to discuss and clarify the different BRAC's programmes among themselves which, we believe, would work as a safeguard against misunderstanding and misinterpretation by the fundamentalist. In the course of field work the POs and PAs have also come to know, though not in a large extent, about the overall situation of the village, i.e. communication facilities, leadership pattern, activities of other NGOs, enthusiastic people, etc. which helped them a lot in selecting the locations of VOs and VO formation. But the POs and the PAs of Aditmari did not have any such advantage.

Daily survey coverage was found to be higher in RRA methods (used in Lalmonirhat) than that of the questionnaire survey (done in Aditmari) which were 75 HHs/man-day in Lalmonirhat and

62HHs/man-day in Aditmari, respectively. Average cost of survey was reported to be Tk.0.66/HH in Aditmari, which is lower than the cost of Lalmonirhat (Tk. 1.7 HH).

It was found out from a brief follow-up visit in the study area that the survey data of Lalmonirhat appeared to be more reliable than that of Aditmari. At least four percent information of survey data of Aditmari regarding involvement with NGO and two percent information on landholding data were found to be erroneous when checked by the Programme Assistants of the branch office. In Lalmonirhat, 2.6% of NGO involvement were found to be inaccurate, while no error was reported in the land holding data.

Within such a short time, it was not possible to undertake extensive verification of the data to make any firm recommendation. But for the present, accepting the views of the respondents and programme workers (the people who have participated in the whole process of identifying TG by RRA methods and who have come to know about the process of field work), we would like to recommend the RRA methods in identifying TG for BRAC VOs. It may be strongly argued that accuracy of the survey and active participation of the community members will more than compensate the higher cost of the survey by eliminating or minimising the potential problems which might otherwise have been created by the fundamentalists or unsocial elements of the community; if the community members, especially the village elites, were kept in darkness about the BRAC's programmes. This will not only enhance the reputation of BRAC, but will also facilitate implementation of the BRAC's programmes.

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Distribution of Households by Village.

Name of Union : Mahendranagar

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG household(No.)
1. Baje Muzra	249	131 (52.6)*
2. Chuupara	361	205 (56.8)
3. Dhananjoy	246	142 (57.7)
4. Gobai	231	145 (62.8)
5. Haradatta	192	127 (66.2)
6. Hari thakur	116	69 (59.5)
7. Hari bhanga	637	383 (60.1)
8. Kasipur	554	326 (58.8)
9. Kismat Dhadhagachh	293	166 (56.7)
10. Mukra Dhadhagachh	195	113 (57.9)
11. Manorom	245	134 (54.7)
12. Naodabas	365	223 (61.1)
13. Nijpara	142	108 (76.1)
14. Purba Guriadaha	129	74 (57.4)
15. Rama kanta	97	51 (52.6)
16. Ramjibon	212	125 (59.0)
17. Satpalki	714	483 (67.6)
18. Singadar	209	111 (53.1)
19. Telipara	248	153 (61.7)
All	5,435	3,269 (60.2)

Name of Union : Panchagram

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG household(No.)
1. Bairagi kumar	405	258 (63.7)*
2. Hari Deb	134	98 (73.1)
3. Umepoti Hor Narayan	284	150 (52.8)
4. Guru Gabinda	135	72 (53.3)
5. Kismat Nagar Banth	396	253 (63.9)
6. Ramdas	361	236 (65.4)
All	1,715	1,067 (62.2)

Name of Union : Gokunda

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG Household(No.)
1. Berpanga	241	161 (66.8)*
2. Guriadaha	771	429 (55.6)
3. Taluk Mrittinga	278	160 (57.6)
4. Arazi Fatekhan Kashinathjhar	182	117 (64.9)
5. Mustafi	562	344 (61.2)
All	2,034	1,211 (59.5)

*In percent of the total households.

Name of Union : Harati

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG household(No.)
1. Arazi Chungadara	126	61 (48.4)*
2. Atbil	62	33 (53.2)
3. Atbil Darpalaskor	210	138 (65.7)
4. Dhaknai	562	322 (57.5)
5. Fakirtari	300	150 (50.0)
6. Hira Manik	702	419 (59.7)
7. Kazir Chawra	582	389 (66.8)
8. Khamar Gobindaram	112	72 (64.3)
9. Kismat Chungadara	301	169 (56.2)
10. Kismat Harati	555	324 (58.4)
11. Namurai Harati	106	73 (68.9)
12. Nayek Gar Harati	225	123 (54.7)
13. Paschim Ambari	260	141 (54.2)
14. Taluk Chungadara	118	75 (63.6)
15. Taluk Harati	783	490 (62.6)
All	5,004	2,979 (59.5)

Name of Union : Bara Bari

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG Household(No.)
1. Supraji	96	44 (45.8)*
2. Rudra Ram	161	87 (54.0)
3. Chat Hara Narayan	236	158 (67.0)
4. Purba Ambari	135	86 (63.7)
5. Bara Bari	122	66 (54.1)
6. Sibram	508	318 (62.6)
7. Sadek nagar	197	136 (69.0)
8. Air khamar	355	161 (45.4)
9. Joyhori	240	126 (52.5)
10. Noabari	69	32 (46.4)
11. Kismat Bidva bagesh	219	148 (67.6)
All	2,338	1,362 (58.2)

*In percent of the total households.

Name of Union : Kulaghat

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG Household(No.)
1. Dharkhata	598	307 (66.4)*
2. Barua	395	202 (51.1)
3. Ratinandan	63	30 (47.6)
4. Hatura	264	141 (53.4)
5. Sakoa	336	185 (55.1)
6. Khatamari	411	233 (56.7)
7. Bari Banamali	171	126 (73.7)
8. Kulaghat	382	233 (61.0)
All	2,620	1,547 (59.0)

Name of Union : Mogalhat

Name of Village	Total Household(No.)	TG Household(No.)
1. Barris Hazari	158	103 (65.2)*
2. Bhatibari	97	30 (30.9)
3. Durakuthi	460	273 (59.3)
4. Kakeya Tepe	228	130 (57.0)
5. Kodal Khatha	267	150 (56.2)
6. Phulgach	1,024	523 (51.1)
7. Komapur	1,750	987 (56.4)
8. Kurul	310	167 (53.9)
All	4,294	2,363 (55.0)

Paurashava Area:

Name of Para	Total Household(No.)	TG Household(No.)
1. Uttar Saptana	277	207 (74.7)
2. Islampur Colony	61	46 (75.4)
3. Tehpara Saptana Colony	77	41 (53.3)
4. Bango Bandhu Colony	93	88 (94.6)
5. Purba Saptana	296	182 (61.5)
All	804	564 (70.1)

*In percent of the total households.

Distribution of TC Households by Wealth Category, Land Category and Status of Involvement with NGOs

Name of Union : Mahendranagar

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)															
	I			II			III			IV			Total			
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
III	156	268	424	50	61	111	50	138	188	129	187	316	385	654	1,039	
IV	47	88	135	45	68	113	107	180	287	674	1,580	2,254	873	1,916	2,789	
Total	203	356	559	95	129	224	157	318	475	803	1,767	2,570	1,258	2,570	5,435	

Name of Union : Harati

Wealth Category	Land Category (HHs)															
	I			II			III			IV			Total			
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787
III	152	240	392	36	97	133	53	114	167	116	208	324	357	659	1,016	
IV	34	76	110	30	44	74	82	146	228	595	1,458	2,053	741	1,724	2,465	
Total	186	316	502	66	141	207	135	260	395	711	1,666	2,377	1,098	2,383	5,004	

Name of Union : Bara Bari

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)															
	I			II			III			IV			Total			
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440
III	81	85	166	18	18	36	43	29	72	95	69	164	237	201	438	
IV	31	55	86	13	20	33	30	41	71	390	596	986	464	712	1,176	
Total	112	140	252	31	38	69	73	70	143	485	665	1,150	701	913	2,338	

Five Paras of Pourashava:

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)															
	I			II			III			IV			Total			
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
III	15	40	55	03	09	12	11	08	19	13	37	50	42	94	136	
IV	03	07	10	04	05	09	07	04	11	162	301	463	176	317	493	
Total	14	47	61	07	14	21	18	12	30	175	338	513	218	411	804	

Note: I: Involved with NGOs; NI: Not Involved; T: Total.

Name of Union : Gokunda

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)												Total			
	I			II			III			IV						
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
III	50	128	178	8	38	46	3	34	37	12	68	80	73	268	341	
IV	20	54	74	9	23	32	27	65	92	145	79	924	201	921	1,122	
Total	70	182	252	17	61	78	30	99	129	157	847	1,004	274	1,189	1,463	

Name of union : Kulaghat

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)												Total			
	I			II			III			IV						
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
III	84	108	192	19	20	39	51	46	97	87	118	205	241	292	533	
IV	31	31	65	15	16	31	52	40	92	512	571	1,083	610	661	1,271	
Total	115	142	257	34	36	70	103	86	189	599	689	1,288	851	953	2,620	

Name of Union : Mogolhat

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)												Total			
	I			II			III			IV						
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	628
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614
III	135	331	466	29	64	93	35	62	97	48	138	186	247	595	842	
IV	61	162	223	17	59	76	74	159	233	458	1,220	1,678	610	1,600	2,210	
Total	196	493	689	46	123	169	109	221	330	506	1,358	1,864	857	2,195	4,294	

Name of Union : Panchagram

Wealth Category	Land Category(HHs)												Total			
	I			II			III			IV						
	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	I	NI	T	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
III	40	110	150	10	12	22	22	35	57	34	62	96	106	219	325	
IV	15	27	42	13	15	28	29	34	63	297	504	801	354	580	934	
Total	55	137	192	23	27	50	51	69	120	331	566	897	460	799	1,715	

Note : I: Involved with NGOs; NI: Not Involved; T: Total