

Executive Summary

The 2008 Agriculture Census was carried out during 11th May to 25th May, 2008 on a full count basis. The main objective of the Agriculture Census, 2008 was to inform the users about the current structure and nature of the agriculture sector. The 2008 Agriculture Census captured data on following areas:

- The number and distribution of households engaged in agriculture;
- The number of agricultural holdings, area of holdings, average size of holding etc.;
- The employment size of the agriculture sector;
- The number of wage labour by gender employed in agriculture sector.
- The acreage and production of selected crops during the reference year.
- The stock of livestock and poultry;
- The state and changes in attributes relating to the structure of agriculture such as the size and distribution of holding, tenancy, size and type of farming, extent of agriculture resources etc.

Agriculture Census is a robust and gigantic work as well as it is one of the largest nation-wide statistical operation. Data editing, data coding, data capturing, data cleaning, and preparation and release of a comprehensive and complete report of agriculture census requires much time. Reviewing of all statistical information available from census as well as preparation and finalization of the complete and full report of the 2008 Agriculture Census is continuing and it is expected to be released within the stipulated time.

The main purpose of this Preliminary Report is to meet the urgent and emerging needs of the researchers, planners, policy makers and data users and assist them through transmitting new and up-to-date data available from Agriculture Census, 2008. This Preliminary Report focuses on some selected key findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008.

The selected key findings are highlighted below:

- According to Agriculture Census, 2008, the total number of households (dwelling households) in the country stands at 28.67 million. Of which 11.56% is in the urban areas and 88.44% is in the rural areas. In Population Census 2001, the total number of dwelling households was recorded at 24.85 million and thus the compound growth rate of dwelling households has been estimated at 2% per annum.
- As per Agriculture Census, 2008, the total number of agriculture farm households is 14.72 million which accounts for 51.33% of the total households. Data available from Agriculture Censuses conducted in 1983-84, 1996 and 2008 reveal that though the absolute number of farm households in rural areas is gradually increasing, yet the percent (as percent of total rural households) of agriculture farm households is gradually decreasing.

- According to Agriculture Census, 2008, the total number of agriculture labour households has been recorded at 8.93 million which accounts for 31.13% of total households. Out of the total agriculture labour households, only 0.27% is in urban areas and 30.86% is in rural areas. Data available from previous agriculture censuses indicate that the percentage of agriculture labour households is gradually decreasing.
- Agriculture Census, 2008 discloses the fact that there are 4.48 million landless households in the country of which 1.22 million are in urban areas while 3.26 million are in rural areas. Data available from previous agriculture censuses reveal that the percent of landless households is steadily increasing in rural areas.
- Agriculture Census, 2008 suggests that there are 8.42 million tenant households in the country of which 0.46 million is in urban areas and 7.96 million is in rural areas.
- Agriculture Census, 2008 discloses that there are 2.77 million households engaged in hybrid Boro cultivation of which only 0.34% households are in urban areas while 18.51% households are in rural areas.

Section I

Introduction

1.1 General Overview

Despite steady progress towards industrialization, agriculture remains the most important sector in Bangladesh. About 21% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country comes from agriculture sector. Besides, it has indirect contribution to the overall growth of GDP. Many sectors included in broad service sector such as wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurants, transport and communication are strongly supported by the agriculture sector. This sector also provides employment for around 50% of the total labour force and seems to have managed to feed around 140 million people of the country. During the last decade, significant changes took place in agriculture sector which include, among others, new production structure, use of high yielding varieties supported by fertilizers, pesticides, mechanized cultivation, irrigation etc. All these changes have contributed much to the increased production of food grains. The development of agriculture sector is very much urgent for poverty reduction, food security and sustainable development of our country.

The importance of the agriculture sector has long been recognized by the Government of Bangladesh. Government has been launching a range of development projects and programmes in the agriculture sector in the line of National Agriculture Policy formulated in 1999. Also, an action plan is in place for achieving goals and objectives articulated in the National Agriculture Policy. This action plan will assist in building a sustainable food security system by achieving optimum growth in agriculture. Considering the changing situation at national and international levels, the preparation of a new National Agriculture Policy is in the process of finalization. Measures have been taken to strengthen the national agricultural research bodies so that they can carry out agriculture research in an effective and efficient manner. Steps have also been taken for testing soil at field levels across the country through mobile soil laboratories.

Timely and realistic statistics on structure and performance of agriculture sector is inevitable for sound agricultural development planning. Agriculture census is the basic source of information relating to the structure and performance of the agriculture sector. The 2008 Census of Agriculture is the most recent country-wide stand-alone statistical operation to measure the overall performance of the agriculture sector. The census was designed to collect various information such as number of agriculture holdings, their area, tenancy, irrigation status, size of holdings, land ownership, land use, agriculture labour, number of poultry birds, livestock and many others. It is hoped that the information and data available from Agriculture Census, 2008 would be able to fill the existing data gap that has long been identified as a barrier to clear understanding of the current and overall situation of agriculture sector.

1.2 Historical Background

The 2008 Census of Agriculture is the fourth Census of Agriculture in Bangladesh. Prior to Agriculture Census, 2008, the last Agriculture Census was conducted in 1996. Previous censuses were conducted in 1977, 1983-84. Additionally, an Agriculture Sample Survey was conducted in 2005.

1.3 Regulatory Provision

Agriculture Census one of the largest statistical operations in our country, is carried out and administered by the Agricultural Census Act of 1958 (as amended in 1983). This act makes binding on the government for taking Agriculture Census and also on the respondents to cooperate with the census enumerators and to furnish information as requested for. At the same time it assures the secrecy of the information supplied by the respondents.

Section II

Scope, Objectives and Methodology Adopted in Agriculture Census, 2008

This section provides the information on the scope, objectives, coverage and methodology and the instruments used in Agriculture Census, 2008. It may be mentioned that though Agriculture Census, 2008 is the 4th Agriculture Census in the country-yet this census is the first of its kind in the sense that all dwelling households both in rural and urban area were canvassed simultaneously using the same questionnaire.

2.1 Scope and Coverage

Agriculture Census, 2008 was a household based and stand - alone country-wide census. Under the purview of this census, the target population was all dwelling households of the country. The Agriculture Census, 2008 was a complete count of all agricultural holdings managed by dwelling households. Agricultural holding is a production unit which has a single management, both technically and economically, and engaged in agriculture activities. The scope of this census with reference to agricultural holding was restricted to the agricultural holdings held and/or operated by the dwelling households at the time of census taking. Thus, the agricultural holdings managed by other than dwelling households were not under the purview of this census.

2.2 Objectives

The Agriculture Census, 2008 was envisioned with following objectives:

The broad objective of the Agriculture Census, 2008 is to determine the structure and characteristics of agricultural holdings managed by dwelling households. The specific objectives of the Agriculture Census, 2008 are as follows:

- a) To determine the number of agricultural holdings, area of holdings, average size of holding etc.;
- b) To determine the number and distribution of households engaged in agriculture;
- c) To determine the economic and employment size of the agriculture sector;
- d) To determine the number of wage labour by gender employed in agriculture sector.
- e) To determine the irrigated area under different crops;
- f) To determine the stock of livestock and poultry;
- g) To measures of the state and changes in attributes relating to the structure of agriculture such as the size and distribution of holding, tenureship, size and type of farming, extent of agriculture resources etc;
- h) To provide benchmark data for improving current estimates of crop acreage, production and livestock resources.
- i) To form a basis for the formulation, development and implementation of the programme and policies for agricultural development of the country.

2.3 Use of Agriculture Census Data

- a) The findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008 will allow us to make statistical inference about the structure, nature and performance of agriculture sector;
- b) The findings available from this census can be used for monitoring the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including poverty analysis and food security;
- c) Agriculture Census would provide current and comprehensive data relating to crop and livestock production for the census year, and this can be useful as a benchmark for improving current crop and livestock statistics.
- d) The findings available from this survey can be used by the policy-makers and planners who have reason to be concerned about the snapshot of the structure and performance of the agriculture sector.
- e) The findings available from this census will provide benchmark on the change of various parameters relating to agriculture sector which have been occurred between Agriculture Census, 2008 and Agriculture Census 1996.

2.4 Methodology

The 2008 Agriculture Census was carried out in accordance with the broad guidelines provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This census reflected the recommendations of FAO and other international organizations as this was vital for proper quality and objectiveness of statistical information on agriculture. The 2008 Agriculture Census was carried out on a full count basis throughout the country from 11th May, 2008 to 25th May, 2008. In this Census structured and short questionnaires were provided for data collection. The complete enumerated census for the major items of importance provided basic data for small administrative units and served better as a basis for the improvement of current agriculture statistics. The detailed information that would be collected through the sample census is expected to serve as a supplementary source for carrying out in-depth analysis.

2.5 Survey Instruments

- (a) **Questionnaire:** A structural questionnaire was designed to collect information on agriculture. The questionnaire was pre-tested at the field level to test the relevance and appropriateness of the survey instruments. The questionnaire was then modified and finalized on the basis of the findings available from the pre-testing.
- (b) **Training manual for enumerator and supervisor:** A comprehensive and operational training manual was developed for enumerators and supervisors. Concepts, definitions, classification used in the census questionnaire were thoroughly explained in the training manual.

2.6 Training of Census Personnel

The enumerators and supervisors who were engaged in data collection at the field level were given intensive and adequate training on the concept, definition and terminologies used in the questionnaire. The enumerators were also trained on mock interview.

2.7 Data Collection at Field Level

Data collection at the field level is the most important part of a census because quality of data collection determines the success of any census and surveys. The following methods and technique were pursued for quality data collection at the field level:

- Educated unemployed youths were hired for collecting data at the field level. They were intensively and adequately trained on the goal and objectives of the census, methodology and the census instruments.
- Senior officials from BBS were deployed to supervise data collection at the field level.
- Enumerators conducted face to face interview using structured and pre-coded questionnaire.

2.8 Post Enumeration Check (PEC)

Upon completion of the field work of the full count census, a Post Enumeration Check (PEC) was carried out in order to assess the quality of census data and to examine the extent of coverage of the census frame used. The sample for the PEC was drawn from the list of EAs of full count census. Out of 1,55,551 full count census EAs, 200 EAs were selected systematically for conducting PEC survey. A separate schedule was specially designed for this purpose. The PEC was carried out during 29 June to 8 July, 2008.

Section III

Summary Findings

3.1 Introduction

Agriculture Census is one of the largest nation-wide statistical operations. Preparation and release of a comprehensive and complete report of Agriculture Census takes much time because it requires editing, coding and computerisation of massive data available from census. Preparation and finalization of a complete report of Agriculture Census, 2008 is continuing and it is expected to be released within the stipulated time. It should be noted that the complete findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008 will be presented in a series of publication namely (i) National Report on Agriculture Census, 2008, (ii) District Report on Agriculture Census, 2008 for each of the sixty-four districts and (iii) A comprehensive Administrative Report along with findings available from the survey for Post Enumeration Check (PEC).

This preliminary report is intended to meet the urgent and emerging data needs of the researchers, planners, policy makers and other data users and assist them to switch over to the new and up-to-date data available from Agriculture Census, 2008. This report presents the summary findings of the Agriculture Census, 2008 and therefore these data are subject to some limited change when comprehensive and full report would be released. It may also be noted that some of the totals in the following tables may slightly differ due to rounding.

3.2 Structure of the Report

This preliminary report is consisting of a total of four sections. Section I presents general overview, historical background, regulatory provision etc. Section II covers scope, objectives, coverage and methodology of Agriculture Census, 2008. Section III reveals the summary findings of the Agriculture Census, 2008. Section IV portrays a vivid comparison of selected key findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008 with the corresponding data available from previous censuses.

3.3 Findings

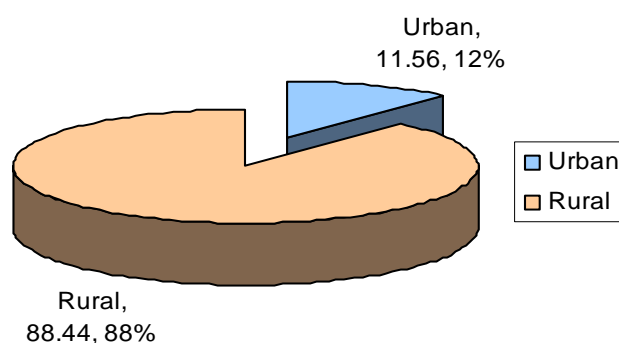
3.3.1 Number of Households by Urban, Rural and Divisions.

The preliminary findings available from 2008 Agriculture Census show that there is a total of 28.67 households (dwelling households) in the country of which 25.36 million (88.45%) are in rural areas and only 3.31 million (11.55%) are in urban areas. Dhaka division has the highest number of households (32.91% of total households) followed by Rajshahi (26.69%) Division.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Households by Urban, Rural and Division.

| Division | Number of households (0000) | | | Percent of households | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Barisal | 1,729 | 106 | 1,623 | 6.13 | 93.87 |
| Chittagong | 4,887 | 580 | 4,307 | 11.86 | 88.14 |
| Dhaka | 9,437 | 1,776 | 7,661 | 18.81 | 81.19 |
| Khulna | 3,430 | 309 | 3,121 | 9.08 | 90.92 |
| Rajshahi | 7,654 | 464 | 7,190 | 6.06 | 93.94 |
| Sylhet | 1,533 | 80 | 1,453 | 5.51 | 94.85 |
| Bangladesh | 28,670 | 3,315 | 25,355 | 11.56 | 88.44 |

The above table also shows that the highest number of urban households (1.77 million) is in Dhaka division followed by Chittagong division (0.58 million).

Fig. 3.1 : Distribution of Households by Urban and Rural

3.3.2 Agriculture Labour Households

Agriculture labour households are those households whose main source of income was wages/earnings from agriculture labour. The following table shows that agriculture labour households account for 31.13% of the total household in the country of which only 0.27% is in urban area while 30.86% is in rural areas. The following table also discloses the fact that Rajshahi Division accounts for the highest proportion (41.60%) of agriculture labour households followed by Khulna Division (38.07%). On the other hand, Dhaka Division reported the lowest proportion (23.12%) of agriculture labour households.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Agriculture Labour Households by Urban, Rural and Division

| Division | Total households (0000) | Number of Agriculture labour households (0000) | | | Percent of Agriculture labour households | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Barisal | 1,729 | 509 | 5 | 504 | 29.44 | 0.29 | 29.14 |
| Chittagong | 4,887 | 1,296 | 11 | 1,285 | 26.52 | 0.22 | 26.29 |
| Dhaka | 9,437 | 2,182 | 26 | 2,156 | 23.12 | 0.27 | 22.84 |
| Khulna | 3,430 | 1,306 | 13 | 1,293 | 38.07 | 0.37 | 37.69 |
| Rajshahi | 7,654 | 3,184 | 22 | 3,162 | 41.60 | 0.69 | 40.91 |
| Sylhet | 1,533 | 451 | 2 | 449 | 29.41 | 0.13 | 29.28 |
| Bangladesh | 28,670 | 8,927 | 78 | 8,849 | 31.13 | 0.27 | 30.86 |

3.3.3 Landless Households

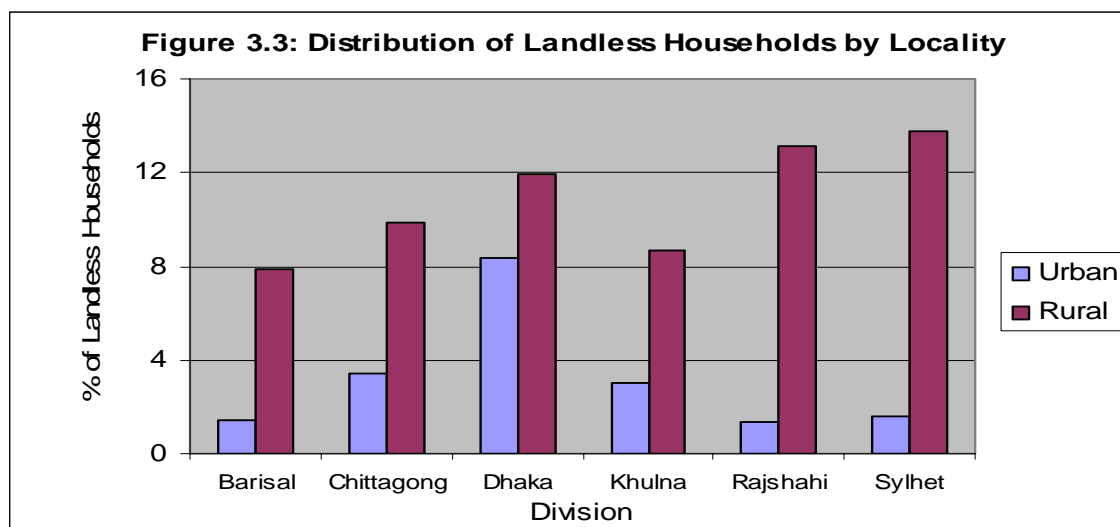
Landless households are those households who don't own any type of land. The following tables reveal that out of a total of 28.67 million households in the country, 4.48 million households (15.62%) are absolutely landless. Out of 15.62% landless households, 4.25% households are in urban area and 11.35% are in rural areas. The total number of households in urban area has been recorded at 3.31 million of which 1.22 million (36.85%) are absolutely landless. On the other hand, total number of households in rural areas has been recorded at 25.35 millions of which 3.26 million households (12.85%) are landless. Thus the data available from the Agriculture Census, 2008 disclose the fact that the percentage of landless households in urban areas is significantly higher than that of in rural areas.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Landless Households by Urban, Rural and Division

| Division | Total households (0000) | Number of landless households (0000) | | | Percent of landless households | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Barisal | 1,729 | 162 | 25 | 137 | 9.36 | 1.44 | 7.92 |
| Chittagong | 4,887 | 649 | 174 | 475 | 13.28 | 3.44 | 9.84 |
| Dhaka | 9,437 | 1,918 | 789 | 1,129 | 20.32 | 8.36 | 11.96 |
| Khulna | 3,430 | 403 | 104 | 298 | 11.74 | 3.03 | 8.71 |
| Rajshahi | 7,654 | 1,110 | 104 | 1,006 | 14.50 | 1.35 | 13.15 |
| Sylhet | 1,533 | 235 | 24 | 211 | 15.32 | 1.56 | 13.76 |
| Bangladesh | 28,670 | 4,477 | 1,221 | 3,256 | 15.62 | 4.25 | 11.35 |

The above table also shows that Dhaka Division has the highest (20.32%) landless households followed by Sylhet and Rajshahi Division with 15.32% and 14.50% landless households respectively. The lowest percentage (9.36%) of landless households was recorded for Barisal Division proceeded by Khulna Division (11.74%). For urban area,

Dhaka Division has the highest landless households (8.36%) while Rajshahi Division stands at the bottom with 1.35% landless households. For rural, the highest percentage (13.76%) of landless households is observed for Sylhet Division and the lowest percentage (7.92%) is observed for Barisal Division.



3.3.4 Tenancy

Tenant households are those households who pay rent (either in cash or in kind) to use or occupancy land for cultivation or other purposes owned by another. The following tables show that 8.42 million households are tenant households which account for 29.36% of total households. Out of 29.36% tenant households, 1.60% is in urban areas and 27.76% is in rural areas.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Tenant Households by Urban, Rural and Division

| Division | Total households (0000) | Number of tenant households (0000) | | | Percent of tenant households | | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Barisal | 1,729 | 480 | 29 | 452 | 27.76 | 1.67 | 26.09 |
| Chittagong | 4,887 | 1,337 | 111 | 1,227 | 27.36 | 2.27 | 25.09 |
| Dhaka | 9,437 | 2,386 | 133 | 2,253 | 25.28 | 1.41 | 23.87 |
| Khulna | 3,430 | 1,200 | 86 | 1,114 | 34.98 | 2.51 | 32.47 |
| Rajshahi | 7,654 | 2,639 | 95 | 2,544 | 34.48 | 1.24 | 33.24 |
| Sylhet | 1,533 | 375 | 6 | 369 | 24.46 | 0.39 | 24.07 |
| Bangladesh | 28,670 | 8,418 | 460 | 7,958 | 29.36 | 1.60 | 27.76 |

The above table also shows that Khulna Division reported the highest percentage (34.98%) of tenant households followed by Rajshahi Division (34.48%) while the lowest percentage (24.46%) of tenants were recorded for Sylhet Division. For urban areas, the

highest percentage (2.51%) of tenants households were also recorded for Khulna Division followed by Chittagong Division (2.27%). Out of total 3.31 million households in urban areas, 0.46 million households were tenant households. Thus the percentage of tenant households in the urban area stands at 13.89%. On the other hand, out of total 25.35 million households in the rural areas, 7.95 million households are tenant' households resulting 31.36% tenants households in rural areas.

3.3.5 Agriculture Farm

The following table shows that out of total 28.67 million households, the number of agriculture farm households (households operating 0.05 acres of cultivated area) has been recorded at 14.72 million which account for 51.33% of total households. Out of total 51.33%, only 1.15% agriculture farm is in urban area while 50.18% is in rural areas.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Agriculture Farm Households by Urban, Rural and Division

| Division | Total households (000) | Number of agriculture farm households (000) | | | Percent of farm households | | |
|------------|------------------------|---|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Barisal | 1,729 | 1,126 | 26 | 1,100 | 65.12 | 1.50 | 63.62 |
| Chittagong | 4,887 | 2,449 | 52 | 2397 | 50.11 | 1.06 | 49.05 |
| Dhaka | 9,437 | 4,060 | 125 | 3,934 | 43.02 | 1.32 | 41.70 |
| Khulna | 3,430 | 2,027 | 45 | 1,983 | 59.09 | 1.31 | 57.81 |
| Rajshahi | 7,654 | 4,273 | 70 | 4,202 | 55.83 | 0.91 | 54.90 |
| Sylhet | 1,533 | 782 | 12 | 770 | 51.01 | 0.78 | 50.23 |
| Bangladesh | 28,670 | 14,716 | 330 | 14,387 | 51.33 | 1.15 | 50.18 |

The highest percentage (65.12%) of agriculture farm has been recorded for Barisal Division followed by Khulna Division (59.09%) and Rajshahi Division (55.83%) respectively. The 2008 Agriculture Census also disclose the fact that out of total 3.31 million urban households, 0. 33 million households (9.97%) are tenant households while out of 25.35 million rural households, 14.38 million households (56.72%) are tenant households.

3.3.6 Hybrid Boro Cultivating Households

The concept of cultivating hybrid variety of Boro Rice is relatively new. The following table shows that out of total 14.72 million of farm households, 2.77 million households (18.85%) cultivated Hybrid Boro during the Boro season (February-April, 2008). Rajshahi Division reported the highest percentage (27.22%) of households with Hybrid Boro cultivation and Barisal Division reported the lowest percentage (6.31%) of such households.

**Table 3.6: Distribution of Boro Cultivating Households by Urban,
Rural and Division**

| Division | Total farm households (0000) | Number of boro cultivating households (0000) | | | Percent of boro cultivating households | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Barisal | 1,126 | 71 | 2 | 70 | 6.31 | 0.18 | 6.13 |
| Chittagong | 2,449 | 392 | 6 | 386 | 16.01 | 0.24 | 15.77 |
| Dhaka | 4,060 | 591 | 20 | 571 | 14.56 | 0.49 | 14.07 |
| Khulna | 2,027 | 453 | 7 | 446 | 22.33 | 0.33 | 22.00 |
| Rajshahi | 4,273 | 1,163 | 13 | 1,150 | 27.22 | 0.30 | 26.92 |
| Sylhet | 782 | 104 | 1 | 103 | 13.32 | 0.13 | 13.17 |
| Bangladesh | 14,716 | 2,774 | 50 | 2,725 | 18.85 | 0.34 | 18.51 |

Section IV

Comparison and Conclusion

4.1 Introduction

This section presents a vivid comparison of selected key findings available from the 2008 Agriculture Census with the corresponding data available from previous censuses and surveys to test the validity and reliability of the census.

4.2 Comparison of Household Numbers

A comparative picture of the division wise number of dwelling households obtained in the Agriculture Census, 2008 with those of the Population Census, 2001 is given below:

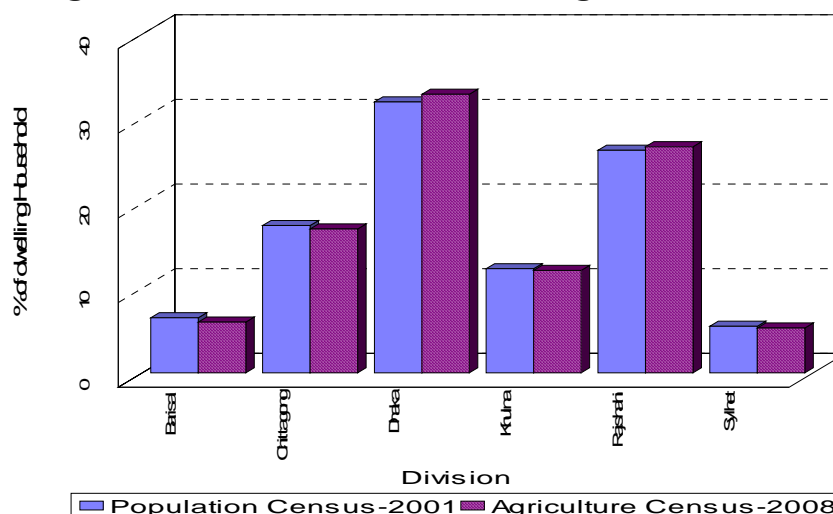
Table 4.1: A Comparative Position with the Population Census-2001.

(in 0000)

| Division | Population Census-2001 | | Agriculture Census-2008 | | |
|------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| | No. of Dwelling Households | Percent | No. of Dwelling Households | Percent | % Increase |
| Barisal | 1614 | 6.5 | 1729 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| Chittagong | 4315 | 17.4 | 4887 | 17.0 | 13.3 |
| Dhaka | 7962 | 32.0 | 9437 | 32.9 | 18.5 |
| Khulna | 3060 | 12.3 | 3430 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Rajshahi | 6544 | 26.3 | 7654 | 26.7 | 17.0 |
| Sylhet | 1354 | 5.5 | 1533 | 5.3 | 13.2 |
| Bangladesh | 24850 | 100.0 | 28670 | 100.0 | 15.4 |

The above table shows that the division wise percentage of dwelling households remains almost unchanged though the growth of households over the period is quite different for different divisions. At the national level it shows that there has been 15.4% increase in number of dwelling households over a period of 7 years. The growth rate of households is however the highest (18.5%) for Dhaka Division closely followed by Rajshahi Division (17.0%) and the lowest for Barisal Division (7.1%). The national growth in terms of compound rate has been estimated at 2% per annum.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Dwelling Households



4.3 Comparison of Farm Households (Rural Only)

One of the most important reasons for holding Agriculture Census is to measure the structural changes in the agriculture sector over time. The 1977 census of agriculture was actually large scale sample survey covering rural areas only. In 1983-84, the census on a full count basis was carried out in 3 phases viz. (1) 50% of the rural Unions excluding those of the Chittagong Hill Tracts were enumerated in 1983 (2) The rest of the Unions were enumerated in 1984 and (3) Using a separate questionnaire the urban municipal census was carried out in 1984 together with a census of Institutional Holdings. The results were thus published separately for rural and urban areas.

In 1996, it was originally planned to conduct Agricultural Census in the rural areas and then conduct census in Municipal areas using a modified questionnaire. But due to a devastating flood that engulfed about two-third of the country, the census in Municipal areas could not be completed.

Thus, in order to measure the structural changes in agriculture over time, there is no alternative but to keep the comparative study limited to rural areas only. However, the domain of the 'rural area' itself is also different in different censuses. For example, in 1983-84, there were only 79 Municipalities. Its number increased to 147 in 1996. In 2008 Agriculture Census, 6 Metropolitan cities of the Divisional Headquarters and 58 Municipalities located at 58 other District Headquarters, were included in 'urban area'. The rest of the country which included Municipalities at the Upazila Headquarters was defined as 'rural area'.

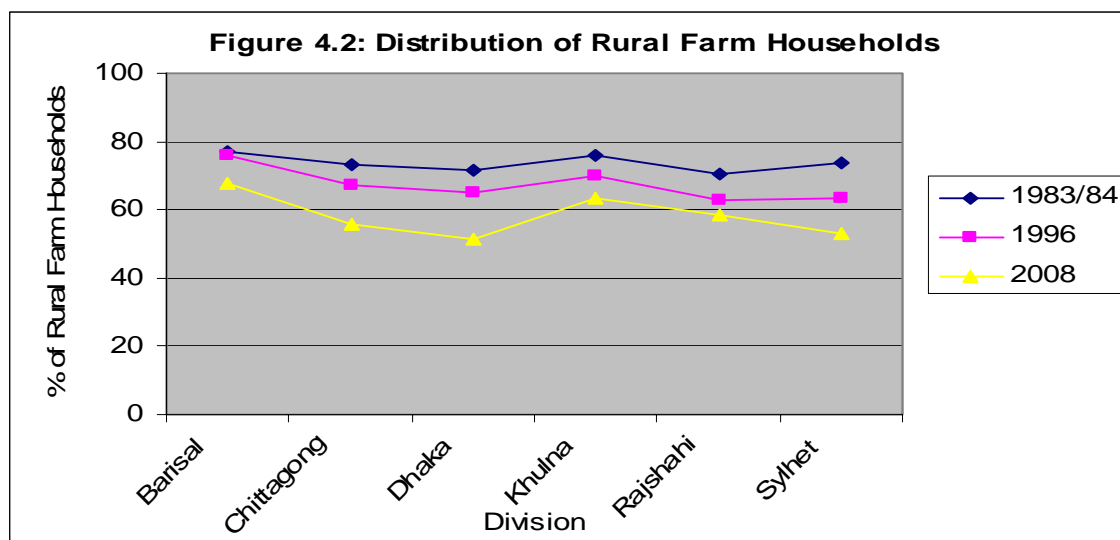
In 2008, for the first time, the census of agriculture in Bangladesh was conducted both in urban and rural areas simultaneously using the same questionnaire. However, for comparison with previous censuses, only the 'rural area' data of the censuses have been utilized, although the domain of the 'rural area' itself, as explained above, is also different in different censuses. Therefore, the users should bear in mind the limitation of the comparison.

**Table 4.2: Rural Farm Households of 1983-84, 1996 and 2008 Census
of Agriculture by Division.**

(Number in '000)

| Division | 1983/84 | | | 1996 | | | 2008 | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | Total H/H | Farm H/H | Percent | Total H/H | Farm H/H | Percent | Total H/H | Farm H/H | Percent |
| Barisal | 1100 | 845 | 76.82 | 1352 | 1026 | 75.89 | 1623 | 1100 | 67.79 |
| Chittagong | 2686 | 1965 | 73.16 | 3174 | 2127 | 67.01 | 4307 | 2397 | 55.66 |
| Dhaka | 3969 | 2843 | 71.63 | 4939 | 3219 | 65.18 | 7661 | 3934 | 51.36 |
| Khulna | 1566 | 1187 | 75.80 | 2174 | 1519 | 69.87 | 3121 | 1983 | 63.53 |
| Rajshahi | 3588 | 2533 | 70.60 | 5084 | 3204 | 63.02 | 7190 | 4202 | 58.45 |
| Sylhet | 909 | 672 | 73.93 | 1106 | 703 | 63.56 | 1453 | 770 | 52.99 |
| Bangladesh | 13818 | 10045 | 72.70 | 17828 | 11798 | 66.18 | 25355 | 14387 | 56.74 |

The above table shows that though the absolute number of farm households is gradually increasing, yet the percent (as percent of total households) of farm households is gradually decreasing. A farm household is defined as a holding whose net cultivated area is 0.05 acre or more. In 1983-84, the percentage of farm households in the rural areas was 72.70%. It decreased to 66.18% and 56.74% in the year 1996 and 2008 respectively. The decreasing trend is also observed in every Division of Bangladesh although the rate of decrease is not uniform in all the Divisions. The causes behind the gradual decrease in percentage of farm households likely to be the rapid urbanization throughout the country and many of the people are switching over to the non-agriculture sector from agriculture sector.



4.4 Comparison of Agriculture Labour Households

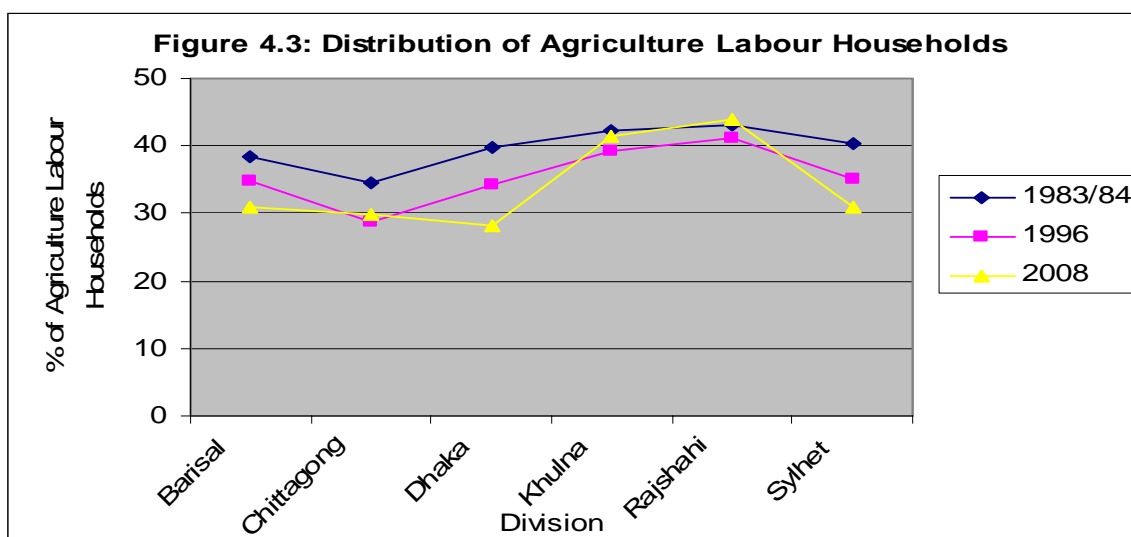
The following table presents the number of agriculture labour households obtained from Agriculture Censuses conducted in the year 1983-84, 1996 and 2008.

4.3: Rural Agriculture Labour Households of 1983-84, 1996 and 2008 Census of Agriculture by Division.

(Number in '000)

| Division | Agriculture Labour Households in Agriculture Census of | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| | 1983/84 | | | 1996 | | | 2008 | | |
| | Total H/H | Agri. lab. H/H | Percent | Total H/H | Agri. lab H/H | Percent | Total H/H | Agri.lab. H/H | Percent |
| Barisal | 1100 | 421 | 38.27 | 1352 | 469 | 34.69 | 1623 | 504 | 31.07 |
| Chittagong | 2686 | 924 | 34.40 | 3174 | 916 | 28.86 | 4307 | 1285 | 29.84 |
| Dhaka | 3969 | 1576 | 39.71 | 4939 | 1688 | 34.18 | 7661 | 2156 | 28.14 |
| Khulna | 1566 | 663 | 42.34 | 2174 | 850 | 39.10 | 3121 | 1293 | 41.42 |
| Rajshahi | 3588 | 1542 | 42.98 | 5084 | 2090 | 41.11 | 7190 | 3162 | 43.98 |
| Sylhet | 909 | 367 | 40.37 | 1106 | 388 | 35.08 | 1453 | 449 | 30.90 |
| Bangladesh | 13818 | 5495 | 39.77 | 17828 | 6401 | 35.90 | 25355 | 8849 | 34.90 |

The above table shows that in the rural area there are about 8.85 million households (about 34.90%) whose main source of income comes from work as agriculture labour. Percentage of agriculture labour households is gradually decreasing. It has decreased to 34.90% in 2008 from 39.77% in 1983-84. This decreasing trend compared with 1996 census is observed in Barisal, Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions whereas it shows an increasing trend in Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi Division, though the increase in Chittagong Division is marginal (about 1%). In terms of percentage of total households Rajshahi stands at the top with 43.98% agriculture labour households followed by Khulna Division (41.42%) and Dhaka Division stands at the bottom with 28.14% agriculture labour households. During the previous census, Rajshahi Division was also at the top with 41.11% agriculture labour households and Chittagong Division reported the lowest with 28.86% agriculture labour households.



4.5 Comparison of Landless Households

The following table presents the number of landless households obtained from Agriculture Censuses conducted in the year 1983-84, 1996 and 2008.

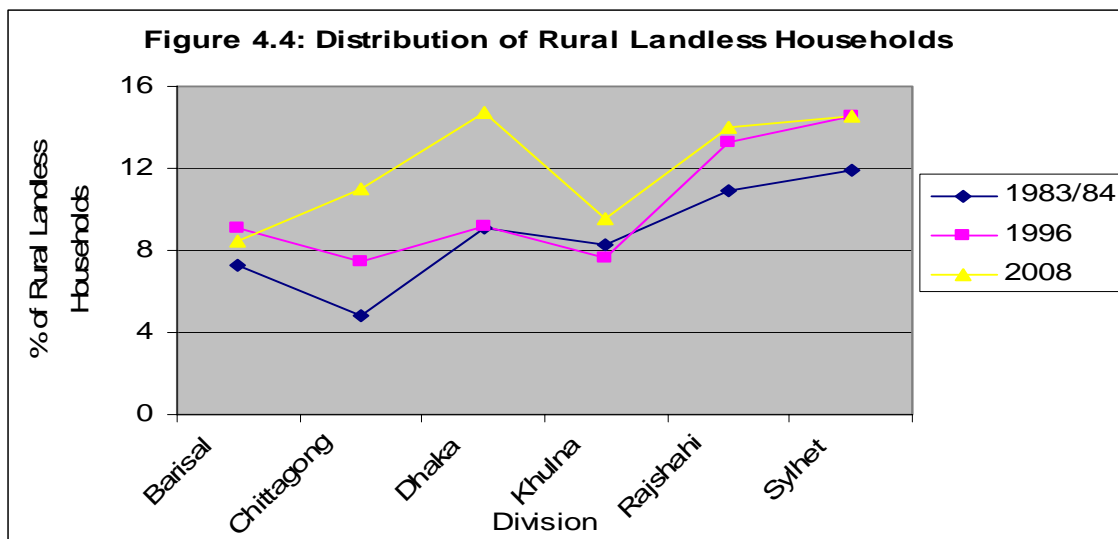
4.4: Rural Landless Households of 1983-84, 1996 and 2008 Census of Agriculture by Division.

(Number in '000)

| Division | Rural Households with no own land | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| | 1983/84 | | | 1996 | | | 2008 | | |
| | Total H/H | H/H with no own land | Percent | Total H/H | H/H with no own land | Percent | Total H/H | H/H with no own land | Percent |
| Barisal | 1100 | 80 | 7.27 | 1352 | 123 | 9.10 | 1623 | 137 | 8.44 |
| Chittagong | 2686 | 130 | 4.84 | 3174 | 236 | 7.44 | 4307 | 475 | 11.04 |
| Dhaka | 3969 | 360 | 9.07 | 4939 | 454 | 9.19 | 7661 | 1129 | 14.73 |
| Khulna | 1566 | 130 | 8.30 | 2174 | 167 | 7.68 | 3121 | 298 | 9.56 |
| Rajshahi | 3588 | 390 | 10.87 | 5084 | 673 | 13.24 | 7190 | 1006 | 13.99 |
| Sylhet | 909 | 108 | 11.88 | 1106 | 161 | 14.56 | 1453 | 211 | 14.52 |
| Bangladesh | 13818 | 1198 | 8.67 | 17828 | 1815 | 10.18 | 25355 | 3256 | 12.84 |

The above table shows that absolute landlessness (households owning no land whatsoever) is steadily increasing over time. According to Agriculture Census, 2008 total number of absolute landless households in the 'Rural' area is about 3.26 million which is about 12.84% of total households in 'Rural' area. The current rate of landlessness is 12.84% in rural areas against 10.18% in 1996 and 8.67% in 1983-84. The increasing trend is observed in all the Divisions except in Barisal Division. A sharp increase in Dhaka and Chittagong Division could be partly attributed to the increasing trend in urbanization around metropolitan areas and partly to the possible in-migration of landless people from

other Divisions. In respect of Division, it is observed that Dhaka Division shows the highest percentage of landless household closely followed by Sylhet and Rajshahi Divisions. Barisal Division shows the lowest percentage (8.44%) of rural landless households whereas Sylhet Division was at the top in respect of landless households in the previous censuses.



4.6 Conclusion

This preliminary report presents the selected key findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008. It is hoped that the data and information presented in this report would be able to meet the urgent and emerging need of the researchers, planners, policy makers and data users and assist them to transit to new and up-to-date data available from Agriculture Census, 2008. Preparation of a complete report of Agriculture Census, 2008 is continuing and it is expected to be released within the stipulated time. The total findings available from Agriculture Census, 2008 would be available as soon as complete and full report is published.

Table 1: Distribution of Rural Mauzas by Percentage of Farm Household.

| Mauzas by % of Farm households | No. of Mauzas | Percentage | No. of Households | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Total households | Agri. Labour | With no land | Tenants | Agri. Farms. | Hybbrid Boro |
| Up to 5% | 1100 | 1.84 | 583,819 | 29,348 | 262,191 | 101,503 | 11,236 | 8,507 |
| 5 to less than 10% | 631 | 1.06 | 508,976 | 25,484 | 169,592 | 99,308 | 34,894 | 8,575 |
| 10 to less than 20% | 1521 | 2.54 | 702,885 | 80,707 | 173,729 | 145,508 | 100,967 | 21,858 |
| 20 to less than 30% | 2348 | 3.93 | 1,063,415 | 192,453 | 187,947 | 226,892 | 262,054 | 49,136 |
| Upto less than 30% | 5600 | 9.37 | 2,859,095 (11.28%) | 3,27,992 (3.71%) | 7,93,459 (24.37%) | 5,73,211 (7.20%) | 4,09,151 (2.84%) | 88,076 (3.23%) |
| 30 to less than 40% | 3672 | 6.14 | 1,731,254 | 458,172 | 247,072 | 407,623 | 604,886 | 111,089 |
| 40 to less than 50% | 6163 | 10.31 | 2,930,200 | 1,008,720 | 388,580 | 781,381 | 1,315,859 | 242,448 |
| 50 to less than 60% | 10232 | 17.12 | 4,914,599 | 1,948,594 | 592,200 | 1,484,450 | 2,699,325 | 545,019 |
| 60 to less than 70% | 12135 | 20.30 | 5,737,143 | 2,334,043 | 624,120 | 1,963,765 | 3,700,836 | 709,044 |
| 70 to less than 80% | 11144 | 18.65 | 4,401,643 | 1,745,559 | 402,597 | 1,658,036 | 3,256,514 | 599,112 |
| 80% or more | 10819 | 18.10 | 2,780,573 | 1,026,382 | 208,060 | 1,089,613 | 2,400,155 | 429,879 |
| Total | 59765 | 100 | 25,354,507 | 8,849,462 | 3,256,088 | 7,958,079 | 14,386,726 | 2,724,667 |

Table2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and by District and Division.

| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of Households | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bangladesh | 28,669,667 | 8,927,214 | 4,476,906 | 8,417,703 | 14,716,298 | 2,774,492 | 31.14 | 15.62 | 29.36 | 51.33 | 18.85 |
| Barisal Div | 1,729,040 | 509,086 | 162,419 | 480,458 | 1,126,455 | 71,137 | 29.44 | 9.39 | 27.79 | 65.15 | 6.32 |
| Barguna | 197,723 | 53,021 | 18,290 | 54,728 | 135,964 | 2,011 | 26.82 | 9.25 | 27.68 | 68.76 | 1.48 |
| Barisal | 484,908 | 140,627 | 45,044 | 141,945 | 307,041 | 29,854 | 29.00 | 9.29 | 29.27 | 63.32 | 9.72 |
| Bhola | 347,288 | 135,437 | 44,152 | 116,031 | 204,423 | 15,453 | 39.00 | 12.71 | 33.41 | 58.86 | 7.56 |
| Jhalokati | 133,486 | 25,410 | 6,322 | 34,326 | 94,564 | 6,783 | 19.04 | 4.74 | 25.72 | 70.84 | 7.17 |
| Patuakhali | 323,305 | 85,235 | 30,240 | 76,148 | 211,135 | 2,703 | 26.36 | 9.35 | 23.55 | 65.31 | 1.28 |
| Pirojpur | 242,330 | 69,356 | 18,371 | 57,280 | 173,328 | 14,333 | 28.62 | 7.58 | 23.64 | 71.53 | 8.27 |
| Chittagong Div | 4,886,646 | 1,296,089 | 649,412 | 1,337,107 | 2,448,587 | 392,225 | 26.52 | 13.29 | 27.36 | 50.11 | 16.02 |
| Bandarban | 64,580 | 19,597 | 18,296 | 24,561 | 41,611 | 4,389 | 30.35 | 28.33 | 38.03 | 64.43 | 10.55 |
| Brahmanbaria | 466,152 | 137,230 | 67,645 | 143,166 | 254,169 | 28,750 | 29.44 | 14.51 | 30.71 | 54.52 | 11.31 |
| Chandpur | 455,502 | 141,165 | 37,115 | 123,015 | 256,877 | 24,007 | 30.99 | 8.15 | 27.01 | 56.39 | 9.35 |
| Chittagong | 1,300,666 | 202,919 | 248,483 | 276,015 | 373,883 | 40,047 | 15.60 | 19.10 | 21.22 | 28.75 | 10.71 |
| Comilla | 919,423 | 251,166 | 74,266 | 281,168 | 540,259 | 115,970 | 27.32 | 8.08 | 30.58 | 58.76 | 21.47 |
| Cox's Bazar | 334,174 | 119,656 | 67,406 | 103,336 | 147,596 | 16,977 | 35.81 | 20.17 | 30.92 | 44.17 | 11.50 |
| Feni | 236,315 | 47,233 | 16,288 | 62,478 | 125,289 | 11,960 | 19.99 | 6.89 | 26.44 | 53.02 | 9.55 |
| Khagrachhari | 117,602 | 42,577 | 16,834 | 33,532 | 84,558 | 8,165 | 36.20 | 14.31 | 28.51 | 71.90 | 9.66 |
| Lakshmipur | 336,590 | 117,711 | 34,054 | 99,472 | 209,443 | 23,628 | 34.97 | 10.12 | 29.55 | 62.22 | 11.28 |
| Noakhali | 545,092 | 191,323 | 50,215 | 156,097 | 337,364 | 100,946 | 35.10 | 9.21 | 28.64 | 61.89 | 29.92 |
| Rangamati | 110,550 | 25,512 | 18,810 | 34,267 | 77,538 | 17,386 | 23.08 | 17.01 | 31.00 | 70.14 | 22.42 |
| Dhaka Div | 9,436,815 | 2,181,725 | 1,917,721 | 2,386,037 | 4,059,636 | 591,200 | 23.12 | 20.32 | 25.28 | 43.02 | 14.56 |
| Dhaka | 2,243,527 | 68,688 | 936,307 | 203,944 | 251,693 | 28,120 | 3.06 | 41.73 | 9.09 | 11.22 | 11.17 |
| Faridpur | 384,573 | 118,160 | 39,951 | 131,600 | 215,009 | 11,960 | 30.72 | 10.39 | 34.22 | 55.91 | 5.56 |
| Gazipur | 539,098 | 76,165 | 131,465 | 153,611 | 223,908 | 33,124 | 14.13 | 24.39 | 28.49 | 41.53 | 14.79 |
| Gopalganj | 229,122 | 71,754 | 16,617 | 78,377 | 150,653 | 52,426 | 31.32 | 7.25 | 34.21 | 65.75 | 34.80 |
| Jamalpur | 545,502 | 212,634 | 72,054 | 210,099 | 323,994 | 60,577 | 38.98 | 13.21 | 38.51 | 59.39 | 18.70 |
| Kishoregonj | 592,744 | 211,820 | 81,090 | 169,771 | 302,602 | 46,035 | 35.74 | 13.68 | 28.64 | 51.05 | 15.21 |
| Madaripur | 242,074 | 79,335 | 21,089 | 69,490 | 137,341 | 8,329 | 32.77 | 8.71 | 28.71 | 56.74 | 6.06 |
| Manikganj | 292,010 | 81,957 | 27,503 | 100,612 | 165,390 | 9,043 | 28.07 | 9.42 | 34.45 | 56.64 | 5.47 |
| Munshiganj | 271,630 | 53,000 | 46,823 | 66,251 | 103,681 | 7,963 | 19.51 | 17.24 | 24.39 | 38.17 | 7.68 |
| Mymensingh | 1,100,797 | 392,309 | 113,344 | 323,894 | 641,668 | 145,864 | 35.64 | 10.30 | 29.42 | 58.29 | 22.73 |
| Narayanganj | 546,681 | 37,776 | 163,914 | 79,885 | 115,917 | 10,696 | 6.91 | 29.98 | 14.61 | 21.20 | 9.23 |
| Narshingdi | 411,055 | 67,280 | 41,506 | 97,063 | 203,130 | 22,765 | 16.37 | 10.10 | 23.61 | 49.42 | 11.21 |
| Netrokona | 461,110 | 197,656 | 58,206 | 137,953 | 268,600 | 45,010 | 42.87 | 12.62 | 29.92 | 58.25 | 16.76 |
| Rajbari | 215,996 | 76,716 | 20,239 | 87,050 | 129,676 | 2,888 | 35.52 | 9.37 | 40.30 | 60.04 | 2.23 |
| Shariatpur | 225,384 | 80,766 | 28,943 | 80,827 | 145,793 | 5,799 | 35.83 | 12.84 | 35.86 | 64.69 | 3.98 |
| Sherpur | 335,353 | 142,024 | 40,409 | 102,908 | 192,915 | 83,332 | 42.35 | 12.05 | 30.69 | 57.53 | 43.20 |
| Tangail | 800,159 | 213,685 | 78,261 | 292,702 | 487,666 | 17,269 | 26.71 | 9.78 | 36.58 | 60.95 | 3.54 |

National

| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of Households | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| Khulna Div | 3,430,106 | 1,305,882 | 402,709 | 1,200,270 | 2,027,226 | 452,774 | 38.07 | 11.74 | 34.99 | 59.10 | 22.33 |
| Bagerhat | 335,686 | 129,064 | 42,007 | 96,377 | 217,239 | 45,162 | 38.45 | 12.51 | 28.71 | 64.71 | 20.79 |
| Chuadanga | 254,547 | 103,049 | 25,197 | 100,199 | 165,700 | 42,262 | 40.48 | 9.90 | 39.36 | 65.10 | 25.51 |
| Jessore | 592,275 | 235,076 | 69,429 | 192,542 | 359,225 | 108,813 | 39.69 | 11.72 | 32.51 | 60.65 | 30.29 |
| Jhenaidah | 385,023 | 151,041 | 29,079 | 146,154 | 255,207 | 36,600 | 39.23 | 7.55 | 37.96 | 66.28 | 14.34 |
| Khulna | 505,066 | 145,634 | 114,503 | 170,611 | 207,715 | 56,679 | 28.83 | 22.67 | 33.78 | 41.13 | 27.29 |
| Kushtia | 432,669 | 150,564 | 50,545 | 160,739 | 235,507 | 13,761 | 34.80 | 11.68 | 37.15 | 54.43 | 5.84 |
| Magura | 190,854 | 59,552 | 10,929 | 78,379 | 135,349 | 37,836 | 31.20 | 5.73 | 41.07 | 70.92 | 27.95 |
| Meherpur | 151,220 | 66,317 | 10,776 | 65,328 | 105,591 | 22,971 | 43.85 | 7.13 | 43.20 | 69.83 | 21.75 |
| Narail | 149,621 | 44,704 | 10,851 | 57,182 | 102,850 | 46,241 | 29.88 | 7.25 | 38.22 | 68.74 | 44.96 |
| Satkhira | 433,145 | 220,881 | 39,393 | 132,759 | 242,843 | 42,449 | 50.99 | 9.09 | 30.65 | 56.07 | 17.48 |
| Rajshahi Div | 7,653,876 | 3,183,882 | 1,109,752 | 2,638,739 | 4,272,668 | 1,163,018 | 41.60 | 14.50 | 34.48 | 55.82 | 27.22 |
| Bogra | 795,482 | 253,774 | 96,752 | 252,247 | 434,568 | 132,952 | 31.90 | 12.16 | 31.71 | 54.63 | 30.59 |
| Dinajpur | 660,081 | 285,731 | 87,672 | 240,883 | 372,235 | 81,138 | 43.29 | 13.28 | 36.49 | 56.39 | 21.80 |
| Gaibandah | 578,612 | 280,222 | 86,493 | 188,277 | 321,082 | 148,205 | 48.43 | 14.95 | 32.54 | 55.49 | 46.16 |
| Joypurhat | 229,530 | 79,592 | 23,949 | 81,350 | 141,792 | 78,506 | 34.68 | 10.43 | 35.44 | 61.77 | 55.37 |
| Kurigram | 465,578 | 254,139 | 67,331 | 163,086 | 263,557 | 83,634 | 54.59 | 14.46 | 35.03 | 56.61 | 31.73 |
| Lalmonihat | 273,772 | 134,336 | 47,563 | 98,313 | 165,532 | 58,034 | 49.07 | 17.37 | 35.91 | 60.46 | 35.06 |
| Noagaon | 612,115 | 277,589 | 71,708 | 233,562 | 376,667 | 67,864 | 45.35 | 11.71 | 38.16 | 61.54 | 18.02 |
| Natore | 392,578 | 184,320 | 64,909 | 132,643 | 223,325 | 44,034 | 46.95 | 16.53 | 33.79 | 56.89 | 19.72 |
| Nawabganj | 323,963 | 124,949 | 47,209 | 106,422 | 160,301 | 7,327 | 38.57 | 14.57 | 32.85 | 49.48 | 4.57 |
| Nilphamari | 382,844 | 183,315 | 58,315 | 123,618 | 208,921 | 67,160 | 47.88 | 15.23 | 32.29 | 54.57 | 32.15 |
| Pabna | 532,924 | 198,378 | 83,211 | 192,380 | 283,640 | 17,673 | 37.22 | 15.61 | 36.10 | 53.22 | 6.23 |
| Panchagarh | 203,889 | 79,023 | 26,541 | 82,727 | 138,175 | 32,633 | 38.76 | 13.02 | 40.57 | 67.77 | 23.62 |
| Rajshahi | 571,907 | 218,724 | 82,139 | 195,361 | 310,309 | 65,642 | 38.24 | 14.36 | 34.16 | 54.26 | 21.15 |
| Rangpur | 680,742 | 291,121 | 98,662 | 223,991 | 355,985 | 171,490 | 42.77 | 14.49 | 32.90 | 52.29 | 48.17 |
| Sirajganj | 654,729 | 221,391 | 128,674 | 215,015 | 329,324 | 87,037 | 33.81 | 19.65 | 32.84 | 50.30 | 26.43 |
| Thakurgaon | 295,130 | 117,278 | 38,624 | 108,864 | 187,255 | 19,689 | 39.74 | 13.09 | 36.89 | 63.45 | 10.51 |
| Sylhet Div | 1,533,184 | 450,550 | 234,893 | 375,092 | 781,726 | 104,138 | 29.39 | 15.32 | 24.46 | 50.99 | 13.32 |
| Habigonj | 344,405 | 132,659 | 66,253 | 107,729 | 180,090 | 38,306 | 38.52 | 19.24 | 31.28 | 52.29 | 21.27 |
| Moulavibazar | 311,591 | 76,427 | 38,192 | 72,432 | 171,119 | 9,035 | 24.53 | 12.26 | 23.25 | 54.92 | 5.28 |
| Sunamganj | 387,311 | 140,583 | 64,569 | 94,785 | 192,774 | 33,443 | 36.30 | 16.67 | 24.47 | 49.77 | 17.35 |
| Sylhet | 489,877 | 100,881 | 65,879 | 100,146 | 237,743 | 23,354 | 20.59 | 13.45 | 20.44 | 48.53 | 9.82 |

Table 3 : Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and by District and Division.

| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of Households | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bangladesh | 3,315,160 | 77,752 | 1,220,818 | 459,624 | 329,572 | 49,825 | 2.35 | 36.83 | 13.86 | 9.94 | 15.12 |
| Barisal Div | 105,859 | 4,685 | 25,378 | 28,770 | 26,048 | 1,575 | 4.43 | 23.97 | 27.18 | 24.61 | 6.05 |
| Barguna | 6,369 | 163 | 1,784 | 900 | 2,089 | 9 | 2.56 | 28.01 | 14.13 | 32.80 | 0.43 |
| Barisal | 59,103 | 3,039 | 14,499 | 19,820 | 10,554 | 659 | 5.14 | 24.53 | 33.53 | 17.86 | 6.24 |
| Bhola | 7,904 | 175 | 1,494 | 1,304 | 2,173 | 174 | 2.21 | 18.90 | 16.50 | 27.49 | 8.01 |
| Jhalokati | 9,532 | 105 | 2,475 | 3,349 | 2,161 | 273 | 1.10 | 25.97 | 35.13 | 22.67 | 12.63 |
| Patuakhali | 11,668 | 112 | 3,493 | 287 | 3,016 | 111 | 0.96 | 29.94 | 2.46 | 25.85 | 3.68 |
| Pirojpur | 11,283 | 1,091 | 1,633 | 3,110 | 6,055 | 349 | 9.67 | 14.47 | 27.56 | 53.66 | 5.76 |
| Chittagong Div | 580,083 | 11,016 | 174,179 | 110,516 | 51,624 | 6,284 | 1.90 | 30.03 | 19.05 | 8.90 | 12.17 |
| Bandarban | 6,252 | 281 | 2,284 | 3,268 | 1,651 | 29 | 4.49 | 36.53 | 52.27 | 26.41 | 1.76 |
| Brahmanbaria | 23,130 | 1,908 | 2,355 | 2,830 | 4,697 | 826 | 8.25 | 10.18 | 12.24 | 20.31 | 17.59 |
| Chandpur | 16,924 | 92 | 5,041 | 6,579 | 1,256 | 30 | 0.54 | 29.79 | 38.87 | 7.42 | 2.39 |
| Chittagong | 420,053 | 4,836 | 141,760 | 76,195 | 22,701 | 2,579 | 1.15 | 33.75 | 18.14 | 5.40 | 11.36 |
| Comilla | 34,244 | 171 | 8,541 | 1,816 | 3,053 | 543 | 0.50 | 24.94 | 5.30 | 8.92 | 17.79 |
| Cox's Bazar | 9,287 | 109 | 1,851 | 1,495 | 502 | 161 | 1.17 | 19.93 | 16.10 | 5.41 | 32.07 |
| Feni | 18,989 | 872 | 4,510 | 7,836 | 3,464 | 658 | 4.59 | 23.75 | 41.27 | 18.24 | 19.00 |
| Khagrachhari | 7,304 | 536 | 1,695 | 2,123 | 2,673 | 92 | 7.34 | 23.21 | 29.07 | 36.60 | 3.44 |
| Lakshmipur | 14,794 | 1,337 | 1,403 | 2,425 | 5,790 | 380 | 9.04 | 9.48 | 16.39 | 39.14 | 6.56 |
| Noakhali | 14,842 | 742 | 1,425 | 566 | 3,271 | 520 | 5.00 | 9.60 | 3.81 | 22.04 | 15.90 |
| Rangamati | 14,264 | 132 | 3,314 | 5,383 | 2,566 | 466 | 0.93 | 23.23 | 37.74 | 17.99 | 18.16 |
| Dhaka Div | 1,775,932 | 25,606 | 789,167 | 133,169 | 125,286 | 20,472 | 1.44 | 44.44 | 7.50 | 7.05 | 16.34 |
| Dhaka | 1,321,128 | 8,014 | 632,951 | 41,239 | 69,344 | 11,939 | 0.61 | 47.91 | 3.12 | 5.25 | 17.22 |
| Faridpur | 24,569 | 563 | 6,195 | 7,728 | 2,842 | 473 | 2.29 | 25.21 | 31.45 | 11.57 | 16.64 |
| Gazipur | 104,423 | 3,988 | 49,587 | 20,238 | 10,370 | 1,672 | 3.82 | 47.49 | 19.38 | 9.93 | 16.12 |
| Gopalganj | 8,492 | 372 | 2,864 | 3,981 | 1,535 | 891 | 4.38 | 33.73 | 46.88 | 18.08 | 58.05 |
| Jamalpur | 29,140 | 2,467 | 5,906 | 10,312 | 8,099 | 484 | 8.47 | 20.27 | 35.39 | 27.79 | 5.98 |
| Kishoregonj | 17,312 | 306 | 2,893 | 2,334 | 1,937 | 580 | 1.77 | 16.71 | 13.48 | 11.19 | 29.94 |
| Madaripur | 13,886 | 555 | 3,269 | 3,397 | 1,902 | 224 | 4.00 | 23.54 | 24.46 | 13.70 | 11.78 |
| Manikganj | 12,676 | 416 | 2,139 | 4,029 | 3,076 | 47 | 3.28 | 16.87 | 31.78 | 24.27 | 1.53 |
| Munshiganj | 11,518 | 924 | 3,337 | 4,319 | 2,062 | 68 | 8.02 | 28.97 | 37.50 | 17.90 | 3.30 |
| Mymensingh | 48,780 | 572 | 15,308 | 11,251 | 2,096 | 581 | 1.17 | 31.38 | 23.06 | 4.30 | 27.72 |
| Narayanganj | 72,266 | 74 | 38,264 | 167 | 1,414 | 120 | 0.10 | 52.95 | 0.23 | 1.96 | 8.49 |
| Narshingdi | 25,370 | 153 | 9,300 | 1,607 | 1,885 | 317 | 0.60 | 36.66 | 6.33 | 7.43 | 16.82 |
| Netrokona | 16,095 | 1,262 | 3,494 | 4,249 | 2,606 | 375 | 7.84 | 21.71 | 26.40 | 16.19 | 14.39 |
| Rajbari | 10,291 | 240 | 1,348 | 1,912 | 2,271 | 72 | 2.33 | 13.10 | 18.58 | 22.07 | 3.17 |
| Shariatpur | 8,390 | 2,163 | 744 | 1,546 | 4,484 | 278 | 25.78 | 8.87 | 18.43 | 53.44 | 6.20 |
| Sherpur | 19,235 | 684 | 3,175 | 4,639 | 4,130 | 1,762 | 3.56 | 16.51 | 24.12 | 21.47 | 42.66 |
| Tangail | 32,361 | 2,853 | 8,393 | 10,221 | 5,233 | 589 | 8.82 | 25.94 | 31.58 | 16.17 | 11.26 |

Urban

| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of Households | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Khulna Div | 309,331 | 13,163 | 104,401 | 86,347 | 44,697 | 7,089 | 4.26 | 33.75 | 27.91 | 14.45 | 15.86 |
| Bagerhat | 10,543 | 377 | 4,171 | 5,194 | 2,414 | 11 | 3.58 | 39.56 | 49.26 | 22.90 | 0.46 |
| Chuadanga | 19,947 | 2,672 | 3,436 | 3,311 | 5,486 | 871 | 13.40 | 17.23 | 16.60 | 27.50 | 15.88 |
| Jessore | 39,307 | 402 | 16,274 | 916 | 2,378 | 349 | 1.02 | 41.40 | 2.33 | 6.05 | 14.68 |
| Jhenaidah | 20,715 | 1,717 | 3,552 | 5,555 | 5,027 | 493 | 8.29 | 17.15 | 26.82 | 24.27 | 9.81 |
| Khulna | 143,680 | 1,592 | 63,352 | 52,099 | 11,497 | 1,639 | 1.11 | 44.09 | 36.26 | 8.00 | 14.26 |
| Kushtia | 18,828 | 91 | 6,550 | 7,215 | 627 | 93 | 0.48 | 34.79 | 38.32 | 3.33 | 14.83 |
| Magura | 17,958 | 1,731 | 1,698 | 3,704 | 5,498 | 941 | 9.64 | 9.46 | 20.63 | 30.62 | 17.12 |
| Meherpur | 8,387 | 713 | 998 | 2,172 | 2,672 | 417 | 8.50 | 11.90 | 25.90 | 31.86 | 15.61 |
| Narail | 8,334 | 1,168 | 966 | 1,920 | 3,315 | 885 | 14.01 | 11.59 | 23.04 | 39.78 | 26.70 |
| Satkhira | 21,632 | 2,700 | 3,404 | 4,261 | 5,783 | 1,390 | 12.48 | 15.74 | 19.70 | 26.73 | 24.04 |
| Rajshahi Div | 463,957 | 21,749 | 103,745 | 94,821 | 70,302 | 13,318 | 4.69 | 22.36 | 20.44 | 15.15 | 18.94 |
| Bogra | 71,493 | 3,360 | 14,811 | 5,693 | 12,401 | 2,126 | 4.70 | 20.72 | 7.96 | 17.35 | 17.14 |
| Dinajpur | 33,842 | 1,059 | 10,118 | 10,779 | 4,544 | 830 | 3.13 | 29.90 | 31.85 | 13.43 | 18.27 |
| Gaibandah | 12,843 | 1,121 | 3,487 | 1,191 | 3,016 | 1,349 | 8.73 | 27.15 | 9.27 | 23.48 | 44.73 |
| Joypurhat | 15,466 | 1,284 | 4,253 | 1,690 | 4,433 | 816 | 8.30 | 27.50 | 10.93 | 28.66 | 18.41 |
| Kurigram | 14,967 | 2,007 | 1,196 | 1,956 | 4,144 | 1,570 | 13.41 | 7.99 | 13.07 | 27.69 | 37.89 |
| Lalmonihat | 14,730 | 2,249 | 4,475 | 5,482 | 4,562 | 1,166 | 15.27 | 30.38 | 37.22 | 30.97 | 25.56 |
| Noagaon | 28,393 | 1,119 | 4,791 | 6,421 | 6,379 | 1,725 | 3.94 | 16.87 | 22.61 | 22.47 | 27.04 |
| Natore | 14,399 | 472 | 2,860 | 3,130 | 1,941 | 231 | 3.28 | 19.86 | 21.74 | 13.48 | 11.90 |
| Nawabganj | 33,993 | 3,298 | 3,613 | 5,353 | 6,720 | 510 | 9.70 | 10.63 | 15.75 | 19.77 | 7.59 |
| Nilphamari | 8,474 | 909 | 889 | 1,717 | 1,700 | 163 | 10.73 | 10.49 | 20.26 | 20.06 | 9.59 |
| Pabna | 27,732 | 340 | 6,663 | 6,401 | 2,587 | 171 | 1.23 | 24.03 | 23.08 | 9.33 | 6.61 |
| Panchagarh | 8,767 | 366 | 1,598 | 2,519 | 2,043 | 266 | 4.17 | 18.23 | 28.73 | 23.30 | 13.02 |
| Rajshahi | 77,381 | 2,171 | 18,655 | 15,156 | 6,009 | 483 | 2.81 | 24.11 | 19.59 | 7.77 | 8.04 |
| Rangpur | 56,292 | 1,127 | 12,754 | 14,863 | 5,516 | 1,132 | 2.00 | 22.66 | 26.40 | 9.80 | 20.52 |
| Sirajganj | 30,101 | 525 | 9,045 | 7,412 | 2,022 | 440 | 1.74 | 30.05 | 24.62 | 6.72 | 21.76 |
| Thakurgaon | 15,084 | 342 | 4,537 | 5,058 | 2,285 | 340 | 2.27 | 30.08 | 33.53 | 15.15 | 14.88 |
| Sylhet Div | 79,998 | 1,533 | 23,948 | 6,001 | 11,615 | 1,087 | 1.92 | 29.94 | 7.50 | 14.52 | 9.36 |
| Habigonj | 9,490 | 379 | 1,706 | 1,136 | 690 | 60 | 3.99 | 17.98 | 11.97 | 7.27 | 8.70 |
| Moulavibazar | 7,044 | 27 | 1,206 | 2,970 | 1,650 | 167 | 0.38 | 17.12 | 42.16 | 23.42 | 10.12 |
| Sunamganj | 8,968 | 331 | 3,072 | 321 | 1,028 | 113 | 3.69 | 34.26 | 3.58 | 11.46 | 10.99 |
| Sylhet | 54,496 | 796 | 17,964 | 1,574 | 8,247 | 747 | 1.46 | 32.96 | 2.89 | 15.13 | 9.06 |

Table 4 : Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and by District and Division.

| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of households | | | | |
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bangladesh | 25,354,507 | 8,849,462 | 3,256,088 | 7,958,079 | 14,386,726 | 2,724,667 | 34.90 | 12.84 | 31.39 | 56.74 | 18.94 |
| Barisal Div | 1,623,181 | 504,401 | 137,041 | 451,688 | 1,100,407 | 69,562 | 31.07 | 8.44 | 27.83 | 67.79 | 6.32 |
| Barguna | 191,354 | 52,858 | 16,506 | 53,828 | 133,875 | 2,002 | 27.62 | 8.63 | 28.13 | 69.96 | 1.50 |
| Barisal | 425,805 | 137,588 | 30,545 | 122,125 | 296,487 | 29,195 | 32.31 | 7.17 | 28.68 | 69.63 | 9.85 |
| Bhola | 339,384 | 135,262 | 42,658 | 114,727 | 202,250 | 15,279 | 39.86 | 12.57 | 33.80 | 59.59 | 7.55 |
| Jhalokati | 123,954 | 25,305 | 3,847 | 30,977 | 92,403 | 6,510 | 20.41 | 3.10 | 24.99 | 74.55 | 7.05 |
| Patuakhali | 311,637 | 85,123 | 26,747 | 75,861 | 208,119 | 2,592 | 27.31 | 8.58 | 24.34 | 66.78 | 1.25 |
| Pirojpur | 231,047 | 68,265 | 16,738 | 54,170 | 167,273 | 13,984 | 29.55 | 7.24 | 23.45 | 72.40 | 8.36 |
| Chittagong Div | 4,306,563 | 1,285,073 | 475,233 | 1,226,591 | 2,396,963 | 385,941 | 29.84 | 11.04 | 28.48 | 55.66 | 16.10 |
| Bandarban | 58,328 | 19,316 | 16,012 | 21,293 | 39,960 | 4,360 | 33.12 | 27.45 | 36.51 | 68.51 | 10.91 |
| Brahmanbaria | 443,022 | 135,322 | 65,290 | 140,336 | 249,472 | 27,924 | 30.55 | 14.74 | 31.68 | 56.31 | 11.19 |
| Chandpur | 438,578 | 141,073 | 32,074 | 116,436 | 255,621 | 23,977 | 32.17 | 7.31 | 26.55 | 58.28 | 9.38 |
| Chittagong | 880,613 | 198,083 | 106,723 | 199,820 | 351,182 | 37,468 | 22.49 | 12.12 | 22.69 | 39.88 | 10.67 |
| Comilla | 885,179 | 250,995 | 65,725 | 279,352 | 537,206 | 115,427 | 28.36 | 7.43 | 31.56 | 60.69 | 21.49 |
| Cox's Bazar | 324,887 | 119,547 | 65,555 | 101,841 | 147,094 | 16,816 | 36.80 | 20.18 | 31.35 | 45.28 | 11.43 |
| Feni | 217,326 | 46,361 | 11,778 | 54,642 | 121,825 | 11,302 | 21.33 | 5.42 | 25.14 | 56.06 | 9.28 |
| Khagrachhari | 110,298 | 42,041 | 15,139 | 31,409 | 81,885 | 8,073 | 38.12 | 13.73 | 28.48 | 74.24 | 9.86 |
| Lakshmipur | 321,796 | 116,374 | 32,651 | 97,047 | 203,653 | 23,248 | 36.16 | 10.15 | 30.16 | 63.29 | 11.42 |
| Noakhali | 530,250 | 190,581 | 48,790 | 155,531 | 334,093 | 100,426 | 35.94 | 9.20 | 29.33 | 63.01 | 30.06 |
| Rangamati | 96,286 | 25,380 | 15,496 | 28,884 | 74,972 | 16,920 | 26.36 | 16.09 | 30.00 | 77.86 | 22.57 |
| Dhaka Div | 7,660,883 | 2,156,119 | 1,128,554 | 2,252,868 | 3,934,350 | 570,728 | 28.14 | 14.73 | 29.41 | 51.36 | 14.51 |
| Dhaka | 922,399 | 60,674 | 303,356 | 162,705 | 182,349 | 16,181 | 6.58 | 32.89 | 17.64 | 19.77 | 8.87 |
| Faridpur | 360,004 | 117,597 | 33,756 | 123,872 | 212,167 | 11,487 | 32.67 | 9.38 | 34.41 | 58.93 | 5.41 |
| Gazipur | 434,675 | 72,177 | 81,878 | 133,373 | 213,538 | 31,452 | 16.60 | 18.84 | 30.68 | 49.13 | 14.73 |
| Gopalganj | 220,630 | 71,382 | 13,753 | 74,396 | 149,118 | 51,535 | 32.35 | 6.23 | 33.72 | 67.59 | 34.56 |
| Jamalpur | 516,362 | 210,167 | 66,148 | 199,787 | 315,895 | 60,093 | 40.70 | 12.81 | 38.69 | 61.18 | 19.02 |
| Kishoregonj | 575,432 | 211,514 | 78,197 | 167,437 | 300,665 | 45,455 | 36.76 | 13.59 | 29.10 | 52.25 | 15.12 |
| Madaripur | 228,188 | 78,780 | 17,820 | 66,093 | 135,439 | 8,105 | 34.52 | 7.81 | 28.96 | 59.35 | 5.98 |
| Manikganj | 279,334 | 81,541 | 25,364 | 96,583 | 162,314 | 8,996 | 29.19 | 9.08 | 34.58 | 58.11 | 5.54 |
| Munshiganj | 260,112 | 52,076 | 43,486 | 61,932 | 101,619 | 7,895 | 20.02 | 16.72 | 23.81 | 39.07 | 7.77 |
| Mymensingh | 1,052,017 | 391,737 | 98,036 | 312,643 | 639,572 | 145,283 | 37.24 | 9.32 | 29.72 | 60.79 | 22.72 |
| Narayanganj | 474,415 | 37,702 | 125,650 | 79,718 | 114,503 | 10,576 | 7.95 | 26.49 | 16.80 | 24.14 | 9.24 |
| Narshingdi | 385,685 | 67,127 | 32,206 | 95,456 | 201,245 | 22,448 | 17.40 | 8.35 | 24.75 | 52.18 | 11.15 |
| Netrokona | 445,015 | 196,394 | 54,712 | 133,704 | 265,994 | 44,635 | 44.13 | 12.29 | 30.04 | 59.77 | 16.78 |
| Rajbari | 205,705 | 76,476 | 18,891 | 85,138 | 127,405 | 2,816 | 37.18 | 9.18 | 41.39 | 61.94 | 2.21 |
| Shariatpur | 216,994 | 78,603 | 28,199 | 79,281 | 141,309 | 5,521 | 36.22 | 13.00 | 36.54 | 65.12 | 3.91 |
| Sherpur | 316,118 | 141,340 | 37,234 | 98,269 | 188,785 | 81,570 | 44.71 | 11.78 | 31.09 | 59.72 | 43.21 |
| Tangail | 767,798 | 210,832 | 69,868 | 282,481 | 482,433 | 16,680 | 27.46 | 9.10 | 36.79 | 62.83 | 3.46 |

Rural

| Name of District and Division | Total Households | No. of Households | | | | | Percentage of households | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Agri. labour | With no own land | Tenants | Agri. Farms | Hybrid Boro Cultivator | Agri. labour (3/2) | With no own land (4/2) | Tenants (5/2) | Agri. Farms (6/2) | Hybrid Borocul. (7/6) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Khulna Div | 3,120,775 | 1,292,719 | 298,308 | 1,113,923 | 1,982,529 | 445,685 | 41.42 | 9.56 | 35.69 | 63.53 | 22.48 |
| Bagerhat | 325,143 | 128,687 | 37,836 | 91,183 | 214,825 | 45,151 | 39.58 | 11.64 | 28.04 | 66.07 | 21.02 |
| Chuadanga | 234,600 | 100,377 | 21,761 | 96,888 | 160,214 | 41,391 | 42.79 | 9.28 | 41.30 | 68.29 | 25.83 |
| Jessore | 552,968 | 234,674 | 53,155 | 191,626 | 356,847 | 108,464 | 42.44 | 9.61 | 34.65 | 64.53 | 30.40 |
| Jhenaidah | 364,308 | 149,324 | 25,527 | 140,599 | 250,180 | 36,107 | 40.99 | 7.01 | 38.59 | 68.67 | 14.43 |
| Khulna | 361,386 | 144,042 | 51,151 | 118,512 | 196,218 | 55,040 | 39.86 | 14.15 | 32.79 | 54.30 | 28.05 |
| Kushtia | 413,841 | 150,473 | 43,995 | 153,524 | 234,880 | 13,668 | 36.36 | 10.63 | 37.10 | 56.76 | 5.82 |
| Magura | 172,896 | 57,821 | 9,231 | 74,675 | 129,851 | 36,895 | 33.44 | 5.34 | 43.19 | 75.10 | 28.41 |
| Meherpur | 142,833 | 65,604 | 9,778 | 63,156 | 102,919 | 22,554 | 45.93 | 6.85 | 44.22 | 72.06 | 21.91 |
| Narail | 141,287 | 43,536 | 9,885 | 55,262 | 99,535 | 45,356 | 30.81 | 7.00 | 39.11 | 70.45 | 45.57 |
| Satkhira | 411,513 | 218,181 | 35,989 | 128,498 | 237,060 | 41,059 | 53.02 | 8.75 | 31.23 | 57.61 | 17.32 |
| Rajshahi Div | 7,189,919 | 3,162,133 | 1,006,007 | 2,543,918 | 4,202,366 | 1,149,700 | 43.98 | 13.99 | 35.38 | 58.45 | 27.36 |
| Bogra | 723,989 | 250,414 | 81,941 | 246,554 | 422,167 | 130,826 | 34.59 | 11.32 | 34.05 | 58.31 | 30.99 |
| Dinajpur | 626,239 | 284,672 | 77,554 | 230,104 | 367,691 | 80,308 | 45.46 | 12.38 | 36.74 | 58.71 | 21.84 |
| Gaibandah | 565,769 | 279,101 | 83,006 | 187,086 | 318,066 | 146,856 | 49.33 | 14.67 | 33.07 | 56.22 | 46.17 |
| Joypurhat | 214,064 | 78,308 | 19,696 | 79,660 | 137,359 | 77,690 | 36.58 | 9.20 | 37.21 | 64.17 | 56.56 |
| Kurigram | 450,611 | 252,132 | 66,135 | 161,130 | 259,413 | 82,064 | 55.95 | 14.68 | 35.76 | 57.57 | 31.63 |
| Lalmonihat | 259,042 | 132,087 | 43,088 | 92,831 | 160,970 | 56,868 | 50.99 | 16.63 | 35.84 | 62.14 | 35.33 |
| Noagaon | 583,722 | 276,470 | 66,917 | 227,141 | 370,288 | 66,139 | 47.36 | 11.46 | 38.91 | 63.44 | 17.86 |
| Natore | 378,179 | 183,848 | 62,049 | 129,513 | 221,384 | 43,803 | 48.61 | 16.41 | 34.25 | 58.54 | 19.79 |
| Nawabganj | 289,970 | 121,651 | 43,596 | 101,069 | 153,581 | 6,817 | 41.95 | 15.03 | 34.85 | 52.96 | 4.44 |
| Nilphamari | 374,370 | 182,406 | 57,426 | 121,901 | 207,221 | 66,997 | 48.72 | 15.34 | 32.56 | 55.35 | 32.33 |
| Pabna | 505,192 | 198,038 | 76,548 | 185,979 | 281,053 | 17,502 | 39.20 | 15.15 | 36.81 | 55.63 | 6.23 |
| Panchagarh | 195,122 | 78,657 | 24,943 | 80,208 | 136,132 | 32,367 | 40.31 | 12.78 | 41.11 | 69.77 | 23.78 |
| Rajshahi | 494,526 | 216,553 | 63,484 | 180,205 | 304,300 | 65,159 | 43.79 | 12.84 | 36.44 | 61.53 | 21.41 |
| Rangpur | 624,450 | 289,994 | 85,908 | 209,128 | 350,469 | 170,358 | 46.44 | 13.76 | 33.49 | 56.12 | 48.61 |
| Sirajganj | 624,628 | 220,866 | 119,629 | 207,603 | 327,302 | 86,597 | 35.36 | 19.15 | 33.24 | 52.40 | 26.46 |
| Thakurgaon | 280,046 | 116,936 | 34,087 | 103,806 | 184,970 | 19,349 | 41.76 | 12.17 | 37.07 | 66.05 | 10.46 |
| Sylhet Div | 1,453,186 | 449,017 | 210,945 | 369,091 | 770,111 | 103,051 | 30.90 | 14.52 | 25.40 | 52.99 | 13.38 |
| Habigonj | 334,915 | 132,280 | 64,547 | 106,593 | 179,400 | 38,246 | 39.50 | 19.27 | 31.83 | 53.57 | 21.32 |
| Moulavibazar | 304,547 | 76,400 | 36,986 | 69,462 | 169,469 | 8,868 | 25.09 | 12.14 | 22.81 | 55.65 | 5.23 |
| Sunamganj | 378,343 | 140,252 | 61,497 | 94,464 | 191,746 | 33,330 | 37.07 | 16.25 | 24.97 | 50.68 | 17.38 |
| Sylhet | 435,381 | 100,085 | 47,915 | 98,572 | 229,496 | 22,607 | 22.99 | 11.01 | 22.64 | 52.71 | 9.85 |

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ACT
ACT NO. XLI OF 1958 (as amended in 1983)

An act to provide for certain matters for the purpose of taking Census of Agriculture and Livestock.

Whereas in a general meeting of the Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations a decision has been taken urging the member Countries to take Agricultural Census;

And whereas it is expedient to take Agricultural Census in pursuance of the said decisions and to provide for certain matters for that purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title ; Extent and Commencement:
 - i) This Act may be called Agricultural Census Act, 1958.
 - ii) It extends to whole territory of Bangladesh;
 - iii) It shall come into force on such date as the Govt. of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh by notification in the Official Gazettes, appoint.
2. Definitions in this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:
 - a) 0 Census 0 means the Agricultural Census;
 - b) 0 Census Officer 0 means an Officer of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and other such officers as appointed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.
3. Census Officers :
 - (1) The Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh may appoint
 - i) Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to conduct the Census of Agriculture;
 - ii) Directors, Jt. Directors, Deputy Directors, Statistical Officers to supervise the taking of Census within the territorial jurisdiction assigned to them;
 - iii) Other Officers designated as Census Officers/Census Coordinators to take, aid in or Supervise the taking of the Census within any specified area.
 - (2) The Government may, by order delegate the powers conferred upon it by clause (ii) & (iii) sub section (1) to such officers or an authority subordinate to Government as may be specified in the order.
 - (3) A declaration in writing signed by any authority authorized by the Census Officer shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.
4. Collection of information for Census :
 - (1) For the purpose of taking Census information shall be collected on or with respect to the following matters namely ;
 - i) Number and Classification of households ;
 - ii) Area and number of all crops ;
 - iii) The number of agricultural holdings and their principal characteristics, such as type, size, form of tenure, utilization of land, type of land, agricultural machinery, equipment, tools etc. ;
 - iv) the number and characteristics of farm population ;

- v) the number and characteristics of livestock and poultry birds ;
 - vi) the number and employment pattern of persons engaged in agriculture
 - vii) irrigation and drainage and use of fertilizers, insecticides and soil-dressing ;
 - viii) woods and private forests contained in agricultural holdings ;
 - ix) any other items as the Government may deem fit to include ;
 - (2) For the purpose of collecting information referred to in Subsection (1), the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prepare such schedules/questionnaire as it thinks fit and a Census Officer may require any person within his jurisdiction to give answers to such schedules/questionnaires and to such other questions related to the schedules/questionnaire as he may think fit to ask;
 - (3) Any person who is required to give answers to the questionnaire and other relevant questions under sub-section (2) shall be legally bound to give answers to best of his knowledge or belief.
5. Access to Census Officers to Premises and Lands-Every persons owning or occupying any house, premises or lands shall allow the Census Officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the Census and shall allow them to paint on, affix to, or dig in, the house, premises or lands such letters, mark or objects as may be necessary for the said purpose.
6. Penalties:
- (a) Any Census Officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a Census who refuses or neglect to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made there under or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or
 - (b) Any Census Officer who knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purposes of, a Census return, or
 - (c) Any persons who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, to the questionnaire or other relevant question asked of him by a Census Officer which he is legally bound to answer ,or
 - (d) Any person occupying any house, premises or land who refuses to allow a Census Officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required under section 5 to allow, or
 - (e) Any person who removes, obliterates, alters or damages without proper authority or before the completion of the Census any letters, marks or objects which have been painted, affixed or dug for the purposes of the Census, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred takas.
7. Sanction for prosecution under this Act-No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Government or of an authority authorized in this behalf.
8. Prosecution under other laws: Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission under this Act. which constitutes an offense under such other law.

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 7.

9. Jurisdiction-No court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the second Class shall try an offense under the Act.
10. Census Records not Open to Inspection-No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census Officer in the discharge of his duties as such, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Evidence Act of 1872, no entry in any such book, register or record shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever, or in any criminal proceedings, Other than a prosecution under this Act or under any other law for any act or omission under this Act which constitutes an offense under such other law.
11. Preparation of Statistical Abstracts- The Director General, Director or such person as the Government may authorize in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion, it is reasonable for that authority of person to require.
12. Census Officers to be Public Servants- All census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Bangladesh Penal Code.
13. Power to Make Rules-The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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| μgK bs | Lvbi cKvi | msL ^v | | |
|--------|--|------------------|--|--|
| 1 | t ^g vu Lv ^v (cK ^e 1) | | | |
| 2 | Kwl gRj Lv ^v (cK ^e 6) | | | |
| 3 | wR ^h R ^g t ^b B Ggb Lv ^v (cK ^e 7) | | | |
| 4 | A ^t b ⁱ w ^b KU n ^t Z R ^g w ^b t ^q t ^Q Ggb Lv ^v (cK ^e 9) | | | |
| 5 | b ^x U Ave ^h x R ^g 5 kZK I Z ^h a ^v Av ^t Q Ggb Lv ^v (cK ^e 17) | | | |
| 6 | n ^v Be ^t W t ^e v ^t i v P ^r I K ^t i t ^Q Ggb Lv ^v (cK ^e 24, tKw 07) | | | |

PZ₀Ask - Z₀ msM^hKvi x I Z₀ avi YKvi x^t i cwi wPwZ

| c ^h ex | big | ~ ^h i | Zwi L |
|---|-----|------------------|-------|
| MYbvKvi x | | | |
| m ^c vi f ^v BRvi | | | |
| t ^r v ^b j Awdmvi | | | |
| WwUv GwU ⁱ | | | |
| WwUv GwU ^h Ac ^r t ⁱ U ⁱ | | | |

Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Bangladesh Agricultural Census-2007 Project

Agriculture Census-2008

TALLY SHEET

Part-1:- Identification of Enumeration Area

| Identification | Name | Code | | |
|----------------------|------|------|--|--|
| District | | | | |
| Upazila/Thana | | | | |
| Union/Ward | | | | |
| Mauza/Mahalla | | | | |
| Enumeration Area No. | | | | |
| R.M.O Code | | | | |

Part-2: Situated within this Enumeration Area

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| No. of Deep Tube well | Electrical | | | Diesel | | | | |
| Bovine Animal | No. of Farms | | | No. of Bovine Animal | | | | |
| Sheep/Goat | No. of Farms | | | No. of Sheep/Goat | | | | |
| Poultry | No. of Farms | | | No. of Poultry Birds | | | | |

Part-3: Included in this Enumeration Area

| Sl. No. | Kind of Household | Number | | |
|---------|---|--------|--|--|
| 1. | Total Household (Ques. 1) | | | |
| 2. | Agriculture Labour Household(Ques. 6) | | | |
| 3. | Household with no own land (Ques.7) | | | |
| 4. | Household took land from others (Ques.9) | | | |
| 5. | Household with Cultivated Area 5 decimals or more (Ques.17) | | | |
| 6. | Household cultivated Hybrid Boro (Ques. 24, Code 07) | | | |

Part-4: Identification of Enumerator & Data Entry Operator

| Designation | Name | Signature | Date |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------|
| Enumerator | | | |
| Supervisor | | | |
| Zonal Officer | | | |
| Data Editor | | | |
| Data Entry Operator | | | |

Concept and Definitions Used in Agriculture Census-2008

Statistical unit:

The agricultural holding is normally considered as the statistical unit for agricultural census. An agricultural holding is defined as a techno-economic unit of agricultural production under a single management which is generally operated by a household or jointly by two or more households. In some limited cases, this economic unit is operated by institutions or establishments or government and semi-government organisations or other agencies or by a judicial person. In almost 100% cases, households and agricultural holdings has a one to one correspondence. The households operating agricultural land and keeping livestock or poultry birds can be used instead of the agricultural holdings. Again important information regarding households, agriculture labour households or households having no own land. etc. could only be obtained if the households was treated as a statistical unit. In view of these considerations it was decided to treat the households (agriculture labour households or other kinds of households) as the statistical unit for the agricultural census.

Mauza:

Mauza is the demarcated lowest administrative territorial unit having separate jurisdiction list number (J.L.No.) in the revenue records. Every mauza has its well demarcated cadastral map. Mauza should be distinguished from local village since a mauza may consist of one or more villages or part of a village.

Enumeration area (EA):

An enumeration area means a well defined and specified area of enumeration assigned to an enumerator. A map of this area was prepared showing boundaries and locations. An enumeration area may consist of one or more than one mauza. It may also be a part of mauza.

Census domain:

a) Urban domain:

The Metropolitan Cities of Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet and 58 other Municipalities located in the District Headquarters were included in the 'Urban domain' of the country in Agricultural Census 2008.

b) Rural domain:

The rest of the country including Municipalities located at the Upazila Headquarter and other urban areas were included in the Rural domain. Small growth areas with urban characteristics adjacent to municipalities and metropolitan cities are also treated as rural areas in the 2008 Agriculture Census.

Household:

A household means a group of persons normally living together and eating in one mess (i.e. with common arrangement of cooking) with their dependents, relatives, servants etc. A household may be a one person household or a multi-person household. In other words, when a group of persons living together generally maintain a family or family like relations and take meals from the same kitchen is termed as a household. Popularly, it is described as "Khana". In some cases there may be more than one household in a single house or in one dwelling arrangement. Similarly, a household may have more than one house or structure or shed.

The household must be distinguished from a family which consists of blood related members who may live in different places but members of the household must share the same kitchen and live together.

Holder:

The holder is the member of the household who exercises management control over the operations of the agricultural holding and takes the major decisions regarding the utilization of the available resources. He has technical and economic responsibility for the holding, which he may operate directly as owner or tenant or through a manager (hired person) to whom he has delegated the responsibility for day to day management of the work.

Agricultural holding:

An agricultural holding is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual household, jointly by two or more individuals or households or a juridical person such as a corporation, co-operative or government agency. A holding may consist of more than one parcel (fragment) located in one or more separate areas or mauzas or in more than one administrative unit or division provided that all the separate parcels or fragments form a part of the same technical unit under operational control of the same management.

The definition covers practically all holdings or virtually all households engaged in agricultural production and includes livestock with no agricultural land. So holdings may have no significant agricultural land area, e.g., poultry, hatcheries, holding keeping livestock for which land is not an indispensable element for their production. In the context of this report a holding and a household may be treated as same.

Agricultural labour household:

Household whose major source of income during the preceding year was from working as agricultural labour were considered as agricultural labour households. Agriculture labour was defined as labour exchanged for wages in cash or kind or both for agricultural activities on land operated by other households.

Farm household:

The basic unit of enumeration in the Agricultural Census was the household. The household could constitute a farm holding which for census purpose, is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production comprising all livestock kept and all the land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural purposes and is operated under a single management by one person alone or with others, without regard to title, size or location. Households with less than 0.05 acres of cultivated area were treated as non farm households. The area of land situated at different villages/mauzas but under the same operational control constitutes one farm household.

Classification of farm households:

Farm households are broadly classified as (a) Small (b) Medium and (c) Large.

- (a) **Small farm household** is a farm holding having an operated area of 0.05 to 2.49 acres of land.
- (b) **Medium farm household** is a farm holding having an operated area of 2.50 to 7.49 acres of land.
- (c) **Large farm household** is a farm holding having an operated area of 7.50 acres and above.

The cut-off point distinguishing farm households was fixed at 0.04 acre of cultivated area, and the households having cultivated area up to 0.04 acre were considered as non-farm households. Small cultivated area like 0.04 acre or less is generally utilized as kitchen garden. Vegetables are grown within the homestead area. Even the seeds of white gourd, water gourd, pump kin etc. are sown by the side of the structures and houses but keeps spreading on and around the roofs and the structures. Considering all these factors, the minimum cultivated area of .05 acres was fixed for qualifying to be a farm household.

Classification of landlessness:

In this census different types of landlessness is defined as follows:

Landless type-I means households owning no own land whatsoever.

Landless type-II means households with homestead land but no cultivated land

Landless type-III means households with homestead area and also cultivated area upto 0.05 acre (whether owned or taken from others)

Landless type IV means households having homestead area and cultivated area 0.51 to 1.00 acre (owned or taken from others).

Owned land:

Owned land means the area of land owned by the holder including the members of his family having a title to the land with the right to determine the nature and extent of its use and to transfer the same. Moreover, there might be some land over which the holder or any member of his households has owner-like possession. This type of land was included in the area of owned land. The land held by the holder in owner like possession, can be operated by him in the same way as owned land although the holder does not possess a title of ownership.

Total operated area of holding:

Total operated area of a holding is the area owned by the household plus the area rented from others minus the owned area given to others for operation. The operated area also includes uncultivated land operated by the household including homestead area.

Homestead area :

Homestead area means the area of residence of the holder's household with all its structures, court yard and the land occupied by the passage to enter and exit. It should be remembered that the adjacent land to the household used for temporary or perennial crops, ponds and tanks, compact plantations are to be excluded from the area of homestead area.

Net cultivated area:

Net cultivated area is the area actually cropped during the census year regardless of the number of crops grown and it includes the area under temporary crops, current fallow and permanent crops (fruit trees). In other words it is the actual area or physical area occupying perennial and non perennial crops and area under current fallow.

Net area under temporary crops:

Net area of land under temporary crops was the physical area of land under temporary crops such as paddy, jute, sugar cane, pulses, potato, brinjal, vegetables, etc., irrespective of number of crops raised during the census year.

Area under crops:

The harvested area of all the crops grown during the year was taken. The harvested area was to be included in respect of every crop grown by the household. For this purpose crops grown even on very small patches of land were included. If the area of a crop was very small even then it was included. The minimum area to be written was 0.01 acre against that crop.

Net irrigated area:

Net irrigated area includes the area which is provided with water artificially for growing crops either through mechanical or manual means. Further, it is to be ascertained what type of power was used to irrigate the land.

Area under pisciculture (Non-pond) :

Non-pond fisheries commonly known as 'Gher' is becoming popular in some areas. This area under 'Gher' if reported, must be part of the operated area of the household.

Current fallow:

Land which is generally cultivated to grow any kind of crop, but was not used during the census year.

Permanent fallow:

Land which is never used for cultivation purposes is treated as permanent fallow.

Poultry farm:

If any household keeps at least 50 layers/ducks for growing up for meat or egg production and sell those for earning purposes that will be treated as poultry farm.

Dairy farm:

If any household keeps 5 milch cows or milch buffaloes for producing milk or milk product for sale that will be treated as dairy farm.

Other: Household engaged in any cottage industry other than those specified earlier.

It should be borne in mind that if any household produces any goods for its own use only it was not treated as cottage industry.

Cattle and buffaloes:

The total number of cattle and buffaloes possessed by the household on the day of census was taken and enumerated separately.

Goat and sheep:

The total number of goat and sheep possessed by the household on the day of census was included separately.

Duck and poultry:

The number of duck and poultry birds possessed by the household on the day of census was enumerated separately.

Number Died:

This relates to all kinds of livestock and Poultry those died during the census year.

Loan:

Only loan taken in cash is reported. The sources are divided into Institutional (Banks, Cooperatives, NGOs, Financial Organizations, etc.) and Non-Institutional (Friends, Relatives, Local Money Lender, etc.)

Calendar of Activities of Agriculture Census -2008

| | Description of work | Starting Date | Completion Date |
|----|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. | Planning & preparatory work | July, 2006 | June, 2007 |
| B. | Pre-enumeration work (Zonal operation) | 08 July, 2007 | 18 December, 2007 |
| C. | Census enumeration : | | |
| a) | Training | 19 April, 2008 | 09 May, 2008 |
| b) | Enumeration | 11 May, 2008 | 25 May, 2008 |
| c) | Return of materials | 03 June, 2008 | 06 June, 2008 |
| E. | Post Enumeration Check (PEC) | 29 June, 2008 | 08 July, 2008 |