

CHAPTER-3

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DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Low impact of urbanisation in the past, socio-economic condition of the region and recent trend in urbanisation followed by modernisation have made thin contribution to different aspects of demographic structure in Bogra town. However, its varying demographic characteristics are brought out in this chapter to assess the role of population in the urban growth and development. Comparative studies on population of Bogra and other selected district headquarters are made to highlight various features and problems of population.

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

After the foundation of district headquarter in 1821, as reported the population of Bogra town was 5072 in 1872. Later on, no records were available till 1900. However, the population growth from 1872 to 1981 was phenomenal. Three distinct periods of population growth can be gauged from the table 3.1 which depicts the decadal growth of population from 1901-1981, and the annual population for the year 1982-83. A wide fluctuation in growth owing to different causes during different periods is observed.

The entire British period may be identified as period of slow growth of population. The 1901 census accounts for 7094 correspondingly 21,651 in 1941 and 25,303 in 1951. The growth of

population was adversely affected by several factors like plague and cholera epidemics, famine, flood hazards, non-cooperation movement.

Table 3.1

Borga Town : Population Growth and Density (1872-1982/83)

Periods	No. of population	% Increase	Years of gap	Area (acres)	Density per acre
1876	5072	-	-	532	10
1901	7094	39.87	29	532	13
1911	9113	28.46	10	532	17
1921	12322	35.21	10	532	23
1931	14819	20.26	10	532	28
1941	21481	46.31	10	532	41
1951	25303	16.70	10	532	47
1961	33784	33.52	10	877	39
1974	47154	39.57	13	877	54
1981	68237	44.71	07	1119	61
1982/83	94496	38.47	02	3648	26

Source : Population census 1951 ; 1961 ; 1974 and 1981 ;

But the population growth in the periphery of the town was attributed to migration.

The post Partition Period (1947) may be regarded as period of medium growth, largely by immigration. As per the Table

3.1 the population rises to 33,784 in 1961 from 25,303 in 1951. Shortly after the Liberation (1971), the population census, 1974 records 47,154 population. In fact, the rapid increase of population started after the partition, and the post Liberation Period may be regarded as a period of rapid growth. Within few years i.e.. 1974-81 population figure attains 68,749 including 6,644 population of a small area annexed (Latifpur Police Line and adjacent area). Due to Large scale extension of municipal limit, the population size suddenly rises to 94,496 in 1982-83. Covering all the periods the Table 3.1 is also self-explanatory regarding the change in the percentage of population.

It is observed that for a long period i.e. upto 1982, there was little change in the area of the town but an increase in the population. This provided the extent of growth of population in the same area. Simultaneously the already population fringe area always attracted the migrant. According to Hunter's (1876:115) report, the suburban villages were possessing population density as three-fourth times than the out lying villages. These sub-urban villages continued to increase in population and now greater portion of these villages are absorbed by the town.

2 LAND - MAN RATIO/POPULATION DISTRIBUTION/DENSITY PATTERN :

The spatial population distribution is the interplay of various factors prevalent in any micro or macro region. Wide variation in population distribution or density pattern can be traced in any urban centre as in the case of Bogra town.

Population distribution and the degree of concentration lead to spatial disparities are governed by a variety of factors which, for the sake of convenience, may be classified as physical and cultural. More emphasis is given on factors other than physical environment in Clarke's (1971:435) observation "rapid urbanisation is an index of the diminishing influence of the physical environment upon the pattern of population distribution. Among the various cultural factors that have been considered as having a bearing upon the distribution and pattern of population are the type of economy, the technological advancement, the social organisation and the public policies.

In Bogra, bulk of the built up area is on the land above flood level. But lately, some portion of low lying areas are also developed for residential use. The other factors stated above are equally important for the variation in population distribution throughout Bogra town. In general, population variation is much pronounced between main town (municipal limit upto 1982) and extension area. Again within the main town, there are localities with internal variation.

The main hindrance to the study of the spatio temporal change of population is due to frequent reorganisation of municipal wards.

Table 3.2, highlights the ward-wise population distribution and also density pattern. According to the 1981 census, the total population refers to 68,749 within 1119 acres of total municipal area. The biggest

Table 3.2. Bogra Town : Ward-wise Land/Man Ratio and Density of Population (1981-82/83).

	Area(in creres)	1982/83			Area (in acres)	Pop 1981		
		Population	%of total Population	Density per acre		Population	% of total Population	Density Per acre
Ward I	1056	25054	27%	24	233	14290	21%	61
Ward II	192	12449	13%	65	109	9354	14%	86
Ward III	1024	19378	21%	19	293	11632	17%	40
Ward IV	256	11711	12%	46	139	9961	14%	72
Ward V	1120	25919	27%	23	345*	23492	34%	68
Total	3648	94494	100%	26	1119	68747	100%	61

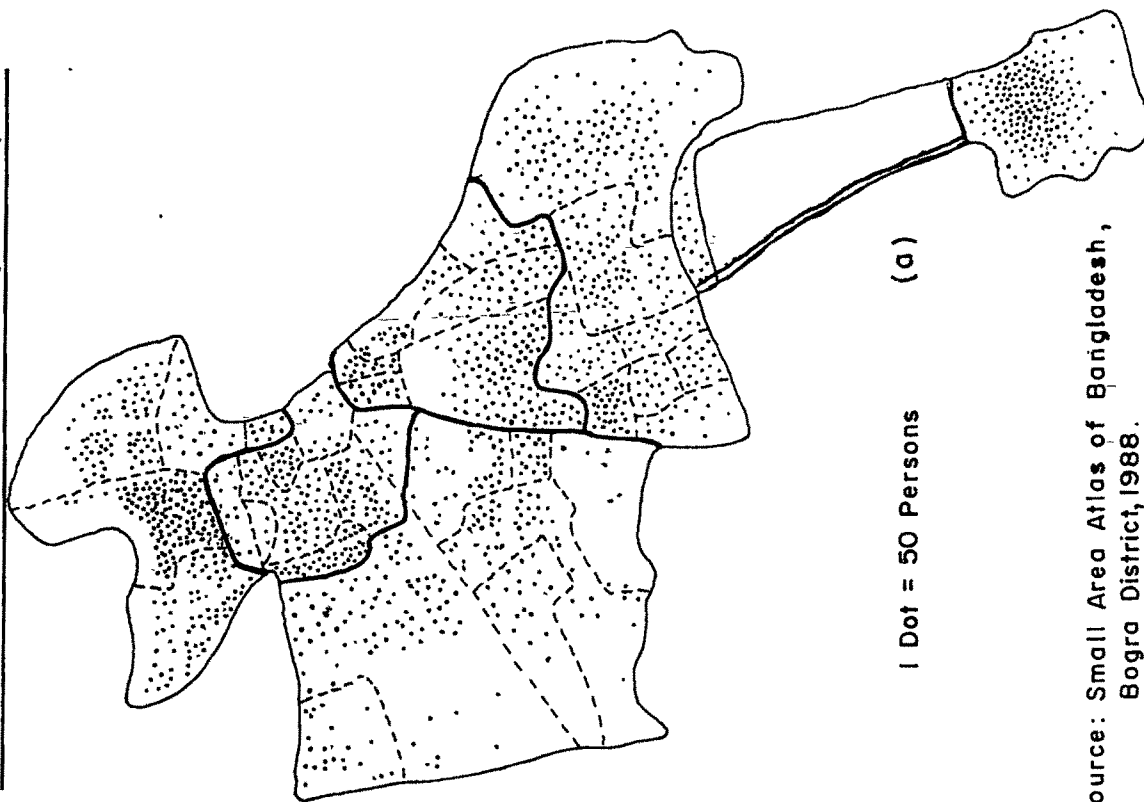
Data Compiled

Source : Municipal Office and Report on Urban Area, 1987:74

* Ward VI is added with Ward V (see key Notes in chap-1)

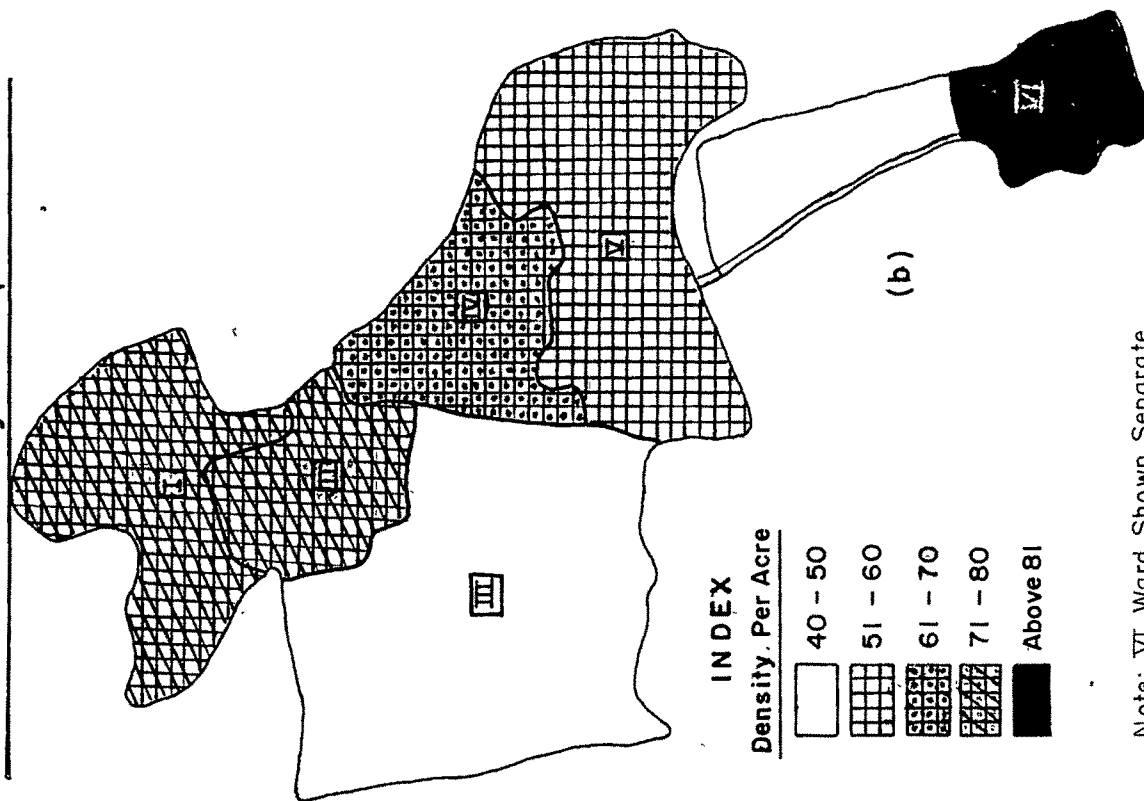
BOGRA TOWN

Ward - Wise Distribution of Population, 1981



BOGRA TOWN

Ward - Wise Density of Population, 1981



Source: Small Area Atlas of Bangladesh,
Bogra District, 1988.

Note: VI Ward Shown Separate

Fig. 3-1

ward V holds 27% of the total population followed by the third largest ward I (23%). Ward II accounts for 19% population and the remaining wards are similar to each other in population. Despite extension (1982/83) the percentage remained the same in the largest ward V and ward I. There is an increase of 2% in ward III.

On the basis of population data available of small blocks in Bogra (Small Area Atlas of Bangladesh 1987).

Fig 3.1a gives a clear picture of population distribution. High concentration of population is observed around the centre of the town which is a feature of developing countries. Away from the core area, some smaller blocks show higher concentration owing to social segregation or historical reasons e.g. colonies of sweepers, butchers and others.

The density of population is related to the type of land use in different areas even within wards (Table 3.2)^{Fig. 3.1b}. For example, ward V comprises different educational/social institutions, graveyard, sericulture farm, police line etc.; ward III has stadium, agricultural farm, agricultural land etc. Ward II and IV being small do not have much land under public utilities or unutilised hence they are densely populated.

So the ward wise comparison does not give the correct picture of population concentration in small pockets within the wards.

3. MIGRATION

Migration is important in the growth of urban areas. Gosal (1961) views that " Migration is not merely the shift of people from one place of abode to another but also is most fundamental to the understanding of the ever changing 'Space-content' and 'space-relation' of an area". Bogra (1959:467) precisely states that the positive effects of migration is the instrument of cultural diffusion.

Before the Partition (1947), rate of migration was very insignificant in the growth of population of the town, but the periphery areas felt the impact (chapter 2). Rapid change in population growth is observed after the partition and more so after the Liberation (1971) due to continuous inflow of rural people.

Due to absence of data of migration in Bogra town, it is quite difficult to ascertain the exact figure. By examining the decadal growth of Bogra's population upto 1981 (table 3.1), considering the natural increase of population (between 3.5 to 2.5%), we can roughly gauge the inflow of population. It should be noted that over a long period the town limit was almost unchanged .

After the Partition there was inter-country migration of Hindus and Muhajirs. Greater portion of them resided outside the municipal area and was not included in the urban population.

The increase of population from 21,681 in 1941 to

25,303 in 1951 indicates the small addition of migrants in the urban population besides the natural growth of population.

In this regard some field survey was carried out :

Persons Engaged in Commercial Establishments :

During field survey, information was collected regarding the places of residence of the persons engaged in commercial activities mentioned in the following table .

Table 3.3 Number of Migrants in Different Periods

Periods	No. of Migrants
upto-1950	84
1951-'70	265
1971-'80	394
1981-'88	695
Total No. of Migrants	1438
" " Employees	6153
" " & Owners	

Out of the total 6153 persons 1438 were found to be migrants. The table denotes the significant increase of the migrants in about four decades particularly in the later periods.

Muhajir Flow :

According to the census report of 1951 and District Gazetteer, Bogra (1979:48), there were 18,035 Muhajirs in Bogra district. They came mostly from West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and also from other parts of India. Greater portion of them were

settled in Santahar which is a Railway Junction.

The census enumeration of 1951 (Table 33) shows 2084 males and 1667 females in Bogra town. Some information was collected from an ex-secretary of Bihar Association. The information confirms that about 8,000 Muhajirs came to Bogra of which 50% settled inside the town limit and occupied abandoned houses left by the Hindus and other rented houses.

About 500 families were rehabilitated at South Malotinagar, Latifpur and Chakloakman which are now within the town limit. Up to 1970, there were about 1900 families. During the Liberation movement severe conflict broke out between the Muhajirs and the natives all over the region. As a result about 26,870 Muhajirs flocked together here which affected the demographic structure of the town and the adjacent areas. With the help of international organisation and personal funds about 21,000 people repatriated to Pakistan up to 1967. Of the remaining 6,000 or so 3,000 opted for Pakistan.

Other Migrants :

During the British regime, the Nawab of Bogra and the administrative functionaries employed persons washerman, sweeper etc. from different parts of Bangladesh and India. Many Marwaries, Gujaraties, Kabulawala, Iranies settled here for business. After Partition, many of them left Bogra.

Attraction of migrants to the outskirts of the urban area might be attributed to several causes. Vacant lands within

the town belonging to the rich people might have not been sold to the migrants. Concentration of Muslims and Hindus were found in selected areas, which gave rise to 'natural areas' in the town. The monetary condition of the middle and low income groups was not so bad to sell off their land. Open land was easily available as per the choice of people in the fringe. These factors drove the migrants to settle in the fringe areas. Anyway, as far as the amenities was concerned there was hardly any difference between the town and the fringe.

Mukherjee (1942:45) conducted a very interesting and documentary study on "six villages of Bengal" in which he took one peripheral village of Bogra town named Silimpur. He has mentioned in this study that "its growth is obviously due to its proximity to the main town of the district. People from interior, who migrated to the town in expectation of a better living, naturally had to settle within the town or in its suburb. The village of Silimpur had thus gained by immigration,..... many families had settled there within a generation or two only". More over he mentions one family of five members had migrated here from Pabna district for employment in the town.

In the recent times, movement of population is more and more towards the rapidly growing towns specially in the developing world. So in the case of Bogra also, after the Partition and the Liberation, migration of people has been towards the town.

4. OCCUPATION STRUCTURE

As the degree of variety of occupations is an index of development, the study of working force gains much importance through a detailed examination of its occupational structure.

Hence, the impact of urbanisation on occupational structure throughout the district of Bogra, like other district is deeply felt. The level of development of any urban, region or country can be best adjudged from occupation structure which determines the socio-economic characteristics of the people. In urban, it explains the basic-non basic economic character, socio-cultural status, the direction which the entire process of planning the town could follow. The very existence and the economy of an urban area, depends not on the size of the population but the quality and the work put forth by the people. Multifarious occupation in Bogra town give ample scope for study but some problems were encountered due to the absence of requisite data. The data on occupational structure was derived from several sources and compiled for the study.

Occupational Structure : Bogra Town :-

From the classification of professionals in various categories in Bogra town (Table 3.4) it is found that 24.72% (4050) are working as traders followed by 21.74% (5320) working as labourers in the non-industrial professions. This highlights the fact that there is a busy trading activity going on in the town characterising the predominant commercial function of the town. The administrative importance of the town is brought out by

12.38% (3029) employed in government services . In short, services both government and non-government are important functions of the town.

Table 3.4 Bogra Town : Selected Professional Classification of Population , 1981

Trader	Manufa ctures	Service Holder		Labo		Other	Total
		Govt.	Non-Govt	Indu trial	Non Ind indus trial		
6050 (24.72%)	22424 (9.90%)	3029 (12.38%)	2250 (9.19%)	2900 (11.85)	5320 (21.74%)	2500 (10.22)	24473 (100%)

Source : Zila Statistics, Bogra Region, 1986:380

Table 3.5 Bogra Town : Classification of Labour Force, 1981

Wards	Total Population	<u>10 years & over (%)</u>		Dependents*
		Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	
Ward I	14,290	0.31	28.62	71.07
Ward II	9,354	0.24	33.17	66.59
Ward III	11,632	1.43	29.98	68.54
Ward IV	9,981	4.16	33.26	62.58
Ward V	16,848	0.96	26.62	72.42
Ward VI	6,644	0.06	73.42	26.52
Bogra town	68,749	1.18	33.98	64.84

Data computer

Source : Report on Urban Area, 1987,:74

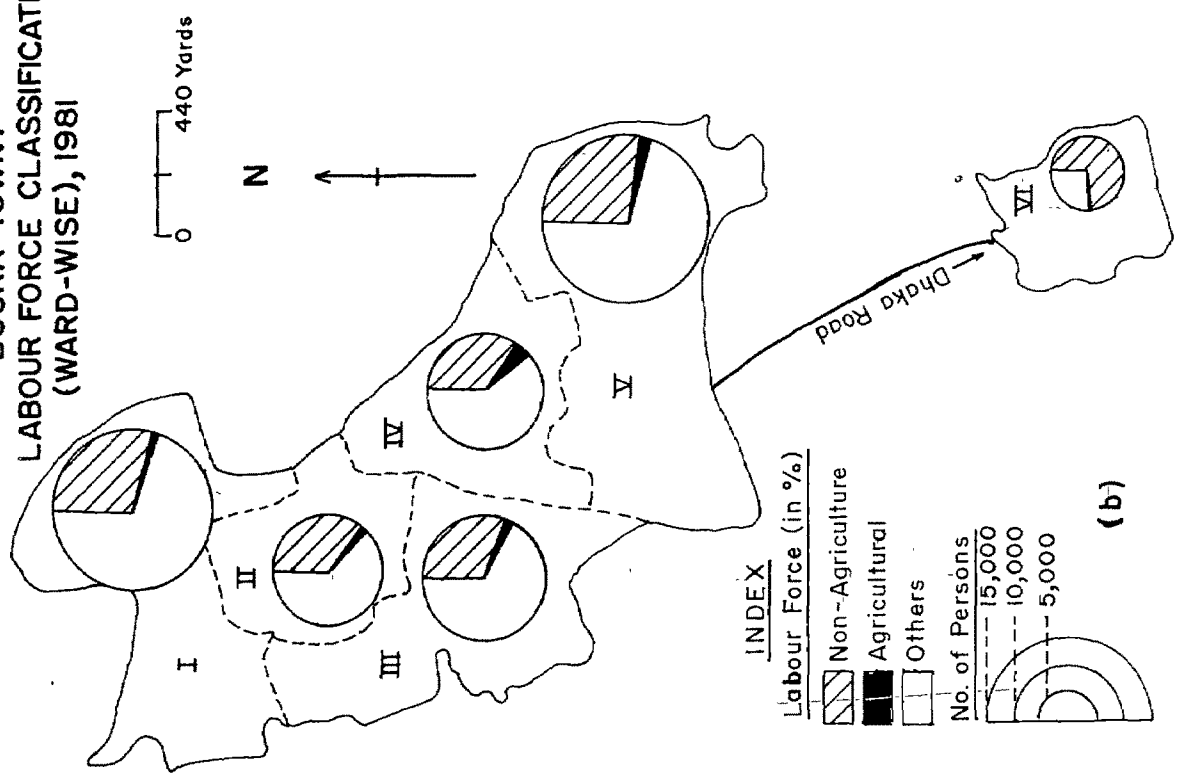
*Dependents : Persons in household work, children, students and other non-active population.

Ward-wise Occupational Structure.

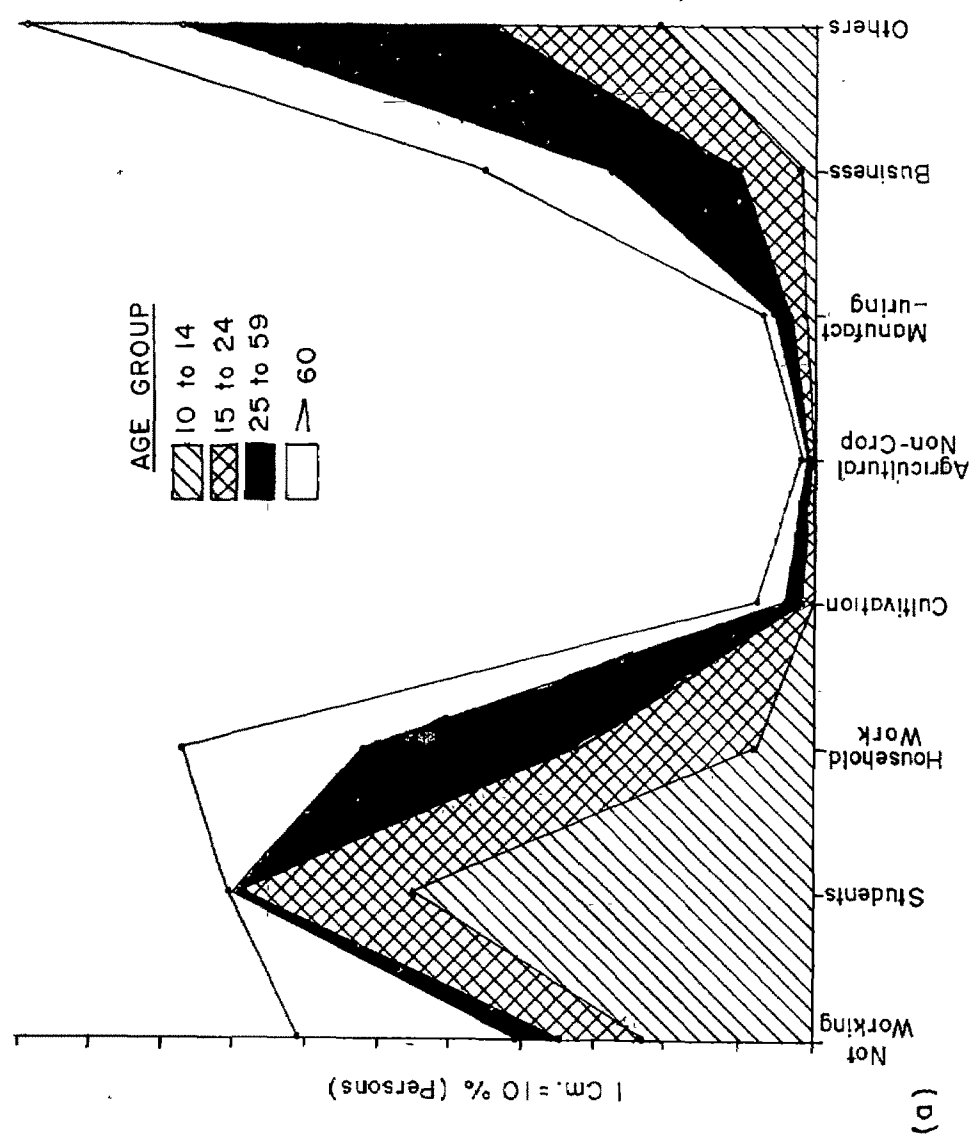
The working force in a town varies by locality. By examining the occupational structure in different wards within the town different characteristics are observed. Due to lack of detailed information table³ 5. and fig 3.24 highlights only two major groups. Another category 'Dependants' include people in household work, children, students etc. From this analysis it is observed wards II and IV which are socially and economically more advanced, possess higher percentage of non-agricultural workers, viz. 33.15% and 33.26% respectively. In these areas most of the administrative offices, private enterprises, commercial establishments including CBA (Central Business Area) are located.

The next important ward I possesses a mixed social group some of which are descendent of early settlers. This area is also moderately rich in business establishments. Large number of dwellers are engaged in business. This ward has 28.62% non-agricultural workers which is lower than ward III (29.98%). Ward III holds some social institutions (e.g.hospital), agricultural farm and houses comparatively more migrants. Moreover, some people are directly engaged in farming and some are land owners. Ward IV which is inhabiting population of higher cadres has a greater number of land owners and thus the percentage of 4.16 in agricultural occupation. In ward V some people are still engaged in primary activities in their agricultural field near the place of residences. Like wards I and III, this ward also possesses a mixed social group in which a fair number of people of lower

BOGRA TOWN: LABOUR FORCE CLASSIFICATION (WARD-WISE), 1981



BOGRA TOWN: SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES (1981)



Note. Persons 10 years above

Fig. 3.2

income group reside here.

The southern most ward VI which is considered with ward V is too small and shows 73.42% in non-agricultural occupation. This high figure is explained by the presence of a large population of police personnel and others.

Age Group-wise Occupational Structure :

" There exists an inescapable causal relationship between the age of a person and his potentiality as a worker. That is why the age group of 15-59 is the most active. A bulk of the working population belongs to this age group " (Chandna and Sidhu, (1980:109). As such, the correlation between the age groups and the occupation followed by various age groups is clearly brought out in the Table 3.6, and Fig.3.2b.

For projecting the activities of the work force of Bogra town, the population is classified into four age groups: 10-14, 15-24, 25-59, and 60 and above. The most critical age group where the actual active population lies is between 15 and 59. 36.68% people of this age group are employed in services (others). As one would rightly expect, in the age group 15-24, 23.55% are students and 24.98% are engaged in household work. From among the age group 25-59, 43.84% are engaged in services, 28.45% in household work and 17.49% in business. Finally in age group 60 and above, 31.51% are non-workers, 25.62% are engaged in household work and 20.64% in other services and 17.41% in business. The distribution of old people in various activities pointed above shows that age is no criterion for earning a living.

Table 3.6 : Bogra Town : Population (10 years and Above)
by Main Activity and Age group. 1981, (Figures in %)

Age group	Total Population	Non-Workers	Students	Household work	Cultivation	Agricultural Non-Crops	Manufacturing ²	Business ³	Others ³
10 to 14	9,964	23.39	54.27	8.92	0.15	0.08	0.84	1.95	10.40
15 to 24	16,164	11.54	23.55	24.98	1.08	0.04	2.43	9.98	26.40
25 to 59	23,218	4.78	0.70	28.45	2.15	0.08	2.51	17.49	43.84
60 & above	2,447	31.51	0.25	25.62	3.72	0.08	0.77	17.41	20.64
Absolute figures	<u>51,793</u>	<u>6,081</u>	<u>9,381</u>	<u>12,158</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1,079</u>	<u>9,293</u>	<u>15,988</u>
with %	100%	11.74	18.11	23.48	1.50	.07	7.08	12.15	30.87

Source : Data compiled and computed, basic data from population census, Bogra District, 1981, P. 379

Note : (1) Persons engaged in agricultural/poultry/sericulture/fishery firms.

(2) Business group also includes lawyers and physicians

(3) A person neither engaged nor included in any one of the above category is included in here.

Sex and Religion-Wise Occupation :

The composition of working force predominantly varies by sex and religion " The earning of in most societies of the world, even today is primarily the male responsibility"(Menta; 1967). That is why the proportion of male workers in the total force is large in comparison to that of the females.

Table 3.7 depicts. main activities in relation to sex and religion .

Of the total population 10 years and above based on religion, it is natural to find more Muslims than any other groups in a Muslim nation. Among the Muslim men very near to i.e 48.17% are employed in services other than primary and secondary activities, business employs 19.68% of the population. These two together which form the tertiary sector has 67.85% of the Muslims. The other sector where the percentage of population involved is more, is the quaternary sector i.e students.

Table 3.7 Bogra Town : Population (10 years and Above)
by Main Activity, Sex & Religion, 1981

	Total Population	Non- Worker	Student	House- hold worker	Culti- vation	Agr. non- er-op	Manu- facturing	Business	Others
A) MALE	30,453	8.18	17.31	1.07	2.70	0.10	3.52	20.44	46.86
Muslim	27,091	8.01	17.44	1.12	2.70	0.10	2.78	19.68	48.17
Hindu	3,255	9.12	16.40	0.70	1.11	0.03	9.80	27.25	55.58
Christian	74	21.88	15.63	-	1.56	-	1.56	6.76	56.54
Buddhist	11	27.27	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	63.64
Others	32	25.00	3.13	-	1.13	-	-	-	18.75
B) FEMALE	21,340	16.81	19.26	55.45	.05	0.02	0.03	0.32	8.06
Muslim	18,716	16.62	20.17	55.23	.05	0.03	0.03	0.33	7.53
Hindu	2,481	18.50	12.86	58.36	.04	-	0.04	0.28	9.91
Christian	109	12.84	11.93	28.44	-	-	-	-	46.79
Buddhist	6	-	16.67	50.00	-	-	-	-	23.33
Others	28	14.28	3.57	46.43	-	-	-	-	33.70
C) Total (both Sexes) & %	51,793	6,081	9,381	12,158	779	34	1,079	6,293	15,968
	100%	11.74%	18.12%	23.47%	1.50%	0.07%	2.08%	12.15%	30.87%

Data computed

Source : Population Census, Bogra District. 1981, P.426

Among the Hindus who form the second major group, 62.83% (27.25%+35.58%) are employed in tertiary services again followed by students - 16.40% . They also show more number in the manufacturing activity.

Coming to the religion wise female population it is found that among the Muslims, Muslim household workers account to more than 50% like Hindus. The percentage under non-worker is also fairly significant. Among the Christians , most of them are found in services followed by household work. The Christian female outnumber their male counterparts which may be due to more Christian females employed as nurses and in other social services.

Muhajir : Occupational Structure.

Large number of non-Bengali Muslims migrated from India after Partition. It is due to their sincere, hardworking nature, innovative capacity and skill that they are found in activities of manufacturing and business all over the town. After the Hindus Muhajirs came next in business activities (before 1971).

From the report collected from the Bihari Association, Bogra ; the following statement is given. 1950s, out of 8,000 people settled in and around Bogra town, the service sector comprised:

40 persons	Postal Department
300 "	Railway "
50 "	T&T "
100 "	Defence (police)
200 "	Other services

Besides these about 200 people were engaged in other activities like : panbidi shop , restaurant, jorda and bidi making, barbar shop, laundry, butchery, groceries etc. A great portion of them were involved in manufacturing activities .

After the Liberation (1971) misery defell upon them. They were up rooted from the town and business establishments slipped out from their hands. They have survived with immense tolerance and are gradually recovering.

The report collected from Bihari Association shows that there were about 6,000 Muhajirs in 1987/88 of which about 2,000 were regarded as active. They are mainly working in the bazar area of the colony . In the main town also some of them are engaged in different types of activities. Most of them are found to be engaged in small hotels and restaurants (50 persons), in grocery (20), in soap factories (10), in electrical and electronic works (100), in engineering works/workshops (40) , in transport (40), in bidi making (200) , in barbar shops including private barbars (250) , as vegetable vendors, as tailors (150) etc. Apart from these a large number of Biharis are engaged in other activities also. It should be mentioned here that due to the purdah system Bihari females are less involved in work outside the home.

Comparative Study of Occupational Structure : Five District Headquarters.

Table 3.8 gives a comparative picture of selected five district towns. A glance at the table showing Labour force

Table 3.8 Five District Headquarters : Classification of Labour Force, 1951-81, (figures in percentage)

Headquarters District	Main Labour Force (10 yrs. & above)					
	Non-Agricultural		Agricultural		Dependents	
	1951	1981	1951	1981	1951	1981
Bogra	28.29	33.98	1.11	1.18	70.60	64.84
Pabna	24.68	24.95	3.30	1.23	72.02	73.82
Rajshahi	28.76	21.92	3.90	0.57	67.34	77.51
Dinajpur	28.72	26.79	4.05	1.51	72.77	71.70
Rangpur	25.97	28.34	6.32		67.69	69.48

Data computed

Source : Population census, 1951 : and Report on Urban Area 1987 P.F.74-77.

engaged in non-agricultural and agricultural sector clearly brings out the dominance of secondary and tertiary activities in these centres. There is a marked increase in Bogra from 28.29% (1951) to 33.98% (1981) in non agricultural sector. Rajshahi on the other hand, shows a decrease in the percentage of non-agricultural/labour force. The opportunities of services available both in the formal and informal sectors in Bogra have multiplied during 1951-81.

As should be expected of urban areas, the agricultural Labour force, shows a decrease in percentage from 1951 to 1981 except Bogra where increase is negligible.

The third classification designated 'Other' (see note on page 106) includes the rest of the population who are not working during 1951-1981, Bogra shows a declining figure from 70.6% to 64.84% which may be attributed to the availability of certain services. Rajshahi in contrast, shows an increase from 67.34% to 77.51% probably due to the large number of students engaged in education.

All the other towns report a nominal change in the three decades.

5 LITERACY

Regarding the study of literacy Chandna and Sidhu signify that "it acts as brakes on the social development, economic progress and political maturity of a society. Thus, literacy is essential for economic development, social advancement and democratic growth of a country. This

apart, literacy influences various other demographic attributes like fertility, mortality, economic patterns etc. Thus, analysis of literacy patterns of an area is basic to the comprehensive understanding of its population geography". The advancement of Bogra district as regards economic and socio-cultural aspects is largely related to its literate population. The development of Bogra in the education field goes back to early days.

Referring Hunter (1876), District Gazetteer, Bogra (1979 p.193) states about the progress of education in the district for a period of twenty years from 1856 to 1876. The number of different categories of schools increased from 11 in 1856-57 to 29 in 1870-71 and 106 in 1873-74, and the total number of pupils from 503 to 1,221 and 3,428 during the same periods.

Bogra Town : Literacy by Age and Sex

Literacy has been highlighted according to sex and age group which makes the study quite informative taking various age groups (Table 3.9) it is found that literacy figure of persons of 60 years and above is 50.06% which is quite satisfactory. Out of the male population of this age group 67.85% are literate while female literates out of the male population of this age group 67.85% are literate while female Literates out of total female population in this age group are 27.50% only. This takes us back to the time when female education was not encouraged. In the age group 25-59 which is the most crucial population, 69.09% are literates out of the total, 78.80% in the male population and

Table 3.9 Bogra Town : Literacy by Age and Sex
(Population 5 years and over), 1981.

Age group	Total population	Percentage of Literacy		
		Total	Male	Female
		Literacy on total population	on total male of each group	on-total-female of each group
5 - 14	18,578	35.97	36.95	32.40
15 - 24	16,164	74.64	77.45	70.70
25 - 59	23,218	69.09	78.80	52.25
60 & above	2,447	50.06	67.85	27.50
Absolute Figure	60,407	61%	64.4	50.9

Data compiled and computed

Source : Population census, Bogra District, 1981 F.201

58.25% in the total female population. The age group 15-24, shows improvement in the earlier figures where 74.64% of the total belonging to this age group are recored as literates. It is conspicuous that female literacy has been rapidly increasing, thus narrowing the difference between male and female literates. Ward-wise literacy, apart from bringing out the level of literacy, portrays other conditions of the wards like sta^{tu}s of the citizens residing, and the social condition of the population. Ward VI which is a small area, where literacy is 84.3% is because of the large number of police personnel and others. Ward IV and V come next with 68.5% and 61.1% literacy which are due to the people belonging high income group, and presence of staff quarters of various departments. Ward I and II, the old part of the town, inhabits families who are there from the time ancestors.

Quite a number of people engaged in non-basic service class are found to reside in these wards.

Table 3.10 Bogra Town : Ward-wise Literacy Rate
(5 years and Above), 1981.

Wards	Literacy Rate (%)
Wards I	56.20
Wards II	55.50
Wards III	49.90
Wards IV	68.50
Wards V	61.30
Wards VI	84.30
Bogra Town	61.00

Source : Report on urban Area, 1987:74
Comparative study of Literacy : Five District Headquarters

According to the Table 3.11., the literacy rate for the selected five district headquarters show that Bogra is far above (61.00%) than other centres.

The four district headquarters have around 50% literacy rate. As Bogra district region has higher literacy rate, as compared to others this will have greater impact on the towns literacy rate.

Table 3.11 Five District Headquarters : Literacy Rate
(5 years and above), 1981.

District HQS.	Literacy Rate (%) (1981)
Bogra	61.00
Dinajpur	50.00
Pabna	50.60
Rajshahi	48.60
Rangpur	48.70

Source : Population Census, 1981,
Individual Districts.

6. AGE STRUCTURE AND SEX RATIO

Rao (1981:38) reminds us that " an examination of male-female distribution by age-groups offers an insight into the process and pattern of the natural increase of population". So, it is an important phenomenon in urban study. Whenever, besides others, migration is a predominant factor for urban population growth, it is the factor determining the sex ratio. Due to mobility of men, the places of immigration are male dominating. Dependency ratio will also vary with the sex ratio. In case of

Bogra the dependency ratio shows 64.36% (1981) which is considerable. Rao (1979:40) finds 82.3% dependency ratio for Warangal city in 1971.

Note 1 Dependency Ratio Formula :-

$$\frac{\text{Population in 0-14 age+population in 60 and above}}{\text{Population in 15-59 age group}} \times 100$$

Bogra Town: Age Structure :

Age composition viewed together with sex ratio reveals several important social and economic factors associated with the town.

From the population census, Bogra (1981, Table 3-12) on age structure of Bogra^{it}, clearly points out the dominance of younger population over 70% in the age group of 0-29. This young population in (15-59) age group. Population of the town is significant from the point of urban activities and urban development. The younger the population of a town, the more will be the contribution to the economic growth, and faster will be the transformation in activities.

Bogra Town : Sex Ratio :-

The table on sex-wise age structure reveals rather interesting picture of the composition of population of Bogra town. Firstly the town as a whole has a male percentage of 57.52 as against 42.48% females in the population. Age groups of 5-9 and 10-14 years reveal a higher percentage of the fairer sex i.e. 50.18 and 52.25% respectively. This could be attributed ,

probably due to the large number of female household worker brought from the rural areas. From age 15 onwards in each age group the proportion of female is lower than that of male population. Certainly this disproportionate sex-ratio, could be to some extent, explained to the presence of large number of male migrants in the work force.

Another factor could be the high mortality rate among females due to imprompt medical attention during pre/post delivery periods. Under nourishment and malnutrition in poorer section of society are also responsible for more female deaths. In other age groups beyond 60 the proportion of females increase indicating male mortality exceeding female mortality.

Comparative Study of Sex Ratio : Five District Headquarters

Comparision of male-female ratio of five district towns shows interesting figures. Table 3.12, highlights surprisingly high male ratio for all town in 1951. It indicates greater influx of Muhajirs to the town. Apart from the munajirs, other migrants were also attracted due to job opportunities and other activities following Independence of the country. Then onwards, the male ratio began to fall. The nigher ratio of male in the population of Rajshahi in 1981 can be explained due to the presence of various institutions and administrative offices, who have left behind their families in the villages. Similarly more men are found in Bogra as they are employed in various secondary and tertiary activities.

Table 3.12 Sex Ratio : Five District Headquarters
(males per 100 females)

District HQS.	1981	1974	1961	1951
Bogra	117	113	117	132
Dinajpur	113	N.A	127	147
Pabna	108	109	114	N.A
Rajshahi (S.M.A)	120	116	123	140
Rangpur	110	N.A	130	146

Source : Data calculated from individual districts Populations in census Reports .

In conclusion : The urban social fabric consists of intricate and complex relationships of a multitude and complex relationships of a multitude of variables which has been assessed to a considerable extent in this chapter. Having discussed the demographic structure, we must briefly consider the roles of the different aspects of demography in Bogra-town and comparison with other selected district headquarters. Urban growth and trend in urbanisation have brought in changes in the demographic structure in and around Bogra town. Of late, change is very rapid due to urban dynamism.