

Government of the People Republic of Bangladesh

Local Government Engineering Departmrnt

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

Report on Study 01 & 02

Developing a Framework Regarding Involvement of Upazila Parishad / Union Parishad / Local community / Stakeholders for Rural Road Maintenance and Road Safety Programme for Participation in Management and Funding.



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Submitted by:

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Executive Summary

Maintenance of rural roads is a prerequisite for protecting investments so far made and maximising return on investment. The main problem of rural road maintenance is not technical but essentially financial and management. The improvement of maintenance often involves institutional reform, human resources development, sufficient allocation of financial resources and changes in management practices before addressing technical issues.

The main aim of this study is to develop a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, Local Community/Stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety for participation in management and financing. The aim of this study is also to review the existing maintenance management system of the rural roads, now mainly executed by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), financing from the revenue budget of the Government and draw possible improvement in its maintenance management practices involving LGIs.

LGED is expressing frustration for not being able to attract enough resources for ensuring adequate maintenance to its Road Network especially road sections on the Village Roads of both category – VRA and VRB and failed to provide required lane-width at numerous places on the Upazila and Union road sections, where traffic volume/capacity ratio crossed maximum allowable limit, left vehicle speed at those sections at or near jam speed at the peak and semi-peak hours, restricting freedom of manoeuvring - forcing vehicle to give way to accommodate such maneuvers, and comfort and convenience reduced to very poor level with high drivers' frustration. It is strongly recommended that there is an immediate need for capacity augmentation for most of the Upazila roads sections. In almost all cases the traffic level has crossed the maximum allowable capacity of road sections.

This study also includes, as LGED holds overwhelming ownership and responsibility of Rural Roads including all Upazila road, all Union Road, and all VRA, and major portion of VRB (Road length ≥ 2.00 km), which is equal to a total road length of 2,90,265 km out of total mileage of 3,53,352 km of rural road in the country, that is 82% of total road stock and the remaining 18%, that is, only 63,087 km and in numbers 61,566 pieces of VRB belongs to LGIs. This statistic reveals a very sensitive issue that as the total number of villages in the country is 87,210 - so as many as 25,644 villages of the country have no VRB belongs to LGIs, this might be a dangerous situation - LGED will take care of the intra-village roads in those villages, which seems a herculean task has been imposed on LGED or the road statistics obtained from LGED are not correct. Therefore, an analytical review of LGED's strengths and weaknesses in its institutional, technical and managerial capabilities and recommend possible improvements based on contemporary maintenance management principles has also been suggested. Change in current management practices in achieving effectiveness, efficiency and value for money is a great challenge; strong will of the LGED management and the policy makers in the Government along with the ability to readjust with the changing socio-political situation is the key.

The Draft Final Report on the Consultancy Services to "Developing a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad/ Union Parishad/ Local community/ stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety program for participation in management and funding." consists of the following chapters:

Chapter 1: "Introduction" the present chapter, outlines the overall background and the objectives of the Services and coverage of the present Report.

Chapter 2: "Methodology", describes how the study was conducted and primary and secondary data was collected and analysed. The questionnaire was prepared in Bengali for easy understanding.

The questionnaire was pre-tested for measuring validity and applicability before its final use. The primary data was collected through Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion. Data were also collated from selected published research materials and reports of various local government commissions/ committees. The member of the FGD or KII was selected carefully, who are knowledgeable about legal and practical constraints to effective functioning of the UP, also conscious about damaging factors like overloading of the plying vehicles on the local rural roads, road embankment damaging by the road adjacent farmers by cutting slope or digging pond alongside the road embankment, and they are also worried about uptrend of the road accidents and consequent increase in number of casualties, all taken together to form the unit of analysis.

Chapter-3: "Review of the existing policies, gaps, present practices for road maintenance and road safety regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad and the local community",

This chapter review the relevant national legislative, regulations and policy instruments and bring out the concerned aspects for the purpose of the study.

Chapter-4: "Preparation of framework for road maintenance and road safety"

This section discusses the fundamentals of the rural road maintenance in the rural road sectors of Bangladesh and analysed the current maintenance situation and main actor in this sector, and discusses benefits of institutional reform, human resources development, sufficient allocation of financial resources and changes in management practices before addressing technical issues. This section also discusses a possible framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, Local Community/Stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety for participation in management and financing. It also reviewed the existing maintenance management system of the rural roads, now mainly executed by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), financing from the revenue budget of the Government and draw possible improvement in its maintenance management practices involving LGIs. This section also discussed the Operationalization of Road Safety Unit in RMRSU of LGED to improve Road Safety Engineering, policies and guidelines for Road Safety Audit, Road Safety Audit procedures, prioritisation of Road Safety Programmes and their monitoring and evaluation, in a view to improve the road safety situation in rural road sector.

Chapter-5: "Performance of Rural Roads"

This section discusses the LGED study for road design standard conducted by Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). The BUET team studied the vehicle patterns, load pattern, soil condition and performance of the existing pavement in different districts of the country. The study was carried out in all type of roads; Upazila Road, Union Road and Village Road. MVMT TA Study team also provides some speficific observation from visited sites which are listed in this section.

Involvement of LGIs (Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad) in road maintenance and Safety activities also discussed. Financial and Mangement both involvements were discussed and provide some recommendations.

Chapter-6: "Development of a community involvement mechanism to protect the road from adverse impact of private businesses/ interests (e.g., plying of heavy loaded vehicle on community roads, destruction of road embankment for farming, etc.)"

This section contains discussion and proposals for community involvement scopes to improve adverse impact of overloading on community roads and also create awareness of destruction of road embankment by cutting embankment toe by the road side farmers

Chapter - 7: "Recommendations and conclusion"

This section contains some essential recommendations and conclusion of the study.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

- AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic
- AE Assistant Engineer
- AIS Asset Information Strategy
- BMS Bridge Management System
- BRTA- Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
- BUET Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
- CC Climate Change
- COTS Commercilly Off-the-Shelf
- DPHE Department of Public Health Engineering
- ECA Environmental Condition Assessment
- ECP Environmental Code of Practice
- ECR Environmental Condition Report
- EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
- EMP Environment Management Plan
- FGD Focus Group Discussion
- FS Feasibility Study
- GED General Economic Division
- GIS Geographical Information System
- GoB Government of Bangladesh
- GPS Geographical Positioning System
- HDM Highway Management System
- HQ-Head Quarters
- IQL Information Quality Level
- IRC Indian Road Congress
- IT Information Technology
- KII Key Informant Interview
- LGED Local Government Engineering Department
- LGD Local Government Division
- LGI Local Government Institutions

- MVMT My Village My Town
- NLTP National Land Transport Policy
- NRSC National Road Safety Council
- PMO Project Management Office
- PMS Pavement Management System
- **RDP-** Rural Development Project
- RHD Roads and Highways Department
- RMS Road Management System
- RMRSU Road Maintenance and Road Safety Unit
- ROMDAS Road Measurement and Data Acquisition System
- RSC Road Safety Cell
- RSU Road Safety Unit
- RTIP Rural Transport Improvement Project
- SDG Sustainable Development Goal
- $SE-Superintending \ Engineer$
- TA Technical Assistance
- ToR Terms of Reference
- UE Upazila Engineer
- UNO Upazila Nirbahi Officer
- UP -- Union Parishad
- UZP Upazila Parishad
- VOC Vehicle Operating Cost
- VRA Village Road Type A
- VRB Village Road Type B
- VRUs Vulnerable Road Users

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The rural road connectivity is essential for the overall development of the rural areas. There is a close link between rural road connectivity and socio-economic aspects, such as, economic growth, employment, education and health care. Habitations, which are unconnected, do not have availability and accessibility to several facilities and socio-economic services.

There are a number of habitations in the country, which are still not fully connected by allweather roads or are connected with poor quality roads (due to poor construction or maintenance), which cannot be categorized as all-weather roads. The rationale for launching MVMT scheme is thus, to redress this situation so that certain opportunities and services (employment, educational, health, transport, marketing facilities etc.), which are not available in the unconnected habitation, become available to the residents.

The My Village-My Town Technical Assistance Project was launched in late 2020 and has now been under implementation. It is a hundred percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which primarily aims to provide all weather road connectivity to over 17,000 eligible unconnected habitations and its construction works are executed by the Government of Bangladesh and monitored by the Local Government Division through the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) set up primarily implementing Rural Development Projects and provide technical support to the Local Government Institutions like Zila Parishad, Upazila Parishad and Union Parishads, and also Urban Local Government Institutions like City Corporations and Pourashavas.

The purpose of the MVMT undertakings is to articulate the institutional arrangement for efficient and effective coordination of the national multisector response, define the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders and strengthen linkages between the other coordinating structures at national, District, Upazila and ward levels leveraging MVMT undertakings. A range of organizations including 14 ministries/departments and 20 directorates/agencies along with Upazila and Union Parishads are directly involved to implement the programme. Under My Village My Town Programme all modern amenities will be extended to every village through improved road communications, providing pure drinking water supply system, modern health facilities and medical services, quality education, modern sanitation facilities and waste management, adequate electricity and power supply, computerizing and providing high-speed internet service, electric accessories and ensure regular quality consumable products.

The major objective of MVMT workplan is to develop climate resilient rural road network supportive for middle income economy. There is a total of 1,31,851 km (37%) paved rural road out of total 353,352 km in this category in the country, which includes Upazila Road, Union Road, Village Road Type-A and Village Road Type-B (length \geq 2.00 km) under the ownership and responsibility of LGED (290,265 km, 82%), and Village Road Type-B (Length < 2.00 km)

under the ownership of LGIs, which is only 63,087 km (18%) and in number 61,566, of the total road stock in the country. A large part of the paved Rural Road passes directly through the Villages, meaning an effective and developed all weather rural road communication has already been established. Out of total 87,210 villages in Bangladesh 70,000 villages have paved road going through or nearby (within 2.00 km) them and the rest 17,000 villages, which are not connected by all weather roads are mostly located in Haors (Wetland), Chars (River Islands), or Hill areas. So, a special drive has to be taken to connect all the disconnected / hard to reach villages of Char, Haor or Hills. Still there are left with 221,501 km of unpaved rural road, out of which at least 50% of them needs to be paved to provide all weather road communication to all villagers of the country. The goals of Rural Connectivity work plan for the period of 2020-2023 are set as following: 1) identification of core road network up to every village across the country and upgradation of 15,700 km disaster resilient roads; 2) improvement of the Rural Access Index (SDG Index) from 84% to a minimum of 88% through development of 221,501 km Rural road of all category with a view to establish better connectivity in each village (this target is very optimistic - not attainable, because currently LGED with all its investment under the development and revenue head of the budget can build maximum of 6,000 km in a year, therefore it needs as many as 37 years to complete the full target); and 3) development 165,000 M bridge/culvert in implementation of above target (this target of construction of all remaining bridge/culvert in three year is equally not possible under the current setup of LGED).

1.2 Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this feasibility/ review study are following:

Study-01 & 02: Developing a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad/ Union Parishad/ Local community/ stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety program for participation in management and funding.

The specific objectives of the Study 01 and 02 are as follows:

- a) To review existing policies, gaps, present practices for road maintenance and road safety regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, and the local community.
- b) To prepare a framework/ methodology regarding involvement (management and funding) of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, local community for road maintenance and road safety.
- c) Develop a community involvement mechanism to protect the road from potential adverse impacts of private businesses/ interests. (e.g., plying of heavy loaded vehicle in community roads, destruction of road embankment for farming etc.).

1.3 Deliverables of Study

The total period of the all five proposed studies under the Rural Road Connectivity component of the MVMT TA Project are considered to be 05 (five) months only, out of that the Study 01

& 02 is allocated with 4 (four) months. Within this period following deliverables will have to submit:

1. **Inception & Mobilization Report** in 10 (ten) copies for the proposed study project would be submitted after two weeks of the commencement of the work.

Deliverables: Inception Report; contains a detailed methodology on how the team is going to undertake these five tasks, an updated approach, study schedule and staffing of the individual tasks, review of the previous documents, and overview of the study area.

2. **Draft Final Report** in 10 (ten) copies for each task of the project would be submitted within the schedule of 04 (four) months of the study period;

Deliverables: Draft Final Report and Maps: it contains detailed survey results, analysis of relevant policies, and Recommendations. Draft final report must be separate for each study.

3. **Final Report** in 10 (ten) copies for each task of the project under the study would be submitted within the schedule of 05 (five) months.

Deliverables: Final Plan Report and Maps; it contains the updated final plan report and maps for this study. Map should be provided both in softcopy & hardcopy. Union Level maps should be provided in 02 (two) sets and Upazila level maps should provide 05 (five) sets. Map's size, scale, layout, legends must be confirmed after the discussion with the PD office.

1.4 Locations of the Study

These study Upazilas and road alignments are purposely selected by the PMO, and delivered to the consultants for a detailed study. Following seven Upazilas as mentioned in the **Table 1.1** were studied in details for Study 01 & 02. These Upazilas was selected considering their different context. Araihazar is close to Dhaka and has strong rural urban linkage. A good number of Upazila of Bangladesh is of similar nature. Begumganj of Noakhali is one of the largest Upazila of the country having larger villages. In resprect of revenue income, this Upazila is in better position. Haziganj Upazila of Chandpur district is riverine and poses threat of erosion of the rural roads. One Upazila road from Jashore district going through three Upazilas Jashore Sadar, Monirampur and Keshabpur has considerable CVD, AADT (Commercial Vehicle Per Day, Annual Avarage Daily Traffic). These Upazila are also advanced in agriculture production. Monoharganj Upazila of Cumilla district is representative Upazila of mostly rural in nature having medium to low traffic. All these Upazila has problems with Fish farming damaging road embankment, plying of heavy vehicles in rural roads and damaging road embankment for agriculture.

SL No.	District	Upazila	Remarks
1	Narayanganj	Araihazar	Upazila having high urban influence. Rural Urban linkage, urban influence was part of study.
2	Noakhali	Begumganj	One of the large Upazila of the country having 22 Unions.
3	Chandpur	Haziganj	Upazila representing a rural landscape with medium to low traffic. Potential for erosion, vulnerability for roadside canal
4		Jashore Sadar	Upazilas having Upazila roads with higher CVD.
5	Jashore*	Monirampur	Famous for agriculture production.
6		Keshabpur	
7	Cumilla*	Monoharganj	Upazila representing a rural landscape with medium to low traffic in roads.

Table 1. 1: Study 01 & 02 Area

Note1*: Comilla, officially spelled Cumilla, and Jessore, officially spelled Jashore from April 2018

2 METHODOLOGY

Methodology followed to conduct the study is collecting data from both primary and secondary sources and use that information for developing a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad/ Union Parishad/ Local Community/ Stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety programme, which are discussed below:

2.1 The Primary Data

The study draws on case studies conducted in seven different Upazilas of the districts of Narayanganj, Jashore, Chandpur, Cumilla and Noakhali as provided in the ToR of the Study. For preparation of this study report the primary data are collected using Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), where structured and unstructured questions (close-ended and open-ended) were used, detailed questionnaires are presented in the **Annexture-1**. The survey was conducted at all three levels - the Upazila Parishad Level, Union Parishad Level and Village level through administering questionnaires among the respondents selected by purposive sampling method as shown below. At the Upazila Level the Chairman of the Upazila Parishad, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and Upazila Engineer (UE) are interviewed separately using KII, whereas at Union and Village Level the Focus Group Discussion were used to get required primary data using predefined and pretested questionnaires.

2.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data and information were collected from Government Circulars, published reports, books, journals, newspapers, articles and the internet. <u>Table 2.1</u> shows the distribution of the sample. The seven Upazilas under study were suburban and semi-urban in character. The socio-economic conditions of the case study Upazilas as well as their political situation are varied.

	Upazilas	Category of Sample					
SL		Chairman	UNO	UE	Respondents in Union FGD Sample	Respondents in Village FGD Sample	Total
1	Araihazar	1	1	1	20	9	32
2	Keshabpur	1	1	1	20	9	32
3	Monirampur	1	1	1	20	9	32
4	Jashore Sadar	1	1	1	20	9	32
5	Haziganj	1	1	1	20	9	32
6	Monoharganj	1	1	1	20	9	32
7	Begumganj						
Total		6	6	6	120	54	192

Table 2.1: Sample Distribution

	Information of Upazila, Union and Village Road (Length)				
Name of Upazila	Road Type	Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	Total Length (km)	
	Upazila	201.40	10.20	211.60	
Monirampur, Jeshore	Union	119.40	21.20	140.60	
	Village	209.60	1183.30	1392.90	
	Upazila	98.61	-	98.61	
Keshobpur, Jeshore	Union	76.47	6.95	83.42	
_	Village	441.00	631.00	1072.00	
	Upazila	110.91	5.90	116.81	
Jeshore Sadar, Jeshore	Union	161.76	37.84	199.60	
	Village	314.01	857.64	1171.65	
	Upazila	70.72	8.09	78.81	
Haiigani Chandmun	Union	72.57	22.20	104.54	
Hajiganj, Chandpur	Village A	76.19	190.03	256.22	
	В	7.02	109.04	129.33	
	Upazila	63.39	11.59	74.98	
Monoharganj, Cumilla	Union	69.14	22.43	91.57	
	Village	117.94	265.05	382.99	

Table 2.2: Statement of Rural Roads in Study Area

Table 2.3: Condition of Rural Roads in Study Area

Upazila and District	Location of	Condi	tion of Road (N	umber)
	Road	Good	Bad/Not	Total
	Road	(Satisfectory)	Good	Total
Monirampur, Jeshore	Upazila	16	3	19
	Union	18	7	25
	Village A	32	163	195
	В	16	467	483
Keshobpur, Jeshore	Upazila	11	2	13
	Union	13	6	19
	Village	100	350	450
Jeshore Sadar, Jeshore	Upazila	14	2	16
	Union	17	13	30
	Village	270	261	531
Hajiganj, Chandpur	Upazila	12	1	13
	Union	14	11	25
	Village	70	116	186
Monoharganj, Cumilla	Upazila	7	3	10
	Union	13	8	21
	Village	34	136	170

2.3 Sampling and Sample Size of Data Collection

Through purposive sampling method the following samples for each selected Upazila at the Village/Community Level, Union Level and the Upazila Level were chosen as respondents, a significant number of women respondents were participated in the discussion.

Interview/Group Discussion Sample Size at each Upazila:

a) Village /	Community Level Focus Group Discussion:	
>	Union Parishad Chairman	1
	> UP Member	1
2	> UP Women Member	1
	 Local Heavy Tractor owner 	1
	 Local Road Adjacent Pond Owner 	1
	 Local Road Adjacent Land Owner 	1
	 Local School Teacher 	1
	 Local School Teacher Local Elites 	1 2
,	Local Ellies	<u></u>
	Sub-Total:	9
b) Union L	evel Focus Group Discussion:	
	Union Parishad Chairman	
	1	
	> UP Members	9
	 UP Women Members 	3
	> UP Secretary	1
	 Representative of Local Transport Owner Association 	1
	 Representative of Local Business Association 	1
	 Local School Teachers 	2
	 Local Elites 	2
,	Local Effes	2
	Sub-Total:	20
c) Upazila	Level Key Informant Interview (KII):	
_	Upazila Chairman	1
	Upazila Nirbahi Officer	1
	Upazila Engineer	1
	Sub-Total:	3
	Total	32

2.4 Method of Data Collection and Analysis

The questionnaire was prepared in Bengali for easy understanding. The questionnaire was pre-tested for measuring validity and applicability before its final use. The primary data was collected through Interview Schedule/ Index. Data were also collated from selected published research materials and reports of various local government commissions/ committees.

2.5 Population and Unit of Analysis

Chairman, general members, women members of reserved seats, UP secretary, representatives of local transport and business associations and local people constituted the population of this study. Chairman, general members, members of reserved seats, UP secretary, representatives from the transport owner's association and the local business community, school teachers and local people who are knowledgeable about legal and practical constraints to effective functioning of the UP, also conscious about damaging factors like overloading of the plying vehicles on the local roads, road embankment damaging by the road adjacent farmers by cutting slope or digging pond alongside the road embankment, and they are also worried about uptrend of the road accidents and consequent increase in number of casualties, all taken together to form the unit of analysis.

2.6 Limitation of the study:

The main limitations of the study can be discussed as follows:

- Existing literature on the role of the local government in management and financing road maintenance and road safety is limited, although there is much literature on the subject at national level;
- There were some problems in data collection, as Union Parishad elections are not completed and many newly elected representatives are yet to take oath and start functioning and local politicians and bureaucrats faced some tensions over their power and functions, especially the Upazila Chairman, which meant they were cautious about providing data;
- Respondents did not always provide comprehensive or consistent answers, making. data collection difficult;
- Finally, the sample size was limited because of time constrains, which makes it difficult to make a generalization on the whole process of involvement of local government in management and make contribution in financing rural roads operation and maintenance and the views and perceptions of the local citizens.

3 POLICY REVIEW

The following sections review the relevant national legislative, regulations and policy instruments and bring out the concerned aspects for the purpose of the study.

3.1 Relevant Acts, Regulations and Guidelines

3.1.1 LGED's Strategy, Guidelines and Environmental Code of Practices

In response to the ECA, 1995 and ECR, 1997, and recognizing the need of its donors to ensure sound environmental practices, LGED has developed guidelines and code of practices to ensure that its activities sustain, and where feasible enhance the environment. The LGED aims to implement all its projects in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner that meets all the requirements of the GOB and its financing partners. This approach is embodied in the LGED document:

Environmental Assessment Guidelines for LGED Projects, LGED, October 2008.

- Two documents have been prepared under RTIP which provide a sound basis for defining the environmental management procedures and arrangements:
- Manual for Environmental Supervision and Monitoring and Guidelines for Environmental Screening and Categorization of Sub-project, EMU, RTIP (RDP-26), September, 2004.
- Environmental Code of Practices (ECP), EMU, RTIP (RDP-26), September, 2004.

3.1.2 Local Government Engineering Department: Asset Information Strategy

In September 2020 LGED published its Asset Information Strategy (AIS). The AIS considers that the objectives of the Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) "can be condensed into three core organisational drivers which can be measured and assessed": safety, cost and performance. An assessment of the asset management function of the LGED was undertaken as part of the AIS. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the ISO 55000 suite of standards. The results are provided in Section 4 of the Asset Information Strategy whilst the Desired Asset Information State is provided in Section 5 of the Strategy. Section 6 provides the recommended actions which were recommended to "close the gap".

The results of the Strategy will be verified and used as the basis of the institutional assessment as part of this technical assessment.

3.1.3 Local Government Engineering Department: Asset Management Policy

The supporting principles are cited in full as they must also drive the outputs of this TA.

LGED is committed to sustainable asset management, complying with all legislative and regulatory requirements, to contribute to improved resilience and delivering services to current and future generations by managing risk, optimizing performance and managing expenditure on infrastructure assets throughout the whole of asset lifecycle.

> Supporting economic and socio-economic activity

- Sustainable infrastructure supports economic opportunity and livelihoods by connecting rural areas and urban centres;
- Liveability of rural and urban areas is improved by reliable connections between communities, social institutions, essential services and the supply chain;
- Safe and reliable infrastructure access is available which is inclusive of all users, including the disadvantaged and people with disabilities; and
- There is a strong community awareness of the role that sustainable and resilient infrastructure plays in supporting socio-economic activity and economic growth.

> Sustainable environmental practice

- Asset planning, construction, operation and maintenance activities are delivered effectively and sustainably with respect to the environment and key resources (human, finance, information, materials);
- Asset Management practices support the realisation of both the national development goals and UN Sustainable Development Goals;
- There is a strong culture and capability of sustainable practice within the LGED, underpinned by innovation, knowledge capture and knowledge sharing to achieve good practice; and Projects which meet sustainable practice objectives (lowest lifecycle costs) are prioritised.

> Enhanced equal empowerment of men and women

- Gender needs are integrated into the planning, design and operation of assets, reducing vulnerabilities realised through increased female participation and engagement;
- Gender equality is promoted in the LGED, supported by inclusive work environments and awareness and education of gender-responsive and risk informed infrastructure planning and delivery; and
- The participation of women in roles across the whole asset lifecycle is increased, closing the gap between male and female participation.

> Resilient Infrastructure and Disaster Response

- There is strong community awareness of what critical infrastructure is in place and the importance of resilience during disaster events;
- Resilience planning and disaster risk management is undertaken holistically, encouraging collaboration and capacity building for those responsible for critical infrastructure;
- The delivery and maintenance of infrastructure which provide critical services is prioritised to increase resilience and reduce vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses; and
- Infrastructure related decision-making is risk-based, using accurate and relevant asset information to enable the robust planning and response to disaster events.

Climate Change

- Asset Management practices support the realisation of the national level policies, strategies and frameworks related to climate change;
- There is strong awareness within the community about climate change and how this may impact infrastructure; and
- Climate change is considered within all asset management lifecycle activities as a standard process, including climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

3.1.4 National Road Safety Strategic Action Plan 2017-2020

The Goal of the 8th Road Safety Action Plan was to achieve the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) target of reduction the number of road accident fatalities and injuries by 50% by 2020. Details of the Road Safety Strategic Actions allocated to LGED are provided in Table 3.1.

Action	Timing					
Planning, Management and Co-ordination of Road Safety						
Strategic Development						
Include road safety component as well as awareness and education Programme for local community in all important road projects of LGED.	Ongoing					
Include road safety activities within LGED road maintenance programme.	Ongoing					
Capacity building of all LGED engineers for monitoring accident, designing and implementing safety schemes, coordinating safety relegated activities and auditing all roads and traffic schemes.	December, 2020					
Establish Road Safety Unit in LGED.	Ongoing					
Road Traffic Accident Data System						
Accident Data Units						
Road inventory expanded to include villages along each Feeder Road.	Ongoing					
Pilot accident data collection in 8 pilot districts	September, 2018					
Countrywide accident data collection	December, 2020					
Use accident data to plan road safety activities	June, 2018					
Use accident data to monitor the effect of road safety activities of LGED	December, 2020					
Road Safety Engineering	Road Safety Engineering					
Accident Remedial Measure Programmes						
Annual accident remedial measure programme being implemented using GoBfunds.	Ongoing					
Set up a record system of implemented road safety schemes.	December, 2019					

Table 3. 1: Details of the Road Safety Strategic Actions allocated to LGED

Produce Road Safety Engineering Manual giving comprehensive advice on the process of identification of accident site, analysis and treatment.	December 2017
Design Advice / Standards	
Review road and traffic engineering standards.	December 2017
Produce manuals giving road and traffic engineering design standards and advice.	December 2017
Develop guidelines, standards and designs for vulnerable road users (VRUs) i.e., pedestrians, cyclist, drivers of non-motorised vehicles (NMVs) andpassengers of public service vehicles.	December, 2018
Install road signs and markings on all roads.	Ongoing
Remove unauthorised speed breakers on roads.	Ongoing
Safety Audit	
Prepare Safety Audit Manual.	January 2018
Introduce safety audit procedure for all projects.	March, 2018

3.1.5 Rural Road Maintenance Policy, 2011

A suitable rural communication System is established through efficient management of road maintenance and provisions of required fund is confirmed in order to make the rural roads safe and fit for vehicular movement to a desired level and fructuous on the background of a reliable socio-economic scenario. Rural roads will not mean any roads or transport infrastructures other than Upazila roads, Union roads and Village roads including their appurtenant structures, which have been classified and defined by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under its Gazette Notification No. PC/TS/Classification Committee/06 dated 6th November, 2003. Road maintenance shall also include maintenance of all its appurtenant structures. The maintenance programs shall normally cover emergency, routine and periodic maintenance of the above roads. These maintenance terms shall be well-defined in the strategies, guidelines and manuals to be developed by LGED following this policy is brought in to force.

In other words, the goals of establishing a well-developed rural road system, by maintaining good riding surface of roads are to -

- facilitate safe, comfortable and fast transport;
- minimize periods when road accessibility is limited or not available;
- reduce operating cost of vehicles; and
- bring down accident's incidents.

Establishing a comprehensive and reliable road inventory is a pre-requisite for rural road maintenance depend on various factors like, assessment (planning and programming, prioritization of Rural Road Maintenance), road maintenance standard, environmental considerations, road safety, implementation policy, stakeholders' participation, gender equity and involvement, financing mobilization (GOB Fund under revenue head, development

projects share to maintenance, development project for backlog maintenance, LGIs financing, financing by private Sector), vehicle overloading control, institutional policy, manpower development, research/study and information management, etc.

3.2 Long-term Development plan

3.2.1 8th Five Year Plan 2020-2025

The 8th Five Year Plan was released in December 2020. 24 Key objectives for rural transport development and management under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co- operatives (MoLGRD&C) are:

a) Rural road development strategy

- Development of a climate, disaster and other impact resilient transportation network;
- Development of roads with more economic and social priority;
- Multimodal transport development for Hoar, Wetland and Hilly regions to restore the ecosystem; and
- Following the rural road master plan and preservation of agricultural land.

b) Rural road operation and maintenance strategy

- Consideration of active involvement of local authorities and communities in operation and maintenance of local roads;
- Development of a technology driven asset management system;
- Development of an efficient system for patch repairing and pothole management;
- "Build Back Better" method will be adopted for rehabilitation of rural roads after major disasters;
- Maintenance of existing roads will be given priority over new road development; and
- A comprehensive asset management policy, strategy will be developed and required capability according to policy, strategy will be developed for a holistic management of rural road asset.

c) Strategic priorities for rural road network

- LGED will upgrade and maintain the rural road network in the master plan. The road network will be developed in a way to withstand floods and disasters, which will connect the growth centre/markets, villages and Upazila roads;
- Second priority will be to improve Upazila Roads, Union Roads and Village Roads; and
- Third priority will be the inter villages and intra-villages roads connectivity.

3.2.2 Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

The Government issued its Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 in October 2018.30 Briefly31: Vision: "Achieving safe, climate resilient and prosperous delta"

Mision: "Ensure long term water and food security, economic growth and environmental sustainability while effectively reducing vulnerability to natural disasters and building

resilience to climate change and other delta challenges through robust, adaptive and integrated strategies, and equitable water governance".

Higher Level Goals:

Goal 1: Eliminate extreme poverty by 2030;

Goal 2: Achieve upper middle-income status by 2030; and Goal 3: Being a Prosperous Country beyond 2041.

BDP 2100 Specific Goals:

Goal 1: Ensure safety from floods and climate change related disasters;

- Goal 2: Enhance water security and efficiency of water usages;
- Goal 3: Ensure sustainable and integrated river systems and estuaries management; Goal 4: Conserve and preserve wetlands and ecosystems and promote their wise use;
- Goal 5: Develop effective institutions and equitable governance for in-country and transboundary water resources management; and

Goal 6: Achieve optimal and integrated use of land and water resources.

3.2.3 National Land Transport Policy (NLTP), 2004

The government approved the NLTP in April 2004, which introduced the concept of long-term network planning and integration of transport policy, planning and appraisal across land transport modes. Each sub-sector undertakes physical and institutional improvement in line with its long-term policy provided in the NLTP with each sub-sector master plan. Major issues by sub-sector include (i) maintenance financing, quality, safety and overloading in major roads; (ii) better planning in rural roads; (iii) restructuring Bangladesh Railways into a commercially oriented organization in conjunction with substantial investment in infrastructure, rolling stocks and wagons, equipment, and technical modernization; (iv) efficient dredging and tariff regulation in inland waterways; and (v) operation efficiency improvements in ports. As indicated in the NLTP, environmental adaptation needs to be taken into account in project assessment, which will help mitigate climate change.

4 PREPARATION OF FRAMEWORK FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE AND ROAD SAFETY

4.1 Introduction

Maintenance of rural roads is a prerequisite for protecting investments so far made and maximising return on investment. The main problem of rural road maintenance is not technical but essentially financial and management. The improvement of maintenance often involves institutional reform, human resources development, sufficient allocation of financial resources and changes in management practices before addressing technical issues.

The main aim of this study is to develop a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, Local Community/Stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety for participation in management and financing. The aim of this study is also to review the existing maintenance management system of the rural roads, now mainly executed by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), financing from the revenue budget of the Government and draw possible improvement in its maintenance management practices involving LGIs.

This study especially looks at the organisational, financial and management issues of rural roads maintenance and try to investigate the possibility of involving the Local Government Institues (LGIs) and local community in management and financing of rural road maintenance initiatives currently undertaken by the Government source and their supervision only, which is always fall short and many a times comes out as ineffective and insufficient. This study also looks at the modern maintenance management principles and practices, particularly the collection of regular and reliable information on road condition for managing the maintenance of the road network, and assessing the physical and financial needs and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of road management practices.

Resources requirement for rural road maintenance has been examined by LGED and it was revealed that to ensure the sustainability of the rural road infrasturcure being developed / improved, it is important to build up a effective and effecient maintenance system and a viable funding mechanism based on national and local level resource mobilisation including the beneficiaries of road development and the LGIs, particularly for its ever-increasing nature of maintenance need. GOB has accepted this principle and has allocated quite a substantial fund for maintenance and rehabilitation works and last three years, 2019-20 to 2021-22, the total allocations are around Tk 4,000 Crore to 5,000 Crore as indicated in the **Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.1** below, against total assessed requirement of around Tk. 20,000 Crore annually, which is definitely a big jump compare to earlier years but still not enough to maintain the current total paved road length of 1,31, 851 km out of total rural road mileage of 353,352 km - which is only 37%; now imagine if the Government doubled its effort to construct new road sections under the umbrella of MVMT initiatives on the rural road sector to reach 50% in next five years for providing better Rural Connectivity as commitment

made in MVMT initiatives , what would be the total maintenance requirement and how to meet the requirement without contribution from the LGIs and the road users?

4.2 Road Classification in Bangladesh

Roads of Bangladesh are functionally classified into six categories by the Physical Infrastructure Division of the Planning Commission in Feb 2004 and road typewise definition, their ownership and responsibility were allocated to the RHD, LGED and LGIs as presented in Table 4.1 below. In Bangladesh, a "two-tier model" as elaborated in World Bank (1995a) is in place for management of roads. The management of main arterial roads and rural roads rests with two different departments - Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Communications shoulders responsibility of National Highways, Regional highways and Zila Roads, while LGED under the Local Government Division (LGD) of Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Co-operative is responsible for feeder roads and rural roads.

SI. No	Туре	Definition	Ownership and Responsibility
1.	National Highway	Highways connecting National capital with Divisional HQs or sea ports or land ports or Asian Highway.	RHD
2.	Regional Highway	Highways connecting District HQs or main river or land ports or with each other not connected by National Highways.	RHD
3.	Zila Road	Roads connecting District HQ/s with Upazila HQ/s or connecting one Upazila HQ to another Upazila HQ by a single main connection with National/Regional Highway, through shortest distance/route.	RHD
4.	Upazila Road	Roads connecting Upazila HQ/s with Growth Center/s or one Growth Center with another Growth Center by a single main connection or connecting Growth Center to Higher Road System, * through shortest distance/route.	LGED/ LGI**
5.	Union Road	Roads connecting Union HQ/s with Upazila HQs, growth centers or local markets or with each other.	LGED/ LGI
6.	Village Road	a) Roads connecting Villages with Union HQs, local markets, farms and ghats or with each other.b) Roads within a Village.	LGED/ LGI

Table 4. 1: Road Network Classification

* Higher Road System - National Highway, Regional Highways, and Zila Roads;

** LGI - Local Government Institutions.

The Standing Committee in the Planning Commission for Road Reclassification further reallocated the ownership and responsibility of all Upazila Road, all Union Road and all Village

Road - Type A and partly Village Road - Type B of length equal to and more than 2.00 km to LGED and remaining Village Road - Type B of length less than 2.00 km goes to the LGIs notified through Bangladesh Gazette on 29 Oct 2017 (Gazette is presented in <u>Appendix 2</u>).

4.3 Road Network Under LGED and LGI

As stipulated in the above <u>Table 4.1</u>, the road system in Bangladesh is classified into six categories. The National Highways, Regional Highways and Zila Roads are the responsibility of RHD, while Upazila Road, Union Road and Village Road - Type A (VRA) and part of Village Road - Type B (VRB) equal to and more than 2.00 km come under the jurisdiction of LGED, and remaining part of Village Road - Type B (VRB) less than 2.00 km goes to the ownership of LGI. Even excluding VRB under LGI, which are no more than narrow path within villages, Bangladesh possesses an extensive road network and has the highest density of roads in relation to land area among the developing countries of the Asia at 70.2 km. per 100 sq.km. and one of the highest densities in relation to agricultural land area at 79.0 km. per 100 sq.km. (<u>Table 4.2</u>) (this Table has not been updated, still it provides meaningful information road density around the world)

Country	By total land area (Km per 100 sq.km)	By agricultural land (Km per 100 sq.km)
Bangladesh	70.2	79
China	9	20
India	45	74
Korea	52	230
Malaysia	18	134
Nepal	3	9
Sri Lanka	50	130
Thailand	15	37
USA	70	149

Table 4. 2: Road Densities in Selected Countries

Source: World Bank, Bangladesh Transport Sector Review, 1991 and Statistical year Book of Bangladesh.

Rural Road system under LGED and the LGIs is shown in <u>Table 4.3</u> according to the category and surface types. It can be seen from the Table 4.3 that the rural road system under LGED is about 82% of the total road stock in all category, while LGIs own only 18% of the total road length. Out of roads under LGED ownership about 92% of the existing Upazila Road has so far been surfaced either by Brick Pavement or by Rigid Pavement or by Bituminous Carpeting (BC). In case of Union Road, VRA and LGED part of VRB the figures are 74%, 34% and 14% respectively. While for the only category owned by the LGIs - part of VRB (legth <2.00 km) is overwhelmingly remains as earthen (81%) without any type of surfacing. It is planned that in the next ten years the percentage of all-weather standard roads will be increased by up to 100% of the total Upazila Road network, 90% of the Union Road network, 60% of VRA and 40% of VRB. This will have significant impact on the resource requirements for maintenance of rural roads in the years to come and possibly not possible to bear the cost by the Government alone from the revenue budget without participation by the LGI/Local Community, road users, with their local revenues.

Road	Total	Total		Paved Lengt	Total	Owner-		
Туре	Number of Road	Road Length (km)	Flexible Pavement (BC) (%)	Brick Pavement (WBM/HBB) (%)	Rigid Pavement (CC/RCC) (%)	Total Paved Length (km) (%)	Unpaved Length (km) (%)	ship and Respon -sibility
Upazila Road	4,737	36,876 (13%)	31,453 (85%)	1,550 (4%)	1,019 (3%)	34,022 (92%)	2,854 (8%)	LGED
Union Road	8,051	41,781 (14%)	26,890 (64%)	3,094 (7%)	1,076 (3%)	31,060 (74%)	10,721 (26%)	LGED
VRA	48,551	1,28,541 (44%)	32,525 (25%)	9,293 (8%)	1,659 (1%)	43,477 (34%)	85,064 (66%)	LGED
VRB (>= 2.00 km)	28,402	83,067 (29%)	7,687 (9.3%)	3,273 (3.9%)	393 (0.5%)	11,353 (14%)	71,714 (86%)	LGED
Sub- Total:	89,741	2,90,265 (82%)	98,555 (34%)	17,209 (6%)	4,148 (1%)	1,19,912 (41%)	1,70,353 (59%)	LGED
VRB (< 2.00 km)	61,566	63,087 (18%)	7,706 (12%)	3,626 (6%)	607 (1%)	11,939 (19%)	51,148 (81%)	LGI
Total:	1,51,307	3,53,352	106,261 (30%)	20,835 (6%)	4,755 (1%)	1,31,851 (37%)	2,21,501 (63%)	

 Table 4. 3: Road network under LGED and LGI by category and surface type

Source: RMRSU, LGED

4.4 Important Issues Regarding Involvement of LGIs and Local Communities

From the above <u>Table 4.3</u> it reveals that the VRA and VRB (>= 2.00 km), which are under the absolute ownership of LGED, are the most important part of the Rural Road to provide a better and effective road communication to all villages of the country as intended in the MVMT Initiatives. LGIs can undertake development of village roads that are less than 2.00 km in length but LGIs lack in fund to go for such development works. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) are undertaking some of these roads for development with bricks. Most of these roads are being developed by LGED as LGED is the first choice for the policy makers and LGIs. Once, LGED develops the roads, subsequently maintenance of the roads become responsibility of the organization. On the other hand, DDM has not been able to develop any

maintenance program at Upazila level and LGIs also do not have maintenance program. Therefore, the village roads being developed are largely remains unmaintained if LGED does not intervene.

The analysis of the primary data shows that no Upazila Parishad (UZP) or Union Parishad (UP) are ready to contribute any finanacing for the maintenance works or road safety works on the Rural Road (RR) belong to LGED, but for the RR belongs to LGIs (less than 2 Km in length) they are ready to undertake maintenance and road safety works from the local revenues if in the "Upazila Parishad Revenue Fund Utilisation Guidelines" Government has made a provision categorically for this purpose. In addition, most of the LGIs asked for specific additional allocation from the ADP of the Government to them for maintenance and road safety improvement works on their roads in excess of the existing Local Government Block Grant provisions from the national budget. It is to be mentioned here that from the survey, it reveals that no LGIs kept any allocation from their local revenue income for the road maintenance or road safety works in the last five years budget.

However, My Village My Town is an integrated concept that will involve LGED as well as LGIs. So, the study, irrespective of road ownership of LGED or LGI will focus on developing strategies that will be effective for a sustainable network and finally bring benefits for the people.

4.5 **Problem Description**

4.5.1 Demographic Features

The characteristics of high population density, high productivity of land, intensive cultivation, small-scale farming and poverty-induced sale of even subsistence level production, search for employment by the under-employed in farms and non-farm activities, and as active non-farm sector, together generate intensive trading of goods and services in the rural areas and a high level of demand for movement of goods and people. As a result, the level of traffic in the rural areas of Bangladesh, particularly in using the popular non-motorised forms of transport and the local markets, remains high. Although, rural Bangladesh is poor, it has many characteristics which results in a highly active rural cash economy in which mobility and trading are of crucial importance.

4.5.2 Physio-Geographical Condition

High quality road development in Bangladesh is difficult due to the physio-geographical condition - the country comprised of flat alluvial plains crisscrossed by a large number of rivers and water courses is extremely flat and low-lying. Many of the soils have poor engineering characteristics and availability of construction materials particularly durable coarse aggregate is scarce. The flat terrain, high rainfall and annual flooding means roads must be built on sustainable embankments with many cross-drainage structures. These factors require added

maintenance expenditure. Apart from these, the country is often struck by natural calamities. In such case, there is an extreme burden on the poor economy for emergency maintenance.

4.5.3 Road Hierarchy and Inventory

The starting point for the development of any realistic policy framework for road maintenance must be an understanding of the nature and quantity of road system. In LGED a comprehensive inventory of all the roads according to hierarchy and road type, including the embankment and road surface condition with road-structures details are available. In addition, all the Upazila and district maps are digitised in twelve different layers and digital maps are available, which is considered as a major step forward in term of planning and updating of maps and database. But the problem is while annual maintenance plan is prepared, the district's maintenance committees are hardly make use of this comprehensive tools which could be very helpful in the whole planning process based on warning and intervention level of individual road section; instead they prefer to plan and prioritise the annual maintenance plan based on personal observation of the local Engineers and public representatives, which has possibility of being to some extent political or otherwise motivated. However, at the HQ level the updating of road inventory is not progressing satisfactorily and also the inventory information is not used in allocation of maintenance fund to the districts; the quantity, nature and the amount of deterioration to the road system are not properly emphasized. In other words, Road Maintenace and Road Safety Unit (RMRSU) at the HQ level is not yet capable of using inventory and road condition data in allocating maintenance fund and properly emphasized the real maintenance needs of the districts.

4.5.4 Assessment of Maintenance Need

It is very strong felt need in LGED to have a regular assessment system to measure the road conditions and quantify maintenance need for the road system every year. Assessment systems also have a major strategic value - the regular use of assessment system enables the changing condition of the roads to be monitored. The effect of various decisions, standards and resources allocation can be measured and decisions about maintenance of individual road section can be supported by factual information. Every year the need assessment data prepared by visual inspection by the Upazila technical staffs can not be used for maintenance budget allocation decision because of its trustworthiness and also Upazila fail to consider the priority properly. Most of the district road maintenance committee fail to identify the most important road network that must have to maintained to an acceptable standard and also establish an all-weather road network within the district which connects the important social and economic centers. It also necessary at the HQ level to establish a mechanism so that it can check the maintenance need sent by the Upazila and analyse it nationally.

4.5.5 Maintenance Options and Resources

Having determined where the remedial action is required, the choice of maintenance treatment becomes crucial. The balance between short-term measures needs to be weighed carefully against the more expensive long-term solutions. A long-term view must be taken of road maintenance if value for money is to be achieved. A three-year rolling forward planning considering the routine and periodic nature of maintenance work could be a valuable option for meaningful maintenance investment to the road system each district is responsible. In absence of forward planning, it is difficult to see the perspective the district committee has taken towards the effective utilisation of maintenance fund allotted to them.

Table 4. 4: Year-Wise Road Length and Fund Allocation for Road Maintenance

All Figures are in Crore

Financial	Road Length		Maintenance	Allocation			Actual Expenditures (Maintenance Type-wise)				
Year	Total Length (km)	Paved Length (km)	Need (Crore Tk.)	GoB	JDCF/ GoB Dev. Projects	Total Allocation	Routine (Off- Pavement)	Routine (On- Pavement)	Periodic Maintenance	Emergency Maintenance	Total Maintenance Expenditure
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
2009-10	289,898	70,382	3,689	389	120	509	50.17	5.04	414.44	38.85	508.5
2010-11	298,348	75,416	4,148	470	130	600	59.54	5.30	475.16	60.00	600
2011-12	301,351	80,569	5,085	625	-	625	76.04	5.64	480.82	62.50	625
2012-13	303,280	85,700	6,282	760	178	938	55.70	6.77	867.65	7.88	938
2013-14	321,462	90,845	7,895	835	364	1,199	34.70	8.42	1,147.63	8.25	1199
2014-15	321,462	95,977	8,282	975	402	1,377	25.37	3.70	1,339.67	8.26	1377
2015-16	346,286	101,093	12,555	1,075	450	1,525	25.46	3.94	1,479.30	16.30	1525
2016-17	352,943	106,275	14,244	1,258	889	2,147	26.08	4.49	2,098.28	18.15	2147
2017-18	352,943	111,433	16,889	1,730	963	2,693	42.09	4.56	2,618.30	28.25	2693.2
2018=19	353,332	116,919	18,486	1,800	1,495	3,295	42.38	7.62	3,225.00	20.00	3295
2019-20	353,332	122,556	20,905	1,767	2,135	3,902	62.32	11.28	3,802.90	25.00	3901.5
2020-21	353,353	128,528	19,514	2,276	2,269	4,545	119.00	19.00	4,377.00	30.00	4545
2021-22	353,353	131,851	20,413	2,580	2,648	5,228	148.00	20.00	4,802.00	258.00	5228
Total				16,909	12,163	29,072	817.23	110.80	27,525.73	618.44	28,582.2

Source: RMRSU, LGED

Graphical Presentation

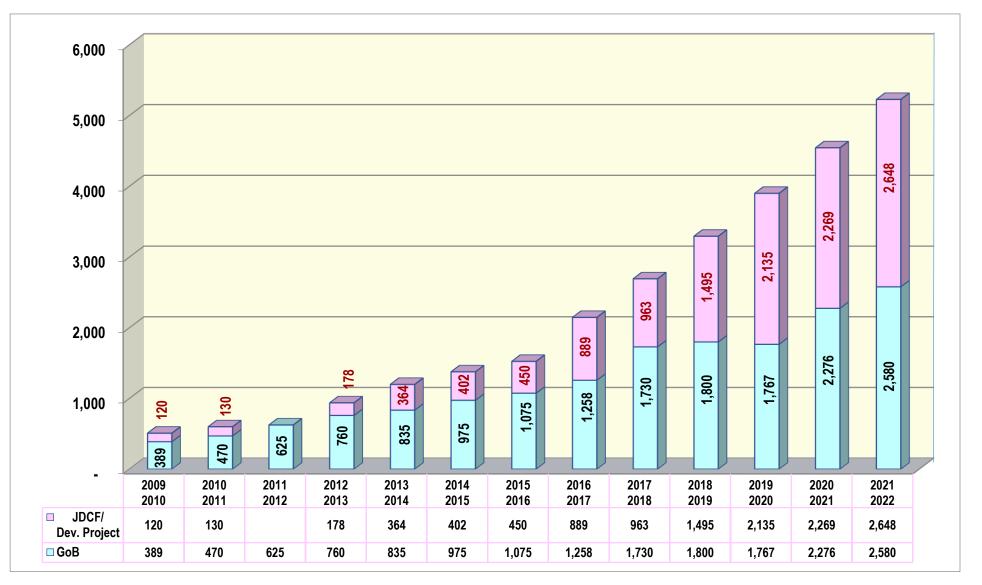


Figure 4. 1: Graphical Representation of Fund Allocation for Road Maintenance

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4.5.6 Annual Budget formulation - LGED approach and methodlogy

For purposes of the annual budget formulation, the mechanism carried out in the LGED for funding requests is described as follows:

Funding demand is estimated for both periodic maintenance and development works by the Executive Engineer at District level taking into account requests of maintenance need assessed by the Upazila Engineers for civil works submitted in consultation of local peoples' representatives including trade and industry associations for the road network under his jurisdiction. These proposals are passed on to the Superintending Engineer (SE) of the Circle who, after approving the proposals, in turn sends the scrutinized details to the respective zonal Addl. Chief Engineers (Addl. CEs) at the division level.

In the case of routine maintenance (annual recurrent expenditures), funds are distributed on the basis of the length of road network in each District to the respective Executive Engineer, who in turn distributes among the Upazila based on same principle.

The eight Addl. CEs, for Dhaka, Mymenshing, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Khulna, Barishal and Sylhet Zone respectively, combine the budget demands received from their SEs and, after review and examination, the consolidated budget request is ultimately submitted to the Chief Engineer, LGED. After further scrutiny and discussions within LGED, the draft proposals are sent to the LGD of the ministry and this is followed by submission of the consolidated proposals to the Finance Department (FD) with a request for allocating the funds under two heads of account: (i) Rural Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation, and (ii) Rural Bridge and Culvert Maintenance and Rehabilitation – recurrent expenditures. The FD examines the proposals and a meeting takes place between the LGED and the FD to finalise the budget, after which funds are being allocated.

At LGED districtl level, works programmes are prepared for whole year. Eighty per cent of maintenance funding is distributed with the remaining 20 per cent kept in reserve for emergency situations and distributed only towards the latter part of the financial year, in December or January. it will be necessary for the existing LGED offices to identify the maintenance and intervention needs of the Rural Road Network, as described in the preceding two paragraphs, to be modified in accordance with the actual needs-based technical engineering and economic procedures that will have been developed and implemented within the RMRSU consultancy framework.

Road roughness data has been collected using the ROMDAS equipment which have been implemented in over 60 countries and has been utilised in some of the toughest conditions imaginable. Through continued hardware and software development ROMDAS offers quality, accuracy and reliability. The base ROMDAS system includes the core hardware components, odometer, interfaces and software licenses for collecting survey data. The modular design provides customers with the option of adding modules and upgrades to a base system for recording additional datasets. This innovative design can be installed on almost any vehicle and enables users to customize a system specific to the needs of their projects, without having to spend additional money on components they do not need.

It is useful to note that in the context of both software and hardware (laser profiling equipment) that is now available for modelling the highway network in terms of predicting pavement deterioration and identifying the requisite maintenance interventions, the number of road roughness bands could be reappropriated and minimum homogenous link length could be further shortened, otherwise averaging road condition data over a relatively larger stretches could be misleading. It may be advocated that an appropriate range of roughness values and smaller homogenous link lengths be adopted in the future in order to better refine the outputs of the modelling analyses.

4.6 Road Management System (RMS) in LGED and its Present Status and Future Needs

4.6.1 Background

In both developed and developing countries road transport is the most important sector of economic activity and public investment. Efficient road transport network and accessibility stimulate increased local production and diversification due to the improvement in marketing opportunities. They promote mass-scale rural industrialisation and socio-economic integration and stimulate the economy. A lack of road maintenance will result in rapid deterioration of the road network. Not only investments in this sector will be lost, but also the cost borne by the road users for vehicle operation will increase accordingly. Proper road maintenance however contributes to reliable transport at reduced cost as there is a direct link between pavement condition and vehicle operating cost (VOC). Savings in VOC benefits mainly to the transport industry and, through reductions in transport fees, to consumers as a whole.

In addition to these aspects associated with a properly maintained road network, there is also the issue of protecting a large capital investment (the rural infrastructure) in a manner that will maximise the benefits of investment relative to the cost of protector maintenance. It is clear that timely and appropriate maintenance can slow down the rate of deterioration, delay the need for major and expensive repairs such as reconstruction, and generally extend the service life of the road to attain the economic benefits. A World Bank study suggests that the cost of meeting the current and future maintenance needs of developing countries, if done in a timely and economic manner, will be one-fifth to one-third of the cost of addressing the problems if they are handled as they occur on the road surface.

It is therefore important and appropriate that the road asset should be managed in a businesslike manner, and an efficient and effective road management system should be installed to take care of this huge public investment.

4.6.1 Need for strong RMS and Maintenance Need Assessment

As mentioned earlier LGED needs to have a regular assessment system to measure the road conditions and quantify maintenance requirements for the total road system under its jurisdiction every year. Assessment system also has a major strategic value - the regular use of assessment system enables the road authority to monitor the changing conditions of its

road system. The effect of different decisions, standards of maintenance and resource allocation can be measured and decisions about maintenance of individual road sections can be supported by factual information if a reliable efficient and objective assessment system is in place. Currently the need assessment data prepared by visual inspection by the Upazila Technical Staff can not be used for assessment of actual maintenance budget allocation decision because of its trustworthiness and lack of completeness of the survey for the whole network. Because of incomplete survey there are possibilities of many important road sections, which connect many important social and economic centres of the country, might remain outside the maintenance operation carried out by the LGED.

Having determined where the remedial actions are required, the choice of maintenance treatment becomes crucial. The balance between short-term measures needs to be weighed carefully against the more expensive long-term solutions. A multi-year forward programming considering the routine and periodic nature of maintenance work could be a valuable option for meaningful maintenance investment to the road system of LGED. In absence of forward programming, it is difficult to see the perspective the LGED has taken towards the effective utilisation of maintenance fund allotted to them. This actually justifies the upgradation of existing RMS, if functional at all, and presence of effective and efficient RMS in the LGED.

4.6.2 Purpose of Maintenance

Maintenance reduces the rate of deterioration, it lowers the cost operating vehicles on the road by improving the running surface, and it keeps the road open on a continuous basis. It also includes the process of enhancing the environment of road itself, including the immediate surroundings. Maintenance should also be carried out to improve safety but, paradoxically, this is sometimes problematic as it can lead to speed, which in turn, results in increase of number and severity of accidents.

Within this broad purpose, maintenance management can be assumed to have more detailed aims. These include:

- The use of a systematic approach to decision making within a consistent and defined framework.
- To assess budget needs and resources requirements.
- To adapt consistent standards for maintenance and for the design of associated works.
- To allocates resources effectively.
- To review policies, standards and the effectiveness of programme on a regular basis.

From the experiences it has been seen that the cost of maintenance activities is very small when compared with other costs, nevertheless, the impacts of maintenance on other costs - vehicle operation cost, travel time cost, accidents cost and environment cost - can be significant. Similarly, the benefits in other areas can be substantial as a result of relatively small expenditure on road maintenance.

Maintenance covers a wide range of activities, many of which lack the 'glamour' associated with new works. As such, maintenance is not spectacular and, sometimes, its results do not have immediate impact. The long-term effects of maintenance are, however, significant. A key challenge for the road managers is to find ways in which to describe the problems and impacts of road maintenance that can be understood by politicians and general public. It is much more difficult to describe and define road conditions when maintenance intervention is necessary than to describe conditions resulting from new constructions.

4.6.2.1 Reducing Deterioration

Even with adequate maintenance, pavements will deteriorate over time. The rate of deterioration will depend on a number of factors including the traffic loading, the pavement strength, the climate and the environment. Eventually, the end of pavement's design life will be reached and there is a need for pavement reconstruction or upgrading. These are normally relatively expensive activities and should, therefore, be postponed for as long as possible by carrying out effective and timely maintenance.

If the required cyclic and reactive maintenance (routine maintenance) are not carried out, drainage will become ineffective and surface defects will worsen, both of which result in water penetrating the structure of pavement. For paved roads, the resulting distress requires that a higher level of maintenance is needed prematurely. Failure to carry out resurfacing maintenance at the appropriate time soon leads to the need of strengthening overlay works, which is at least twice as expensive as resealing. If this overlay is not carried out soon enough, major deterioration sets in and pavement reconstruction will be required, which is at least three times costlier than an overlay. It will be seen that deferring works results in a rapid escalation of costs to the road administration.

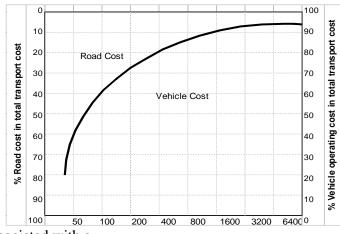
The effect of axle loading and, in particular of overloaded vehicles, on the requirement of road maintenance is considerable. For example, a 10-tonne axle causes approximately 2.5 times as much deterioration to a pavement as an axle weighing 8 tonnes. It is clearly necessary, for road maintenance purposes, to know the value of the actual axle loading, since minor underestimates can shorten considerably the expected life of a pavement. However, enforcement of axle loading legislation is often difficult because the incentive system is biased: individual road user's benefits from overloading at the expense of road user as a whole. Thus, there is no incentive for individual users to comply with other than the threat of prosecution.

4.6.2.2 Axle loading

The effect of axle loading and in particular of unplanned overloaded vehicles, on the requirement for road maintenance is considerable. For example, a 10-tonne axle cause approximately two-and-a-half times as much deterioration to pavement as an axle weighing 8 tons. It is clearly necessary for road maintenance purposes to know the value of actual axle loading, since minor underestimates can shorten considerably the expected life of a pavement. From a management point of view, there is considerable advantage in having appropriate axle load legislation which is enforced effectively.

4.6.2.3 Lowering Vehicle Operating Costs

Cost savings obtained by deferring the need for reconstruction benefits vehicle operators who thereby avoid the high costs of operating on badly deteriorated pavements. The relative proportions of road administration costs and vehicle operating costs in the total lifetime

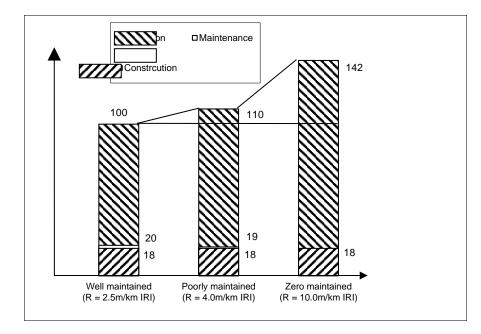


transport cost associated with a

Figure 4. 2: Relative proportions of road and vehicle costs in the total transport cost (Source: Schliesser and Bull, 1993)

road vary depending on the traffic level, as shown in the **Figure 4.2**. This figure is based on research carried out by the World Bank and relates to roads where optimal maintenance is undertaken. This shows that the relative proportion of vehicle operating cost rises from about 40 percent at 50 vehicles/day to about 90 percent at 1600 vehicles/day.

A further example, shown in **Figure 4.3**, illustrates the effect of neglecting road maintenance. The figure shows the relative discounted lifecycle costs of construction, maintenance and vehicle operation under different maintenance spending scenarios. For a traffic level of 100 vehicles/day, a road in good condition will require about 2 percent of the total discounted costs to be spent on maintenance. However, if the maintenance funds are reduced, the pavement will start to crack and potholes will gradually appear. With this level of deterioration, vehicle-operating costs are likely to increase by about 15 percent. If there is complete neglect of maintenance, a paved road will eventually start to disintegrate, and annual vehicle operating costs will increase by about 50 percent.





(Source: Robinson and Roberts, 1982)

4.6.2.4 Keeping the Road Open

The third reason for carrying out maintenance is to keep the road open continuously. Roads serve centres of population and industry and, if roads are closed, for whatever reason, then there are potentially serious social and economic consequences.

In case of rainy-season maintenance or flood management, many times immediate decisions need to be taken about where to cut the road to avoid huge losses at the up-stream side of the flood flow and alternative arrangements have to be made for limited traffic movement; once the flood-emergency is over quick restoration of the cut road stretches should be done.

4.6.2.5 Road Safety

Accidents have proved to be an inevitable result of road transport, and deaths and injuries are very tangible impacts of roads on the community. The factors contributing to safety are engineering, education and enforcement. In many countries including Bangladesh, the climate also has a significant impact. In this context, education aims at changing behaviour through publicity and raised awareness. While education and enforcement fall outside the scope this manual, it must be appreciated that all four factors interact, and that different combinations of factors are likely to have different impacts. A coordinated approach to safety should, therefore, be adopted at national, regional and local levels.

Road maintenance works can often provide an opportunity for making improvements to road safety by contributing to the engineering factors in the areas of:

- Pavement and footway
- Carriageway markings and delineation
- Signs, streetlights and road furniture.

The issues of 'black spot' analysis, remedial work design and layout, and traffic management measures should address adequately to improve the road safety concerns.

4.6.2.6 Environmental Issues

The condition of roads also affects the environment. This is important in all cases, and there is a growing public expectation for their surroundings to be managed properly. Roads in poor condition also led to wasted non-renewable resources and contribute to air pollution from vehicles that are not operating efficiently. A further example is the need to consider the noise characteristics of different pavement treatments at the treatment selection stage, particularly in sensitive areas, such as those adjacent to hospitals or schools. Similarly, street lighting plays a vital role in crime prevention and safety of vulnerable groups. Particular problem also arises with chemical pollution in surface water running from roads. This may contain tyre detritus, diesel spillage, salts and other undesirable substances. Road drainage systems need to be designed to cope with such effluent.

4.7 Definition of a Road Management System in the medium to long-term

Road Management System (RMS) is widely used as decision support systems to provide information for the management of various aspects of road networks. Over the last 20 years almost all road agencies have implemented some form of computerised road management system. The purpose of these systems is to assist the agency in the planning and prioritisation of road investment. An RMS is defined as the system that is used to store and process road and/or bridge inventory, condition, traffic and related data, for highway planning and programming. Associated with the RMS are appropriate business processes to be used by the RMS to execute the business needs of the highway agency.

Road management starts from the premise that the road network is an asset which needs to be maintained and improved so as to secure the best performance and value-for-money and the maximum service life. The aims of road management are to enable the network to withstand the damage caused by the wear and tear, to prevent sub-standard conditions from developing, and to ensure that traffic can continue to travel, in a manner which is safe, efficient, and reliable and which caused the least damage to the environment. These aims are achieved through a series of works and activities which depend for their effective management on the maintenance of up-to-date information about the features and condition of the road network.

Road Management System is concerned with highway monitoring, planning and programming. Major activities include:

- ✤ Need assessment;
- Strategic Planning, including budgeting for new development and asset preservation;
- Development, under budget constraints, of multi-year works expenditure programmes; and,
- Collection of data. All of the above activities need data. Major data items include highway inventory, condition, traffic, and economic data.

The following are the components of a comprehensive RMS:

- Data Collection;
- Central Database;
- Pavement Management System (PMS);
- Routine Maintenance Management System (RMMS);
- Bridge Management System (BMS);
- Traffic Management System (TMS);
- Accident Information System (AIS);
- Environment Management System (EMS);
- Project Monitoring; and,
- Geographic Information System (GIS) Interface.

Not all RMS implementations contain all the elements mentioned above, there is always as a minimum a central database and some form of reporting. The focus of RMS implementation in any road agency is on the first three components: data collection, central database and pavement management system, as these are the most fundamental components of a RMS.

4.7.1 Category and Road Management Works

The works and activities undertaken as part of road management are generally categorised by their frequencies and the budget head from where they are funded (<u>Table 4.5</u>).

Category	Frequency	Budget	Examples
Routine	At interval of less than 12	Normally	- Cyclic maintenance
	months	recurrent	 Reactive maintenance
Periodic	At interval of several	Recurrent or	– Preventive maintenance
	years	capital	 Resurfacing
			– Overlay
			– Pavement
			reconstruction
Special	Cannot be estimated with	Special or	 Emergency works
	certainty in advance	contingency,	 Winter maintenance
		but sometimes	
		recurrent	
Development	Planned at discrete points	Normally	– Widening
	in time	capital	 Realignment
			 New construction

 Table 4. 5: Categories and examples of Road Management Works

4.7.2 Road Management functions

Roads are a major economic asset, and the management of this asset is tremendously important for economic development. It is convenient to consider the road management process in terms of the following primary functions:

- Planning
- Programming
- Preparation

Operations.

These functions can be described as follows:

Planning

This involves an analysis of the road system as a whole, typically requiring the preparation of long-term or strategic planning, estimates of expenditure for road development and conservation under various budgetary and economic scenarios. Predictions may be made of expenditure under selected budget heads, and forecast of road conditions, in term of key indicators, under a variety of funding level.

The physical road system is likely to be characterised at the planning stage by lengths of road, or percentage of network, in various categories defined by the parameters such as road class or hierarchy, traffic flow or congestion, pavement type and physical condition.

The results of planning are most interest to the senior policy makers in the road sub-sector, both political and professional. Work will often be undertaken by planning or economics unit.

Programming

This involves the development, under budget constraints, of multi-year works and expenditure programmes in which those sections of network likely to require treatment, and new construction possibilities, are identified and selected. It is a tactical management exercise. Ideally, a cost-benefit analysis should be undertaken to determine the economic feasibility of each of works. The physical road network is likely to be considered at the programming stage on a link-by-link basis, with each link characterised by pavement sections and geometric segments, each of which is defined in terms of physical attributes. The programming activities produce estimates of expenditure, under different budget heads, for different treatment types and for different years for each road section. Budgets are typically constrained, and a key aspect of programming is to prioritise works to find the best value for money in case of constrained budget. Typical applications of programming analysis are the development of a budget for an annual or rolling three-year works programme for a network, or perhaps a sub-network of national roads.

Programming activities are normally undertaken by managerial-level professionals who may be budget holders in the organisation, perhaps in a planning or a maintenance department.

Preparation

This is the stage where road schemes and projects are packaged for implementation. At this stage, designs are redefined and prepared in more details; bills of quantities and detailed costing are made; together with work instructions and contracts. Detailed specifications and costing are likely to be drawn up, and any cost-benefit analysis may be revisited to confirm the feasibility of the final project or scheme. Works of adjacent road sections may be combined into packages of a size that is cost-effective for work execution. Typical preparation activities are: the detailed design of an overlay project or scheme; the preparation

of tender documents and the letting of contracts; or such other items. For these activities, budgets will normally already have been approved.

Preparation activities are normally undertaken by Engineers and technicians in a technical department of an organisation, and by contracts and procurement staff.

Operations

These activities cover the on-going works activities of an organisation. Decisions about the management of operations are made typically on a daily or weekly basis, including the scheduling of work to be carried out, monitoring in terms of labour, equipment and materials, the recording and evaluation of work completed, and the use of these information for monitoring and control. Activities are normally focused on individual sections of road, with measurements often being made at a relatively detailed level. Operations are normally managed by works supervisors, technicians, or clerk of works.

As the management process moves from *planning* through to *operations* it will be seen that the following changes occur:

- The focus of attention transferred from the overall network as a whole to the specific locations where works are being carried out.
- The time horizon narrows from a span of several years to the individual budget year, and then down to the current week or day.
- The level, experience and grade of staff concerned change from senior management to technicians or supervisors.
- The information required for each function changes in scope from summary or sample data about the entire network to detailed and precise data about specific road section.
- Where the computer systems are used to support management activities, automated processes which produce standard reports on a pre-defined basis are progressively replaced by processes in which managers' work interactively with the computer.
- There is a transition from tasks which are conventionally viewed as client function to tasks which are increasingly amenable to being contracted out.

These changes are summarised in **<u>Table 4.6</u>**:

Functions	Typical management aims	Network coverage	Time horizon	Management staff
				concerned
Planning	 Defining road standards which minimise cost. Determine the budget required to support the defined standards. 	Entire Network	Long term (Strategic)	Senior mangers and policy- makers
Programming	Determine the work programme that can be undertaken within the	Sections likely to need treatments.	Medium term (Tactical)	Managers and budget holders
	budgetary period.			
Preparation	 Design of works Preparation and issue of contract or work instruction 	Contract or work packages	Budget year	Engineers, technical and contract staff.

 Table 4. 6: Road Management Functions

Functions	Typical management aims	Network coverage	Time horizon	Management staff concerned
Operations	Undertaking tasks as part of work activity.	Sub-sections where works are taking place.	On-going	Work supervisors

4.7.3 The Management Cycle

Traditionally, in many road organisations, budgets and programmes for road works has been prepared on a historical basis, in which each year's budget are based upon that for the year before, with an adjustment for inflation. Under such a regime, there is no way of telling whether funding levels, or the detail allocation, is either adequate or fair. Clearly, there is a requirement for an objective need-based approach, using the knowledge of quantity and condition of total road network being managed. It will be seen that the primary functions of planning, programming, preparation and operation provides a suitable framework within which a need-based approach can operate. In order to undertake each of these fourmanagement functioned, a common approach, management cycle can be used which is illustrated by the following figure. The cycle provides a series of well-defined steps which take the management process through the decision-making activities.

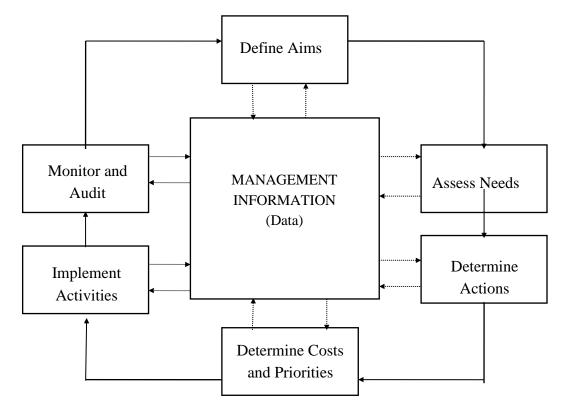


Figure 4. 4: The Management Cycle

As the management of any activity is only possible with appropriate and up-to-date information, road management information should be considered to sit at the heart of the management cycle. The decisions that are made in each step of the cycle uses this

information. Hence it is the combination of decisions and information that enables a management strategy to be put in place.

The following paragraphs introduce each box from <u>Figure 4.2</u> in turn. Note that the detailed content of each step will depend on which of the four management functions the management cycle is being used to address.

Define Aims

The overall policy of the road administration is clearly important in road management. The policy framework of administration defined its aims for road management. Defining the goal being sought is an essential first step in the management cycle for each of the management functions, since all activities must be undertaken with a view to meeting defined aims.

Assess Needs

The key step in assessing needs is the collection of data. These data provide information on the extent of the gap between the present level of service or standard and that set out in the aim being sought, as defined above. This, in turn, permits identification of the activities that are required.

Determine Actions

These will often be choices to be made about the activities required to meet the aims identified by the above. Alternatives must be considered to determine the most appropriate options.

Determine Costs and Priorities

Actions identified above must be costed to identify the resources requirements. Resource needs identified will normally be greater than those available to carry out the required activities. A rational system of setting priorities is therefore required to allocate available resources in a systematic and equitable way, such that the best value for money is obtained.

Implement Activities

This involves all activities undertaken during execution of the management functions. Implementation must ensure that activities are carried out to pre-defined standard in order that the administration's aims are met, and supervision is an important component of this.

Monitoring and Audit

A review process must form as integral part of need-based road management. This process should include the following two activities:

Monitoring: This has the principal function of providing feed-back to the management process, so that when the next cycle of management takes place, it can learn from past experience. For example, aims can be redefined to reflect the actual achievements; unit rates can be revised to reflect those actually obtained in the field; or, indeed, technical methods may be improved on the basis of the monitoring.

Audit: This includes both financial and technical audit, and provides a physical check, usually on a sample basis, that work has been carried out, where specified, to pre-defined standards or procedures, and that costs and other resources have been accounted for properly.

As suggested by the word 'cycle', the *management cycle* is a repetitive process which, for most management functions, once for each period of the management functions. Thus, for example, the management cycle for programming would normally be carried out once per year; whereas that for operations would typically take place once every one or two weeks.

4.7.4 Introducing Procedures

To ensure consistency in its approach to each management function, a road administration should have a clearly defined policy framework. In order to the standards as set out in this framework, it is important, amongst other things, to introduce and document procedures for each activity in the road management process. A procedure will normally specify:

- The purpose and objective of the activity.
- The units within the administration to which it applies.
- The meaning of any terms requiring definition used in the procedure.
- The component tasks of the activity, shown as a logic network, flow chart or work plan.
- The responsibilities for fulfilling the procedure which attached to a particular post within the administration, including requirements for liaison and consultation.
- Any special considerations of health and safety and environmental protection which may apply to the task covered by the procedure.

If a procedure is to work successfully, the staff who will be involved in managing and implementing it need to understand what it is intended to achieve, and it has to accepted as a logic and practical course of action. For this reason, it is important to consult them when the procedure is being drafted and to give them an opportunity of contributing to its detailed formulation. The aim is to arrive at a procedure which staffs regard as helping rather than hindering their work, and to which they can feel a sense of professional commitment. The quality of road management practice is largely dependent on the degree to which appropriate and clearly documented procedures are applied within a road administration. So far as developing a computer-based road management system is concerned, it will be difficult to achieve worthwhile results until sound and effective management procedures are in place.

4.7.5 Computer-based Data Management System

Once an administration is equipped with these procedures, it makes sense to consider introducing a computer-based system to assist in the process of road management. Effective road management requires continuous access to information about every aspect of road network and the activities undertaken to keep it in good condition. With their power and relatively low cost, modern computer systems are ideally suited to assist in this task, particularly where large amounts of data have to be managed. Even so, it needs to be remembered that the sole purpose of the computer-based system is to support the human resources engaged in the management process, and not the other way round.

Each of the management functions inherent in the care of road network can benefit from the power of computers, notably through the creation and maintenance of network-wide database. It is essential to use a computer system as a means of reinforcing the effectiveness of agreed procedures, rather than allowing dictating the way road management is to be performed. In the past, computer systems have sometimes been brought into operation without being matched correctly to the priorities and procedures of administration. As a result, they rapidly lose credibility. The situation becomes even worse when the operational procedures of the road administration are expected to change to reflect the particular requirements of a proprietary computer system.

Types of Road Management System

Two types of computer-based systems (Figure 4.3) are used in road management:

- 1. Network Information System, which correspond to the core of the management cycle (Figure 4.2) and are used to assemble, organise and store data about road network. It provides facilities for reports to be produced on these data, in a variety of formats. Information systems have no ability to process these data, although, in order to produce reports, selections from among different types of data and summaries of data may be used. A normal feature of these systems is the incorporation of some kind of database. For example, a road information system may store details about all the sections of road that make up a road network; it might be possible to produce reports on this showing all the sections of the road in one geographic district, or all the gravel roads in the network and their total length, or all the paved roads in a particular district carrying more than 1000 vehicles per day. The actual reports available will depend on the information stored, the way it stored, and the capabilities of the reporting system.
- 2. Decision Support System, which are used in each stage of road management to assist in the tasks that form the perimeter of the management cycle planning, programming, preparation and operations; they process network data as a basis for decisions about road management activities and almost always require a fully functioning network information system. These differ from information systems in having the ability to process input data, using functions or algorithms, before producing reports; such processing enables analysis to be carried out which can guide and assist users making management decisions about the network. Examples might include: the identification of total length of side drainage ditches in the network and the application of a unit cost to this to enable the annual ditch clearing cost to be estimated; the comparison of the severity and extent of defects on individual road sections with threshold values which indicate whether maintenance treatments are required. Normally, *a decision-support system* will incorporate an *information system*.

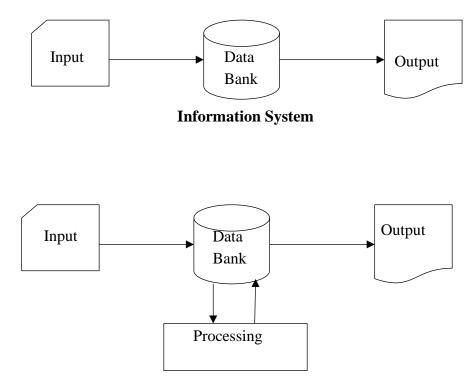


Figure 4. 5: Decision-Support System

Use of the terms like *maintenance management system* and *pavement management system* can cause confusion, because system produced by different vendors can often quite different characteristics, even though they refer to same type. The following definitions will be used to represent the functions or components of a road management system:

- 1) Network information system
 - Road Network Information;
- 2) Decision support System
 - Strategic planning;
 - Programming, budgeting;
 - Preparation; and
 - Operations.

4.7.6 **RMS Users and Outputs**

4.7.6.1 Road Management System Users

The generic type of road management system should be determined by identifying the required management objectives in close consultation with the potential users of the proposed system. In general, potential users of road management Systems might be characterised as shown in <u>Table 4.7</u>:

System Type	Potential Users
Planning	Top management of the road authority
Programming	Planning or Economics Unit within the road authority
Preparation	Funding agencies, road authority
Operations	Professional staff in the road authority

Table 4. 7: Characteristic System Users

4.7.6.2 Road Management System Outputs

The key element of any system will be the outputs that it produces. These provide the basis of reports that contribute to meeting the road authority's policy and system objectives. The first step in the system specification, therefore, is to define the objectives and outputs that are from the system. From this can be determined the data and models that are required to produce the outputs.

Examples of types of outputs required from the components of road management system are given below:

Network Information System:

- (i) Gazetteer of road sections, in user-defined order, giving attributes of section; and
- (ii) List of sections based on user-defined selections of section attributes.

Planning System:

- (i) Projected annual capital and recurrent budget requirements to meet given standards for a user-defined future period;
- (ii) Projected pavement conditions resulting from the application of pre-defined annual budgets for a user-defined future period;
- (iii) Projected road authority costs and user costs for pre-defined standards, or annual budgets, for a user-defined future period; and
- (iv) Incremental NPV of adopting one set of standards compared with another.

Programming System:

- (i) List of sections, showing recommended treatments and costs that can be funded in the budget year under pre-defined capital and recurrent budget constraint, in both priority and section order;
- (ii) List of user-selected sections showing conditions and recommended treatments, in section order;
- (iii) List of user-selected sections showing traffic, axle loading and user costs, in section Order; and
- (iv) Projected rolling programme of work over a multi-year period.

Preparation systems:

- (i) Project formulation (produced interactively); and
- (ii) Works order for projects, including bill of quantities.

Operations Systems:

- (i) Performance standards for works, based on defined activities, plant and equipment costing, material cost rates, and labour schedule and rates;
- (ii) Work instruction/accomplishment;
- (iii) Weekly labour time summary by person and budget head;
- (iv) Weekly cost summary by activity and budget head, with totals; and
- (v) Annual cost summary by section of road, activity and budget head, with totals.

4.7.7 Accuracy of RMS Forward Work Programme

Most RMS are used to prepare annual works programmes. These predict the future maintenance needs for the network, usually on section-by-section basis. A key issue to be considered in the RMS is how realistic the predicted maintenance programme reflects the actual maintenance requirements. In other words, is the system producing the correct results?

Correctness may be defined in terms of:

- > The type of maintenance treatment being recommended;
- > The extent and location of that treatment; and
- > The recommended year of implementation.

Prior to any agency implementing an RMS for planning purposes it needs to ensure that the predictions are sensible in the local context. This is done using a 'hit-rate' (i.e., the number of correct predictions) analysis. Transit (2001) describes the New Zealand approach to hit-rate analysis. Each section has the maintenance needs predicted. The sections are then assessed based on visual surveys and other engineering experiences. Comparing the predictions with the assessments, there is one of the mutually exclusive outcomes:

- Correct Hit: The RMS predicts the appropriate treatment in the assessed year (right time/right treatment);
- Incorrect Hit: A different treatment is predicted (wrong treatment);
- Coarse Hit: From year 6 10 of the planning periods the same or a different treatment is predicted +/- 2 years of assessed year; and
- ➤ Miss: None of the above (wrong time).

4.8 Road Management Information

4.8.1 Data and Models

4.8.1.1 Approach to data design

The outputs from a system are produced from a combination of data and models. The cost of data acquisition is usually the most expensive aspect of implementing and operating a Road Management System. Annual data collection costs are typically five to ten times the cost of purchasing the computer hardware on which to run the system. As such, it is essential that appropriate data design is undertaken if a cost-effective result is to be obtained. The following criteria should, therefore, be considered when selecting data items:

Relevance

Every data item collected and stored must have a direct influence on the output that is required from the system, which should already have been determined. Other data items which may be considered are essential, relevant and of immediate use, unless a very good case can be made for their collection for other reasons.

Appropriateness

Clearly, as the management system must be appropriate to the current needs and resources of the road administration, then so should the data items. The technology and resources involved in acquiring, processing and managing the data should be appropriate to the management's capacity for maintaining the equipment, conducting the surveys and sustaining the data processing.

The volume of data and the frequency of updating them are major determinants of the cost of operating the management system. Some types of data are collected at different times in a staged process, and the intensity and details of measurement may differ between these stages, usually adding progressively more detail to the basic information acquired originally. For example, for pavement structural assessment as part of strategic planning process, data on road condition would need broad coverage across the network, but would have a low sampling rate; however, for engineering design of a project at the later preparation stage, intensive sample over the limited extent of the project would be necessary to refine the design and contract quantities.

Reliability

Data reliability is determined from the following:

- Its accuracy, defined by a combination of precision (the error associated with repeated measurements made at separate times or places, or by separate operators and/or instruments) and bias (the degree to which the mean measurement reflects the range and variability of all data points).
- Its spatial coverage; for network level planning, low intensity sampling is adequate whereas, for engineering design of projects at the preparation stage, intensive sampling is needed with full coverage of project area.

- Completeness of data is important because missing items degrade the reliability of the outcome.
- Current; ensures that data which change rapidly from year-to-year, or which have a large impact on the ultimate decision, are kept up-to-date more than data which do not change so rapidly or are less sensitive.

Reliability can also be affected by the data collection method used. The aim should be for high level of:

• Repeatability

The ability of the same survey team or piece of equipment to record the same measured value on different occasions.

• *Reproducibility*

The ability of different teams or equipment to record the same measured value as each other.

A balance between the reliability of data and certainty of outcome should be sought. For example, high precision, intensive sampling of entire networks, such as can be obtained using mechanised methods, may represent over-investment if the analysis method used is very general or approximate, or if the results are only to be used for broad planning.

Affordability

The volume and quantity of the data items, and the associate data acquisition, must be affordable in terms of the financial and staff resource available to collect data and keep them current. The scope and quality of data are choices that must be weighed against the resources required to sustain them in the long-term, and against the value of management decisions that rely upon them.

Available resources and skills vary between road administrations, and may change over time. For small organisations, or where skills and resources are scarce in a larger organisation, simple and basic type of data, quality and collection method must suffice. Where skills and resources are more abundant, a wider range of data, including the automatic collection methods, may be appropriate. Problems arise when administrations with very limited resources are responsible for managing large road networks.

4.8.1.2 Information Groups

The information groups shown in <u>**Table 4.8**</u> can be identified for use in connection with management activities in the road sub-sector.

Table 4. 8: Information Groups

Element	Aspects				
Road Inventory	Network location referencing, Dimensions, Facilities, Environments				
Pavement	Pavement structure, condition				
Structures	Location, inventory, condition				
Traffic	Volume, Loading, Accidents				
Finance	Cost, Budget, Revenue				
Activity	Projects, Interventions, Commitments				
Resources	Personnel, Materials, Equipment				

4.8.1.3 Information Quality

The concept of information quality level (IQL), introduced by World Bank, is particularly helpful when determining data requirements and designing data systems. The IQL concept recognises that different levels of data are needed for different levels of road management activities. It provides a framework for collecting and using data in a consistent manner when undertaking any particular activity. This helps to ensure that enough, and enough, data are collected to enable appropriate decisions to be made, thereby saving unnecessary cost.

As the management process moves from planning, through programming and preparation to operations, the amount of data details required can be seen to increase progressively in intensity, but to reduce in the extent to its network coverage. Determining the appropriate level of data details to be used by a system, therefore, depends upon the management function for which it will be used. This can be used to assist the data design process by combining the functional levels of road management with information groupings, as shown in Table 2.7 above, to provide a rigorous basis for classifying data needs. This is done using the concept of IQL, as shown in Table 2.8 below. However, considering in simple terms, the relationship between management functions and appropriate IQL can be assumed to be as shown in the **Table 4.9** which specifies appropriate IQLs for each of the management functions.

Information Quality Level	Short Description	Applications	Data Collection
IQL-I	Most detained and comprehensive	 Research Operations Advance design Diagnosis 	Short to limited lengths or isolated samples using specialised equipment; slow except for advanced automation
IQL-II	Detailed	 Preparation (design) Advanced programming 	Limited lengths using semi- automatic methods; or full coverage using advanced automation at high speed

Table 4. 9: World Bank proposal for the application of information quality levels

Information Quality Level	Short Description		Applications	Data Collection
		3)	Advanced planning	
IQL-III	Summary details with categorisation of values	1) 2) 3)	Programming Planning Basic design	Full sample using high-speed, low accuracy semi-automated methods; or sample at slow speed; or processed from other data
IQL-IV	Most summary	1) 2) 3)	Sector/network statistics Low-volume Road design Simple planning and programming	Manual or semi-automated methods, processed or estimated.

4.8.1.4 Data Collection Strategies

A variety of strategies can be used for collection of data on a regular basis, and different approaches will be appropriate for road networks of different characteristics managed by different road administrations. Data collection will depend upon the particular management strategy used in the road administration. This, in tern, depends on the approach adopted by the administration for each of the four management functions. Typical strategies are summarised below:

Strategy A

High level condition data (typically IQL-IV) are collected across the whole network each year. This is used for planning and programming purposes. The programming exercise then collect more detailed data (typically IQL-III) on those sections where works are likely to be undertaken. More detailed data (typically IQL-II) are then collected on some of the sections for which designs are produced, or for which works are undertaken. As more detailed data are collected on any section, they replace that collected in the earlier phase, with the result that different sections in the database store data at different level of details.

Strategy B

Relatively detailed data (typically IQL-II/III) are collected across parts of the network on a rolling programme, perhaps with a cycle of three to five years. Each year, programming decisions are taken either using current data for individual sections, if available, or by projecting forward condition data from previous years. Thus, all condition data tends to stored at the same level of details, although data collected as part of the works design or execution processes may also be stored.

Other Strategies

Other combinations of the strategies are also used, including the following examples:

- Annual data can be collected on the primary road network, whereas a cycle of data collection may be used on roads lower in the hierarchy.
- The cyclic approach can be used for the whole network, but collecting data at low levels of details (IQL-III/IV).
- Cyclic collection methods can be used without projection of condition. Some administrations collect detail data annually across the whole network, although this approach is unlikely to stand up to investigations of cost-effectiveness.

All of the above have different implications for the level of data detail stored in the database of road management system.

4.8.2 Road Data Management

4.8.2.1 Implementation of Computerised Systems for Road Data Management

Many countries of the world are in the process of implementing computerised systems for road management in order to process large volumes of data and to introduce a systematic approach to management activities. Not all of the modules that comprise a road management system need to be computerised. Some of the modules must be assigned a higher priority during implementation and should therefore be operational before other can be implemented. The suggested order of implementation is given in **Table 4.10**. The modules classified as first order provide the basic data required in other modules. Consequently, the road network inventory comprising the location referencing system and the physical characteristics of the road network should be implemented ahead of all other modules of the road management system. This should be followed by the pavement, structures, traffic and condition data collection modules. The second order modules process the data and produce information required for decision support. The third order modules either process results from the second order modules or comprise tasks that are not frequently used. The third order module can therefore remain manually operated tasks working within a road management framework which incorporate computerised modules. It should be noted that there is no priority indicated within the list of second or third order modules. For example, the GIS/ Mapping module could be installed before any of the other second order modules.

First Order		Second Order		Third Order	
•	Road network inventory	•	Programming system	•	Technical audit
•	Pavement condition	•	Planning system	•	Project management
	data	•	Preparation system	•	Pavement design
•	Traffic surveys	•	Bridge management	•	Geometric design
•	Structure condition data		system	•	Cost accounting
•	Accident records	•	GIS/Mapping		_

Table 4. 10: Suggested order of implementing RMS Modules

4.8.2.2 Computer requirements

The most flexible structure for road management system is one which is modularised, with integration achieved through a common data bank. This modular structure must reflect the manual operation of the road management process when broken down into functions and tasks. Many proprietary systems lack this modularity and are only available as complete system, with a resulting loss of flexibility and ability to match the physical management structure.

With modular software, the road information system or data bank provides the backbone of the management system. This comprises the network referencing system around which is built an inventory of the network. This provides the framework within which all information about, or associated with, the network is stored and retrieved. The software for this must be flexible enough to accommodate future changes and growth. This allows each department within the road authority with primary responsibility of data collection to maintain control and ownership of their data. Although such an integrated approach to RMS software development should be a long-term target, in the medium-term most road management systems may only contain part of that shown in **Figure 4.4**. In short-term, only a sub-set of the total RMS should be considered for implementation.

This approach resents an ideal situation and has long-term benefits. Different parts of the system can be developed independently, at different times depending on the resources available, using different software products, if necessary.

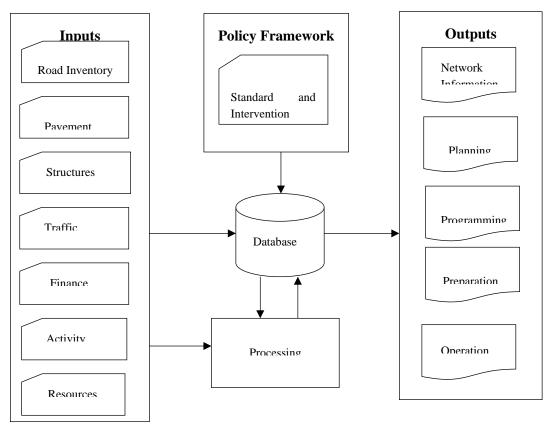


Figure 4. 6: Modular System Framework

There will be many benefits when introducing systems for the first time to adopt a very simple approach is keeping with the institutional capacity of the road authority. As operation and use of simple system becomes institutionalised, and as technology advances, the system can be updated. A key issue is to have the potential for upgrading the system in the future and still to be able to utilise data collected in the past. Providing that the original system utilises a database management system to store data, it is a relatively straightforward exercise to transfer the data to the new system. This approach is appropriate for institutional development requirements as it protects a road authority's investment in collection.

Hardware and Operating System

The final decision that should be made when planning the implementation of a road management system is the choice of hardware on which the system will run: this is contrary to the approach taken by almost all projects to develop and implement system in the past. In most cases, once the requirements of the management system software have been defined, and the choice of operating system have been made, the choice will be self evident. A system based on microcomputers should be considered as a starting point in many developing countries because of the availability of hardware maintenance. However, the use of more powerful computers should not be overlooked, particularly where large volumes of data are anticipated.

4.9 Operationalization of Road Safety Unit in LGED and Involvement of LGIs in Road Safety Management and Funding

4.9.1 Background to this Task

In Bangladesh road safety efforts are largely sporadic and hampered by poor interagency coordination, insufficient road management safety capacity; and lack of an effective multi-spectral Road Safety Action Plan. The Road Safety Unit of LGED is undertaking a number of initiatives, including conduct road safety audits at various stages of project implementation, strengthening the road safety capacity in LGED and developing road safety programmes in selected areas.

LGED is also conducting road safety works piggy backed to the on-going projects for development of standards, guidelines and manuals for the conduct of black spot programmes, Road safety Audits and the preparation of Road Safety Action plans; and the development of guidelines for incorporating Road safety into Project life cycle at design, construction and post construction stages.

At the national level currently therer are two core organisations responsible for preparing Naional policy on road safety and ensuring its implementation. These are the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) and the Road Safety Cell (RCS). The NRSC acts as apex bobyfor approving and driving the National policy and plan forward, on the other hand the RSC has been established in the BRTA to provide day to day support for plan prepation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation of the planned activities assigned to different agencies and implementation of some programme assigned to them.

4.9.2 Objectives of this Task

The objective of this task is to coordinate all Road Safety functions of LGED under single office, the Road Safety Unit in RMRSU; and to improve coordination among various stakeholders involved in the road safety including RHD, Traffic Police, Health Care, Transport Department, and Education Department through Road Safety Unit. The objective of the task is also found ways to involving LGIs in management and financing of Road Safety activities on the rural roads especially the intravillage roads at the very interior parts of rural life. It was found during the case studies at the Upazila, Union Level and Village level that all LGIs and the local communities are willing to participate in the Road Safety Programme of the Government, particularly in the management, they can effectively stop overloading.

The Consultants for strengthening of the Road Safety Unit of RMRSU, shall be closely coordinate with ongoing initiatives, especially the ones establishing road safety policies, standards, guidelines and tools, so that those could be fully incorporated in the Road Safety unit.

The Consultants together with the concerned RMRSU Staff will participate in the initiatives, such as development of the Black Spots Programme under LGED and Road Safety Audits conducted by the Construction Supervision Consultants under LGED projects to ensure full understanding of the procedures and gaining hands on experience.

4.10 Review of Operation and Staffing

To make the LGED's roads safer, an operational and fully-equipped Road Safety Unit (RSU), has to be established under the permanent revenue head of the Government, and will be a part of the RMRSU of LGED. A separate head of account in the national budget has also to be created for this purpose and a regular budget allocation has to be obtained for executing appropriate road safety works on the LGED roads. It is to be mentioned here that since inception of LGED any visible initiatives were not found to create a permanent set-up in its organogram to take on road safety actions on its road network and undertake regular road safety activities to make safer rural roads for the million's vernerable road users at the rural level of the country.

To strengthen the Road Safety Unit and to cope up with the huge work load on road safety remedial activities and road safety audit activities, Road Safety Unit of RMRSU is proposed to be strengthened, currently a lone Executive Engineer is working in RSU of RMRSU without any visible presence, with a seperate Superintending Engineer (SE) as manager of the road safety unit and will work under the leadership of Addl. CE (Maintenance), meaning RMRSU should have two units, one for the existing rural road and road-structure maintenance programme headed by SE (Maintenance) and the other would be this newly proposed road safety unit headed by SE (Audit). The RSU will initially have seven staff:

- 1 SE (Manager of RSU, overall coordination and management, who reports to the Addl. CE (Maintenance)
- 1 EE (Road Safety Coordination with NRSC and Audits; Publicity)

- 1 EE (Road Safety Engineering–TIMS, Blackspot Program Implementation, Crash Analysis)
- 2 Sr. AE (one for Road Safety Programs Implementation and Planning, Statistics and Training; and the other one for Road Safety Audit and Coordination with NRSC, Publicity)
- 2 AE to assist respective AEEs and EEs mentioned above

Their main tasks are summerised in the following **<u>Table 4.11</u>**.

 Table 4. 11: Proposed Setup and Its Main Tasks in Road Safety Unit

Manager of the Road Safety Unit (SE), proposed Supporting Staff and their tasks:					
Task Description Main Tasks	Exixting Current Staff	Recommended Staff			
Overall coordination and management of RSU		SE			
Road Safety Engineering - Black Spot, Crash Analysis, TIMS, Training	One EE	EE			
Road Safety (Programs Implementation and Planning, Internal Coordination with LGED, statistics and Training)		Sr.AE			
Road Safety Audit, External Coordination with Traffic and Road Safety Cell-NRSC at the national level, Training and Publicity		EE			
To assist in Road Safety Audit, Coordination with Training, and Publicity		Sr.AE			
To assist in data Collection, Crash analysis, Training, Road Safety Statistics, oversee activites of work execution at the field level and safety auditing.		2 AEs			

The staff members of the RSU - RMRSU will be trained and equipped with required road safety tools and techniques. The following roles and responsibilities have been assigned to the RSU.

- Undertaking Road Safety Audit;
- Identifying and investigating Black spots / Roadside Hazards;
- Designing and developing Countermeasures / Treatments;
- Developing a Road Safety Engineering Related Program;
- Creating Road Safety Engineering related awareness;
- Preparing crash related Road Safety Engineering related statistics;
- Coordination with the proposed Road Safety Cell, and Stakeholders (External and internal);
- Developing an Operational Manual with Procedures and Guidelines; and
- Provide on-the-job training.

Road Safety Equipment/Tools

A list of various road safety improvement and related tools are to be procured to provide onthe-job training and to strengthen the capacity of nominated staff in the Road Safety Unit is given as follows:

- IRC and selected International Codes, Standards and Manuals Books including LGED's own Road Safety Manual prepared out of RTIP-2, on Highway and Traffic Engineering
- Sample Traffic Control Devices (signs and marking)
- Equipment for accident site inspection (GPS camera with compass, tape, measuring wheel)
- Equipment for safe traffic movement (such as cone, spring post, delineators)
- Equipment for demonstration and for creating awareness (television, DVD player, projector, video camera)
- Sample Retro-reflective sheeting for road signs (fluorescent for VRUs, construction zone, school zone)
- Personnel protection items
- Equipment for speed measurements and traffic volume counting
- Portable skid resistance measuring equipment
- Vehicles for RSU staff for site inspection and mobility

4.11 Road Safety Programs

The main objective of Road Safety Program is to prevent DEATH and SERIOUS INJURIES using a Safe System Approach. The Safe System approach doesn't take the road user out of the picture or diminish their responsibilities. Instead of laying the majority of blame on the road user, it recognises and identifies the gaps in the whole system like from feasibility of a project to operation and maintenance of the project and the needs for all system designers and system users to share responsibility for what happens when a crash occurs.

The Safe System approach works on the principle that it is not acceptable for a road user to be killed or seriously injured if they make a mistake. We know that driver error causes many crashes. We need to look beyond the driver, and identify and address all the causes of crash trauma. While the Safe System approach to road safety recognises the need for responsible road user behaviour, it also accepts that human error is inevitable. It therefore aims to create a road transport system that makes allowance for errors and minimises the consequences - in particular, the risk of death or serious injury. By taking a total view of the combined factors involved in road safety, the Safe System approach encourages a better understanding of the interaction between the key elements of the road system: road users, roads and roadsides, vehicles and travel speeds.

The Safe System approach aims to create a forgiving road system based on these four principles:

People Make Mistakes: We need to recognise that people make mistakes and some crashes are inevitable.

People are Vulnerable: Our bodies have a limited ability to withstand crash forces without being seriously injured or killed.

We Need to Share Responsibility: System designers and people who use the roads must all share responsibility for creating a road system where crash forces do not result in death or serious injury.

We need to strengthen all Parts of the System: We need to improve the safety of all parts of the system – roads and roadsides, speeds, vehicles, and road use so that if one part fails, other parts will still protect the people involved.

Although road traffic injuries have been a leading cause of mortality for many years, most traffic crashes are both predictable and preventable. There is considerable evidence on interventions that are effective at making roads safer: countries that have successfully implemented these interventions have seen corresponding reductions in road traffic deaths. Rolling out these interventions globally offers huge potential to mitigate future damage and save lives at a global level. Road safety audit process helps in the minimising the collisions.

4.11.1 Why Road Safety Programs?

Achieving road safety is a complicated matter. First of all, this is because of the nature of the phenomenon: no crashes are identical, crashes involve a large number of factors, crashes are very incidental occurrences with low individual chances, crashes are spread along an extensive road network, etc. Also, there appear to be many possible interventions for reducing the chance of a crash or reducing a crash's severity. Moreover, it is not only the road user who is responsible for a crash, but also all those in charge of road engineering, vehicle design, driver education, etc. Finally, a choice must be made from a wide variety of possible interventions, each must be judged as to its effectiveness, efficiency and social acceptance, costs for the citizen and government, etc.

Around 80% of road accidents in India are down to the driver(s)' fault. Each country has approached the road safety problem differently and developed strategies to reduce road trauma and its costs. Developed countries could significantly bring down the incidents of road accidents with active measures and interventions undertaken and robust traffic management systems. Among these countries the approach in which people started seeing occurring crash is not only the driver's fault but also the whole systems' fault has been proven the best approach and giving best results. In the Bangladeshi context, such steps are also required.

For road safety management programmes, the Government must pump up its financial support and the funding requirement in this arena should be considered a priority. Expenses on ensuring safe road conditions should not be viewed as expenditures by the Government and in possible cases LGIs could also be associated especially for management and funding. They are indeed investments that will guarantee long term

returns and benefits, unlike expenses incurred from road accidents. According to research conducted by the Transport Research Laboratory on "Socio-economic aspects of road accidents in developing countries", investment in road safety programmes can reduce a nation's cost on road accidents by 5%. For that, however, only the best and the most appropriate road safety improvement measures and policies should be introduced.

4.11.2 Develop Mechanism for Prioritisation of Road Safety Programs

In order to achieve the targets, set to achieve by the Transport Policy of the country, prioritization of the Road Safety Improvement Programs has to be developed. To be effective this also needs to evaluate through monitoring system and also measure its benefits.

The road safety programs as explained earlier is multi-sectorial in nature and involves various agencies of the country. The following sectors can be responsible to achieve better road safety:

- Raising awareness about road safety
- Data base development
- Black spot studies, remedial measures, safer roads
- Safer Vehicles
- Safer Drivers
- Road Traffic Safety education and training
- Traffic rule enforcement
- Emergency medical services
- Research

All the above programs can contribute to road safety, however considering the gravity of the problem of fatal accidents the following sectors need intervention on priority:

- Development of Safer Road Infrastructure This includes attending to remedial measures suggested for the blackspots. Major budget needs to be allocated for this activity as this will reduce the accident records.
- Emergency Medical Services This is another activity that can attend to the victims of road accidents in the Golden hour. Necessary funds to be allocated to this activity.
- Data base development At present the data collected is not amenable for proper analysis of the accidents and hence suggest rational remedial measures. Hence it is important to collect proper data. Involvement of technical persons, suitable instruments and vehicles need to be provided for data collection wing. Necessary funds are to be provided for this activity.
- Traffic enforcement Smart Traffic enforcement is the need of the hour to optimize the resources. Focus should be put on the locations where more accidents are happening.

• Rest of the activities though important contributors to road safety, can be allocated lesser funds. This approach is mainly to attend to the severe problem of fatal accidents. The following budget allocation is suggested taking the above prioritization.

Till the number of accidents and fatal accidents come under control as per the targets set, we need to allocate more funds to the Blackspot identification and remedial measures. Once they are under control, we need to allocate more funds for Safety education and training.

Monitoring of a safety plan or programme consists of the systematic recording of the many actions and activities that make up the programme. Monitoring is an essential first step in systematic evaluation. While the various activities may be carried out by many different agencies, it is essential that the monitoring be conducted, or at least co-ordinated, by a lead agency. Evaluation consists of the systematic study of the effects of the various programme elements on road safety as not all activities can be directly related to safety outputs, i.e., reductions in the number of crashes, casualties and fatalities. It is important to ensure that the data available for programme monitoring are at a level that enables evaluation of the separate programme elements and their possible interactions. Ideally, crash forecasts and a detailed evaluation programme should form part of the evaluation/monitoring process.

Measuring the progress of implementation systematically ('monitoring'), showing the policy effects, and judging if, and to what extent, the policy followed has resulted in achieving the stated goals ('evaluating') are core matters in every policy, thus also road safety policy. In this, the policy implementation is often the great unknown. Without monitoring we do not know if the formulated policy has been implemented and if the implementation really does result in the expected effects. Of course, we also want to know if, in the meantime, there have been developments that make it easier or more difficult to achieve the goals aimed at.

This brings us to the question of when to decide to set a new course, i.e. adapt use of the various interventions at such a moment in time that adjustments can be made to meet the policy goals aimed at. At the time of evaluation, a judgement moment must be made about whether to continue the intended policy process or additional policies must be formulated. This requires a good insight into the process of the effect curve of policy interventions.

In case of interventions the evaluation is easy as that is matter of before and after the applied measures at problem areas. For carrying out these we need to allocate the budget. When timing new interventions, an estimate must be made of how much time the decision-making takes. In practice, this requires a formal evaluation moment several years before the goal date. Effective evaluation involves a continuous (not just one-off) process of informing, planning and reviewing as the

intervention program develops. The success of the program, in the end, can be assessed in two ways:

- How well the program has been implemented (process evaluation);
- What have you achieved in terms of road safety (outcome evaluation)

The lack of relevant and reliable data continues to be one of the main barriers to the use of monitoring and evaluation techniques. Database should be maintained at local and national level to continuous evaluation and monitoring the safety programs. The monitoring and evaluation of could be at every stage of the project (Planning, Design, construction and opening etc.).

For monitoring the safety program the following tasks need to be done.

- Identify project features to evaluate and monitor Gather base line data
- Data collection after the program
- Conduct evaluation and
- Document findings

Sample template to fix the targets for each activity and achievement of the same compared to the base line data will be assessed. Based on the performance of each activity and its effectiveness measures will be suggested to improve the situation. The budget allocations can also become dynamic based on the requirements for each year.

4.11.3 Review and Procedure for Accident Data Collection and Analysis

Road safety engineers and analysts need to be aware of several quality measures when working with road accident (crash) data. These measures, commonly referenced as the "six pack," include timeliness, accuracy, completeness, uniformity, integration, and accessibility and can be used to identify data issues and deficiencies.

There are two complementary approaches to accident investigation work; accident reduction, in which measures are taken to reduce the number and severity of accidents (Hazardous Road Location Approach, as described below), and accident prevention (Road Safety Audit/Inspection Approach), see below figure. Accident prevention is the application of remedial measures preventing accidents from taking place in the future.

4.12 Road Safety Publicity

Road safety publicity can be used to achieve various aims and objectives. In general, the aims of such publicity are to change the road users' behaviour, attitude or knowledge in order to increase road safety. However, usually, road safety campaigns can succeed if advertising is only one of the elements in the campaign and usually not the key element. Mass media campaigns can achieve the following:

- increase awareness of a problem or a behaviour;
- raise the level of information about a topic or issue;
- help form beliefs, especially where they are not firmly held;
- make a topic more salient and sensitize the audience to other forms of communication;
- stimulate interpersonal influences via conversations with others (e.g., Police, teachers, or parents);
- generate information seeking by individuals; and
- Reinforce existing beliefs and behaviours.

As road user error is believed to be a factor in 95 % of all road accidents, improving road user behaviour should always be a priority. With the ability to educate and influence the general public, road safety publicity is needed in order to:

- create awareness of road accident threats and vulnerability of certain road users;
- educate road users as to what constitutes safe road user behaviour;
- change attitudes and beliefs to a more positive road safety approach; and
- Inform road users of changes in traffic regulations or operating conditions.

It may seem unnecessary to have to devote resources to modify the behaviour of the people that is in the best interests of their own health and safety; eg. Not drinking and driving, wearing of safety helmets and seat belts, not driving at excessive speed. People may not actually understand the risks, or if they do, may feel it will happen to someone else, not me. Breaking down these barriers and convincing the public that many accidents can, and have been prevented, can be a slow process. Publicity should, therefore, be seen as a sustained commitment.

4.12.1 Scope

As per the Terms of Reference the scope is "The Consultants shall liaise with other stakeholders in road safety, including police, health, Transport and education agencies, and prepare publicity material for dealing with all aspects of road safety, including those aspects such as public education, Anti drink-drive campaigns, wearing of helmets, restraining equipment etc.,"

4.12.2 Formulating a Safety Publicity

The safety publicity/campaign should be formulated in a systematic manner. The development process contains the following sub tasks:

Problem Assessment

Publicity campaigns should be based on the causal aspects of accidents. Crash data gives the broad picture and will give an indication of the road user group, gender, age group that is at risk.

The Crash data should be analysed and the key reasons for the majority of the crashes should be identified. The critical issues leading to these crashes should be the key focus of the publicity campaign.

Interaction with Police

Police report crashes and hence know what actually happens on site. Though they will be judgemental, discussion with cross section of the people will throw light on the key issues, behavioural issues leading to crashes.

Attitude Testing

Attitude testing needs to be done scientifically to be valid. Sample groups of the target population can be surveyed by specialist public opinion organizations. This will help us in identifying the issues and design the publicity to modify the behaviour.

Knowledge Testing

The reason for road users not behaving in a safe way could be because of lack of knowledge. In Indian conditions the process of driving license should be made more stringent. This is the main source of lack of knowledge. The training before getting license needs to be made more stringent. Ignorance about the dangers of the usage of cell phones while driving.

Campaign Design

Once the problems are identified, it is necessary to consider the target behaviour, target audience, what will motivate the target audience to change the behaviour, message content, the media and the appeal that is most appropriate.

Stakeholders Interaction

The stakeholders like road users, accident victims, police, health officials, Transport and Educational agencies are to be involved in the development of the publicity material. This will improve the understanding of the problems/key issues and creating a better campaign material. Keeping the multi-sectorial dimension of the Road Safety, Government of Bangladesh has constituted Road Safety Council.

First Aid knowledge – This should be included in the curriculum of the primary/secondary schools. First aid books, small size book depicting in easy language and with photographs should be circulated at the time of issuing the Driving Licenses at RTA office. Further this can be communicated through short films at Theatres.

Education

The gravity of the accident scenario, precautions to be taken while walking, bicycling and driving should be communicated to the children during the primary and secondary education itself. It should be part of curriculum.

Pedestrians

Pedestrians are important stakeholders in the Road Safety. They should be imparted knowledge how to move on the roads. The following are few important guidelines.

• Where there is a designated Kerb footpath or shoulder of sufficient width,

pedestrians are required to walk on these.

- If there is no Kerb footpath, or designated shoulder, the pedestrians must walk close to the right side of the road such that they are facing the oncoming traffic and can see it.
- Children, up to the age of seven at least, should not be allowed alone on the road.
 Elders must accompany them and they must keep themselves between the traffic and the children.
- Pre-campaign research: Pre campaign research is essential. It is easy to assume that the intended message is being received. In order for a campaign to be effective, it is necessary to research this aspect. Market research techniques can be used to find out if the message is understood, or which of several designs is the most memorable or eye-catching. It is also necessary to have a clear understanding of the target audience. A wide range of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours should be studied including the availability to individuals of alternative behaviours to avoid suggesting actions that are not feasible.

In general, a one-off campaign is unlikely to result in any long lasting behavioural changes. Especially when a change in attitudes is required (e.g. drink/driving, speeding) it is necessary to plan a sustained campaign over a long period.

4.12.3 Road safety publicity - methods

Suitable publicity should accompany, or prepare for, the following: new legislation, new standards, enforcement initiatives, new safety products, and new highway features. Such publicity should be appropriate to local conditions and should focus on a single concise message. These can be in

- Awareness Campaigns
 - Print & Electronic Media
 - News Paper ads
 - Cinema slides
- Road safety programs for teens & youth in schools/colleges.
- Driver education to elders, youth and to everyone
- Refresher training to heavy vehicle drivers,
- Model driver training schools
- National Road Safety Week Events

Awareness Campaigns

• The awareness campaign is needed to sensitise the people about the severity of the problem of road safety. People are generally ignorant except they perceive it when it happens in front of them. The overall costs associated with road accident like when the bread winner is lost how the family gets affected is not generally realised, though it is common knowledge. The high probability of it happening to them is

also not realised. Hence there is a need to sensitise the general public about the gravity of road safety and the laws governing them. This can be done through Print and electronic media, newspaper ads and cinema slides. It should be presented it in such a way that it touches their psych.

General information about what precautions to be taken and what wrong methods to be avoided also to be communicated through these ads.

- Wearing seat belts
- Restraining material for kids
- Wearing helmets
- Avoiding over speeding
- Avoid using mobile phone while driving
- Don't drink and drive



Awareness about penalties/laws for not following the road code also needs to be communicated to them. Government of India recently announced penalties for not following the road rules. This needs to be communicated and enforcement needs to be ensured for better compliance.

Road Safety programs for teens & youth in schools/colleges

The kids in schools also need to be made aware about the traffic rules and how to follow them for their safety. Necessary education needs to be imparted through their syllabus. Teenage kids and youth in colleges are generally exited using the vehicles even before they attain the legal age to ride the vehicles. They need to be made aware about the penalties (including jail) for not following the rules. The following are generally the issues with teens and youth and we need to educate them about these issues and their implications:

- Driving without license
- Using mobile phones while driving
- Meeting an accident which involves an injury implications of the same
- Over speeding
- Wearing a helmet
- Wearing seat belts

Driver education to elders, youth and to everyone

The main issue with drivers is the training they get before getting the driving license is poor. Due to poor training, they do not follow the road rules properly due to ignorance. The licensing system is to be blamed for this. We need to address this problem. In the mean time we need to educate the drivers, who already got the license, of all ages to reduce the problem of road safety. The following measures need to be communicated to alert them:

- Following traffic rules like avoid jumping signals, parking at designated locations
- Using mobile phones while driving
- Over speeding
- Wearing a helmet
- Wearing seat belts
- Lane driving
- Signals while taking turns
- Night visibility of the vehicle putting night visible stickers
- Renewal of license for old drivers
- Road worthiness of the vehicle

National Road Safety Week Events

National Road Safety Week is organized every year in the month of January. The measures announced for improving the road safety in the country are part of the Union Government's concerted action plan to reduce road accidents by half by 2023.

Objectives of Celebrating Road Safety Week

- The aim of celebrating the campaign road safety week is to promote the road safety measures in the community, schools, colleges, work places, on roads and etc.
- Todecrease and completely remove out the road accidents, road accident death and injury cases by applying the road safety measures.
- To encourage all the travellers to follow the traffic rules and wear helmets and seat belts while driving.
- Toimplement the new preventative measures which are proved to lessen the risk of road accidents, death or injury
- To aware the people about the speed limit of the vehicles to prevent road accidents.

- To maintain the speed and required distance from other vehicles
- To aware people that do not drink, do not drive when tired and do not use phones or radios while driving.

Some of these measures include:

- Constitution of the Road Safety Authority to look after overall aspects related to road safety in the country
- Introduction of the Road Transport and Safety Bill in the Parliament to seamlessly develop a secure, efficient, cost-effective, sustainable and inclusive transport system for the movement of passenger and freight in the country
- Between 2015 and 2019, it is estimated that a total of 11,000 Crore rupees will be spent to fix the block spots across the country
- Airbags will be made compulsory in every car
- Computers will be used for conducting driving tests to curb irregularities in issuing licenses.

Process of Developing Publicity Material

Publicity / awareness is an important part of any road safety strategy. To be effective such activity must be based on analysis of data and should be designed and monitored in a systematic way to ensure success. Awareness / Publicity campaigns are an important way to help improve road safety outcomes in terms of

- increasing awareness of road safety engineering issues and legislation
- increasing awareness about the penalties for breaking road rules
- changing attitudes towards road safety engineering issues

Publicity campaigns alone will not make people change their behaviour. When trying to change behaviour, it is also necessary to educate road users about why they need to change. Effective publicity campaigns require careful thought and planning. Following are seven elements that should be covered when planning a campaign:

- behaviour to target
- audience to target
- appeals to motivate the audience
- message content
- audience activation
- media selection, and
- campaign timing

A number of steps need to be undertaken when delivering effective publicity campaigns:

- define the problem
- determine objectives
- agree supporting activities
- define an engineer-in-charge
- use the right skills

- communications brief
- appoint an agency or in-house
- develop the campaign
- deliver the campaign
- utilise 'free' publicity
- evaluate the impact

Another procedure will be for a comprehensive 2-way communication approach for road safety sustainable program, using various interactive tools for connecting with multiple stakeholders and especially local road users for the purpose of information dissemination on mainly the road safety engineering aspects and feedback collection. This will help to build their confidence and perception.

Procedure to Design a Poster

Educating people about road safety engineering issues is an important part of improving the statistics, and such road safety posters are a short, sharp visual way to create awareness.

To design an effective road safety engineering related poster, you have to combine suggestive images with punchy text to get people's immediate attention and to leave a lasting impression. Designing a poster is a creative way to get your message across. You'll need: Poster Paper and Coloured Markers / Pencils.

Procedure with Instructions

- Pick a theme for your road safety poster. A road safety poster can address only one issue such as Safe Merging, Safe Diverging, Stop sign; Hazard-ahead, or Signal ahead; so decide what it is going to be and stick to it.
- Start an ideas file. Take a look at road safety posters and see what themes appeal to you. Cut photographs from magazines, download clip-art images from the Internet, take photos that you might be able to use. If, for example, your theme is bike helmets, take a picture of your younger brother putting on his helmet before he gets on his bike.
- Sketch a draft road safety poster. Decide if you are going to use poster paper or cardboard or if you are going to use a template to design your road safely poster.
- Use color, lots of it. Colour attracts attention, so go for bright and bold colours and images.
- Play with the design and let your creative juices flow. Get the images from your ideas file and spread them out on a table in front of you. On a piece of white paper or cardboard the size of the poster you want to make, arrange the pictures and see what effect you can design.
- Draft two or three posters. Leave your first road safety attempts for a

day or so and then return to them with a fresh eye. See which road safety poster best conveys your theme message.

Ask family and friends which poster they like best. Also get the reasons for their choices, as that may help you fine-tune your road safety engineering awareness poster design.

4.13 Conclusion

From the crush analysis it is identified that the main causes of road accidents are over speeding, overloading and overtaking by motor vehicles. Unregulated movement of non-motorised vehicles along with motorised vehicles on the same route is also one of the major causes for road accidents and road traffic conjestion in urban areas. One study shows that almost all city roads and narrow roads of all Growth Centers of the country including Upazila HQs, have reached their Volume Capacity Ratio more than one, meaning no amount of road safety measures would control road accidents if major road widening works are not undertaken countrywide to increase capacity of the road system as a whole. In addition, lack of awareness and reckless driving habits also result in frequent accidents claiming lives and causing anguish and grief to the affected families. In other words, the road safety problems have become one of the major issues for the transport regulators and traffic law enforcers.

5 PERFORMANCE OF RURAL ROADS

Rural Roads of Bangladesh has shown a very important role in the progress of the country. As the country had continued progress towards lower middle or developing nation status from a least developed country- there was a somewhat similar expansion of rural road network. The pattern of vehicles plying on the rural roads has also shown a major shift-showing heavier vehilcles on the rural roads. During the last three decades, Bangladesh has some significant progress

- The country is now third in rice production
- 4th in culture fisheries production
- 4th in vegeatable and fruit production

This huge progress was possible with the rural roads working for carrying the agricultural inputs and outputs from cities to villages and vice versa.

5.1 LGED Study for Road Design Standard 2021

The rural roads built during 1990-2015 using the previous design standard required upgradation to accommodate the rapidly expanding economy of the rural Bangladesh. LGED assigned a study to Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) to develop Road Design Standard in 2016. The BUET team studied the vehicle patterns, load pattern, soil condition and performance of the existing pavement in different districts of the country. The vehicle pattern and load pattern on rural roads during 2017 can be understood from the following charts. The study was carried out in all type of roads; Upazila Road, Union Road and Village Road.

5.2 LGED Road Performance: Specific Observations from visited sites

- The condition of the road through the bazar in all of the visited sites was in poor condition. The reason behind this is that there is no drainage facility available at most of the sites or if available, is not in working condition. As a result, water stagnation is a very common problem in those bazar areas which results in excessive deterioration of the pavement. At Gazipur, rigid pavement has been found at bazar area but due to ineffective drainage and lack of cleaning of the road, the condition of the pavement was poor.
- Road mainly deteriorates due to excessive loading. From the field investigations it can be concluded that, the sites where overloaded truck used the road, was found in poor condition. In few cases the road was in poor condition without being over used. The reason behind this was poor construction work.
- For slope protection purpose, trees have been used in almost all of the places along the carriageway. More uniform and typed trees may be a better working step. The slope was vertical in most of the places. In few places even negative slope was also observed.
- In most of the places there was no shoulder along the road. This scenario was found very critical in many places for vehicle crossing or overtaking. In some places though the shoulder was provided, but was not found in good condition.

Though maintenance work is done for the pavement, repair work was not done for the shoulder.

• Sign and markings were not found at any of the road investigated. This is a safety hazard which makes riding at night very risky. There was no sign for school or hospital where it should be provided.

From discussion with the locals, it was found that the occurrence of accident is very common at LGED roads. The number of deaths may not be high, but number of collisions and injuries are very high.

- Surfacing in many roads was found deteriorated. This may be due to lack of binding between the surface course and base course.
- •
- 1.
- 2. Investigated roads lacks facility for pedestrian. More emphasis and consideration should be given to pedestrian movement.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

5.3 Example of FGD conducted at one of the sites: Netrokona

Prior to arriving to the site for field investigation, local officials were instructed to inform the local elected leaders and local people to be present at a certain time for focus group discussion. It was announced that team from BUET will come there to discuss about the road and would like to hear their opinions. At Netrokona, when FGD was conducted, elected union chairman, union members, village leaders and local people were present (Figure 3.89).



Figure 5.1: Consulting with the local leader and people

People were asked about the history of Mohonganj GC-Gaglajur GC Road. It was found that the road was in severe condition with just a walking line during 1971. At 1972, initiatives were taken to widen the earthen road. At 2004 the road was constructed as Brick Flat Soling (BFS) and at 2005 the road was reconstructed as flexible pavement. Discussing with the people it was found that the road is intimately related to the livelihood of the people of surrounding area. As the road is in the haor and during harvesting season, in transferring the paddy to the city, the road plays an important role. This road is also used as a bypass road to transport fertilizer to Bhairob. During the monsoon this road helps the fisherman to transport the fish to the Netrokona bazar. There is a Farmer-Fisherman Union planning to accumulate their product and transport to Dhaka for better price. After this road was paved, two bazar, one rice mill and two schools were formed.



Figure 5.2: Focus Group Discussion conducted at Netrokona

During the harvesting season around 200 heavy trucks utilize this road and throughout the year huge number of mini-trucks ply on this road. As a result, this road deteriorates each year and people complained that the construction work was poor. And they added that even after doing maintenance work at 2015, the road is not in good condition in many places and this is because of poor maintenance work.

Another problem that was identified by the people, was the width of the road is not enough for overtaking or crossing of two trucks. Furthermore, they added that this scenario increased the number of accidents in that road. Again, there are 9 primary schools and 1 high school, but unfortunately there is no speed breaker in the road, not even before or after schools. Locals added that three people died in the last 6 months and normal injuries are very common.

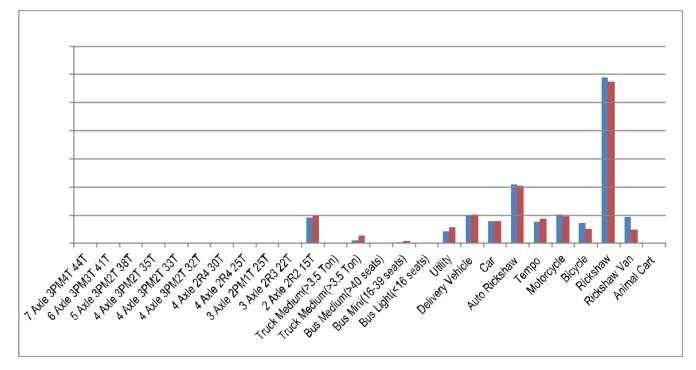
Union chairman and local people expressed their needs. They wanted a road with greater width which will allow two truck to maneuver effectively and continuous shoulder along the road which will allow the people and more importantly students to use the road safely. They said that sharp bending should be minimized as it became very risky at night and they are interested to give the space to do that. They suggested for awareness program regarding road accidents from LGED. And above all they hope that the construction and maintenance work should be done maintaining the quality.

5.4 Summary of the findings of FGD from other sites

Now, if the findings of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted at each site was summarized then it will provide a complete scenario of what people want. The specific findings are given below:

- People are now conscious of their needs. They realized that effective and efficient transportation system can change their lives.
- They are concerned about the safety features of the roads. And they want regular maintenance of the road as it deteriorates at many places after few days of construction or maintenance.

- They are willing to give space for widening or straightening of the road. In some cases, they want compensation but they provided assurance that they will give space.
- One very common complaint was that the construction work or maintenances works were not up to the mark. This is a common complaint that the survey team and expert team had to hear.
- People want uniform lines of trees planted along both side of the road to help them to use the road and also to protect the side slope. They want retaining wall to be provided in some critical place which they will help the engineers to identify.
- They also want continuous shoulder along both side of the road for effective vehicle maneuvering and for the use of the pedestrians, especially for school going students.
- They want safety measures to be present in the road. They emphasized on the presence of speed breakers before school, college, bazar and mosque.
- People are concerned that the roads in bazar areas are in severe condition because of water stagnation. They want their bazar road to be in good condition in future.
- People want some awareness program to be held occasionally covering the safe road use system to minimize the occurrence of accidents.



- Number of Vehicles (Day-1)
- Number of Vehicles (Day-2)



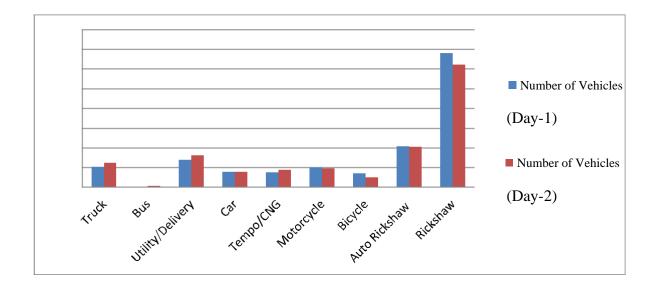


Figure 5.4: Categorized Vehicular Composition at Gazipur

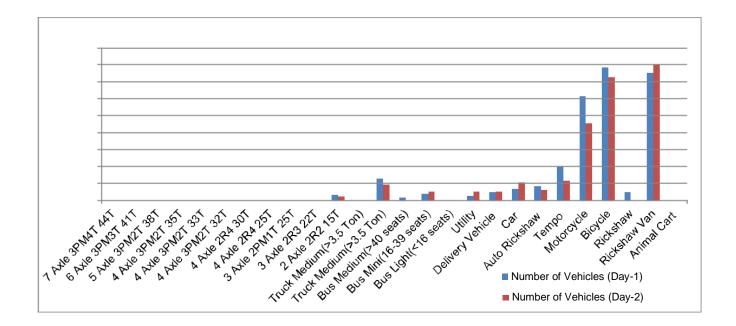


Figure 5.5: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Bagherpara (Jessore)

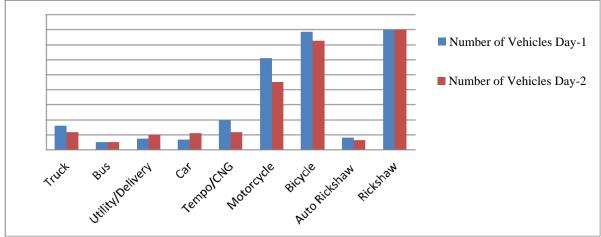
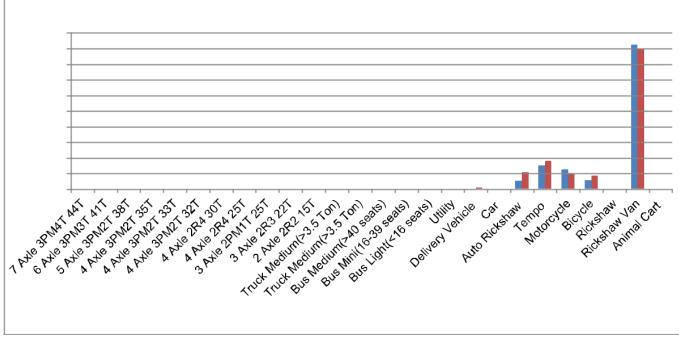


Figure 5.6: Categorized Vehicular Composition at Bagherpara (Jessore)



Number of Vehicles (Day-1)

■ Number of Vehicles (Day-2)

Figure 5.7: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Gopalganj

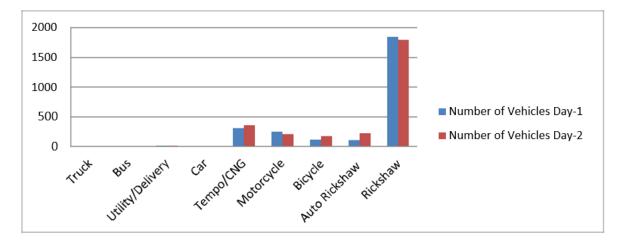


Figure 5.8: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Gopalganj

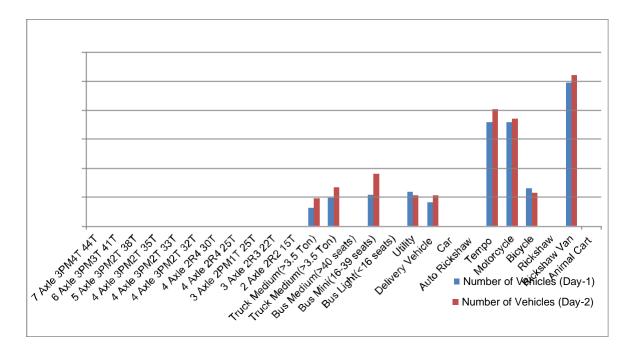


Figure 5.9: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Natore

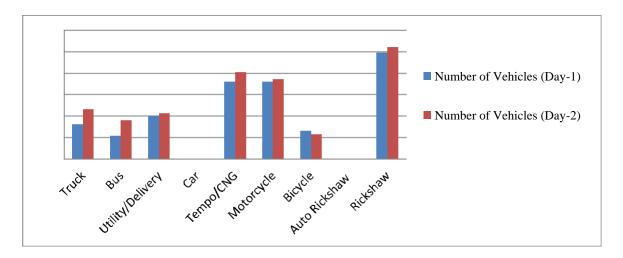


Figure 5.10: Categorized Vehicular Composition at Natore

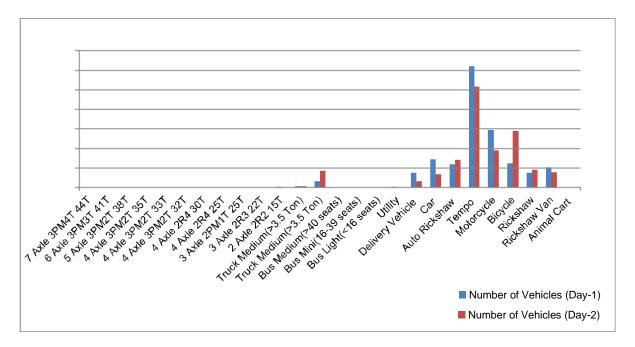


Figure 5.11: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Habiganj

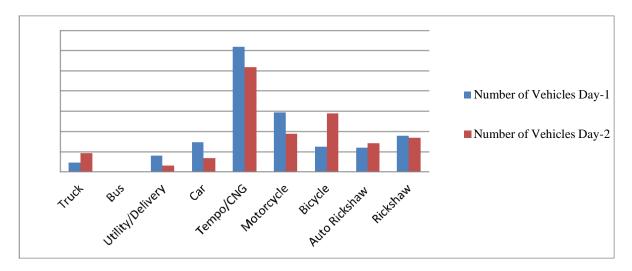


Figure 5.12: Categorized Vehicular Composition at Habiganj

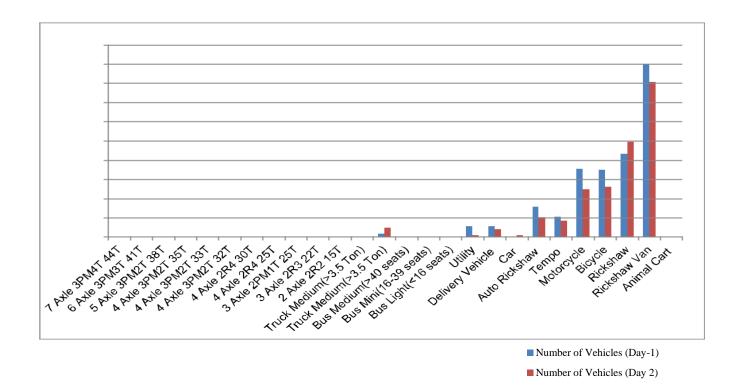


Figure 5.13: Categorized Traffic Composition of two days at Netrokona

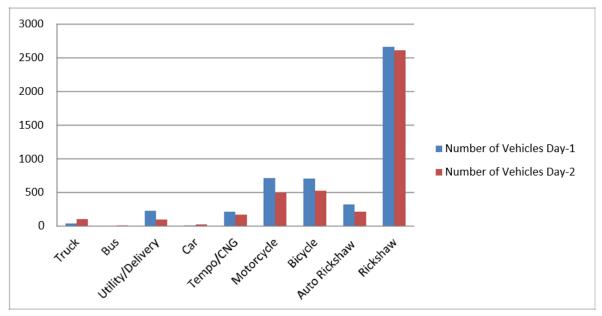


Figure 5.14: Categorized Vehicular Composition at Netrokona

MY VILLAGE MY TOWN STUDY

This stydy team visited five Upazilas and had five focus group discussions at village level and also ten KII. The summary of the observations are as follows

- The vehicle pattern and the axle loads are almost the same as found during the BUET team study.
- The Upazila roads and some of the Union roads have vehicle carrying heavy loaded trucks while they are not very frequent in village roads.
- Most of the village roads have the vehicle composition of 0-50 CVD and AADT within 1000.
- The dominant commercial vehicles on the village road are 1-1.5 ton trucks, pickup, utility vehicles, tractors etc.
- There are incidence of heavy loaded vehicles carrying construction materials in the village roads. The villagers agree that, these should be barred.
- There is limited space of passing two vehicles. When a comparatively loaded vehicle moves through the edges, it causes damage as there is no adequate earthen shoulder to transfer the load.
- There is no footpath for the padestrians. The padestrians are always at risk as there is no adequate earthen shoulder also.

5.5 Involvement of LGIs in road maintenance and safety activities

Funding Involvement of Upazila Parishad

Although LGED conduct periodic maintenance of Upazila/Union Road once in every 4-5 years, but it is very uncertain to village road. At present, 60 (12%) upazilas has above 500km paved road, 159 (33%) upazilas has 300-500km paved road, 143 (29%) upazilas has 200-300km paved road, 102 (21%) upazila has 100-200 km paved road and only 26 (5%) upazila has less than 100km paved road. It is very tough to conduct periodic maintenance of these large road network with the help of existing resouces and manpower. We need to accelerate the On-Pavement activity of Mobile Maintenance Team (MMT). To conduct regular maintenance of paved road, Upazila Parishad can help MMT with their existing resources. Upazila Parishad can purchase pickups by using development fund for exceptional and genuine needs after taking prior permission from the local government department (*Section: 18-Purchase of Motor Vehicles, Upazila Parishad Development Fund Guidelines/Notification dated 28-04-2010/ Signed by Manjur Hossain*).

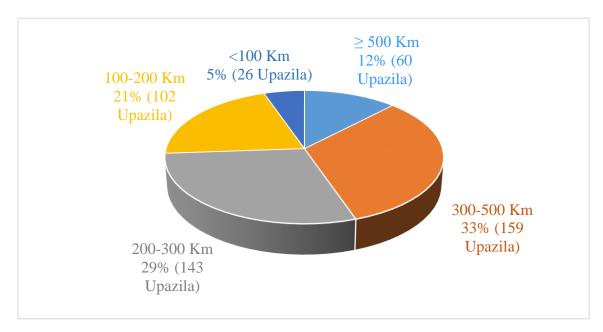


Figure 5.15: Upazila-wise Paved Road Distribution at the Year of 2022

In the year 2021, 229 Upazila parishad earned more than 1 crore take from market lease. 104 Upazila parishad earned 50-100 lacs, 161 Upazila parishad earned less than 50 lac takas from market lease. So, if we take initiative to provide a pickup and other logistics to existing MMT, they can easily carry out paved road maintenance activity.

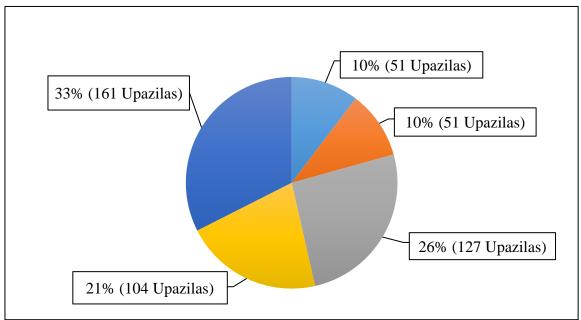


Figure 5.16: Upazila-wise Lease Value Distribution at the Year of 2021

Managerial Involvement of Upazila Parishad

Analyzing the information received from Upazila Parishad Chairman, UNO and Upazila Engineers, it can be seen that no activities are taken from Upazila Parishad for rural road maintenance and safety. However, they feel that the Union Parishad can keep separate allocations in the budget for TR, Kabikha and Parishad maintenance and ensuring road safety.

In case of breaking of brick roads, bituminous roads and road embankments, local people can form committees to collect funds and do these works through volunteering by the beneficiaries. The road safety committee can be re-introduced by enforcing laws through UNO to prevent road embankments from being damaged and road embankments being broken, and land acquisition during road construction, digging of ponds within 10 feet of roads, construction of enclosures etc. In conservation and maintenance of village roads, restrictions on entry of heavy vehicles on village roads and checkposts can be set up to control heavy vehicles. Separate allocation can be given to the Union Parishad for preservation, maintenance and road safety of village roads with the responsibility of implementation in the hands of LGED.

Funding Involvement of Union Parishad

My Village-My Town Technical Assistance project has conducted a feasibility study to know the current financial status of Union parishad. Analyzing the data collected from the Union Parishad indicate that 99% of funds of pilot unions (PU) in the format of development funds come from the central government, whereas 96.47% for others general union (GU) suggests that there is no significant difference in terms of development funds. The remaining portion (1% of PUs and 3.53% of GUs) is derived from their own source of income, meaning that the contribution of the income generated from their own source of revenue to carry out their assigned functions is minimal. Study team recommends one Tax Collector in every UP so that they can provide technical support to UP to collect tax. The Union Parishad does not take any steps to ensure village road safety. Examining the budget of the last 5 years of the

Union Parishad, it can be seen that the village has not made any allocation in the road development, preservation and maintenance sector. Although every union parishad has standing committee on development, conservation and maintenance of rural infrastructure. The Union Parishad may be given separate allocation from the government for village road development, conservation and maintenance and road safety and this allocation will be spent through the upazila engineering department.

Managerial Involvement of Union Parishad

Although there is a provision for one Sub-Assistant Engineer (Civil) in the organogram of Union Parishad, but there is no technical knowlodge person in any Union parishad. Analyzing the data collected from the Union Parishad, it can be seen that the rural road maintenance activities will be monitored by forming a committee with the village-based beneficiaries chaired by the ward member to supervise the emergency repairs on the brick roads. In case of bituminous roads, upazila parishad will do repair work with the help of engineer. Union based committee for maintenance/repair of road embankment will be formed by the person who cuts the road embankment and repair arrangements will be made. In order to make people interested in participating in village road maintenance, the beneficiary people should be sensitized and made aware that the road is owned by the village people. The Union Parishad has formed a standing committee on rural infrastructure development, preservation and maintenance etc. This committee can be activated and given oversight responsibility.

Committee formation for rural road maintenance and road safety

Committees can be formed at 3 levels for rural road maintenance and road safety.

- 1. Upazila level committee
- 2. Union level committee
- 3. Ward and village level committees

Upazila level committee

Upazila level committee can be formed with upazila parishad chairman as chairman, UNO, upazila engineer and all union parishad chairman as members. This committee will supervise the activities of union level committee. This committee will keep a watchful eye on keeping a separate allocation (5%-10%) in the budget of the Upazila Parishad to ensure village road maintenance and road safety. Upazila Parishad will open a separate account in a bank and deposit the allocated money. Union will spend on partnership basis for road maintenance per village when the village roads constructed under Aram Aram City project require maintenance.

Union level committee

In each union, the committee will be formed with the chairman of the union parishad as the chairman and all the members (ordinary and reserved) and the secretary of the union council as the member secretary. The main task of this committee will be to keep in touch with the upazila level committee and work on their advice and supervision. The Union Committee will supervise the Ward/Village level work constituted for the maintenance of Village Roads constructed under Aram Aram Nahar Scheme.

Union Parishad will allocate a certain amount of money from the budget from the year of construction of new village roads. The allocated money will be deposited in a separate account in a bank. When maintenance is required, the village will withdraw from the bank

and spend on road maintenance and safety. It should be noted here that 10% of the amount of money required for road maintenance will be paid by the Union Parishad from the deposited money.

Ward and village level committees

The ward level committee will elect the member secretary, treasurer, social service secretary and 11 general members through the ward meeting with the general member of the ward as the president, the reserved seat member (female) as the sub-president by the majority vote of the people present. In all the wards where more than one village road will be constructed, one committee should be formed against each road. These committees will work under the supervision of ward committee.

In the formation of the committees, village-to-village meetings will be held from village to village, educated men and women, youth, elite and the most acceptable influential person will elect the president and 10 other members.

The Chairman of the Union Parishad himself will form the Ward Committee. Members of general and reserved seats of the ward will be present during the formation of the village committee. Road-based village committees will form funds for minor repairs of roads in their areas and maintain bank accounts.

The major role of ward level committee will be-

- Road Embankment Improvement
- Road Embankment Rehabilitation/ Upgradation
- Social Forestry

5.6 Procedure for implementation of rural road maintenance and safety activities

As there is no technical knowledge manpower in Union Parishad and recruitment of technical knowledge manpower is costly and time consuming. As the roads are cobbled, their maintenance requires skilled manpower. Upazila Engineering Department can perform the responsibility of direct supervision and implementation in this work. A sub-assistant engineer working in the engineering department of the upazila may be given the responsibility to supervise the activities of every union.

From the secondary data it is seen that the total length of 61,608 roads covered by LGI is 63,244.07 km. Means the average length of the roads is 1.03 km. These roads are located inside the village. Since these roads are covered by LGI, the responsibility of their maintenance is on LGI. The least starred portion of the notification states that "Village Road type 'B' length 2.00 km. (below) the roads are under the purview of LGED, but considering the special importance, the development activities of the said roads can be taken up by the LGED as per the decision of the government. So, the road maintenance and road safety committee of the village where the roads are located will apply to the Union Parishad for road maintenance. After receiving the application, the union parishad will hold a meeting with the upazila committee to determine the amount of maintenance cost of the said road and determine the amount of money to be provided by the upazila, union and village committee. If maintenance is possible through funding these 3 committees will implement it with the help of LGED. And if they can't provide money, they will apply to LGED to maintain the road. LGED will take action as per the provisions of notification dated 29/10/2017.

5.7 Rural Road Maintenance and Road Safety

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
Construction of ponds, wells, houses, shops etc. along the roadside	Activities related to physical infrastructure development can be undertaken at minimum distance beyond the road boundary. In case of pond excavation, the minimum distance refers to the twice of the depth of the pond	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Government and Local Authority land and building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7) 	 Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to Tk.1000 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Make irrigation channels on the slope of the road	Cultivation drains should be constructed at a minimum safe distance from the foot of the road slope i.e, twice the depth of the drain.	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Government and Local Authority land and building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7) 	 Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to 2 years or fine up to Tk.1000 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Construction of roads/ access roads connecting houses or shops by cutting shoulders	Connecting roads /entrances to houses or shops without cutting shoulders and maintaining level can be constructed with a minimum slope of 1:6 but ensure that water flow is not disturbed through the intermediate space.	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Government and Local Authority land and building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7) 	to 2 years or fine or both	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
Increasing the cultivation land by cutting the slope of the road	It is best to prepare cultivation land at a minimum distance of 1 meter from the edge of the road slope. The slope of the road cannot be cut under any circumstances.	 Penal Code (Section-431), Government and Local Authority land and building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7) 	 Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to Tk.1000 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Excavation of soil from slopes and shoulders	Soil/grass shall not be cut from the shoulder/slope of the road	• Penal Code (Section- 379, 431)	• Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Cultivation and fencing of shoulders and slopes	Cultivation shall not be done on road shoulders and slopes	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Government and Local Authority land and building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7) 	 Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to 2 years or fine up to Tk.1000 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Blocking natural water flow by constructing illegal structures at mouths of bridges or culverts	Any structures or obstructions shall be created in the drainage canals at the mouths of bridges or culverts.	Penal Code (Section-133, 188)	 Imprisonment up to 1 month or fine up to Tk. 1000 or both fine up to Tk.200 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
Removal/ stealing of bricks and other road construction materials	Road bricks, trees and other construction materials shall not be used for private purposes in any way	Penal Code (Section-379, 431)	 Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Installation of tube wells above or beside road level	Installation of tube wells at a minimum distance of 2 meters outside the shoulder of the road and paved drains below the road level to drain the water from the tube wells.	Penal Code (Section-188, 431)	 Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 1 month or fine up to Tk.200 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Removal of grass from road slopes and shoulders	Local community, road use and safety committees and local people must be mobilized to stop such harmful practices. The matter shall be intimated to all concerned in monthly and other meetings in the presence of local UP Chairman, village head, and elite persons.	Penal Code (Section- 431)	• Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Cattle grazing and destruction of vegetation on roads	Cattle cannot be ridden on roads. A tona or a cage should be attached to the mouth of the cow while moving the cattle on the road. Forest department will take effective measures for maintenance of planted trees.	Livestock Rights Entry Act 1871 (Section-11)	• Cattle send to the pits	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
Cutting down the road trees	These illegal activities should be stopped with the active cooperation of the local union parishad, community, and road use and safety committee. The Upazila Engineer's Office should be active in this regard. Gramya chowkidar will immediately inform the chairman and the law enforcement agency if he sees any such crime.	Penal Code (Section-379, 427)	• Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Construction of shops/ extended doors/jumps of shops on road sides or slopes	Shops can be set up at a safe distance of 1.5 meters from the road shoulder/ lane edge and in no case the shop jumps over the road/ market lane.	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Motor Vehicle Ordinace 1983 (Section-157) 	 Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both Fine up to Tk. 500 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Carrying wood pellets and other items on shoulders	Under any circumstances road solder/slope shall not be used for private or commercial purposes and cause obstruction to traffic.	 Motor Vehicle Ordinace 1983 (Section-157) Penal Code (Section- 283) 	Fine up to Tk. 500Fine up to Tk. 200	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
build wall or terrace on the shoulder or on the ground of road	If a fence or wall is constructed along the road, it should be at least 1.5 meters away from the shoulder, but the water drainage route cannot be blocked.	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Government and Local Authority land and 	 Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both Imprisonment up to 1 month or fine 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
		building orders-1970 (Section-5, 7)Penal Code (Section- 283)	up to Tk.200 or both • Fine up to Tk. 200	
Piling of hay bales and other agricultural produce on road surfaces and shoulders. Drying of paddy, cow dung, straw, chaff and other agricultural products on road surface and shoulders.	No agricultural produce shall be dried or stacked within the boundary of the road. The public should be aware and warned before enforcing the law by notifying the road boundaries in this regard	 Motor Vehicle Ordinace 1983 (Section-157) Penal Code (Section- 133, 283) 	 Fine up to Tk. 500 Imprisonment up to 1 month or fine up to Tk.200 or both 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Driving iron wheeled power tiller on road	power tillers must use rubber wheels during passing road.	 Penal Code (Section-431) The vehicle Act 1927 (Section-6) 	 Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both Fine up to Tk.200 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Driving iron rimmed cow/buffalo carts on wooden wheels on roads	Rubber wheels should be used instead of iron rims. Rubber wheeled animal carts can cover long distances in less time. This increases the durability of the road.	 Penal Code (Section- 431) The vehicle Act 1927 (Section-6) 	 Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both Fine up to Tk.500 	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad

Current Practices	Standard/ Restricted Practices	Relevant laws/regulations for Violation	Penalty/Punishment for Violation	Possible Impementing Authority
Constructionofstructuresneartheroadsideorabovetheroadlevel	In case of construction of houses, shops, walls or boundary fences, at least 1.5 meters away from the shoulder of the road and 0.75 meters below the road level, paved drains shall be constructed at own cost.	 Building Construction Act 1952 (Section-3, 12), Penal Code (Section- 188, 283) 	to 5 years or fine or both	 Upazila Administration (UNO, AC Land, Officer- in-Charge), Union Parishad
Carriage of excess goods/ passengers in buses/trucks	It is the duty of every conscious citizen to protect roads and road structures from rapid destruction due to overloading of vehicles. Especially vehicle owners, drivers, businessmen using vehicles and passengers should be aware of this. Sometimes the administration has to try to stop over loading through mobile courts. Above all public should be fully aware about this.	• Motor Vehicle Ordinace 1983 (Section-97(1))	• Imprisonment up to 6 month or fine up to Tk. 2000 or both	

6 DEVELOPMENT OF LGIS AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT MECHANISM TO PROTECT THE ROAD

6.1 Introduction

Bangladesh has a long and eventful tradition of local government. The structure and functions of local government have been evolved in consonance with socio-economic and political transformation of the country. Nevertheless, the Bangladesh Constitution (Articles 11, 59, and 60) made provisions for establishing local government as an inseparable organ of administering state affairs to safeguard democratic values and to secure economic and social justice. Bangladesh has three tiers of rural local government namely zilla parishad, upzila parishad and union parishad. Union parishads are the lowest tier of rural local government. The Union Parishads are struggling in delivering expected public services to the common people at the grass root level mostly due to lack of appropriate administrative and financial authority as well as institutional capability. It also plays a catalytic role in local level development. There are 4,451 union parishads in Bangladesh. A union parishad consists of one chairman & twelve members. It is constituted under Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, 2009. Before this act it was constituted under Local Government (Union Parishad) ordinance 1983. After the enactment of present act, some changes have taken place.

To ensure of the sustainability of the rural infrastructure being improved, it is important to build up a good maintenance system and a viable funding mechanism based on local resources, particularly in view of increased maintenance need. GOB has accepted the principle and recently allocated substantial funds for maintenance. The LGED has set up a national maintenance system but this system needs to made operationally more effective and efficient, which is sought to be done through the involvement of the beneficiary local community and the Local union Parishad. Currently funds for the maintenance of most rural roads come from domestic Government revenue allocated by the Government through National Budget.

6.2 Adverse Impact of Heavy Loaded Vehicle on Community Road

One of the primary functions of a pavement is load distribution. Therefore, in order to adequately design a pavement something must be known about the expected loads it will encounter. Loads, the vehicle forces exerted on the pavement (e.g., by trucks, heavy machinery, etc.), can be characterized by the following parameters:

- Tire loads
- Axle and tire configurations
- Repetition of loads
- Distribution of traffic across the pavement
- Vehicle speed

Loads, along with the environment, damage pavement over time. The simplest pavement structural model asserts that each individual load inflicts a certain amount of unrecoverable damage. This damage is cumulative over the life of the pavement and when it reaches some maximum value the pavement is considered to have reached the end of its useful service life.

Tire Loads: Tire loads are the fundamental loads at the actual tire-pavement contact points. For most pavement analyses, it is assumed that the tire load is uniformly applied over a circular area. Also, it is generally assumed that tire inflation and contact pressures are the same (this is not exactly true, but adequate for approximations).

Wheel load on pavement is an important factor to determine the pavement thickness to be adopted. By providing adequate thickness, the load coming from wheels doesn't affect the subgrade soil. The wheel load is acts at particular point on pavement and cause deformations. If the vehicle contains dual wheels on one side of axle, Dual wheeled axle vehicles control the contact pressure within the limits.

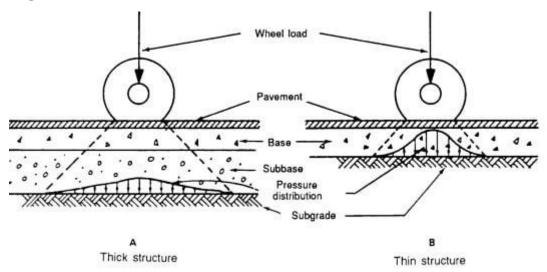


Figure 5. 1: Wheel Load Influence on Pavement Design

When the vehicle is moving on pavement, the pressure developed between the tire and pavement. If the tire is low-pressure tire, then contact pressure will be greater than tire pressure. If it is a high-pressure tire, then contact pressure will be less than tire pressure.

Axle Load and Tyre Configuration: While the tire contact pressure and area is of vital concern in pavement performance, the number of contact points per vehicle and their spacing is also critical. As tire loads get closer together their influence areas on the pavement begin to overlap, at which point the design characteristic of concern is no longer the single isolated tire load but rather the combined effect of all the interacting tire loads. Therefore, axle and tire arrangements are quite important.

Axles are the important part of the vehicles which enables the wheels to rotate while moving. By providing multiple axles, vehicles can carry more load. So, the axle load also influences the design of pavement.

Repetation of Wheel Loads: Although it is not too difficult to determine the wheel and axle loads for an individual vehicle, it becomes quite complicated to determine the number and types of wheel/axles loads that a particular pavement will be subject to over its entire design life. Furthermore, it is not the wheel load but rather the damage to the pavement caused by the wheel load that is of primary concern.

Constructed pavement is used by several vehicles in its design life. The wheel loads are repeated all the time due to this some deformation occurs on the pavement. Total deformation is the sum of all-wheel loads acting on it. So, in the design of pavement frequency of load is also considered. For the design of pavement, a single axle with dual wheels carrying 80 Kn load is considered a standard axle.

Traffic Distribution: Along with load type and repetitions, the load distributions across a particular pavement must be estimated. For instance, on a 2-lane growth Center Connecting Road (1 lanes in each direction) the total number of loads is probably not distributed exactly equally in both directions. Often one direction carries more loads than the other. Furthermore, for multilanes in each direction, within that one direction, not all lanes carry the same loading. Typically, the outer most lane carries the most trucks and therefore is subjected to the heaviest loading. Therefore, pavement structural design should account for these types of unequal load distribution.

Vehicle Speed: Although current design practices do not necessarily account for vehicle speed, it does influence pavement loading. In general, slower speeds and stop conditions allow a particular load to be applied to a given pavement area for a longer period of time resulting in greater damage. For pavements this behavior is sometimes evident at bus stops (where heavy buses stop and sit while loading/unloading passengers) and intersection approaches (where traffic stops and waits to pass through the intersection) when mix design or structural design have been inadequate.

If the vehicle is moving at creep speed, then also damage occurs to the pavement. If the vehicle speed is gradually increased, then it will cause smaller strains in the pavement.

Roads in rural areas are often ill-suited for heavily armored wheeled or tracked vehicles. Failures of the slopes along these roads create hazardous conditions for vehicles. Using the dimensions of the road and the wheel loads of the vehicle, some guidance can be assigned to the road. For roads in the rural areas, data suggest that when soil strengths measured in the top 15 cm are less than 150 RCI on fine-grained, unimproved raised canal roads, vehicles with individual wheel loads of 44.8 kN or greater will experience severe restrictions to movement. Although most of the road segments may be characterized as low risk, as evidenced by many analyses, one has to take into account that this is a road system. Since it is expected that multiple vehicles will eventually travel over all segments within the road system, system failure is imminent because at least one vehicle will

eventually cross over a high-risk segment. When guidance is provided either on a map or in a chart, the high-risk areas can be avoided, thereby reducing accidents significantly.

6.3 Protection of Community Road from Adverse Impact of Heavy Loaded Vehicle and Other Local Interests

From the direct survey by the study team for Study 01 & 02 in the selected Upazilas in five Districts (as detailed in the <u>Appendix-3</u>) to collect Primary Data it was revealed by analysing the information gathered from Key Informant Interview of the Upazila Parishad Chairmans, Upazila Nirbahi Officers and Upazila Engineers that no activities were undertaken by the UZPs or UPs to protect Rural Roads from adverse impact of local private businesses or personal interest like plying heavy loaded vehicles on the community roads for carrying heavy construction materials, e.g. bricks, sand from the river beds, heavy timber logs, local agricultural produces, etc. or for transporting business goods, digging ponds very adjacent to road side-slope toe, and destruction of road embankment for farming by cutting road-toa for extension of their farmland. But thay are of common consensus that Union Parishs can take appropriate remedial action to stop plying heavy loaded vehicles on community roads inside villages and also take immediate actions to stop as well the destruction of road embankment for farming.

For the purpose of stopping damages on road pavement surface by the heavy vehicle or side slopes by road adjacent land owners or farmers, they opined that UP can form local committee for this matter by the villagers headed by the local UP Member and they can organise repair of small damages by local beneficiaries with self-motivated labour basis and can apply to the Upazila Administration to take appropriate lawful actions to the offenders, so that no such unlawful actions can repeat again. Upazila Administration can take a project to educate the population through open public discussion, meeting, stick public posters informing provisions of existing rule of law and eventual punishments. Upazila Administration can host signboards at many important public places and locations inside all villages about restriction of movement of heavy vehicles on community roads mentioning name of the roads, in an effort to classify roads fit for heavy vehicular movement and roads only useable by light traffic. They can also restrict villagers not to excavate pond or any water body within 10'-00" from the toe of a road - in case of new ponds and for existing ponds they can fill it up up to the stated distance for saving roads from any heavy load induced collapse because of insufficient resistence from the road embankment base.

On the other hand, if the road adjacent farmers keep on continuously cutting the toe of road embankment for extending their farmland, this might cause collapse of side slope at the beginning and make side slope steeper than allowed for the particular soil type the road embankment is constructed. At the latter stage road shoulder might collapse and road pavement could start breaking, leading ultimate collapse of the road pavement at those locations.

Furthermore, from the analysis of the primary data collected from the Union Parishad level and village level Focused Group Discussion, it was opined that to oversee the Rural Road conservation and maintenance work in each vollage a supervision committee can be formed with the beneficiary villagers headed by the Local UP Member, this committee can take care a number of road related issues, like road conservation and maintenance works, control of heavy loaded vehicular movement, stop digging of ponds alongside road embankmenr toe within 10'-00", cutting of road embankment toe by the road adjacent farmers, construction of boundary wall or any permanenet structure alongside the road edge, which might restrict sight distance leading to more accidents. This village committee will ensure that no land owner should put up any permanent or temporary structure within 10'-00" from the edge of road. This committee will also ensure if any landowner/farmer cut road toe for farming or cut road to take irrigation water across the road or some other purpose, the committee will make sure that same landowner should immediately repair the road section immediately upon surving of notice by the committee or otherwise the committee will take up the matter to the Upazila Administration to take legal actions against the offenders.

The activities of the village committee will be supervised by the Union Level Permanent committee constituted by the UP Act 2009 and it is expected that all these activities of the Village Committee will bring positive impact on control of heavy vehicular movement on the rural road as a whole and stop all other adverse impact of unlawful behaviour of the transport owners, local farmers and village people, and make them more responsible towards the society and common interest.

6.4 Commiunity Involvement Mechanism to Protect Community Roads from Potential Adverse Impact of Private Businesses/Interests and Farming

From the analysis of the information gathered from Key Informant Interview at the Upazila level, Focused Group Discussion at the Union Parishad level and village level the following recommendations have been emerged for how to protect rural roads from potential adverse impacts of plying of heavy vehicles on community roads, destruction of road embankment for farming, etc. From the interview and the group dicussions the concerned participants felt that the performance of the statutary permanent committees both at the Upazila Parishad level and Union Parishad level need to be further supported and it is not possible for the lone Upazila or Union level committee can provide close monitoring and management support for smooth implementation and post-implementation proper functioning of the road and road safety arrangements. They recommend to form a third committee with local influential villagers headed by the local UP Member at each Village level who can actually do the day-to-day support and oversee works, and can pass information to the permanent committees at the UP and UZP level. It was also checked the last five years' budget allocation for this purpose. They also recommend to create a

separate item of expenditure in both the budgets of the Upazila Block Grant from the National ADP and the local revenue income specifically for the road conservation and maintenance, and road safety works.

- 1) Upazila Level Committee: To protect and to provide rural roads with required level of supervision and management support for maintenance and road safety works undertaken by the Upazila Parishad for smooth implementation and functioning of roads and road safety works, the activities of concerned Upazila Level Permanent Committee on road maintenance and road safety works, formed under the Upazila Parishad Acts, will be further strengthened and this permanent committee will ensure and provide necessary assistance to the UP Level Committee, Village Level Committee and the implementation authority and oversee implementation works and smooth functioning of road sections and road safety tools installed in the post implementation stages. As the committee members are also members of the Upazila Parishad, they will keep an eye on the budget allocation from the Annual Upazila Development Plan (AUDP) to take necessary physical works and other recurrent expenditure for proper functioning of road and road safety works. The UZP level permanent committee will also make sure of inclusion of all VRB roads in the Road Inventory of the LGED and get road code for all VRBs not included yet. It is to be mentioned that in the Bangladesh Gazette of 19 Oct 2017 shows the number of VRB belongs to the LGIs is 61,608 where as the number of Village in the country is 87,210. So, 25,602 villages have no VRB at all in their account, which need to be further checked.
- 2) Union Level Committee: The permanent committee for Rural Works Programme formed under the UP Act 2009 will supervise and monitor maintenance works of roral roads and road safety works under their jurisdiction. this committee will work under the guidenance and supervision of the UZP level permanent committee on this subject, which is one of the 17 permanent committees under the Upazila Parishad. The Union Parishad level committee will supervise and monitor activities of each individual Village Committee what they are actually doing at the village level. If any road maintenance or road safety works of the Upazila Parishad extended over more than one village boundary and supervised by more than one committee, the activities of the respective village committee will be coordinated by the UP Level permanent committeeand make sure smooth and coordinated implementation of the project physical works and post work proper functioning the infrastructure. UP Level permanent committeeand will keep an eye on the Annual Budget of the UP, Likewise the UZP level permanent committee, and make sure of budget allocation for road maintenance and road safety works from the UP annual budget. This committee will also update the list of VRBs less than 2.00 km in length in the LGED union level road database and send to the Upazila Enginner of the Upazila for ultimate inclusion in the LGED Road Database with assigning right road code to them. The UP level permanent committee can handle the overloading problems of the transport services

plying on the rural roads within the Union Parishad boundary and can successfully stop plying on the community roads not fit for heavy loading by hosting signboards at the start and end of those light traffic community roads. They can put up on spot immediate resistance to any such attempt taken by any transport operator. Similarly, the village level committee can successfully solve the road safety issues, issues related to pond excavation alongside the road toe, construction of boundary wall and other permanent structure within 10'-00" from the toe of a road obstructing minimum sight distance and add to more road accidents on the rural roads. So, there is a prospect of establish rule of law in the community level using the Village Level Committee, at least they could be first line of defence for the Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad to stablish disciple in the villages.

3) Village Level Committee: This committee will be formed in each village within a UP territory by the Union Parishad. The concerned Union Parishad will take initiatives to form the Village Committee through some sort of Courtyard Meeting in each village. In that meeting UP Chairman along with the respective UP Member amd Female UP Member will be presentand invites all resident of that village specially invites all well-educated local leaders and well wishers of the common people of that village. The UP Chairman will form a Village Committee not more than 10-member committee by the general consensus of the present audience, headed by the UP Member in case of the ward consist of a single village and in other cases of ward consists of more than one village, the committee head could be the most respectable and well accepted person of that village, local Female UP Member could be co-convenor of the village committee. The village committee will participate above mentioned all type of road maintenance and road safety works, stopping pond digging alongside the road toe within 10'-0", also oppose construction of permanenet boundary wall or any sort of permanent structure within 10'-00" of the road edge, stop destruction of road embankment by cutting road embankment toe every year for extending farmland inside the road slope, etc. this committee collect some little contribution from the beneficiaries towards meeting cash purchase of some construction materials and labourer part should borne by the beneficiary on strict self-help basis. For some big event like sudden emergencies for natural disaster, this committee can collect contribution or if the Union Parishad asked for some matching contribution to meet up the cost the village committee can collect money from the villageers for immediate restoration work.

In the conclusion it can be said, if Village Committee function well and there is reason to believe that the Committee will function well, little road conservation, maintenance and road safety works can be manageged well by Village Level Committee. In case big problem they can initiate legal actions against the offenders through apply for legal action to the Upazila Administration through the Union Parshad.

7 RECOMMANDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions and Recommendations

In the conclusion it can be reiterated that MVMT is a concept where modern civic amenities for the citizen will be expanded to the rural population without changing traditional form of the rural villages, with a view that the extension of civic amenities in every village will reduce inequlities between rural and urban life and thereby reduce urban migration of the village communities as well. As mentioned in the maintext under MVMT initiatives will be taken to provide every village with similar facilities of modern township including developed road connectivity and other communications, safe drinking water, modern health care and proper treatment, improved and well connected marketing facilities for the local produces, developed community spaces and arrangement for recreation, developed sewerage and waste management system, uninterrupted electricity and fuel supply, computer and high-speed internet facilities, electric equipment and standard consumer goods.

To make the initiative successful under the current MVMT TA project initiatives have been taken to conduct five different studies to undertake necessary reviews/reseaches how all the above initiatives could be well thought covering all pros and cons and a professional implementation can be achieved. To that end Study 01 & 02 is targeted towards developing a framework regarding involvement of LGIs and other stakeholders in ensuring sufficient funding and management for adequate maintenance to the future improved road communication and proper road safety to provide a safer all-weather road to the village communities. As LGIs have no technical abilities and LGED is created to provide technical support to them, so for successful implementation of the project the technical abilities, maintenance management and road safety practices of LGED are also examined and necessary changes and improvements are recommended.

This study shows that maintenance is essentially a management problem. The improvement of maintenance often involves institutional reform, human resources development and changes in management practices before addressing technical issues. Based on the maintenance management practices, and also from the study of the basic principles of maintenance management and also from the strengths and weaknesses of LGED the following recommendations could be drawn that could be implemented for improvements in its maintenance management and road safety practices:

The HQ role should be strengthened by streamlining the function of RMRSU (Road Maintenance and Road Safety Unit) at the HQ level of LGED. RMRSU should be divided into two sub-units:

- Maintenance Policy sub-unit (RMS), and
- Maintenance Implementation, Auditing & Monitoring sub-unit.

They should be supported by consultants/contractors, at the initial stage, employed to collect, analyse and interpret maintenance related data, and conduct extensive technical and financial audit of maintenance schemes implemented by the district's authorities.

As LGED's own organisation at the HQ level is quite weak and not conforming the actual workload and also it is difficult to increase the manpower through Government revenue budget, existing management and technical capability of the HQ staff as well as the field staff must be enhanced through greater use of modern management techniques and stateof-the-art computer software. At the same time some of the client functions, particularly in the maintenance and pavement management sectors, at the initial stage, should be outsourced. This study recommend that consultants and contractors can be used for tasks such as network referencing, inventory collection, traffic counts, axle load surveys, and condition surveys carried out by manual methods and by machine. These works are relatively easy to define and specialist contractors have evolved for these activities who offer significant savings in costs. Similarly for bridge management, consultants and contractors can often bring specialist skills and equipment to the task of bridge inspection and assessment. Some consultants specialise in the development and implementation of road management system, and have skills in the area that are often not present within public sector agencies. Rather than try and develop LGED's own skills in all of these areas, at least in early days, it will often prove more cost effective to use specialist consultants and contractors. Use of private sector also gives access to state-of-the-art technology without the need for investing directly in development costs.

1. Maintenance policy should be more customer focused.

Emphasis has to be given to the need to recognise that there are customers for all road management activities and that quality of service is achieved by identifying and meeting customer needs and specially more emphasis has to given to needs of LGIs. The study recommend that every operation of LGED should be customer focused and there should be effort to commercialize its all operation. There is a role for quality management systems in assisting to meet customer requirements. There is also a need to recognise that all aspect of road management involves uncertainty and risk. The use of sensitivity, scenario, risk analysis and value engineering could help in minimising risks.

2. Institutional performance should be improved by clarifying the roles and aims of LGED and involving LGIs and other stakeholders in its implementation.

The institutional setting in which road management operates has a profound impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of its operation. The study has identified that institutional performance is affected by factors that are internal and external to the organisation. Internal factors can be conveniently classified according to whether they are 'institutional' or 'technical'. The study recommend that Institutional performance can be improved by clarifying the roles and aims of the organisation and by involving representatives of all stakeholders including LGIs in the implementation. The study also recommend that an

advisory panel or roads board could be setup at every district by LGED through representatives of road users, public representatives of LGIs, 'chambers of commerce', and contractors and consultants to commercialize and make more customer focus of its operation. The study also identified that the elected representatives in many occasions are reluctant to give sufficient importance and priority to highway maintenance, though maintenance management is extremely technical issue, but elected representatives must accept responsibilities for setting objectives, policies and standards within which professional officers can work.

3. The road authorities of Bangladesh should jointly prepare a code of good practices to provide a consistent framework in deciding standards and policies suitable to local conditions.

Each road authorities in Bangladesh have its own views on priorities. Standards seem to vary between authorities, between national roads and between local council roads and national roads; though Planning Commission of Bangladesh took initiatives to standardise road standard designs for all road authorities and prodides minimum design standard. It is recommended that the road authorities of Bangladesh jointly should prepare a code of good practices to provide a consistent framework within which the road authorities can develop standards and policies suitable to local conditions and can adopt a systematic approach to highway maintenance decision making.

4. A three-year policy statement, forward programming and budgeting should be introduced for effective maintenance management and value for money.

Under the existing budgetary constraints, this study recommend that LGED should have introduced a three-year policy statement, forward programme and budget for road maintenance - distinguishing between structural maintenance and routine maintenance. It is recognised that the failure to maintain the structural maintenance group of items, would be resulted much higher levels of remedial structural work in future. In this regard few actions should be implemented immediately, the current RSDMS, should be upgraded and necessary steps should be taken to procure and introduce a Comercial-of-the-shelf RMS software and introduce multi-year maintenance need assessment system, because RSDMS can only produce one year need assessment. It would also be worth-mentioning that currently LGED road database is not regularly updated, there is no data collection system on road strength and traffic data collection is also not practised for last few decades. To become a modern road authority and meet the requirements of scientific road management, the RMRSU of LGED should immediately be modernised its road asset management procedures with appropriate hardwares and softwares with proper training of its users and a Road Management System (RMS) unit with appropriate experts should be created within RMRSU under the supervision of SE (Maintenance) and under the overall guidance of the Addl. CE (Maintenance).

5. Maintenance fund should be allocated and spent on the basis of hard facts regularly collected rather than subjective or historic basis. More mechanized equipment-based data collection should be adopted.

The study stresses that policies and decisions involved in the spending the maintenance money must be based on hard facts regularly collected and analysed. It is recommended that the money should be allocated based on need rather than subjective basis or based on historical data. It is also recognised that the highway maintenance is a continuous process, and so the most important steps in securing value for money are considered to be the systematic development of policies based on need, and the systematic monitoring of performances. It is also recognised that the manual collection of data should gradually phased out and more mechanized modern equipment should be used.

6. Efficiency and effectiveness should be achieved through specificity and competition in all level to LGED's operation. The equipment management should be functionally separated from execution unit at the district and should be placed under the mechanical engineering unit.

To improve operational performance, issues of organisational size and degree of decentralisation have to be taken into consideration. Effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation can be achieved through a combination of specificity and competition. The study recommends to enhance specificity by attending to issues such as the identification of stakeholders, definition of the policy framework, functional separation and the introduction of commercial management practices. This study recommends that to separate functionally the works units and equipment management, the existing organisation of the district level of LGED could be re-organise and equipment management responsibility could be given to mechanical engineering section. Such a move facilitates improving commercial management practices. This needs to reorganise the existing organisational setup and to put the equipment pool and work unit under separate administration.

7. A comprehensive computer programme should be developed and in place for regular assessment of road condition over the country and the effectiveness of the maintenance policy undertaken.

This study strongly recommends that a regular assessment system to measure the road condition should be in place as early as possible. A comprehensive computer system can be developed for this purpose. As assessment system is an attempt to measure objectively the condition of the LGED roads and compare it with predetermined standards or warning levels. It is recognised in this study that assessment systems have a major strategic value. The regular use of assessment systems, preferably machine based, enables the changing condition of the highway to be monitored. The effect of various policy decisions, standards and resources can be measured. Arguments about road conditions can be helped by factual measurement and so reduce subjective opinion. In this regards the LGIs and other road users should be more involved in getting information about the condition of the road

network – they can report immediately as any defects appear on the road surfaces. For this purpose, mobile telephone-based apps could be prepared and distributed among them for immediate report to LGED authorities for remedial actions, that way reduces the response time to repair and ensure improved services to the road users.

8. The existing road inventory should be continuously up-dated and roads should be categorised on the basis of function and traffic volume.

The starting point for the development of any realistic policy for road maintenance must be an understanding of the nature and quantity of the road systems. It is recommended that all roads should be categorised according to their functions and traffic volumes. It is also recognised that rural low trafficed roads should be given proper importance on accessibility point of view and the LGIs could be more involved in their management, especially the road within village category (VRB).

9. A comprehensive computer programme should be developed to utilise the inventory information completely and the digital mapping system should be linked with road condition database.

During the study 01 & 02 it was found that the LGED inventory of road information is not complete, many of the roads within villages are not included in the road database and no road code is allotted to those roads; it will probably not be cost effective to extend it much further until a comprehensive computer system is developed to utilise the information fully. Furthermore, the digital mapping system which is already established in LGED GIS unit must be matched to an appropriate database - particularly road condition data and different structural data which would provide a very efficient aid to maintenance management.

10. Manual methods of treatment selection are recommended temporarily, but gradually computerised model like HDM should be introduced for appropriate treatment selection and optimise maintenance operation.

The study recognised that the methods of treatment selection are all different ways of visualising complex decision processes and difficult to recommend which particular method should be adopted, which is dependent on individual circumstances. In the LGED's context, where the need for simplicity is uppermost, manual method of treatment selection is recommended, to use a series of look-up tables for treatment selection. Normally, one table would be provided for each road hierarchy, which would enable treatments to be selected on the basis of maximum of two defects. However, computer-based methods like HDM model, are recommended to switched over as soon as possible.

11. Existing conditions of contract should be reviewed and adjusted to be equitable to both client and contracting organisations.

To be successful, contracting must take place within an appropriate legal, financial and institutional framework that is equitable to both client and the contracting organisations. The study recommend that the existing conditions of contract used for public sector

contracting should be reviewed further to match the international conditions of contract to established equity in mutual interests between clients and contractors.

12. Under the existing financial constraints, the sub-optimal maintenance strategy should be followed as best affordable option for maximum service of the road network.

Roads are a vital pre-requisite to economic growth. Huge capital investments are required to construction roads. Once a road is constructed, it becomes imperative to preserve the huge capital investment through regular maintenance and periodic maintenance. In developing countries, Bangladesh being no exception, financial resources to maintain this infrastructure annually are limited. The best affordable option is the sub-optimal strategy which provides maximum service. A review of the entire economic priorities is necessary in order to allow roads to be given due status in making national priorities since all development activities hinge on a good transportation and communication network.

13. Establishment of an operational and fully equipped Road Safety Unit (RSU) in RMRSU of LGED for an institutional effort to make LGED road safer.

Currently LGED's Road Safety Unit is run by a lone EE from its regular set-up at the LGED HQ without any support staff or support from any on-going project. To make LGED's roads safer, an operational and fully-equipped Road Safety Unit (RSU), has to be established under the permanent revenue head of the Government, which will be a part of the RMRSU of LGED. A separate head of account in the national budget has also to be created for this purpose and a regular budget allocation has to be obtained for executing appropriate road safety works on the LGED roads. To strengthen the Road Safety Unit and to cope up with the huge work load on road safety remedial activities and road safety audit activities, Road Safety Unit of RMRSU is proposed to be strengthened, currently a lone Executive Engineer is working in RSU of RMRSU without any visible presence. A fulltime exclusive Superintending Engineer (SE) should work as manager of the road safety unit and will work under the leadership of Addl. CE (Maintenance), meaning RMRSU should have two units, one for the existing road and road-structure maintenance programme implementation and supervision headed by SE (Maintenance) and the other would be this newly proposed road safety unit headed by SE (Road Safety). This initiative will provide institutional approach to do businesses on road safety regularly to make the LGED road safer.

14. Formation of a Road Management System (RMS) Unit at the RMRSU, LGED HQ level and Procurement of RMS Software for Muti-Year work programming,

It is important that an organisational unit is established with specific responsibilities for the RMS. This unit should be filled appropriately with qualified personnel with clear cut job responsibilities (one minimum setup is proposed). It is recommended that the LGED will establish an RMS unit under the supervision of SE (Maintenance) in the RMRSU and overall leadership od Addl.CE (Maintenance). Currently there is no RMS unit, which is an absolute requirement for proper management of LGED road assets. At present, there are no regular data collection for road condition, traffic count or road structural strength, so proper road condition assessment is absent in LGED road maintenance annual work programming.

Similarly, currently no RMS software is under use for multiyear maintenance work programming, a road inventory management customised software (RSDMS) is used for this purpose with some additional functionality added to it. This software has no capability of producing multiyear work programme for maintenance management. So, a Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software is recommended for establishing in the RMS, as it has some technical advantages over bespoke customised software.

15. Maintenance of rural roads, ensuring proper road safety, to provide a safer sustainable road for the rural community involving LGIs for management and funding.

From the analysis of the case studies information gathered from Key Informant Interview at the Upazila level, Focused Group Discussion at the Union Parishad level and village level how to protect rural roads from potential adverse impacts of plying of heavy vehicles on community roads, destruction of road embankment for farming, digging of pond at close proximity of the roads within 10'-0" of the toe of roads or constructing permanent structure on the egde of road, etc. From the interview and the group dicussions the concerned participants felt that the performance of the statutary permanent committees both at the Upazila Parishad level and Union Parishad level need to be further supported and it is not possible for the lone Upazila or Union level committee can provide close monitoring and management support for smooth implementation and post-implementation proper functioning of the road and road safety arrangements. They recommend to form a third committee with local influential villagers headed by the local UP Member at each Village level who can actually do the day-to-day support and oversee works duing construction, and can pass information to the permanent committees at the UP and UZP level.

8 APPENDIX

8.1 Appendix 1: Questionnaires

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্প লেভেল-৮, এলজিইডি ভবন, ঢাকা-১২০৭

গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

সমীক্ষার নাম: স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের অংশগ্রহণে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ে ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়ন

তথ্য সংগ্রহ: গ্রাম পর্যায়ে 'সাল গ্রুপ ডিসকাশন'-এর জন্য ইস্যু/প্রশ্নমালা



জেলার নাম:

উপজেলার নাম:

ইউনিয়নের নাম:

গ্রাম ও মৌজার নাম:

অংশগ্রহণকারী: ইউপি সদস্য, ইউপি নারী সদস্য, এলজিইডির প্রতিনিধি, শিক্ষক, ইমাম, রাজনৈতিক কর্মী-নেতা, পরিবহন ব্যবসার সাথে সম্পৃক্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ, স্থানীয় গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তিবর্গ

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সূচনা বক্তব্য:

বর্তমান সরকার 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' প্রতিটি গ্রামে আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ করতে অজ্ঞীকারবদ্ধ। 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' বাস্তবায়নে উন্নত সড়ক যোগাযোগ প্রধানতম অজ্ঞা। দেশের অধিকাংশ গ্রামে সড়ক উন্নয়ন করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়ক উন্নয়ন কিংবা পুনর্বাসন (ইটের কাজকে বিসি, আরসিসি) করা হচ্ছে। বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি উপজেলায় ২০০-৫০০ কি.মি. পাকা সড়ক রয়েছে। কাজেই নতুন সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি বিদ্যমান সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা নাগরিক সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য জরুরি।

বর্তমানে উপজেলার সকল সড়কের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এলজিইডি জেলা/উপজেলা পর্যায় থেকে পরিচালনা করা হয়। এতে তৃণমুল পর্যায়ে কিছু গ্রামসড়ক যথাযথ মনোযোগ পাচ্ছে না। অন্যদিকে, এলজিইডি যেভাবে সড়ক উন্নয়নের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে আনুপাতিক হারে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে না। এমতাবস্থায়, গ্রাম পর্যায়ের সড়কসমূহ টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের আওতায় আনা যাচ্ছে না।

এ পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে স্থানীয় গ্রামবাসী অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত হলে, গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহের টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ নিশ্চিত করা যেতে পারে বলে সরকারের নীতিনির্ধারক মহল মনে করছেন। স্থানীয় গ্রামবাসীকে কীভাবে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের সাথে সম্পুক্ত করা যায় এটিই আজকের স্মল গ্রুপ ডিসকাশনের মূল বিষয়।

সাধারণ প্রশ্ন/ইস্যু:

- ১। আপনাদের গ্রামে সড়ক উন্নয়নের অবস্থা কেমন? কত কিমি পাকা এবং কত কিমি কাঁচা সড়ক রয়েছে?
- গ্রামের সড়কগুলো নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা যাচ্ছে কি?
- (সড়ক উন্নয়নের প্রেক্ষাপট, সড়ক উন্নয়ন করতে কত বছর অপেক্ষা করতে হয়েছে, কত কষ্ট/দৌঁড়ঝাপ করতে হয়েছে, সড়কের প্রভাবে কিভাবে তাঁদের জীবন বদলে গেছে- সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ইত্যাদি ইস্যু আলোচনায় আসতে পারে)
- ৩। গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়কগুলোতে কোন ধরনের যানবাহন চলাচল করে?
- 8। কোন ভারি যানবাহন চলাচল করলে-কেন করে? বাণিজ্যিক, বাড়ি নির্মাণের মালামাল পরিবহন, কৃষি পণ্য পরিবহন ... আর কী কী কারণ রয়েছে?
- ৫। গ্রামে কতজন ট্র্যাক্টর মালিক রয়েছেন? ট্র্যাক্টরগুলো আকারে বড় না ছোট?
- ৬। বড় ট্র্যাক্টরগুরো গ্রাম সড়কের ক্ষতি করছে কিনা? করলে কি ধরনের ক্ষতি করছে?
- ৭। ভারি গাড়ির চলাচল কিভাবে বন্ধ করা যায়?
- ৮। 'হাইট বেরিয়ার' দেওয়া হলে- তা কিভাবে রক্ষা করা যাবে?
- ৯। কোন কোন গ্রামের ভেতর দিয়ে 'উপজেলা সড়ক, 'ইউনিয়ন সড়ক' কিংবা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ গ্রাম সড়ক চলে গেছে। এ সকল ক্ষেত্রে ভারি গাড়ি চলাচল বন্ধের সুযোগ নেই। কিন্তু এসব ক্ষেত্রে সড়ক বাঁধ সম্প্রসারণ/ রক্ষা করা না গেলে দ্রুত সড়ক ভেঞ্জে যায়। সড়ক বাঁধ রক্ষা করার উপায় কি?
- ১০। গ্রাম সড়ক দীর্ঘদিন টেকসই রাখার জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ (মাটির কাজ) খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ভালো সড়ক বাঁধের সড়ক সহজেই দীর্ঘদিন টিকে থাকে। কারণ, গাড়ির চাকার ওজন ৪৫ ডিগ্রি কোণে সড়ক বাঁধের মাধ্যমে মাটিতে ট্রান্সফার হয়। এ জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, মাঝারি কিংবা ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের ফলে সড়ক ভেশ্গে যায়। দেশব্যাপী গ্রাম সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে জমি অধিগ্রহণের কোন সুযোগ নেই। অন্যদিকে, সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, সড়ক টেকসই করার ও সুযোগ নেই। কিভাবে এ সমাস্যার সহজ সমাধান করা যায়? মূল্যবান মতামত প্রত্যাশা করছি।
- ১১। এ ধরনের কাজে গ্রামের মানুষের অংশগ্রহণ প্রয়োজন। গ্রামের জনগণ কি এ ধরনের কাজ করতে সাধারণভাবে আগ্রহ বোধ করে? তাঁদের আগ্রহ বাড়াতে কিংবা এই ধরনের কাজে সম্পৃক্ত করতে কি ধরনের কার্যক্রম হাতে নেওয়া যেতে পারে?

- ১২। একই গ্রামের/মৌজার সড়কসমূহ রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে কোন ধরনের কমিটি গঠন করা যেতে পারে?
- ১৩। এ ক্ষেত্রে কীভাবে কাদের দায়িত্ব প্রদান করা যেতে পারে?
- ১৪। ছোট ছোট রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে কিভাবে এই কমিটি ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে? যেমন, সড়ক বাঁধে মাটি দেয়া, সড়কের ঢাল ঠিক করে দেওয়া, সড়কে ছোটখাটো গর্ত হলে মেরামতে সাহায্য করা, উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তরে জানানো ইত্যাদি
- ১৫। সড়কের পাশের পুকুরসমূহ সড়কের বড় ধরনেরর ক্ষতি করছে। একটি পুকুর দশ ফিট বড় করলে, গড়ে বছরে দশ হাজার টাকা আয় বাড়তে পারে- কিন্তু এতে প্রতিরক্ষা কাজে সরকারের খরচ লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা বেড়ে যায়। স্থানীয় কমিউনিটিকে কিভাবে এই ধরণের কাজ থেকে বিরত রাখা যায়?
- ১৬। সড়কের ছোট ছোট রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে গ্রামবাসী তহবিল গড়ে তোলে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ অথবা স্বেচ্ছাশ্রমে কিভাবে কাজ করতে পারে?
- ১৭। কিভাবে গ্রামবাসীর মধ্যে সড়কের 'মালিকানা' বোধ জাগ্রত করা যায়?
- ১৮। বিভিন্ন দেশে 'অ্যাডাপ্ট এ রোড' পলিসি রয়েছে। একজন কিংবা কয়েকজন গ্রামবাসী গ্রামের সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের দায়িত্ব পালন করেন। এ ধারণায় দায়িত্ব পালন করার জন্য এই গ্রামে কোন বিশিষ্ট লোক আছেন কিনা?
- ১৯। কিভাবে এ ধারণা চালু করা যায়? গ্রামবাসীর কাছ থেকে আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করে, সে আবেদন মুল্যায়ন করা যেতে পারে?
- ২০। কেও যদি কোনো কিছু যুক্ত করতে চান, করতে পারেন।

আপনাদের সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্প লেভেল-৮, এলজিইডি ভবন, ঢাকা-১২০৭

গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

সমীক্ষার নাম: স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের অংশগ্রহণে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ে ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়ন

তথ্য সংগ্রহ: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ পর্যায়ে 'সাল গ্রুপ ডিসকাশন'-এর জন্য ইস্যু/প্রশ্নমালা



জেলার নাম:

উপজেলার নাম:

ইউনিয়নের নাম:

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যানের নাম, মোবাইল নাম্বার:

অংশগ্রহণকারী: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান, সদস্য, নারী সদস্য, এলজিইডি প্রতিনিধি, পরিবহন মালিক সমিতির প্রতিনিধি, ব্যবসায়ী সম্প্রদায়, ইউপি সচিব ও স্থানীয় গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তি

সূচনা বক্তব্য:

বর্তমান সরকার 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর': প্রতিটি গ্রামে আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ করতে অজ্ঞীকারবদ্ধ। 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' বাস্তবায়নে উন্নত সড়ক যোগাযোগ প্রধানতম অজ্ঞা। দেশের অধিকাংশ গ্রামে সড়ক উন্নয়ন করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়ক উন্নয়ন কিংবা পুনর্বাসন (ইটের কাজকে বিসি, আরসিসি) করা হচ্ছে। বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি উপজেলায় ২০০-৫০০ কি. মি. পাকা সড়ক রয়েছে। কাজেই নতুন সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি বিদ্যামান সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা নাগরিক সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য জরুরি।

বর্তমানে উপজেলার সকল সড়কের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এলজিইডি জেলা/উপজেলা পর্যায় থেকে পরিচালিত হছে। এতে, তৃণমুল পর্যায়ের কিছু গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহ যথাযথ মনোযোগ পাচ্ছে না। অন্যদিকে, এলজিইডি যেভাবে উন্নয়নের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে, আনুপাতিক হারে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে না। এমতাবস্থায়, গ্রাম পর্যায়ের সড়কসমূহ টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের আওতায় আনা যাচ্ছে না।

উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত হলে গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহের টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ নিশ্চিত হতে পারে বলে সরকারের নীতিনির্ধারক মহল মনে করছেন। উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে কিভাবে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করা যায় এটিই আজকের আলোচনার মূল বিষয়।

আলোচনার ইস্যু/প্রশ্নপত্র:

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কর্তৃক গ্রামীণ সড়ক সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বিষয়ে:

- ১। 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' নির্বাচনী অঙ্গীকারে বর্ণিত কার্যক্রম সমূহের মধ্যে 'উন্নত গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ' একটি অন্যতম প্রধান কার্যক্রম, এই কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে দেশের প্রতিটি গ্রামকে উন্নত সড়কের মাধ্যমে সংযোগ দেওয়ার অঙ্গীকার রয়েছে। এই উপজেলায় এ অঙ্গীকারের কতটা এর মধ্যে বাস্তবায়ন হয়েছে ?
- ২। আপনাদের ইউনিয়নে পাকা এবং কাঁচা সড়কের দৈর্ঘ্য কত? (প্রয়োজনে এলজিইডি কর্মকর্তার সাহায্য নিন)
 - উপজেলা সড়ক,
 - ইউনিয়ন সড়ক
 - গ্রাম সড়ক
- ৩। দেশে বিগত বছরগুলিতে যথেষ্ট নতুন সড়ক নির্মিত হয়েছে। প্রতি বছর প্রতি উপজেলায় কিছু নতুন সড়ক যোগ হচ্ছে। কিন্তু. সে অনুপাতে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বরাদ্দ বাড়ছে না। সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি নির্মিত সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা খুবই জরুরি। কিন্তু এলজিইডি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা থাকায় উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা গেলেও গ্রাম সড়কসমূহের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ অত্যন্ত সীমিত।

ক) আপনার উপজেলায় বিদ্যমান সড়কগুলোর রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের বর্তমান অবস্থা কি ?

- উপজেলা সড়ক -বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ? অথবা কত কিমি
- ইউনিয়ন সড়ক বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ?
- গ্রাম সড়ক বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ?
- ৪। অনেক নীতি নির্ধারক মনে করেন, ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে বিস্তৃত ইউনিয়ন সড়ক/ গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে স্থানীয় উদ্যাগ নেওয়ার প্রয়োজন রয়েছে। এ বিষয়ে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কিভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে?
 - ক) জরুরি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ
 - ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - খ) সড়ক বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/ মেরামত
 - গ) সরকারি কাজে স্থানীয় অনুদান
- ৫। বর্তমানে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে গ্রামের সুবিধাভোগী জনসাধারণ কি ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে?
 - ক) জরুরি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ
 - -ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - -বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - খ) সড়ক বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/মেরামত
- ৬। গ্রাম সড়ক দীর্ঘদিন টেকসই রাখার জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ভালো সড়ক বাঁধের সড়ক সহজেই দীর্ঘদিন টিকে থাকে। কারণ, গাড়ির চাকার ওজন ৪৫ ডিগ্রি কোণে সড়ক বাঁধের মাধ্যমে মাটিতে ট্রান্সফার হয়। এ জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, মাঝারি কিংবা ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের ফলে সড়ক ভেঞ্চো যায়। দেশব্যাপী গ্রাম সড়কে ক্ষেত্রে জমি অধিগ্রহণের কোন সুযোগ নেই। অন্যদিকে, সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, সড়ক টেকসই করার ও সুযোগ নেই। কিভাবে এ সমাস্যার সহজ সমাধান করা যায়?
- ৭। এ ধরনের কাজে গ্রামের মানুষের অংশগ্রহণ প্রয়োজন। গ্রামের জনগণ কি এ ধরনের কাজ করতে সাধারণভাবে আগ্রহ বোধ করে? তাঁদের আগ্রহ বাড়াতে কিংবা এই ধরনের কাজে অধিকতর সম্প্রক্ত করতে কি কার্যক্রম নেওয়া যেতে পারে?
- ৮। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বর্তমানে সড়কভিত্তিক কোন কমিটি কাজ করে কি? এ ধরনের কমিটি গঠন করা হলে, কিভাবে তা গঠন করা যেতে পারে? যেমন, গ্রাম / পাড়া পর্যন্ত সড়ক (গন্তব্য) সে গ্রামের মানুষ বেশি প্রাধান্য পাবে গ্রামের অথবা ইউনিয়নের যেকোন প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তি প্রাধান্য পেতে পারে সকল ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত ওয়ার্ড মেম্বারের দায়িত্বে সড়ক কমিটি থাকবে।
- ৯। সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ -এর পক্ষ হতে বর্তমানে কোন ব্যবস্থা বা কোন কমিটি আছে কি?

থাকলে, বর্তমানে তাঁরা কি কি বিষয়গুলি দেখেন?

- যেমন, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল
- ক্ষেতের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ কেটে ফেলা
- সড়কের জরুরি মেরামত
- বাশের সাঁকো মেরামত
- সড়ক ঘেঁষে পুকুর খনন করে সড়কের ক্ষতি
- ১০। গ্রামের রাস্তায় ভারী যানবাহন চলাচলের কারণে সড়ক সহজে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়। একবার সড়ক নষ্ট হয়ে গেলে, তা মেরামত করতে দীর্ঘদিন লেগে যায়, জনগণের ভোগান্তি হয়। সাধারণভাবে দেখা যায়, মুষ্টিমেয় লোকের সামান্য কিছু লাভের জন্য সড়ক নষ্ট হয়ে যায়। কিন্তু, গ্রামে সহজেই হালকা গাড়ি, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল উপযোগী সড়ক আলাদা করা যায়। অনেক এলাকায়, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল বন্ধ করার জন্য এলাকায় বারপোস্ট দেওয়া হয়। আপনাদের এলাকায় যে সব সড়কে ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের বেশি প্রয়োজন নেই, তাতে বারপোস্ট দেওয়া হলে, জনগণের কি প্রতিক্রিয়া হতে পারে?

সড়ক নিরাপত্তা

- ১১। আপনার ইউনিয়ন এলাকায় সড়ক দুর্ঘটনার বর্তমান প্রবণতা কেমন? এ দুর্ঘটনা রোধে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কি কিপদক্ষেপ নিতে পারে?
- ১২। পল্লী সড়ক দুর্ঘটনায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতি পূরণের ব্যাপারে উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কোন ধরনের সহায়তা করে থাকে কি ?

১৩। গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের পক্ষ হতে কি ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হয়? এ সকল পদক্ষেপ কি সড়ক নিরাপত্তায় কার্যকর ভূমিকা রাখতে পেরেছে?

- যেমন, সড়কে ভেজা খড়/ ধান শুকাতে দেওয়ার জন্য অনেক সময় দূর্ঘটনা ঘটে থাকে। এ বিষয়ে
 ইউনিয়নে কোন উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয় ?
- সড়কের পাশে গাছের গুড়ি, কনস্ট্রাকশন মালামাল পড়ে থাকলে অনেক ক্ষেত্রে দূর্ঘটনা ঘটতে পারে। এ বিষয়ে আপনারা কোন উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেন কি ?

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ পরিচালনা ও বাজেট

- ১৪। আপনার জানা মতে পল্লি সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সংরক্ষণ বিষয়ে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ -এর জন্য বর্তমানে কোন সরকারি নীতিমালা বা ম্যানুয়াল রয়েছে কি? ইউডিসমূহ কিভাবে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে, অর্থসংগ্রহ, ব্যয় ও ব্যবস্থাপনা করে থাকে?
- ১৫। আপনার ইউনিয়নে স্থায়ী কমিটিসমূহ গঠন করা হয়েছে কি? বিশেষ করে আপনার ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ, রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ইত্যাদি বিষয়ক স্থায়ী কমিটি গঠন করা হয়েছে কি? এ কমিটি কি কি কাজ করে।
- ১৬। আপনার ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কি সরকার নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে প্রতি বছর বাজেট তৈরি করে? বাজেট তৈরিতে কি সাধারণ জনগণকে সম্পৃক্ত করা হয় এবং বাজেট সংক্তান্ত সকল আয়-ব্যয় স্বচ্ছতার সাথে জনসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য প্রকাশ করা হয়?

- ১৭। পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ, রক্ষণাবেক্ষন, ইত্যাদি খাতে বাজেট বরাদ্ধ রাখা হয় কি? যদি রাখা হয় তার পরিমান আনুমানিক কত? এ বরাদ্ধ কিভাবে ব্যবহার ও ব্যবস্থাপনা করা হয়?
- ১৮। আপনাদের মতে সড়ক উন্নয়ন ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণের জন্য স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বরাদ্ধকৃত তহবিল কি পর্যাপ্ত? ইউপি-এর নিজস্ব তহবিল হতে এ কাজে কোন অর্থ বরাদ্ধ করা হয় কি?
 - ১৯। স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের সংরক্ষিত তথ্যাদি সর্বসাধারণের জন্য প্রকাশের বিষয়ে Information Quality, Timeliness and Information on LGI's Performance খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ন। এ বিষয়ে LGI's হতে অবস্থার উন্নতির জন্য ভবিষ্যতে কি ব্যবস্থা নেয়া যেতে পারে?
- ২০। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ পল্লী-জনসাধারনকে প্রত্যাশিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হচ্ছে বলে অনেকে মনে করেন, এর প্রধান কারণগুলো কি বলে মনে করেন?
 - (ক) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদসমূহের Administrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাপ্ততা,
 - (খ) অপর্যাপ্ত আর্থিক স্বক্ষমতা এবং
 - (গ) অপর্যাপ্ত প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা
 - (ঘ) উপরের সবগুলো।
 - ২১। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের কার্যাবলি প্রধানত চারটি বিভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে:
 - 1. Administrative & Establishment Functions, (প্রশাসন ও সংস্থাপন)
 - 2. Disciplinary functions (জনশৃঙ্খলা)
 - 3. Public welfare related functions (জনকল্যাণ সম্পদিত সেবা মূলক কর্যক্রম)
 - 4. Function & implementation of social & economic development plan (স্থানীয় অর্থনৈতিক ও সামাজিক উন্নয়ন সম্পদিত পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন)

এ সকল কার্যাবলি প্রতিপালনের জন্য ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রয়োজনীয় আর্থিক ও প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা রয়েছে কি? না থাকলে কি কি উপায়ে সক্ষমতা অর্জন করা যায়।

- ২২। "এক্সসেস টু ইনফরমেশন" নিশ্চিত করা বা নাগরিক সনদ অনুসারে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের যেসকল সেবা প্রদান করতে হবে, তা জনসাধারণকে জানানো হয়েছে কি? আপনার জানা মতে, এ বিষয়ে কখনো কানো উদ্যাগ নেয়া হয়েছে কি? উদ্যাগ নেয়া হয়ে থাকলে, কি কি উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয়েছে?
- ২৩। আপনার ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এ সহকারী হিসাবরক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে কি?
- ২৪। অনেকে মনে করেন, ইউনিয়ন পরিষদসমূহকে গ্রাম সড়ক সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজে সরাসরি কিছু বরাদ্দ দেওয়া উচিত। এ ধরনের বরাদ্দ প্রদান করা হলে কি উপকার হতে পারে? ইউনিয়ন পরিষদসমূহ তা সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারবে কী?

আপনাদের সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর 'আমার গ্রাম- আমার শহর'কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্প লেভেল-৮, এলজিইডি ভবন, ঢাকা-১২০৭

গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

সমীক্ষার নাম – স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের অংশগ্রহণে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তার ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়ন

উপজেলা পরিষদ পর্যায়ে ' Key Informant Interview' পরিচালনার জন্য প্রশ্নমালা

(for Upazila Parishad Chairman. UNO and UE)



জেলার নাম :

উপজেলার নাম:

উত্তরদাতার নাম ও পদবি:

Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this feasibility/ reviewing study are following:

Study-01 & 02: Developing a framework regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad/ Union Parishad/ Local community/ stakeholders for rural road maintenance and road safety program for participation in management and funding.

- a) To review existing policies, gaps, present practices for road maintenance and road safety regarding involvement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, and the local community.
- b) To prepare a framework/ methodology regarding involvement (management and funding) of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, local community for road maintenance and road safety.
- c) Develop a community involvement mechanism to protect the road from potential adverse impacts of private businesses/ interests. (e.g., plying of heavy loaded vehicle in community roads, destruction of road embankment for farming etc.)

Expected output for Study-01 & 02: Framework and guideline for UpazilaParishad / Union Parishad / Local community, Coordination mechanism of LGD, LGED (HQ & Local offices) and UPZ/UP.

<u>প্রস্তাবনাঃ সূচনা বক্তব্য:</u>

বর্তমান সরকার 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর': প্রতিটি গ্রামে আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ করতে অঞ্চীকারবদ্ধ। 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' বাস্তবায়নে উন্নত সড়ক যোগাযোগ প্রধানতম অঙ্গ। দেশের অধিকাংশ গ্রামে সড়ক উন্নয়ন করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়ক উন্নয়ন কিংবা পুনর্বাসন (ইটের কাজকে বিসি, আরসিসি) করা হচ্ছে। বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি উপজেলায় ২০০-৫০০ কি. মি. পাকা সড়ক রয়েছে। কাজেই নতুন সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি বিদ্যামান সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা নাগরিক সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য জরুরি।

বর্তমানে উপজেলার সকল সড়কের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এলজিইডি জেলা/উপজেলা পর্যায় থেকে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। এতে, তৃণমুল পর্যায়ের কিছু গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহ যথাযথ মনোযোগ পাচ্ছে না। অন্যদিকে, এলজিইডি যেভাবে উন্নয়নের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে, আনুপাতিক হারে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বরাদ্দ পাচ্ছে না। এমতাবস্থায়, গ্রাম পর্যায়ের সড়কসমূহ টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের আওতায় আনা যাচ্ছে না। উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত হলে গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহের টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ নিশ্চিত হতে পারে বলে সরকারের নীতিনির্ধারক মহল মনে করছেন। উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে কিভাবে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করা যায় এটিই আজকের আলোচনার মূল বিষয়।

উপজেলা/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কর্তৃক গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ

- ১। 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' নির্বাচনী অঙ্গীকারে বর্ণিত কার্যক্রমসমূহের মধ্যে 'উন্নত গ্রামীণ যোগাযোগ' একটি অন্যতম প্রধান কার্যক্রম, এই কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে দেশের দশের প্রতিটি গ্রামকে উন্নত সড়কের মাধ্যমে সংযোগ দেওয়ার অঙ্গীকার রয়েছে। এই উপজেলায় এ অঙ্গীকারের কতটা এর মধ্যে বাস্তবায়ন হয়েছে ?
- ২। আপনাদের উপজেলায় পাকা এবং কাঁচা সড়কের দৈর্ঘ্য কত ? (প্রয়োজনে এলজিইডি কর্মকর্তার সাহায্য নিন)
 - উপজেলা সড়ক,
 - ইউনিয়ন সড়ক
 - গ্রাম সড়ক
- ৩। দেশে বিগত বছরগুলিতে যথেষ্ট নতুন সড়ক নির্মিত হয়েছে। প্রতিবছর প্রতি উপজেলায় কিছু নতুন সড়ক যোগ হচ্ছে। কিন্তু. সে অনুপাতে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বরাদ্দ বাড়ছে না। সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি নির্মিত সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ খুবই জরুরি। কিন্তু এলজিইডি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে বরাদ্দের স্বল্পতা থাকায় উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা গেলেও গ্রাম সড়কসমূহের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ অত্যন্ত সীমিত।

ক) আপনার উপজেলায় বিদ্যমান সড়কগুলোর রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের বর্তমান অবস্থা কি ?

- উপজেলা সড়ক বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ?
 অথবা কত কিমি
- ০ ইউনিয়ন সড়ক বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ?
- ০ গ্রাম সড়ক বিদ্যমান কতটি সড়কের মধ্যে কতটি ভালো অবস্থায় আছে ?
- ৪। অনেক নীতি নির্ধারক মনে করেন, গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ/ স্থানীয় উদ্যাগ নেওয়ার প্রয়োজন রয়েছে। এ বিষয়ে তারা কিভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে?
 - ক) জরুরি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ
 - ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - খ) সড়ক বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/ মেরামত
 - গ) সরকারি কাজে স্থানীয় অনুদান
- ৫। বর্তমানে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে গ্রামের সুবিধাভোগী জনসাধারণ কিভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে?
 - ক) জরুরি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ

-ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে -বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে খ) সড়ক বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/ মেরামত

- ৬। গ্রাম সড়ক দীর্ঘদিন টেকসই রাখার জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ভালো সড়ক বাঁধের সড়ক সহজেই দীর্ঘদিন টিকে থাকে। কারণ, গাড়ির চাকার ওজন ৪৫ ডিগ্রি কোণে সড়ক বাঁধের মাধ্যমে মাটিতে ট্রান্সফার হয়। এ জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, মাঝারি কিংবা ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের ফলে সড়ক ভেঞ্চো যায়। দেশব্যাপী গ্রাম সড়কে ক্ষেত্রে জমি অধিগ্রহণের কোন সুযোগ নেই। অন্যদিকে, সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত না হলে, সড়ক টেকসই করার ও সুযোগ নেই। কিভাবে এ সমাস্যার সহজ সমাধান করা যায়?
- ৭ । এ ধরনের কাজে গ্রামের মানুষের অংশগ্রহণ প্রয়োজন । গ্রামের জনগণ কি এ ধরনের কাজ করতে সাধারণভাবে আগ্রহ বোধ করে ? তাঁদের আগ্রহ বাড়াতে কিংবা এই ধরনের কাজে অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত করতে কি কার্যক্রম নেওয়া যেতে পারে ?
- ৮। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বর্তমানে সড়কভিত্তিক কোন কমিটি গঠন করা হলে, কিভাবে তা গঠন করা যেতে পারে ? যেমন, যে গ্রাম / পাড়া পর্যন্ত সড়ক (গন্তব্য) সে গ্রামের মানুষ বেশি প্রাধান্য পাবে গ্রামের অথবা ইউনিয়নের যে কোন প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তি প্রাধান্য পেতে পারে সকল ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত ওয়ার্ড মেম্বারের দায়িত্বে সড়ক কমিটি থাকবে।
- ৯। সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ -এর পক্ষ হতে বর্তমানে কোন ব্যবস্থা বা কোন কমিটি আছে কি? থাকলে, বর্তমানে তাঁরা কি কি বিষয়গুলি দেখেন?
 - যেমন, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল
 - ক্ষেতের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ কেটে ফেলা
 - সড়কের জরুরি মেরামত
 - বাশের সাঁকো মেরামত
 - সড়ক ঘেঁষে পুকুর খনন করে সড়কের ক্ষতি
- ১০। সড়কের পাশে স্থাপনা নির্মাণ, পুকুর খনন এ বিষয়ে কার্যকরী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের পরিপত্র রয়েছে। এই উপজেলায় এ ধরণের কোন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কি?
- ১১। গ্রামে ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের কারণে সড়ক সহজে নষ্ট হয়ে যায়। একবার সড়ক নষ্ট হয়ে গেলে, তা মেরামত করতে দীর্ঘদিন লেগে যায়, জনগণের ভোগান্তি হয়। সাধারণভাবে দেখা যায়, মুষ্টিমেয় লোকের সামান্য কিছু লাভের জন্য সড়ক নষ্ট হয়ে যায়। কিন্তু, গ্রামে সহজেই হালকা গাড়ি, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল উপযোগী সড়ক আলাদা করা যায়। অনেক এলাকায়, ভারী গাড়ি চলাচল বন্ধ করার জন্য অনেক এলাকায় বারপোস্ট দেওয়া হয়। আপনাদের এলাকায় যে সব সড়কে ভারী গাড়ি চলাচলের বেশি প্রয়োজন নেই, তাতে বারপোস্ট দেওয়া হলে, জনগণের কি প্রতিক্রিয়া হতে পারে ?

সড়ক নিরাপত্তা

১১। আপনার উপজেলায় সড়ক দুর্ঘটনার বর্তমান প্রবণতা কেমন? এ দুর্ঘটনা রোধে উপজেলা পরিষদ কি কি পদক্ষেপ নিতে পারে?

- ১২। পল্লী সড়ক দুর্ঘটনায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতি পূরণের ব্যাপারে উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কোন ধরণের সহায়তা করে থাকে কি?
- ১৩। গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে উপজেলা পরিষদ এর পক্ষ হতে কি ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হয়? এ সকল পদক্ষেপ কি সড়ক নিরাপত্তায় কার্যকর ভূমিকা রাখতে পেরেছে?
 - যেমন, সড়কে ভেজা খড়/ ধান শুকাতে দেওয়ার জন্য অনেক দূর্ঘটনা ঘটে থাকে৷ এ বিষয়ে এই ইউনিয়নে কোন উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয়?
 - সড়কের পাশে গাছের গুড়ি, কনস্ট্রাকশন মালামাল পড়ে থাকলে অনেক ক্ষেত্রে দূর্ঘটনা ঘটতে পারে। এ বিষয়ে আপনারা কোন উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেন কি?

উপজেলা পরিষদ, বিভিন্ন কমিটি, বাজেট প্রসঙ্গ

- ১৪। ২০০০ এর দশকে ' উপজেলা সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সড়ক নিরাপত্তা কমিটি' গঠন করা হয়েছিল। বর্তমানে এর নিয়মিত কার্যক্রম নেই। আপনাদের কি মনে হয়, এ কমিটি পুনরায় চালু করা উচিত ? এ কমিটিকে কার্যকর করার জন্য কি কি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে?
- ১৫। উপজেলা পরিষদের বাজেট থেকে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সড়ক নিরাপত্তায় কোন বাজেট আছে কি? রাখা সম্ভব হলে, সেটা কিভাবে স্বচ্ছতার সাথে ব্যবহার করা যায়?
- ১৬। সময়ের এক ফোড়, অসময়ের দশ ফোড়। অনেক ক্ষেত্রে 'জরুরি/ নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ'-এর অভাবে সড়কের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি বেড়ে যায়। কিছু সড়ক যেমন, গ্রাম সড়কের (গ্রামের সংযোগ/ গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়ক) জরুরি/ নিয়মিত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজের বরাদ্দ উপজেলা পরিষদের আওতায় ন্যস্ত করা যেতে পারে কি?
- ১৭। বর্তমানে পাকা সড়কের দৈর্ঘ্য, সড়কের অবস্থা ইত্যাদি বিবেচনা করে জেলা-উপজেলাসমূহে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ

কাজের বরাদ্দ প্রদান করা হয়ে থাকে। এ ফ্যাক্টরসমূহের সাথে, সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে উপজেলা পরিষদের

তৎপরতা এবং পারফর্মেন্স বিবেচনায় নিয়ে বরাদ্দ কম বেশি হতে পারে। এতে উদ্যোগী উপজেলাসমূহে সড়ক

রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে নতুন গতি আসতে পারে। এ বিষয়ে আপনার মতামত কি? একই ধরণের বিষয় ইউনিয়নপরিষদের পারফর্মেন্স এর ক্ষেত্রে বিবেচনায় নেওয়া যায় কি?

- ১৮। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো পল্লী-জনসাধারনকে ইন্সিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেন্জের সম্মুখীন হচ্ছে বলে অনেকে মনে করেন, এর প্রধান কারনগুলো কি?
 - (ক) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ সমূহের Administrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাপ্ততা,
 - (খ) অপর্যাপ্ত আর্থিক স্বক্ষমতা এবং
 - (গ) অপর্যাপ্ত প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা/ জনবল
 - (ঘ) উপরের সবগুলো।
- ১৮। এই উপজেলায় ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এ সহকারী হিসাব রক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর এর নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে কি?
- ১৯। অনেকে মনে করেন, ইউনিয়ন পরিষদসমূহকে গ্রাম সড়ক সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজে সরাসরি কিছু বরাদ্দ দেওয়া উচিত। এ ধরনের বরাদ্দ প্রদান করা হলে কি উপকার হতে পারে? ইউনিয়ন পরিষদসমূহ তা সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারবে?

8.2 Appendix 2: Bangladesh Gazette, Sunday, Oct 29, 2017; Summary of Roads under the jurisdiction of LGED/LGIs.



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার পরিকল্পনা কমিশন ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগ সড়ক পরিবহন উইং

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখঃ ১৯ অক্টোবর ২০১৭

সড়ক পরিবহন ও মহাসড়ক বিভাগের আওতাধীন সড়ক ও জনপথ (সওজ) অধিদপ্তর এবং ছানীয় সরকার বিভাগের আওতাধীন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এলজিইডি)-এর কাজের মধ্যে দ্বৈততা পরিহারপূর্বক দেশে সুষ্ঠু সড়ক নেটওয়ার্ক গড়ে তোলার লক্ষ্যে সরকার কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত শ্রেণীবিন্যাস ও নীতিমালা অনুযায়ী সওজ অধিদপ্তর এবং এলজিইডি'র সড়কসমূহের সমন্বিত তালিকা ১১-০২-২০০৪ তারিখে বাংলাদেশ গেজেটে প্রকাশিত হয়। পরবর্তীতে ১২ জুন ২০০৬ তারিখে এলজিইডি'র আওতাধীন উপজেলা ও ইউনিয়ন সড়ক এবং ছানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান (এলজিঅই) এর আওতাধীন গ্রাম সড়কসমূহের আলাদা তালিকা বাংলাদেশ গেজেটে প্রকাশিত হয়। এলজিইডি এবং সওজ অধিদপ্তরের অধীন সড়কসমূহের মালিকানার দ্বৈততা পরিহারের লক্ষ্যে গঠিত 'সড়কসমূহের মুনঃশ্রেণীবিন্যাস সংক্রান্ত স্টান্ডিং কমিটি'র ০২ নডেম্বর ২০১৪ তারিখের সভায় সওজ এর মালিকানাধীন সড়ক তালিকা হালনাগাদ করা হয় এবং মোট ৮৭৬টি সড়কের তালিকা চূড়ান্ত করা হয়। গত ১৮ ফ্বেন্ফ্রারী ২০১৫ তারিখে তা গেজেটে পুনঞ্জ্রকাশ করা হয়।

> (১১২৫৭) মূল্য : টাকা ১৭২.০০

'সড়কসমূহের পুনঃশ্রেণীবিন্যাস সংক্রান্ত স্টান্ডিং কমিটি'র ০২ নডেম্বর ২০১৪ তারিখের সভায় সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয় যে 'সওজ এর মালিকানাধীন সড়কের গেজেট প্রকাশিত হওয়ার পর এলজিইডি'র সড়কসমূহের তালিকা হালনাগাদ করে তা গেজেট আকারে প্রকাশ করতে হবে'। এ প্রেক্ষিতে ১১ সেন্টেম্বর ২০১৭ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত আন্তঃমন্ত্রণালয় কমিটির সভায় এলজিইডি ও এলজিআই এর হালনাগাদকৃত তালিকা পুনঃপর্যালোচনাপূর্বক চূড়ান্ত করা হয় (পরিশিষ্ট-ক) যা, মাননীয় পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রী কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত। এ তালিকায় ৪,৭৮১ টি উপজেলা সড়ক (দৈর্ঘ্য ৩৭,৫১৯.৪৯ কি:মি:), ৮,০২৩ টি ইউনিয়ন সড়ক (দৈর্ঘ্য ৪১,৬৮০.২২কি:মি:), ৪৭,৮৬৯ টি টাইপ-'এ' গ্রাম সড়ক (১২৭,৪২৭.৪৩ কি:মি:) ও ২৮,৩৯৭ টি টাইপ- 'বি' (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০ কি:মি: এবং তদুর্দ্ব্য) (৮৩,০৭২.০৮ কি:মি:) গ্রাম সড়কসমূহ এলজিইডি'র আওতাধীন থাকবে এবং ৬১৬০৮ টি গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ-'বি^{**} (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০ কি:মি: এর নিম্ন্নে) (৬৩,২৪৪.০৭ কি:মি:) গ্রাম সড়কসমূহ এলজিআই'র আওতাধীন থাকবে। এ তালিকাটি পূর্বে জারীকৃত এলজিইডি ও এলজিআই এর সড়কের তালিকাসমূহের স্থলাতিষিক্ত হবে। এতদ্বারা অনুমোদিত সড়কের তালিকা সংখ্লিষ্ট সকলের অনুসরণের জন্যার্থে জারী করা হলো।

০২। ইহা গেজেটে প্রকাশের তারিখ হতে কার্যকর বলে গণ্য হবে।

সংযুক্তি ঃ বর্ণনামতে

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

(ডঃ সাইদ হাসান শিকদার) যুগ্ম প্রধান

* গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ-'বি' (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০ কি.মি. এর নিম্নে) সড়কসমূহ এলজিআই'র আওতাধীন মর্মে গেজেটে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হলেও বিশেষ প্রয়োজনে গুরুত্ব বিবেচনায় সরকারের সিদ্ধান্তক্রমে এলজিইডি কর্তৃক উক্ত সড়কসমূহের উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে।

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এলজিইডি/এলজিআই এর আওতাধীন সড়কসমূহের সার-সংক্ষেপ

সড়কের শ্রেশী	সড়কের সংখ্যা	সড়কের দৈর্ঘ্য (কিঃমিঃ)	মন্তব্য
(১) উপজেলা সড়ক	8,953	৩৭,৫১৯.৪৯	এলজিইডি'র
(২) ইউনিয়ন সড়ক	৮,০২৩	8३,७४०.२२	আওতাধীন সড়ক
(৩) গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ 'এ'	৪৭,৮৬৯	১,২৭,৪২৭.৪৩	
(8) গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ 'বি' (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০০ কি.মি. এবং তদুর্ধ্ব)	২৮,৩৯৭	৮৩,০৭২.০৮	
উপ-মোট=	৮৯,০৭০	২,৮৯,৬৯৯.২২	
(৫) গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ 'বি' [*] (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০০ কি.মি. এর নিম্নে)	৬১,৬০৮	৬৩,২88.૦૧	এলজিআই এর আওতাধীন সড়ক
উপ-মোট=	৬১,৬০৮	৬৩,২৪৪.০৭	
সর্বমোট =	১,৫০,৬৭৮	৩,৫২,৯৪৩.২৯	

^{*} গ্রাম সড়ক টাইপ-'বি' (দৈর্ঘ্য ২.০ কি.মি. এর নিম্নে) সড়কসমূহ এলজিআই'র আওতাধীন মর্মে গেজেটে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হলেও বিশেষ প্রয়োজনে গুরুত্ব বিবেচনায় সরকারের সিদ্ধান্তক্রমে এলজিইডি কর্তৃক উক্ত সড়কসমূহের উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে।

> (ড: সাইদ হাসান শিকদার) যুগ্ম প্রধান

8.3 Appendix-3: Preparation of a Mechanism / Framework for Involvement of Local Government Institutions (Upazila Parishad and Union Parishad) and Local Community in Management and Funding for Rural Road Maintenance and Road Safety Works.

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষেয়ে ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়ন

ভূমিকা

বর্তমান সরকার ' আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর'ঃ প্রতিটি গ্রামে আধুনিক নগর সুবিধা সম্প্রাসরণ করতে অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ। ' 'আমার গ্রাম-আমার শহর' বাস্তবায়নে উন্নত সড়ক যোগাযোগ প্রধানতম অঙ্গ। দেশের অধিকাংশ গ্রামে সড়ক উন্নয়ন করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে গ্রামের ভেতরকার সড়ক উন্নয়ন কিংবা পুনর্বাসন (ইটের কাজকে বিসি, আরসিসি) করা হচ্ছে। বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি উপজেলারয় ২০০-৫০০ কিঃমিঃ পাকা সড়ক রয়েছে। কাজেই নতুন সড়ক উন্নয়নের পাশাপাশি বিদ্যমান সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা নাগরিক সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য জরুরি।

বর্তমানে উপজেলার সকল সড়কের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এলজিইডি জেলা/উপজেলা পর্যায় থেকে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। এতে, তৃণমুল পর্যায়ের কিছু গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহ যথাযথ মনোযোগ পাচ্ছে না। অন্যদিকে, এলজিইডি যেভাবে উন্নয়নের জন্য বরাদ পাচ্ছে, আনুপাতিক হারে রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য বরাদ পাচ্ছে না। এমতাবস্থায়, গ্রাম পর্যায়ের সড়কসমূহ টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের আওতায় আনা যাচ্ছে না।

উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এবং স্থানীয় গ্রামবাসী অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত হলে গ্রামীণ সড়কসমূহের টেকসই রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ নিশ্চিত হতে পারে বলে সরকারের নীতিনির্ধারক মহল মনে করছেন। উপজেলা এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এবং স্থানীয় গ্রামবাসীকে কিভাবে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করা যায় এটি নির্ধারন করাই এই প্রকল্পের মূল বিষয়।

উদ্দেশ্য

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষেয়ে ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়নঃ

এ প্রকল্পের অন্যান্য উদ্দেশ্য গুলো হলঃ

১। স্থানীয় সরকার হিসাবে গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ উপজেলা পরিষদ সম্পর্কে জানা এবং ভবিষ্যতে উপজেলা পরিষদের ভূমিকা কি হওয়া উচিত তা নিরূপন করা।

২। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বর্তমানে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কিভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করছে তা জানা এবং সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ, সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতকরণে তাদের ভূমিকা কি হবে তা নির্ধারণ।

৩। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে সুবিধাভোগী জনগণের বর্তমান ভূমিকা সম্পর্কে জানা এবং ভবিষ্যত ভূমিকা কি হবে তা নির্ধারণ।

৪। উপজেলা পরিষদ, ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এবং অংশীজনের অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে পারষ্পারিক ভূমিকা নির্ধারণ।

তথ্য সংগ্রহের নমুনা নির্বাচন

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনদের গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষেয়ে ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক প্রণয়নে তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য দুটি স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং অংশীজনদের নির্বাচন করা হয়। যেসকল উপজেলা সড়কের পাশে পুকুর, খাল এবং মাছের ঘের রয়েছে সেসকল উপজেলাকে প্রাধান্য দিয়ে আটটি বিভাগ হতে নৈর্বাচনিক (Randomly) ৩টি বিভাগের পাঁচটি জেলাকে নির্বাচন করা হয়েছে। নির্বাচিত জেলা গুলো হলো খুলনা বিভাগের যশোর, চষ্টগ্রাম বিভাগের নোয়াখালী, কুমিল্লা, চাঁদপুর এবং ঢাকা বিভাগের নারায়নগঞ্জ জেলাকে নির্বাচন করা হয়। এসকল জেলার যেসব উপজেলায় সড়কের পাশে পুকুর, খাল এবং মাছের ঘের রয়েছে এবং যেসব উপজেলায় পুকুর খনন, সড়ক বাঁধ কেটে জমির আইল বাড়ানো ইত্যাদির ঘটনা ঘটছে তা বিবেচনায় রেখে যশোর জেলার কেশবপুর, মণিরামপুর এবং যশোর সদর উপজেলাকে নির্বাচন করা হয়।

এছাড়াও নোয়াখালী জেলার বেগমগঞ্জ, চাঁদপুর জেলার হাজীগঞ্জ এবং নারায়নগঞ্জ জেলার আড়াইহাজার উপজেলাকে নির্বাচিত করা হয়েছে। প্রত্যেক উপজেলার একটি করে ইউনিয়ন এবং প্রত্যেক ইউনিয়নের একটি করে গ্রামকে নির্বাচিত করা হয়।

তথ্য সংগ্রহের পদ্ধতি

তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য নির্বাচিত সাতটি উপজেলার উপজেলা চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীকে সরাসরি মুখোমুখি বসে ব্যক্তি পর্যায়ে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করা হয়। এর জন্য পৃথক প্রশ্নমালা তৈরি করে তাদের নিকট থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়। নির্বাচিত উপজেলার চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীর পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করা হয়। তাদের নিকট হতে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য নিম্নে ধারাবাহিকভাবে উপস্থাপন করা হলঃ

উপজেলার নাম	উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন ও গ্রাম সড়কের বিবরণ ও পরিমাণ			
		পাকা কিঃমিঃ	কাচা কিঃমিঃ	মোট কি:মি:
মনিরামপুর যশোর	উপজেলা	২০১.৪০	১০.২০	২১১.৬০
	ইউনিয়ন	১১৯.৪০	২১.২০	১৪০.৬০
	গ্রাম	২০৯.৬০	১১৮৩.৩০	১৩৯২.৯০
কেশবপুর যশোর	উপজেলা	৯৮.৬১	-	৯৮.৬১
	ইউনিয়ন	૧৬.8 ૧	৬.৯৫	৮৩.৪২
	গ্রাম	885.00	৬৩১.০০	১ ০৭২.০০
যশোর সদর, যশোর	উপজেলা	>>०.৯১	৫.৯০	১১৬.৮১
	ইউনিয়ন	ડ હેડે.૧હ	৩৭.৮৪	১৯৯.৬০
	গ্রাম	دە.8دە	৮৫৭.৬৪	১১৭১.৬৫
হাজীগঞ্জ চাঁদপুর	উপজেলা	૧૦.૧ ૨	৮.০৯	৭৮.৮১
	ইউনিয়ন	૧૨.૯૧	২২.২০	\$08.68
	গ্রাম A	৭৬.১৯	১৯০.০৩	২৫৬.২২
	В	৭.০২	১০৯.০৪	১২৯.৩৩
মনোহরগঞ্জ, কুমিল্লা	উপজেলা	৬৩.৩৯	১১.৫৯	৭৪.৯৮
	ইউনিয়ন	৬৯.১৪	২২.৪৩	৯১ .৫৭
	গ্রাম	১১ ৭.৯8	২৬৫.০৫	৩৮২.৯৯

সারণি-১: উপজেলার পাকা ও কাঁচা রাস্তার বিবরণ: (কিলোমিটার)

সারণি-২: উপজেলার রাস্তার মান (অবস্থা সম্পর্কে মতামত সংখ্যায়)

উপজেলা ও জেলা	রাস্তার অবস্থান	রাস্তার অবস্থা (সংখ্যা))
		ভাল (সন্তোষজনক)	খারাপ	মোট
মনিরামপুর	উপজেলা	১৬	٩	১৯
যশোর	ইউনিয়ন	ንዮ	٩	২৫
	গ্রাম A	৩২	১৬৩	ንቃፍ
	В	১৬	৪৬৭	৪৮৩
কেশবপুর	উপজেলা	>>	২	১৩
যশোর	ইউনিয়ন	১৩	৬	১৯
	গ্রাম	200	৩৫০	8৫0
যশোর সদর	উপজেলা	\$8	২	১৬
	ইউনিয়ন	১৭	১৩	৩০
	গ্রাম	২৭০	২৬১	৫৩১
হাজীগঞ্জ,	উপজেলা	১২	2	১৩
চাদপুর	ইউনিয়ন	\$8	22	২৫
	গ্রাম	90	১১৬	১৮৬
মনোহরগঞ্জ,	উপজেলা	٩	৩	20
কুমিল্লা	ইউনিয়ন	১৩	ъ	২১
	গ্রাম	৩৪	১৩৬	১ ৭০

সারণি-৩। গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য উপজেলা পরিষদ/ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কিভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করতে পারে সেই সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য) ঃ

জরুরী রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ/বাঁধ মেরামত	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের অংশগ্রহন সম্পর্কে (উপজেলা, চেয়ারম্যান, ইউনিয়ন, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার) এরমতামত	উত্তরদাতার সংখ্যা
ক) ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে	 টিআর, কাবিখা দিয়ে রাস্তার স্লোব রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ করা যাবে; সড়ক ভিত্তিক সুবিধাভোগীদের নিয়ে কমিটি করে ছোট খাট মেরামত; ওয়ার্ড সদস্যকে সভাপতি করে গ্রামভিত্তিক কমিটি করে; সড়করক্ষা/মেরামতের দায়িত্ব দিয়ে সামাজিক বনায়ন করা; ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ মেরামতের বাজেট বরাদ্ধ করতে পারে; সরকার থেকে ইউনিয়নকে পৃথক বরাদ্ধ প্রধান। উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাথে নিয়ে ইউপি মেরামতের কাজ করবে; 	৬(৩৭.৫০) ৭(৪৩.৭৫) ৫(৩১.২৫) ৭(৪৩.২৫) ১০(৬২.৫০) ৭(৪৩.৭৫) ১০(৬২.৫০)
বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে	 ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কমিটি করে; রাস্তা ভিত্তিক কমিটি প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্য নিয়ে; সরকার থেকে ইউপি প্রতি পৃথকবরাদ্ধ দিয়ে। 	৬(৩৭.৫০) ৬(৩৭.৫০) ৬(৩৭.৫০)

খ) সড়কবাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/মেরামত	 সড়কের প্রবেশ পথে এবং একদিকে সড়কের মোড়ে সাইন বোর্ড দিয়ে; সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে পুকুর খনন বন্ধ করতে হবে; ইউএনও সহকারি কমিশনার ভূমিকে বিচারিক ক্ষমতা প্রদান; ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে সড়ক বাঁধ যে কাটবে তাকে দিয়ে মেরামত করতে বাধ্য করা; সড়ক ভিত্তিক তদারকি কমিটি গঠন করে; টি, আর কাবিখা বরান্দ দিয়ে ইউপি মেরামত করবে; 	9(80.20) \$2(90.00) \$0(52.00) \$(05.20) \$(00.00) \$(00.00)
গ) সরকারি কাজে স্থানীয় অনুদান	 সরকারী কাজে স্থানীয় জনগন সাধারণত কোন অনুদান দিতে চায় না; ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, উপজেলা পরিষদ নিদিষ্ট পরিমাণ ম্যাচিং গ্রান্ড হিসাবে প্রদানে বাধ্য করতে হবে; বাস্তবতার নিরীক্ষে স্থানীয় অনুদান দিয়ে কাজ বাস্তবায়নে জটিলতা তৈরী হতে পারে; উপজেলা পরিষদের আয়ের একটি অংশ ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক বণ্টন করা যেতে পারে। 	૧(8 ৩.૨૯) ১৩(৮১.૨૯) ૯(৩১.૨૯) ૧(8 ৩.૨૯)

উপরের সারণি থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, ইটের সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৬২.৫০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা সরকার থেকে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পৃথক বরাদ্দের পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা সরকার থেকে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পৃথক বরাদ্দের পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ ও মেরামতের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে পুকুর খনন করার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। সাঁধ সংরক্ষণ ও মেরামতের ক্ষেত্রে স্থানীয় অনুদানের ক্ষেত্রে শতকরা ৮১.২৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ উপজেলা পরিষদকে একটি নির্দিশ পরিমাণ অর্থ ম্যাচিং অনুদান হিসেবে দেয়ার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।

সারণি-৪। গ্রামীণ রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম গ্রামের সুবিধাভোগী জনগণ কিভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করতে পা	রে তার
মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য) ঃ	

জরুরী রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ/নিয়মিত	সুবিধাভোগী জনগণ যেভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করতে পারে	উত্তরদাতার
রক্ষনাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রসমূহ		সংখ্যা
 ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্র 	• স্বেচ্ছাশ্রম দ্বারা;	४(৫०.००)
	 সড়ক ভিত্তিক কমিটি করে; 	੧(8৩. ૧ ৫)
	 সুবিধাভোগী জনগণ ছোটখাট মেরামত করতে পারে; 	৫(৩১.২৫)
	 স্থানীয়ভাবে কমিটি গঠনের মাধ্যমে তহবিল সংগ্রহ করে। 	১০(৬২.৫০)
 বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে 	 এটা জনগণ করতে পারবেনা; 	৬(৩৭.৫০)
	 ওয়ার্ড ভিত্তিক কমিটির মাধ্যমে; 	১০(৬২.৫০)
	 উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্যে ইউনিয়ন করবে; 	৬(৩৭.৫০)
	 ভারী যানবাহন চলাচল বন্ধ করে; 	- ১২(৭৫.০০)
	 ইউনিয়ন কমিটি প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্য নিয়ে করতে 	• ((12.00)
	পারবে।	
৩) সড়কবাঁধ মেরামত ক্ষেত্র	 কমিটির মাধ্যমে স্বেচ্ছাশ্রম এর মাধ্যমে ; 	১০(৬২.৫০)
	 এলাকা ভিত্তিক সুবিধাভোগীদের নিয়ে কমিটি গঠন করে; 	੧(8৩.৭৫)
	 গ্রামের কমিটির মাধ্যমে তাৎক্ষনিকভাবে মেরামত করা; 	১০(৬২.৫০)
	 যে বাঁধ কাটবে তাকে দিয়ে মেরামত করতে কমিটি বাধ্য 	১১(৬৮.৭৫)
	করবে।	

উপরের সারণি থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, গ্রামের সুবিধাভোগী অংশীজন ইটের সড়ক জরুরী রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে শতকরা ৬২.৫০ উত্তরদাতা স্থানীয়ভাবে কমিটি গঠনের মাধ্যমে তহবিল সংগ্রহ করার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা ইউনিয়ন কমিটি প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্য নিয়ে জরুরী/নিয়মিত মেরামত করার পক্ষে মত দিয়েছেন। বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ ও মেরামতের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৬৮.৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা যে বাঁধ কাটবে তাকে দিয়ে মেরামত করতে বাধ্য করবেন বলে মত দিয়েছেন।

সারণি-৫। সড়কবাঁধ টেকসই ও ভাঙ্গা রোধে সমস্যার সহজ সমাধান সম্পর্কে মতামত/সুপারিশ (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য) ঃ

মতামত/সুপারিশসমূহ	উত্তরদাতারসংখ্যা
 সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে কোন প্রকার পুকুর বা ঘের তৈরী না করার প্রচারণা চালিয়ে; 	੧ (8৩.૧৫)
 ইউএনওএর মাধ্যমে আইন প্রয়োগ করে; 	১০ (৬২.৫০)
 রাস্তাভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে সড়ক বাঁধ কাটা/ঘের তৈরীতে বাঁধা প্রদান; 	৬(৩ ৭.৫০)
 সামাজিক সচেতনার মাধ্যমে উপকারভোগীদের সচেতন করে; 	੧ (8৩.৭৫)
	b (&0.00)
	৩(১৮.৭৫)
• Edging এর পরিবর্তে গাইড ওয়াল নির্মাণ করে;	৫ (৩১.২৫)
 ১৫৩ মি:মি: ও ৪০ মি:মি: B.C এর পরিবর্তে ৮ (২০০ মি:মি:) আরসিসি ঢালাই করে 	

উপরের সারণি-৫ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সড়কবাঁধ টেকসই ও ভাঙ্গা রোধে ৬২.৫০ উত্তরদাতা ইউএনওএর মাধ্যমে আইন প্রয়োগ করার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। শতকরা ৫০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা রাস্তা তৈরীর সময় প্রয়োজনীয় জমি অধিগ্রহণের পক্ষে মত দিয়েছেন। সমানসংখ্যক উত্তরদাতা শতকরা ৪৩.৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে কোন পুকুর খনন না করার প্রচারণা এবং সামাজিক সচেতনার মাধ্যমে উপকারভোগীদের সচেতন করার পক্ষে মত দিয়েছেন।

সারণি-৬। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে অংশ গ্রহণে আগ্রহী করে তোলা এবং এ কাজে তাদের অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত করতে করনীয় (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

	মতামত/সুপারিশসমূহ	উত্তরদাতারসংখ্যা
•	গ্রামরাস্তা রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য সুবিধাভোগী জনগণকে সচেতনার মাধ্যমে আগ্রহী করতে হবে;	੧ (8৩.૧৫)
•	গ্রাম সড়ক নির্মিত হবে মধ্যম শ্রেণীর ও পেশার মানুষের হাতের কাছে অনেক সেবা চলে	১০ (৬২.৫০)
	আসবে;	੧ (8৩.૧৫)
•	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে গ্রাম/মহল্লায় কমিটি তৈরী করে;	৫ (৩১.২৫)
•	জনগণকে সচেতন করতে হবে;	১১ (৬৮.৭৫) ১১(৬৮.৭৫)
•	জনগণকে বুঝতে হবে যে গ্রাম সড়কের মালিকানা জনগনের;	
•	তদারক ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণের ক্ষমতা দিয়ে গ্রামভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করা যেতে পারে।	

উপরের সারণি-৬ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে অংশ গ্রহণে আগ্রহী করে তোলার কৌশল হিসাবে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৬৮.৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠনের মাধ্যমে তাদেরকে তদারক ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষমতা দেয়া এবং জনগণের মধ্যে গ্রাম সড়কের মালিকানাবোধ জাগ্রত করার পক্ষে মত দিয়েছেন অপর দিকে শতকরা ৬২.৫০ উত্তরদাতা মনে করেন গ্রাম সড়ক নির্মিত হলে সকল শ্রেণীর ও পেশার মানুষের কাছে অনেক সেবা পৌছে যাবে। সারণি-৭। গ্রামসড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য যাদের প্রধান্য দিয়ে কমিটি গঠন করা যেতে পারে (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য) ঃ

সড়ক ভিত্তিক যাদের প্রধান্য দিয়ে কমিটি করা যেতে পারে	উত্তরদাতার সংখ্যা
যে গ্রাম/পাড়া পর্যন্ত সড়ক সে গ্রামের মানুষ প্রাধান্য পাবে;	১২ (৭৫.০০)
গ্রামেরবাইউনিয়নের যে কোন ব্যক্তি প্রাধান্য পেতে পারে;	৫ (৩১.২৫)
সড়ক ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত ওয়ার্ড মেম্বারের দায়িত্বে সড়ক কমিটি থাকবে।	১৫ (৮৭.৫০)

উপরের সারণি-৭ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৮৭.৫০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা নির্বাচিত ওয়ার্ড মেম্বারের গঠিত কমিটিকে প্রাধান্য দেয়ার পক্ষে অপরদিকে ৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা যে গ্রাম/পাড়া পর্যন্ত সড়ক সে গ্রামের মানুষ প্রাধান্য পাবে বলে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।

সারণি-৮। সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে কোন কমিটি আছে কিনা সে সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

- উপজেলা পরিষদে এ বিষয়ে কোন কমিটি নাই;
- ইউনিয়নপরিষদে পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বিষয়ে স্থায়ী কমিটি রয়েছে । সরকার থেকে এই কমিটির নমুনা কার্যাবলী নির্দিষ্ট করে দিয়েছে । কমিটি গঠন করা হলেও এ কমিটির কোন তৎপরতা নেই ।

ক্ষেত্র	যে সকল বিষয়গুলো দেখাতে পারে	উত্তরদাতার
		সংখ্যা
ভারী গাড়ী চলাচল	 নির্বাহী অফিসারের মাধ্যমে আইন প্রয়োগ করে; 	४(৫०.००)
	 সড়কে সাইন বোর্ড দিবে; 	৫(৩১.২৫)
	 সড়কে বার পোষ্ট স্থাপন করে; 	১০(৬২.২৫)
	 ভারী গাড়ী চলাচলের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞা দিয়ে । 	১০(৬২.২৫)
ক্ষেত্রের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য	 কমিটি ক্ষেত্রের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য সড়ক কাটা অপরাধ-সাইন 	১ ০(৬২.২৫)
সড়কবাঁধ কেটে ফেলা	বোর্ড দিয়ে;	
	 ইউপি চেয়ারম্যান ও ওয়ার্ড সদস্যদের মাধ্যমে প্রচার চালাবে; 	৫(৩১.২৫)
	• The Building Construction Act 1952 প্রয়োগ করে;	୧(8৩.৭৫)
	 কমিটি জমির মালিলকে বাধ্য করবে সড়কবাঁধ মেরামতের । 	৫(৩১.২৫)
সড়কের জরুরী মেরামত	 ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে বরান্দ দিয়ে মেরামত করতে পারে; 	४(৫०.००)
	 ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ সড়ক জরুরী মেরামতের জন্য বিশেষ বরাদ্দ 	৫(৩১.২৫)
	দিয়ে ৷	
বাঁশের সাকো মেরামত	 বাঁশের সাকোর সুবিধা ভোগীগণ মেরামত করবে; 	১ ০(৬২.২৫)
	 গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে স্বেচ্ছাশ্রমে মেরামত করবে; 	४(৫०.००)
	 বাঁশঝাড়ের মালিকেদের জনসেবায় উদ্ভুদ্ধ করতে হবে। 	৫(৩১.২৫)
4		

এ কমিটি গঠন হলে কমিটি যে কাজগুলো করতে পারবে তা নিম্নরুপ:

উপরের সারণি-৮ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য কমিটি গঠিত হলে ভারী গাড়ী চলাচলের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞা দিয়ে কমিটি ভারী গাড়ী চলাচলে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করবে বলে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৬২.৫০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা জানিয়েছেন এবং একই সংখ্যক উত্তরদাতা সড়কে বার পোষ্ট স্থাপনের কথা বলেছেন।

সারণি-৯। সড়কের পাশে স্থাপনা নির্মাণ ও পুকুর খননের বিষয়ে ০৩/১২/২০২০ তারিখের জারীকৃত পরিপত্র মোতাবেক গৃহীত কার্যক্রম (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

যে সকল বিষয়গুলো দেখাতে পারে	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা
 এ পরিপত্রের বিষয়ে জানা নেই; 	৫(৩১.২৫)
 এ ব্যাপারে পরিষদ ইতিমধ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেছে; 	8(२৫.००)
 সংবাদের ভিত্তিতে ব্যবস্থা নেয়া হয়; 	৫(৩ ১ .২৫)
 প্রয়োজনে মোবাইল কোর্ট পরিচালনা করা হবে; 	৬(৩৭.৫০)
	২(১২.৫০)
 প্রচারেরব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে; 	৩(১৮.૧૯)
 এ ধরনের অপরাধের জন্য সর্বোচ্চ ৫ বছরের কারাদন্ড এর বিধান আছে। 	

উপরের সারণি-৯ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৩৭.৫০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা বিগত ০৩/১২/২০২০ তারিখের জারীকৃত পরিপত্র মোতাবেক কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে প্রয়োজনে মোবাইল কোর্ট পরিচালনার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। সংবাদের ভিত্তিতে ব্যবস্থা নেয়া হয় বলে শতকরা ৩১.২৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা জানিয়েছেন।

সারণি-১০। ভারী যানবাহন নিয়ন্ত্রণে বারপোষ্ট স্থাপন করলে জনগণের মধ্যে যে প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে সে সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

মতামত	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা
 জনগণের মধ্যে কোনো প্রকার প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে না । 	୧(8৩.୧৫)
 প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে। 	৫(৩১.২৫)
 ট্রাক মালিকগণ/ট্রাকের ডাইভার বারপোষ্ট ভেঙে ফেলবে। 	৫(৩১.২৫)
 গ্রাম সড়কে প্রবেশ মুখে উচ্চতা প্রতিরোধক (বারপোষ্ট) অবশ্যই দিতে হবে। 	ବ(8 ७. १ ৫)

উপরের সারণি-১০ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৪৩.৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা মনে করেন যে, ভারী যানবাহন নিয়ন্ত্রণে বারপোষ্ট স্থাপন করলে কোন প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে না এবং একই সংখ্যক উত্তরদাতা গ্রাম সড়কে প্রবেশ মুখে বারপোষ্ট অবশ্যই দিতে হবে বলে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।

সারণি-১১। উপজেলায় সড়ক দূর্ঘটনার বর্তমান প্রবণতা সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

ক্রমিক নং	দূর্ঘটনার বর্তমান প্রবণতা	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०১	উপজেলায় দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা অনেক কম	8 (७०.૧৬)
০২	দূর্ঘটনার হার বাড়ছে	৩(২৩.০৮)
00	দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা খুব বেশি নয়	৩(২৩.০৮)
08	দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা অধিক	৩(২৩.০৮)
	মোট =	٥٥.٥٥٤) ٧٤

উপরের টেবিল থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৪৬.১৬ ভাগ উত্তর দাতা বলেছেন যে, দুর্ঘটনা প্রবণতা বেড়েছে এবং শতকরা ৩০.৭৬ ভাগ উত্তর দাতা বলেছেন যে, দুর্ঘটনা প্রবণতা কমেছে। দুর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা মোটামুটি বলে শতকরা ২৩.০৮ ভাগ উত্তর দাতা জানিয়েছে।

ক্রমিক নং	দূর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধের পদক্ষেপ সমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०১	দূর্ঘটনা প্রবণ এলকায় সতর্কতা মূলক সাইন বোর্ড দিতে	৫(৩১.২৫)
	হবে।	
০২	জনগণকে সচেতন করতে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যানগণের	৩(১৮.৭৫)
	সহায়তা গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে।	
৩৩	সড়কের মান উন্নয়ন করতে হবে।	૨(১ ૨.૯૦)
08	জেব্রা ক্রসিং দিতে হবে।	৩(১৮.৭৫)
৩৫	এইচবিবি দ্বারা রাস্তা প্রশস্ত করা।	8(२৫.००)
০৬	সড়কের গা ঘেষে থাকা স্থাপনা অপসারণ করতে হবে।	৩(১৮.৭৫)
٥٩	গাড়ীর গতিসীমা সীমিত করতে হবে।	৩(১৮.৭৫)
ob	অবৈধ নসিমন/করিমন, মোটর সাইকেল চলাচল নিয়ন্ত্রণ	૨(১૨.૯ ૦)
	করতে হবে।	
০৯	জনসাধারণের সচেনতা সৃষ্টির জন্য ব্যাপক প্রচারণা চালাতে	৩(১৮.৭৫)
	হবে।	
20	ট্রাফিক আইন সম্পর্কে স্কুল, কলেজ, মাদরাসা শিক্ষক ও	৩(১৮.৭৫)
	ছাত্রছাত্রীদের অবহিত করা।	
22	রাস্তার বাঁক সোজা করতে হবে।	૨(১૨.૯ ૦)
১২	রাস্তার বাঁকে নির্দেশক দিতে হবে।	૨(১૨.૯ ૦)
১৩	রাস্তার উপর বারপোস্ট দিতে হবে ও রক্ষা করতে হবে।	૨(১૨.૯ ૦)

সারণি-১২। দূর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধের উপজেলা পরিষদের পদক্ষেপ সমূহ (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

** সারণি-১২ এ দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৩১.২৫ ভাগ উত্তর দাতা দুর্ঘটনা প্রবণ এলাকায় সতর্কতা মূলক সাইনবোর্ড দেওয়ার কথা বলেছেন। এইচবিবি দ্বারা রাস্তা প্রশস্ত করার পক্ষে শতকরা ২৫.০০ ভাগ বলেছেন।

পল্লী সড়ক দূর্ঘটনায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ ব্যক্তিদের উপজেলা পরিষদ/ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে সহায়তা প্রদান সম্পর্কে মতামত:

- েচয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী সকলেই জানিয়েছেন উপজেলা পরিষদ/ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে ক্ষতিগ্রস্থদের জন্য আলাদা বরান্দ রাখা হয় না।
- 🛠 🛛 ত্রান ও পুর্নবাসন মন্ত্রণালয় থেকে কিছুটা সহায়তা করা হয়।
- 🛠 রোগী কল্যাণ সমিতি ও সমাজকল্যাণ কমিটি থেকে তাৎক্ষণিক সামান্য সহায়তা করে।

সারণি-১৩। গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে উপজেলা পরিষদের পক্ষ হতে গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ সম্পর্কে মতামতসমূহ (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

ক্রমিক নং	মতামত সমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०১	উপজেলা পরিষদ গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতে কোনো	১৫(৯৩.৭৫)
	ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেয় না।	
০২	সড়কে ভেজা খর/ধান শুকানো বন্ধ করতে ইউনিয়ন	১৫(৯৩.৭৫)
	পরিষদ থেকে সরাসরি কোনো পদক্ষেপ নেয় না।	
০৩	সড়কের পাশে গাছের গুড়ি, কঙ্গট্রাকশন মালামাল রাখলে	৩(১৮.৭৫)
	কখনও সখনও অভিযান পরিচালনা করা হয়।	

*** মোট ১৬ জন উত্তর দাতার মধ্যে ১৫ জনই বলেছেন উপজেলা পরিষদ থেকে সড়ক নিরাপত্তা ও সড়কে ভেজা খর/ধান শুকানো বন্ধে কোনো পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া হয় না।

উপজেলা সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সড়ক নিরাপত্তা কমিটি পুনরায় চালু করা সম্পর্কে সম্পর্কে মতামত:

উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার, উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী সবাই/সকলে উপজেলা সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও নিরাপত্তা কমিটি পুনরায় চালু করার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছে। ১৬ জন।

সারণি-১৪। উপজেলা সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সড়ক নিরাপত্তা কমিটি কার্যকর করার জন্য নিম্নের পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া যেতে পারে (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

ক্রমিক নং	পদক্ষেপ সমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०১	এই কার্যক্রম নিয়মিত পরিচালনার জন্য কমিটিকে পর্যাপ্ত ক্ষমতা দিতে হবে।	৫(৩১.২ ৫)
০২	ইউএনও, সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমিকে বিচারিক ক্ষমতা দিয়ে কমিটির সদস্য করতে হবে।	৬(૭૧.৫૦)
०७	উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যানকে সভাপতি করে সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও, সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমি এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীকে এই কমিটিতে রাখতে হবে।	४(৫०.००)
08	কমিটিকে উপজেলা পরিষদ উন্নয়ন তহবিল হতে বরাদ্দ দিতে হবে।	৫(৩১.২ ৫)

** উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যানকে সভাপতি করে সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও, সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমি এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীকে এই কমিটির সদস্য হিসেবে রাখার পক্ষে শতকরা ৫০.০০ ভাগ মত প্রকাশ করেছেন। ইউএনও ও সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমিকে বিচারিক ক্ষমতা প্রদানের পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন শতকরা ৩৭.৫০ ভাগ।

সারণি-১৫। উপজেলা পরিষদের মত ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পারফর্মেন্স বিবেচনায় নিয়ে বরাদ্দ দেওয়ার সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

ক্রমিক নং	মতামত সমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०১	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পারফর্মেন্স বিবেচনায় আনার প্রয়োজন নেই। কারণ তাদের কারিগরি জ্ঞান সম্পন্ন জনবল নেই।	@(0) .२ @)
০২	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পারফর্মেন্স বিবেচনায় আনা প্রয়োজন।	৬(৩৭.৫০)
०७	বাস্তবতার ভিত্তিতে রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব মুক্ত থেকে সড়কের বরান্দ নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।	৩(১৮.৭৫)
08	পরিষদের বাজেট ব্যবহারের উপর জোড় দিয়ে পারফর্মেঙ্গ বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে।	২(১২.৫০)

** উত্তর দাতাদের মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৩৭.৫০ ভাগ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে পারফর্মেস বিবেচনায় আনার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন এবং শতকরা ৩১.২৫ ভাগ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের কারিগরি জ্ঞান সম্পন্ন জনবল না থাকায় পারফর্মেস বিবেচনার বিপক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।

সারণি-১৬। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো পল্লী জনসাধারণকে ইস্পিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখিন হওয়ার কারণসমূহ (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)ঃ

ক্রমিক নং	কারণসমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
०७	UP-সমূহের Administrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাগুতা।	8(२৫.००)
০২	অপর্যাপ্ত আর্থিক সক্ষমতা	৩(১৮.৭৫)
०७	অপর্যাপ্ত প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা/জনবল	৫(৩ ১ .২৫)
08	উপরের সবগুলো	১ ০(৬২.৫০)

** UP-সমূহেরAdministrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাপ্ততা, আর্থিক সক্ষমতা, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা/জনবল এর অভাবে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো ইস্পিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেঞ্জের সমুখিন হওয়ার কারণ হিসেবে উল্লেখ করেছেন।

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এ সহকারী হিসাব রক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর নিয়োগ করা সংক্রান্ত মতামত:

** গবেষণার জন্য নির্বাচিত ০৭ (সাত) টি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের মধ্যে মাত্র একটিতে সহকারী হিসাব রক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে।

সারণি-১৭। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে গ্রাম সড়ক সংক্ষরণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজে সরাসরি কিছু পৃথক বরাদ্দ দেওয়া সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য):

ক্রমিক নং	মতামত সমূহ	উত্তর দাতার সংখ্যা (শতকরা হার)
٥٢	সরাসরি বরাদ্দ দেওয়া উচিত নয়।	8(२৫.००)
০২	বরাদ্দ প্রদান করলে উপকার হবে।	১১(৬৮.৭৫)
०७	কারিগরি সহায়তা উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগকে দিতে	৭(৪৩.৭৫)
	হবে।	
08	জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করতে পারলে তা সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার	৬(৩৭.৫০)
	করতে পারবে।	
৩৫	উপজেলা পরিষদ হতে/এলজিইডি এর হাতে বাস্তবায়ন	४(৫०.००)
	ন্যাস্ত করতে হবে।	

উপরের সারণি-১৭ থেকে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বোচ্চ শতকরা ৬৮.৭৫ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা মনে করেন যে, গ্রাম সড়ক সংক্ষরণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে সরাসরি পৃথক বরাদ্দ দিলে উপকার হবে। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে বরাদ্দ দিয়ে এলজিইডি এর হাতে বাস্তবায়ন এর দায়িত্ব প্রদানের পক্ষে শতকরা ৫০.০০ ভাগ উত্তরদাতা মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্টান এবং স্থানীয় অংশীজনের অংশগ্রহণের গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ এবং সড়ক নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ে মতামত

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ নির্বাচন : প্রকল্পে তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য যাতাযাতের সুবিধা, শিক্ষিত চেয়ারম্যান, ভাল অফিস ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পন্ন ইউনিয়ন নির্বাচনের জন্য নিজ উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীকে দায়িত্ব দেওয়া হয়। দায়িত্ব প্রাপ্ত প্রকৌশলীগণ যশোর জেলার কেশবপুর উপজেলার সাগরদাড়ী, কুমিল্লার মনোহরগজ্ঞ এর বিপুলাসার, যশোরের মনিরামপুর উপজেলার হরিহর নগর, চাঁদপুরের হাজীগঞ্জ উপজেলার গন্ধর্ব্যপুর, যশোর সদর উপজেলার বসুন্দিয়া ইউনিয়ন এবং নারায়নগঞ্জ জেলার আড়াইহাজার উপজেলার বিশনন্দী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে নির্বাচিত করে। সকল উপজেলা ভ্রমনের সময় প্রতেক ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, সাধারণ আসনের সদস্য, সংরক্ষিত আসনের সদস্যসহ মুক্তিযুদ্ধা, শিক্ষক, যানবাহন ব্যবসায়ী ও ইউনিয়নের বিভিন্ন শ্রেণী ও পেশার জনগণ উপস্থিত ছিলেন। প্রত্যেকটি ইউনিয়নে ২২-২৫ জন উপস্থিত ছিলো। উপস্থিত জনগনের নাম স্বাক্ষর, ফোন নম্বর যুক্ত তালিকা সংযুক্ত করা হল।

১। গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কিভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করতে পারে সেই সম্পর্কে মতামত ঃ

ক) ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে ঃ

- টিআর, কাবিখা দিয়ে রাস্তার স্লোব রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ করা যাবে
- সড়ক ভিত্তিক সুবিধা ভোগীদের নিয়ে কমিটি করে ছোটঘাট মেরামত
- ওয়ার্ড সদস্যকে সভাপতি করে গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি করে
- সড়ক রক্ষা/মেরামতের দায়িত্ব নিয়ে সামাজিক বনায়ন করা
- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ মেরামতের বাজেট বরাদ্ধ করতে পারে
- সরকার থেকে ইউনিয়নকে পৃথক বরাদ্ধ প্রধান

বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে ঃ

- সরকার থেকে ইউপি প্রতি পৃথক বরাদ্ধ দিয়ে
- উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাথে নিয়ে ইউপি মেরামতের কাজ করবে
- ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কমিটি করে
- রাস্তা ভিত্তিক কমিটি প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্য নিয়ে
- খ) সড়ক বাঁধ সংরক্ষণ/মেরামত
 - সড়কের প্রবেশ পথে এবং একদিকে সড়কের মোড়ে সাইন বোর্ড দিয়ে
 - টি, আর কাবিখা বরাদ্দ দিয়ে ইউপি মেরামত করবে
 - সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে পুকুর খনন বন্ধ করতে হবে।
 - ইউএনও বা সরকারি কমিশনার ভূমিকে বিচারিক ক্ষমতা প্রদান
 - ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক কমিটি গ্রহন কওে সড়ক বাঁধ যে কাটবে তাকে দিয়ে মেরামত করতে হবে।
 - সড়ক ভিত্তক তদারকি কমিটি গঠন করে
- গ) সরকারি কাজে স্থানীয় অনুদান
 - উপজেলা পরিষদের আয়ের একটি অংশ ইউনিয়ন ভিত্তিক বন্টন করা যেতে পারে
 - সরকারী কাজে স্থানীয় জনগন সাধারণত কোন অনুদান দিতে চায় না
 - ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, উপজেলা পরিষদ নিদিষ্ট পরিমাণ ম্যাচিং গ্রান্ড হিসাবে প্রদানে বাধ্য করতে হবে ।
 - বাস্তবতার নিরীক্ষে স্থানীয় অনুদান দিয়ে কাজ বাস্তবায়নে জটিলতা তৈরী করতে পারে ।
- ২। গ্রামীণ রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম গ্রামের সুবিধাভোগী জনগণ কিভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করতে পারে তার মতামত:
 - ক) ইটের সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - স্বেচ্ছা শ্রম দ্বারা
 - সড়ক ভিত্তিক কমিটি করে
 - সুবিধাভোগী জনগণ ছোটখাট মেরামত করতে পারে
 - স্থানীয়ভাবে কমিটি গঠনের মাধ্যমে তহবিল সংগ্রহ করে
 - খ) বিটুমিনাস সড়কের ক্ষেত্রে
 - এটা জনগণ করতে পারবেনা;
 - ওয়ার্ড ভিত্তিক কমিটির মাধ্যমে;

- উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্যে ইউনিয়ন করবে;
- ভারী যানবাহন চলাচল বন্ধ করে;
- ইউনিয়ন কমিটি প্রকৌশল বিভাগের সাহায্য নিয়ে করতে পারবে।

গ) সড়ক বাঁধ মেরামত ক্ষেত্র

- কমিটির মাধ্যমে স্বেচ্ছা শ্রম এর মাধ্যমে
- এলাকা ভিত্তিক সুবিধাভোগীদের নিয়ে কমিটি গঠন করে
- গ্রামের কমিটির মাধ্যমে তাৎক্ষনিক ভাবে মেরামত করা
- যে বাঁধ কাটবে তাকে দিয়ে মেরামত করতে কমিটি বাধ্য করবে

সড়ক বাঁধ টেকসই ও ভাঙ্গার সমস্যার সহজ সমাধান সম্পর্কে মতামত/সুপারিশঃ

- সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে কোন প্রকার পুকুর বা ঘের তৈরী না করার প্রচারণা চালিয়ে
- ইউএনও এর মাধ্যমে আইন প্রয়োগ করে
- রাস্তা ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে সড়ক বাঁধ কাটা/ঘের তৈরীতে বাঁধা প্রদান
- সামাজিক সচেতনার মাধ্যমে উপকারভোগীদের সচেতন করে
- রাস্তা তৈরীর সময় প্রয়োজনীয় জমি অধিগ্রহণ করে
- উফমরহম এর পরিবর্তে গাইড ওয়াল নির্মাণ করে
- ১৫৩ মি:মি: ও ৪০ মি:মি: ই.ঈ এর পরিবর্তে ৮ (২০০ মি:মি:) আরসিসি ঢালাই করে

৪। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে অংশ গ্রহণে আগ্রহী করে তোলা এবং এ কাজে তাদের অধিকতর সম্পৃক্ত করতে করনীয়:

- গ্রাম রাস্তা রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য সুবিধাভোগী জনগণকে সচেতনার মাধ্যমে আগ্রহী করতে হবে।
- গ্রাম সড়ক নির্মিত হবে মধ্যম শ্রেণীর ও পেশার মানুম্বের হাতের কাছে অনেক সেবা চলে আসবে।
- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে গ্রাম/মহল্লায় কমিটি তৈরী করে
- জনগণকৈ সচেতন করতে হবে
- জনগণকে বুঝতে হবে যে গ্রাম সড়কের মালিকানা জনগনের
- তদারক ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণের ক্ষমতা দিয়ে গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করা যেতে পারে

৫। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য যাদের প্রধান্য দিয়ে কমিটি গঠন করা যেতে পারে

- যে গ্রাম/পাড়া পর্যন্ত সড়ক সে গ্রামের মানুষ প্রাধান্য পাবে
- গ্রামের বা ইউনিয়নের যে কোন ব্যক্তি প্রাধান্য পেতে পারে
- সড়ক ক্ষেত্রে নির্বাচিত ওয়ার্ড মেম্বারের দায়িত্বে সড়ক কমিটি থাকবে

৬। সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রম তদারকির জন্য উপজেলা পরিষদ/ ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে কোন কমিটি আছে কিনা সে সম্পর্কে মতামত

- উপজেলা পরিষদে এ বিষয়ে কোন কমিটি নাই ।
- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ বিষয়ে স্থায়ী কমিটি রয়েছে। সরকার থেকে এই কমিটির নমুনা কার্যাবলী নির্দিষ্ট করে দিয়েছে। কমিটি গঠন করা হলেও এ কমিটির কোনো তৎপরতা নেই।

এ কমিটি গঠন হলে কমিটি যে কাজগুলো করতে পারবে তা নিম্নরুপ:

ভারী গাড়ী চলাচল

- নির্বাহী অফিসারের মাধ্যমে আইন প্রয়োগ করে
- সড়কে সাইন বোর্ড দিবে

- সড়কে বারপোষ্ট স্থাপন করে
- ভারী গাড়ী চলাচলের উপর নির্দিষ্ট করে

ক্ষেত্রের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য সড়ক বাঁধ কেটে ফেলা

- কমিটি ক্ষেত্রের জমি বাড়ানোর জন্য সড়ক কাটা অপরাধ-সাইন বোর্ড দিয়ে
- ইউপি চেয়ারম্যান ও ওয়ার্ড সদস্যদের মাধ্যমে প্রচার চালাবে
- The Building Construction Act ১৯৫২ প্রয়োগ করে।
- কমিটি জমির মালিকে বাধ্য করবে সড়ক বাঁধ মেরামতের

সডকের জরুরী মেরামত

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে বরাদ্দ দিয়ে মেরামত করতে পারে •
- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ সড়ক জরুরী মেরামত জন্য বিশেষ বরাদ্দ দিয়ে

বাঁশের সাকো মেরামত

- বাশের সাকোর সুবিধাভোগীগণ মেরামত করবে
- গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে স্বেচ্ছা শ্রমে মেরামত করবে
- বাশের ঝাড়ের মালিকেদের জনসেবায় উদ্ভদ্ধ করতে হবে।

ভারী যানবাহন নিয়ন্ত্রণে বারপোষ্ট স্থাপন করলে জনগণের মধ্যে যে প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে সে সম্পর্কে 91 মতামত:

- জনগণের মধ্যে কোন প্রকার প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে না।
- প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে প্রতিক্রিয়া হবে।
- ট্রাক মালিকগণ/ট্রাকের দ্রাইভারগণ বারপোষ্ট ভেঙে ফেলবে।
- গ্রাম সড়কে প্রবেশ মুখে বারপোষ্ট অবশ্যই দিতে হবে।

উপজেলায় সড়ক দূর্ঘটনার বর্তমান প্রবণতা সম্পর্কে মতামত 61

- উপজেলায় দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা অনেক কম
- দূর্ঘটনার হার বাড়ছে
- দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা খুব বেশি নয়
- দূর্ঘটনার প্রবণতা অধিক

দূর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের পদক্ষেপ সমূহঃ 31

- দূর্ঘটনা প্রবণ এলকায় সতর্কতা মূলক সাইন বোর্ড দিতে হবে।
- জনগণকে সচেতন করতে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ সদস্যদের সহায়তা গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে। •
- সড়কের মান উন্নয়ন করতে হবে। •
- জেব্রা ক্রসিং দিতে হবে ।
- এইচবিবি দ্বারা রাস্তা প্রশস্ত করা।
- সড়কের গাঁ ঘেষে থাকা স্থাপনা অপসারণ করতে হবে ।
- গাড়ির গতিসীমা সীমিত করতে হবে। •
- অবৈধ নসিমন/করিমন, মোটর সাইকেল চলাচল নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে হবে। •
- জনসাধারণের সচেনতা সৃষ্টির জন্য ব্যাপক প্রচারণা চালাতে হবে। •
- ট্রাফিক আইন সম্পর্কে স্কুল, কলেজ, মাদরাসা শিক্ষক ও ছাত্রছাত্রীদের অবহিত করা।
- রাস্তার বাঁক সোজা করতে হবে।
- রাস্তার বাঁকে নির্দেশক দিতে হবে।
- রাস্তার উপর বারপোস্ট দিতে হবে ও রক্ষা করতে হবে।

১০। পল্লী সড়ক দূর্ঘটনায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ ব্যক্তিদের উপজেলা পরিষদ/ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে সহায়তা প্রদান সম্পর্কে মতামত:

> ✤ চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী সকলেই জানিয়েছেন উপজেলা পরিষদ/ইউনিয়ন

পরিষদ থেকে ক্ষতিগ্রস্থদের জন্য আলাদা বরাদ্দ রাখা হয় না।

- 🔹 ত্রাণ ও পুর্নবাসন মন্ত্রণালয় থেকে কিছুটা সহায়তা করা হয়।
- 🛠 রোগী কল্যাণ সমিতি ও সমাজকল্যাণ কমিটি থেকে তাৎক্ষণিক সামান্য সহায়তা করে।
- ১১। গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে উপজেলা পরিষদের পক্ষ হতে গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ সম্পর্কে মতামতসমূহ:
 - উপজেলা পরিষদ গ্রাম সড়ক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিতে কোন ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেয় না।
 - সড়কে ভেজা খর/ধান শুকানো বন্ধ করতে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে সরাসরি কোন পদক্ষেপ নেয় না।
 - সড়কের পাশে গাছের গুড়ি, কঙ্গট্রাকশন মালামাল রাখলে কখনও সখনও অভিযান পরিচালনা করা হয়।

১২। পল্লীসড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণে ও সংরক্ষণের বিষয়ের কোন ম্যানুয়েল বা নীতিমালা এবং সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কার্যক্রমে অর্থ সংগ্রহ, ব্যয় ও ব্যবস্থাপনার সম্পক্তে মতামত ঃ

তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য নির্বাচিত সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ থেকে জানা যায় যে, সড়ক রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ ও সংরক্ষণের জন্য কোন ম্যানুয়েল নেই। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো বাজেট পরীক্ষা করে দেখা যায় যে, কোন ইউনিয়ন পরিষদই তার বাজেটে এ খাতে কোন বরাদ্ধ রাখেনি।

১৩। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে স্থায়ী কমিটি গঠন, পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ কমিটির কাজ সম্পর্কে মতামত ঃ

প্রত্যেক ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ১৩টি করে স্থায়ী কমিটি গঠন করেছে যার মধ্যে পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ ইত্যাদি বিষয়ক স্থায়ী কমিটি রয়েছে। কমিটি শুধু গঠনই করা হয়েছে এর কোন মিটিং হয় না, কোন কার্যক্রম ও হাতে নেওয়া হয় নাই। এগুলো কাগজে কলমে কমিটি। সরকার যদিও নমুনা প্রবিধান করে প্রত্যেকটি কমিটি কাজের তালিকা করে দিয়েছেন।

১৪। বাজেট বিধিমালা অনুসারে বাজেট প্রণয়ন ও অনুমোদন এবং আয় ব্যয় স্বচ্ছতার সাথে জনগণের নিকট প্রকাশ সম্পর্কে মতামত

প্রত্যেকটি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদই সরকার নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে বাজেট প্রণয়ণ, অনুমোদন ও প্রকাশ করেছে। ওপেন মিটিং করে এলাকার জনগণকে বিগত বছরের আয়-ব্যয়ের হিসাব স্বচ্ছতার সাথে প্রকাশ করেছেন।

১৫। পল্লীর অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষন ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ইত্যাদি খাতে বাজেট বরাদ্দ সম্পর্কে মতামতঃ

ছয়টি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের ৫ বছরের বাজেট পরীক্ষা, পর্যালোচনা ও বিশ্লেষন করে দেখা যায় যে কোন ইউনিয়ন পরিষদই পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ খাতে বিগত ৫ বছরের কোন প্রকার বরাদ্ধ রাখেনি। ৫ বছরের বাজেট থেকে আরো দেখা যায় যে পল্লী অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সংরক্ষণ ও রক্ষনাবেক্ষণ খাতে স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ থেকে পৃথক কোন বরাদ্ধ দেওয়া হয়নি।

১৬। উপজেলা সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও সড়ক নিরাপত্তা কমিটি কার্যকর করার জন্য নিম্নের পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া যেতে পারে:

- এই কার্যক্রম নিয়মিত পরিচালনার জন্য কমিটিকে পর্যাপ্ত ক্ষমতা দিতে হবে।
- ইউএনও, সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমিকে বিচারিক ক্ষমতা দিয়ে কমিটির সদস্য করতে হবে।
- উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যানকে সভাপতি করে সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, ইউএনও, সহকারী কমিশনার ভূমি এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীকে এই কমিটিতে রাখতে হবে।
- কমিটিকে উপজেলা পরিষদ উন্নয়ন তহবিল হতে বরান্দ দিতে হবে।

১৭। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো পল্লী জনসাধারণকে ইন্সিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখিন হওয়ার কারণসমূহ:

- UP-সমূহের Administrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাপ্ততা।
- অপর্যাপ্ত আর্থিক সক্ষমতা
- অপর্যাপ্ত প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা/জনবল
- উপরের সবগুলো
- UP-সমূহের Administrative & Financial Authority অপর্যাপ্ততা, আর্থিক সক্ষমতা, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা/জনবল এর অভাবে ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো ইন্সিত সেবা প্রদান করতে চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখিন হওয়ার কারণ হিসেবে উল্লেখ করেছেন।

১৮। স্থানীয় সরকার (ইউপি) আইন-২০০৯ এর ধারা ৪৭ এ বর্নিত প্রধান ৪টি কার্যাবলি বাস্তবায়ন সম্পর্কে মতামতঃ

- স্থানীয় সরকার (ইউপি) আইন-২০০৯ এর ধারা ৪৭ এ বর্নিত কার্যাবলি গুলো হলঃ
 - ক. প্রশাসন ও সংস্থাপন ইত্যাদি
 - খ. জনশুঙ্খলা রক্ষা
 - গ. জনকল্যাণমুলক কাজ সম্পর্কিত সেবা এবং
 - ঘ. স্থানীয় অর্থনৈতিক ও সামাজিক উন্নয়ন সম্পর্কিত পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ণ ও বাস্তবায়ন

৬টি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান, সদস্য ও সচিব সকলেই বলেছেন ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রয়োজনীয় আর্থিক ও প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতার অভাবে কাজগুলি সঠিকভাবে বাস্তবায়ন করা যাচ্ছে না।

১৯। নাগরিক সনদ (সিটিজেন চার্টার) প্রণয়ণ ও প্রকাশ সম্পর্কে মতামতঃ

তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য নির্বাচিত ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলোর মধ্যে মাত্র একটি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ নাগরিক সনদ প্রণয়ণ ও প্রকাশ করেনি। বাকী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদগুলো নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে বিভিন্ন প্রকারের নাগরিক সেবার বিবরণ, সেবা প্রদানের শর্তসমূহ এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে সেবা প্রদান নিশ্চিত করার বিবরণ প্রকাশ করেছেন।

২০। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এ সহকারী হিসাব রক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর নিয়োগ করা সংক্রান্ত মতামত:

** গবেষণার জন্য নির্বাচিত ০৭ (সাত) টি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের মধ্যে মাত্র একটিতে সহকারী হিসাব রক্ষক কাম কম্পিউটার অপারেটর নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে।

২১। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদকে গ্রাম সড়ক সংক্ষরণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজে সরাসরি কিছু বরান্দ দেওয়া সম্পর্কে মতামত (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য):

- সরাসরি বরাদ্দ দেওয়া উচিত নয়।
- বরান্দ প্রদান করলে উপকার হবে।
- কারিগরি সহায়তা উপজেলা প্রকৌশল বিভাগকে দিতে হবে ।
- জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করতে পারলে তা সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারবে।
- উপজেলা পরিষদ/এলজিইডি এর হাতে বাস্তবায়ন ন্যাস্ত করতে হবে ।

গ্রামের বিভিন্ন শ্রেণির ও পেশার মানুষের মতামতের জন্য গ্রাম নির্বাচন:

উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান এর মাধ্যমে ঐ ইউনিয়নের একটি গ্রামকে চিহ্নিত করে। গ্রাম নির্বাচনের শর্ত হলো রাস্তার পাশে পুকুর/ঘের, রাস্তার বাঁধ কেটে জমির আইল বড় করা হয়েছে সেই গ্রামকে নির্বাচনের জন্য। প্রত্যেকটি গ্রামে ওয়ার্ড সদস্য সহ ২০ থেকে ২২ জন গ্রামবাসী উপস্থিত ছিলেন। তাদের সাথে আলাপ করে যে তথ্য পাওয়া গেছে তা নিম্নে ধারাবাহিকভাবে উপস্থাপন করা হলো-

১। গ্রাম সড়কের উন্নয়নের অবস্থা: অধিকাংশ গ্রামে পাকা রাস্তা নেই। পুকুর খনন ও মাছের ঘের তৈরী করায় রাস্তা ভেঙ্গে যাচ্ছে। কোনো কোনো জমির মালিক সকড় বাঁধ কেটে জমির আইল বড় করছে। এতে রাস্তার স্লোডার ভেঙ্গে রাস্তার ক্ষতি হচ্ছে। দুটি গ্রামে আধা কিলোমিটারের মত পাকা রাস্তা আছে। তাও দীর্ঘদিন যাবৎ রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ হচ্ছে না।

- ২। গ্রামগুলোর সকল জনসাধারণ এক বাক্যে জানিয়েছেন যে, গ্রাম সড়কগুলো রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা যাচ্ছে না। অনেক দৌড় ঝাপ করেও এর মেরামতের কাজ করা যাচ্ছে না। গ্রাম সড়ক ভিত্তিক সড়ক রক্ষা কমিটি গঠন করে ছোটখাট মেরামত করা যেতে পারে।
- ৩। গ্রামের ভিতরের সড়কগুলোতে যে ধরনের যানবাহন চলাচল করে: গ্রামের ভিতরকার সড়কগুলোতে সাধারণত রিক্সা, রিক্সা ভ্যান, প্রাইভেটকার, মাইক্রোবাস চলাচল করে বলে সকল গ্রাম বাসী জানিয়েছেন।
- 8। বাণিজ্যিক, বাড়ী নির্মাণের মালামাল পরিবহন, কৃষি পণ্য পরিবহনে ভারী গাড়ী ব্যবহার: নির্বাচিত গ্রামগুলোর সকল জনসাধারণ জানিয়েছেন যে, গ্রামে কোন ভারী যানবাহন চলাচল করে না। যশোর সদর উপজেলার বসুন্ধিয়া গ্রামের জনগন জানিয়েছেন যে, এগ্রামে কোন ভারী যানবাহন ঢুতে দেওয়া হয় না। গ্রামের ঢোকার প্রবেশ পথে সাইনবোর্ড দিয়ে ভারী যানবাহন চলাচল নিষেধ করা হয়েছে।
- ৫.৬। গ্রামে ট্র্যাক্টর মালিক ও ট্র্যাক্টরের আকার: কোন গ্রামেই ট্র্যাক্টর নেই। তবে জমি চাষের জন্য পাওয়ার ট্রিলার আছে। একটি গ্রামের (বসুন্ধিয়া) পাওয়ার ট্রিলার নেই। বাকী গ্রাম গুলোতে ৫ থেকে ৬ জন পাওয়ার ট্রিলারের মালিক রয়েছেন। যেহেতু ট্র্যাক্টও নেই তাই সড়ক ভাঙ্গার প্রবণতা কম।
- ৭। গ্রামের ভিতরের রাস্তায় ভারী গাড়ী চলাচল বন্ধ করার উপায়:
 - 💠 রাস্তার মাঝে খুটি দিয়ে বন্ধ করা যায়।
 - গ্রামের প্রবেশ মুখে সাইনবোর্ড দিয়ে;
 - 💠 রাস্তার উপর বারপোষ্ট স্থাপন করে।
- ৬ গ্রাম সড়কের হাইট ব্রেরিয়ার রক্ষার উপায়;
 - 🔹 গণসচেতনতার মাধ্যমে জনগণ কর্তৃক হাইট ব্রেরিয়ার রক্ষা করার পক্ষে সকল গ্রামের জনগণ মত প্রকাশ করেছেন।
 - 🛠 আইন প্রয়োগ করে হাইট ব্রেরিয়ার রক্ষা করা যায়।
 - 💠 গ্রামের প্রবেশ মুখে সাইনবোর্ড দিয়ে।
- ৯। সড়ক বাঁধ রক্ষায় করণীয়;
 - 🔹 জমিন মালিকের সাথে বৈঠক করে সড়ক বাঁধ সম্প্রাসারণ করা যা।
 - 🛠 ওয়ার্ড ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন করে তার মধ্যে দল গঠন করে।
 - 🛠 গ্রামীণ সড়ক রক্ষার দায়িত্ব গ্রামের জনগণের এরূপ প্রচারণা চালাতে হবে।
- ১০। সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত রেখে সড়ক টেকসই করার উপায়;
 - 💠 নতুন সড়ক নির্মাণের পূর্বে জনগণের সাথে বৈঠক করে।
 - 💠 মান সম্মত রাস্তা তৈরীতে জনগণ জমি ছাড়তে রাজি আছেন।
 - 🛠 চেয়ারম্যান সদস্য ও জনগণ একত্র করে মানুষকে বুঝাতে হবে যে, রাস্তা হলে জমির মূল্য বৃদ্ধি পাবে।
 - 🔹 রাস্তা টেকসই হলে নির্মাণ সামগ্রী বাড়ীর দৌড়গোড়ায় পৌছানো যাবে।
- ১১,১২। সড়ক বাঁধ পর্যাপ্ত রেখে রাস্তা টেকসই করার জন্য গ্রামের মানুষের অংশগ্রহণের করনীয়;
 - 💠 গ্রামের জনগণকে বুঝাতে হবে যে, গ্রামের রাস্তার মালিক জনগণ। সুতরাং রাস্তা রক্ষার দায়িত্ব তাদের।
 - ওয়ার্ড সদস্যকে সভাপতি করে ওয়ার্ড ভিত্তিক কমিটি গঠন। এ কমিটি গ্রাম ও মহল্লা ভিত্তিক কমিটির কাজের তদারকি ও সহায়তা করবেন।
 - 💠 একই গ্রামের/মৌজার সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি করা।
 - 🛠 কোন প্রভাবশালীকে (যার জমি রাস্তায় বেশি পড়েছে) সভাপতি করে কমিটি করা যায়।
- ১৩। গ্রাম সড়ক রক্ষার কমিটি কিভাবে কাদের দায়িত্ব দেওয়া যায়:
 - ওয়ার্ড সভার মাধ্যমে ওয়ার্ডের সাধারণ সদস্যকে সভাপতি, সংরক্ষিত আসনের সদস্য (মহিলা) কে সহসভাপতি করে উপস্থিত জনগণের সংখ্যা ঘরিষ্ঠ ভোটে সদস্য সচিব, কোষাধ্যক্ষ, সমাজসেবা সম্পাদক এবং অন্যান্য সদস্যকে নির্বাচিত করা যায়।
 - গ্রাম কমিটির ক্ষেত্রে গ্রামে গ্রামে উঠান বৈঠক করে গ্রামের শিক্ষিত ও গণ্যমান্য প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তিকে সভাপতি এবং কমিটির সদস্য নির্বাচন করা যা।

- ১৪। ছোট ছোট রক্ষণাক্ষেণ (যেমন; সড়ক বাঁধে মাটি দেয়া, সড়কের ঢাল ঠিক করে দেয়া, ছোটখাট গর্ত মেরামত করে দেয়া এবং উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তরে জানানো ইত্যাদিতে কমিটির ভূমিকা:
 - কমিটির স্বেচ্ছা সেবক দল গঠন করে তাদের দ্বারা সড়ক বাঁধে মাটি দেয়া, সড়কের ঢাল ঠিক করে দেয়া, ছোটখাট গর্ত মেরামত করে দিতে পারবে।
 - 🚸 জমির মালিক যদি সড়ক বাঁধের ক্ষতি করে তাহলে জমির মালিকদের দিয়ে বাঁধের মাটি ভরাট করতে বাধ্য করবে।
- ১৫। সড়কের পাশের পুকুরসহ সড়কের বড় ধরণের ক্ষতি করা থেকে স্থানীয় কমিউনিটিকে বিরত রাখার কৌশল:
 - The Building Construction Act ১৯৫২ এর ধারা -৩ অনুসারে উপযুক্ত কর্তৃপক্ষের পূর্বানুমতি ছাড়া পুকুর খনন বা পুন:খনন করা যাবে না এ প্রচারণা চালাতে হবে।
 - উপযুক্ত কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমতি ছাড়া পুকুর বা সেচ নালা তৈরী করার ফলে সড়ক বা পথের ব্যবহার, ভোগদখলের ক্ষেত্রে অসুবিধা হলে ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে তা অপসারণ, খনন বা পুন:খনন বন্ধ বা ভরাট করার আদেশ দিতে পারবেন।
 - 🛠 এ আদেশ অমান্যকারীর ২ বছরের কারাদন্ড হবে।
 - 🛠 রাস্তা ভিত্তিক কমিটি কওে পুকুর খনন বা পুন:খনন বন্ধ করা যাবে।
 - ইমারত নির্মাণ বিধিমালা ১৯৯৬ অনুসারে সড়কের ১০ ফুটের মধ্যে কোন পুকুর খনন করা যাবে না বলে প্রচার চালানো।
- ১৭। গ্রাম বাসীদের মধ্যে সড়কের মালিকানাবোধ জাগ্রত করার উপায়:
 - সড়কের পাশের জমির মালিকদের মধ্যে রাস্তা বন্টন করে তাতে সামাজিক বনায়নের সুযোগ দিয়ে তাদের মধ্যে মালিকানাবোধ তৈরী করা যায়।
 - 🛠 গ্রামবাসী যদি সড়ক মেরামতের জন্য অনুদান দেয় তবে তাদের মধ্যে মালিকানাবোধ জাগ্রত হবে।
 - 🛠 সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কমিটির সদস্য করে তাদের মধ্যে মালিকানাবোধ জাগ্রত করা যায়।
 - ব্যাপক প্রচারণার মাধ্যমে তাদেরকে বুঝাতে হবে যেহেতু আপনার জমির উপর দিয়ে সড়ক তৈরী এর রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের দায়িতু আপনার।
- ১৮,১৯। অ্যাডাক্ট এ রোড পলিসি অনুসারে সড়ক রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের দায়িত্ব পালনের নিয়ম চালু করার জন্য যা করা প্রয়োজন।
 - 🔹 ভালো কম্পিউটার জানা জ্ঞান সম্পন্ন ব্যক্তিদের চিহ্নিত করতে হবে। যারা এ দায়িত্ব পালন করবে।
 - 🛠 আগ্রহী গ্রামবাসীদের নিকট থেকে আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করবে গ্রাম ভিত্তিক কমিটি:
 - 🛠 কমিটি আবেদনপত্র মূল্যয়ন করে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ পূর্বক নির্বাচন করবে।
 - 🛠 নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তি অ্যাডাক্ট এ রোড পলিসি ভাল বুঝে তাকে অগ্রাধিকার দিবে।

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