

Outdoor Recreational Facilities in Dhaka South City Corporation: A Case Study on Sports Field

M. Phil Thesis

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Session: 2016-17



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To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Outdoor Recreational Facilities in Dhaka South City Corporation: A Case Study on Sports Field” is the work of Abu Faysal Ahmed (Roll No: 058, Session: 2016-17), who carried out the research under my supervision. This thesis has been found to be conforming to the standard required by the University of Dhaka in fulfilling the partial requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy. This is also to certify that this work will not be presented to any other degree. I hereby approve the style and content of this thesis.

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Declaration

“I declare that all of the work contained in this dissertation is my own unless otherwise acknowledged and that the research has not been submitted before for any degree in any university, college, or any organization.”

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Dedicated

to

My Parents

Acknowledgments

At the very beginning, I would like to evince my greatest obligation to Almighty Allah who has allowed me to complete my higher education at a very well-known university like the University of Dhaka.

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Abstract

Due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, Dhaka megacity has been gradually losing its open spaces. The study tries to find out the hidden causes of the loss of open spaces once used as play grounds and designated playgrounds of Dhaka South City Corporation area. Open spaces are necessary for city dwellers for breathing and also for recreational purposes. On the other side, playgrounds are important for growing up children for their mental growth that could be balanced their physical fitness. This study shows the consequences of the availability and also unavailability of playgrounds for city dwellers, children, and aged people. The results show the scenarios of the playground, their conditions, and also availability throughout the year which suggest that there is a tremendous scarcity of playgrounds in Dhaka's South City Corporation. Whereas each ward should have at least one playground, but there are only 19 playgrounds in the DSCC. The condition of these fields is average, but most of others playground condition is bad, some DSCC fields are reconstructing by the “Jol-Sobujey Dhaka” project. So, these fields are always restricted for the selected groups. These playgrounds are not always available to the general people. As a result, city dwellers face various diseases, like high diabetes, high pressure, obesity and mental depression. Meanwhile, due to lack of playgrounds, children spend their leisure time watching television, facebook, tiktok, playing mobile game and being addicted to the internet even like porn video etc. and some are involved in crimes like hijacking, making small gang, liking group gossiping, spending lazy time and drug addiction. The authorities should take the initiative of master plan and policy to protect the playground and also to create many new playgrounds. Otherwise, we would unable to take fresh breath in the artificial built environment and also would not make a well healthy society especially healthy strong youth society in our megacity.

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List of Abbreviation

AGB	Auditor General of Bangladesh
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFF	Bangladesh Football Federation
BIP	Bangladesh Institute of Planners
BIWTC	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BJMC	Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation
BNS	Bangladesh Nationalist Society
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
CF	City Corporation Designated Field
DAP	Detailed Area Plan
DF	Deserted Field
DMDP	Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan
DNCC	Dhaka North City Corporation
DND	Dhaka Narayangonj Demrah
DPDC	Dhaka Power Distribution Company
DSCC	Dhaka South City Corporation
DSP	Dhaka Structure Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IF	Institutional Field
KII	Key Informant's Interviews
NSW	New South Wales
PDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
PRLDR	Private Residential Land Development Rules
PWD	Public Works Department
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TNT	Telecommunications and Networking Technology
UN	United Nations
WAPDA	Water & Power Development Authority
WASA	Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The term open space was first applied in 1833 by a committee on a “public trail” in London (Maruani and Amit-Cohen, 2007). The World Health Organization (WHO) defined this as "all urban land covered by vegetation of any kind". According to WHO, there should be 9 sq. meters of green space per city dweller to ensure a better life.

The planning strategy of British cities is to provide 7 acres (2.83 ha) of public open space for every 1,000 residents and the continued use of this standard is considered to be appropriate where no other basis has been established (Veal, 2008). In the United States, the National Recreation Association advocates neighborhood parks and recreation areas on a basis of ten acres (4 ha.) per 1,000 persons (recommended) and five acres (2 ha.) per 1,000 persons (minimum), or at least 10 percent of the neighborhood area (Brown and Sherrard, 1951).

Open spaces for the city dwellers cannot keep pace with the rapid urbanization of Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). These days it is suggested to keep 25% of the land of an ideal city open (Nilufar 2020). Here in old Dhaka only 5% and in new Dhaka 12% of the land is green and open (DMDP 1995). However, Dhaka Structure Plan urges to have 20% of open spaces in Dhaka for its future generation (DMDP 1995).

The Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP) of 1995 proposes 4 acres of open space for 25,000 people, implying a norm of 0.16 acres of open space per thousand residents. In terms of Dhaka's critical demand for sports fields and open space, the Detailed Area Plan (DAP) indicates an insufficient quantity and fails to offer the necessary area for urban open space (DAP, 2010).

The open space or recreational facilities are not visible to urban dwellers or rural people in Bangladesh. For the absence of standard terms and policies regarding this sector, different organizations create varied planning according to their demand. Over the years, various planning standards have been advocated for the preparation of master plans for different cities in Bangladesh.

Dhaka is one of the most populous cities in the world. As a densely populated city, it is gradually losing its characteristics, and turning into an uninhabitable city. With rapid urbanization and industrialization, the city has been losing its green open spaces which are important for the breathing of human beings and also for recreational purposes.

According to WHO, there should be 9 sq. meters of green space per city dweller to ensure a better life. But green open space is scarce in Dhaka city. The lack of green spaces affects the people living in the city, especially children and youths.

Outdoor recreational facilities for the urban people of any area are mandatory for their mental and physical health. If the citizens use their leisure time in the sports fields after their daily job, there will not be any criminal activities in that society. The huge population of Dhaka should have more sports fields for recreational activities. But nowadays we can see the lacking of sports fields in Dhaka. This situation may affect the lives of children, youth, and older people in society. The study intends to examine how urban citizens use the limited number of sports fields for recreation and if they cannot use those fields how they adapt to the situation.

The shortages of playgrounds and parks affect the physical and mental health of the people, especially children and youths, and also cause the introduction of various diseases and mental disorders. This study helps to find out the scenarios of the playgrounds as well as the children, youth and old-aged people's condition.

This study shows the scenarios of the playgrounds and park also examines the causes and consequences of the shortage of open play fields for the children, youth, and older people who want to use the play fields, and provides a possible policy framework for the development of these open fields.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, Dhaka city has been losing its green open spaces nowadays. As a result, city dwellers face a great scarcity of open spaces and recreational facilities. The children and young generation can't live with the joy of sports facilities and also face some physical and mental disturbances. Children and youths are becoming addicted to drugs and mobile gaming or internet attraction. The

generation is growing with a messy environment lack of playgrounds and sports facilities which compel them to lead a lethargic life and so they are being affected by various diseases and mental disturbances. So, there is a great necessity for a playground in our daily life.

The goal of the study is to find out the recreational facilities available in DSCC and also the causes and consequences of the unavailability of playgrounds on the children, youth and people who wish for using the play fields.

1.3 Aim

Every research has an aim which guides the research. This study aims to find out the recreational demands in terms of outdoor sports fields of citizens of Dhaka South City Corporation and the absence of open sports fields. The study also explores how to create alternative open sports fields in that area.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To assess the recreational demand among the residents of Dhaka South City Corporation for outdoor sports fields.
- To find out the factors which contribute to the declining number of open fields in Dhaka South City Corporation.
- To examine the causes and consequences of the shortage of open play fields on the children, youth and elderly people who want to use the play fields.
- To provide a possible policy framework for the development of these open fields.

1.5 Research Questions

Research questions are based on the objectives of the research queries. The research questions of the study are:

- What is the current demand for outdoor sports fields among the residents of Dhaka South City Corporation?
- What are the causes and consequences of a smaller number of sports fields in south Dhaka?
- How can the deserted fields be suitably developed for citizens and to what extent are citizens utilizing these sports grounds?
- What would be the proper policy framework and requirements for the development of outdoor sports fields in Dhaka South City Corporation?

1.6 Limitations

Every research has some limitations. So, in this research too, there are also some limitations. These are given below:

Information: When the survey was performed, sometime the respondents did not give any one answer to some questions because of their hesitation. Even sometimes the respondents hid the real answers or critically avoided the questions.

- **The behavior of the Respondents:** Respondents were not so much cordial even if they were afraid of seeing the written questionnaire.
- **Secondary Information:** Secondary information was not available to fulfill the research activities.
- **Time Constraint:** Time constraint was one of the main limitations of this research. Because I got very little time for the questionnaire survey which was too short for this type of research.
- **Location of the Playground:** The location of the playgrounds was identified using Google Earth software and sometimes it was very difficult to identify the exact location of the field for the tree canopy.

- **Disturbances for Covid Situation:** Various problems were faced while surveying due to the worldwide covid situation.
- **Fieldwork constraints:** The fieldwork constraints include site accessibility, prevailing environmental conditions which influence the spatial and temporal completeness of the field-based data.
- **Sample size considerations:** The sample size was adequate to address the study objectives but may not fully capture fine-scale spatial variability across the study area.
- **Any special circumstances challenges:** The COVID-19 pandemic extended the survey duration and delayed the research process. My professional responsibilities reduced my available time and increased the overall challenges.

1.7 Conclusion

This chapter shows the background of the research, statement of the research problem, aim, objectives, research questions and limitations. This study is necessary for city dwellers as there is a lack of green open space. So, this study tries to find out the factors for declining open spaces, examine the consequences and provide a policy framework for the development of these fields.



Figure 1.1: Beautiful Field of Bashabo Khelar Math, One of the Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) Designation Field, Open for all People, Ward - 4

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

Chapter 2: Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Research methodology refers to the techniques or procedures used to identify, select, and analyze information about a topic in the study, methodology comprises the research topic identification, literature review and identification of research gap, study area, study techniques, approaches of analysis etc.

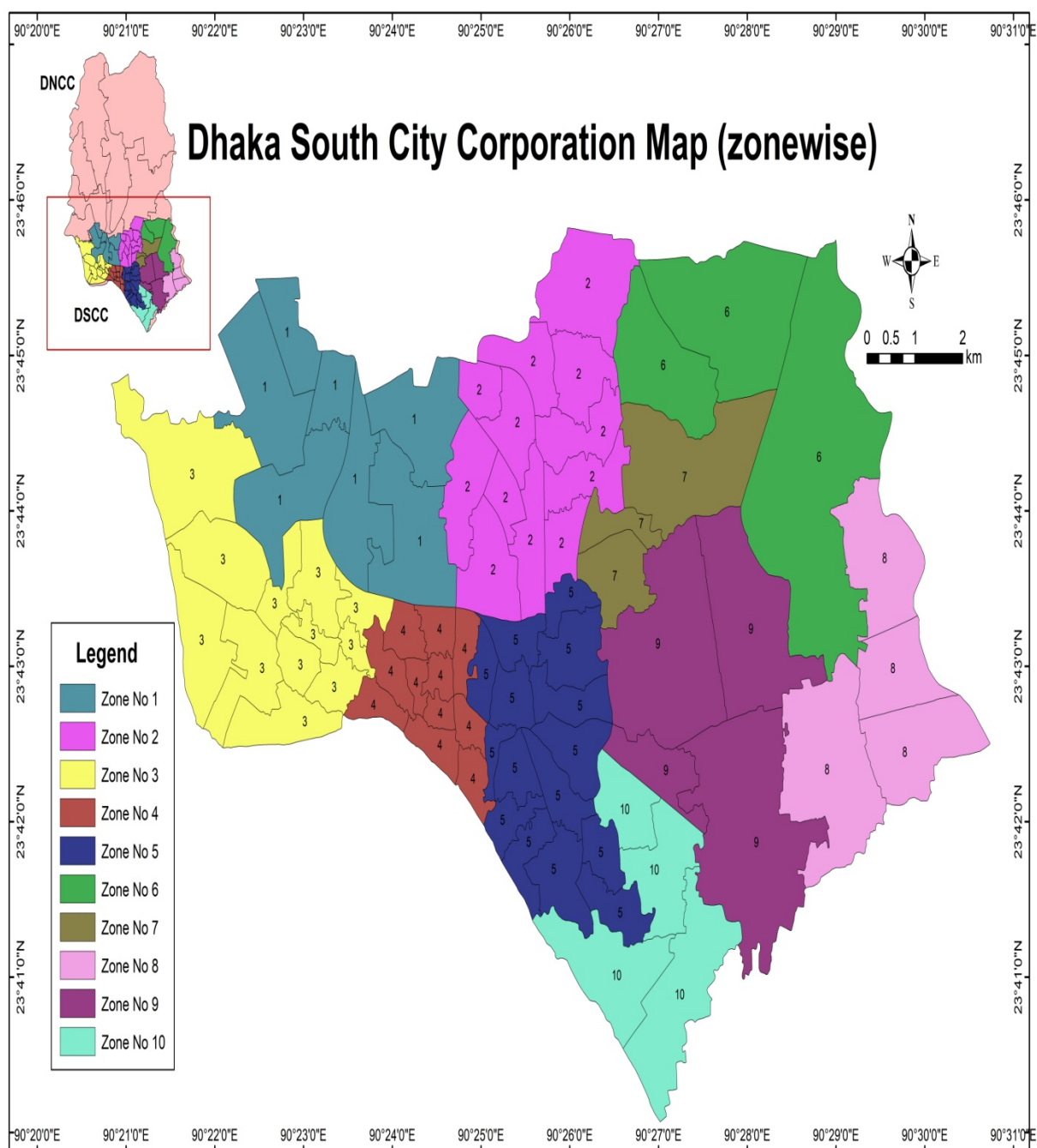
2.2 Identification of Research Topic

Identification of the research topic is the first task of a research. In this study, the research topic was selected based on the emerging problem of Dhaka city. Dhaka city has been losing its green open spaces due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. As a result, the children and youths are being physically and mentally affected. So, the issue is the most significant and appropriate one for consideration as a research topic.

By reviewing the literature, the issue of urban green open spaces is very important for city dwellers. The effects of the situation are dangerous for them. But unfortunately, very few works are found on the details of the playground scenario and the causes and consequences of the unavailability of playgrounds. So, the Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) had given priority to conducting the research.

2.3 Study Area

Dhaka South City Corporation has been selected as the study area. DSCC consists of 75 wards and 10 zones.



Map 2.1: Study Area Map

2.4 Data Collection

Two types of data have been used in this research. These are secondary data and primary data. Primary data are an indicator to represent the present status of local people, playgrounds conditions and also the consequences on livelihoods. Secondary data are to focus on the playgrounds of the Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) which are useful for explaining the present condition.

To assess local people's opinions about the causes and consequences of the availability and unavailability of playgrounds, a household questionnaire survey was conducted.

2.4.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from different pieces of literature, thesis papers, documentaries, related websites, books, journals, articles, maps, locally published reports, government records, official websites etc. along with BBS & Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) Offices.

2.4.2 Primary Data

To explain the overall scenario of playgrounds, data were collected from local respondents and all councilors of 75 wards in DSCC by field works. To analyze the overall situation, all data as quantitative data and qualitative data have been taken from livelihoods. Quantitative data were used to analyze the present economic condition, playground availability and consequences on the livelihoods, on the other hand Qualitative data were used to explain the playground's condition of the area.

2.4.2.1 Sample Size Determination

The stratified random sampling method is used by the researcher for conducting the research. The total survey questionnaires were 241. There are 75 wards and each ward acts as a distinct stratum to capture heterogeneity. Within each ward, 3 to 4 respondents were randomly selected to ensure uniform representation.

2.5 Approaches

The study follows mainly four approaches; they are given in detail below:

Table 3.1: Approaches Used in this Study

Approaches Used	Description	Purpose
Household Level Survey	Local people's opinion on a structured questionnaire	To get bottom-up perceptions
Key Informants' interview	Observation of the knowledgeable persons on a structured questionnaire	To get top-down perceptions

2.5.1 Household-Level Questionnaire Survey

For conducting a questionnaire survey in DSCC, 241 samples were considered for a household-level survey (20th October 2019 to 20th august 2020). 3 or 4 questionnaires were collected from each ward. The researcher obtained formal informed consent from all participants. Each participant provided a signed consent letter which was documented separately. The questionnaire survey was conducted through detailed discussion with each participant during which their identities and phone numbers were recorded to enable follow-up communication and verification if necessary.

2.5.2 Key Informants' Interviews (KII)

Key informant's interviews (KII) were held from 1st May 2022 to 30th June 2022. Key informant's interviews were delayed due to the COVID-19 situation. The COVID-19 pandemic led to a substantial reduction in human intervention and thereby resulting in relatively limited changes within the urban environment. The interviewer is Md. Nazrul Islam, President, Khilgaon football academy; K. N. Zabid Hossain (APU), Former national football player; Mijanur Rahman Dawan, Former National footballer, ward 19; Saleh Ahmed, The chief engineer; Md. Sirajul Islam, Chief town planner, Mamunur Rashid Parvej, MD Ashfak Uddin Shihab, Md Jahangir Hossain, counselor, ward-4; Md Asaduzzaman, Councilor, ward 21.

2.6 Data Processing and Analysis

After collecting all of the data via questionnaire and interviews, I coded it based on the respondents' opinions. Following data collection via a multiple-choice questionnaire, case studies are developed through investigation, observation and interview which I divided into questions and options accordingly. Then I calculated the percentage of people who answered each question. This is how I gathered my data and analyzed them to conclude. For the analysis, I used SPSS software which includes general frequency analysis and cross-tabulation analysis. This is the result of my data processing and analysis plan.

Questionnaire survey data are analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) software and excel software. On the other side, mapping has been done by Google Earth and Arc map software. After the analysis, the research writing has been completed using Microsoft Word.

2.7 Conclusion

This chapter shows the details of methodology of this present study. In this study, a household questionnaire survey and key informant interviews were applied for collecting data and information. Other secondary sources are also used to present the findings properly. SPSS and Arc map software are used for analyzing data. This study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. Though there were some limitations, the eagerness and heart and soul effort has been tried to make the research realistic appropriate ways.

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 3: Literature Review and Conceptual Development

3.1 Introduction

Dhaka is one of the fast-growing populous cities in the world. Rapid urbanization leads to unplanned constructions and new built-up areas. The land resource is limited but the necessities for new built-up areas are unavoidable and the ultimate consequence is the decline of open spaces.

3.2 Definition and Importance of Urban Open Space (Recreational Area)

The term open space was first applied in 1833 by a committee on a “public trail” in London. (Maruani and Amit-Cohen, 2007). Another definition appears in the “Metropolitan Open Space Act” made at London in Britain in 1877 and then in 1906, which defined open space as any land, less than 5% of which is occupied by buildings (Wang & Gao, 2012).

Urban open space can be defined as any usable space with having access to the general public which is 1,000 square feet or larger in size such as plazas, parks etc. It is located within an urban or built-up area. This space is used for recreational activities for its inhabitants and to enhance the aesthetic beauty of the area.

According to United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - urban open space is a parcel of land that is open, undeveloped and easily accessible to general people. Open space can include:

- Green space which refers to the land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs or other vegetation. Green space includes parks, community gardens and cemeteries.
- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public Seating Areas

- Public Plazas
- Vacant Lots

The WHO defined this as "all urban land covered by vegetation of any kind". According to WHO, there should be 9 sq. meters of green space per city dweller to ensure a better life.

It can be described as a publicly accessible open place designed and built for public activity and refreshment. According to the preceding explanation, urban open space is an undeveloped and easily accessible site within an urban area that can be either private or governmental property and is used for recreational reasons by people and to improve the environmental quality of neighborhoods.

Open space experience may reduce stress (Ulrich, 1981), enhance contemplativeness, rejuvenate the city dweller, and provide a sense of peacefulness and tranquility (Kaplan, 1983). Urban parks play a significant role in offering space for the articulation of *mélange*, both personal and cultural; the social and cultural values of open space consisting of a view towards the environment and the desire for contact with it (Thomson, 2002). It plays a vital role among city dwellers both physically and mentally (pretty et al., 2006). The neighborhood playground offers a relaxing place for the residents to connect and interact with one another. It also helps to strengthen bonding between parents and children. The open fields provide opportunities for the children to develop mental skills including-

- Coordination
- Cognitive Ability.
- Motor Skills

Young people normally use this open place for exercise or sports. Physical activities help to maintain the respiratory system cardiovascular well-being and reduce obesity. The greenery of a field enhances its natural beauty and improves the air quality of that area. Senior citizens especially diabetes patients need to walk at least 30 minutes each day. The open space could ensure this opportunity for them. The urban inhabitants normally live in multistory buildings. Especially the women hardly get any chance for

evening walks. As a result, they are deprived of the touch of the earth. Open space could greatly serve this purpose.

In 2007, a study by Clemson and North Carolina State researchers showed that parks and greenways could play an important role in reducing rates of violence disorder and property crimes. According to Hossain (2002; cited in Jahan, 2014), open spaces allow people to come closer to the environment. People want a break from congestion, physical fitness, happiness, and psychological need for recreational and self-esteem enhancement. Environmental and ecological demands include the protection of historical and important urban sites.

3.3 Urban Open Space Scarcity

The rapid growth of the economy and population along with accelerated urbanization has severely constrained the allocation of urban green open spaces in Dhaka Metropolitan City. This transformation has consequently reduced the provision and accessibility of Public Open Space (POS) (Alam et al., 2025). Dhaka exhibits one of the lowest quantities of playgrounds, parks and open spaces among major cities worldwide. The Structure Plan (1995-2015) recognized this deficiency and strongly recommended the development and preservation of green areas as a strategic planning priority (SDNPBD, 2005). Land cover change analysis identified a total loss of approximately 7,146 hectares of green spaces in Dhaka City between 1989 and 2020 which demonstrates the magnitude of long-term spatial transformation (Nawar et al., 2022). The total area of Dhaka South City Corporation is 109.251 sq km. and a total population of 12 million (BBS, 2020). It is a densely populated area of Dhaka. Over 1 lacs people live per sq kilometer besides Buriganga. According to WHO, an ideal city to live in should have at least 9 square meters of open space for each resident. In DSCC, the portion of open space that the huge number of people living here are getting alarmingly low. It is easily noticeable that such a populous city has emerged with various civic problems.

The land resource is constant but the population growth rate in Dhaka South City Corporation is alarmingly high. Open space needs a large parcel of land. Where providing housing facilities is a big challenge, open space or a recreational spot seems to be a luxury.

3.4 Causes Behind the Urban Open Space Scarcity

Open spaces for city dwellers cannot keep pace with the rapid urbanization of Dhaka South City Corporation. Unconsciousness, ignorance of taking initiatives, and mostly insensitivity of both public and private sectors towards ecology, environment, and sociological factors have led to not only diminution of open spaces and water bodies but also loss of accessibility to them. These days it is suggested to keep 25% land of an ideal city open (Nilufar 1999). Here in old Dhaka only 5% and in new Dhaka 12% of the land is green and open Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP 1995). However, Dhaka Structure Plan urges to have 20% of open spaces in Dhaka for its future generation Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP 1995).

According to Islam M. et al. (2015) in Dhaka city, it is hardly possible to provide new open spaces because of high prices and inadequacy of land. Hence the existing open spaces should be considered for proper management overcoming the obstructions like lack of awareness and maintenance.

The causes behind the scarcity of urban open space are many. The population is higher than land resources. Among them, the majority of land is owned as private property. So, they do not show interest to keep them open and unused. They want to develop lands for commercial purposes. On the other hand, the existing open spaces do not ensure a safeguard for the general people. Lack of maintenance, absence of guidelines and callousness concerning authority are the main causes of failure of accurate use of open space. Those places are also grabbed by hawkers, floating and drug-addicted people. People feel insecure in those places. The renovation of fields also decreases the size of the field's area. All existing fields are not open to general people. There are certain rules and regulations for using some fields which general people find troublesome and so they are not interested to use those fields. In a word, the main cause behind this problem is the scarcity of land following the population.

3.5 Urban Open Space (Sports Fields) and its impact on Physical and Mental Health

Urban open space which includes sports fields have an impact on both physical and mental health of human beings. Sports and physical activities play a fundamental role in promoting health and well-being across diverse age groups and populations with benefits extending beyond physical fitness to include mental health, social integration and overall quality of life enhancement (Sangwan, 2024). Among the students, a high level of motivation to engage in regular sports participation is associated with improved physical performance and greater effectiveness in both educational and professional activities (Popovych et al., 2022). Participation in sports contribute to significant physical health benefits including enhanced cardiovascular fitness, stronger skeletal structure and a reduced risk of obesity related diseases. In addition, sports activities help alleviate stress and promote relaxation through endorphin release while improving cognitive functioning and mood states (Sangwan,2024). Physical activities and sports are particularly crucial during adolescence as they serve as essential determinants of both physical and mental health. The importance of sports among the students extends well beyond physical conditioning with evidence suggesting that increased promotion of physical and sports activities among university students can help mitigate prevailing mental health challenges in adolescents (Congsheng et al., 2022). In particular, college students experience higher stress levels largely than other age groups due to academic pressures which can negatively affect mental health and potentially lead to long-term adverse outcomes. In this context, sports play a substantial role in reducing stress levels while enhancing happiness and psychological well-bring. During college life, student's engagement in sports can help them to develop resilience to stressful conditions which can make them less susceptible to the negative effects of stress (Judge, 2018). Furthermore, improved physical health resulting from regular sports participation not only enhances happiness but also motivates individuals to continue engaging in physical activities which represents a reciprocal and reinforcing relationship between sports involvement and subjective well-being (Ghasemi et al., 2009). Similar benefits are observed among older adults where quality of life can be enhanced through attention to daily health care, participation in recreational sports with positive emotional engagement and the development of health interpersonal relationships. Evidence

indicates that involvement in recreational sports positively influences both physical and mental health among the elderly which in turn significantly improves their overall quality of life. Physical and mental health also function as mediating factors in the relationship between recreational sports participation and quality of life which suggests that the positive effects of such activities are largely achieved through improvements in these health dimensions (Sue et al., 2014). At the urban scale, Urban Ecological Recreational Spaces (URES) serve as vital components of green infrastructure by providing multiple ecosystem services which facilitates physical exercise and leisure activities as well as enhances social interactions while alleviating psychological stress. A study shows that recreationists engaged in outdoor work-oriented activities within such spaces experience higher levels of physical, mental and self-actualization well-being compared to those involved primarily in sightseeing or socially oriented activities (Feng et al., 2025).

3.6 Scenario of Urban Open Space (Sports Field) in the Global Context

Urban open space context varies from country to country to detail assessment of public or group demands. It is noteworthy that the planning for open space cannot be replicated from one country to another because normally planning strategy is made by assessing the public need. British cities' development strategies typically include 7 acres (2.83 ha) of public open space per 1,000 people, and the continuous use of this guideline is deemed reasonable when no other justification is demonstrated (Veal, 2008). The criterion for providing open space ranges from 10 to 28 square meters per person (Daley, 2000). In the United States, the National Recreation Association promotes neighborhood parks and recreation spaces on a premise of ten acres (4 ha.) per 1,000 people (preferred) and five acres (2 ha.) per 1,000 people (minimum), or at least 10% of the neighborhood area (Brown and Sherrard, 1951).

The planning concept for the cities of New South Wales (NSW) in Australia is to divide 2.83 hectares into 1.21 hectares of 'active' open space and 1.6 hectares of 'passive' open space. As with the general standard, there is no recorded reason for this category (NSW Department of Planning, 1992). The common practice in British Columbia, Vancouver's norm of 2.75 acres of neighborhood park space per 1000 inhabitants, is

based in part on the fact that demands for extra parkland come primarily from regions with a lack of park space. The World Health Organization recommends 9 square meters of open space per person within a 15-minute walking distance, whereas UN Habitat suggests for open space within 800 meters.

The 'Indian Town Planning Institute' advised one acre for a neighborhood playground for a population of two thousand, with one to two hundred families enjoying an area ranging from 2000 to 5000 square feet.

Table 3.1: Standards for open space in various cities based on population

City	Acre per 1,000	City	Acre per 1,000
Greater London	10	Kansas	9
Washington	9.5	Bristol	2.5
Los Angeles	12	Public Playing Field in India	1.5
Edinburgh	7.16	Parks in India	2
Minneapolis	5.5	Parks and Play Fields in Pakistan	1.3
Cambridge	11.35		

Source: Hamid, 2002

3.7 Scenario of Urban Open Space (Sports Field) in a Local Context

Open areas or recreational facilities are not visible to either urban or rural residents in Bangladesh. For the absence of terms and policies regarding this sector, different organizations create varied planning according to their demand. Over the years, different planning standards have been proposed for the development of master plans for various Bangladeshi cities. The 1959 Dhaka Master Plan mentioned 20 acres of open space for a neighborhood of 7500 people, compared to the current requirement of 2.67 acres per thousand populations. The "Khulna Master Plan" of 1961 called for 4 acres of open space for every 1000 people, but the Khulna City Master Plan of 2001 reduced that criterion to 2 acres per thousand people. Rajshahi Metropolitan

Development Plan of 2004 suggests 1.5 acres per thousand populations whereas Barisal Master Plan suggested 1 acre of open space per thousand populations (Khan, 2019).

Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan of 1995 proposes 4 acres of open space for 25000 people, thus indicating a standard of 0.16 acres of open space per thousand populations. The DAP (DAP, 2010) suggests that Dhaka city has an insufficient quantity of fields and open space and fails to provide the required land for urban open space. The recommended allocation in DAP (2010) for the central Dhaka City is just 0.13 acres of parks and open space per 1,000 people (0.52 sqm per person as proposed in DAP for the future), which is considerably less than the WHO recommendation of 4.23 acres/1,000 people for parks and open space (Bari, Efroymson, 2009). Meanwhile, Hong Kong, the world's most populous metropolis, distributes an average of 0.71 acres per 1,000 people, more than five times the amount proposed by DAP.

Dhaka Structure Plan (DSP) 2016—2035 (Page: 212) demonstrated that parks are used purely for recreational purposes within urbanized areas.

Parks are of two categories mainly:

- **City-Level Parks** (from 50- 80 acres) for all citizens and
- **Local Parks** (usually less than an acre) for neighborhood people mainly

DAP (2010) proposed an optimum standard of 0.96 acre/1,000 population at neighborhood level park and playfield as 0.32 acre/1,000. Compared to DAP, the Private Residential Land Development Rules (PRLDR, 2004,) prescribed a lower standard of park and playground (0.2 acres/1,000 populations).

Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP), an organization of urban planners, conducted research on playgrounds in Dhaka in 2019 titled 'Review of the demand and deficit of playgrounds in Dhaka'. Apart from that, there are 21 playgrounds in the newly added 36 wards which are too short for the required demand of public recreational facilities.

3.8 Present Scenario of Open Space (Especially Sports Fields/Playgrounds/Parks) in DSCC

DSCC is one of the two municipal corporations in Dhaka that emerged when the former Dhaka City Corporation was divided into two parts. A playing field is absent in 31 wards under DSCC within 75 wards. However, the existing playgrounds of other wards are inaccessible to general people. Among them, some are occupied by private clubs, and the rest of the fields are closed for development works or various fairs. Amidst the crisis over playgrounds in the capital, the police authority began to construct a building for them at Tetultala playground in the Kala Bagan area. Despite the protests of the local people and the strong objections of the prominent citizens, the concerned authority shows callousness and continued construction work. The responsible managing authorities of this field are RAJUK, Public Works, Local Club, DSCC, etc. Such as the *Dhupkhola* field, the most ancient field of our city was on the list of open fields of Bangladesh Institute of Planner (BIP). There were about 100 shops and a road were surrounding the large field. One portion of this large field was used by the students of Jagannath University, another portion was used by the East & Club and the other remaining portion was open to all people. Now a five-steroid market is being constructed on the western portion of the field for the new allotment of new shops. Now there are only one large field with high fencing around it so that anyone cannot use easily. Badminton Court, Tennis court & Walk way are beside the new restricted large field where at least 5/6 ward's people used this old field freely in previous time.

3.9 Initiatives for Protecting Sports Fields in DSCC

According to a report in the daily star -Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) has sketched a mega project to renovate 31 parks and playgrounds in its area for ensuring a healthy environment and creating recreational places for its inhabitants, particularly youngsters. A total of 70 architects' draft designs is ready to be implement to make 19 parks and 12 playgrounds beautiful, green, and open, removing their boundary walls. The designs were presented during a discussion at the capital's Nagar Bhaban on 6 December 2016.

Another report was published in Bangla Tribune on 16 November 2019 about Shaheed Haji Abdul Alim playing field. The report said- Previously the Shaheed Haji Abdul

Alim playing field in *Dhakeshwari* was an abandoned patch; this place was occupied for illegal parking and garbage and dirt. This place was a regular haunt for addicts and reprobates. Now, this area is covered by the green net, local youths play on the ground while elder people walk around the arena, and general people assemble for evening refreshments. The DSCC tried to ensure that it's area would be filled with water and greenery The redevelopment of the *Dhakeshwari* field was launched by DSCC Mayor Sayeed Khokon in 2017. The field complex offers general people the opportunity of net cricket, a football practice area, a 250-meter walkway, a children's corner, a gymnasium, a modern toilet, a cafeteria, a library, a water filter, free wi-fi, a CC camera, dustbins, fruit trees, and arrangement to perform Eid prayers. Locals are happy with the park and say that such a facility was acutely needed. Most of the playgrounds in Dhaka city are under different educational institutions. There are a few fields that are under the jurisdiction of different agencies

3.10 Challenges for Maintaining Sports Field in DSCC

According to the urban planner, each of the wards of Dhaka city should have at least one field which will only be used for sports and recreational purposes. The trend of allotting fields for fairs and other purposes should be stopped. Urban planner professor Adeel Muhammad Khan says that playgrounds serve as the lungs of an area. Speaking to Prothom Alo, he said, "Playgrounds are also important in terms of public health, socializing, environment, and economy. However, it's unfortunate that Dhaka doesn't have enough playgrounds. The government should find a way to increase the number of playgrounds.

3.11 Conclusion

This chapter presents a review of relevant literature addressing the global and national decline of green and open spaces driven by rapid urbanization and industrialization. The study emphasizes the importance of proper maintenance and increased public awareness.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENT CONDITION OF

SPORTS FIELD OF

DHAKA SOUTH CITY

CORPORATION (DSCC)

Chapter 4: Present Condition of Sports Field of Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the present condition of the sports field in Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). DSCC is one of the two municipal corporations in Dhaka that emerged when the former Dhaka City Corporation was divided into two parts. A playing field is absent in 31 wards under DSCC. However, the existing playgrounds of other wards are inaccessible to general people. Among them, some are occupied by private clubs and the rest of the fields are closed in excuse of development works or various fairs.

4.2 Playgrounds in DSCC

There are nineteen playgrounds found in the record of the Dhaka South City Corporation playground list. Every ward should have at least several playgrounds based on the population but unfortunately there are only 19 playgrounds in 75 wards and it is not ideal and adequate for the residents living here. As a result, the youths and others are deprived of the joy that they could get from using the open spaces in their daily life.

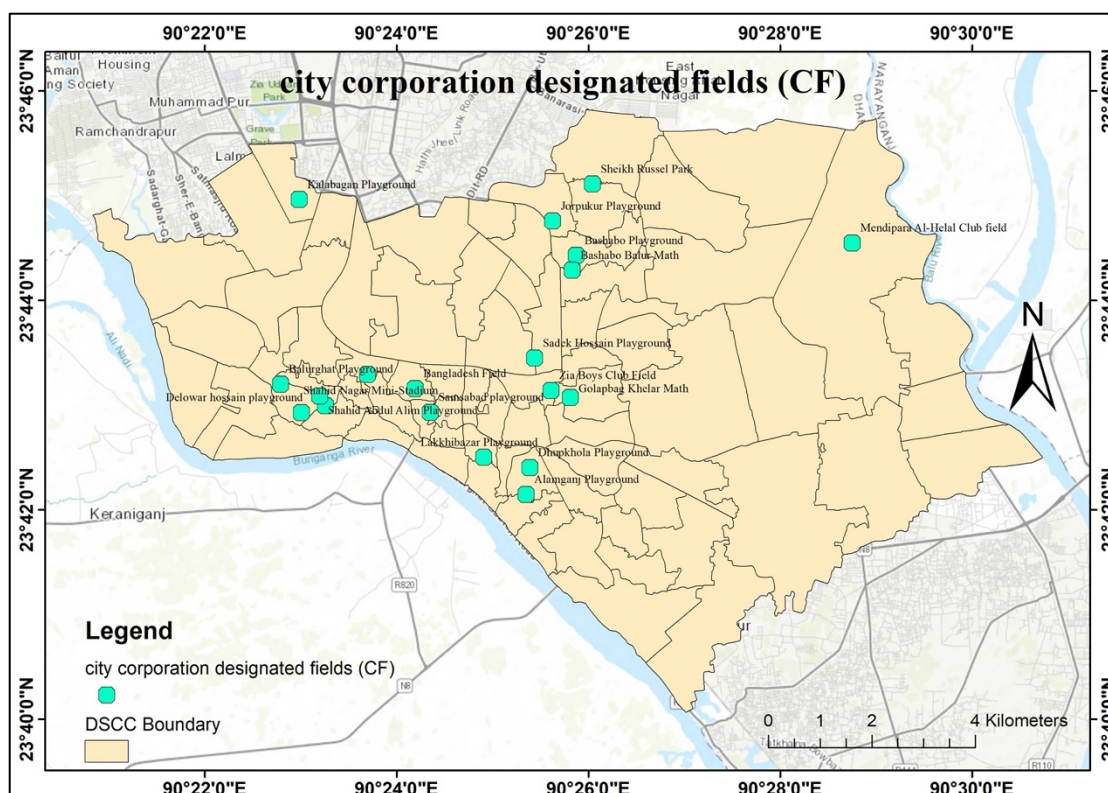
Table 4.1: Lists of Playgrounds with Ward no, Location, Condition, and Availability Throughout the Year (Field Survey 2022)

Ward no	Location	Playground	Condition	Availability
1	Khilgaon	Jorpokor Field	Good	Yes
2	South Goran	Bhuiyar Beel/ Sheikh Russel Park	Very good	Yes
4	Sabujbag	Bashabo Field	Good	Yes
		Bashabo Balur Math	Ongoing	No
15	Kalabagan	Kalabagan Playground	Very Good	Partial
24	Lalbag	Shahid Nagar Mini-Stadium	Good	Yes
24	Lalbag	Balughat Playground	Good	Yes
24	Lalbag	Delowar Hossain Playground	Good	Yes
26	Lalbag	Shahid Abdul Alim Playground	Good	Yes
27	Bakshi Bazar	Bakshi Bazaar Central Playground	Average	Yes
32	Bangshal	Shamsabad Play Ground	Good	Yes
33	Bangshal	Bangladesh Math	Good	Yes
39	Sutrapur	Zia Boys Club Field	Average	Yes
40	Sutrapur	Sadek Hossain Playground	Very good	Yes
42	Sutrapur	Lakhibazar Playground	Good	Yes
45	Sutrapur	Dhupkhola Playground	Good	Yes
46	Sutrapur	Alamganj Playground	Average	Yes
49	Sutrapur	Golapbag Khelar Math	Good	Yes
70	Demra	Mendipara Al-Helal Club field	Ongoing	No

Source: Field Survey 2022

The Table 4.1 shows the lists of playgrounds and their location along with the condition of the playgrounds. Only 19 spaces have city corporation designated fields and they are wards no- 1, 2, 4, 15, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 49 and 70. The name of the locations where the fields are located are Khilgaon, South Goran, Sabujbag, Kalabagan, Lalbag, Bakshi bazaar, Bangshal, Sutrapur, and Demra. The table also shows that the condition of 10.5% fields is very good, 63.2% good, 15.8% average, 10.5% are ongoing with construction. There is no field in bad or very bad condition in present time. The table also shows the availability of 19 spaces throughout the year. Only Kalabagan playground is open for all inhabitants in several different time of any seasons. Here another two fields are developing by constructing.

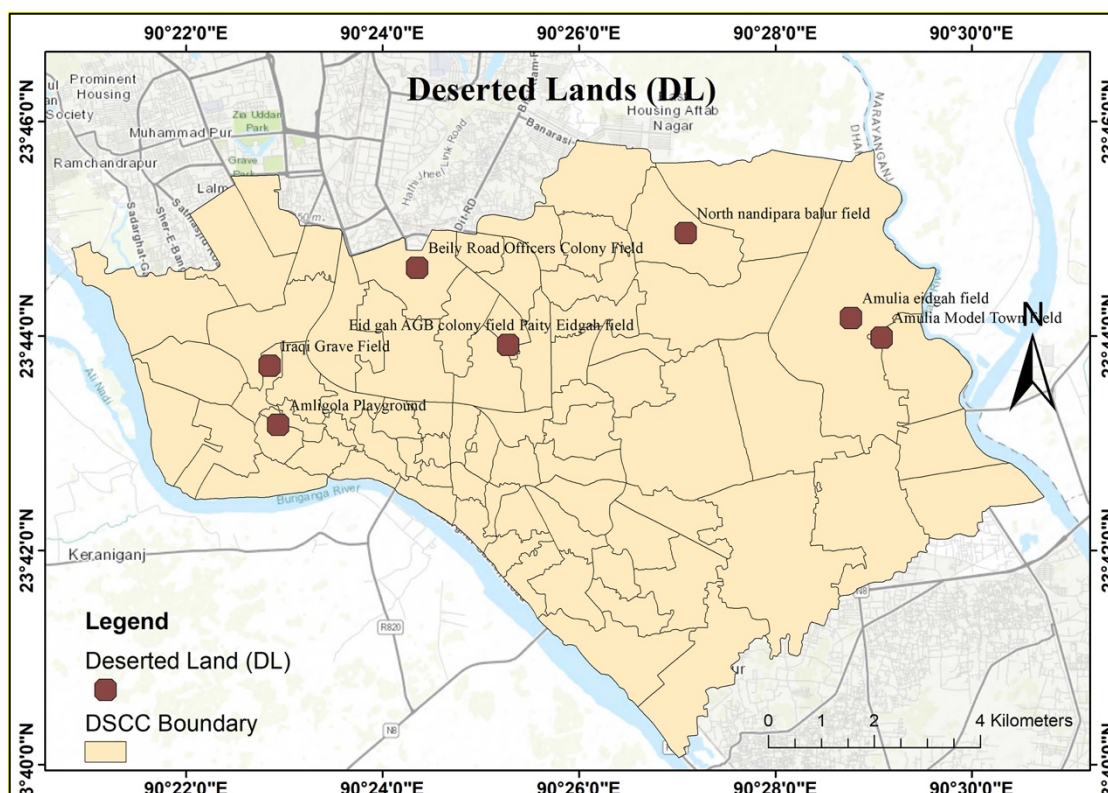
4.2.1 City Corporation Designated Fields (CF)



Map 4.1: Spatial Distribution of City Corporation designated fields (CF)

City corporation designated fields refers to open spaces officially identified, allocated and managed by a city corporation for public sports, recreation and community activities. There are 19 city corporation designated fields in Dhaka South City Corporation which are reserved specially for recreational use and managed by the municipal authority. These sports fields are intended to support outdoor sports and community recreation, protected by city corporation jurisdiction under urban planning frameworks for public use.

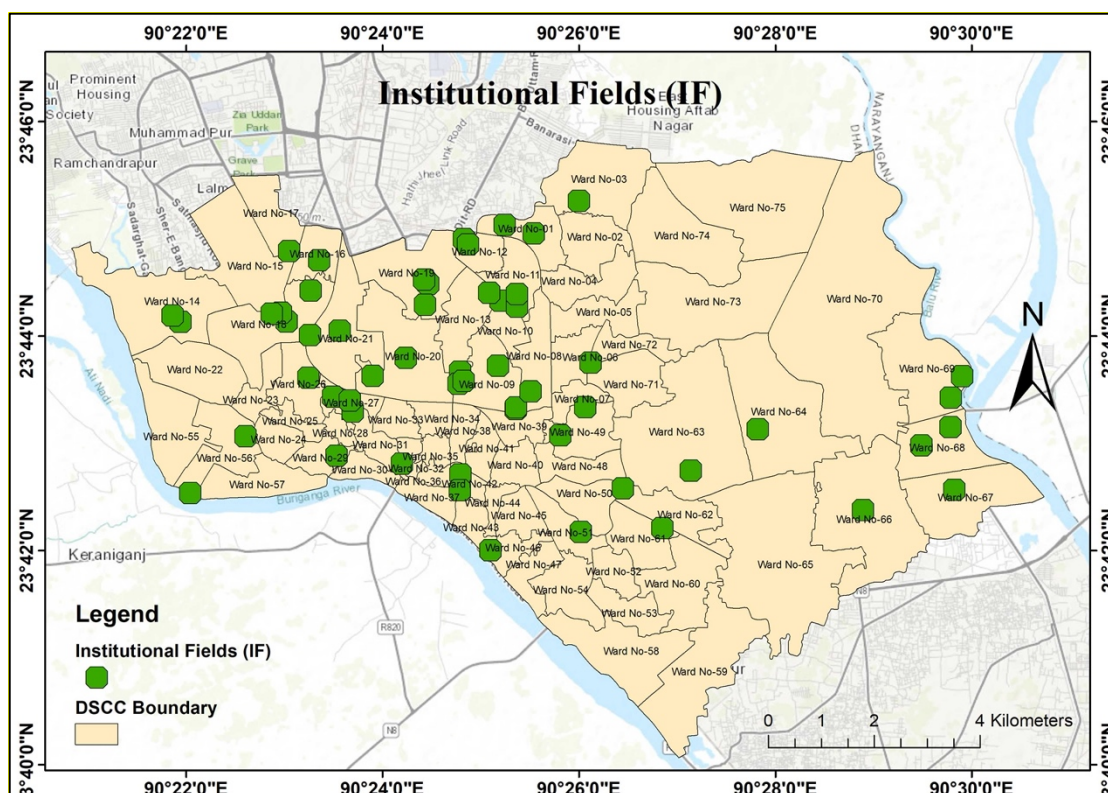
4.2.2 Deserted Land used as a Field by Community (DF)



Map 4.2: Spatial Distribution of Deserted Land used as a Field by Community (DF)

There are 7 deserted lands in Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). These deserted lands are used as a field by the community and are not formally allocated or maintained by municipal authorities but are nonetheless used by local residents for recreation, sports or communal activities. The local residents use these lands as playgrounds, sports fields or other communal activities without formal permission. These sports fields do not receive any regular maintenance, amenities or legal protection. In densely populated areas, official playgrounds and parks are limited and these type of fields help to fulfill physical and social needs.

4.2.3 Institutional Fields (IF)



Map 4.3: Spatial Distribution of Institutional Fields (IF)

There are 55 institutional fields which are part of formal institutions such as schools, colleges, universities, hospitals or other public or private organizations. These are used primarily by those institutions for organized activities, recreation and sports. Although the usage of these fields is institution-centric, community use maybe permitted in some cases.

4.3 Present Condition of Zone-Wise Fields

There are 10 zones in the DSCC. The zones are consisting of several wards. Every ward has a distinct number of population and characteristics of the open fields vary from one another.

4.3.1 Zone 1

Zone 1 consists of 7 wards (15, 16,17,18,19,20,21). There are three Club fields in ward 15, the condition of the fields is good because of proper maintenance, but these fields are restricted and partially available for the local people. On the other side, there are two institutional fields in ward 16 and they are in good condition but only the students of the schools can use them. There are two institutional fields in ward 17, one is a school field and another one is the quarter field in front of their house quarters. Their conditions are average to good, and only the quarter field can be used by local people throughout the year but the school field is restricted. There are three fields in ward 18 and the condition of these fields is very good but these are restricted to the public as these are institutional fields. Two deserted lands are used as fields in ward 19 and there are three institutional fields too, and their conditions are good. Among the two deserted lands, Madhubagh is in average condition and available throughout the years. There is one institutional field and three parks in ward 20 which ranges from very good to good condition and they are almost available for the people whereas Dhaka University physical education field is partially available throughout the year. There are four institutional fields and one park in ward 21 and the conditions are good though the institutional field is restricted but the park is open to everyone.

In ward 15, the Abahany club field is available for everybody when the club finishes their practice. The Public Works Development (PWD) field of Dhanmondi-4 is restricted. Dhanmondi club field & Kalabagan club field are controlled by club authorities. In ward 16, Hatirpool School Meherunnecha Kharadhan School & Kathalbagan School's fields are restricted by their authorities. Outsiders are not allowed there. In ward 17, the Dhanmondi Kalabagan Club field is controlled by club authorities & it is used only for club sports. Dhaka South City Co. takes initiative to develop the club field (13 Bigha). In ward 18, Dhaka College, Teacher's training college & PC Sir School fields are not available for common people but for their students. In ward 19, Shiddeshwary School & College field and Wills Little Flowers School & Viqarunnessa School fields are not available for outsiders. Only the Modhubag TNT field is open for everyone. In ward 20, Dhaka University Physical Education fields are restricted, but sometimes this field is open for general people when the institutional related sports are absent. Dhaka Ramna Park, Osmany Park and Suhrawardy Park fields are restricted.

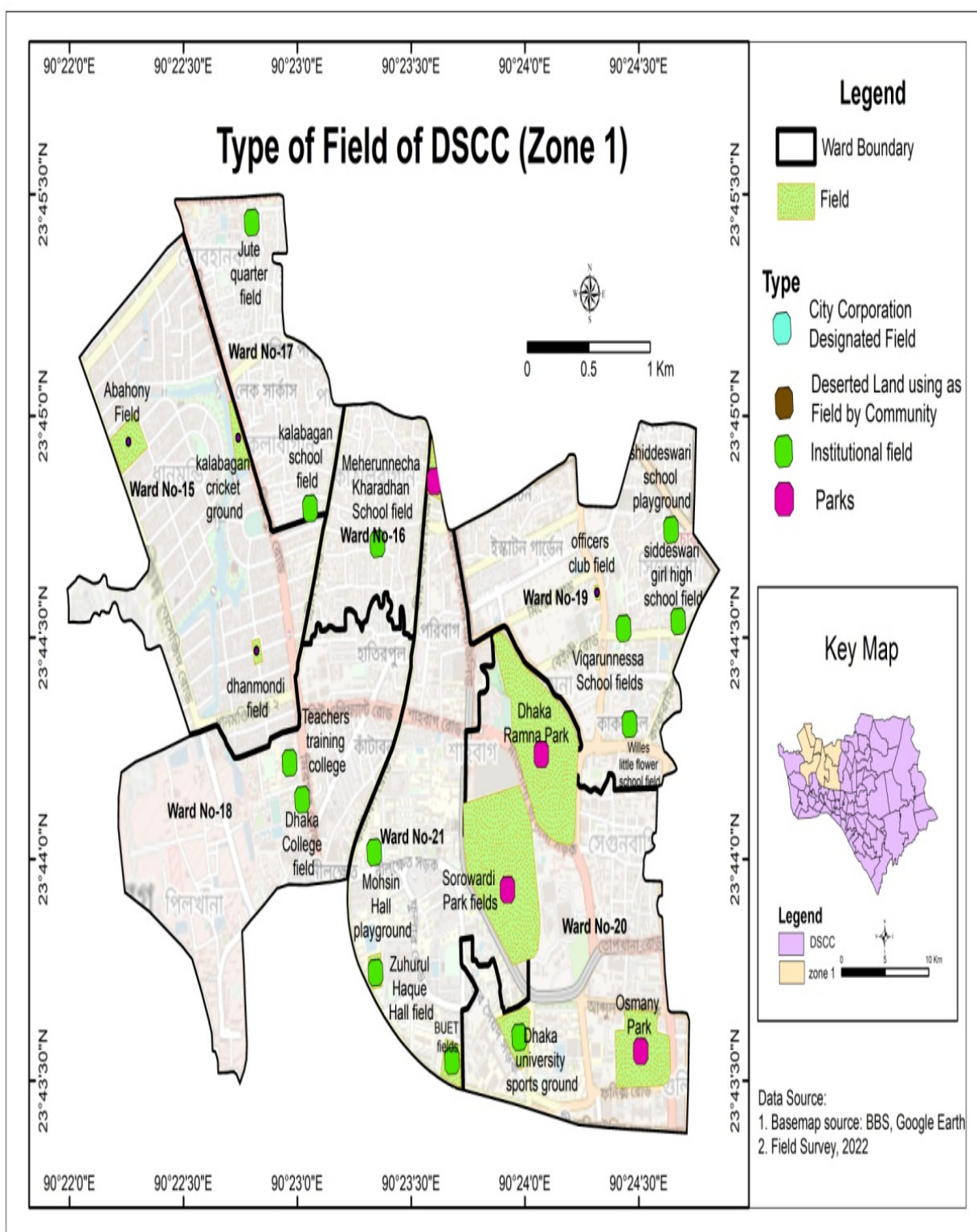
Also, High Court Eidgah field is restricted in two Eid times, but rest of the times of whole year are open for all. Dhaka Medical's Fazle Rabbi Hall field is available for local people. In ward 21, Zuhurul Haque Hall field, Mohsin Hall fields, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) field and Nilkhet High School fields are sometimes used by outsiders with the permission of the authorities. Zuhurul Haque Hall field and Mohsin Hall fields are seasonally available throughout the year.



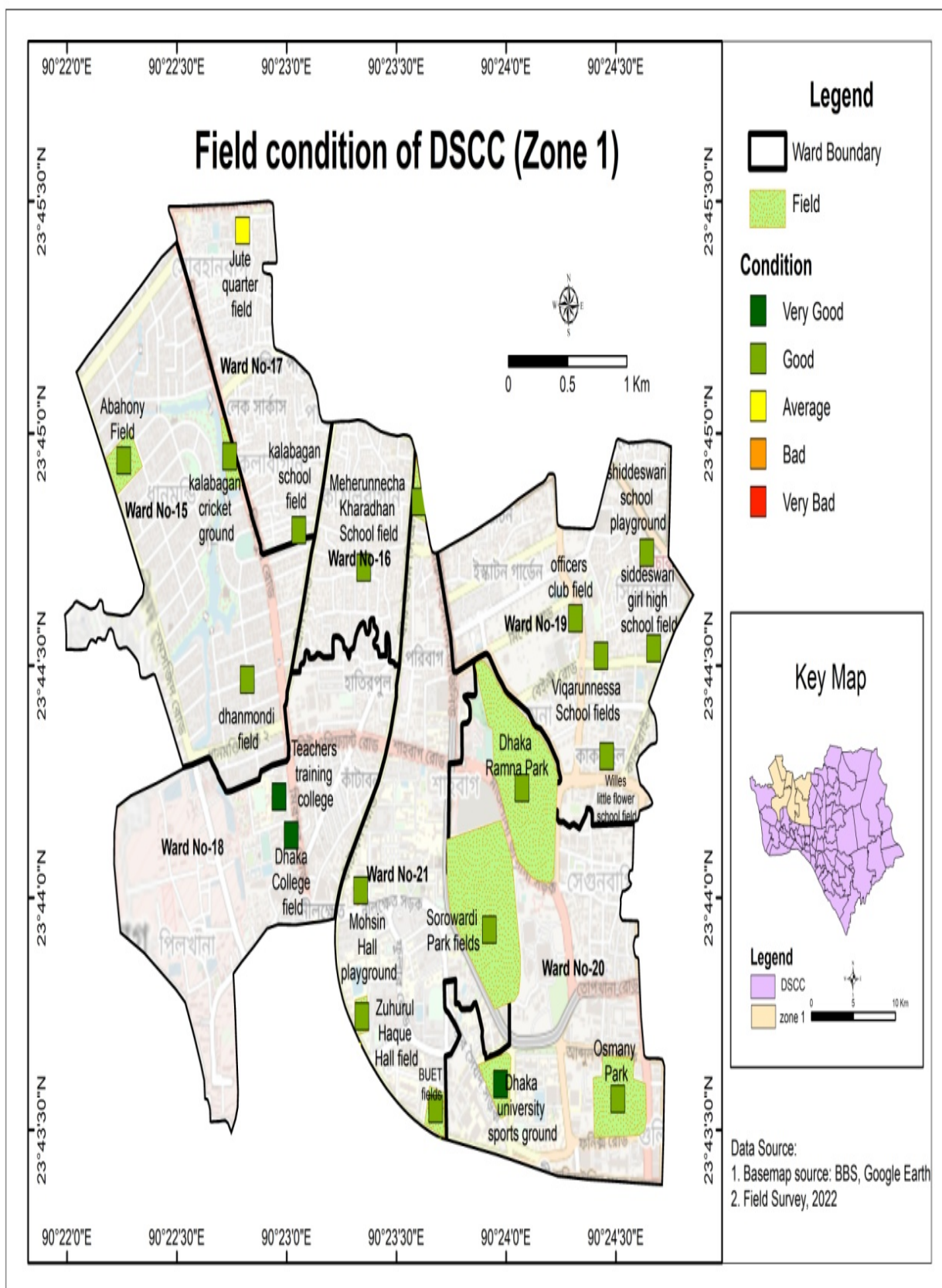
Figure 4.1: Abahony Club Field, before construction, Ward no -15



Figure 4.2: Abahony Club Field, ongoing construction for next sports complex



Map 4.4: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-1)



Map 4.5: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-1)

Map 4.1 and 4.2, respectively show the type and field condition of the DSCC of zone-1. The map also shows the type and scenarios of the fields of DSCC zone-1. And several types of fields are depicted here like as City Corporation Designated Fields (CF) or Deserted Land (DF) or Institutional Fields (IF) used as a field by a community or Parks. The color variation shows the difference. It is found that most of the fields of the DSCC zone-1 are institutional.

On the other side, map 4.2 shows the condition of the fields of DSCC zone 1. The color ramp denotes the condition where dark green shows the very good condition, green shows good condition, yellow shows the average condition, orange shows the bad condition, and red shows the very bad condition. Here, most of the fields are in good condition.

Table 4.2: Zone-1 field Names, Type, Location, Condition, and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
15	Jigatola Dhanmondi Kalabagan	3 Lacs	CF (3)	Abahony Field	Good	Partial
				Dhanmondi Field	Good	Partial
				Kalabagan Club Field	Good	Partial
16	Dhanmondi New market Kalabagan Vuter Goli	3.5 Lacs	IF (2)	Hatirpul School Field	Good	No
				Meherunnecha Kharadhan School	Good	No
17	Lake Sarkas Kalabagan	2.6 Lacs	IF (2)	Jute Quarter Field	Average	Yes
				Kalabagan School Field	Good	No
18	Elephant Road, New Market	2.6 Lacs	IF (3)	Dhaka College	Very good	No
				Teacher's Training College	Very good	No
				Govt Laboratory School & PC Sir School Fields.	Very good	No
19			DF (2)	Modhubag TNT Field	Average	Yes

	Moghbazar Ramna	2.5 Lacs		Beily Road Officers Colony Field	Good	Yes
			IF (3)	Shiddeshwary School & College Field	Good	No
				Wills Little Flowers School	Good	No
				Viqarunnessa School Fields	Good	No
20	Shegun Bagicha	1.5 Lacs	IF (3)	Dhaka University Physical Education Field.	Very good	Partial
				Dhaka Medical College Fazle Rabbi Hall Field.	Good	Yes
				High Court Eidgah Field	Good	No
			P (3)	Dhaka Ramna Park	Good	Yes
				Osmany Park	Good	Yes
				Sorowardi Park	Good	Yes
21	Shahabag Mymensing Road	2.7 Lacs	IF (4)	Zuhurul Haque Hall	good	Seasonal
				Mohshin Hall fields	good	Seasonal
				Nilkhet High School Fields	Good	No
				BUET Fields	Good	No
			P (1)	Panthokunjo Park	Good	Yes

*Type: CF= City Corporation Designated Fields, DF= Deserted Land used as a Field by Community and IF= Institutional Fields, P= Parks. (Source: Field Survey 2022)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.3: Dhanmondi PWD Field, Ward no-15, is restricted. Sometimes open for cricket academy



Figure 4.4: Dhaka Abahoni Field for Krira Complex,Restricted. Ward no-15



Figure 4.5: Dhanmondi Club Field, Ward no-15 (open not for all, club controls this field.)



Figure 4.6: Dhanmondi Club Complex beside the Field, Ward no-15.



Figure 4.7: Kalabagan Club field, Ward no-15, DSCC field
(Developed, but it is controlled by club authority).



Figure 4.8: Kalabagan Club Field, Ward no-15, DSCC field.



Figure 4.9: Govt. Laboratory School Field, Ward no-18 (Open for all when class is closed)



Figure 4.10: Teachers Training College Field, Ward no-18. (Restricted)



Figure 4.11: Dhaka College Field, Ward no-18, (open for all)



Figure 4.12: DMC Fazle Rabbi Hall field, Ward no-20, Dhaka Medical College. (open for all)



Figure 4.13: High Court Eidgah Field, Ward no-20 (Open for all, except Eid time)



Figure 4.14: Dhaka University Physical Education Center Field, Ward no-20



Figure 4.15: Dhaka University Johurul Haque Hall field, Ward no-21



Figure 4.16: Dhaka University Mohshin Hall field, Ward no-21



Figure 4.17: BUET Physical Field, Ward no-21

4.3.2 Zone 2

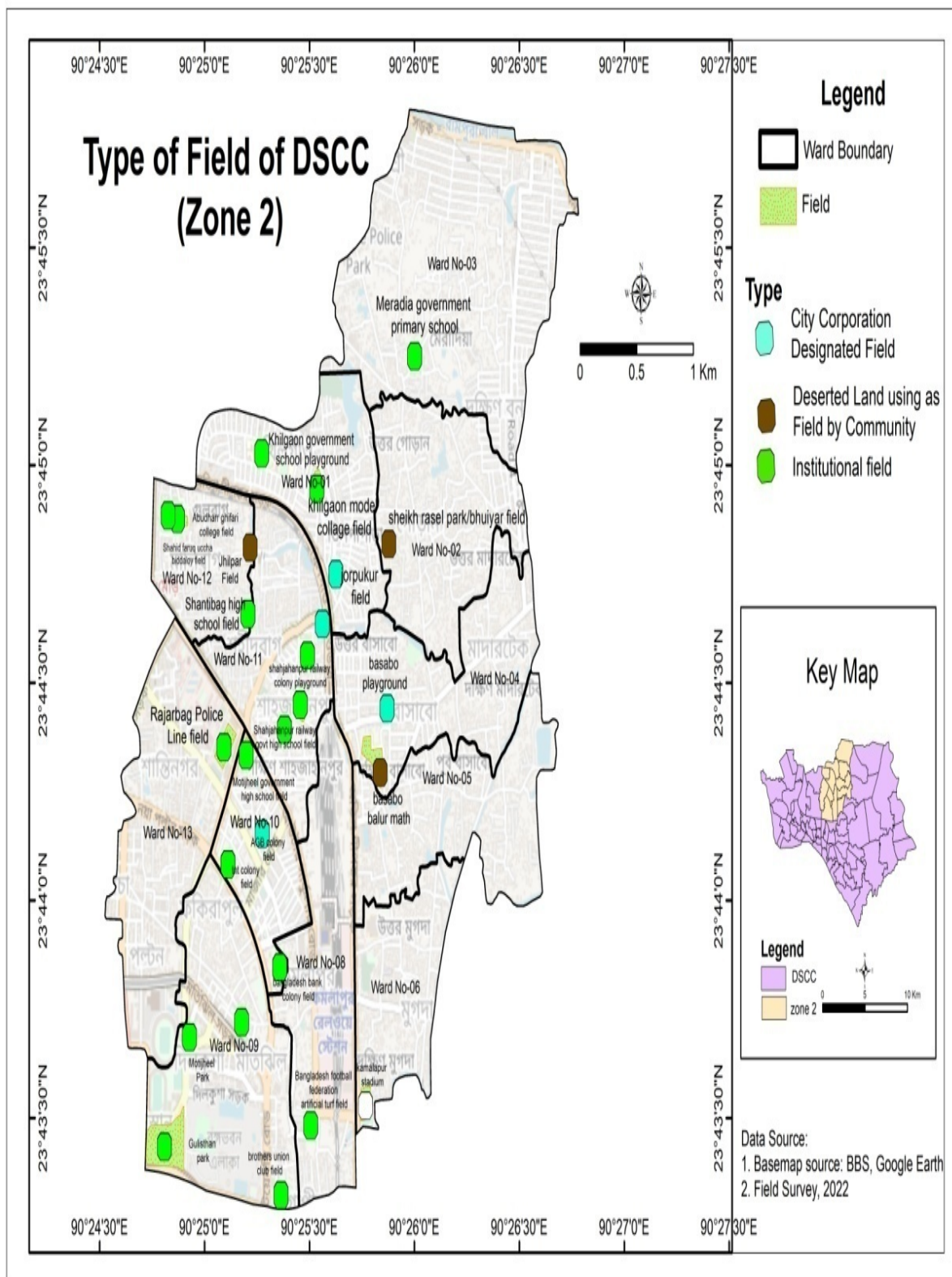
Zone 2 consists of 12 wards (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13). In this zone, there are 32% of fields are in good condition, 32% in average condition, another 32% in bad condition, and 4% fields are very bad in condition. Among these fields, only 32% fields are available throughout the year. In ward-1, the *Jorpokor* field is prepared by the “*Jol-Sobuj-e-Dhaka*” Project. Another two School fields, Khilgaon High School & Khilgaon Model School fields are open in the afternoon every day. Khilgapm High School has bad condition and is available throughout the year. In ward 2, there are two fields like Bhuiyar math and Sheikh Russel Park field. The people of this ward are also using the three fields of ward no-1. The conditions of these fields are good and are available for the people throughout the years. In ward-3, huge vested properties are available where many Hindu people are living. Govt. can acquire this by the court case. In ward 4, *Basabo Torun Songho* club field (4.36 Bigha) and the major parts of *Basabo Balur Math* are there. *Basabo* club field is prepared by the “*Jol-Sobuj-e-Dhaka*” project. *Basabo Balur math* is now ongoing by city corporation. In ward-5, the little part of *Basabo Balur Math* is in the South portion. Here 50x30 sq yards open field for all sports. DSCC has taken initiative to build a modern structured sports field in the whole balur math field which is included in both wards no-4 & 5 and the project is going on now. In ward 6, 1)- Kamolapur Stadium is now under the National Sports Council & Bangladesh football federation. These two organizations are controlling that field. 2)- At the southern point of that stadium, there are a 150’x350’ sq feet (2.42 acres) open field which is captured by BNS political party. That field is used for car-vehicle parking. A huge amount of open land is now used for Mughda Hospital & Thana. Govt. has the plan to kick off that BNS party to free this southern portion open land soon.

In ward-7, 2.42 acres of open field are fixed for the complex of Matrisodon center, Community center & Shopping Market. The field of Manik Nagar Model High School is available for all in the afternoon after closing the class. But ward- 7 is included in zone- 5. In the ward-8 of zone- 2, the Brother’s Union Club field is open for local people. But in the time of football–cricket league season, this field is busy for professional purpose. *Kamalapur Sher-E-Bangla School & College* field is also open after closing the class. Toma Construction Ltd. is using some open fields for making

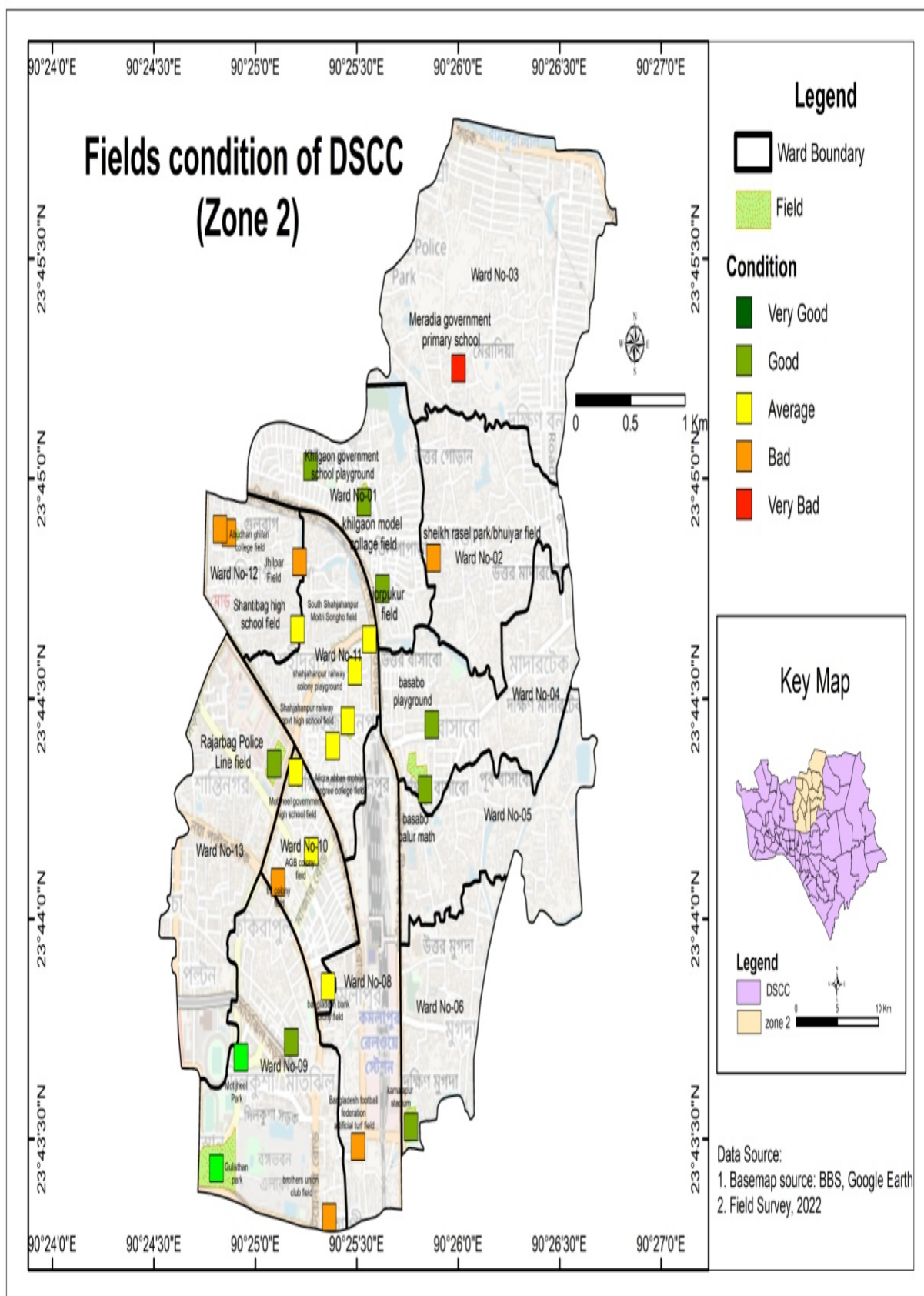
spans for building the flyover. There are other open fields captured by the police department office & railway lines.

In ward-9, the Bangladesh Football Federation (BFF) artificial turf field is controlled by BFF and in the afternoon, all local people are permitted on this field and thus it has seasonal availability to local people. In ward-10, Mottijheel Govt. high school field, a (50 x 30) sq yard Bangladesh Bank Colony field, a (80 x 50) sq yard Eidgah AGB Colony field & a (50 x 30) sq yard TNT Coloney field are available for all peoples. These all are institutional fields whereas Mottijheel Govt. high school field has partial availability. In ward-11, South Shahjahanpur *Moitri Songho* field is the size of (80 x 50) sq yard which is in bad condition. Mirja Abbas Mohila College field (seasonally available) & two Railway Primary School fields (partially available) are available after closing class and all of them are in average condition. Railway colony High School fields are available for all local peoples in the afternoon for playing and using this field as their recreation. There are several small size fields in front of every building in Shahjahanpur Railway Colony. There is so far distance among these 4 or 5 storied large British type structured buildings. So, a small size of playing field is always available between two buildings. Inhabitants of these colony can go to these small fields as playing some games or gossiping in their leisure times. In ward-12, Abujor Gifary College field and Shantibagh school fields are available in the afternoon. In the eastern side of Abijor Gifary college, there is an open field which is now captured by the apartment developer. Police & RAB administration also have built their office building on some open fields beside Jhilpar. In ward-13, Some Rajarbag Police Line fields (2 fields are in there) are restricted only for the police football team practices and yearly parade assembly or festival and it is seasonally available for the people. In the other side of this ward, Banagabandhu National Stadium is there. Handball Stadium, Hockey National Stadium, Kabaddi Stadium, Karate Stadium, Badminton Stadium, Boxing Stadium and Sheikh Russel roller skating Stadium are in the south corner of the Bangabandhu Stadium. Another very well-known common field is Polton Moydan is in the western side of RAJUK building. All young or youth people and all types of players play football, cricket, rugby etc. and also do their practices combinedly by rotation all day long. So, the Polton Moydan becomes grassless field now. Only domestic, national and international sports competitions are organizing in those

different national stadiums. But sometimes local players get chance to do their own individual practice in those stadiums by taking permissions.



Map 4.6: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-2) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.7: Fields Condition of DSCC (Zone-2) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Maps 4.3 and 4.4, there show the type and field condition of the DSCC zone 2. The type zone 2 field's map shows the scenarios of the fields as City Corporation Designated Fields (CF) or Deserted Land (DF) or Institutional Fields (IF) used as a field by the community or Parks. The color variation shows the difference. Most of the fields are institutional. Institutional Fields (IF)

On the other side, map 4.4 shows the condition of the fields of DSCC zone 2. the color ramp denotes the condition, Dark green shows the Very good condition, green shows good condition, yellow shows the average condition, orange shows the bad condition, and red shows the very bad condition. Here, most of the fields are in average condition.

Table 4.3: Zone 2 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Wor d No.	Location	Popul ation	Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
1	Khilgaon	2 Lacs	CF (1)	Jorpukur Field	Good	Yes
			IF (2)	Khilgaon High School Field	Bad	Yes
				Khilgaon Model School Field	Good	No
2	South Goran	1.5 Lacs	CF (1)	Sheikh Russel Park/ Bhuiyar Math	Good	Yes
3	Khilgaon	1.5 Lacs	IF (1)	Meradia Government Primary School Field	Very Bad	No
4	Uttor Madartek Sabujbag	1.5 Lacs	CF (1)	Basabo Torun Songho club Feld	Good	Yes
			CF (1)	Basabo Balur Math, now is ongoing by CF	Ongoing	No
5	Sobujbag Ahmedbag Basabo	1.5 Lacs	CF (1) Part	Basabo Balur Math, Southern small part,now is ongoing CF	Bad	Yes

6	South Mugdha, Basabo, Mugdha	1.5 Lacs	IF (1)	Kamalapur Stadium	good	Partial
8	Gopibagh	1.2 Lacs	IF (1)	Kamalapur Sher-E- Bangla School & College field	Bad	no
9	Motijheel	1.3 Lacs	IF (2)	Bangladesh football federation artificial turf Field	good	Seasonal
				Brother's Union Club field	Bad	yes
10	TNT Colony	85 thousa nd	IF (3)	Bangladesh bank colony field	average	Yes
				TNT colony field	bad	yes
				Mottijheel govt. high school field	average	Partial
			IF (1)	Eidgah AGB colony field	average	yes
11	Uttor shahjahanpur, Motijheel	1 LacS	DF (1)	South Shahjahanpur Moitri Songho field	Bad	yes
			IF (3)	Railway high school field	average	Partial
				Shahjahanpur railway colony field	Average	Yes
				Mirja Abbas Mohila College field	Average	Seasonal
12	Gulbag Malibag South Shahjahanpur	1.5 Lacs	IF (3)	Shantibag School Field	Average	No
				Shahid Faruq Uccha Biddaloy field	Bad	No
				Abujor Gifary College field	Bad	No

			IF (1)	Jhilpar Field (controlled by RAB, Police office Thana)	Bad	No
13	Chamelibag Shantinagar and Paltan	1.7 Lacs	IF (2)	Rajarbag Police Line fields (2) Bangabandhu national stadium Hockey national stadium Kabaddi, Boxing, Karate, Judo, Badminton, Handball & Sheikh Russel roller skating stadium, Polton moydan	Good Very good Very good Very good Average	Seasonal No No No Yes

*Type: CF= City Corporation Designated Fields, DF= Deserted Land used as a Field by Community and IF= Institutional Fields, P= Parks. (Source: Field Survey 2022)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.18: Jorpukur Khelar Field, Ward no-1,



Figure 4.19: Khilgaon High School Field, All Time open for all people, Ward no-1,



Figure 4.20 Field of Bhuiyar Math, Ongoing Construction. Ward no-2



Figure 4.21: Basabo Field khelar math, open for all people, Ward no-4



Figure 4.22: Basabo Field Balur Math, open for all people, Ward no-4/5



Figure 4.23: Khigaon Model School Field, (Restricted) Ward no-1,



Figure 4.24: Kamolapur Stadium,
Ward no-6



Figure 4.25: Khas Land (Govt Property)
beside komolapur stadium, Ward no-6



Figure 4.26: Brothers Union Club Math Field, Ward no-8



Figure 4.27: Motijheel BFF Artificial Turf Field, Ward no - 9, (Open for the inhabitants of *Arambagh*. BFF various group national teams are doing practice in the morning and local people play regular in the afternoon.)



Figure 4.28: TNT Coloney Field, Ward no - 10



Figure 4.29: AGB Eidgah colony field, Ward no - 10



Figure 4.30: Mottijheel Govt High School Field, Ward no - 10



Figure 4.31: Shahjahanpur Railway Colony High School Field, Ward no -11



Figure 4.32: Moitrisongho Field, South Shahjahanpur - Ward no - 11



Figure 4.33: Sheikh Russel Roller Skating Indoor Stadium. Ward no - 13



Figure 4.34: Railway Colony field, Ward no - 11



Figure 4.35: Rajarbagh police Line field, Ward no - 13



Figure 4.36: Polton Moydan, Open for All People. Ward no - 13



Figure 4.37: Bangabandhu National Stadium, Ongoing Reconstruction, Ward no – 13



Figure 4.38: Handball Indoor Stadium in Polton, beside Polton Moydan, Ward no – 13



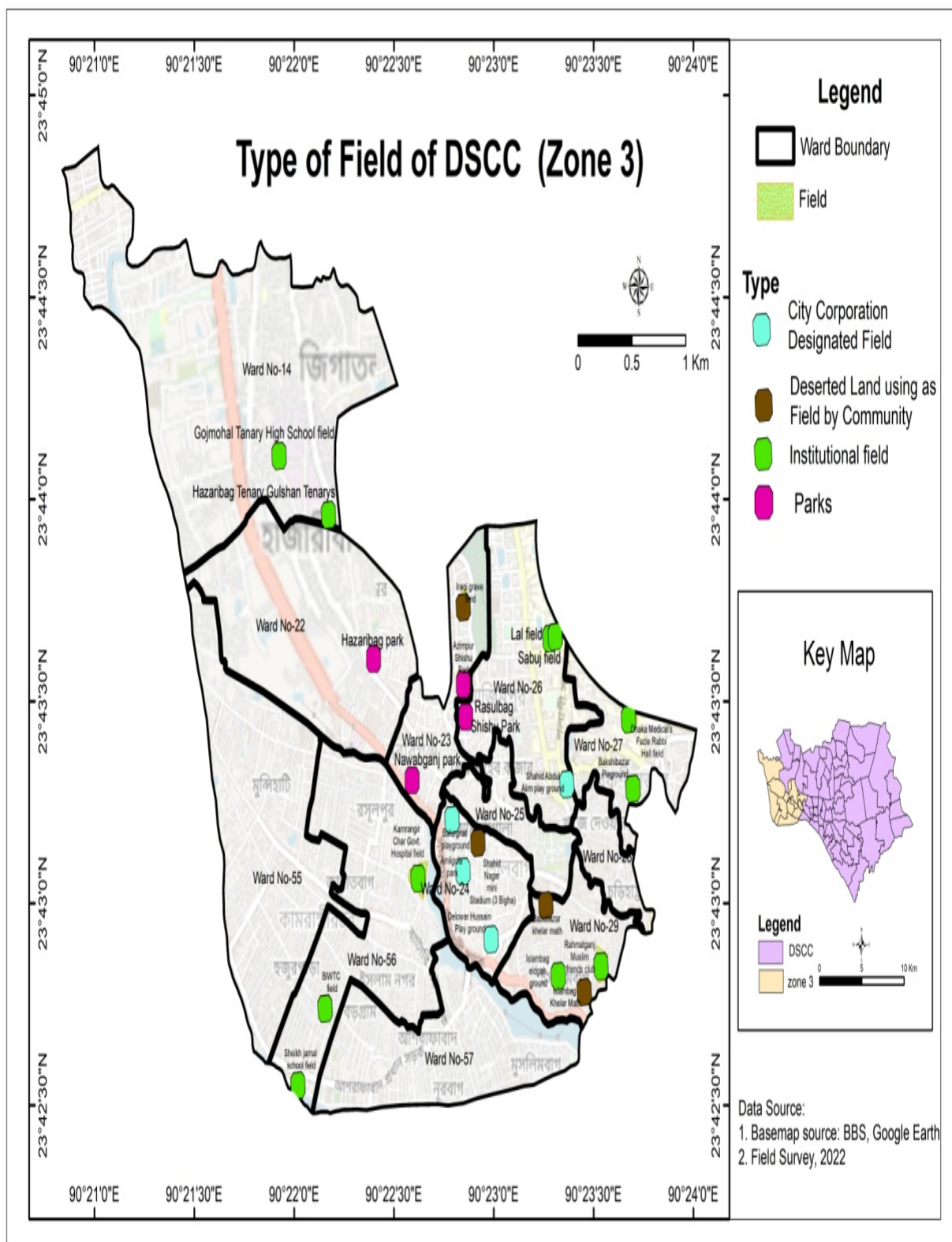
Figure 4.39: BFF Artificial Field which was Arambagh Balur Math Field, Ward no – 11

4.3.3 Zone 3

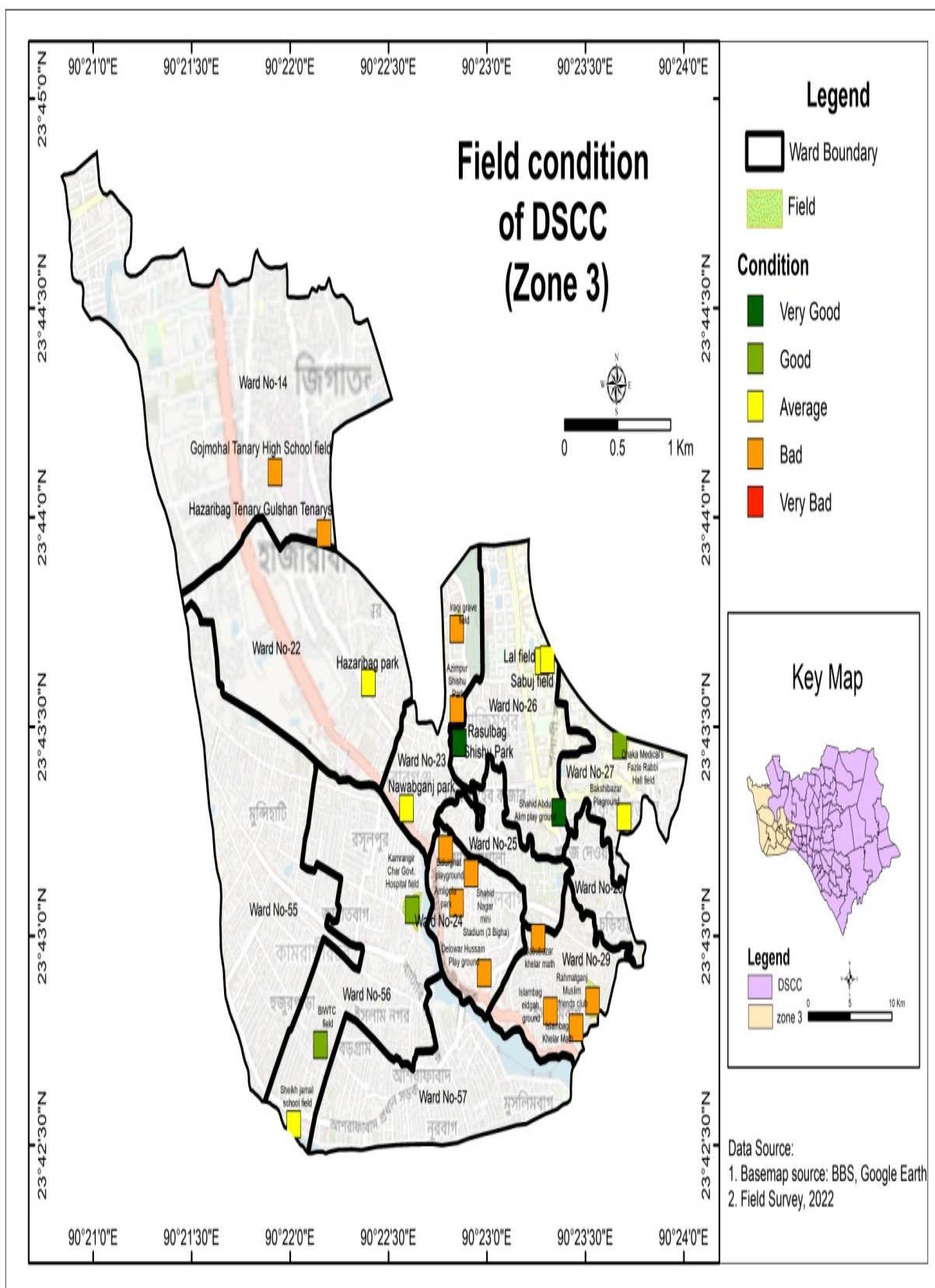
In ward 14, Gojmohal Tanary High School field is open in the afternoon when class is closed and PDB colony field, Hazaribag Tenary and Gulshan Tenary fields are restricted for common peoples. In ward 22, the Hazaribag Park Lane field is too small. It is used by people in a small area and it is seasonally available throughout the year. In ward 23, the Iraqi grave field, (near the grave) everybody plays in this big open field.

There are two small fields in Nababganj park. One for only Children, one for common people, Azimpur Shishu Park Little field is for Children. In ward 24, 1) Delowar Hussain Playground (2.9 Bigha), 2) Amligala Playground (2 Bigha), 3) Shahid Nagar Mini-Stadium (3 Bigha), 4) Balurghat playground (2 Bigha) are DSCC developed fields. All of them are in Lalbag and are in good condition. Another 52 Katha open field is in Push-Pushah Talarpar which is now under court case. Before it was Large Dusty Land. It will be used for a big sports complex in future after getting from court case.

In ward 25, There is no any field. In ward 26, Shahid Abdul Alim playground (3 Bigha) is developed by DSCC and is in good condition. Another Rasulbag Shishu Park field is also used by people. There are some other useless fields in the PWD colony. These fields are reserved for their inhabitants. Another 2 small fields like Lal field and Sabuj field are there. In ward 27, Another Aliar Madrasa Math field / Bokshibazar Central Playground is using everyone. In ward 28, there is no any field. In ward 29, 1) the big field of Rahmatganj Muslim friends club (8.4 Bigha) is open to everyone when their professional practice is not available which is an institutional field. Babu Bazar khelar math field, another 2 small fields of Islambag Eidgah Math field are open to all people, Bashir Uddin Park field is often used by local inhabitants and they are deserted lands used as a field by community. There are no fields in wards 55 and 57. In ward 56, Another (i) Islamnagar Eid Gah field, (ii) Kamrangir Char Govt. Hospital field (iii) BLWTC field (iv) Sheik Jamal school field are there. Both BLWTC field and Sheik Jamal school field are partially available. 2nd Project of Hatir Jheel will be prepared there by keeping some fields in the future.



Map 4.8: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-3) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.9: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-3) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Map 4.5 and 4.6, respectively show the type and field condition of the DSCC zone 3. The map 4.5 shows the scenarios of the fields including City Corporation (CF) Designated Fields or Deserted Land (DF) or Institutional Fields (IF) used as a field by a community or Parks. The color variation shows the difference. Most of the fields of zone- 3 are institutional.

On the other side, map 4.6 shows the condition of the fields of DSCC zone-3. the color ramp denotes the condition where dark green shows the very good condition, green shows good condition, yellow shows the average condition, orange shows the bad condition and red shows the very bad condition. Here, most of the fields are in Bad condition.

Table 4.4: Zone 3 field Names, Type, Location, Condition, and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
14	Hazaribag Tanary Gulshan Tanary	1.8 Lacs	IF (1)	Gojmohal Tanary High School Field	Bad	Yes
				Hazaribag Tanary Gulshan Tanary Fields	Bad	No
22	Hazaribag Lane	1.5 Lacs	P (1)	Hazaribag Park Lane field	Average	Seasonal
23	Postha, Lalbag, Lolit Mohan Das Lane	3.5 Lacs	DF (1)	Iraqi grave field	Bad	Yes
			P (2)	Nababganj park	Average	Yes
				Azimpur Shishu Park	Bad	Yes
24	Amtola, Lalbag, Jogonnath saha road	3 Lacs	CF (3)	Delowar Hussain Playground (2.9 Bigha)	Good	Yes
				Shahid Nagar Mini Stadium (3 Bigha)	Good	Yes
				Balurghat playground (2 Bigha) Fields.	Good	Yes
			DF (1)	Amligola Playground (2 Bigha)	Bad	Yes
25	Postha, Lalbag, Kazi Riaz UddinRoad	2.5 Lacs	No	There is no field in there.		

26	Postha, Lalbag, Dhakeshwary Road	3 Lacs	CF (1)	Shahid Abdul Alim playground (3 Bigha)	Good	Yes
			P (1)	Rasulbag Shishu Park	Very good	yes
			IF (2)	Lal Field	Average	Yes
				Sabuj Field	Average	Yes
27	Postha, Lalbag, Hosne Dalan Bazar	2.2 Lacs	CF (1)	City Corporation Field	Average	Yes
			IF (2)	Aliar Madrasa Math / Bokshibazar Central Playground	Average	Yes
				Dhaka Medical Fazle Rabbi Hall field (partial)	Good	No
28	Chak Bazar	3 Lacs	No			
29	Islambag (W) Lalbag	2.5 Lacs	IF (2)	Rahmatganj Muslim Friend Club (8.4 Biga)	Bad	Yes
				Eidgah Math	Bad	Yes
			DF (3)	Islambag Eidgah Math	Bad	Yes
				Bashir Uddin Park field	Bad	Yes
				Babubazar Khelar Math	Bad	Yes
55	Ashrafabad Kamrangir char	1.5 Lacs	No	There is no field here.		
56	Ashrafabad	1.5 Lacs	IF (4)	Kamrangir Char Govt. Hospital Field	Good	no
				BIWTC field	good	Partial
				Seikh Jamal School Field	Average	Partial
57	Kamrangir Char	2 Lacs	No	There is no field here.		

*Type: CF= City Corporation Designated Fields, DF= Deserted Land used as a Field by Community and IF= Institutional Fields,

P= Parks (Source: Field Survey 2022)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.40: Iraqi Grave Field beside Grave, Ward no - 23



Figure 4.41: Islambugh Eidgagh Field, Ward no - 29



Figure 4.42: Rahmatganj Club Feild, Ward no - 29



Figure 4.43: Shohid Abdul Alim Play Ground, Ward no -26



Figure 4.44: Abdul Alim Khelar Math. Ward No-26, DSCC Field (Developed).



Figure 4.45: Aliar Madrasa, Ward No-27, Nobokumar Math (open for all)



Figure 4.46: Shohid Nogor Khelar Math, Ward no - 24



Figure 4.47: Dellower Hossain Khelar Math, Ward no – 24



Figure 4.48: Amligola Balurghat Math Field, Ward no - 24



Figure 4.49: Amligola Azad Muslim Institute Club Field, Ward no – 24



Figure 4.50: Abdul Alim Khelar Math. Ward No-26, DSCC field, (Developed).



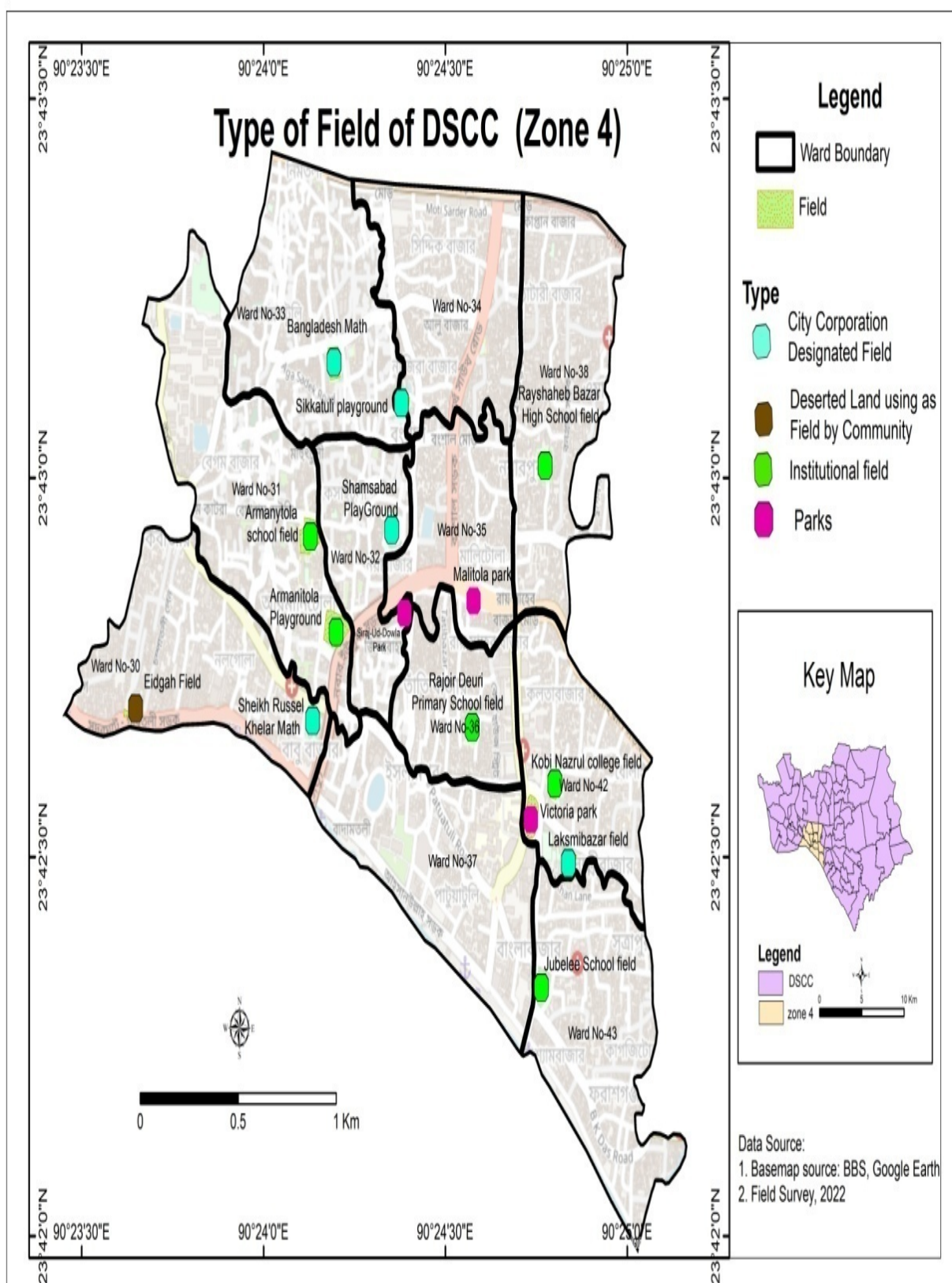
Figure 4.51: Open Khas Land Field, Ward no --24 is under court case, push pusha talarpar beside Amligola khelar math.

4.3.4 Zone 4

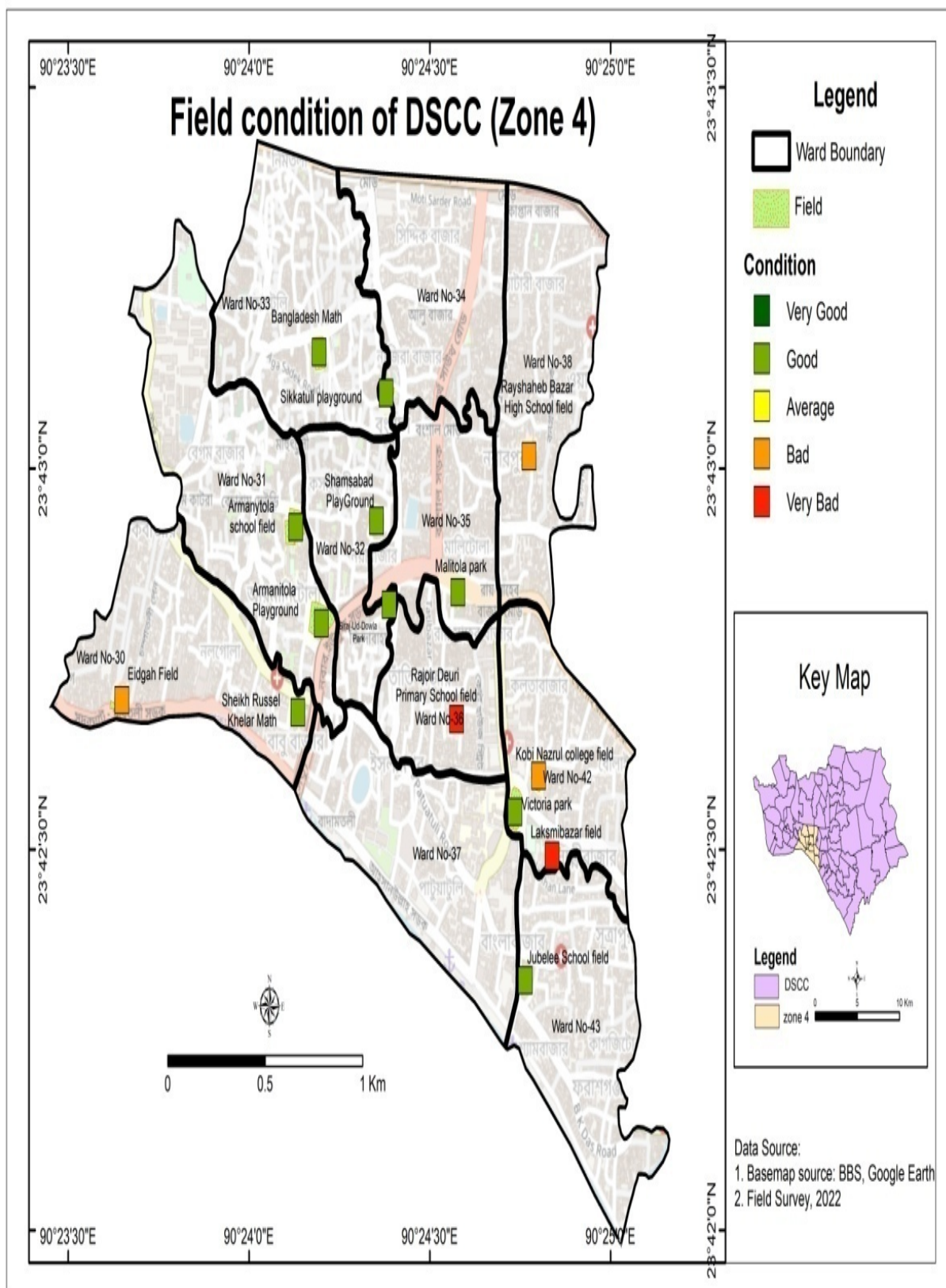
In ward 30, *Sheikh Russel Khelar Math* of Gonopurto Department is open to all. Besides there is an Eidgah field behind Shantipur School (seasonally available), Siddique Bazar and they all are deserted lands used as a field by community. In ward 31, There is no field but one field of Armanitola School field which is open for all general people and an institutional field. In the ward no- 32, the Shamsabad playground (1 Bigha) in Bongshal is developed by DSCC. In ward no-33, Bangladesh Math field (2 Bigha) is developed by DSCC. In ward no- 34, Sikkatuli play ground is there and Suritola Model Primary School field is open for all peoples which is beside of siddik bazar main road. One open field is captured by Bongobazar Market. In ward 35, another Bangshal Park field is triangle shape and it is developed by DSCC. Another one field is here Malitola park field. In ward- 36, the Rajoir Deuri Primary School field is used by outside people in the afternoon and is seasonally available. In ward 37, there is no field. There is one field is in ward no- 38 name is Rayshaheb bazar high school field is a city corporation designated fields and is partially available throughout the years. In ward no- 42, three fields are there like Laksmibazar Khelar math, Victoria Park field and Kobi Nazrul College fields are open for all people. Laksmibazar Khelar math is in very good condition. There is one field name Jubilee school field is in ward- 43, Jubilee School field is open for all people in the afternoon and is partially available throughout the years.

In map 4.7 and 4.8, the type and field condition of the DSCC of zone-4 are shown. The Type of Zone-4 Field map shows the scenarios of the fields like City Corporation Designated Fields (CF), Deserted Land (DF) used as a field by the community, Institutional Fields (IF) and parks. The color variation shows the difference. Most of the fields are institutional.

On the other side, map 4.8 shows the condition of the fields of DSCC zone-4. The color ramp denotes the condition where dark green shows the very good condition, green shows good condition, yellow shows the average condition, orange shows the bad condition and red shows the very bad condition. Here, most of the fields are in good condition.



Map 4.10: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-4) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.11: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-4) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.5: Zone 4 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition, and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards.

Word No.	Location	Population	Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
30	Chakbazar, Debidas Ghat Lane, Lalbag	1 Lac	DF (1)	Sheikh Russel Khelar Math	Good	No
			DF (1)	Eidghah field in the behind of Shantipur School, Siddique Bazar	Bad	Seasonal
31	Jogendra, Narayan Shill Street Chak Bazar, Lalbag	1.5 Lacs	IF (1)	Armanitola School Field	Good	No
32	Babu Bazar Kotowali, Bongshal	3 Lacs	CF (1)	Shamsabad Play Ground, 1 Bigha	Good	Yes
			P (1)	Siraj-Ud-Dowla Park	Good	Yes
33	Aga Sadek Lane Bongshal	3.5 Lacs	CF (1)	Bangladesh Math (2 Bigha)	Good	Yes
34	Siddik Bazar Kotowali	4 Lacs	CF (2)	Sikkatuli playground	Good	Yes
				Suritola Model Govt. Primary School Field.	Bad	Yes
35	Malitola Road, English Road, Bongshal	1 Lac	P (2)	Bangshal Triangular Park	Good	Yes
				Malitola Park	Good	Yes

36	Judge Court Kotowali, Shakhari Bazar, Tati Bazar	1 Lac	IF (1)	Rajoir Primary School Field	Deuri School Very Bad	Seasonal
37	Sim Son Road, Kotowali	2 Lac	No	There is no field here.		
38	Basac Lane Wari, Sutrapur	2 Lac	CF (1)	Rayshaheb Bazar High School Field	Bad	Partial
42	Abdur Rouf Road, Sutrapur	2 Lacs	CF (1)	Laksmibazar Khelar Math	Very Good	Yes
			P (1)	Victoria Park	Good	Yes
			IF (1)	Kobi Nazrul College Field	Bad	No
43	Pathla Khan Lane, Sutrapur	2 Lacs	IF (1)	Jubilee School Field	Good	Partial

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.52: Armanitola High school field,
Ward no - 31



Figure 4.53: Armanitola field, picture
from Buriganga Bridge, Ward no - 31



Figure 4.54: Suritola Model Govt. Primary
School Field, ward No-34, beside Sayed
Nazrul Islam Soroni Main Road, Siddik
Bazar (Open for all)



Figure 4.55: Bangladesh Field, DSCC
Field.
Ward no - 33



Figure 4.56: Field Shamsabad Math. Ward No-32, DSCC Field (Developing by DSCC)

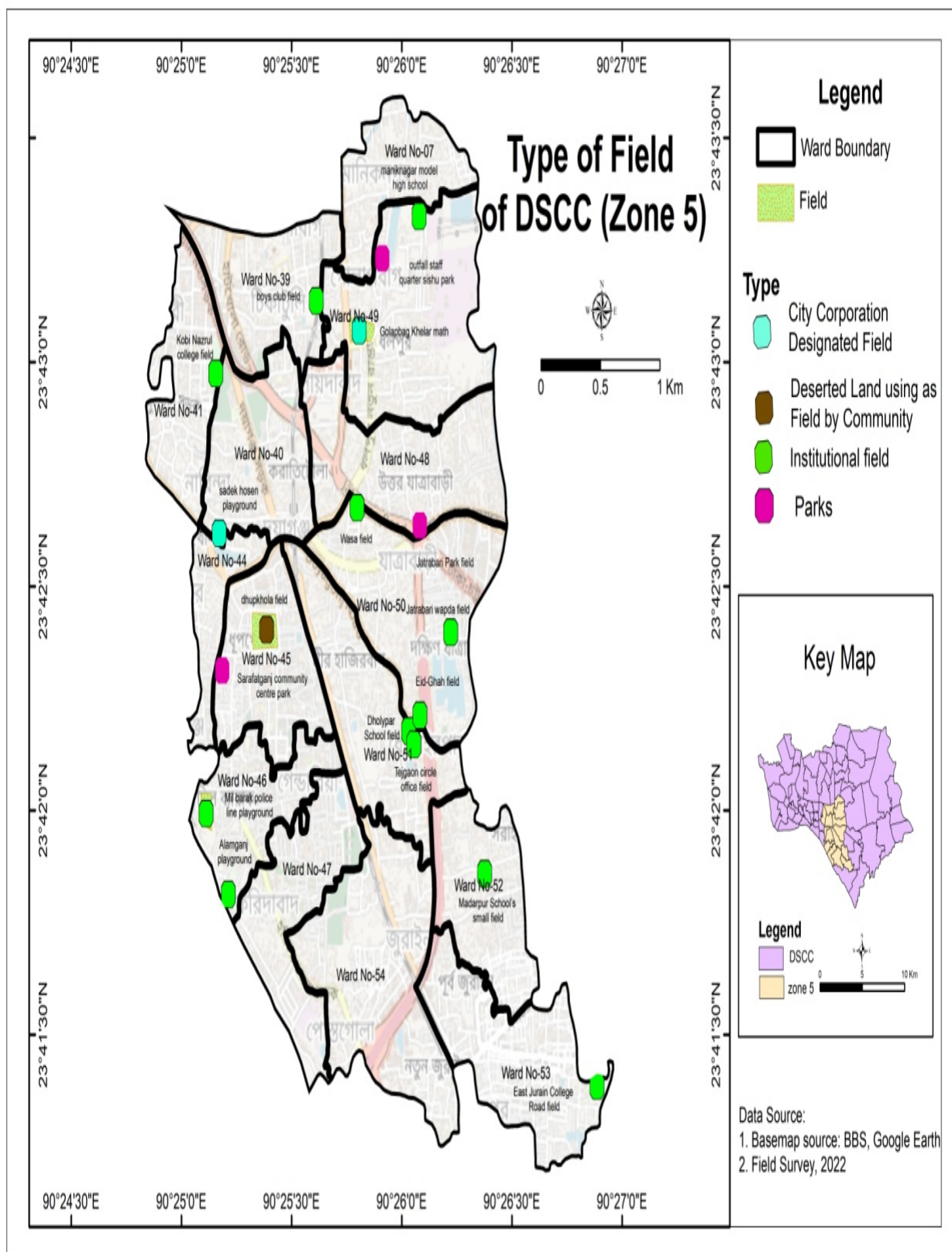
4.3.5 Zone 5

In ward-7, 2.42 acres of the open field are fixed for Matrisodon Center, Community Centre and Market. The field of Manik Nagar Model High School is available for all in the afternoon after closing the class. In ward 39, there is one field, Boys Club field which is near Brothers Union Club. In ward-40, Sadek Hossain Playground (2.905 Bigha) is developed by DSCC. In ward-41, there is a small field of Kobi Nazrul college field which is in a very bad condition. In ward-44, There is no open or any field. Kobi Nazrul college field is now open for the inhabitants of wards no- 40,44,45 & 46. All peoples of these wards are using that field.

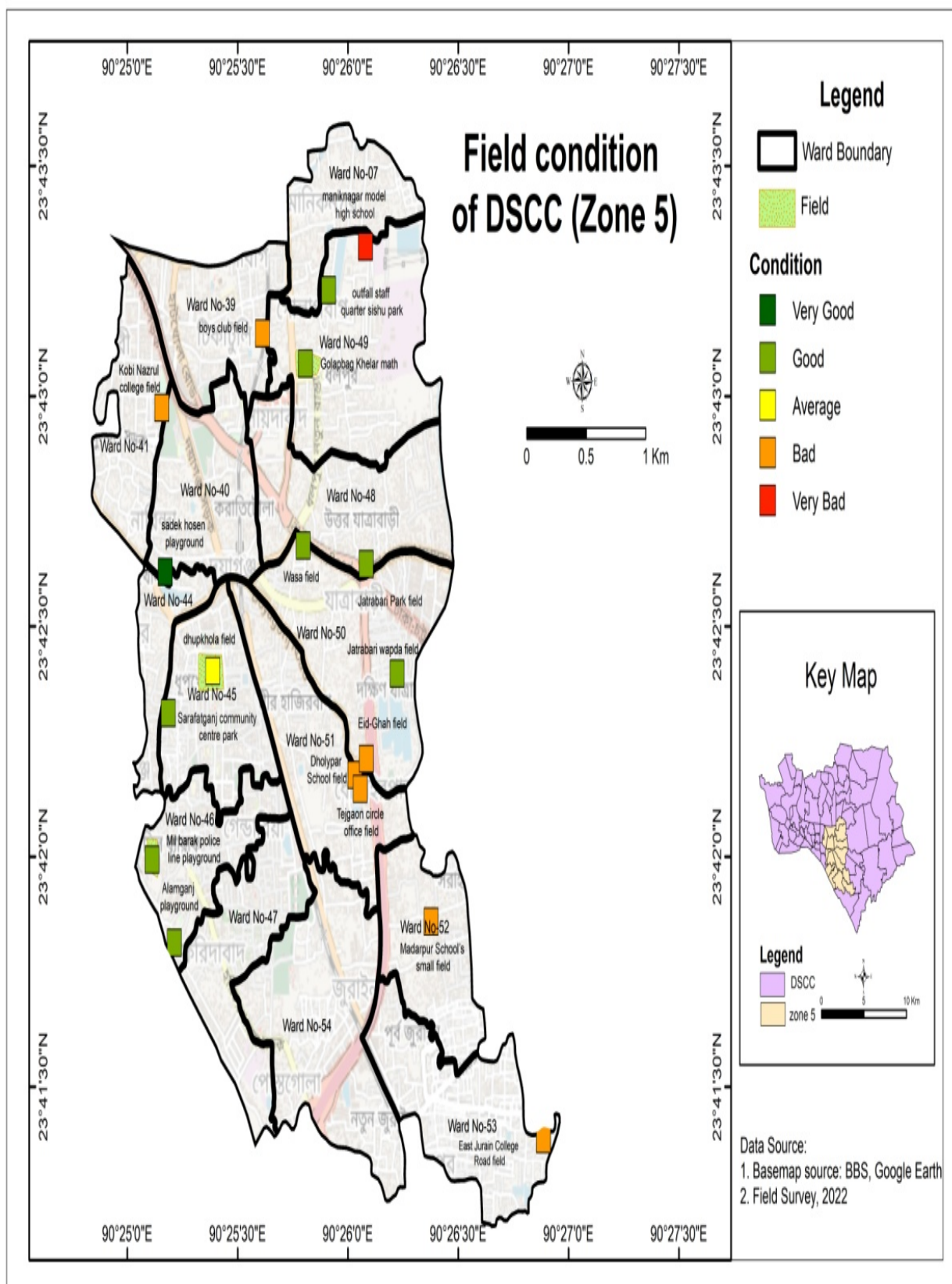
In ward 45, There were 3 fields in *Dhupkhula* (partially available). Ex-President General Ershad announced in 1982 that one of these field is for the East-End club, another is for Jagannath University and the other one is for local people. But at present DSCC took decision to make a big sports complex on 3 fields together. A multi-storied building will be built on the western side that will contain many shops together. There will be one large football fields instead of previous three football fields, besides another small sports grounds facilities and a walkway will be there. This project has already completed now, with passed in ECNEC. The people of wards no: - 40,44,45 & 46 will use combinedly and play in this complex because they are living in surrounding area of this dhupkhola field. The “Jol-Sobuje Dhaka” project is taking initiation.

In wards 46 and 47, there are no open fields. But in ward no- 46 there are two fields, Mil Barak Police Line field is usable by permission which means partial availability and Alamganj play ground is also there. In ward 48, there are 2 areas of railway land in the south portion of Jonopad. Two CNG pumps are situated on one side and a truck stand is on another side. One mini playground is here also. Jatrabari park field is also here. In ward 49, Golapbag Khelar math (13 Bigha) is developed by DSCC. In ward 50, there are a small field of WAPDA, one field of WASA, one field of DPDC & one Eid-gah field (open) is captured by wood furniture shops owner’s association. This Eid-gah field is beside the south Jatrabari community center. In ward 51, One small field (open) is nearby the Tejgaon Circle Office. Dholypar school field is open in the afternoon for all after closing class.

In ward 52, Madarpur school's small field is available in the afternoon for children. In ward 53, there is another small field of personal ownership which is beside of East Jurain College Road. Though there is no any field in that college & this personal land field is sometimes restricted and also suddenly it is drawn by over rainwater falling or sewerage water floating as it is low land from road height, people of these wards no-51 & 53 are going to *Dhupkhula*'s open fields for playing game and recreation. In ward 54, People of this ward also use *Dhupkhula* fields because of no field is there.



Map 4.12: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-5) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.13: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-5) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

There in the Map 4.9 and 4.10, show the type and field condition of the DSCC of zone-5 are shown. The map 4.9 shows the scenarios of the fields including City Corporation Designated Fields (CF) or Deserted Land (DF) or Institutional Fields (IF) used as a field by a Community or Parks. The color variation shows the difference. Most of the fields are institutional.

On the other hand, map 4.10 shows the condition of the fields of DSCC of zone-5. the color ramp denotes the condition dark green shows the very good condition, green shows good condition, yellow shows the average condition, orange shows the bad condition and red shows the very bad condition. Here, most of the fields are in bad condition.

Table 4.6: Zone-5 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
07	Manik Nagar Mugda	1.4 Lacs	IF (1)	Manik Nagar Model High School	Bad	No
39	K M Das Lane Tikatoli Wari	2.5 Lac	IF (1)	boys club field near Brothers Union Club	Bad	Yes
40	Sorot Gupto Road, Gendaria	1 Lac	CF (1)	Sadek Hossain playground (2.905 Bigha) is developed by DSCC.	Very good	Yes
41	Lal Mohan Saha Street Wari	2 Lac	IF (1)	Kobi Nazrul College field	Very Bad	No
44	Reboti Mohan Das Lane, Sutrapur	2 Lacs	No	There is no field	-	-
45	Distillery Road, Sutrapur	1.5 Lacs	DF (1)	Dhupkhola field	Good	Partial
			P (1)	Sarafatganj community center park	Good	Yes

46	Faridabad Sutrapur	2 Lacs	IF (2)	Mil Barak police line playground	Good	Partial
				Alamganj playground	Good	Yes
47	Gendaria Shempur	2.5 Lacs	No	There is no field here.		
48	Uttor Jatrabari	2 Lacs	P (1)	Jatrabari Park field	Good	Yes
49	Dholpur	2 Lacs	CF (1)	Golapbag Khelar math (13 Bigha)	Good	Yes
			P (1)	Outfall staff quarter sishu park	Good	Yes
50	Foridabad Uttor Jatrabari	2 Lacs	IF (4)	WAPDA Field	Bad	Yes
				Wasa field	Good	No
				DPDC field	Good	No
				Eid-Ghah Field	Bad	Yes
51	Madrasha Road, Mir Hazaribag Jatrabari	2 Lacs	IF (2)	Tejgaon Circle office field	Bad	Yes
				Dholypar School Field	Bad	Yes
52	Madarpur Kodomtoli	2.5 Lacs	IF (1)	Madarpur School's small field	Bad	Yes
53	East Jurain, Gendaria, Karimullarbag	1.5 Lacs	No	East Jurain College Road Field	Bad	Yes
54	Faridabad Shempur	3 Lacs	No	There is no field here.	-	-

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.57: Sadek Hossain Play Ground, Ward no-40.



Figure 4.58: Dholaipar School Field, Ward no-51, (available for everyone after class is closed)



Figure 4.59: Golapbagh field, before condition, Ward no-49



Figure 4.60: Golapbagh field, Present condition, Ward no-49



Figure 4.61: Dhupkhola Field before Condition, Ward no - 45



Figure 4.62: Dhupkhola Field before Condition, Ward no - 45



Figure 4.63: Dhupkhola Field, Ward no - 45



Figure 4.64: Dhupkhola Field with fencing, Ward no - 45

4.3.6 Zone 6

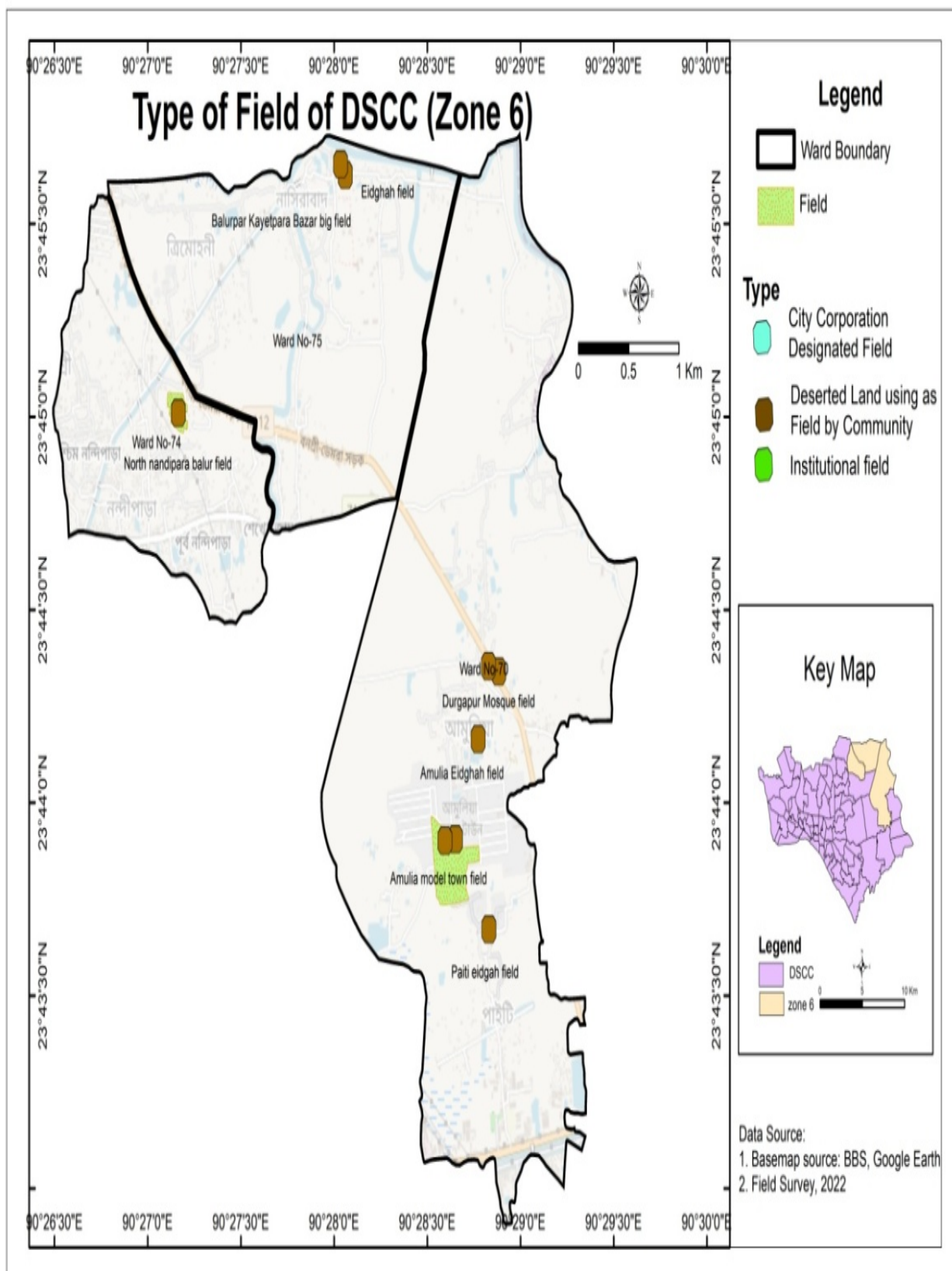
In ward 70, the details of the fields are as follows:

- (i) Amulia Eidgah field (2 Bigha) with open plain land.
- (ii) Paity Eidgah field (4 Bigha), open field which is seasonally available throughout the year.
- (iii) Durgapur Mosque field is now a pond which requires to be filled with sand.
- (iv) Similarly, Amulia Baparipara Mosque Pond needs to be filled with sand. These four fields are donated by local Elite persons.
- (v) Mendipara Al-Helal Club field (5 Bigha) which is ongoing also needs to be filled with sand in order to be prepared for use.
- (vi) Amulia Model Town field, is a field of the ownership of this land developer. Now this field is open for all public. But after some days it will be divided like a number of different size of plots.
- (vii) The residents filed a case against some bad people who illegally took possession of 13 bighas khas land (government's land) of Roads & High Way in Paity. The residents will get an open field if they win the case and then they will get the chance to repair that field.

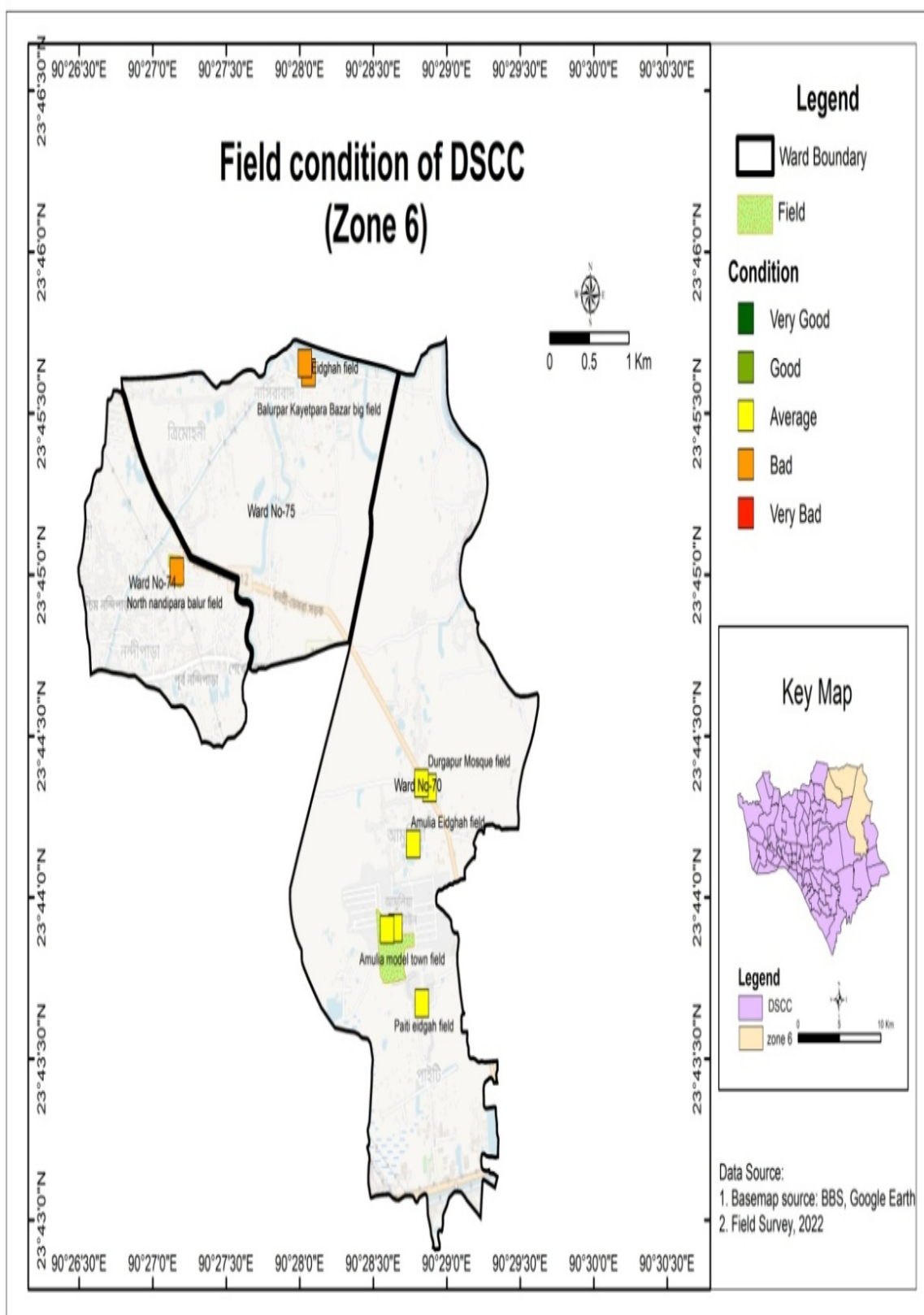
In ward 75, the details of the fields are as follows:

- (i) Balurpar Kayetpara Bazar has one big field of Khas land. The young people play different types of games especially football and cricket on that field.
- (ii) There is a small field near the grave in Hazipara. Mini games are played here.
- (iii) Those 2 fields are donated by the Nasirabad Gouronogor Ponchayet Society & they are controlling these fields.

The condition of the fields is average to bad condition, due to a lack of proper maintenance.



Map 4.14: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-6) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.15: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-6) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.7: Zone 6 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	*Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
70	Amulia Demra	1.5 Lac	DF (5)	Durgapur Mosque field	Average	Yes
				Amulia Model Town Field	Average	No
				Amulia eidgah field	Average	Yes
				Mendipara Al-Helal Club Field, (5 Bigha)	Ongoing	No
				Paity Eidgah field	Average	Seasonal
74	Nondipara Basaboo	0.5 Lacs	DF (1)	North nandipara balur field	Bad	No
75	Nasirabad	1 Lacs	DF (3)	Balurpar Kayetpara School field	Bad	Yes
				Eidghah field	Bad	Yes
				Hazipara Grave Mini Field	Bad	Yes

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

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Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.65: Ward no-70, there is no other free land. this is why, the young people are playing in the private property in the afternoon.



Figure 4.66: Paity Eidgah Field, Ward No-70, 4 Bigha Land, needs to be filled with sand in some side's portions of the field. It is free for all People of around there.



Figure 4.67: Paity Eidgah Field, Ward No-74 Sukkor Ali balur Math, it is free for all local people to play any game.



Figure 4.68: MendiPur Al - Helal Club Field, Ward No - 70. is drowned by flood water. In winter season, it will dry and it is open & free for all.



Figure 4.69: Mendipur Al - helal Club Field, beside the club, ward no - 70. It is drowned by flood water. In winter season, it will dry and it is open for all people.

DSCC will take initiative to make good field like other fields.



Figure 4.70: Amulia Eidgah field, ward no-70, 2 bigha plain land is free for all & its surface is made by concrete shed. So, it is difficult for the free playing of all local inhabitants



Figure 4.71: Amulia Bepari Para Madrasha Field, ward No - 70, it is drowned by flood water. It is in the east side of Madrasah.



Figure 4.72: Durgapur Mosque Pond, Ward -70, Which Is in Under Case For Ownership between Mosque Committee & local people. But Mosque Committee said that this land is their own property.



Figure 4.73: Paity 13 Bigha Khash Land beside Roads & High Way in Ward No-70 , which is now in under trail after filing a case by local residents against some bad people .There are many plants are on this land occupying the open land.



Figure 4.74: Paity 13 Bigha Khash Land beside Roads & High Way in Ward No-70, which is now in under trail after filing a case by local residents against some bad people. There are many plants are on this land occupying the open land.



Figure 4.75:Haji para Grave field, Trimohoni, Khilgaon, ward no: 75 (Open for all), beside main road.



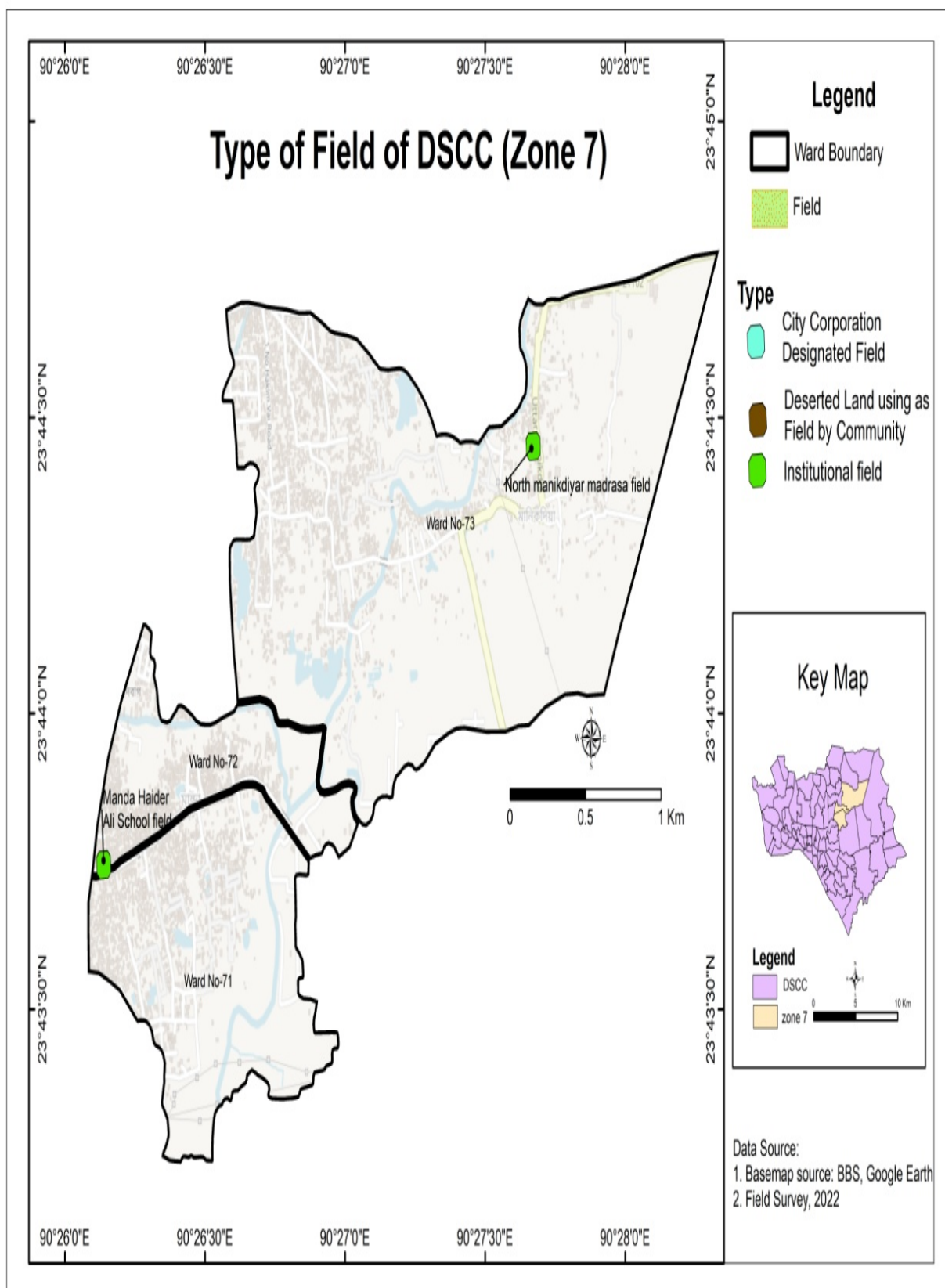
Figure 4.76:Balurpar Kayetpara School Field, Trimohoni, Ward no –75, Beside the Balu River (Open for all)

4.3.7 Zone 7

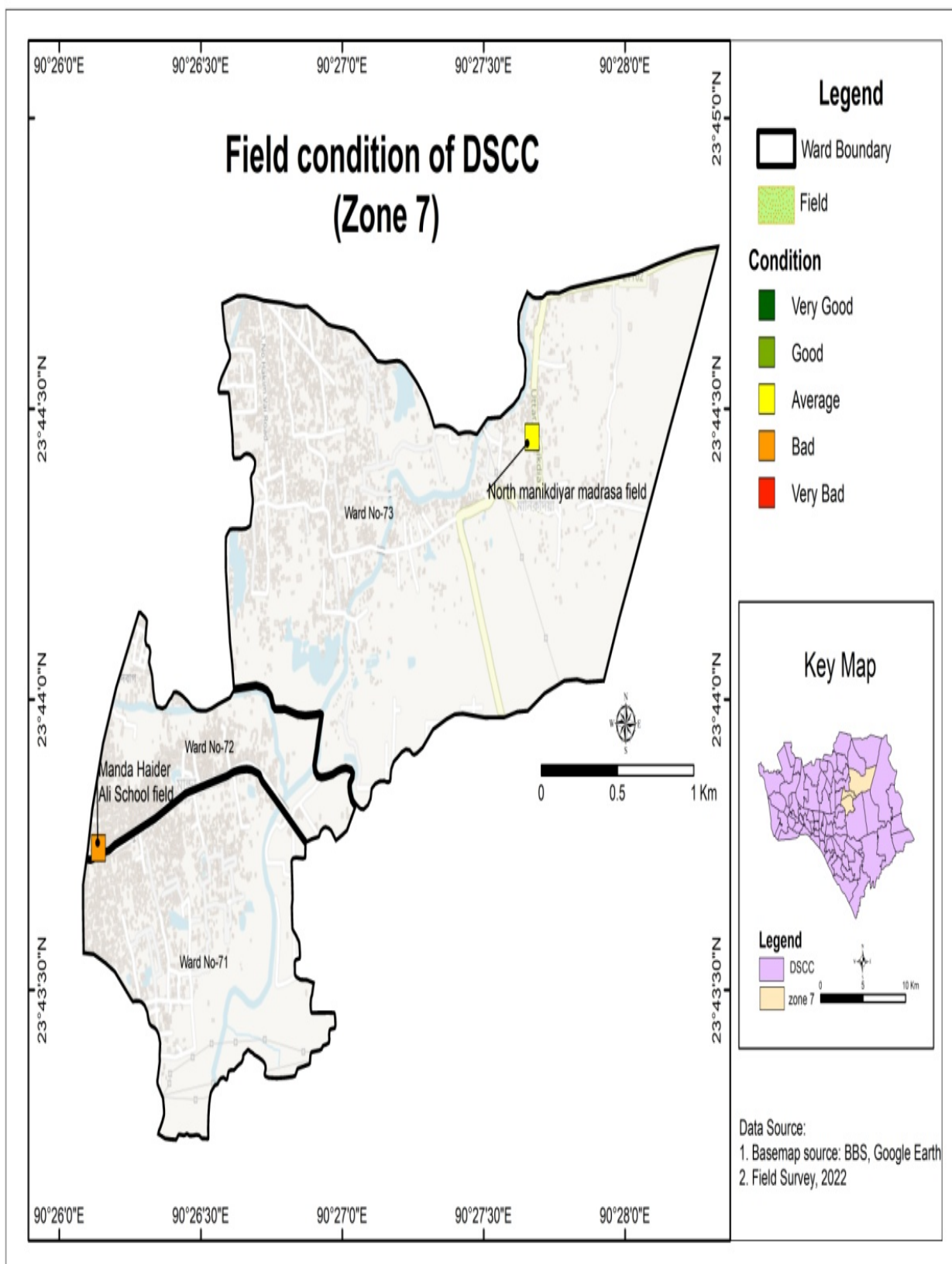
In ward 71, Amin Mohammad Group has some open fields for local people, but in future, it will be restricted when construction will begin. In ward 72, Manda Haider Ali School field is donated by an elite person for recreation and playing. In ward 73, Baigdhia School Field is one field for everyone. Though only one field North Manikdia 3 NO Road Balur Math field is there. There are some khas lands which is taken possession by local land robber. The condition of the fields in this ward is average or bad due to lack of proper maintenance.



Figure 4.77: Manda Haider Ali School Field, Ward No- 72,



Map 4.16: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-7) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.17: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-7) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.8: Zone 7 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	*Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
71	Manda Mugdha	1 Lac	No	Amin Mohammad Group field	Average	Yes
72	Manda Sobujbag	1.2 Lac	IF (1)	Manda Haider Ali School field	Bad	No
73	Manikdia Sobujbag	0.5 Lacs	IF (2)	North Manikdiy 3 No balur Math Field, Baigdha school field	Average	No

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

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Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.78: Amin Mohammad Group Project Fields, Ward No- 70, is open for all.
But the Field must be closed when construction will begin



Figure 4.79: Bhaigdia Adorso School Eidgah Field, Ward No- 73



Figure 4.80: Sobujbugh 3 no Road Balur Math, many Khas (government) lands
are around the Field, Ward No- 73



Figure 4.81: Huge large Khas (government) Land have taken possession in this canal, beside of WAPDA Road. Ward No- 73

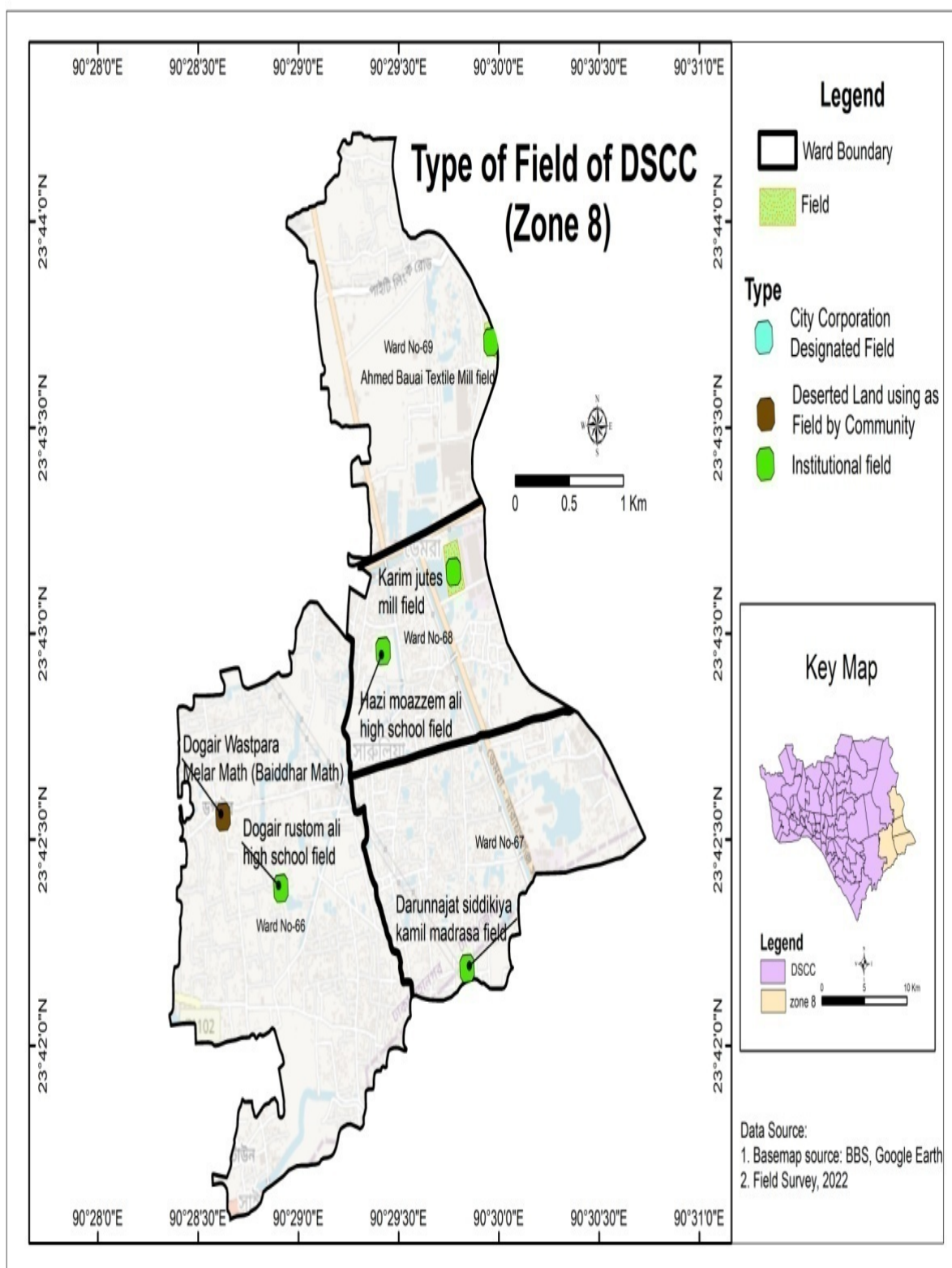
4.3.8 Zone 8

In ward 66, i) Dogair Wastpara Melar Math (*Baiddhar Math*) is about 1.5 *Bigha*. Most of the time, the field remains waterlogged in 7 months of the year in rainy season and it remains usable for the rest of the months 5 of a year. It needs to be repaired for children because they have to play on roads when the field is drowned ii) Another field of Dogair Rustom Ali High School math field is 3 Bighas. It is 3-4 feet low from road level. The Mollar math is also in the same condition. It also needs to be filled with sand for making the field usable. Both of these fields are seasonally available throughout the year.

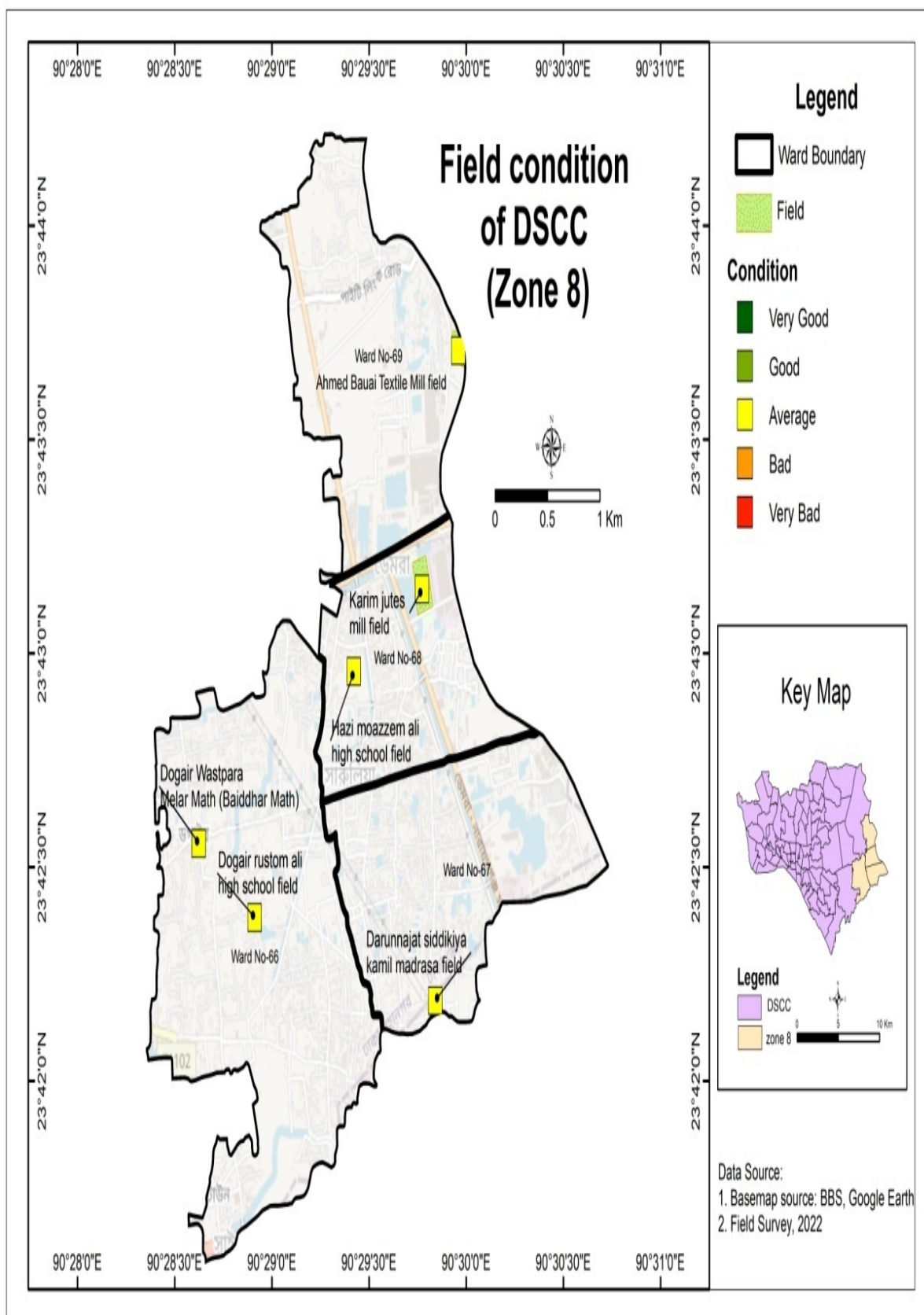
In ward 67, i) 73 Sotangso Khas Land is in under trail case but it is now open ii) One field is of BJMC iii) One field is of WAPDA. Darunnajat siddikiya kamil Madrasha has one field where Madrasha students are using for playing various games. The overall condition of these fields is average and they are available partially for the people.

In ward 68, another 2 or 3 fields are in the DND project which will be prepared within December 2025 and they are available partially. 3 fields of 3 different schools are open in the morning & in the afternoon for children when class is close. Karim Jute Mill field is often free for local sports tournaments by giving permission of Mill authority. DSCC Mayor Cup Inter Ward Football Tournament 2021, 2022 & 2023 were held in this Mill field successfully.

In ward 69, no- i) Latif Ahmed Bauani Textile Mill riverside field is a very big field. But it remains always drawn by Shitolokkha river's flood water in rainy season and remains dry in the winter season. Two standard football fields will be made here easily. In the future, it will be prepared for project with the park and sports field. No- ii) Demrah University College has a large field in front of it where students and local people play football & cricket in leisure time. No - iii) Big Pond on the northern side of Dhaka Narayanganj Derma (DND) Khal is situated in the left side of the main road, it is owned by the Latif Ahmed Bauani Textile Mills. Govt. occupied this pond for making an open field for all of inhabitants of this ward no -.69.



Map 4.18: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-8) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.19: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-8) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.9: Zone-8 field Names, Type, Location, Condition, and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards.

Word No.	Location	Population	*Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
66	Dogair Wastpara Demra	2 Lacs	DF (2)	Dogair Wastpara Melar Math (Baiddhar Math)1.5bigha	Average	Seasonal
			IF (1)	Dogair Rustom Ali High School math	Average	Seasonal
67	Sarulia Demra	2 Lac	IF (3)	BJMC field	Average	Partial
				WAPDA field	Average	Partial
				Darunnajat siddikiya kamil madrassa field	Average	Partial
68	Ranimohol Sarulia Demra	2.1 Lacs	IF (2)	Karim Jute mill field	Average	Partial
				Hazi moazzem Ali High School Field	Average	partial
69	Kamargop Demra	1.5 Lacs	IF (1)	Latif Ahmed Bauani Textile Mill field. Demra Unive: College Field	Average Average	Yes Yes

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

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Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.82: Karim Jute Mill's field (restricted) Ward No- 68



Figure 4.83: Demrah University College Field, Ward No-69, (open for all when class is closed)



Figure 4.84: Latif Bauani Textile Mill's 2 Big Fields, Ward No- 69, are drowned by Shitolokkha river's flood water. It is open for all in winter dry season.

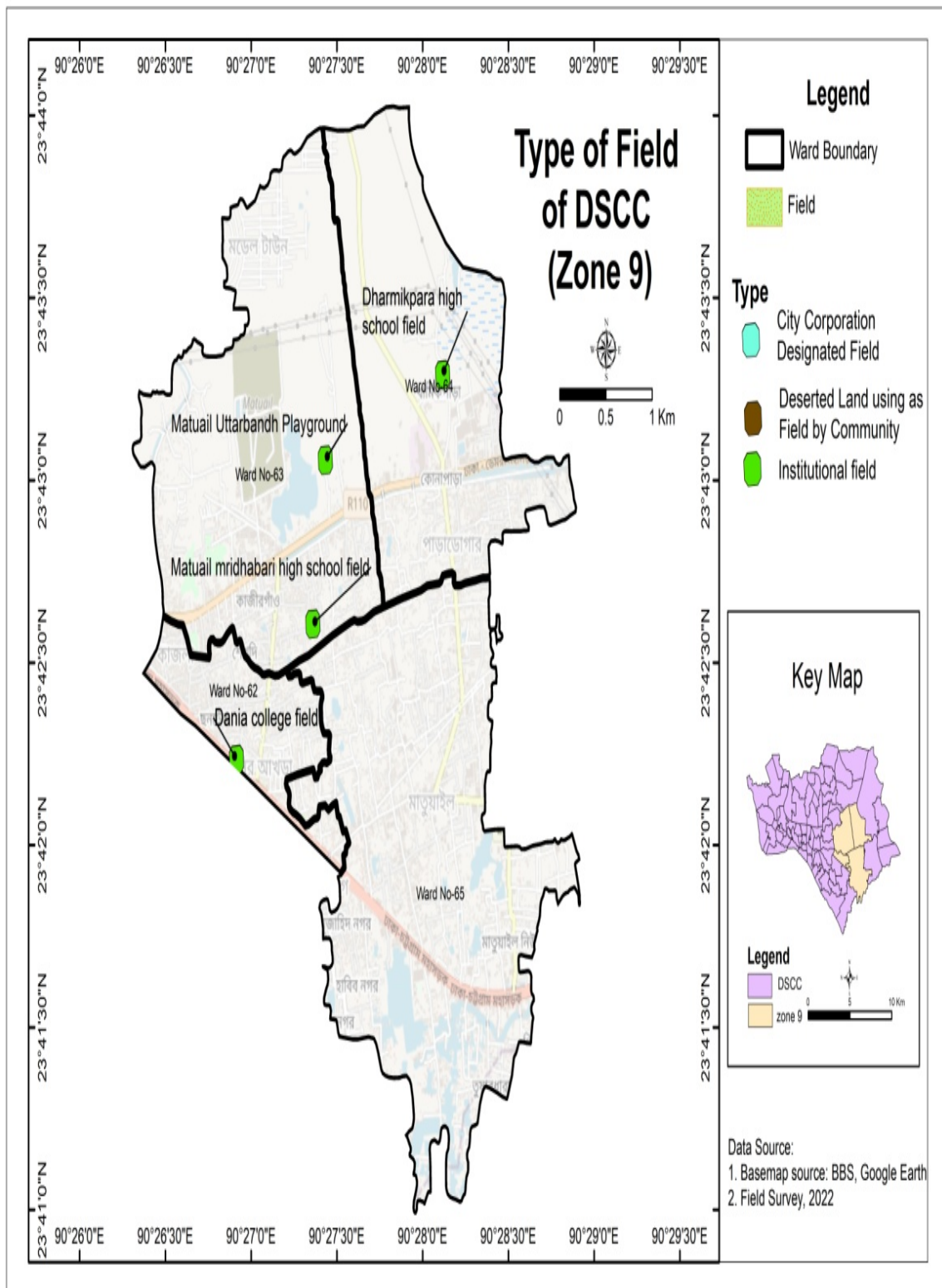
4.3.9 Zone 9

In ward-62, 1.5 *Bigha* open field which is in the left side of Donia College and beside Dhaka Chittagong highway road. This field is a grassless sandy field which is open to play for everyone. When the main road will be expanded, the field will be reduced in size.

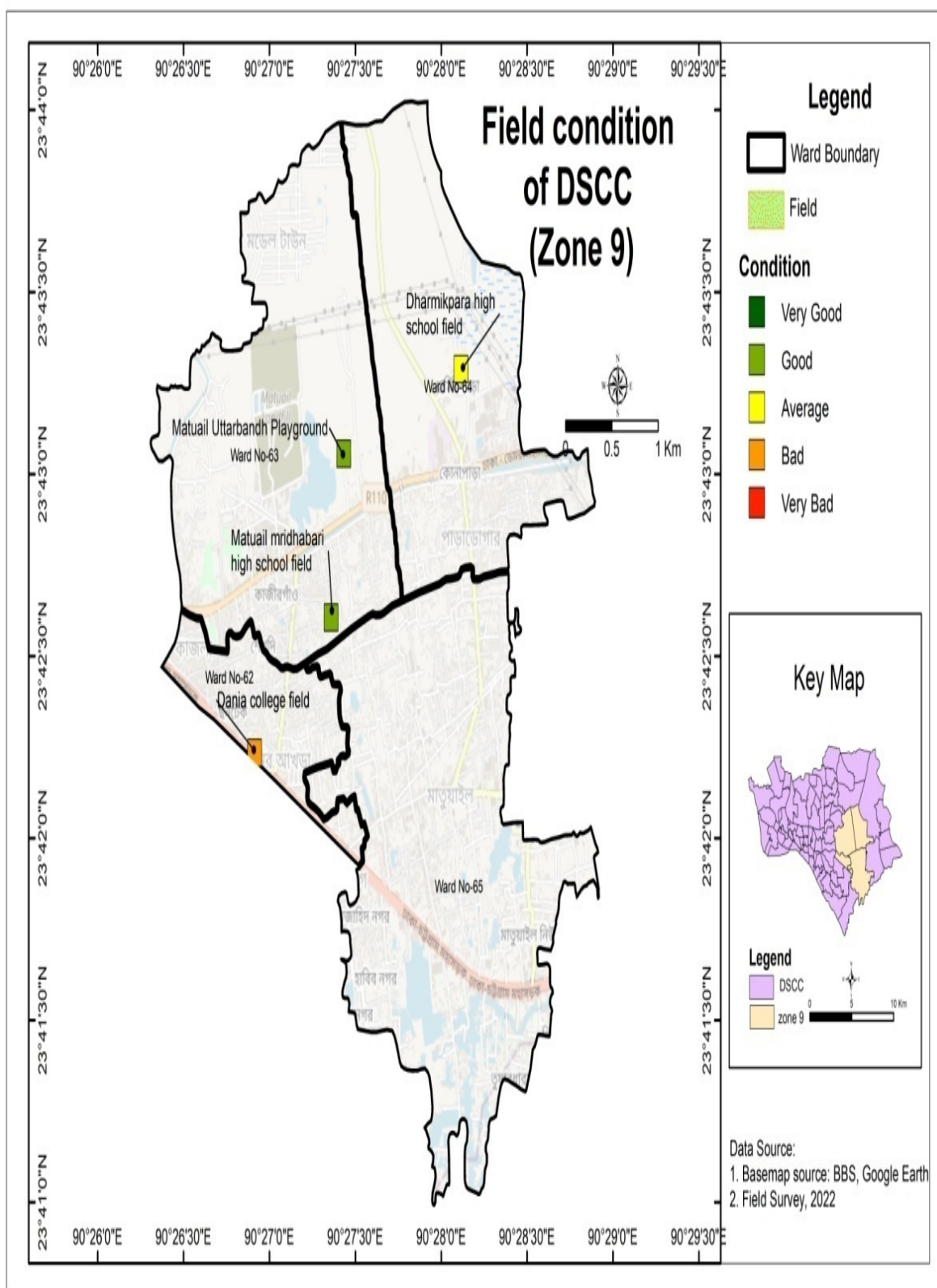
In ward-63, Matuail Mridhabari High School field is beside Dhaka Chittagong highway road which is seasonally available throughout the year. This field is full of sand and all can play in this field. The field is spoiled by taking possession of that highway. 7 bigha Matuail Uttar-Bande School field is low laying land and most of the time water clogs there which occurs damage to the field. The local commissioner will take initiative to repair it and has a plan for making a mini stadium.

In ward-64, (i) 35 Sotangso vested orpito property in Momenbug will be free by taking the commissioner's initiative. (ii) 42 Sotangso pond area of Dharmikpara Primary School need to be filled with sand in order to make it usable then it will be open for all people. (iii) Dharmikpara High School has one field which is open in the afternoon when class is close and seasonally available.

There is no open or others field in ward-65.



Map 4.20: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-9) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.21: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-9) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.10: Zone-9 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	Open fields	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
62	Donia Jatrabari	2 Lacs	IF (1)	Dania college field	Bad	Partial
63	Matuail Jatrabari	2.5 Lacs	IF (2)	Matuail Mridhabari High School field	Good	No
				Matuail Uttar Bande Field	Good	Seasonal
64	Katherpol Matuail, Jatrabari	2 Lacs	IF (1)	Dharmikpara high school field, & Concord Field	Average	Seasonal
65	Matuail Jatrabari	2.2 Lacs	No	There is no field here.		

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

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Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.85: Matuail Mridhabari high school field is spoiled by making Flyover, Ward No- 63



Figure 4.86: Matuail Uttar bondhe Field is spoiled by sewerage water, Ward No- 63



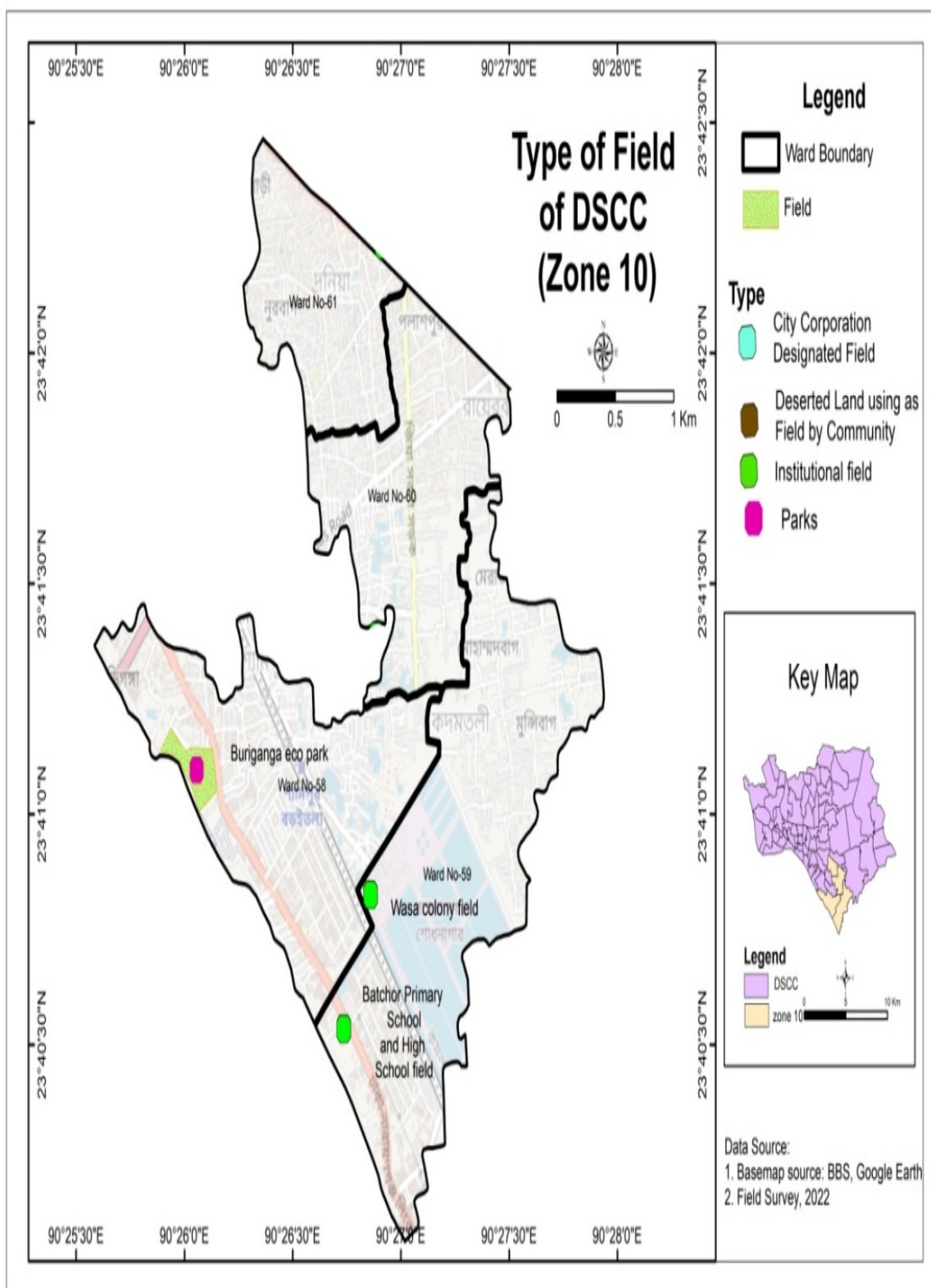
Figure 4.87: Molla Concord Field (private field), Ward No- 64

4.3.10 Zone 10

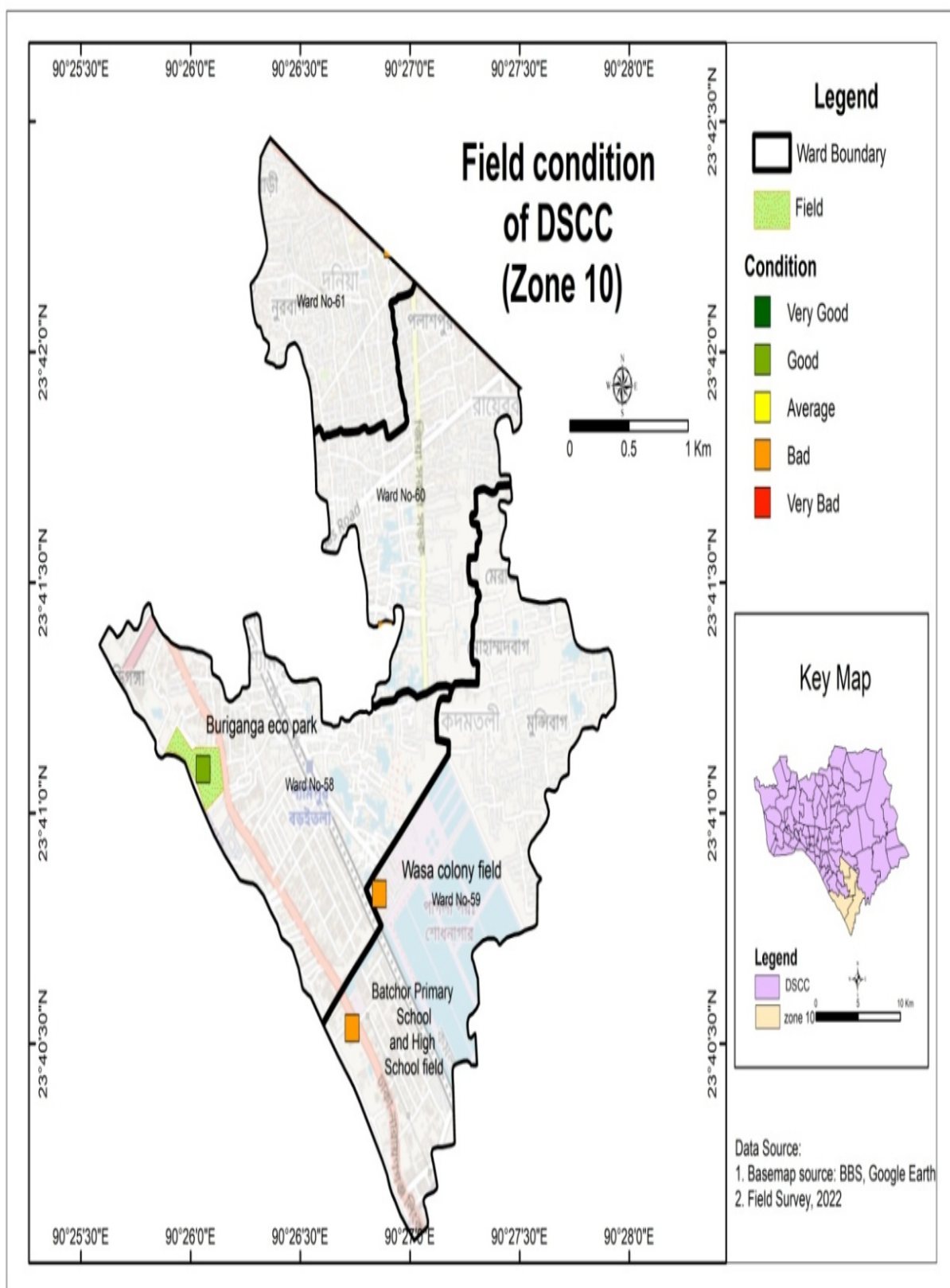
In ward-58, i) there is a gigantic field beside BIWTC and Buriganga river Eco park which is Khas land and it needs to be prepared ii) 1 Bigha Khas land in Rajuk Residential Area, but many local business shops are standing there iii) 1.5 bigha Khas land is beside Railway line and 20 feet main road of Baroi Tola. iv) 3 Bigha Khas land which is now a pond requires development to become worthy to use. In ward-59, there is i) Bakchor Primary School & High School fields. ii) Wasa Colony large field iii) 7 Bigha Khas (government is owned) land of the pond in Merajnagar and there is some Khas land which can be transformed into a small field by repairing properly. In ward-60, there are many small pieces of Khas land in this ward. Local powerful businessmen have taken possession of them for their business purpose. In ward-61, boys and children usually play in their leisure time on local roads.



Figure 4.88: WASA Colony Field, Vested Field, about 100 bigah deserted field, Ward no- 60. It would be a large sports complex for local people if government wish.



Map 4.22: Type of Field of DSCC (Zone-10) (Source: Field Survey 2022)



Map 4.23: Field Condition of DSCC (Zone-10) (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Table 4.11: Zone-10 Field Names, Type, Location, Condition and Availability Throughout the Year Based on Wards

Word No.	Location	Population	*Type	Fields	Condition	Availability throughout the year
58	Lal Moshjid Road, Kodomtoli	2 Lacs	park	Buriganga Eco Park Balur Math	Good	Yes
59	Meraj nagar Shempur Kodomtoli	2 Lac	IF(2)	Bakchor Primary School & High School Field	Bad	no
				WASA Colony Field	Bad	Yes
60	Polashpur Jonotabagh Kodomtoli	1.5 Lac	No			
61	Donia Kodomtoli	1.5 Lacs	No			

*Type: CF= City corporation designated fields, DF= Deserted land used as a field by community and IF= Institutional fields, P= Parks (Source: Field Survey)

**Very good – Green Grassy, same level surface, all corners are well designed.

Good – Maximum green grassy, same level surface, but not maintained in all portions.

Average – Some portions are uneven & not grassy and some portions are grassy, some portions are sandy.

Bad – All portions are sandy, hard soil surfaced, no grass.

Very bad – All portions of the field are sandy, uneven, no grassy surface.



Figure 4.89: Bak-chor High School Field. Ward No-59



Figure 4.90: Eco-Park Balur Math beside Park and Buriganga river. Ward No-59

4.4 Zone-wise Variations

Zone 1 contains a total of 26 sports fields which includes three city corporation designated fields, two deserted lands used by the community, seventeen institutional fields and four parks. The overall physical condition of these facilities ranges from very good to average. Three fields are maintained in very good condition.

Zone 2 comprises five city corporation designated fields, twenty institutional fields and one deserted land used by the community. None of this fields in this zone are classified as being in very good, good, bad and very bad condition. Approximately 32% of the fields are in good condition, 32% in average condition, 32% in bad condition and 4% are very bad condition.

Zone 3 includes a total of 21 sports fields which consists of five city corporation designated fields, five deserted lands used by the community, seven institutional fields and four parks. The majority of the fields are in bad condition.

Zone 4 accommodates 13 sports fields which includes six city corporation designated fields, two deserted lands used by the community, four institutional fields and one park. Ten out of thirteen assessed fields are in good condition which suggests comparatively better maintenance and usability across the zone.

Zone 5 consists of 18 sports fields which includes two city corporation designated fields, one deserted land used by the community, twelve institutional fields and three parks. The condition of these fields varies widely from very good to very bad. Approximately half of the fields are classified as being in either very good or good condition indicating moderate overall performance.

Zone 6 is characterized exclusively by nine deserted lands used by the community. The condition of these fields ranges from average to bad. More than six fields remain accessible throughout the year.

Zone 7 contains only three institutional fields which are maintained at average to bad condition and only one field is available throughout the year.

Table.4.12: Zone-wise Variation- Zones, Total Population, Types of Fields, Average Condition and Availability Throughout the Year

Zones	Total Population	Types of Fields	Average Condition	Availability throughout the year
1	18.4 Lacs	CF-3, IF-17 DF-2, P-4	Good and Some are Very good	Yes-8, No-12, Partial-4, Seasonal-2
2	17 Lacs	CF-5, IF-20, DF-1, P-0	Good, Average, Very Good, Bad	Yes-11, No-10, Partial-3, Seasonal-3
3	28 Lacs	CF-5, IF-7 DF-5, P-4	Good, Average, Bad	Yes-19, No-3, Partial-2, Seasonal-1
4	23 Lacs	CF-6, IF-4 DF-2, P-1	Good, Very Good, Bad	Yes-8, No-3, Partial-2, Seasonal-2
5	29.9 Lacs	CF-2, IF-12 DF-1, P-3	Good, Bad	Yes-13, No-4, Partial-2
6	3 Lacs	CF-0, DF-9	Average, Bad	Yes-5, No-3, Seasonal-1
7	2.7 Lacs	CF-0, IF-3	Average, Bad	Yes-1, No-2
8	7.6 Lacs	CF-0, IF-7, DF-2	Average	Yes-2, Partial-5, Seasonal-2
9	8.7 Lacs	CF-0, IF-4	Average	Yes-0, No-1, Partial-2, Seasonal-1
10	7 Lacs	CF-0, IF-2, P-1	Bad	Yes-2, No-1

Zone 8 includes seven institutional fields and two deserted lands used by the community. All fields are in average condition and remain accessible year-round both partially and seasonally.

Zone 9 consists of four institutional fields with average conditions.

Zone 10 comprises two institutional fields and one park. The condition of these facilities is bad in quality but constrained spatial availability.

A comparative analysis of the ten zones indicates that zone 4 emerges as the most favorable zone in terms of field types, availability throughout the year and overall condition. This zone not only contains the highest number of city corporation

designated fields (six) but also demonstrates relatively stronger maintenance with two-thirds of its fields classified as being in good condition.

Although zones 1 and 3 possess a higher total number of fields, they heavily rely on institutional and deserted lands used as fields by the community. Zone 2 shows a substantial number of fields but lacks any facility in very good condition which indicates deficiencies in systematic maintenance. Lower performing zones such as zones 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 exhibit limited formal designation, fewer facilities and average to poor field conditions.

4.5 Reasons for the condition of the field

There are several reasons for the various conditions of the field. These are mentioned below----

- All day long playing on the field
- Over restriction by locking
- Overload of people
- Dustbin beside the field
- Fair every week
- Lack of proper environment for walking and playing games because the surface is not suitable for playing and walking
- Weekly Market holding
- Political programs and mehfiles take place
- No place for sitting
- No environment for children
- Absence of regular maintenance
- Fair, cow hat
- Not suitable for playing any games comfortably
- Dirty and ill-smelling field
- Market, cultural program
- In the past, it was *Doba* (like pond), by filling sand it turns into a field
- Over exploitation of field by football, cricket, and badminton

4.6 National Sports Council (NSC)'s Fields

4.6.1. Paltan Moydan

Paltan Moydan is under the ownership of NSC. People play football, cricket, hockey, handball and volleyball on this field from morning to evening. Sometimes many cultural programs and various political gathering or meetings take place on this ground which require making stage on this field, there is a handball stadium in the north side, a Sheikh Russell Roller Skating zone in the west side and a indoor stadium of Boxing, Kabaddi , Badminton & judo-karate centers in the south side of this open field. So, the size of the field has been reduced. A huge number of people are using this field continuously, as a result, the field is always remained grassless for over using.



Figure 4.91: Palton Moydan, ward no- 9

4.6.2 Field Arambagh Balur Math (now astroturf)

There is an astroturf over the field at present. Bangladesh Football Federation has installed it on this old field by the donation of FIFA. From morning to afternoon, along with BFF's youth or women National teams and many other teams & many sports clubs of Motijheel area and also another division clubs from far distance use this field for their sports activities (mainly football) every day. And from 4 pm all youth or children of the Arambagh local area use this field with BFF's permission daily. BFF bears the maintenance cost of this fields.



Figure 4.92: Arambagh Balur Math, Mottijheel, ward no- 9; currently it is artificial turf field of Bangladesh Football Federation (BFF)

4.6.3 Dhanmondi Mohila Krira Complex

This field of Dhanmondi is dedicated only to women's sports with permission. Many organizations can arrange women's sports competitions in this field.



Figure 4.93: Dhanmondi Mohila Krira Complex Field, ward no - 15

4.6.4. Kamalapur Stadium

It is also covered by astroturf. Many national or club football competitions are held in this stadium. People from surrounding area get chance to play football in this stadium when there are no competitive sports are arranged here.



Figure 4.94: Kamalapur Stadium, Ward no- 6

4.6.5. Bangabandhu National Stadium

This is the national stadium of our country. The highest level of football, athletics, and also international competitions are held in this national stadium. There is no chance for the general people to play any sports in this stadium.

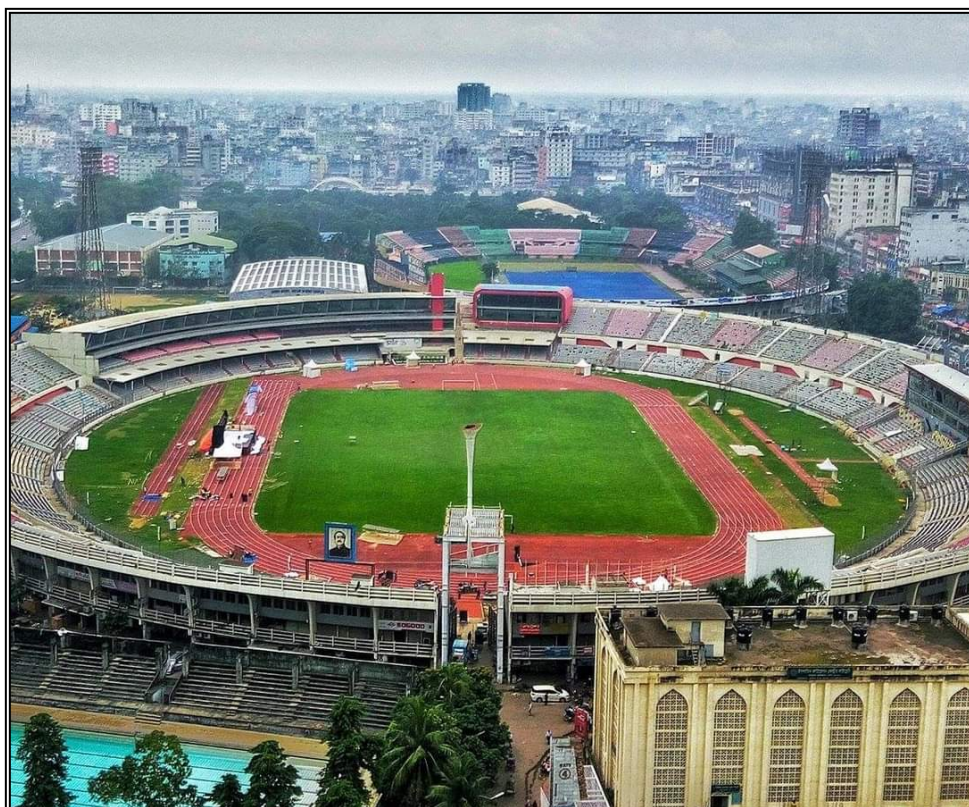


Figure 4.95: Bangabandhu National Stadium, Ward no- 9

4.6.6 PWD field

1) A big field is in front of the road of Dhanmondi-4 in ward no - 15. But there are no sports activities by PWD. But the huge number of children & young people play here from morning to evening and even at night under the floodlight in the field. Various sports academies like football or cricket are using this field continuously.

2) Another field is on the south side of the TNT building of the parliament building. It is about half of any standard football field in size. This field is also used like the Dhanmondi-4 PWD field continuously all day long.

4.7 Fields analysis of 75 words of DSCC

Area of DSCC = 109.251 square kilometer. Source: - BBS (1917)

Peoples of DSCC = 1 crore 20 lacs (about)

1. Official fields of DSCC are in wards no. = 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 24 (3 fields), 27, 32, 33, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 49, 70.
2. All other open fields without DSCC words no. = 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 40, 45, 49, 51, 62, 66, 67, 70 --(23 wards)
3. Together all open fields in DSCC = 42
4. Any khas land without DSCC fields are in wards no. = 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 23, 24, 34, 45, 48, 50, 51, 58 (4 Khas Land), 60, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 75 --(23 wards)
5. All deserted fields are in wards no. = 5, 8 (2 fields), 62, 69, 70, 75.
6. All Eidgah fields are in wards no. = 29, 50, 56, 70, 75.
7. All captured or lost fields by some organizations are in wards no. = 6, 7, 8, 12, 34, 48, 50, 58, 60.
8. All fields which are under court case are in wards no. = 24, 67, 70.
9. All fields which are near the grave are in wards no. = 23, 75.
10. All fields which are in the pond & low land are in wards no. = 53, 58, 59, 63, 64, 66, 69, 70.
11. All vested property fields are in wards no. = 3, 64.
12. All fields which are declining by developers are in wards no. = 12, 62.
13. All open fields of DSCC which are completely developed are in wards no. = 12.

14. Number of fields of PWD in ward = 2 (wards no. 14, 26)
15. Number of fields of PWD in ward = 1 (wards no. 15)
16. Number of fields Wasa in wards = 2 (wards no. 50, 59)
17. Number of fields of WAPDA in wards = 2 (wards no. 50, 67)
18. Number of fields of BIWTC in wards = 1 (wards no. 56)
19. Number of fields of BJMC in wards = 1 (wards no. 67)
20. Number of fields of DPDC in wards = 1 (wards no. 50)
21. All School fields are in wards = (28 wards)
22. All College fields are in wards = (7 wards)
23. All fields of various organizations or clubs are in some wards = 17 wards
 - i. Brothers Union Clubs fields (wards no-8)
 - ii. BFF artificial turf field (ward no. 9)
 - iii. Police club fields (2 big) ward no. 13
 - iv. Abahany club fields (2 big) ward no. 15
 - v. Dhanmondi club fields (ward no. 15)
 - vi. Kalabagan club fields (ward no. 17)
 - vii. Dhaka University physical education center fields (2 Big) ward no. 20
 - viii. BUET field (ward no. 21)
 - ix. Dhaka Medical Fazle Rabbi Hall field (ward no. 20)
 - x. DU Zahurul Haque Hall field ward no. 21
 - xi. DU Mohsin Hall field ward no. 21
 - xii. Rahmatganj Club field ward no. 23
 - xiii. Kamrangirchar Hospital field ward no. 56
 - xiv. DND project fields (3 fields) ward no. 68
 - xv. Mendipara Al-Helal Club field ward no. 70
 - xvi. Amin Mohammad Group field ward no. 71
 - xvii. Modhubag TNT field ward no. 19
24. All uncountable open small fields are in wards = like
 - i. Sheikh Russel Khelar Math of Gonopurto department ward no. 30
 - ii. Mini Khelar Math field jatrabari, ward no. 48



Figure 4.96: New construction with new plan started by the DSCC. Source – TV media



Figure 4.97: Ongoing Construction of Football Field in Dhupkhola,

4.8 Discussion

There are 10 zones in Dhaka South City Corporation. Except zones 6, all the fields of rest of the zones are mostly institutional. Only in zone 6, the deserted land is used as fields. The conditions of the fields of zone 1, 4, 9 are mostly good. Where the condition of the fields of zone 2, 6, 8 are mostly average. On the other hand, the fields of zone 3, 5, 7 and 10 are mostly in bad condition.

After analyzing respondent's responses as well as the review of literature, it was discovered that the number of playgrounds in Dhaka South City Corporation is insufficient concerning the ratio of city dwellers to playgrounds and the unplanned urbanization is one of the major causes of this unavailability. Other important causes include: most playgrounds being grabbed by local power holders due to the authority not paying required attention as well as the government not taking any action against the grabbers, lack of awareness among the general public about waste disposal and environment pollution, lack of strict regulations regarding playgrounds, the use of playgrounds as Bazaars, cattle markets, centers for various fairs and government sub-stations. These factors are the reasons behind the increasing loss of playgrounds in Dhaka City.

In this study, I attempted to identify the true causes of the playground deficiency in Dhaka South City Corporation as well as the implications and impacts of this scarcity. I also discovered some exceptions to this rule. Some of my respondents stated that they

do not play whether playgrounds exist or not and their access exists or not. I treated such comments as outliers and ignored them. Finally, I made some comments about the scarcity as well as potential alternatives even though as an apprentice and new to the research area, I am not qualified enough to suggest recommendations.

I believe that my effort will assist people in understanding the genuine reasons and repercussions of the lack of playgrounds in Dhaka South City Corporation. I would be delighted if my effort is noticed by relevant authorities such as Dhaka South City Corporations, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, RAJUK, BFF etc. and any action is made by the authorities to rescue/recover lost playgrounds. I hope that the authority will take preventive measures to save those fields as well as to build some new playgrounds in the city to meet the need of an ever-increasing population in terms of dwellers-playgrounds ratio.

4.9 Conclusion

This chapter shows the scenarios of playgrounds and their present condition and availability throughout the year. Dhaka South City Corporation do not have enough fields as per the need of population. So, it is needed to create more fields as well as reconstruct the existing unusable fields.

CHAPTER 5

FACTORS INFLUENCING DECLINATION OF THE SPORTS FIELD

Chapter 5: factors influencing declination of the sports field

5.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the findings and results from the questionnaire survey and Key Informant Interview (KII) and also describes the factors influencing declination of sports field. The questionnaire has 10 major questions with some subdivision questions. In this chapter, the analysis is presented as charts, bars, graphs and also table. This presents the real scenarios of the Dhaka South City Corporation sports fields.

5.2 Description of Case Studies

5.2.1 Case 01

Name-Md Nazrul Islam,

Location: Khilgaon, Ward no -1

Occupation- Business. President, Khilgaon Football Academy Club in 2nd Division.

Descriptions

He agreed that the open fields in Dhaka city are being reduced both in number and size. He gave his opinion regarding this issue.

“Usually, the number of fields is not sufficient due to various reasons. Moreover, those fields' sizes are very small and unfortunately the construction work of DSCC are making them smaller. The embellishment of Golapbagh, Jorapukur and Basabo fields has made them narrower than before. The troublesome procedures for getting serial in those fields make people show unwillingness to use. The local people cannot play at Mughda, Kamalapur stadium due to various restrictions”

He also pointed out the consequences of the reduction of this playground-

“The mental and physical health conditions of the young generation are deteriorating and many are being addicted to harmful drugs which are ultimately resulting in the loss of ethical values among the young generation.”

He also suggested some measures which should be taken by the concerned authority like- taking essential steps to recover those fields and ensuring a healthy environment so that the local people can play or use these spaces. The government should come forward to broaden those fields.

5.2.2 Case 02

Name - K. N. Zabid Hossain (Apu)

Location- Ward-3

Occupation – Service Holder. Former National Football Player.

Descriptions

According to Mr.Zabid Hossain, he used to live in the AGB colony where renowned footballer Manik, Jilani and legend goalkeeper Mohsin also lived. In their time, there were many open fields in the colony and those were used for tournaments. Those tournaments were very famous among the audience but constructions of new government quarters replaced those fields.

He also stated the consequence of the reduction of open space. The young generation is deprived of enjoyment which also causes mental and physical health degradation. From young to old citizens of this city all are deprived of a beautiful environment.

He said that the commissioner knows about the situation. If he cooperates and coordinates with city corporations on how to bring off the open field and beautify those, it will be beneficial for all classes of people. This type of amusement place may play a significant role in a healthy and safe environment. At one point, he also mentioned that the field in front of the Ideal School & College was used for police car parking.

In a nutshell, the fields are not properly used to ensure a safe environment and the health. The environment authority should think about this.

5.2.3 Case 03

Name- MD. Mehedi Hasan Babul

Location: Arambagh, Ward- 9

Occupation- Service Holder, Former National Footballer.

Descriptions

Former Goalkeeper and the legendary footballer of *Abahony* club (ward-09) gave his opinion regarding this issue. He is living in Arambagh area now. He thinks that because of developer companies the fields are decreasing. The unplanned construction of buildings causes field snatch.

According to him, many young boys want to play during their study break besides women as well as senior citizens want to walk in the morning but lack of availability of open space leads them to walk on roads which deprives them from proper refreshments which is harmful to their health. Moreover, sports need open space to take place but in our city, the scope of sports declining day by day for this reasons.

He also talked about some necessary measures to develop the scenario. He claims that Government has already taken some steps to preserve open fields with DSCC. They also construct some fields but overcrowding stands as an obstruction to use of those spaces. The number of open fields should be increased to support our sports. At least one open field in a ward may fulfill the crying need for sports among people.

5.2.4 Case 04

Name- Mijanur Rahman Dawan

Location: Ward-19

Occupation-- Business. Former National Footballer.

Descriptions

He agreed that the open fields in Dhaka city are being reduced in number and size. He said numerous legendary footballers previously played on Sidheswary School and College field. He learned to play football in this field. But today the field has reached at the end of the rope. The local commissioner and many others established buildings that demise the field environment. As a consequence, he said that the young people of

this area have become drug addicted and involved in anti-social activities and also, they have no interest in sports.

According to him the local authority and government should take necessary steps to restrict those unplanned establishments and ensure that the young generation can play in the field so that they can contribute at the national level. In the past, we used to play till 9 o'clock, women loved to roam around the fields. But now a days, this place is owned by drug addicts. The government should take essential measures to recover the legacy of this open field as soon as possible.

5.2.5 Case 05

Name-Md. Ataur Rahman Khan

Location: Ward- 45

Occupation- Business. Ex National Footballer.

Descriptions

Former national footballer and inhabitant of Dhupkhola noted that the reduction of open fields is deadly. It will be a matter of great stress for the next generation. This not only impedes to make of new players but also hampers good mentality and a sound environment. He said that there were three fields where he started his training. Former mayor Syed Khokon wanted to renovate those fields that might reduce the field area so they protested to stop that project. Currently, Mayor Taposh is seriously working on implementing that project at Dhupkhola. If the project is implemented successful there will remain only one field instead of three. The project includes the field may be surrounded by boundaries and walkways like European style and building a market in the west side of the field but we wanted this space to be renovated without harming the previous three fields. The concerned authority refrains us by imposing pressure. But our goal is to ensure the next generation a sound environment for amusement and make new sports person where created me as a legend. Though the field becomes small but we should provide facilities to a playground for the young stars. We need space for a playground but space is scarce. The government should be sincere about this matter. Only open space can fill the need for a playground. Not only the government but also wealthy people of our society should come forward and donate funds for this purpose.

5.2.6 Case 06

Name-Saleh Ahmed

Location: Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

Occupation-The Chief Engineer

Descriptions

Saleh Ahmed contends that private landowners frequently prioritize commercial development over the preservation of privately owned fields and this practice significantly contributes to the ongoing reduction of open spaces. This pattern of land use change leads to a substantial decline in accessible public spaces while simultaneously intensifying environmental degradation through increased air and water pollution. Such environmental deterioration further aggravates public health concerns particularly in densely populated urban areas.

According to Ahmed, the responsible authorities can address these challenges by expanding and safeguarding green spaces, implementing strict regulatory measures to control air and water quality and encouraging the maintenance of personal hygiene. He argues that the combined application of these interventions can play a critical role in improving environmental conditions and enhancing overall public health outcomes.

5.2.7 Case 07

Name-Md. Sirajul Islam

Location: Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

Occupation-Chief Town Planner

Descriptions

DSCC chief town planner Md. Sirajul Islam was interviewed and he expressed his opinion regarding these issues – Basically, the North City Corporation consists of old Dhaka. The climate change impact e.g riverbank erosion, cyclone and floods make climate-vulnerable refugees who enter this city through Sadarghat which is one of the reasons behind the population increase in old Dhaka. Statistics show that around 2000 people enter Dhaka city every day. The population density of DSCC is alarmingly high compared to the other sites around world. In DSCC, 44 wards contain the highest number of populations. The open space is not increasing according to the increase in population density. However, the existing open spaces of DSCC are still restricted and

no construction work has done here. Those open spaces are renovated to international standards. Local people are taking benefits from it but this is very limited. Nowadays various organizations are coming forward to renovate open spaces. For instance, with the permission of the national housing neighborhood upgrading project has recently renovated Basabo Balur Math field and Bhuiyar Math field. They construct football grounds, cricket practice grounds and walkways including many other services. They emphasized on proper drainage of water and sufficient lights at night for security purposes. They started their work based on the law “Samanito dhaka Mahanagar porikolpona” and it is an ongoing project. It is a 30-year-duration action plan. From RAJUK’s detailed area plan RSTP and drainage master plan to the continued design plan and all approved plans are integrated here. In this process, they construct playgrounds if any government khas land available. In the meantime, they have developed *dhupkhola* field and purchase land from a private organization for the playground in *Beribadh*. Newly demarcated wards (61-75) have much open space. They are working on constructing new playgrounds there.

From Children to the old generation, all need amusement places for their mental development. If we do not get playgrounds and a healthy environment it will impact on our health. Diabetes patients need to walk in the morning and evening. Sirajul Islam claim that if they get public-private assistance, they will be able to give them a healthy place for refreshment. They got complaints regarding the high fencing around the boundary which made the field smaller in size and restricted.

In this case, he explained the actual scenario. In past, there was a wall around the field which lead to a meeting place for drug addicts and security issues. For this reason, they made it transparent. Some fields remain open but those become grabbed by hawkers and floating citizens. Like Gulistan Shohid park. So, they decide to construct transparent ground. In this way, general people can use these fields for jogging and exercise.

The authorities installed transparent fencing to restrict hawkers from freely entering the fields and conducting commercial activities within these spaces. The field management authorities also incorporated rainwater harvesting systems to support irrigation and enhance the green coverage. The mayor instructed the responsible departments to identify any available open spaces and to renovate such areas into playgrounds.

5.2.8 Case 08

Name-Mamunur Rashid Parvej

Location-Ward-15 (Beside Dhaka Abahony field)

Occupation – Service Holder

Description

He lives beside Abahany field. Since his childhood, he has been using this field for playing. The city corporation failed to maintain the fields. Kala Bagan Math, Dhanmondi Math and Abahany Math are unavailable and restricted for general citizens. The management is unable to perform their responsibilities to manage those fields so the number of fields is declining day by day. These fields are given to various organizations, small teams, various subdivisions of teams and corporate groups on a rental basis. The players use this field by paying money. But our young generation is not capable to pay. So, they cannot play, even they are unable to enter the fields.

As a consequence, the young boys in our area are divided into two groups. One group is staying at home and surfing the internet which sometimes leads them to the wrong way. Another group comes out of their house but becomes drug addicted, involved in politics or unethical activities. They also get themselves involved in antisocial activities which is one of the main reasons for social degradation.

According to him, the fields should be open for all. If the general people can use those field, they will get some pure refreshment. Otherwise, our sports will not improve. A healthy environment never comes back without this. As a general citizen, he wants to suggest that – the first step should be to stop the use of fields for commercial purposes. The fields should be free for all. This facilitates making cricketers like Sakib, Musfiq, and footballers like Sabbir, Monayem Munna, and Kaiser Hamid. Nowadays we are not capable to do so. Our local fields do not get enough audience due to a lack of local players. The city corporation and concerning authority of the government should take necessary steps to increase the number of fields

As an alternative to fields, indoor games may be introduced but that should be free from commercialization. In this system, only a certain group of people can take these benefits but the natural or God-gifted player never comes out.

5.2.9 Case 09

Name - MD Ashfak Uddin Shihab

Location - Ward-28 (Old Dhaka)

Occupation – Service Holder

Description

The field problem in Dhaka is becoming worse. Our varied fields are being refurbished and made more beautiful by the government. However, due to some obligations, our kids and younger brothers are unable to take advantage of it. It is being subjected to a person. As a result, the fields cannot be used by the general public, which has never happened before.

Boys are getting engaged in a variety of idle pursuits. On the street, friends are idly conversing. Their future is being ruined and their physical as well as mental health is deteriorating as a result.

Empty government properties should be refurbished and turned into playgrounds. For instance, no one is using our prison facility. The government can create a plan to build a park and a playground there. The number of fields should be increased. It's seen that most of the fields are taken up by the police station's vehicles. People also damage fields by disposing of their trash there. Playing on the fields is not possible due to their misuse. These issues can be resolved by society's wise and elderly members.

5.2.10 Case 010

Name - Md Jahangir Hossain

Occupation - Councilor

Location - Ward-4

Description

Mr. Jahangir Hossain, the counselor, concurred that the number of fields is gradually shrinking. The absence of field caretakers, indifference and encroachment by those whose houses surround the field are the primary causes. Presently, the Mayor has taken the initiative to create one field in each ward and steps have been taken. For instance, after refurbishing the Basabo playground in ward 4, efforts have been made to renovate the Basabo sand field located between wards 4 and 5. A wide variety of entertainment

options will be available there. A contemporary sports field will be built if he can secure the necessary space. In the Bhuiyar field in ward 2, he is attempting to develop a modernized field. Both fields will be constructed amicably as he aims to do.

When given a field to play on, everyone takes initiative in sports. As a result, the boys disperse & get intoxicated. Previously, there were miles upon miles of empty ground where we could play different types of sports, but now there is no field due to a lack of space caused by housing development.

The remaining fields are not sufficient. We should use those fields as children's playgrounds. We should come forward and assist authorities to look after our young generation. As an alternative, the newly constructed apartments can provide space for playing on their ground floor. But this option is not secure because there are chances of getting hurt. The government, DIT and policy space makers should take this matter seriously. Since it is a matter of availability of space, the alternative could be a solution.

5.2.11 Case 011

Name – Md. Asaduzzaman

Occupation - Councilor

Location - Ward-21

Description

Md. Asaduzzaman gave his opinion regarding the reduction of field issues that DSCC consists of a total of 75 wards. Most of them do not have open spaces. Open fields can be found in 22, 23, and 24 no wards. The University of Dhaka covers about 75% area of 21 no ward. They have one central playground but are restricted. The rest of the area is privately owned. No one wants to leave their property. In brief, there is no available open space for a playground. Constructing a field requires more than 10-20 katha of land. There was a gap in planning from the pre-independence period. It cannot be solved now. As an alternative, the use of another ward's playground may be a solution.

Where there is the presence of cultural practice and sports as a way of refreshment the society will develop in education, behavior, and other aspects as an output of sports. The development of mental and physical health also depends on it. But the scarcity of land is the main obstacle to this.

The government should come forward and take the necessary steps to solve this problem. One field in every ward of 75 may not be possible but the government should provide One field for 2 wards. As an alternative to playgrounds families should follow up on their children's lifestyles. Indoor games like futsal, tennis, badminton and chase can be introduced alongside football and cricket. Some wards are using their community centers for indoor games. If a community center is established in his ward, he will include these sports related recreational facilities in it.

5.3 Summary of the Case Studies

Dhaka South City Corporation is a part of Dhaka city which mostly consists of old Dhaka. The population density is very high compared to other parts of the city. The number of fields is not enough compared to its total population. In our KII the interviewees completely agreed with this scenario. The number of fields is decreasing and the size of existing fields is also declining day by day. According to them, the reasons behind the reduction of fields are the unplanned constructions of developers, privately owned land, lack of renovation of fields, scarcity of government land (Khas land), usurpation of lands by hawkers, floating people and drug addicts which is also hampering the security of that place. The newly renovated fields are restricted. In private organizations, small teams, groups on the players have to use these fields by paying money. So general people are deprived of the benefits of open space and pure refreshment. They are reluctant to pay for using it. The rental system is also very tough.

As a consequence, the general people especially, the young generation cannot play freely, which may lead them to involve in antisocial activities like drug addiction, hijacking, politics, etc. or remain at home surfing the internet or remain inactive. This affects both their mental and physical health. The children need open space for their proper mental and physical development. Older citizens also need an open place for walking. The lack of open fields affects every class of people. Besides lack of security leads women not to use open fields.

The restricted open fields only facilitate a certain group of people not all. But open fields are pre requisition for making new players. Our national sports may not develop without this.

The government does not have enough space for making new fields. Private organizations and wealthy people of our society should come forward and give funds to make new fields that will ensure security and free of cost.

Indoor games like tennis, badminton, futsal and swimming might be introduced as an alternative to this problem. The ground floor of a newly constructed building or the community centers might be used for these sports event. But there is a chance of getting hurt and people will not enjoy the warmth of nature.

The space is not increasing in accordance with the ratio of population. The scarcity of land is the main problem in solving this problem. There are also two contradictory issues regarding this. If the authority decides to keep the fields open for all, these are grabbed by hawkers, floating people and drug addicts which creates insecurities among local people. On the other hand, If the fields are renovated and surrounded by high fences, they become restricted and the total area of the field decreases. The general people cannot use this freely even in some causes they are not allowed to enter freely. Nowadays it is one of the main reasons for social degradation. A healthy environment is required for the good development of a society and its people. Sports also play a significant role in national development. For this, open and secure fields are mandatory. The concerned authority of government and DSCC should work together, come forward and take necessary steps to solve this problem for a better future.

5.4 Factors influencing declination of the sports field

The lack of open spaces for physical activities and the gradual disappearance of playgrounds have become a concerning situation. The main causes of this loss are population growth, urbanization and commercialization.

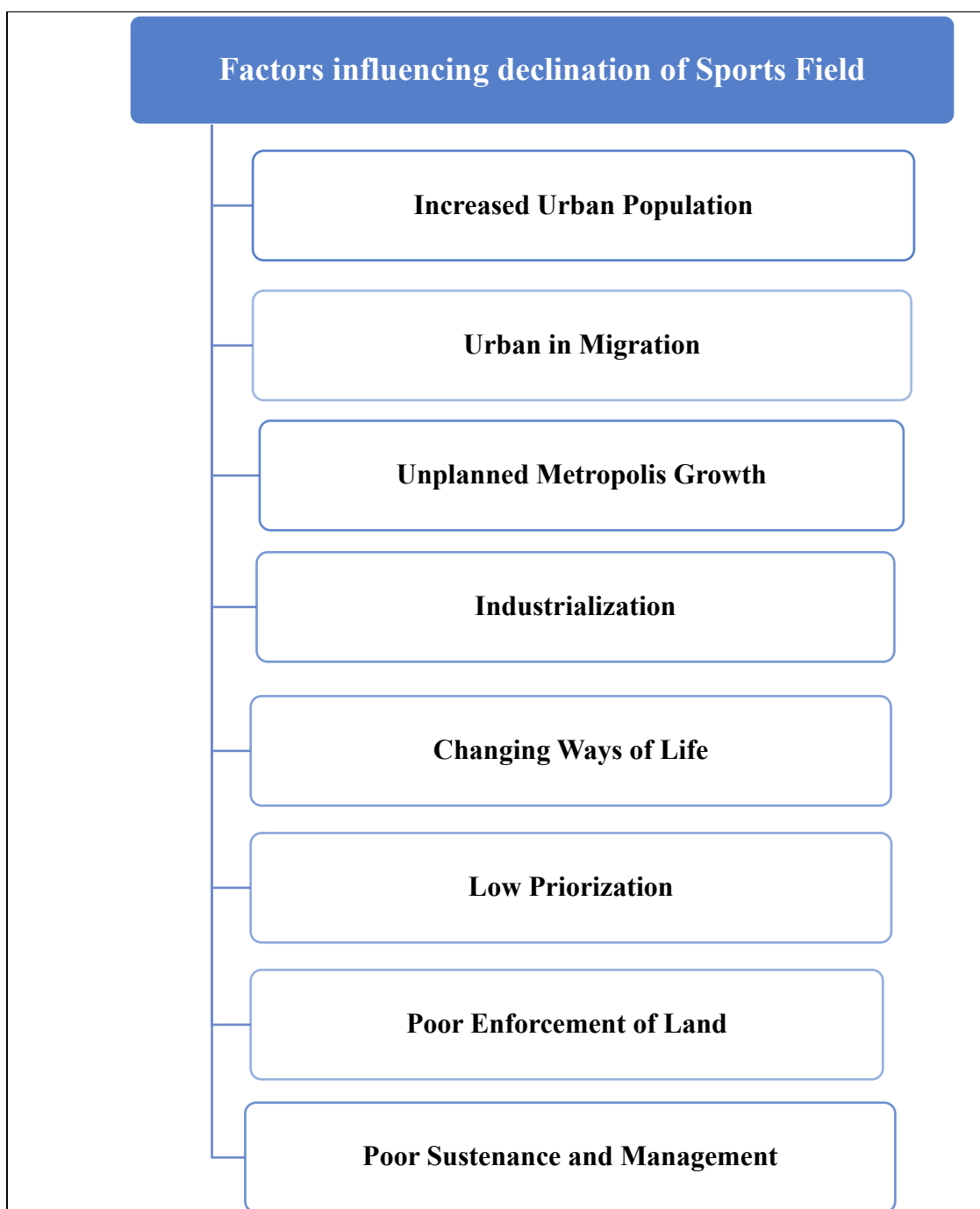


Chart 5.1: Factors influencing declination of sports field

5.4.1 Increased Urban Population

Dhaka South City Corporation has seen a rapid increase in the demand for housing, land for industry and commerce, public buildings and infrastructure, reducing the availability of playgrounds.

Migration from rural areas of the country to urban Dhaka contributes significantly to the population growth. During the 1960s and 1970s, rural migration accounted for 60% of population growth. While this growth has slowed since then, Dhaka has continued to grow steadily, with estimates putting the 2020 population at nearly 21 million, with 27.3 million residents by 2030.

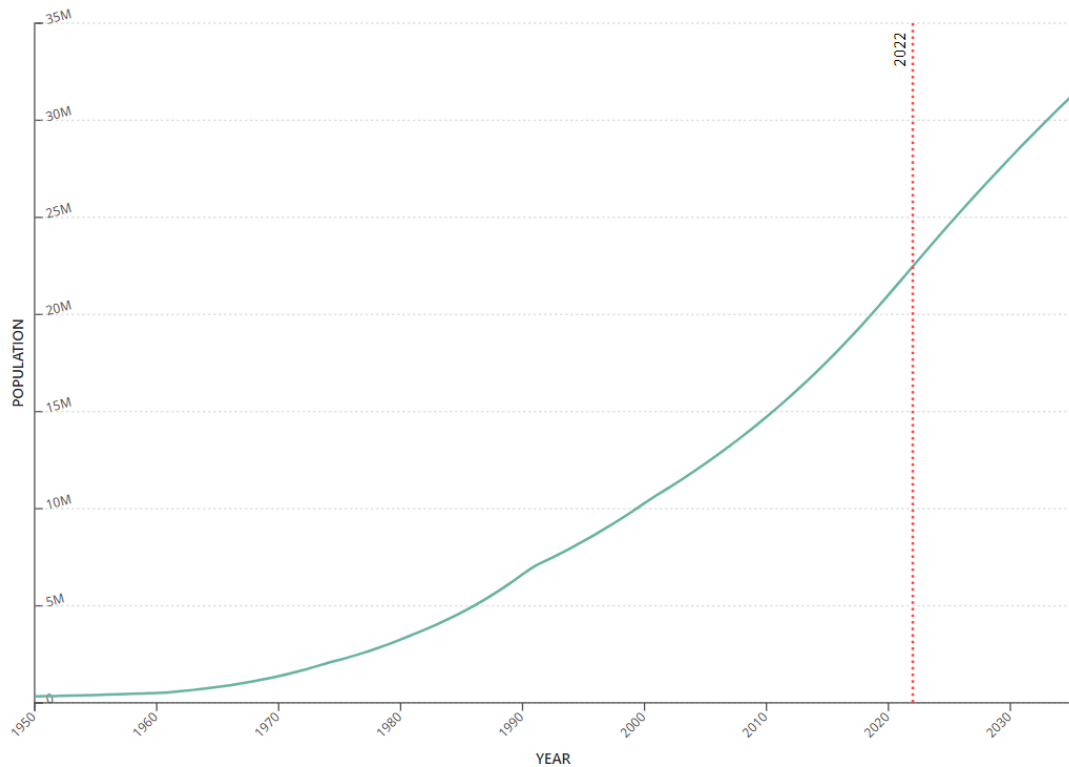


Figure 5.1: Population Growth of Dhaka city, Source: BBS

The city's rapidly expanding population has already put tremendous strain on it, as evidenced by high rates of poverty and future concerns include increased congestion, a higher percentage of unemployment and inadequate infrastructure.

5.4.2 Urban in Migration

According to the findings of this study, urban in-migration is the second most important cause of urban sprawl and sports field declination in Dhaka.

Every day, approximately 2,000 people relocate to Dhaka (McPherson, 2015). Bangladesh's capital city of 20 million people is growing at a rate of nearly 5% per year,

owing in part to rural families migrating to the city in search of work or having lost their homes (L. Goering, 2016). The PRM analysis revealed that due to the establishment of garment manufacturing industries in Gazipur, Melamine and Garment industries in Narayanganj, cotton and steel industries in Keraniganj, and chemical and tannery industries in Keraniganj, many rural people, including females, migrate to these areas to earn a living.

5.4.3 Unplanned Metropolis Growth

The unplanned growth of Dhaka's metropolitan cities has greatly contributed to the scarcity of playground spaces. Cities with sprawling urbanization and high population densities have eliminated areas for parks and playgrounds. According to a World Bank report (1991), metropolitan city populations have increased from 300 million to 1.3 billion since 1950 and these cities are expected to grow by 160 percent by 2030.

5.4.4 Rapid Urbanization/Industrialization

Industrialization has been changed dramatically as a result of advancements in information, manufacturing and transportation technologies. To the extent that these changes have replaced geographical proximity, they have significantly increased the mobility of goods, services, labor and technology throughout Dhaka. According to this study, the built-up area in Gazipur, Savar, and Narayanganj increased by 75%, 324%, and 166%, respectively, between 1990 and 1995. The garment industry was primarily concentrated in Savar and Gazipur due to cheap labor and available land. Because spatial economic activities have a significant impact on human habitation, the establishment of new industries in suburban areas rapidly reduces farmland or green space. Almost all industries (garments and manufacturing) have factories and warehouses in Dhaka's surrounding areas.

5.4.5 Changing Ways of Life

Several factors are causing children to be uninterested in physical activities. A sedentary lifestyle, increased use of technology, lack of parks or sidewalks, spending more time watching television, playing computer games, heavy academic load, using

computers, fewer walks or cycling to school, insufficient physical education and other school-based physical activities are among the factors listed.

5.4.6 Low Prioritization

Urban encroachment occurs because proper planning for open spaces is not prioritized. Evidence suggests that the relevant authorities have neglected these spaces in favor of other social amenities (Mensha 2014 a,b). Sports fields are counted as low-priority amenities for city dwellers.

5.4.7 Poor Enforcement of Land

Land use regime implementation has been lacking in planning, particularly in land designation for urban open spaces. Outdated land use plans and delays in approving land use changing applications impede effective planning and development implementation. Poor enforcement is also exacerbated by a lack of personnel (both skilled and unskilled), financial constraints and political interference. As a result, sports fields are declining day by day.

5.4.8 Poor Sustenance and Management

Another cause of declining sports fields is poor maintenance and management of urban open space. This could be attributed to a lack of community involvement and education about the importance of open spaces. Mismanagement of these spaces has also resulted in subpar functionality performance which has resulted in environmental degradation.

5.4.9 Reducing Participation in Sports

There are several factors for reducing participation in sports: such as demographic factors (sex, age, disability, education, family, peer group pressure, politics, tradition and culture, economic condition and access) or environmental (like Environment and climate).

Demographic Factors • Sex • Age • Disability • Education • Family • Peer group pressure • politics • Tradition and culture • Economic condition • Access
Environmental Factors • Environment • Climate

Chart 5.2: Factors for reducing the participation in Sports

5.5 Demographic Information of Respondents

Among 241 respondents, there are 92.1% male and 7.9% female. There are mostly 69% of 21 to 40 years old respondents who participated in the survey. Others are 26% of 41 to 60 years old people, 3% of 61 to 80 years old people and 2% are 11 to 20 years old. So, most of the respondents are 21 to 40 years old.

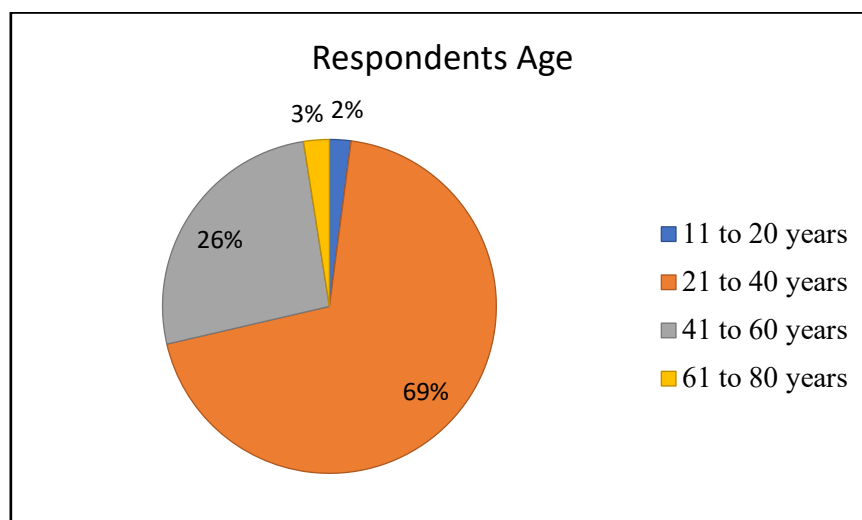


Figure 5.2: Respondent's Age (source: Field Survey 2022)

5.6 Respondent's Educational Status and Occupation

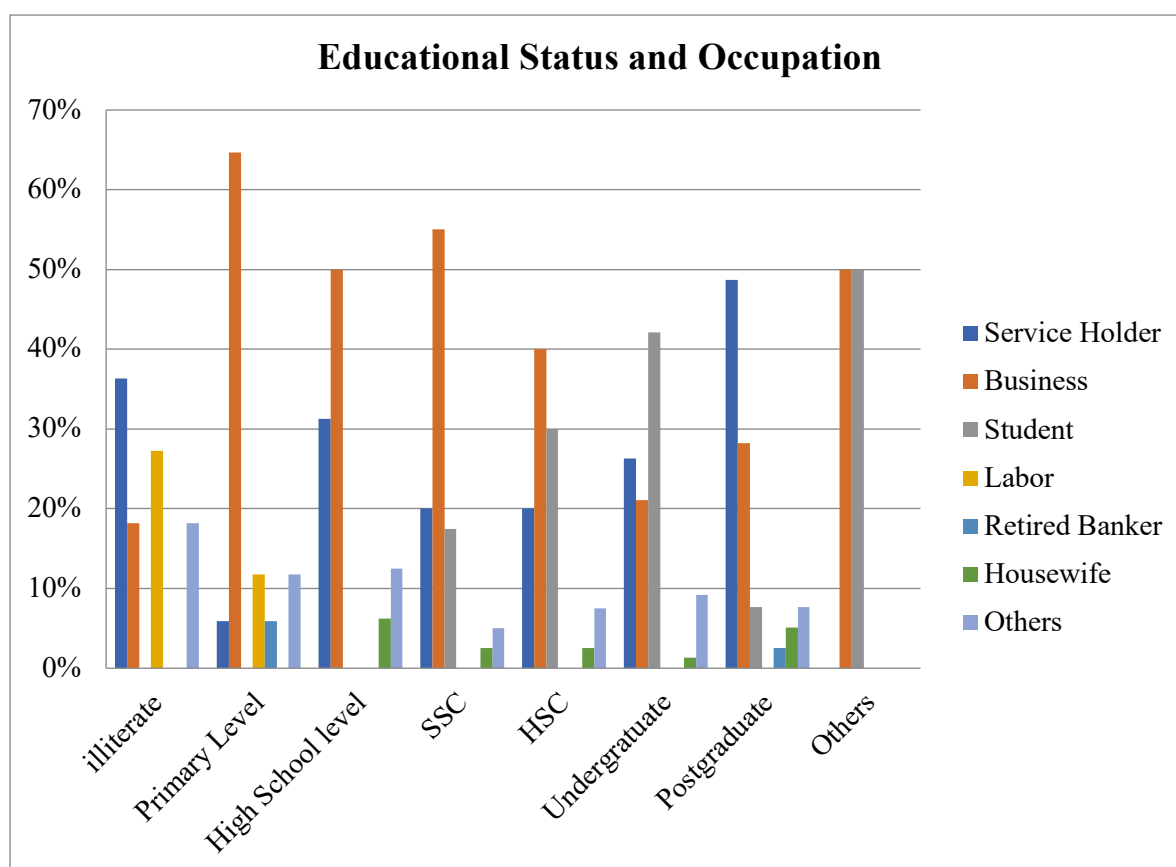


Figure 5.3: Relationship between Educational Status and Occupation (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 5.3: the bar diagram shows the relationship between educational status and occupation. Mostly 36.4% of illiterate respondents are involved in service, 27.3% are labor, and 18.2% are business professionals. On the other side, 64.7% primary level passed respondents are involved in business, 11.8% are labor and 5.9% are service holders. High school level passed 50% of respondents are involved in business, 31.3% are service holders and 6.3% are housewives. 55% of respondents are SSC-qualified and involved in business and 20% are service holders. After HSC completion, 40% are involved in the business. 42.1% of respondents who passed undergraduate are students, and 26.3% are service holders. Postgraduate 48.7% are service holders, and 28.2% are involved in the business. So, there is a strong relationship between educational status and occupation when the study level increases, as a result the work condition also upgrades.

5.7 House-Related Information

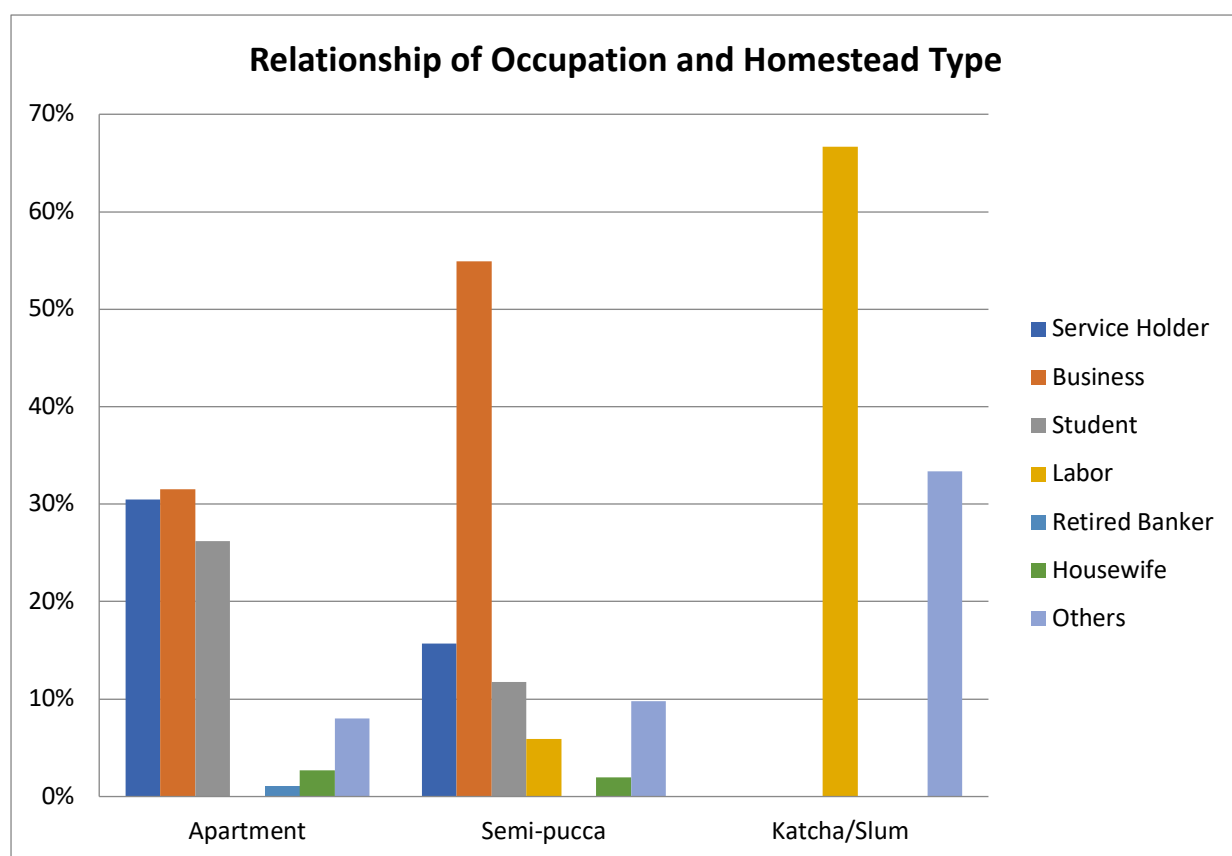


Figure 5.4: Relationship of Occupation and Homestead Type (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 5.4: the figure shows the relationship between occupation and homestead type. The x-axis shows the homesteading type and the y-axis shows the percentages. Here, 30.5% service holder, 31.6% are business men, 26.2% student, 2.7% housewives and 8% others live in apartment. On the other side, 54.9% of business men, 15.7% of service holders, 11.8% students, and 5.9% laborers live in semi-pucca houses. 66.7% laborers live in Katcha or slums. So, there is a strong relationship between occupation and homestead type. A good occupation level indicates a better quality of homestead type.

5.8 Ownership of House

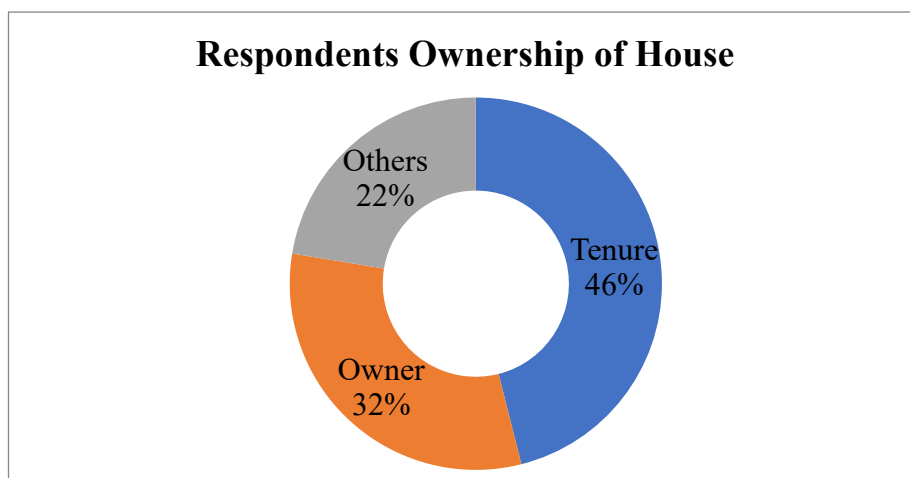


Figure 5.5: Respondent's Ownership of the House

Figure 5.5: the figure shows that 46% respondents live in a tenure house, 32% respondents live in their own house and 22% respondents live in others houses. So, the maximum of the respondents lives in tenure houses.

5.9 Household Members

Table 5.1: Household Members no, of the Respondents

Hh Members	Percentages
2	4.2%
3	17.9%
4	32.5%
5	26.3%
6	12.9%
7	3.3%
8	2.1%
10	0.8%

(Source: Field Survey 2022)

From table 5.1: about 32.5% respondent's household members are 4 in numbers, 26.3% respondent's household members are 5, 17.9% respondent's household numbers are 3, 12.9% respondent's household members are 6, 4.2% of respondent's household members are 2, 2.1% respondent's household numbers are 8. So, most of the household members of the responds are 4 in size

5.10 Number of Children below 18 years

53.9% respondent's children are under 18 years old.

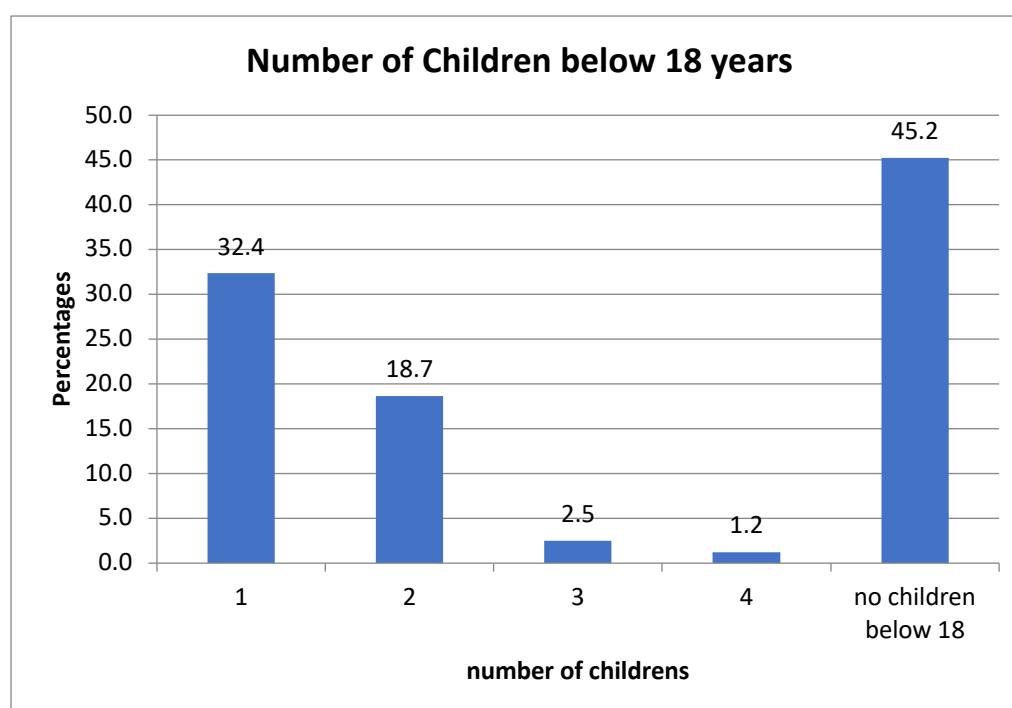


Figure 5.6: Number of Children below 18 years (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 5.6: the bar diagram shows the number of children below 18, the x-axis shows the number of children, and on the other side, the y-axis shows the percentages. There 45.2% respondents have no child below 18 years, 32.4% have 1 child, 18.7% respondents have 2 children, 2.5 have 3 children and 1.2 % have 4 children. So, most of the respondent's children are below 18 years old.

5.11 Migration Information

About 44% of respondents are residents.

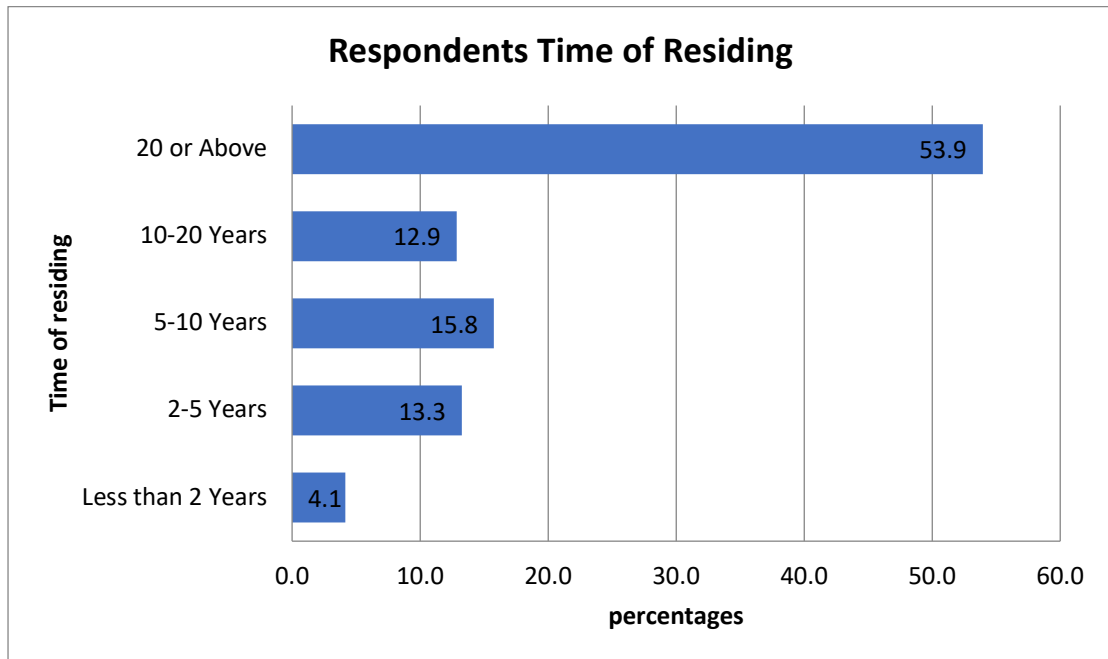


Figure 5.7: Respondents' Time of Residing (Source: Field survey 2022)

In Figure 5.7: the bar diagram represents respondent's time of residing. The x-axis represents the percentages and the y-axis represents the time of residing. Here we find that 53.9% respondents have been living for 20 years or above, 5.8% respondents have been living 5 to 10 years, 13.3% have been living for in 2 to 5 years, 12.9% have been living in 10 to 20 years, and 4.1% of respondents have been living in less than 2 years. so, most of the respondents have been living for 20 years or more than 20 years.

5.12 Condition and Status of Open Fields

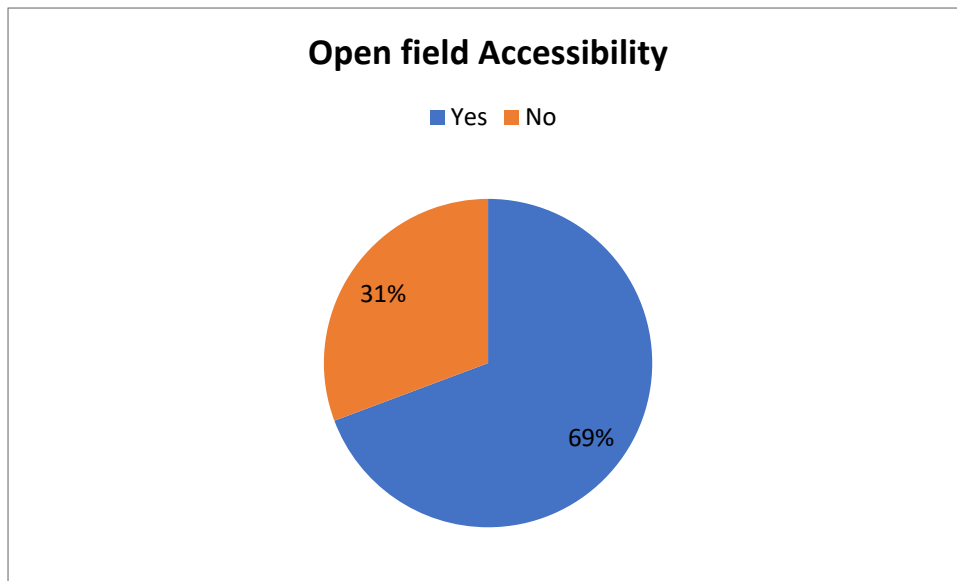


Figure 5.8: Open Field Accessibility (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 5.8: the pie chart shows the open field accessibility of the study area. There is 69% open field available for public use. Some wards don't have any field. On the other hand, some wards have more than one field (2 or 3 or 4). Whereas every ward should have at least one field based on population. The imbalance situation makes the children deprive of their childhood playing.

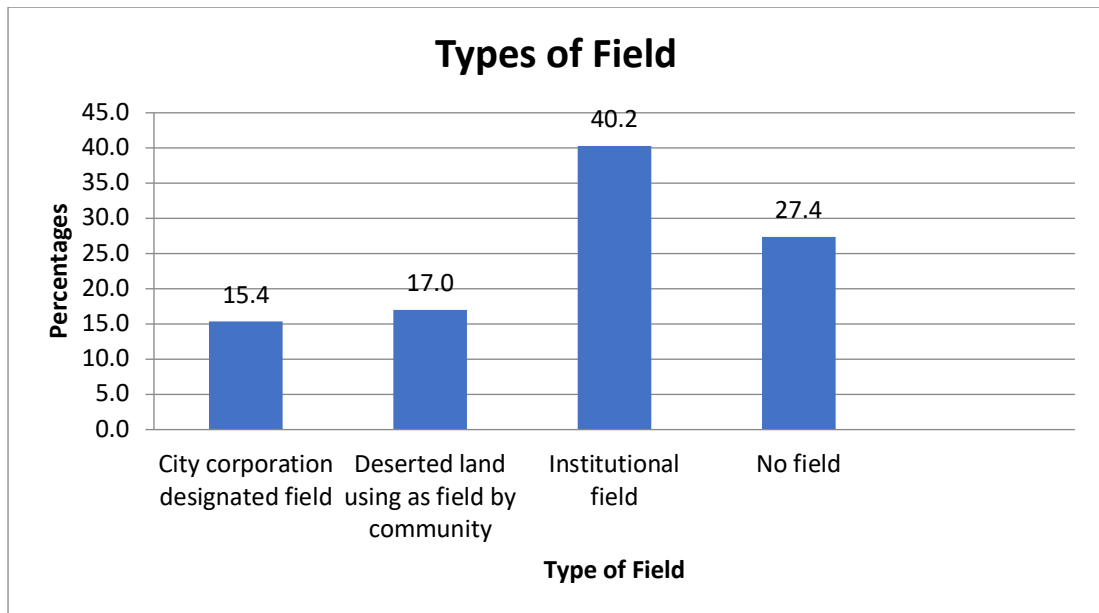


Figure 5.9: Type of Field (Source: Field survey 2022)

In Figure 5.9: the column represents the type of the fields of the study area. It shows that 40.2% fields are institutional fields, 17% are deserted land used as a field by the community, 15.4% are city corporation designated fields and 27.4% have no field of the study area. So, most of the fields are institutional fields.

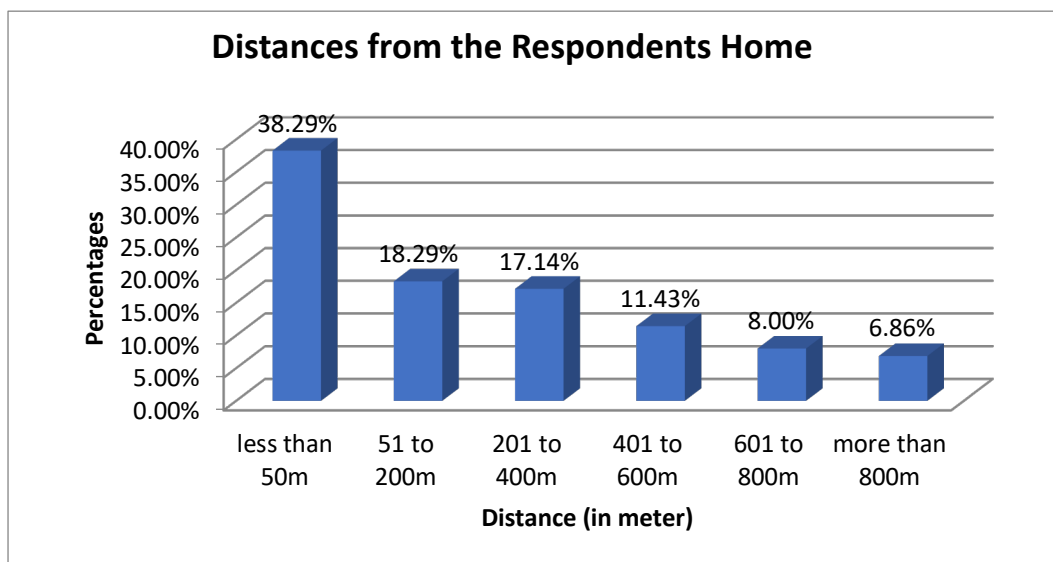


Figure 5.10: Distances from the Respondent's Home (Source: Field survey 2020)

In Figure 5.10: the column chart represents the distances of fields from the respondent's home. Here, we see that 38.29% fields are less than 50 meters away from the

respondent's home. About 18.29% fields are located in 51 to 200 meters, 17.14% of fields are located in 201 to 400 meters, 11.43% fields are located in 401 to 600 meters, 8% fields are located in 601 to 800 meters and 6.86% fields are located in more than 800 meters distances. So, most of the fields are less than 50 meters from the respondent's home.

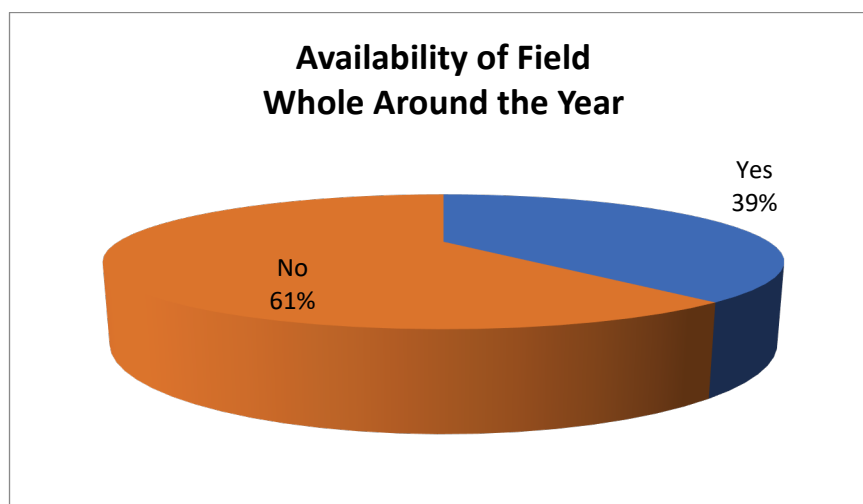


Figure 5.11: Availability of Field Whole Around the Year (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 5.11: the pie chart shows the availability of field throughout the year. According to the chart about 39% of the fields are available throughout the year and about 61% of the fields are not available throughout the year due to various reasons. So, most fields are not available throughout the year.

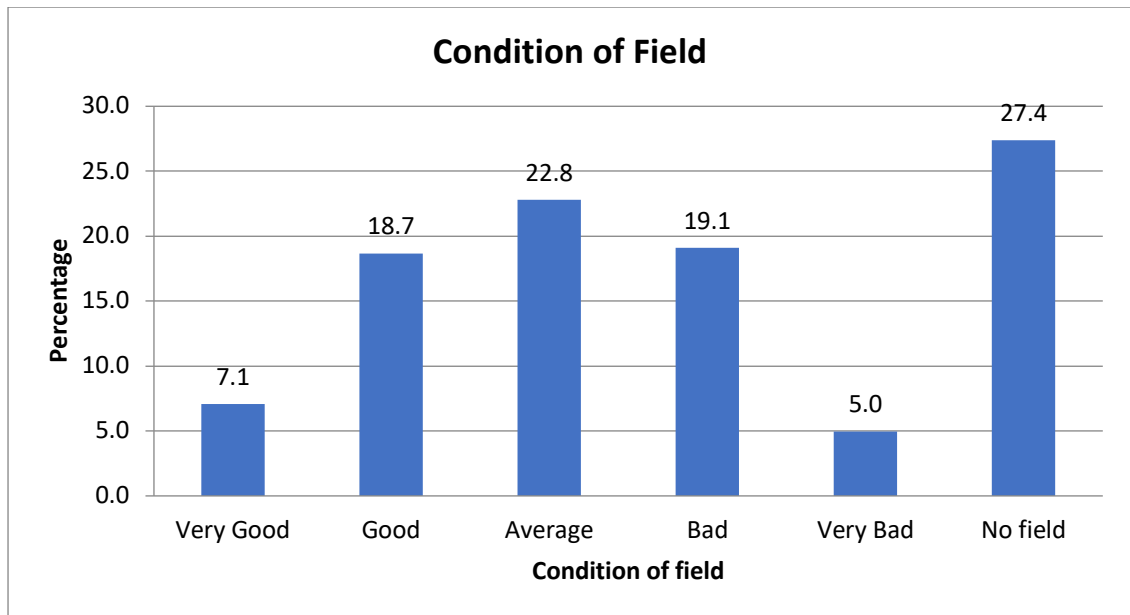


Figure 5.12: Condition of Field (Source: Field survey 2022)

In Figure 5.12: the column chart represents the condition of the field of the study area. The x-axis shows the condition of the field and the y-axis shows the percentages. The chart asserts that apart from 27.4% landless area, about 22.8% fields are in average condition, 19.1% fields are in bad condition, 18.7% fields are in good condition, 7.1% fields are in very good condition and the other 5% fields are very bad condition. So, most of the fields are in average condition due to a lack of proper maintenance.

5.13 Conclusion

This chapter shows the result of the questionnaire survey. The unavailability of playgrounds makes city dwellers physically sick and mentally depressed. The serious effects in the children found that they are lethargic and addicted to crimes and drugs. So, there should need more fields for the city dwellers for healthy living. The city dwellers think different things when the sports fields are too short or even a little short. They involve in many different works to spent their leisure time automatically. So, they are always unconscious about their health. These problems never be solved if the playgrounds are not unavailable.

CHAPTER 6

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SPORTS FIELD DECLINATION

Chapter 6: Causes and Consequences of Sports Field Declination

6.1 Introduction

A questionnaire survey and key informant interview reveal the causes and consequences of sports field declination. This chapter deals with the causes and consequences of sports field's declination.

6.2 Causes of Sports field declination

Mills and Lubuele (1991) argue that people have shifted away from city centers because of all the social issues involved resulting in expansion on the outskirts. The majority of population growth, rural-urban migration and economic development are the common causes of urban sprawl, rise/fall in household income, underpricing of infrastructure, and other factors. Typically, rapid population growth is a common feature of the most developing countries, including Bangladesh, which constantly puts pressure on urban housing and urban facilities resulting in either vertical (higher buildings) or horizontal (sprawl) expansion. High birth rates necessitate increased investment in healthcare and educational facilities as well as overall economic growth consumption.

Disparities in opportunity (employment), the attractiveness of urban services (healthcare, education) and sometimes natural disasters are the factors that provoke rural-urban migration. The regular influx of people into cities such as Dhaka also puts strain on the urban area. Though many people move to cities in search of better opportunities, few succeed leaving others with no choice but to work in the urban informal sectors. In an already densely populated city, an influx of migrants, primarily the urban poor, necessitates low-cost settlements near the urban outskirts which are typically unplanned, unhealthy and unsafe.

While some people in developed countries prefer to live on larger lots on the outskirts of town, the urban poor in developing countries can only afford small housing units on the outskirts of town. As a result, while a lot of spaces further away from city centers may be more appealing and expensive in developed countries, those of developing countries are typically less expensive and they are the last hope of many people. These

urban fringe expansions may also happen due to underpricing of certain fringe services and easier land acquisition process because of a lack of proper planning and monitoring.

So, the causes of the declination of sports fields in Dhaka city are rapid urbanization, urban sprawl, rural-urban migration, rapid population growth, etc.

6.3 Going to Field Self, Spouse, Children, and Parents in the Sports Field

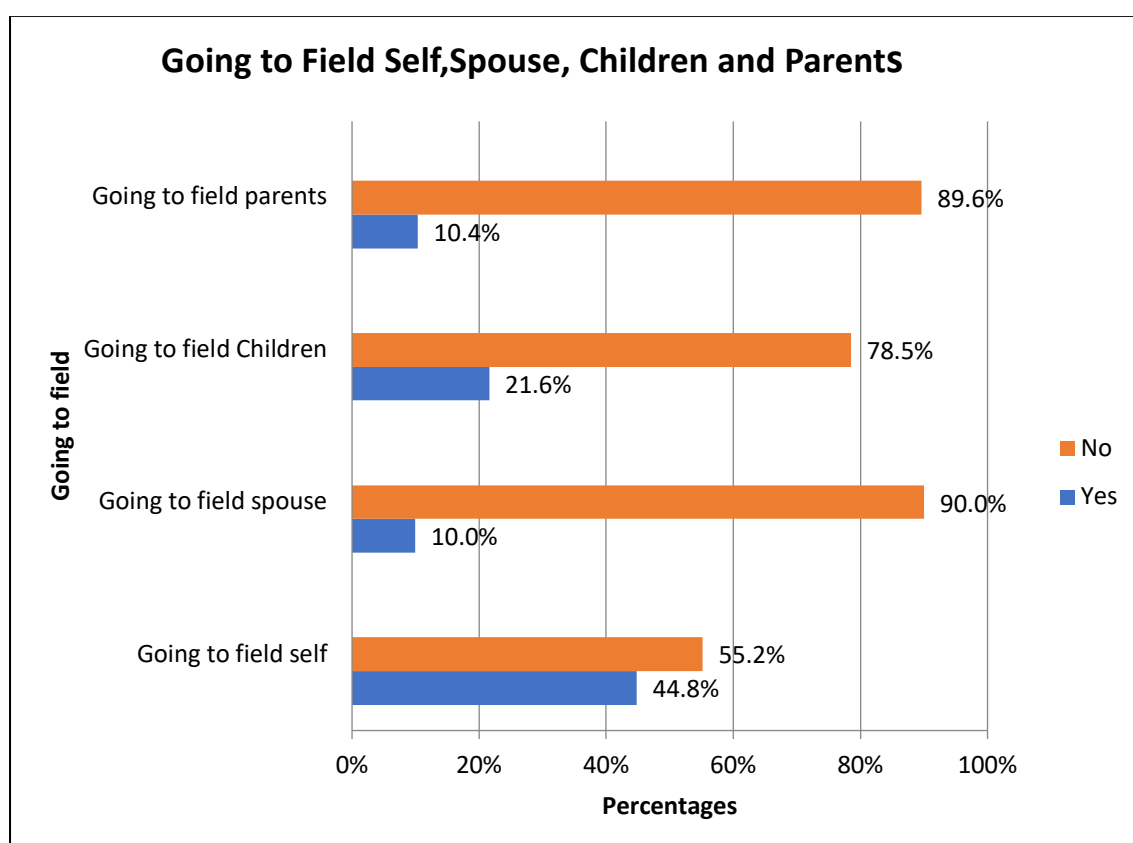


Figure 6.1: Going to Field Self, Spouse, Children, and Parents (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Figure 6.1: shows a bar chart that represents the percentages of going to fields by one” sown on spouse, children and parents. From the chart we can see that about 55.2% of respondents do not go to the field by their own and the other 44.8% do. About 90% of respondent’s spouses do not go to the field and only 10% go to the field. About 78.5% respondent’s children usually do not go to fields and 21.6% go to fields. About 89.6% of the respondent’s parents do not go to the field whereas 10.4% of the respondent’s

parents go to the field. So, most of the respondents, their spouses, children, and parents are not going to the field.

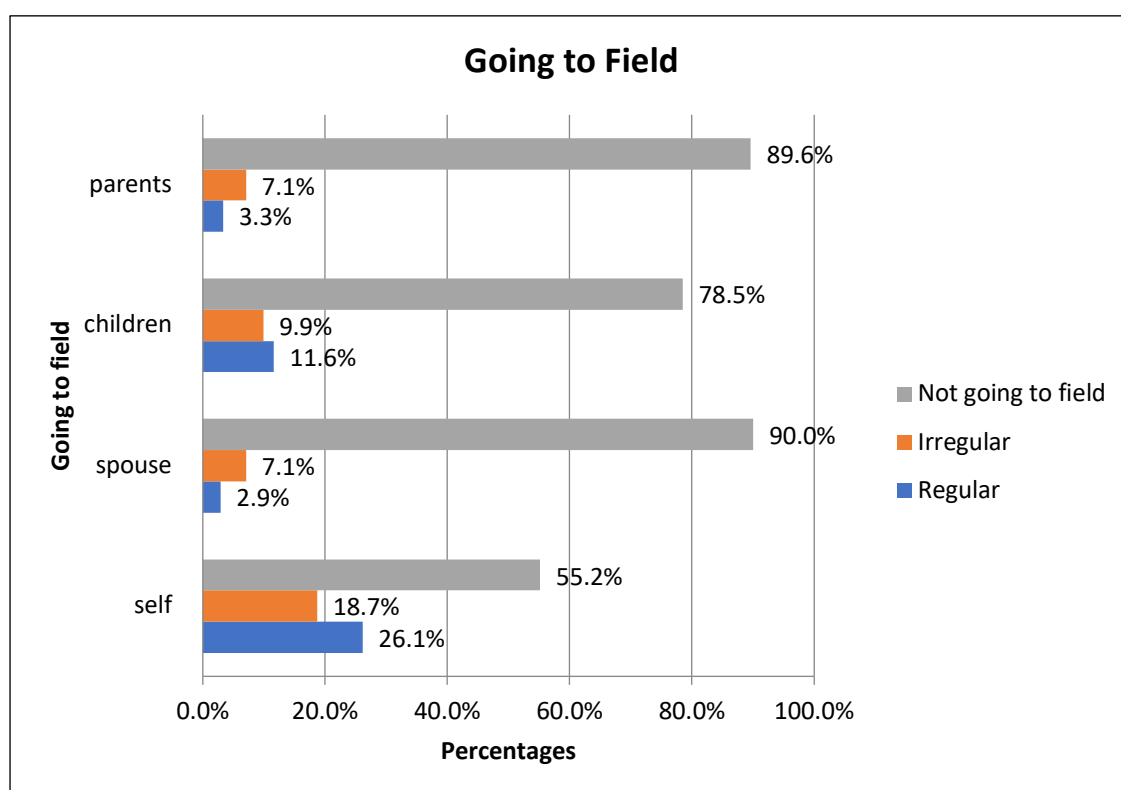


Figure 6.2: Going to the Field Regularly or Irregularly (Source: Field Survey 2022)

From Figure 6.2: the bar diagram represents the respondents and their family members going to fields regularly or irregularly. About 26.1% of the respondents go to fields regularly and 18.7% of them go to fields irregularly. On the other side, their spouses regularly go to fields about 2.9%, and 7.1% go to fields irregularly. The children who go to the fields regularly are about 11.6% and irregularly 9.9%. Besides, 3.3% parents go to the fields regularly and 7.1% do not go. So, most of the respondents (55.2%), their spouses (90%), children (78.5%), and parents (89.6%) do not go to the field.

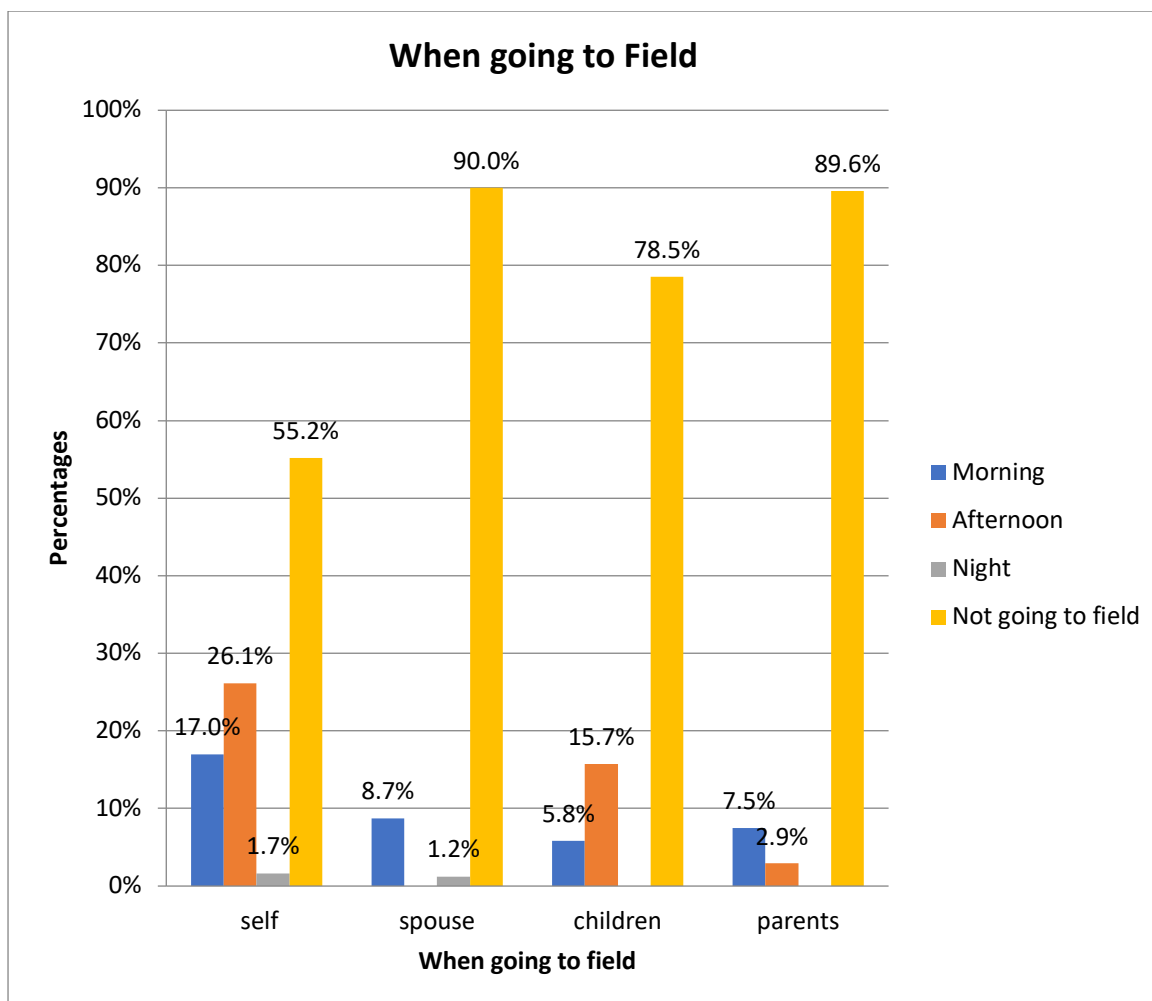


Figure 6.3: When going to the Field (Source: **Field Survey** 2022)

In Figure 6.3: the column chart represents the time of going to the field. Mostly 55.2% respondents, 90% spouse, 78.5% children, 89.6% parents not go to the field. About 17% respondents, 8.7% spouses, 5.8% children and 7.5% parents generally go to the field in the morning. On the other side, 26.1% of respondents, 15.7% of children and 2.9% of parents go to the field in the afternoon. Finally, about 1.7% of respondents and 1.2% of spouses go to the field at night. The percentage of spouse go to the field in the afternoon are zero because of they mostly remain busy with the household works in the whole day. Children and parents are not going to the field at night in terms of safety. So most of them go to field in the afternoon.

6.4 Consequences of going to the Sports Field

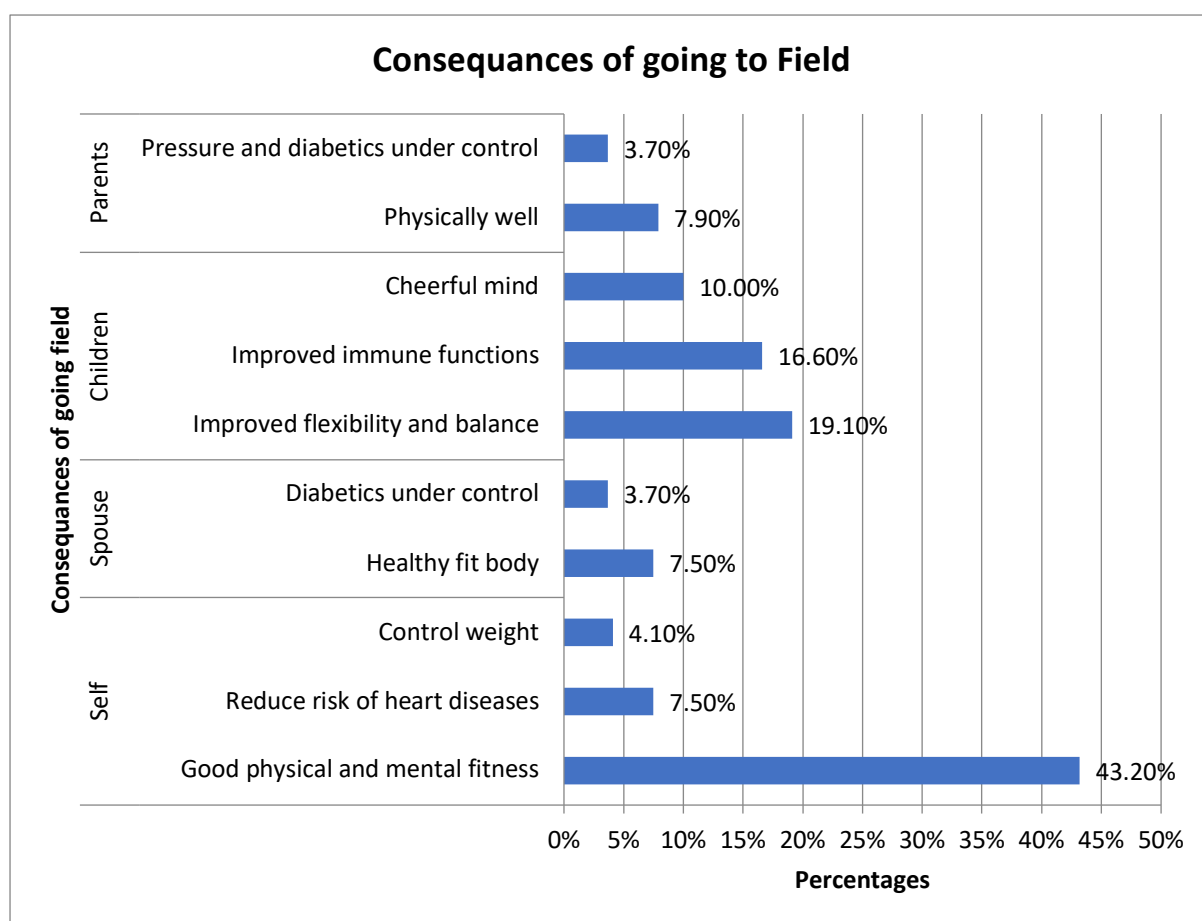


Figure 6.4: Consequences of going to Field Self, Spouse, Children, and Parents

(Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 6.4: the bar diagram shows the consequences of going to the field. About 43.20% of respondents have good physical and mental fitness, 7.50% have a reduced risk of heart disease and 4.10% have controlled weight as a result of going to field regularly or irregularly. About 7.5% of respondent's spouses have a healthy and fit body and 3.7% have controlled diabetics as a result of going to fields regularly or irregularly. About 19.10% children have improved flexibility and balance, 16.6% have improved immune functions and 10% have a cheerful mind as a result of going to fields regularly or irregularly. 7.9% parents who go to fields regularly or irregularly are physically well and about 3.7% parent's diabetics and pressure are under control.

6.5 Consequences of not going to a Sports Field

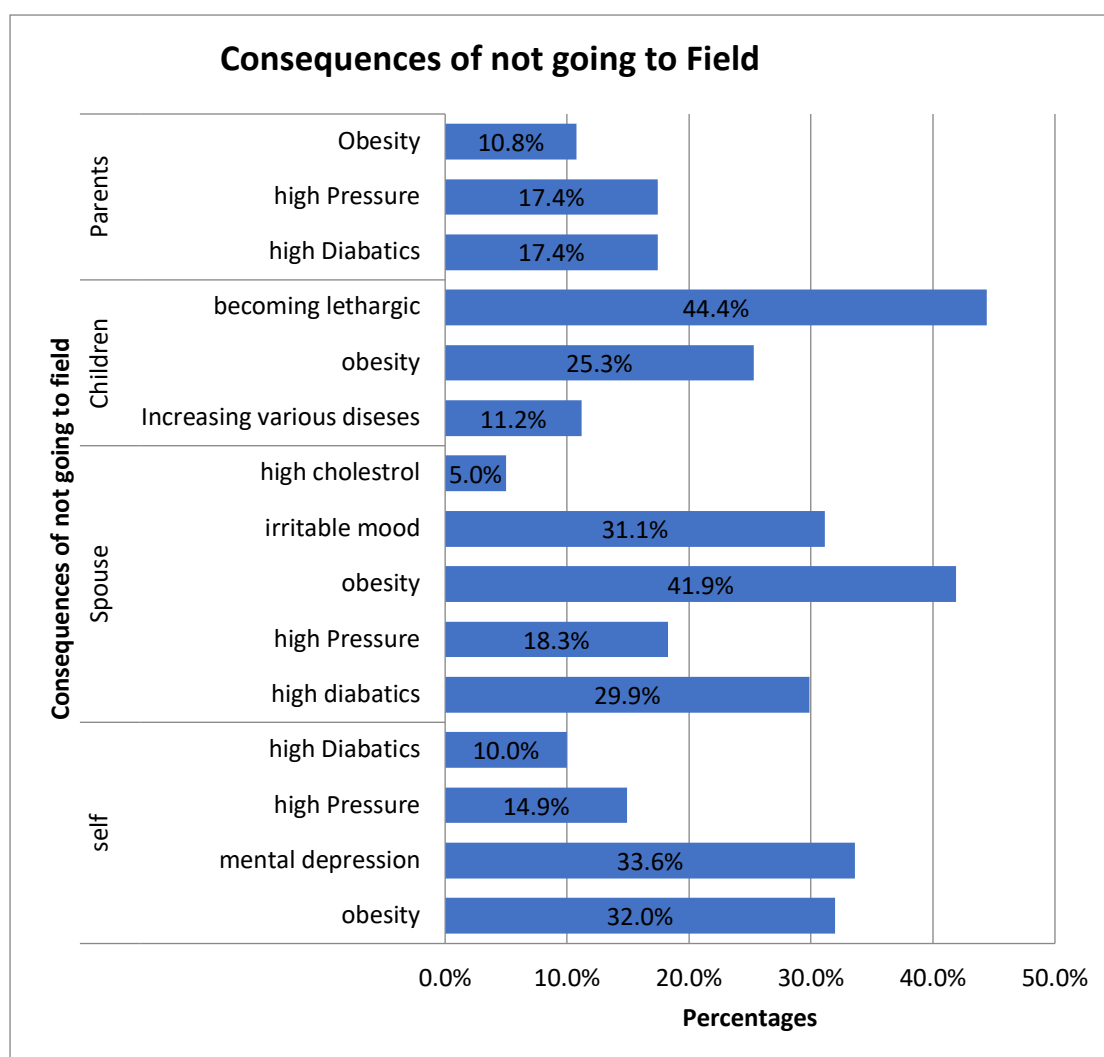


Figure 6.5: consequences of not going to Field Self, Spouse, Children, and Parents
(Source: **Field Survey** 2022)

In Figure 6.5: the bar diagram shows the consequences of not going to the field. About 32% of respondents face obesity, 33.6% are in mental depression, 14.9% have high pressure and 10% have high diabetics for not going to the field. In case of spouses about 29.9% have high diabetics, 18.3% have high pressure, 41.9% have obesity, 31.1% have irritable mood and 5% have high cholesterol for not going to the field. And among children 44.4% become lethargic, 25.3% have obesity and 11.2% are facing various diseases for not going to the field. About 17.4% of parents have high diabetics, 17.4% have high pressure and 10.8% have obesity for not going to the field.

6.6 Children going to field

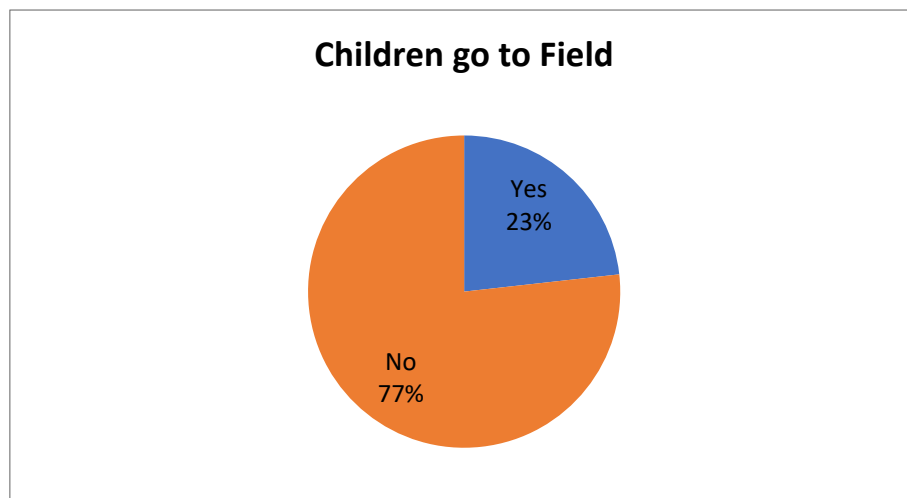


Figure 6.6: Children go to the Field (Source: Field urvey 2022)

In Figure 6.6: the pie chart shows the percentages of children going to the field. Here we find about 23% of children are going to the field.

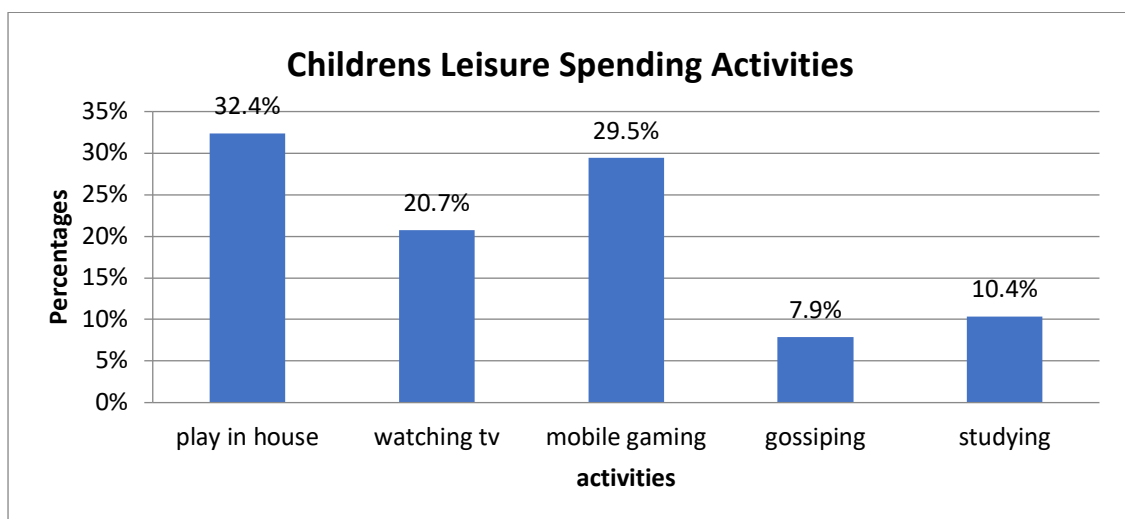


Figure 6.7: Children's Leisure Spending Activities (Source: Field Survey 2022)

Figure 6.7: shows the column diagram of children's leisure spending activities. In the leisure time, 32.4% children play in the house, 29.5% play mobile game, 20.7% watch television, 10.4% study and 7.9% children spend their time by gossiping. So, most of the children spend their leisure time playing in the house, playing mobile game, watching television, studying and gossiping.

6.7 Consequences of not going to Sports Field to the Children

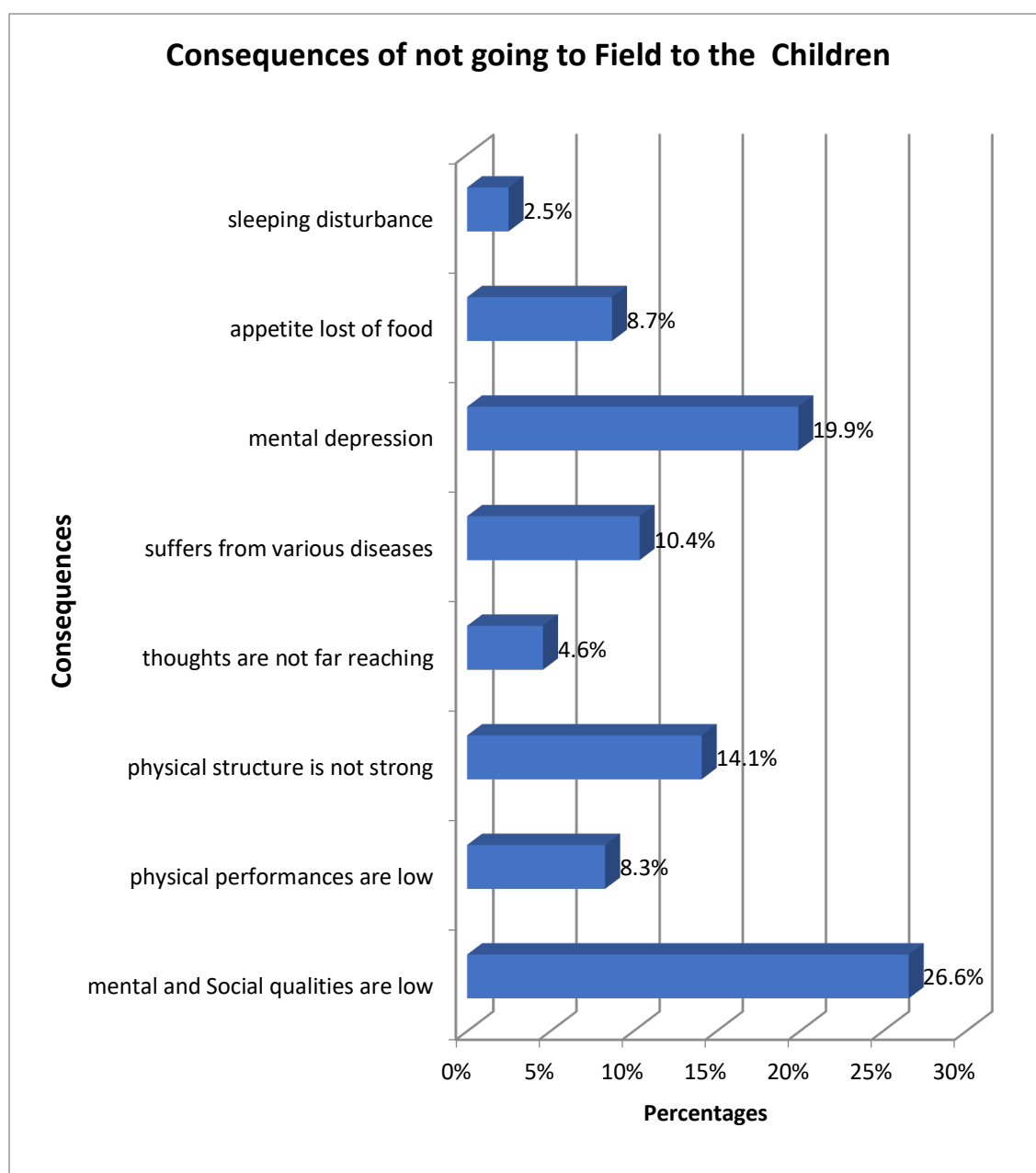


Figure 6.8: Consequences of not going to Field to the Children (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 6.8: the bar diagram shows the consequences of children's not going to the field. The x-axis shows the percentages and the y-axis shows the consequences. In the diagram we see that about 26.6% children's mental and social qualities are low, 19.9% are in mental depression, 14.1% children's physical structure is not strong, 10.4% suffer from various diseases, 8.7% are suffering from appetite loss, 8.3% children's physical

performances are low, 4.6% children's thoughts are not far-reaching and 2.5% have sleeping disturbances. So, the consequences of children's not going to the field are very crucial. Most of the children's mental and social qualities are low. Others are facing problems like mental depression, physical structure weakness, suffer from various diseases, appetite, short reaching thoughts, sleeping disturbances along with different diseases as consequences of not going to the field.

6.8 Consequences of Children's going to the Sports Field

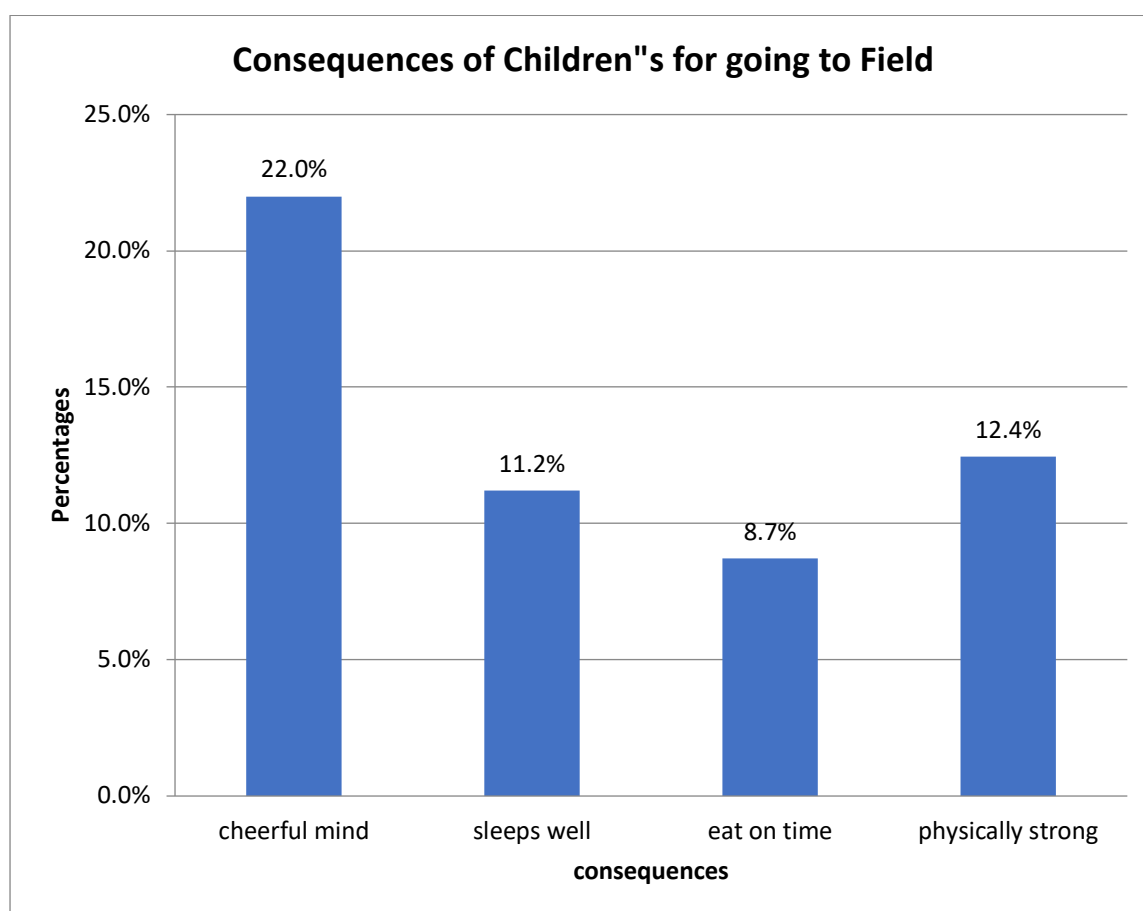


Figure 6.9: Consequences of Children's for going to Field (Source: Field Survey 2022)

In Figure 6.9: In the chart the x-axis represents the consequences and the y-axis represents the percentages. The chart suggests that about 22% children have a cheerful mind, 11.2% sleep well, 12.4% are physically strong and 8.7% eat on time as a consequence of going to the field regularly or irregularly.

6.9 Crisis of Unavailability of Enough Land or not going to the Sports Field

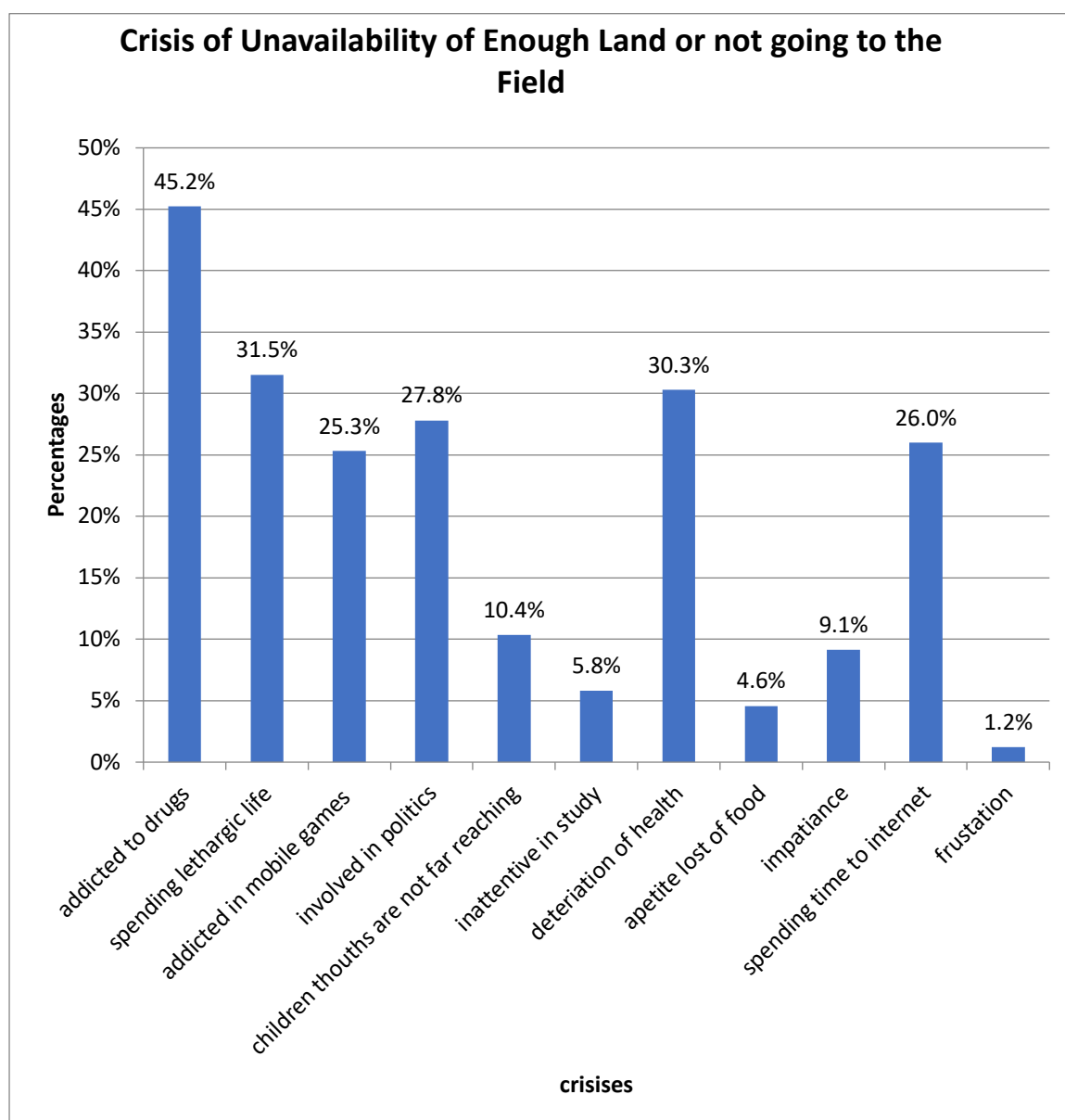


Figure 6.10: Crisis of Unavailability of Enough Land or not going to the Field

(Source: **Field Survey** 2022)

In Figure 6.10: the column chart represents the crisis of unavailability of enough land or not going to the field. Here we find that about 45.2% children are addicted to drugs, 31.5% are spending lethargic life, 30.3% have a deterioration of health, 27.8% are involved in politics, 26% are spending time on the internet, 25.3% are addicted to mobile games, 10.4% children's thoughts are not far-reaching, 9.1% are impatience,

5.8% are inattentive in the study, 4.6% have lost appetite, 1.2% are frustrated as the result of unavailability of enough land or not going to the field. So, most of the respondent's children are being addicted to the drug as a crisis of unavailability of enough land or not going to the field. Others are leading unproductive life with lots of crisis.

6.10 Discussion

From the field survey, the demography of the respondents shows that most of the respondents are residuals and most of them do not go to the fields. Their spouses, children, and parents also do not go to the fields. As a result, most of the children's mental and social qualities are low. Others are facing problems like mental depression, physical weakness, suffer from various diseases, appetite loss, lack of cognitive ability and sleeping disturbances as the consequences of not going to the field. Most of the respondent's children are being addicted to the drug as a result of unavailability of enough land or not going to the field. Furthermore, their life is full of sterile lifestyle that will make our future generation unproductive.

There are certain consequences/effects of this megacity's lack of playgrounds. This deficiency has a particularly large impact on the children. Less physical mobility and exercise lead to deadly physiological and mental disorders that strike the children and residents silently.

Less physical exercise, according to doctors and psychologists, might impede teenager's normal and timely growth. Physical sports improve blood circulation in the human body, which is necessary for physical growth and health.

Psychological specialists weighed in on the subject, emphasizing the importance of kid's physical activities over video games and other internet diversions. Children that participate in physical sports regularly are more capable of dealing with stress, leadership and managing things in hard situations. They are more efficient of making quick decisions. Tolerance and endurance power are developed in them from frequent strenuous sports. Children that participate in physical sports regularly have considerably better social behaviors and behavioral patterns.

Their mental development is considerably superior to that of physically inactive children. Physical activities and exercise may help improve unity and patience according to a famous psychotherapist. So, everybody should be engaged in the fields for physical activities and exercise.

6.11 Conclusion

Lack of space is the main reason for the scarcity of sports fields. The unplanned constructions, absence of proper land use policies, lack of proper management, etc. are the main causes of the reduction of fields. The consequences are very detrimental, especially among the young stars. The youth society is going down far from healthy standard life. They are always looking for comfort livelihood because of easy access of internet. So now a days they are forgetting the importance of sports game which make them physically and mentally unfit for maximum time. Day by day they are encouraging to spent their valuable time in internet world. The Government should take this issue seriously and work on it.

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY FINDINGS, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND CONCLUSION

Chapter 7: Summary Findings, Policy Framework and Conclusion

7.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the summary and preparation of the policy framework for the development of sports fields in this study. This study tries to investigate the availability of playgrounds in DSCC and the causes of the decline of open green spaces or sport fields. The maintenance and policy for protecting open spaces are also described there.

7.2 Summary of the study

The purpose of this research is to explain and analyze the topic "Outdoor Recreational Facilities in Dhaka South City Corporation: A Case Study on Sports Field." It seeks to identify the causes and precipitating factors that contribute to the lack of playgrounds in Dhaka City. It also pursues to discover and recommend some mechanisms to help children cope with the current state of Dhaka's playgrounds. It determines how important physical sports are in the lives of children in terms of physical development as well as mental health. Due to the lack of physical activities, people especially children may become physically or mentally unfit. The study examines related works by various scholars and features of various newspapers. As a result, it helps to expose the findings. After going through all of the steps and analyzing all of the data, it can be said that the generation of Dhaka City is highly affected by the lack of adequate playgrounds. The main reasons for the unavailability of playgrounds discovered after conducting this study are most playground's being occupied by local power holders, pollution, the authority's lack of required attention, the government's not taking any proper action against the grabbers etc. As the effects of not playing physical sports, children suffer from a variety of physical and mental illnesses and strange symptoms are found in those who do not play regularly. It also has an impact on the children's psychological behaviors due to the lack of movement of organs/body parts. Children are the single most powerful force for a country's bright future. However, due to physical inactivity and fewer physical movements, today's children are gradually losing their unbeatable powers. It is like a chronic disease among the children of Dhaka City.

That is why this study seeks to identify the main causes and consequences of the lack of playgrounds in Dhaka South City Corporation as well as to formulate some coping mechanisms. Hopefully, the results and findings of this study will be of value and importance, adding to the array of research done in this sector by providing an image of playground's availability in Dhaka City and other cities in Bangladesh.

In short, the research brings out the following statements:

- The number of fields is insufficient compared to the total population of DSCC.
- The number of fields are declining day by day and the size of existing fields are also decreasing.
- There is a lack of a healthy and safe environment in the available open fields.
- Lack of open fields affects both mental and physical health, particularly to the children and overall, to the citizens of Dhaka.
- Drug addicts, hawkers and floating people mainly take possession of the open fields which hamper the use of land and overall security.
- The unplanned constructions and lack of proper policies are the major reasons for the reduction of fields.
- The building developers also grab open spaces for their construction.
- Lack of government-owned land in city areas.
- The renovation of existing land also declines the sports field.
- Renovated fields are often restricted and gave them on rental, so general citizens are unable to use these fields freely.
- The management of varied fields have failed to maintain those fields.
- Indoor games might be a solution to open fields.
- The lack of open fields also affects the development of national sports.

7.3 Policy Framework

After analyzing the results of the key informants and the summary of the respondents, some measures are to be taken to prevent the loss of playgrounds in Dhaka city. The followings are some suggestions:

For authorities:

- 1) The government/city corporation/concern authority should take quick measures to reclaim playgrounds that have been taken over by local power holders or anybody else.
- 2) The government/city corporation/concerned authority should act immediately to reduce pollution in/near playgrounds.
- 3) The government/city corporation/concern authority should restructure the existing playgrounds so that nobody can encroach.
- 4) The directorates of land should perform an immediate survey in areas where playgrounds exist or previously existed to regain those.
- 5) Pollution caused by residents should be discouraged by the government/city corporation/concerned authority to safeguard the playgrounds.
- 6) Policy formulation and enactment by the government can be a beneficial solution. As a result, the legislative arms of the government should introduce it in the parliament for debate to find a long-term solution for Dhaka city's playgrounds.
- 7) Potential grabbers should be sent to court for trial so that no one else can dare to seize playgrounds or government khas lands in the future.
- 8) The government/city corporation/concern authority should designate community police to oversee playground maintenance.
- 9) The government/city corporation/concern authority should also build a robust boundary wall around playgrounds to provide safety.
- 10) Considering the ratio of city people and the number of playgrounds and the shortage of the khas lands (government lands), the government/city corporation/concern authority should purchase lands to build new playgrounds to meet the demands of the young and citizens.
- 11) Considering the demand of huge number of cities people, the government/city corporation/concern authority should organize more sports competitions throughout the year so that all the young people can be involved in sports continuously and stay safe, far from illegal harmful activities.
- 12) The government should take initiative to provide an important policy in the house building developers project to keep a sufficient measure of playing space or land either soil land or concrete land to give them chance to do different varieties sports game to fulfill the youth generation physical activities. Also, the all-developer

company will get license if they keep a part of land for making sports field in their projects.

- 13) Government should control the internet access to reduce the virtual games or others unnecessary internet applications.
- 14) Minimum one field in every ward. If any ward has not any field, four or five wards people will use same one field of any ward together.
- 15) The government should search his huge number of khas lands to use appropriately as making sports fields and green spaces.
- 16) The government and concern authority should have sufficient budget for making and repairing many sports fields for the city dwellers.
- 17) The City Corporation wards where have no any open field, their inhabitant can use their own institutional fields when the class is closed or in any time constrained. Government should announce this notice.
- 18) All School, College & University of Bangladesh must create the rule, “at least 20/25 marks number will join in annual academic report for the physical activities of all each student.”
- 19) Government should announce the cow hat or cattle hat, any entertainment fare, concert, any culture program must not be allowed in the designated sports field so that the peoples recreational activities cannot spoil and also to secure the playgrounds.
- 20) The government and city corporation authorities should think about this seriously and come forward to solve this social issue with sustainable works.

For children:

- 21) Children should be more eager and spontaneous in their physical activity so that they can remain physically and mentally fit.
- 22) Children should be refrained from polluting playgrounds or areas near playgrounds.
- 23) No matter what the kids try to focus on, their primary attention should be on their academic career. It does not imply that students should spend the entire day studying. Rather, they should maintain a healthy work-life balance by participating in physical activities. They must understand that their parents normally rely on them.

General Focus:

- 24) Teachers at different academic institution should offer presentations in classrooms about the benefits and qualities of physical sports so that pupils get motivated/inspired to play outside. Furthermore, they should demotivate their students from playing video game and surfing from internet.
- 25) Journalists should write more stories in newspapers and electronic media on the severity of playground reductions so that they may be focused on, publicized nationally and brought to the attention of the concerned authorities.
- 26) City dwellers should be more responsible when it comes to playground maintenance. Resident's irresponsible behavior will have a negative impact and backfire.
- 27) Parents/guardians of youngsters should be aware of the benefits and drawbacks of physical sports. They should inform their children about them and encourage them to participate in physical sports.
- 28) Newspapers and electronic media should promote cleanliness and the benefits of physical sports and exercise to motivate young generation to participate in physical activities.

7.4 Conclusion

The number of playgrounds in Dhaka City is insufficient concerning the ratio of city dwellers to playgrounds and unplanned urbanization is one of the major causes of this unavailability. Other important causes include: most playgrounds being grabbed by local power holders due to pollution, the authority not paying required attention as well as the government not taking any action against the grabbers, a lack of awareness among the general public about disposing wastes here and there, a lack of strict regulations regarding playgrounds, the use of playgrounds as Bazaars, cattle markets, centers for various fairs and government sub-stations. These factors are the reasons behind the increasing loss of playgrounds in Dhaka City.

There are certain consequences/effects of this megacity's lack of playgrounds. This deficiency has a particularly huge impact on the children. Less physical mobility and

exercise lead to deadly physiological and mental disorders that strike the children and residents silently.

Less physical exercise, according to doctors and psychologists, might impede teenager's normal and timely growth. Physical sports improve blood circulation in the human body which is necessary for physical growth and good health.

Psychological specialists weighed in on the subject, emphasizing the importance of kid's physical activities over video games and other internet diversions. Children that participate in physical sports regularly are more advanced in dealing with stress, leadership, and managing things in hard situations. They are more capable of making quick decisions and tolerance and endurance power are developed in them from frequent strenuous sports. Children that participate in physical sports regularly have considerably better social behaviors and behavioral patterns.

Their mental development was considerably superior to that of physically inactive children. Physical activities and exercise may help improve unity and patience, according to a famous psychotherapist.

Finally, the present effort will assist people in understanding the genuine reasons and repercussions of the lack of playgrounds in Dhaka South City Corporation. It is noticed by the relevant authorities such as Dhaka South City Corporations, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, RAJUK, Bangladesh Football Federation, Bangladesh Cricket Board and so on. Any action made by the authorities to rescue/recover lost playgrounds and to take preventive measures to save those as well as to build some new playgrounds in the city to meet the need of an ever-increasing population, particularly for our young generation also who are the backbone of this country.

We are delighted to know that the government has taken the initiative to organize all major sports like football, cricket, volleyball tournaments in both south and north city corporations by participating almost every ward's team separately since 2019. These tournaments were going on every year that held by using the city corporations designated different fields of many wards. On the other side, the concerned authorities are taking same initiative in the school, college and university level competitions with different shape and criteria like futsal, short duration popular sports competitions etc.

So, according to huge number of young and youth people's demand of sports grounds, DSCC mayor has announced, "minimum one sports field should be in every ward. We are organizing to make at least one sports field in every ward anyhow. We are searching where is any khas land either this is grabbed or not and where is the chance to purchase large piece of privet land to build more sports field."

The present study will help to all concerned citizen and authorities to realize the present actual conditions, its causes and consequences of declining sports fields and its importance of the quick taking initiative of the implementation of the appropriate government policies.



Figure 7.1: Inter Ward Sports Competition in DSCC, 2021





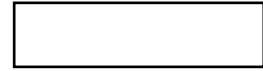
Figure 7.2: Inter Ward Sports Competition in various Fields of DSCC, 2022
(Source- TV Media)





Figure 7.3: Inter Ward Sports Competition in various Fields of DSCC, 2022

Appendix I



This questionnaire is prepared for the MPhil thesis entitling as **“Outdoor Recreational Facilities in Dhaka South City Corporation: A Case Study on Sports Field”** under the department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka. The anonymity of respondents will be kept and ethical notions will be held in research endeavors.

1. Demographic Information of respondents:

Respondent's

name.....

Age.....

Sex.....

Address.....Ward.....Thana.....

Mobile.....

2. Educational information: (✓)

- a. Illiterate
- b. Primary level
- c. High School level
- d. SSC
- e. HSC
- f. Undergraduate
- g. Postgraduate
- h. Others (Specify).....

3. Occupation

- a. Service holder b. Business c. Student d. Labor e. Others

4. Home/house related information

- a) Homestead type

- i. Apartment
- ii. Semi-pucca
- iii. Katcha/ Slum

b) Ownership of home: a. Tenure b. Owner c. Others (specify).....

c) House hold members.....

d) Does have children under 16 years?

Yes	No
-----	----

Number

5. Migration information

a. Are You a local resident (residing since birth)?

Yes	No
-----	----

b. If no, how long have you been residing?

- i. Less than 2 yearsii. 2- 5 years iii.5- 10 yearsiv.10-20 years v.20 or above

6.Condition and status Open field related question

a) Do you have open field in your area?

Yes	No
-----	----

b) If yes, what type of field?

- i. City corporation designated field
- ii. Deserted land using as field by community
- iii. Institutional field

c) What is the distance from your house? (meter)

d) Is the field available/accessible whole around the year?

Yes	No
-----	----

e) What is the condition of field?

Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad
-----------	------	---------	-----	----------

f) Why do you think it's in good or bad condition?

7. Family members going to field

	Yes		No	When			Duration (m)	Activities	Consequences
Self	R	I		M	A	N		-Playing Game -Walking -Running -Socializing	
Spouse				M	A	N		-Playing Game -Walking -Running -Socializing	
Children				M	A	N		-Playing Game -Walking -Running -Socializing	
Parents (elderly member)				M	A	N		-Playing Game -Walking -Running -Socializing	
Others				M	A	N		-Playing Game -Walking -Running -Socializing	

Note (R- regular, I irregular, M-Morning, A- Afternoon, N- Night)

8. Children-related information

a. Do your children go to field?

Yes	No
-----	----

b. If no, then how do they spend their leisure times?

c. What is the consequences in their health and mind for not going to field?

d. Alternate initiatives taken due to unavailability of field?

Time	Initiatives that are taken/ is being taken/ thinking to take.
In Past	
In Present	
In Future	

9. What is your opinion regarding the crisis?

10. What is your recommendation towards field?

Appendix II



This questionnaire is prepared for the MPhil thesis purpose under the Department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka. The interview will be carried out and the data will solely be used for research purpose and nothing else. The main goal is to investigate the situation of existing open fields in urban areas, and to promote a better city for urban communities.

Consent for Participation in Interview Research

I volunteer to participate in a research project conducted from University of Dhaka. I understand that the project is designed to gather information existing open fields in urban areas, and to promote a better city for urban communities.

1. My participation in this project is voluntary. I understand that I will not be paid for my participation. I may withdraw and discontinue participation at any time without penalty.
2. I understand that most interviewees i will find the discussion interesting and thought-provoking. If, however, I feel uncomfortable in any way during the interview session, I have the right decline to answer any question or to end the interview.
3. An audio tape of the interview and subsequent dialogue will be made. If I don't want to be taped, I will not be able to participate in the study.
4. Subsequent uses of records and data will be subject to standard data use policies which protect the anonymity of individuals and institutions.
5. I am giving full clarification regarding the use of my name, designation before the interview, in case of my preference of being anonymous, I understand that the researcher will not identify me by name in any reports using information obtained from

this interview, and that my confidentiality as a participant in this study will remain secure. Subsequent uses of records and data will be subject to standard data use policies which protect the anonymity of individuals and institutions.

6. I have read and understand the explanation provided to me. I have had all my questions answered to my satisfaction, and I voluntarily agree to participate in this study.

7. I have been given a copy of this consent form.

My Signature and Date Name

Signature of the Investigator and Date Name

For further information, please contact:

.....

Interview Questions

1. Are you giving permission to use your name and designation? (The answer will affect the research)
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Do you agree that the open fields in Dhaka city are being reduced in number and in size?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

2A. If yes, can you give your opinion regarding the reduction?

2B. If no, can you please give justification of your statement

3. Can you outline the consequences urban people are facing/ might face due to the reduction of open field?
4. How can we develop the scenario? What kind measures do you recommend?

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Outdoor Recreational Facilities in Dhaka South City Corporation: A Case Study on Sports Field

By Abu Faysal Ahmed

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