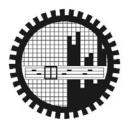
THE INFLUENCE OF BUS SERVICE ON THE CHOICE OF RESIDENTIAL LOCATION

by

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Certification Page of Thesis

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Nusrat Nabi

'THE INFLUENCE OF BUS SERVICE ON THE CHOICE OF RESIDENTIAL LOCATION.'

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List of Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHP	Analytic Hierarchy Process
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BRTC	Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation
CI	Consistency Index
CR	Consistency Ratio
DAP	Detail Area Plan
LL	Log Likelihood
MNL	Multinomial Logit
RI	Random Index
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STP	Strategic Transport Plan
WAM	Weighted Arithmetic Mean

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Abstract

In Dhaka city, both housing and transport sectors have been facing serious challenges to meet the demand of excessive population. In such a situation, it has become necessary to take required steps for improving the condition. No study has been conducted yet to make an enhanced harmonization among these two vital sectors. However, such studies are also important for devising any types of regulating mechanism and policy formulation. With this view in mind, this study focuses on the importance of transport sector in residential location choice. This study identifies the influential factors of residential location choice, finds out the importance of bus service including its different aspects in choosing residential location and also identifies the problems faced by the bus users for giving or not giving importance to the bus service in choosing residential location.

The study has been conduced on bus users and identifies various factors associated with residential location choice. Among these factors, house rent is the most significant factor which is followed by housing characteristics, bus service and so on. A model also has been developed to indicate housing location choice patterns categorizing the Dhaka City into low, medium and high rent areas. The model shows that the people of low and medium rent give highest priority to house rent and bus service with compared to the people of high rent area.

The study also finds out the importance level of various transports related aspects. The analysis indicates that people who give significant importance to bus service give more importance to frequency of service whereas people, who do not give significant importance to bus service, give highest importance to transport fare in choosing residential location. The study also shows that the magnitude of the problems faced by the bus users for giving or not giving importance to bus service in residential location choice is almost different for both of the groups. Besides these, the people who chose residential location considering bus service also enjoy some benefits in terms of saving their time as well as cost that make their life easy, comfortable and safe.

Finally it can be said that in case of Dhaka city bus service has significant influence in choosing residential location. The result of the study may be helpful to initiate new policies towards a better coordination among housing and transport sectors of the city.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Residence is a fundamental human prerequisite. Moreover, residence is the focal point from where all activities (including doing a job, attending school and shopping) starts and ends as well (Nazid *et al.*, 2003). The interaction between residence and transport is likely to influence on whether people can reach their workplaces with ease or with difficulties, which can in turn influence on how he carries out his duties at the workplace. Therefore, where people live and the access to transport are likely to be important for the working people and an appropriate coordination between these two aspects is required to achieve a balance between housing and jobs (Tasmin *et. al.*, 2009).

On the other hand, the choice of residential location is a function of wide rage of housing and location aspects that is varied with a multiplicity of household characteristics (Kim et. al., 2003). While purchasing or renting a house, various factors were found to have influence on the choice of residential location, such as transport, housing characteristics, ownership pattern, land value, environmental characteristics, plan of neighborhood, condition of municipal service, road width, proximity of relatives or colleagues and social aspects (such as gender, age, household income, marital status, family size, car ownership, etc) (Bina et. al., 1993; Stanbridge et. al., 2004; Blijie, 2005; Kim et. al., 2005; Nahrin, 2009; Tasmin et. al., 2009). Most of the studies were carried out in developed countries and stated that in case of choosing residential location people confer more weight to the housing characteristics than transport factor (Bina et. al., 1993; Borgers and Timmermans, 1993; Nazid et al., 2003, Blijie, 2005). Recently a study was conducted in Dhaka on the criteria of rental houses choice. The study considered several factors such as distance to workplace, school, market and bus stop; planning of neighborhood, municipal services, road width, social status, proximity of colleagues/relatives, open area, etc (Nahrin, 2009). However, this study was limited to middle income tenant group (Taka 10,000 – Taka 50,000 per month) and had a sample size of ninety. Nevertheless, the study found that the tenants give importance to spatial attributes such as average distance to work place, school, market and bus stop to avoid transport related problems. So far, no study was conducted focusing on the influence of transport on the choice of residential location, especially in the context of a developing country. The main aim of this study is to make an extensive study on bus users for assessing the extent to which transport factor influences on residential location choice for Dhaka.

The urban hierarchy of Bangladesh is strongly dominated by Dhaka. During the past decades, due to high growth of population, especially for rapid influx of migrant people (growth rate is nearly 10% per annum) (Begum, 2007), major changes were occurred in housing markets of Dhaka both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Demand is increasing at a high rate but housing supply faces difficulties to match with high demand. This results a large gap between existing housing and required housing. Dhaka, a city of 12.6 million people, has an annual requirement of 80,000 new dwellings (Kamruzzaman, 2009).

One study projected the housing requirements from 2008 to 2025 in three phases for different income groups. The study showed that highest numbers of housing would be required for the years 2008 to 2013.

Phase	Time Frame	No. of units to be delivered (in million)			Total
		LIG	MIG	HIG	
Ι	2008-2013	0.82	1.1	0.08	2
II	2013-2018	0.57	0.8	0.08	1.45
III	2018-2025	0.42	0.5	0.08	1
	Total	1.81	2.4	0.24	4.45

Table 1.1: Phase-Wise Need for Housing (2008 - 2025)

Source: Islam et. al., 2009

At Dhaka City, almost 54% of the total housing is rented (Milan, 2006) whereas other cities like Jakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, etc. more than 80% people live in own houses (Cruz, 2008). The figure 1.1 presented the variation of tenure types in different cities of different

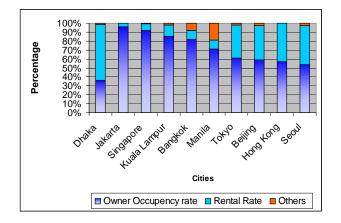


Figure 1.1: Tenure Types in Different Cities of the World Source: http://www.umac.mo/fba/irer/papers/past/vol11n1_pdf/Article%207.pdf

countries. From the figure it was found that only in Dhaka, Hong Kong and Seoul, the share of private rental is enormous. Additionally, in Dhaka 32% of the households live below poverty line considering upper poverty line with per capita income Tk. 862.40 (BBS HIFS, 2005 sited in ADB, 2006) and they can neither afford housing near their work place nor they own a private vehicle. In Dhaka, only 9% of the people travel by car (Shovan, 2008). Therefore, the residents of Dhaka city have to depend on public transport modes. Bus is the only mass transit for Dhaka that has higher capacity level compared to other modes of transportation (Habib *and* Alam, 2003). According to Strategic Transport Plan (2005), bus comprises a small proportion of vehicle numbers (11.5 %) but carry about 77% of people. The modal share of bus in urban areas of Dhaka is 34% in terms of persontrips (Habib *and* Alam, 2003). So, in Dhaka, people also have to struggle for getting access to bus service.

In Dhaka city, three types of buses such as Double Decker bus, Single Decker Standard Bus and Mini Bus are operated by both public and private sectors in 52 routes (Habib *and* Alam, 2003) and provide three types of service facilities such as local, sitting and AC service (Ahmed, 2004). Moreover, Government is going to take some steps such as introduction of BRT system and articulated buses to improve the transportation system of Dhaka. This shows that government is giving high importance to the improvement of bus service in Dhaka. In such a situation, it is also important to know how much importance is given to the bus service by the

people or bus users. In particular, the study would attempt to identify the factors that are considered by the bus users in choosing residential location and would further attempt to address the relative importance of bus service. This study is likely to assist both the transport policy makers and housing policy makers to make a coordination between these two important aspects in order to improve people's accessibility.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The study intends to fulfill the following objectives:

- To identify the factors considered by the bus users while choosing residential location.
- To find out the importance of bus service including its different aspects among all those factors in choosing residential location.
- To identify the problems faced by the bus users for giving or not giving importance to the bus service in choosing residential location.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

At present, Dhaka is suffering from both shortage of housing and transport. These problems will be increased drastically in future unless proper plan is prepared. It is becoming crucial for public organizations and private developers as well as planners and policymakers to be aware of these issues. This study is likely to highlight the importance of bus service in choosing residential location. The government is also going to take some steps to improve the public transportation system and to make people interested to use public bus. This study may act as a guideline for the transport policy makers. For example, they may consider where low and middle income people live and try to improve access to bus service for them through introduction of new routes or rearrangement of existing routes. This study may assist the housing policymakers by guiding them to locate new housing developments, especially for the low and middle income people, in places with better bus access. These actions will help to reduce mismatches between housing, jobs and other activities.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Residential location choice is a matter of great concern for the housing policy makers. This scope of the study is confined to the analyses of the factors affecting the residential location choice with Priority Index and Multinomial Logistic Regression. The study determines the relative weight of different variables for example housing characteristics, house rent, public bus, security and so on in choosing residential location highlighting the importance of public bus service for the bus users. This study also investigates the importance of various transport aspects such as travel time, waiting time, frequency of service, etc. using Analytic Hierarchical Process (AHP) and also finds out the problems faced by bus users for giving or not giving importance to the bus service in choosing residential location.

This study was carried out with primary type of data comprising only the bus users. Considering the limitation of time and resources, it was not possible to address all of the criteria affecting residential location choice in Dhaka. Only some spatial, social, physical and environmental factors were considered in the study. This kind of study needs an extensive data on demographic, neighborhood facilities, physical facilities, economic activities, mobility pattern, etc. As a result, a good number of manpower needs to be engaged for achieving the optimum outcome which was not possible due to resource constraints. So the survey had to be kept limited in some selected bus stop locations of Dhaka City such as Shahbagh, Motijheel, Azimpur, Mohakhali, Karwan Bazaar, etc. The samples were collected randomly from the bus users.

Again no study was conducted on the residential location choice of the bus users in Dhaka City. None of such examples were available in comparable contexts as well. Hence, based on the collected data, the conceptual and methodological framework for this study was developed.

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis was organized in eight chapters. The first three chapters constituted the background, literature review and theoretical framework and research design of the study. This gave a clear idea about the objectives of the study, kinds of data and

methodological framework with a logical discussion behind the selection of variables and analytical tool.

Chapter four described the general information about the respondents comprising socio-economic information of the respondents, information related to residential location, information regarding housing, travel behavior, etc. Chapter five described the influential factors of residential location choice and also forecasts model with mathematical and logical interpretation of the model. Chapter six presented the relative weightage of various transport related aspects. Some of the problems faced by the respondents for giving or not giving importance to bus service on residential location choice, were described in chapter seven.

Finally, chapter eight pointed out the concluding remarks with some recommendations and guidelines for further studies in the field.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

In conducting a research work, importance of literature review is beyond question. It assists to get comprehensive knowledge about the study and also helps to develop the theoretical framework to carry out the research. The chapter attempted to clarify the terminologies regarding residential location choice and transport aspects.

2.2 Literature Review

Relevant studies and literature were reviewed to fill up the gaps of knowledge and to get idea about the aspects of residence, aspects of bus service, and the benefits of giving importance to transport service in case of choosing residential location, etc.

The set of attributes are very important for any research. The variables of location choice for housing vary from country-to-country and society-to-society. This is mainly responsive to the socio-economic condition of any country. There are several determinants for choosing residential location.

Nazid, *et al.* (2003) conducted a study on Indonesia to find out the factors related to residential location choice. The study discovered that housing characteristics; accessibility to the work place, school, market, main road, hospital; flood condition, air condition and land price, etc influence residential location choice.

Morrow and Daley (2005) considered the following attributes for house location selection:

- Environment: Traffic, parking, noise, smoke, dust, odors, etc.
- Health and safety: Crime rates, lighting on streets and walks, police protection, building security, etc.
- Services: Maintenance and repair, garbage collection, care of public areas, etc.

- **Recreation:** Play areas for children, space for social gatherings, proximity to neighbors for noise, etc.
- Design characteristics: Outside appearance, privacy, storage, laundry facilities, room arrangement, size of rooms, sound insulation, lighting, work areas, etc.
- Utilities: Telephone and television installation available, convenient light switches, ventilation, adequate number of electrical outlets, etc.

Some other factors were also found to have influence on residential location choice. These factors could be expressed as sex, age, marital status, number of family members etc. Multi-person families, married couples and those with children choose large houses with better recreational facilities in suburban locations. Single person household tend to live in a central location with a shorter commuting distance. Additionally it was found that women wanted to live in a larger and newer houses compared to men and also they gave more importance on commuting time. Families without children gave more importance on commuting time and freeway access (Bina, M. *et. al.* 1993).

Stanbridge, Lyons, & Farthing (2004) and Blijie (2005) stated that car ownership has a great influence on residential location choice. People who did not have car, gave importance on availability of transport modes and time related with each option.

Molin and Timmermans carried out a study on a Canadian city (Benelux) where transport cost is comparatively low. Result showed that transport factor is less important than the housing characteristics and variables related to neighborhood. This study suggested that as long as people are able to afford transport easily, influence of transport factor will be limited (Molin *et al.* 2003) but might be different for the households who rely on public transport.

Some other studies also showed that transport is not an influential factor in case of choosing residential location. People give more importance to the housing characteristics, variables related to environment and variables related to relative location (Borgers, *et. al.* 1993; Blijie, B. 2005). If people get a desired house, they agree to make a long distance travel. ((Blijie, B. 2005).

But one study that was carried out in Oxfordshire, UK, (a place famous for university) where there is an acute shortage of housing, showed that transport has significant influence on residential location choice. (Kim, *et. al.* 2003).

The literature review showed that most of the studies were carried out in developed countries where transport service was available and people had the ability to afford the means of transport. So, these studies did not show any significant result for transport factor. But in case of shortage of housing or public transport, this might show different result.

The transport scenario of Dhaka is dominated by very limited public transport service. Bus is the only public mass transport service for over 12 million populations whereas in other mega cities like Tokyo (population is 33 million) has various public transport modes such as bus, train, metro etc. At present, motor vehicle ownership in Dhaka, including two-wheelers and three-wheelers, is just a little over 26 vehicles per 1,000 populations. Over the period (1994-2006), the average growth rate of motorized vehicle is estimated to around 9.5% per year where the growth rates for private car, bus, auto-rickshaw and truck are 9.24%, 28%, 16% and 8% respectively (Rahman, 2008).

Dhaka now contains 40 percent of the national urban population. Housing scenario of Dhaka showed that about 54% of the total housing in Dhaka is rented (Milan, 2006) and 93% of all housing is provided through the private sector (Begum, 2007)). Existing physical and social amenities became failed to provide for even the basic needs of the majority of these people. Day by day it has been becoming impossible to provide housing within the limited and high valued land. As a result, today more than 35% of the people living in Dhaka City are residents of slums and squatter settlements (Islam *et. al.*, 2009).

2.3 Housing Location Choice Criteria for the Study

For selecting the housing location, a set of criteria were selected initially considering the socio-economic characteristics of the households of Dhaka city. Then a pilot survey was conducted on bus users to determine most important criteria of residential location choice. The finally selected twelve factors were categorized into four groups.

2.3.1 Spatial Attributes

The selected spatial attributes for the study were discussed below:

Distance to workplace

Proximity to workplace is a significant criterion for choosing locality to rent house. The influence of residential location on job location decisions is as important as the influence of job location on residential location. Therefore, both decisions are treated simultaneously in many recent empirical studies (Abraham and Hunt, 1997; Romaní et al., 2003; White, 1998, Freedman and Kern, 1997, Khatun, 2003 sited in Nahrin, 2009).

Availability and distance of different Community facilities

Distance to school and mode used to go

According to the neighborhood concept of Arthur Gallion (1949) (sited in Nahrin, 2009), the physical environment of neighborhood should be such that a mother knows that her child will have no traffic streets to cross on his way to school. It is apparent that in Dhaka a number of families provide more importance on school of the children for selection of house location. According to Kauko (2007) and Bender et al. (1997) proximity to education services is important for housing choice that fits with socio-demographic housing theory.

Distance to market and mode used to go

Distance to market can be defined as distance of house from kutcha bazaar, grocery shop, shopping center, departmental store or other shopping facilities. Simonds (1961) expressed shopping center as an important feature of a community. Bender et

al. (1997) identified that proximity of market place is perceived as important factor for house quality.

Distance to recreational facilities and mode used to go

Simonds (1961) pointed out the importance of recreational area in a neighborhood. He expressed the idea that a park gives a community its identity. Playgrounds and parks contribute to social interaction, neighborhood identity, social cohesion and place attachment (Smoyer-Tomic et al. 2004).

Distance to other facilities such as health care centre, community centre and mode used to go

Other facilities such as community centre and health care centre was also considered as influential factors. One study showed that among the health service variables, a broader range of hospital services appear to be attracted both for children and elders (Duncombe, *et al.*, 2003).

2.3.2 Physical Attributes

The selected physical attributes for the study are discussed below:

Housing Characteristics

From the literature review it was observed that people give more importance to the housing characteristics in case of residential location choice (Borgers, *et. al.* 1993; Blijie, B. 2005). If people get a desired house, they agree to make a long distance travel ((Blijie, B. 2005).

Planning of neighborhood

Deitz (1998) (sited in Nahrin, 2009) said that neighborhood characteristics were found to be more likely to influence location decisions. Planning of neighborhood increases the convenience of the life as well as attractiveness of the residential areas to live.

Condition of Municipal services

Municipal services i.e. hospitals (Huh and Kwak, 1997 sited in Sharmeen, 2007), solid waste management, streetlight, sewerage system, storm sewerage management,

are also important for residential location choice. Municipal services increase the convenience and comfort of the city dwellers and reduce sufferings.

Condition of Roads

According to Islam et al. (2007) (Sited in Nahrin, 2009) road condition is an important factor of residential location choice. Road condition determines the accessibility as well as availability of other facilities. On the contrary, narrow roads in front of the house increase sufferings of the residents.

Bus service

A number of researches pointed out the importance of accessibility and convenient transport of the dwellers in the city (Kauko, 2007; Bender et al., 1997; Palma, 2005; Chuang, 2001; White, 1988). For the study, bus service was assumed as an important variable in residential location choice. It is apparent that almost half (44%) of the trips in Dhaka City are dependent on buses that carry 70% dwellers of the city (STP, 2005). Buses are most favorable and cheap travel mode in the city. As such, a number of dwellers prefer to rent a house close to the bus stop to minimize the travel cost and increase the accessibility.

2.3.3 Social Attributes

The selected social attributes for the study are discussed below:

Social status/aspects

Kauko (2007) explained that the prestige of neighborhood is very important factor for market driven urban renewal. Richardson et al., (1974) pointed out the importance of social class of neighborhood for residential location selection.

Proximity to relatives and colleagues

Socio-demographic urban sociology explains that a number of families prefer to live close to relatives, friends and colleagues. This increases the social cohesion and builds social capital.

Security

Security is the state of being or feeling secure; freedom from fear, anxiety, danger, doubt, etc.; state or sense of safety or certainty. From the pilot survey it was found that security has an influence in residential location choice. In Ibadan metropolis, ethnicity as a socioeconomic variable seems to be very significant in affecting a household's neighborhood preference, in particular as regards their perception of neighborhood safety.

House rent

House rent can be defined as payment, usually of an amount fixed by contract, made by a tenant at specified intervals in return for the right to occupy or use the property of another (Farlex, 2007 sited in Sharmeen, 2007). From the pilot survey it was observed that house rent has the most significant influence on residential location choice in Dhaka city.

2.3.4 Environmental Attribute

Open Space

Bender et al. (1997) showed that the distance of green area is very important factor for housing quality. Open areas are the breathing space of the city dwellers.

2.4 Aspects of Transport Service for the Study

The literature survey showed that the attractiveness of public transport service to the passengers depends on various factors like bus fare, travel time, waiting time, frequency of service, etc. For selecting the aspects of transport service, a set of criteria were selected initially through the literature review. Then pilot survey was conducted on bus users to determine most important aspects and finally eight factors were selected for the study.

2.4.1 Travel Time

Travel time is an important aspect of bus service. Travel time can be defined as the total time required for a voyager to travel from one point to another over a specified route under prevailing conditions.

2.4.2 Waiting time

The quality of bus service is closely concerned with the extent of waiting time. Waiting time of the passengers at the stoppage depend on the capacity of service and frequency of trips. Less waiting time attracts the passengers.

2.4.3 Average Travel Distance

Average travel distance indicates the distance traveled by the passengers in a regular basis.

2.4.4 Frequency of Service

Frequency is an important characteristic of transportation system. Frequency of a bus service largely determines its reliability. It affects both passenger waiting time and level of occupancy. Irregularity of service not only decreases reliability but also deteriorates quality of service. However, bus service requires a sufficiency in capacity and frequency in schedules.

2.4.5 Types of service

According to BRTC, there are three categories of buses such as Double Decker bus, Single Decker bus (AC and Non-AC) and mini bus serving the people of Dhaka (Habib *and* Alam, 2003). Taking into consideration the types of buses and categories of services, five types of bus service were identified for the purpose of this study such as Single Decker local bus service, Double Decker local bus service, Local mini bus service, Sitting mini bus service and AC bus service.

2.4.6 Fare Rate

Fare can be defined as the quantity of money (Tk) paid by the passenger for traveling a distance by bus service. Fare is directly related with travel distance and types of service.

2.4.7 Comfort

In vehicular comfort or simply comfort is a major factor in attracting travelers to use the service. For this study, comfort is defined to be consisting of some constituent elements namely cleanliness, crowdness, temperature, noise and crew behavior.

2.4.8 Safety

A safe transportation system is an essential element. Safety can be defined as free from unexpected risks.

2.5 Analytical Framework

Wide-ranging attempt was taken to solve the problem of residential location choice and a number of methodologies were developed. Geoffrion (1978), for instance, included decomposition, mixed integer linear programming, simulation and heuristics that might be used in analyzing location problems. Other researchers found out the importance of multiple criteria that must be included in the decision analysis (Erlenkotter, 1975).

Anas and Chu (1984) employed Multinomial Logistic and Nested Logit Model to predict the housing location choice and mode choice in travel work from 1970 U.S. census data aggregated to small zones of Chicago SMSA. The estimated models were then used to drive the house rent, travel time and travel cost elasticities of location demand. The elasticities were also compared and found to agree with those obtained from other discrete models.

The research of Palma, et al. (2005) was succeeded in developing and estimating a model of residential location at community level for the Paris region, with a rigorous econometric treatment of the endogenously of housing prices. Further, the study was integrated UrbanSim with METROPOLIS, providing the first experience of connecting dynamic models of land use and traffic. By coupling these models it was possible to represent the endogeneity of residential location and traffic, given a distribution of job locations.

Vega et al. (2006) showed that the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) has experienced the extraordinary growth of population and employment during the last decade together with the unprecedented increase in house prices. These had significant repercussions for travel behavior and commuting patterns. In the study the researchers presented the preliminary analysis of the simultaneous estimation of residential location and mode of travel to work. The study provided estimation results for the effects of

socio-economic characteristics on travel behavior. Several discrete choice model structures were described and results were shown for multinomial logit (MNL) and nested logit (NL) models.

Blijie (2005) designed a theoretical model to estimate the effect of accessibility on residential choice behavior by households using multinomial logit (MNL) model. In a multinomial regression model, the estimated coefficients for the dwelling type dummies and the interaction variables indicated the extra utility that a household derived from choosing this dwelling type.

Kauko (2007) assessed the determinants of intra-urban housing location attractiveness using the AHP tool. He attempted to understand the conceptual factors behind the resulting assessment in Budapest.

A multinomial and nested logit model was proposed by Rivera and Tiglao (2005) to examine the nature of household mobility choices of residential location, workplace location and mode choice to work of two worker households. This study allowed to determine the factors which affect location and mode choice, particularly how twoworker households assess benefits and shortcomings between associated with each worker. It also showed that land and transport decisions can be analyzed in a disaggregate manner.

Considering all the methods, Multinomial Logistic Regression was applied to determine the influence of bus service on choosing residential location and Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP) was applied to determine the pair-wise importance of transport related aspects. Data specification and resource availability most suitably fitted for the application.

Multinomial logistic regression could be used for a mix of continuous and categorical variables and did not assume linear relationship among the variables. Though having specific problems such as an increase in bias and a decline in the degree of freedom could be observed with the increase of non-dichotomous variable, this application was mostly preferred for the study. Moreover, AHP adopted a pairwise comparison process by comparing two objects at one time. With an adequate

measurement, this method was more accurate (with less experiment error) to achieve a higher level of consistency, since it requires the respondents to think precisely before giving their answers. The main advantage of AHP is that it helps to determine relative intensities or weights of identified attributes on the basis of the subjective judgments by pair-wise preference comparison of that attributes. Thus these applications finally were selected as being the most appropriate on the basis of data and resource constraints.

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Methodology

The research was conducted with a pre-designed methodology comprising selection of the sample areas, sample design, data collection, and data analysis. After conceptualization, goals and objectives were formulated. Figure 3.1 provided a methodological framework for carrying out the study effectively and systematically. To achieve the broad objectives of the study, the following methodology was considered:

3.1.1 Sample Design and Selection of the Survey Location

In order to fulfill the objectives of the study, bus users of Dhaka city were selected for survey purpose. It was observed that three types of bus services operated by both BRTC and private operator mainly engaged to meet the demand of different classes of people of Dhaka city. Both the operators provide the following categories of services (Ahmed, 2004):

- Local Service: Fare is cheap and standing passengers are allowed.
- Sitting Non-AC Service: Pre-ticketing is must for the service but does not have any provision for AC.
- Sitting AC Service: Pre-ticketing is must for the service with the provision for AC.

According to BRTC, there are three categories of buses such as Double Decker bus, Single Decker bus (AC and Non-AC) and mini bus serving the people of Dhaka (Habib *and* Alam, 2003). Seating capacity of these buses are more than 70 for Double Decker buses, more than 32 for Single Decker buses, 15-32 for minibuses and 30-45 seats for premium bus with AC (Ahmed, 2004).

Taking into consideration the types of buses and categories of services, the bus users of the following five types of bus service were identified for the purpose of this study:

- a) Single Decker local bus service
- b) Double Decker local bus service
- c) Local mini bus service
- d) Sitting mini bus service
- e) AC bus service

In total 315 bus users were surveyed applying stratified sampling method to fulfill the research objective comprehensively considering 95% confidence level at 5.52% confidence interval.

For convenience, the survey was conducted on some important bus stop locations such as Shahbagh, Motijheel, Azimpur, etc.

The set of respondents were selected on a random basis from the bus users on the basis of following criteria

- Bus users who use bus service at least 10 days in a month (i.e., approximately 50% of working day per month)
- Household heads or decision makers of the family

3.1.2 Data Collection

In order to fulfill the objectives of the research, data was collected from both primary and secondary sources.

a) Primary Data Collection

At first pilot survey was carried out to get an idea about the factors of residential location choice for the Dhaka City especially for the group of people who use bus service. Then extensive pre-designed questionnaire survey was conducted for collecting information related to influential factors of residential location choice, the paired rankings of various bus service related aspects and different problems faced by the bus users. Moreover, data on socio-economic characteristics, existing different types of facilities in their residential location, travel pattern and physical condition of housing of the respondents were also collected through the questionnaire survey.

b) Secondary Data Collection

To complement the data acquired from primary source, some data such as the present transportation condition, housing situation, information on bus routes, etc, were collected from the secondary sources (e.g., from the internet, BRTC, different books, published journals, unpublished thesis, magazines, and newspaper, etc).

3.1.3 Data Preparation

After collection of data from primary source through questionnaire survey, data was processed through qualitative and quantitative techniques. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and MS Excel were used for data preparation. For finding out the importance of various factors in residential location choice, data was prepared using SPSS software.

For determining the rating of each pair of transport attributes, data was aggregated in two ways: firstly in Perth formula and then by Weighted Arithmetic Mean (WAM). For data aggregation in WAM process, the following stages were followed:

First stage- Frequency determination: At first discrete (ungrouped) frequency of the respondent's number who put the assigned relative values of each pair of attributes were determined.

Second stage- Weighted Arithmetic Mean (WAM) calculation: Then comparative values of each pair of attributes were calculated through determining weighted arithmetic mean.

Third stage- Final Value of Each Pair of Attributes determination: For data analysis through the Analytical Hierarchy Process, the final values of each pair of attributes were calculated.

3.1.4 Data Analysis

Various statistical tolls were used for analyzing the data such as SPSS software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), Microsoft Excel, AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process), etc.

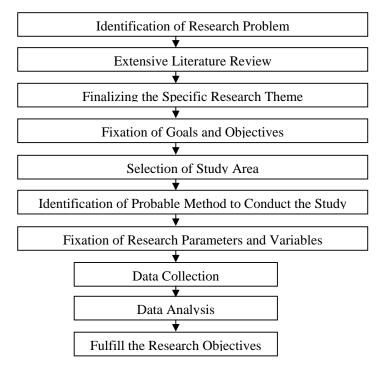


Figure 3.1: Methodological Framework of the Study

3.2 Analytical Techniques

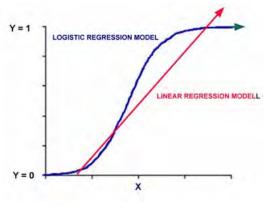
The study employed the Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to fulfill the objectives of the study fruitfully.

The study aimed to find out the influence of bus service on the choice of residential location. For these, twelve variables relevant for residential location choice were selected. The literature review showed that most of the researchers used different types of logistic regression analysis for relevant types of studies. In this study, the data were not ordinal type or the categories of dependent variable were not in ordered type. So, logistic regression (binary or multinomial) was assumed to be most appropriate for the study. Binary logistic regression is appropriate when the dependent variable consists of two categories whereas multinomial logistic regression is appropriate when dependent variable consists of more than two categories. Here the dependent variable was different types of areas according to house rent and consisted of three categories. However, considering the data types, multinomial logistic regression was applied to achieve the objectives of the study.

On the other hand, level of importance of different transport related aspects for various respondents vary significantly. Sometimes it become very difficult to compare each of the elements with others, assign relative weights to the different criteria involved in making a decision and compile all the data in a suitable way. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a technique that allows an estimation of the weights. In such case, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) offers a pair-wise comparison process by comparing two objects at one time to formulate a judgment as to their relative weight and give more accurate result. So, Analytic Hierarchy Process was applied to find out the relative weightage of various transports related aspects in choosing residential location.

3.2.1 Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis

Logistic Regression Analysis is the statistical technique that identifies the relationship between two or more quantities variables. Logistic Regression allows one to predict a discrete outcome from a set of variables that may be continuous, discrete and dichotomous or a mix of any of these.



Let the probability that the random variable Y takes the value 1 be p so that the probability that it takes the value 0 is 1-p = q. Then the mean value of Y or the expected value is

E(Y) = 1*p + 0*(1-p) = p

As in case of binary or multinomial logistic regression, the aim is to express the expected value of Y as a function of the independent variables X_{1} , X_{2} , X_{3} , X_{4} X_{k} , let the function given by

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{p} = 1/\{1 + e^{-(\beta_0} + \beta_1^{*X} + \beta_2^{*X} + \beta_3^{*X} + \dots + \beta_k^{*X} +$$

Where $\beta 0$ is the constant and the " β " terms are the logistic regression coefficients, also called parameter estimates and where there are k independent (X) variables, some of which may be interaction terms.

3.2.1.1 Advantage of Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis

Multinomial logistic regression is a technique that allows additional factors to enter in the analysis separately so that the effect of each can be estimated. It is valuable for quantifying the impact of various simultaneous influences upon a single dependent variable. Further, because of omitted variables bias with simple regression, multinomial regression is often essential even when the investigator is only interested in the effects of one of the independent variables. Multinomial regression analysis is in fact capable of dealing with an arbitrarily large number of explanatory variables.

3.2.1.2 Selected Variables

For the study, residential location choice was modeled on the basis of high rent area, middle rent area and low rent area. All the twelve variables were incorporated in the study. Different areas were categorized as high rent area, middle rent area and low rent on the basis of average price of apartment Tk / sq.ft (The Mukto Akash, 2010). The basis of area categorization is presented on Table 3.1A.

	Average price of apartment in	Different types of
Area	2010 Tk/sq.ft	Rental Area
Baridhara	8000-17000	High
Gulshan	8000-14000	High
Dhanmondi	8000-14000	High
Banani	6500-8500	High
Mohakhali R/A	4500-5500	Middle
Shahbagh Area	4000-5000	Middle
Azimpur	3500-4500	Middle
Moghbazar	3500-4500	Middle
Firmgate R/A	3800-4500	Middle
Mohammadpur	3500-6000	Middle
Uttara Model Town	3500-6000	Middle
Cantonment Thana	4000-5500	Middle
Rampura	3000-3500	Low
Khigaon	3200-3500	Low
Mirpur	3000-3500	Low
Badda	3000-3500	Low
Old Dhaka	2800-3200	Low
Other areas	The data of per month house rent,	Low
(Narayanganj, Jatrabari,	indicates low rent housing areas.	
Demra etc.		

Table 3.1A: The Basis of Area Categorization

*Area has been categorized on the basis of apartment price

Logistic Regression can be used with two types of variables:

- Categorical Variable
- Continuous Variable

So, the variables were classified as categorical or continuous. The list of the variables was presented below in Table 3.1B.

Variable	Definition	Unit	Type of
name			variable
Hou_charac	Housing characteristics	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Hou_re	House rent	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Dis_workplace	Distance of work place	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Dis_commu	Availability and	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
	distance of different		
	Community facilities		
Bus_serv	Public Bus service	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Road_con	Condition of roads	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Hou_security	Security	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Muni_condi	Condition of Municipal	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
	Service		
Nei_plan	Planning of	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
-	neighborhood		
Open_spa	Open space	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
Retive_pro	Proximity of relatives	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical
-	or colleagues	_	-
Soci_aspe	Social aspects	Has significant contribution or not	Categorical

Table 3.1B: List of Variables

3.2.1.3 Dummy Variables

Dummy variables are a way of incorporating qualitative information into regression analysis. Especially in case of multinomial regression, if one or more of the independent variables are nominal, the dummy variable technique is used.

In the study, all the variables were qualitative in nature, so all the variables were taken as dummy variables in the study. In order to find out the influence of all selected variables in residential location choice, at first all the variables were ranked in twelve categories. After finding out the priority index of the variables, the variables finally were categorized in two categories: has significant contribution (comprising 1 to 4 ranks that has value level more than 0.6) and not (which has been ranked more than 4 that has value level less than 0.6). The following table presented the dummy variables selected for the study.

Dummy Variables	Description
Hou_charac	1 if housing characteristics has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Hou_re	1 if house rent has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Dis_workplace	1 if distance of work place has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Dis_commu	1 if availability and distance of different community facilities has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Bus_serv	1 if public bus service has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Road_con	1 if condition of roads has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Hou_security	1 if security has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Muni_condi	1 if condition of municipal service has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Nei_plan	1 if planning of neighborhood has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Open_spa	1 if open space has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Retive_pro	1 if proximity of relatives or colleagues has significant contribution, 0 otherwise
Soci_aspe	1 if social aspects has significant contribution, 0 otherwise

Table 3.2: List of Dummy Variables

3.2.2 Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is an approach to decision making that involves structuring multiple choice criteria into a hierarchy, assessing the relative importance of these criteria, comparing alternatives for each criterion, and determining an overall ranking of the alternatives. Rather than prescribing a "correct" decision, the AHP helps the decision makers to find the one that best suits their needs and their understanding of the problem.

The main characteristics of AHP are (Bhattachrjee, 1994):

- Structuring the complexity in a hierarchy
- Making pair-wise relative comparison and
- Using redundancy of judgment to improve accuracy and deal with fuzziness.

3.2.2.1 Comparative Scaling

Appropriate rating among the attributes to each other among 1-7 was used for this study. The following scale was used for the study:

Numerical Scale	Verbal Scale	Explanation
7	Extremely importance of one over the others	An element is favoured by at least an order of magnitude difference
5	Strongly importance of one over the others	An element is strongly favoured/ dominant
3	More than equal importance of one above the other	Experience and judgement favour of one element over the other
1	Equal importance of both the elements	Two elements contribute equally
1/3	Less than equal importance of one above the other	Experience and judgement make insignificant of one element over the other
1/5	Strongly unimportance of one over the others	An element is strongly insignificant
1/7	Extremely unimportance of one over the others	An element is insignificant by at least an order of magnitude difference

Table 3.3: The Assessment Rating among the Attributes Used in the Study

3.2.2.2 Data Aggregation for AHP

After data collection, in the initial stage of the study, the data (the responses of the respondents) was aggregated in two ways:

- 1. Perth formula; and
- 2. Weighted Arithmetic Mean (WAM)

3.2.2.3 Advantage of AHP

The method AHP has two obvious and substantial benefits:

- It allows for diversification of demand (and then indirectly also supply);
- It ascertains an intangible element in relation to perceptions (Kauko, 2003).

According to Eddie et al. (2001) AHP has two advantages:

- First, this method is more accurate to achieve a higher level of consistency, since it requires the respondents to think precisely before giving their answers.
- The main advantage of AHP is that it helps to determine relative intensities or weights of identified attributes on the basis of the subjective judgments by pair-wise preference comparison of that attributes.

3.2.2.4 Criticisms of AHP

Some critics of the method have presented below:

- A) since there is no theoretical basis for constructing hierarchies, AHP users can construct different hierarchies for identical decision situations, possibly producing different solutions,
- B) AHP rankings are claimed to be arbitrary because they are based on subjective opinions using a ratio scale,
- C) there are said to be flaws in the methods of combining individual weights into composite weights, and
- D) The process has no sound underlying statistical theory (Wikipedia 2009)

3.2.2.5 Selected Variables

In order to find out the relative weightage of transport related aspects, bus users were classified in two categories such as the bus users who give significant influence to bus service in choosing residential location (ranked bus service from 1st to 4th position) and the bus users who do not give significant influence to bus service in choosing residential location (ranked bus service more than 4th position). A total number of eight variables were finally selected for the study. The variables were described in Chapter 2, section 2.4. Table 3.4 presented a list of the selected variables.

Variables	Definition							
	The total time required to travel from one point to another over a							
Travel Time	specified route under prevailing conditions							
	The time have to spent by the passenger at the bus stop for the bus							
Waiting time	service							
Average travel	The distance traveled by the passengers in a regular basis							
distance								
Frequency of service	Frequency of service indicate regular and timely schedule							
Type of Service	Type of service mainly indicates sitting, local or AC service, etc.							
	The quantity of money (Tk) paid by the passenger for traveling a							
Fare	distance by bus service							
	Comfort is defined to be consisting of some constituent elements							
	namely cleanliness, crowdness, temperature, noise and crew							
Comfort	behavior							
Safety	Free from unexpected risks							

	Table 3.4:	List	of the	Selected	Variables
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CHAPTER 4 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENTS

4.1. Introduction

The main aim of the study was to find out the level importance of bus service in choosing residential location. For the study the bus users were considered as the respondents. For the convenience of the study, some bus stops locations namely Shahbagh, Azimpur, New Market, Motijheel, Banglamotor, Panthapath, Malibagh, Mohakhali, Uttara, Gulshan, etc. were selected as survey spots. Bus stops and road network of Dhaka City were presented on Map 4.1. This map also shows the location of surveyed bus stops. The chapter explained socio-economic characteristics, information of residence and information regarding travel of the respondents.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-economic condition plays an important role in selecting residential location especially for the rental types of households. A total 315 number of respondents were surveyed to fulfill the objectives of the study. From the survey observation it was found that the respondents cover almost all the parts of Dhaka City.

The respondents comprise the following age groups such as 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and above 60 years. From the survey it was observed that about 68.75% of the respondents are male and the rest of the respondents are female. Additionally, about 41.90% of the

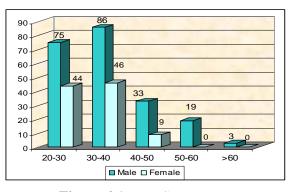
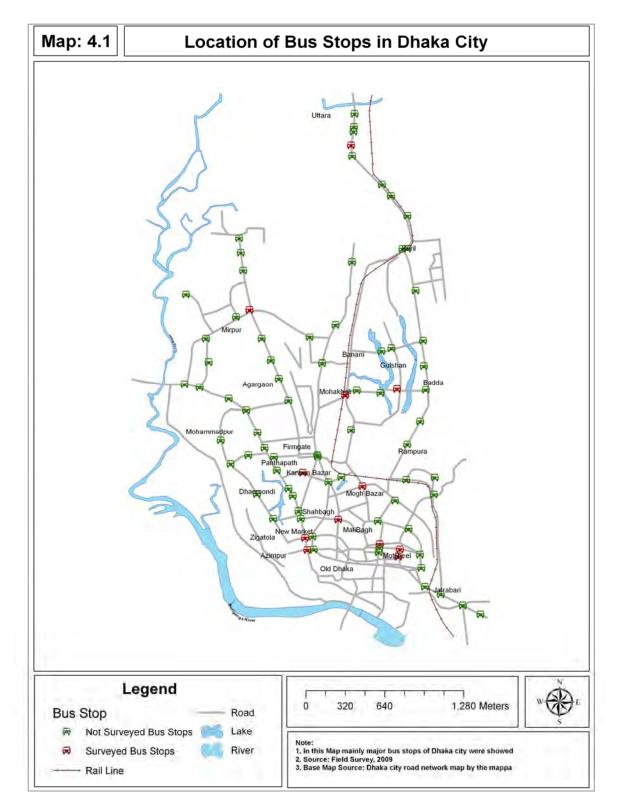


Figure 4.1: Age Sex structure

respondents are 30-40 years group which is followed by 20-30 years group (37.78%). Moreover, about 13.33% of the respondents are 40-50 year group, 6.03% 50-60 year group and 0.95% are above 60 years group.



Source: Field Survey, 2009

In case of housing decision making, number of family member is also an important aspect. The survey result showed that

the family member of the respondents ranges between 2 to 9 members. About 41.27% of the respondents has 4 (four) family members which is followed by 27.94% 5(five) family members. Additionally, there is also significant number of families comprising 3 and 6 family members.

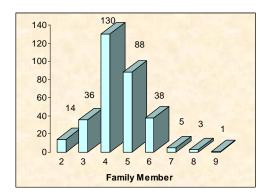


Figure 4.2: Number of family member

Among the respondents, about 64.76% of the respondents are married and about 35.24% are unmarried. Surprisingly, it was observed that the marital status is almost

same for both of male and female respondents. The survey results showed that most of the respondents are service holder (65.08%) which is followed by businessman (14.92%). Other respondents are engaged in various professions such as Doctor/Engineer, Teacher/Professor, Others, etc.

Moreover, about 29.21% of the respondents' monthly income are within Tk. 15,001.00 - 20,000.00, about 23.81% Tk. 20,001.00 - 25,001, 13.02% Tk. 25,001.00 - 30,000.00 and 14.60% of the respondents monthly income are Tk. 10,000.00 - 15,000. Furthermore, about 9.84% of the respondents' monthly income are Tk. below 10,000 whereas

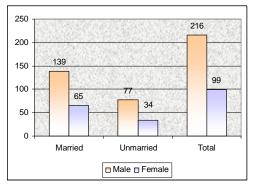


Figure 4.3: Marital Status

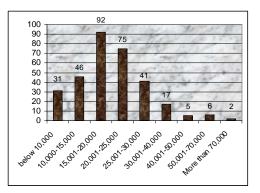


Figure 4.4: Level of Income

about 9.52% respondents monthly income above Tk. 30,000.00. Table 4.1 presents detail information about occupation and income of the respondents.

					Income L	evel (Tk/N	(Ionth)				
		10.000				20.004	40.004		More	Total	
Types of Occupation	Below 10,000	10,000- 15,000	15,001- 20,000	20,001- 25,000	25,001- 30,000	30,001- 40,000	40,001- 50,000	50,001- 70,000	than 70,000	No.	%
Service	30	36	66	38	24	7	3	1	0	205	65.08
Business	0	5	7	19	3	8	2	2	1	47	14.92
Teacher/											
Professor	0	5	12	6	2	0	0	0	0	25	7.94
Doctor/											
Engineer	0	0	7	12	12	2	0	3	1	37	11.75
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.32
Total	31	46	92	75	41	17	5	6	2	315	100
%	9.84	14.60	29.21	23.81	13.02	5.40	1.59	1.90	0.63	100.0	00

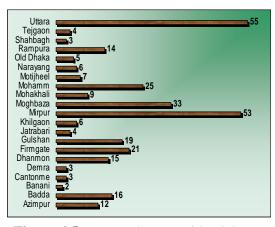
Table 4.1: Types of Occupation and Level of Income

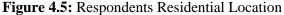
Source: Field Survey, 2009

4.3 Information regarding Residential Location

From the survey it was observed that among all the respondents about 17.46% of the

respondents reside at Uttara which is followed by about 16.83% at Mirpur and 10.48% at Moghbazar. Other respondents live in various locations such as Mohammadpur, Firmgate, Gulshan, Badda, Dhanmondi, Rampura, Azimpur and so on. The residential location of the respondents is presented on Figure 4.5.





Distance of various facilities (includes playground, Park, Health Care Centre, Community Centre, Shopping Centre, Kutcha Bazaar, Grocery Shop, Religious Centre and School) from the residence was shown in Appendix II. The table demonstrates that distance and availability of various facilities vary with locations. In case of all the locations, almost half of the facilities were located within 10 min distance that is walking distance. Moreover, there is lacking of playground and park facilities in most of the areas.

4.4 Information regarding Housing

House rent is an influential variable in case of residential location choice that depends on various issues such as number of bed rooms; state of various facilities such as parking, escalator; condition of municipal service; security, etc.

The survey results showed that the respondents dwell in one bed room to 5 bed rooms house. Most of the respondents (40%) live in 3 (three) bedrooms house and about 34.60% of the respondents live in the 2 (two) bed rooms house. Moreover, about 43.49% of the residents have to pay Tk. 5000.00 - Tk. 10,000.00 for house rent purposes which is followed by 24.76% Tk. 15,001 - Tk. 20,000.

		Nu	nber of roo	oms		То	tal
Rent per month	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	Number	%
<5000	12	10	0	0	0	22	6.98
5000-10,000	1	82	48	6	0	137	43.49
10,001-15,000	0	15	49	10	4	78	24.76
15,001-20,000	0	2	25	19	6	52	16.51
20,001-25,000	0	0	4	9	10	23	7.30
>25,000	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.95
Total	13	109	126	46	21	315	100.00
%	4.13	34.60	40.00	14.60	6.67		

 Table 4.2: Number of Rooms with Rent/Month

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Analyzing the overall condition of various facilities it was found that about 80% of the respondents do not have escalator facility whereas about 54.6% have parking facility. The overall condition of security, municipal service, planning of neighborhood and road condition is moderate. Additionally, the respondents reported that the general state of open space is unsatisfactory. Table 4.3a and Table 4.3b illustrate the overall condition of facilities in respect of house rent.

	Escalator Parking facility Facility				Secu	Security of the Surroundings					Condition of the Municipal Service				
Rent/month	Yes	No	Yes	No	very safe	safe	moderate	unsafe	very unsafe	very good	boog	moderate	poor	very poor	
<5000	0	30	0	30	6	3	13	6	2	2	8	15	1	4	
5000-10,000	6	123	44	85	11	62	45	6	5	2	41	54	25	7	
10,001-15,000	15	63	59	19	15	46	14	3	0	11	42	16	9	0	
15,001-20,000	18	34	44	8	9	24	19	0	0	4	19	21	6	2	
20,001-25,000	14	9	22	1	10	11	2	0	0	6	10	5	2	0	
>25,000	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Total	56	259	172	143	51	147	95	15	7	25	121	113	43	13	
%	17.8	82.2	54.6	45.4	16.2	46.7	30.2	4.8	2.2	7.9	38.4	35.9	13.7	4.1	

Table 4.3A: State of Various Facilities

Table 4.3B: State of Various Facilities

	Plann	ing of N	leighborł	100d				Condition of Roads					
						Open S	pace						
Rent/month	Very		Mode-		Very	Satis	Unsatis-	Very		Mode-		Very	
	good	Good	rate	Poor	poor	factory	factory	good	Good	rate	Poor	Poor	
<5000	2	4	12	12	0	13	17	2	2	10	14	2	
5000-10,000	6	34	44	29	16	30	99	1	30	58	30	10	
10,001-15,000	8	23	31	13	3	31	47	7	28	34	9	0	
15,001-20,000	6	18	14	12	2	19	33	1	14	19	14	4	
20,001-25,000	1	9	7	4	2	17	6	3	13	4	2	1	
>25,000	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	
Total	23	88	111	70	23	112	203	14	88	127	69	17	
%	7.3	27.9	35.2	22.2	7.3	35.6	64.4	4.4	27.9	40.3	21.9	5.4	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

4.5 Information regarding Travel

People usually move from one place to other locations to fulfill their demand. There are various purposes for which people move from one place to another such as work, business/commerce, educational, recreational, shopping, social, others, etc. In case of travel purpose,

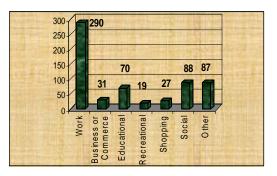


Figure 4.6: Travel Purpose

peoples multiple responses were recorded. The survey showed that about 92.06% of the respondents travel by bus for work purpose which is followed by 27.94% for social purpose and 22.22% for educational purpose.

The study also presented that only 11.75% of the respondents has own car where as rest of the respondents do not own any car. Therefore, they have to depend on other

transport modes. Even the respondents', who own car, usually used the cars for children's educational purpose. As a result, in most of the cases they also have to depend on other transport modes for their work purposes. For the study, mainly bus users were surveyed emphasizing their frequency of travel by

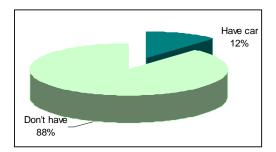


Figure 4.7: Car Ownership

bus. The survey stated that about half of the respondents use bus service daily and about 37.78% of the respondents travel by bus service 4 to 6 times in a week. Table 4.4 presents frequency of bus travel of the respondents according to monthly income.

	Frequency o	f bus travel			
Income/month	Sometimes	1 to 3 times in a week	4 to 6 times in a week	Daily	Total
Below 10,000	0	0	3	28	31
10,000-15,000	2	7	15	22	46
15,001-20,000	0	13	39	40	92
20,001-25,000	0	9	36	30	75
25,001-30,000	0	1	18	22	41
30,001-40,000	0	3	4	10	17
40,001-50,000	0	1	2	2	5
50,001-70,000	0	4	2	0	6
More than 70,000	0	2	0	0	2
Total	2	40	119	154	315
%	0.63	12.70	37.78	48.89	100.00

 Table 4.4: Frequency of Travel by Bus according to Income (Tk/month)

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Travel time and travel cost are strongly co-related aspects but in case of Dhaka City where traffic congestion is a very vital issue, traffic time is not linearly related with traffic cost. The respondents spent Tk. 100.00 - Tk. 3000.00 for travel purpose per month. Table 4.5 provides information of monthly travel cost in accordance with travel time.

			Montl	hly Travel (Cost (in Tk)			
Travel time (minutes)	Less than 200	200-400	401-600	601-800	801-1000	1000-1500	More than 1500	Total
less than 15	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
15 to 20	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	13
20 to 30	0	18	12	3	14	0	3	46
30 to 45	4	28	34	10	30	7	1	114
More than 45	0	11	19	20	36	43	8	137
Total	8	66	70	33	76	50	12	315
%	2.54	20.95	22.22	10.48	24.13	15.87	3.81	100.0 0

Table 4.5: Relationship between Cost of Movement and Time Spending

From the survey, it was also observed that waiting time is very significant with respect to the travel time. In some cases it was observed that people, who have to travel for 30 - 45 minutes, have to wait for more than 45 minutes. This is very bothersome exertion for the traveler. Table 4.6 presents information about waiting time in respect of travel time.

		V	Vaiting time	for bus (mi	inutes)		
Travel time	Less than					More than	
(minutes)	5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30	Total
less than 15	5	0	0	2	0	0	7
15 to 20	6	6	0	2	2	0	16
20 to 30	7	23	10	1	0	0	41
30 to 45	8	43	49	8	3	3	114
More than 45	5	38	45	25	16	8	137
Total	31	110	104	38	21	11	315
%	9.84	34.92	33.02	12.06	6.67	3.49	100.00

Table 4.6: Relationship between Waiting Time and Travel Time

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Distance of bus stop both from residence and work place is an important aspect for traveling. If bus stop is not available within a tolerable range, it becomes difficult for the people to use bus service. Through the bus user survey it was observed that in most of the cases the bus stop both from origin and destination is located within less than 10 minutes distance and about half of the respondents use rickshaw to go to the bus stops. Table 4.7 presents the information of bus stop both from the origin and destination.

Distance		Bus	stop fi	om or	igin			Des	tinatio	n from	bus sto	р	
	,	Гime R	equired	l	Mode used T			Time Required			Mode used		
	Less than 10	10-15	15-20	More than 20	Walking	By rickshaw	Less than 10 min	10-15 min	15-20 min	Walking	By rickshaw	Minibus/ Tempo /Human Hauler	
Less than 1/2 km	107	6	0	0	107	7	136	9	1	129	16	0	
less than 1 km but more than 1/2 km	100	24	1	0	27	98	82	21	1	23	81	0	
1 km	6	38	2	0	7	39	2	9	3	1	13	0	
More than 1 km	1	16	12	1	2	28	1	23	27	1	49	1	
Total	214	84	15	1	143	172	221	62	32	154	159	1	
%	67.9	26.7	4.76	0.32	45.4	54.6	70.2	19.7	10.2	48.9	50.5	0.32	

Table 4.7: The Distance and Mode Used to Go to the Bus Stop both From Origin and Destination

CHAPTER 5

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF RESIDENTIAL LOCATION CHOICE

5.1 Introduction

The first objective of the study was to identify the factors considered by the bus users in choosing residential location. In order to identify the influential factors of residential location choice, an extensive literature was reviewed and also pilot survey was conducted. Through analyzing the information collected from both sources, finally twelve factors were selected for carrying out the questionnaire survey on the bus users. The data collected by the questionnaire survey, firstly was prioritized using the Priority Index Formula to find out the weightage of each factor. Also multinomial logistic regression was applied to get an idea about the contribution of the factors in residential location choice. This chapter described the sequential steps of identifying the influential factors of residential location choice.

5.2 Priority Index of Influential Factors regarding Residential Location Choice

In case of preparing the priority index for the independent variables, priority over 10 was considered as no priority and the following scale was considered.

Scale:

1 st priority	2^{nd}	3 rd	4^{th}	5 th	6 th	7 th	8^{th}	9 th	10^{th}	No priority
1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00

The following formula was used to prepare priority indexes of the variables:

$$I = \frac{\sum s_i f_i}{N}$$

Where,

 $I = \text{priority index such that } 0 \le I \le 1$ $s_i = \text{scale value at ith priority}$ $f_i = \text{frequency of the ith priority}$ N = total no. of observations $= \sum f_i$ In Table 5.1, responses of all respondents were summarized in accordance with priority. From the table it is observed that most of the respondents give first priority to house rent which is followed by house characteristics. Additionally, a large number of respondents confer second priority to house rent that is followed by public bus service.

Table 5.1: Priority Index of Frequency of Responses for the Components

Priority				Frequ	ency of	respons	es for tl	he compon	ents			
_	Hcha	Hrent	Dwork	Dcom	Pbus	Croad	Secu	Commu	Plann	Open	Prorel	Soci
1	60	144	22	22	13	0	13	0	2	4	33	0
2	49	96	9	42	66	2	9	9	2	1	21	3
3	30	45	8	71	92	3	27	10	2	1	15	5
4	47	10	10	73	49	7	59	12	4	8	25	7
5	48	4	14	36	28	12	63	42	3	11	29	10
6	35	10	20	28	5	34	47	51	6	10	25	36
7	27	3	34	19	18	60	41	32	2	11	30	40
8	16	2	58	15	24	78	21	41	10	11	16	41
9	2	1	91	4	10	70	28	42	14	7	52	34
10	0	0	37	2	8	37	5	41	35	26	26	87
0	1	0	12	3	2	12	2	35	235	225	43	52
Total	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Here:

Hcha = Housing characteristics Hrent = House Rent Dwork = Distance of work place Dcom = Availability and Distance of Community facility Pbus = Public Bus Service Croad = Condition of roads Secu = Security Commu = Condition of municipal service Plann = Planning of neighborhood Open = Open space Prorel = Proximity of relatives or colleagues Soci = Social Aspects

Table 5.2 presented the priority index of all independent variables and showed that the bus users give most significant importance to house rent in choosing residence. From the table it is observed that people give highest priority to house rent which is followed by housing characteristics. Subsequently, the respondents give importance to public bus and then availability and distance of community facility. These four factors have significant priority level that is more than 0.6.

Variables	Priority Index	Rankings in order of priority
Housing characteristics	0.709	Π
House Rent	0.898	Ι
Distance of work place	0.364	VIII
Availability and Distance of Community facility	0.687	IV
Public Bus Service	0.688	III
Condition of roads	0.283	IX
Security	0.557	VI
Condition of municipal service	0.452	VII
Planning of neighborhood	0.056	XI
Open space	0.051	XII
Proximity of relatives or colleagues	0.590	V
Social Aspects	0.252	Х

Table 5.2: Priority Index of Independent Variables

5.3 Importance of Various Factors in Residential Location Choice

Residential location choice was modeled on the basis of different area types (such as high house rent area, middle rent area and low rent area). This section described the sequential steps of the development of model for residential location choice. The logical interpretation of the models was also described.

5.3.1 Determination of the best-reduced model

Logistic regression is popular for probabilistic analysis and modeling. Logistic regression technique was used for the study to formulate a probabilistic model of residential location choice in Dhaka City.

From the data, it was observed that monthly house rent varies with various factors. However, for the convenience of the study, per month house rent was categorized as less than Tk. 5000.00 as lowest level, Tk. 5000.00 to Tk. 10,000.00 as intermediate level and more than Tk. 10,000.00 as highest level. Per month house rent Tk. more than 10,000.00 was considered as the reference category.

A stepwise analysis technique was employed to obtain the best reduced model. The likelihood ratio test generally eliminates least significant variables at each step. At first all variables were incorporated to obtain the -2 log likelihood of the reduced model.

The likelihood ratio is a function of log likelihood and is used in significance testing. "Likelihood" is a probability, specifically the probability that the observed values of the dependent may be predicted from the observed values of the independents. Like any probability, the likelihood varies from 0 to 1. The log likelihood (LL) is its log and varies from 0 to minus infinity (it is negative because the log of any number less than 1 is negative). Log likelihood is the basis for tests of a logistic model. The likelihood-ratio test statistics equals:

 $-l \log (L_0/L_1) = -2[\log (L_0) - \log (L_1)] = -2 (L_0 - L_1)$

This log transformation of the likelihood functions yields a chi- square statistics. This is the statistically recommended statistics to use when building a model through stepwise elimination. The likelihood ratio test can be used to drop one variable from the model to create a nested reduced model. A non-significant likelihood ratio test indicates no difference between the full and the reduced models, hence justifying dropping the given variable so as to have a more parsimonious model that works just as well. Table 5.3 presents the summary of likelihood statistics of the stepwise procedure.

From the table below it is observed that in case of model 1, significance level of planned neighborhood, and open space is not acceptable. Again in the model 2 elimination of planned neighborhood, open space and municipal condition, give the best result of all. The significance level of all the variables is acceptable and these variables increase the degree of freedom and the model fits at a good significance level. Thus model 2 was selected as final model.

Initial Models		Likelihood Ratio Tests								
Model 1		-2 Log Likelihood of								
	Effect	Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.					
	Intercept	177.069(a)	.000	0						
	Hou_charac	233.382	56.313	2	.000					
	Hou_re	190.756	13.687	2	.001					
	Bus_serv	211.913	34.844	2	.000					
	Dis_work	183.769	6.700	2	.035					
	Road_con	183.088	6.019	2	.049					
	Dis_commu	182.895	5.826	2	.054					
	Hou_security	207.684	30.615	2	.000					
	Relative_pro	228.401	51.332	2	.000					
	Soci_aspe	181.742	4.673	2	.097					
	Nei_plan	174.456	2.882	2	.237					
	Open_spa	177.069	2.613	2	.271					
	Muni_cond	194.598	17.529	2	.000					
Model 2		-2 Log Likelihood of								
	Effect	Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.					
	Intercept	159.492(a)	.000	0						
	Hou_charac	205.647	46.155	2	.000					
	Hou_re	167.575	8.083	2	.018					
	Bus_serv	200.368	40.876	2	.000					
	Dis_work	165.241	5.750	2	.056					
	Road_con	165.917	6.425	2	.040					
	Dis_commu	165.967	6.475	2	.039					
	Hou_security	199.178	39.686	2	.000					
	Relative_pro	211.136	51.644	2	.000					
	Soci_aspe	165.921	6.430	2	.040					

 Table 5.3:
 Determination of the Best-Reduced Model

5.3.2 Best Reduced Model

The final model was obtained considering the correlation table and likelihood ratio test. Finally the following variables were included in the final model:

 Table 5.4A: Variables of the Best Reduced Model

Variable name	Definition	Type of
		variable
Hou_charac	Housing Characteristics	Categorical
Hou_re	House Rent	Categorical
Bus_serv	Public Bus service	Categorical
Dis_work	Distance of work place	Categorical
Road_con	Condition of roads	Categorical
Dis_commu	Availability and distance of different Community facilities	Categorical
Hou_security	Security	Categorical
Relative_pro	Proximity of relatives or colleagues	Categorical
Soci_aspe	Social aspects	Categorical

Table 5.4B presents the case processing summary of the final model. The case processing summary indicated that there are a significant number of cases with high rent area. Among the 315 cases, house rent has significant contribution with 93.7% marginal percentages and bus service has significant contribution with 69.8% marginal percentage. Community facility also has significant contribution with 66.0% marginal percentage. Alternatively, most of the other variables do not have significant contribution. It could also be observed that the problems of missing cases were not an issue in the model.

Variables		N	Marginal Percentage
Different types of area	Low rent area	112	35.6%
	Medium rent area	167	53.0%
	High rent area	36	11.4%
Housing characteristics	Otherwise	129	41.0%
	has significant contribution	186	59.0%
House rent	Otherwise	20	6.3%
	has significant contribution	295	93.7%
Bus service	Otherwise	95	30.2%
	has significant contribution	220	69.8%
Distance of work place	Otherwise	253	80.3%
	has significant contribution	62	19.7%
Road condition	Otherwise	305	96.8%
	has significant contribution	10	3.2%
Community facility	Otherwise	107	34.0%
	has significant contribution	208	66.0%
Security	Otherwise	207	65.7%
-	has significant contribution	108	34.3%
Condition of municipal service	285	90.5%	
	30	9.5%	
Planned neighborhood	305	96.8%	
	has significant contribution	10	3.2%
Open space	Otherwise	301	95.6%
	has significant contribution	14	4.4%
Proximity of relatives	Otherwise	221	70.2%
	has significant contribution	94	29.8%
Social aspects	Otherwise	301	95.6%
-	has significant contribution	14	4.4%
Valid		315	100.0%
Missing		0	
Total		315	
Subpopulation		89(a)	

Table 5.4B: Case Processing Summary of the Best Reduced Model

Table 5.4C shows model fitting information of the best reduced model and presents an acceptable Chi-Square statistic at a nearly 100% confidence level. The result shows that the chi-square value of 253.933 with 18 degrees of freedom is significantly higher. This means the null hypothesis that all effects of the independent variables are zero can be rejected.

Table 5.4C: Model Fitting Information of the Best Reduced Model

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	413.424			
Final	159.492	253.933	18	.000

Pseudo R-Square statistics of logistic regression analysis is analogous to the OLS analysis. The value generally varies from 0 to 1. R^2 measures in logistic regression are not goodness-of-fit tests but rather attempt to measure strength of association. It does not pose the same significance as the OLS models. Thus, social researchers suggest interpreting the Pseudo R-Square statistics with great caution in logistic regression analysis.

The Pseudo R-Square measures indicate that the model performs fairly well. The Nagelkerke R-Square value will be the most relevant value (0.707 in this case). It corrects the Cox and Snell value so that it can theoretically achieve a value of 1.

Cox and Snell	.602
Nagelkerke	.707
McFadden	.483

Table 5.4D: Pseudo R-Square of the Best Reduced Model

Table 5.4E presents that -2 Log Likelihood statistics for the overall model is within the acceptable limit.

Effect	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	159.492(a)	.000	0	
Hou_charac	205.647	46.155	2	.000
Hou_re	167.575	8.083	2	.018
Bus_serv	200.368	40.876	2	.000
Dis_work	165.241	5.750	2	.056
Road_con	165.917	6.425	2	.040
Dis_commu	165.967	6.475	2	.039
Hou_security	199.178	39.686	2	.000
Relative_pro	211.136	51.644	2	.000
Soci_aspe	165.921	6.430	2	.040

Table 5.4E: Likelihood Ratio Tests of the Best Reduced Model

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0.

From Table 5.4F it is observed that bus service and house rent are the most important variables in choosing residential location.

The table also shows that at the low rent area the odds of choosing residential location without considering bus service and house rent are 0.24 and 0.106 lower relatively than that of considering bus service and house rent. At the medium rent area, the odds of choosing residential location considering bus service and house rent are 0.101 and 0.151 lower than that of considering bus service and house rent. The odds validates the fact that the low income people give highest preference to bus service and house rent than other income groups.

Distance of workplace and distance of various community facilities are also important variables as can be seen from the table. The odds of choosing residential location without considering the distance of workplace and various community facilities are lower for medium income people compared to low income people.

The odds of choosing residential location without significantly considering the road condition are higher than that for the locations considering the road condition.

The odds of choosing residential location without considering house characteristics, house security, relative proximity of friends is higher for the people of low rent area relative to medium and high rent area.

The model forecast indicated that bus service has a greater influence on residential location choice for low and medium income group as opposed to high income group. Another significant finding is that house rent and distance of work place have also significant influence on residential location choice. This confirmed the generally known fact that especially low and medium income group are aware about their house rent as they have limited income and also they are willing to use bus service because it is the cheapest transport mode. Conversely, high income people are not much aware about house rent and at the same time they are not much interested to use bus service. Such findings could be positively analyzed and further studied to formulate effective policies to make an effective harmonization among residential location and transportation.

Intercept 4.567 2.413 3.583 1 0.048 Bound Bound Bound Iow rent area Intercept 4.567 2.413 3.583 1 0.048 - - Ihou_charac=01 1.499 5.72 6.872 1 0.09 4.478 1.460 13.73 Ihou_charac=11 0(b) . 0 Ibu_serv=01 -3.717 657 32.023 1 0.00 . . . Idis_workplace=01 -1.367 .751 3.316 1 0.69 .255 .059 1.101 Idis_workplace=11 0(b) . 0 IRoad_con=01 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 IRoad_con=11 0(b) . . 0 Ibis_communi	Different types			Std.				Odd Ratio	Inter	onfidence val for p(B)
Image: serve of the s			В	Error	Wald	df	Sig.	{Exp(B)}		Upper Bound
Inductarac=1 0(b) . . 0 . . . [hou_re=0] -2.244 1.206 3.459 1 .063 .106 .010 1.128 [hou_re=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [bus_serv=0] -3.717 .657 32.023 1 .000 .024 .007 .088 [bus_serv=0] -3.717 .657 32.023 1 .000 .024 .007 .088 [bus_serv=0] -1.367 .751 3.316 1 .069 .255 .059 1.110 [dis_workplace=0] 1.366 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . 0 [Boad_con=1] 0(b) . 0 <t< td=""><td>Low rent area</td><td></td><td>-4.567</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>.048</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Low rent area		-4.567			1	.048			
Inou_re=0 -2.244 1.206 3.459 1 .063 .106 .010 1.128 [hou_re=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [bus_serv=0] -3.717 .657 32.023 1 .000 .024 .007 .088 [bus_serv=1] 0(b) . .0 [dis_workplace=0] -1.367 .751 3.316 1 .069 .255 .059 1.110 [dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . .0 . </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.499</td> <td>.572</td> <td>6.872</td> <td>1</td> <td>.009</td> <td>4.478</td> <td>1.460</td> <td>13.735</td>			1.499	.572	6.872	1	.009	4.478	1.460	13.735
Indu_re=1 0(b) . . 0 . . . [bus_serv=0] -3.717 .657 32.023 1 .000 .024 .007 .088 [bus_serv=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [dis_workplace=0] -1.367 .751 3.316 1 .069 .255 .059 1.110 [dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 .			0(b)			0				
Image: serve and serve			-2.244	1.206	3.459	1	.063	.106	.010	1.128
Ibus_serv=1 0(b) . . 0 . . . [dis_workplace=0] -1.367 .751 3.316 1 .069 .255 .059 1.110 [dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . 0 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . 0 [Boa_con=1] 0(b) . 0 [Ibu_sceurity=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b . 0 [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relati			0(b)			0				
Idis_workplace=0] -1.367 .751 3.316 1 .069 .255 .059 1.110 [dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . 0 [Ibis_communi=0] -1.078 0.559 3.722 1 .054 0.340 .114 1.017 [Ibis_communi=1] 0(b) . 0 [Hou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b) . 0 [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . 0 . .			-3.717	.657	32.023	1	.000	.024	.007	.088
Idis_workplace=1] 0(b) . . 0 IRoad_con=0] 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 IRoad_con=1] 0(b) . 0 IDis_communi=0] -1.078 0.559 3.722 1 .054 0.340 .114 1.017 Ibis_communi=1] 0(b) . 0 IHou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 IHou_security=1] 0(b) . . 0 IRelative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 IRelative_pro=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . ISoci_aspe=1] 0(b) . 0 .			0(b)	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
IRoad_con=0] 1.966 1.394 1.989 1 .058 7.142 .465 109.7 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Dis_communi=0] -1.078 0.559 3.722 1 .054 0.340 .114 1.017 [Dis_communi=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Hou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b) . . 0 [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . . 0 [Soci_aspe=0] 2.499 1.175 4.523 1 .033 12.172 1.216 121.7 [Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) .		[dis_workplace=0]	-1.367	.751	3.316	1	.069	.255	.059	1.110
Image: Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 [Dis_communi=0] -1.078 0.559 3.722 1 .054 0.340 .114 1.017 [Dis_communi=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Hou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Soci_aspe=0] 2.499 1.175 4.523 1 .033 12.172 1.216 121.7 [Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . Medium rent area Intercept 3.595 1.66 4.690 1		[dis_workplace=1]	0(b)	•	•	0	•		•	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[Road_con=0]	1.966	1.394	1.989	1	.058	7.142	.465	109.724
IDis_communi =1 0(b) . 0 . . . [Hou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b) . 0 . 0 . . . [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . 0 [Soci_aspe=0] 2.499 1.175 4.523 1 .033 12.172 1.216 121.7 [Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Medium rent area Intercept 3.595 1.66 4.690 1 0.007 0.399 0.144 1.104 [hou_charac=0] -0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.007 0.399 0.144 1.104 [hou_re=0] -1.894 0.70 7.242		[Road_con=1]	0(b)			0				
[Hou_security=0] 1.718 .592 8.422 1 .004 5.573 1.747 17.78 [Hou_security=1] 0(b) . . 0 [Relative_pro=0] 1.032 .709 2.115 1 .146 2.806 .699 11.26 [Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . .0 [Soci_aspe=0] 2.499 1.175 4.523 1 .033 12.172 1.216 121.7 [Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Kedium rent area Intercept 3.595 1.66 4.690 1 0.030 . . . [hou_charac=0] -0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.077 0.399 0.144 1.104 [hou_ree0] -1.894 0.70 7.242 1 0.007 0.151 0.038 0.598 [hou_ree1] 0(b)		[Dis_communi=0]	-1.078	0.559	3.722	1	.054	0.340	.114	1.017
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[Dis_communi =1]	0(b)			0				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[Hou_security=0]	1.718	.592	8.422	1	.004	5.573	1.747	17.780
[Relative_pro=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Soci_aspe=0] 2.499 1.175 4.523 1 .033 12.172 1.216 121.7 [Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . Medium rent area Intercept 3.595 1.66 4.690 1 0.030 . . [hou_charac=0] -0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.077 0.399 0.144 1.104 [hou_charac=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [hou_re=0] -1.894 0.70 7.242 1 0.007 0.151 0.038 0.598 [hou_re=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [bus_serv1=0] -2.297 0.55 17.758 1 0.000 0.101 0.035 0.293 [bus_workplace=0] -1.473 0.67 4.789 1 0.029 <td></td> <td>[Hou_security=1]</td> <td>0(b)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		[Hou_security=1]	0(b)			0				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[Relative_pro=0]	1.032	.709	2.115	1	.146	2.806	.699	11.266
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[Relative_pro=1]	0(b)			0				
Medium rent areaIntercept 3.595 1.66 4.690 1 0.030 1 Intercept 0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.077 0.399 0.144 1.104 $[hou_charac=0]$ -0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.077 0.399 0.144 1.104 $[hou_charac=1]$ $0(b)$ \cdot 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot $[hou_re=0]$ -1.894 0.70 7.242 1 0.007 0.151 0.038 0.598 $[hou_re=1]$ $0(b)$ \cdot 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot $[bus_serv1=0]$ -2.297 0.55 17.758 1 0.000 0.101 0.035 0.293 $[bus_serv1=1]$ $0(b)$ \cdot 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot $[dis_workplace=0]$ -1.473 0.67 4.789 1 0.029 0.229 0.061 0.858 $[dis_workplace=1]$ $0(b)$ \cdot 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot $[Road_con=0]$ 2.617 1.02 6.566 1 0.010 13.700 1.850 101.4 $[Road_con=1]$ $0(b)$ \cdot 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot		[Soci_aspe=0]	2.499	1.175	4.523	1	.033	12.172	1.216	121.794
area $[hou_charac=0]$ -0.919 0.52 3.129 1 0.077 0.399 0.144 1.104 $[hou_charac=1]$ $0(b)$ 0 $[hou_re=0]$ -1.894 0.70 7.242 1 0.007 0.151 0.038 0.598 $[hou_re=1]$ $0(b)$ 0 $[bus_serv1=0]$ -2.297 0.55 17.758 1 0.000 0.101 0.035 0.293 $[bus_serv1=1]$ $0(b)$ 0 $[dis_workplace=0]$ -1.473 0.67 4.789 1 0.029 0.229 0.061 0.858 $[dis_workplace=1]$ $0(b)$ 0 $[Road_con=0]$ 2.617 1.02 6.566 1 0.010 13.700 1.850 101.4 $[Road_con=1]$ $0(b)$ 0		[Soci_aspe=1]	0(b)			0	•			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Medium rent	Intercept	3.595	1.66	4.690	1	0.030			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	area	[hou_charac=0]		0.52	3.129	1	0.077	0.399	0.144	1.104
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[hou_charac=1]	0(b)			0	•			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[hou_re=0]	-1.894	0.70	7.242	1	0.007	0.151	0.038	0.598
[bus_serv1=1] 0(b) . 0 . . . [dis_workplace=0] -1.473 0.67 4.789 1 0.029 0.229 0.061 0.858 [dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 2.617 1.02 6.566 1 0.010 13.700 1.850 101.4 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . .		[hou_re=1]	0(b)			0	•			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		[bus_serv1=0]	-2.297	0.55	17.758	1	0.000	0.101	0.035	0.293
[dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 2.617 1.02 6.566 1 0.010 13.700 1.850 101.4 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . .		[bus_serv1=1]	0(b)			0	•			
[dis_workplace=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . . [Road_con=0] 2.617 1.02 6.566 1 0.010 13.700 1.850 101.4 [Road_con=1] 0(b) . . 0 . . .		[dis_workplace=0]	-1.473	0.67	4.789	1	0.029	0.229	0.061	0.858
[Road_con=1] 0(b) 0		[dis_workplace=1]	0(b)			0	•			
		[Road_con=0]	2.617	1.02	6.566	1	0.010	13.700	1.850	101.440
		[Road_con=1]				0	•			
[1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,		[Dis_communi=0]	-1.420	0.504	7.943	1	0.005	0.242	0.090	0.649
[Dis_communi =1] 0(b) 0		[Dis_communi =1]	0(b)			0				
		[Hou_security=0]		0.47	3.479	1	0.062	0.419	0.168	1.045
[Hou_security=1] 0(b) 0		[Hou_security=1]				0				
		[Relative_pro=0]		0.55	10.024	1	0.002	0.176	0.060	0.516
[Relative_pro=1] 0(b) 0		[Relative_pro=1]								
[Soci_aspe=0] 2.179 0.83 6.842 1 0.009 8.840 1.727 45.25		[Soci_aspe=0]	2.179	0.83	6.842	1	0.009	8.840	1.727	45.257
[Soci_aspe=1] 0(b) 0		[Soci_aspe=1]			•			•	•	

Table 5.4F: Best-reduced Model to Forecast the Probability of Residential Location

 Choice on the Basis of Different Types of Area

a The reference category is: High rent area.

b This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant

CHAPTER 6

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO TRANSPORT RELATED ASPECTS

6.1 Introduction

The bus users conferred weightage to various transport related attributes in different ways. It was assumed that bus service has significant importance in choosing residential location. However, it was important to find out the significance of various transport related attributes in choosing residential location. This chapter attempted to address comparative importance of the selected attributes such as travel time, waiting time, distance of workplace, frequency of service, type of service, fare, comfort and safety.

The study revealed that the relative magnitude of these indicators varies with the bus users relative importance to the bus service. However, for this study two types of bus users were studied: a) the respondents who weighted bus service significantly b) the respondents who weighted bus service insignificantly in choosing residential location.

6.2 Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight of Transport related Aspects by the Respondents Weighting Public Bus Significantly

In order to find out the Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight by Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), several steps were followed that was clearly described in Chapter 3. At first the pair- wise comparison matrix A was prepared (Table 6.1) and then dividing each entry of column i of matrix A by the sum of the entries in column i, a new matrix AW (Table 6.2) was produced. Then dividing the average of entries in row i of AW by the number of variable, column vector C (Table 6.2) was found out. To check the consistency in a pair-wise comparison matrix, some sub-steps were also performed. Multiplying main matrix A with column vector C, AC= X (was attached in Appendix II) was found and then diving the sum of (X/C) by the number of variables, value of Eigen Vector was produced. Finally the value of Consistency Index (CI) was found out (was attached in Appendix II).

The comparison matrix clearly shows that frequency of service is strongly important than most of other attributes. This criterion is 2.17:1 more important than travel time, 1.17:1 more important than waiting time, 2.17:1 more important than average travel distance, etc. In the same way, the pair-wise matrix gives the aggregated importance of each factor compared to all other factors in an ordinal scale (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight of TransportRelated Aspects by the Respondents Weighting Public Bus Significantly {MainMatrix A}

	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fare	Comfort	Safety
Travel	1	2 16667	2 16667	0 46154	0 00000	0.25226	0.00000	0.46092
Time	1	2.16667	2.16667	0.46154	2.33333	0.35336	2.83333	0.46083
Waiting time	0.46154	1	2.16667	0.85714	1.83333	1.83333	1.66667	0.54545
Average								
travel								
distance	0.46154	0.46154	1	0.46154	1.83333	0.33333	1.83333	0.5
Frequency								
of service	2.16667	1.16667	2.16667	1	1.5	3.16667	3	0.75
Type of								
Service	0.429	0.54545	0.54545	0.66667	1	0.31579	1.66667	0.75
Fare	2.83	0.54545	3	0.31579	3.16667	1	2.66667	1.16667
Comfort	0.35294	0.6	0.54545	0.54545	0.6	0.375	1	0.85714
Safety	2.17	1.83333	2	1.33333	1.33333	0.85714	1.16667	1
Total	9.87125	8.31911	13.5909	5.64146	13.6	8.23462	15.8333	6.03009
Source Fie	1d Cumular	2000						

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1 show relative importance of each transport related attribute by the respondents weighting bus service significantly in choosing residential location. The figure shows that frequency of bus service is the most important attribute whereas fare is the second vital point for the respondents and next comes the matter of safety. Moreover, the importance of travel time has more significance level than waiting time. Average travel distance, type of service and comfort convey comparatively less weightage than the other attributes. Form the weight of the criteria it can be measured that frequency of service is 1.12 (= .188 /.168) times more important than fare and 1.19 (=.188/.158) times more important than safety. Correspondingly, fare is 1.12(=.188/.168) times less important than frequency of service, 1.06(.=.168/.158) times more important than safety and so on. In the same way, ratio scale of each criterion compared to each criterion can be determined (Table 6.3).

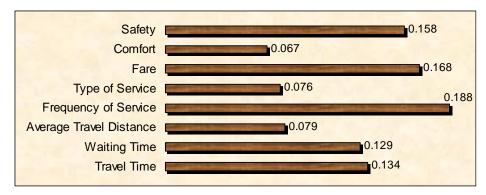


Figure 6.1: Relative weight of transport related attributes

Travel Time 0.10130 0.26044 0.1594 0.08181 0.17157 0.04291 0.17895 0.07642 0.13410 Waiting time 0.04676 0.12021 0.1594 0.15194 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Average travel distance 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814		Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fano	Comfort	Sofota	С
Time 0.10130 0.26044 0.1594 0.08181 0.17157 0.04291 0.17895 0.07642 0.13410 Waiting time 0.04676 0.12021 0.1594 0.15194 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Average travel 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Frequency of service 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.04048 0.11579 0.08292 0.07895 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814	T 1	Time	Time	uistance	of service	Service	гаге	Connort	Salety	C
time 0.04676 0.12021 0.1594 0.15194 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Average travel distance 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.04048 0.11579 0.08292 0.07892 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814		0.10130	0.26044	0.1594	0.08181	0.17157	0.04291	0.17895	0.07642	0.13410
time 0.04676 0.12021 0.1594 0.15194 0.13480 0.22264 0.10526 0.09045 0.12894 Average travel distance 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.04048 0.11579 0.08292 0.07892 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814	Waiting									
travel distance 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.04048 0.11579 0.08292 0.07893 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16842	8	0.04676	0.12021	0.1594	0.15194	0.13480	0.22264	0.10526	0.09045	0.12894
distance 0.04676 0.05548 0.07358 0.08181 0.13480 0.04048 0.11579 0.08292 0.07892 Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16842	Average									
Frequency of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16844	travel									
of service 0.21949 0.14024 0.1594 0.17726 0.11029 0.38456 0.18947 0.12438 0.18814 Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16842	distance	0.04676	0.05548	0.07358	0.08181	0.13480	0.04048	0.11579	0.08292	0.07895
Type of Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814	Frequency									
Service 0.04342 0.06557 0.04013 0.11817 0.07353 0.03835 0.10526 0.12438 0.07610 Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16842	of service	0.21949	0.14024	0.1594	0.17726	0.11029	0.38456	0.18947	0.12438	0.18814
Fare 0.28669 0.06557 0.22074 0.05598 0.23284 0.12144 0.16842 0.19347 0.16814	Type of									
	Service	0.04342	0.06557	0.04013	0.11817	0.07353	0.03835	0.10526	0.12438	0.07610
	Fare	0.28669	0.06557	0.22074	0.05598	0.23284	0.12144	0.16842	0.19347	0.16814
Comfort 0.03575 0.07212 0.04013 0.09669 0.04412 0.04554 0.06316 0.14214 0.06740	Comfort	0.03575	0.07212	0.04013	0.09669	0.04412	0.04554	0.06316	0.14214	0.06746
Safety 0.2198 0.22038 0.14716 0.23634 0.09804 0.1041 0.07368 0.16584 0.1582	Safety	0.2198	0.22038	0.14716	0.23634	0.09804	0.1041	0.07368	0.16584	0.1582
Total 1 <th>Total</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th>1</th> <th></th>	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Table 6.2: Importance Weight (C) of Transport related Attributes {AW}

Source: Field Survey, 2009

	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fare	Comfort	Safety
Travel	1	1.04	1.70	1/1 40	176	1/1.25	2.00	1/1 10
Time	1	1.04	1.70	1/1.40	1.76	1/1.25	2.00	1/1.18
Waiting time	1/1.04	1	1.63	1/1.46	1.70	1/1.30	1.93	1/1.22
Average travel								
distance	1/1.70	1/1.63	1	1/2.38	1.04	1/2.13	1.18	1/2.00
Frequency				_				
of service	1.40	1.46	2.38	1	2.47	1.12	2.81	1.19
Type of								
Service	1/1.76	1/1.70	1/1.04	1/2.47	1	1/2.21	1.13	1/2.08
Fare	1.25	1.30	2.13	1/1.12	2.21	1	2.51	1.06
Comfort	1/2.00	1/1.93	1/1.18	1/2.81	1/1.13	1/2.51	1	1/2.36
Safety	1.18	1.22	2.00	1/1.19	2.08	1/1.06	2.36	1

Table 6.3: Ratio Scale of Each Criterion Compared to Other Criterion

6.3 Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight of Transport related Aspects by the Respondents Weighting Public Bus Insignificantly

In order to find out the Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight for the respondents weighting public bus significantly, several steps were followed. The steps were described earlier. The steps were presented through several tables such as Main matrix A (Table 6.4), AW (Table 6.5), AC (was attached in Appendix II) and CI (was attached in Appendix II).

The comparison matrix clearly shows in ordinal scale that fare is strongly evaluated by the respondents weighting bus service unimportantly than other aspects. Fare is 1.87:1 more important than waiting time, 2.56:1 more important than frequency of service, and so on (Table 6.4). In the same way, the pair-wise matrix presents the aggregated importance of each factor compared to all other factors in an ordinal scale.

	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fare	Comfort	Safety
Travel Time	1	1.87	0.390625	1.833333	2.16667	1.1667	1.8333	1.16667
Waiting time	0.53476	1	0.5347594	1.333333	1.66667	0.5348	1.2	1.33333
Average travel distance	2.56	1.87	1	1.833333	1.5	1.1667	1.3333	0.83333
Frequency of service	0.54545	0.75	0.5454545	1	1.1667	0.3906	1.8333	0.65359
Type of Service	0.462	0.6	0.6666667	0.857118	1	0.346	0.5348	0.64103
Fare	0.85714	1.87	0.8571429	2.56	2.89	1	2.89	0.85712
Comfort	0.54545	0.833333	0.75	0.545464	1.87	0.346	1	0.65359
Safety	0.85714	0.75	1.2	1.53	1.56	1.1667	1.53	1
Total	7.36149	9.543333	5.9446484	11.49258	13.8200	6.1175	12.155	7.13867

Table 6.4: Pair-wise Comparison Matrix and Importance Weight of Transportrelated Aspects by the Respondents Weighting Public Bus Insignificantly {MainMatrix A}

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 show relative importance of each transport related attribute by the respondents weighting bus service unimportantly in choosing residential location. The figure shows that fare is the most important attribute for the respondents who did not confer significant importance to bus service in choosing residential location. Average travel distance is the second vital point for the respondents and next comes the matter of travel time. Moreover, the importance of safety has more significance than waiting time. Average travel distance, type of service and comfort convey comparatively less weight than the other attributes.

Form the weight of the criteria it can be measured that fare is 1.16 = .176 / .152) times more important than fare, 1.96 = .176 / .0.090) times than frequency of service and so on. In the same way, ratio scale of each criterion compared to each criterion can be determined (Table 6.6)

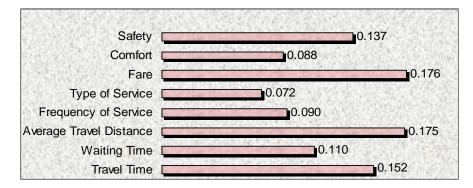


Figure 6.2: Relative Weight of Transport Related Attributes

	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fare	Comfort	Safety	С
Travel Time	0.13584	0.19595	0.06571	0.15952	0.15678	0.1907	0.1508	0.16343	0.15235
Waiting time	0.07264	0.10478	0.08996	0.11602	0.12059	0.0874	0.0987	0.18678	0.10962
Average travel distance	0.34776	0.19595	0.16822	0.15952	0.10854	0.1907	0.1097	0.11674	0.17464
Frequency of service	0.0741	0.07859	0.09176	0.08701	0.08442	0.0639	0.1508	0.09156	0.09026
Type of Service	0.063	0.06287	0.11215	0.07458	0.07236	0.0566	0.044	0.0898	0.07188
Fare	0.11644	0.19595	0.14419	0.22275	0.20912	0.1635	0.2378	0.12007	0.17622
Comfort	0.0741	0.08732	0.12616	0.04746	0.13531	0.0566	0.0823	0.09156	0.08759
Safety	0.11644	0.07859	0.20186	0.13313	0.11288	0.1907	0.1259	0.14008	0.13745
Source: Fie	ld Survoy	2000	-		-	-	-	•	•

Table 6.5: Importance Weight (C) of Transport related Attributes {AW}

Table 6.6: Ratio Scale of Each Criterion Compared to Other Criterion

	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average travel distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service	Fare	Comfort	Safety
Travel Time	1	1.38	1/1.15	1.69	2.11	1/1.16	1.73	1.11
Waiting time	1/1.38	1	1/1.59	1.22	1.53	1/1.60	1.25	1/1.25
Average travel distance	1.15	1.59	1	1.94	2.43	1/1.01	1.99	1.28
Frequency of service	1/1.69	1/1.22	1/1.94	1	1.25	1/1.96	1.02	1/1.52
Type of Service	1/2.11	1/1.53	1/2.43	1/1.25	1	1/2.44	1/1.22	1/1.90
Fare	1.16	1.60	1.01	1.96	2.44	1	2.00	1.28
Comfort	1/1.73	1/1.25	1/1.99	1/1.02	1.22	1/2.00	1	1/1.56
Safety Sources Field Surrow	1/1.11	1.25	1/1.28	1.52	1.90	1/1.28	1.56	1

Source: Field Survey, 2009

6.4 Comparison of Relative Importance of the Respondents Weighting Public Bus Significantly and Insignificantly

Relative importance of transport related aspects vary with the respondents. Comparison of relative weightage for the respondents who weight bus service significantly or not was presented in Figure 6.3. The figure shows that the relative importance of travel time, waiting time, type of service, fare, comfort and safety do not show very significant change for both groups of respondents. Additionally, the respondents weighting public bus significantly give more weight to frequency of service where as the respondents weighting public bus insignificantly confer more weights to average travel distance. From this it was observed that the respondents weighting bus service importantly in choosing residential location, want to live in place where there is an opportunity to use bus service easily and therefore, they were not aware about travel distance. But in the other case, the respondents who do not give significant emphasis on public bus service in choosing residential location are more aware about their average travel distance. Figure 6.3 presents the comparison of the overall magnitude for both groups of respondents.

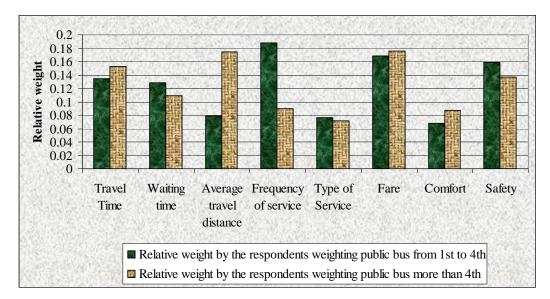


Figure 6.3: Comparison of Relative Importance

6.5 Consistency Arguments

The study estimated the relative importance of transport related aspects for housing location preference on the basis of respondents weightage. Moreover, the study estimated the Consistency Index (CI) for both groups of respondents and also determined the Consistency Ratio (CR) by comparing Consistency Index (CI) to the Random Index (RI). That represented the consistency of the AHP calculation. In AHP, if CI/RI = < 0.10, the degree of consistency is satisfactory, but if CI/RI > 0.10, inconsistencies may exist and the AHP may not yield meaningful results. Table 6.7 shows that relative weight for both groups of respondents has expected level of consistency, as all CR is less or equal to 0.1

Table 6.7: Consistency of Relative Importance of Transport Related Attributes

Group of Respondents	δ	CI	$\mathbf{CR} = \mathbf{CI}/\mathbf{RI}$	Consistency
Weighting public bus significantly	8.894511	0.127787	0.090629	Consistent
Weighting public bus insignificantly	8.349295	0.049899	0.03539	Consistent

Source: Field Survey, 2009

CHAPTER 7 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS

7.1 Introduction

The third objective of the study was to identify the problems faced by the bus users for giving or not giving importance to the bus service in choosing residential location. This chapter also highlighted some benefits for giving importance to bus service in residential location choice. At first in order to identify the problems and benefits, a pilot survey was carried out. Analyzing the data collected from the pilot survey, finally ten problems and four benefits were selected for questionnaire survey. The data was collected from the respondents in rank basis and was prioritized using the formula of Priority Index to find out the weightage of each factor. This chapter described the sequential steps of identifying the problems faced by the respondents for giving or not giving importance to the bus service in choosing residential location.

In case of preparing the priority index for the problems, the following scale was considered.

Scale:

1 st priority	2^{nd}	3^{rd}	4^{th}	5^{th}	6^{th}	7^{th}	8^{th}	9^{th}	10^{th}	No priority
1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00

In case of preparing the priority index for the benefits, the following scale was considered.

Scale:

1 st priority	2^{nd}	3 rd	4^{th}	No priority
1.00	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.00

The following formula was used to prepare priority indices of the variables:

$$I = \frac{\sum s_i f_i}{N}$$

Where,

I =priority index such that $0 \le I \le 1$

 s_i = scale value at ith priority

 f_i = frequency of the ith priority N = total no. of observations

 $=\sum f_i$

7.2 Problems Faced by the Bus Users for Giving Importance to the Bus Service in Choosing Residential Location

The survey result shows that most of the bus users (70%) considered bus service as an influential factor in choosing residential location. The bus users, who gave importance to bus service in choosing residential location, face some problems such as they have to pay high house rent for staying near to bus stop locations, limited seat, poor road condition, low speed due to traffic jam, etc. Most of the problems are related to transport aspects. The problems were prioritized using the Priority Index formula and the detail steps were presented below.

In Table 7.1, responses of all respondents were summarized in accordance with priority. From the table it is observed that most of the respondents face high house rent problem which is followed by limited seat.

Priority				Fre	equency o	f respons	ses			
	High	Limi	Boarding/		Environ	Low	Poor	Access		Defin
	house	ted	Un-		ment	frequen	Road	ibility	Proble	ed
	Rent	Seat	boarding	Low	inside	tcy of	Condi	to bus	m of	bus
			problem	speed	the bus	service	tion	stop	fare	stop
1	92	40	15	22	8	6	25	12	10	0
2	45	75	15	20	10	8	35	12	28	0
3	35	55	9	18	9	19	45	30	32	0
4	23	35	14	66	4	3	60	15	35	20
5	15	10	26	44	12	8	55	50	25	13
6	10	5	24	10	41	50	0	30	45	22
7	0	0	25	10	36	30	0	15	20	22
8	0	0	15	10	10	18	0	8	15	21
9	0	0	10	5	15	22	0	28	10	22
10	0	0	5	2	20	20	0	20	0	30
0	0	0	62	13	55	36	0	0	0	70
Total	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220

Table 7.1: Priority Index of Frequency of Responses for the Problems

Source: Field survey, 2009

The priority index for all problems was summarized in Table 7.2. The table shows that most of the respondents have to pay high house rent for giving priority to bus service. Secondly, they face limited seat problems of bus service which is a very common problem for all the bus users of Dhaka City because limited number of services are responsible for failure to meet the demand of large number of people. The respondents identify poor road condition as the next problem which is followed by low speed (especially due to traffic jam). Fare problem is another common phenomenon because most of the people of our country are poor. The bus users also face accessibility problem from house/ workspace to bus stop. In some cases the distance is beyond walking distance but the supporting transport modes are not available or due to some seasonal maintenance or seasonal disaster the roads become unusable most of the time, so people have to suffer to go to the bus stop from their origin.

Problems	Priority Index	Rankings in order of priority
High house Rent	0.866	Ι
Limited Access or Seat	0.839	Π
Boarding/Un-boarding problem	0.410	VII
Low speed	0.637	IV
Environment inside the bus	0.350	IX
Low frequency of service	0.382	VIII
Poor Road Condition	0.761	III
Accessibility to bus stop	0.538	VI
Problem of fare	0.624	V
Defined bus stop	0.251	Х

Table 7.2: Priority Indexes of Various Problems

Source: Field survey, 2009

7.3 Problems Faced by the Bus Users for Giving No Importance to the Bus Service in Choosing Residential Location

The bus users, who did not give importance to bus service in choosing residential location, also face some problems such as low frequency of service, accessibility to bus stop, fare problem, limited seat problems, etc. The problems were prioritized using the Priority Index formula and the detail steps were presented below.

The responses of all the respondents in accordance with priority were summarized in Table 7.3. The survey result shows that most of the respondents face the problem of low frequency of service which is followed by limited seat.

Priority		Frequency of responses									
	High	Limit	Boar-d		Environ-	Low	Poor	Access-		Defined	
	house	ed	ing/Un-		ment	freque-	Road	Ibility	Problem	bus	
	Rent	Seat	boarding	Low	inside	ncy of	Condi-	to bus	of fare	stop	
			problem	speed	the bus	service	tion	stop			
1	0	20	7	1	1	40	2	2	19	3	
2	14	15	2	7	1	25	4	10	10	7	
3	10	9	3	5	2	10	3	18	23	12	
4	15	15	9	18	6	10	2	8	7	5	
5	12	15	6	10	6	10	8	8	10	10	
6	12	5	0	15	0	0	13	25	10	15	
7	11	8	2	22	1	0	20	13	8	10	
8	18	8	6	17	4	0	18	7	2	15	
9	3	0	15	0	26	0	25	4	3	18	
10	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	
0	0	0	25	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	

Table 7.3: Priority Index of Frequency of Responses for the Problems

Source: Field survey, 2009

The priority index for all problems was summarized in Table 7.4. The table shows that most of the respondents give high priority to low frequency of service. The respondents who did not chose residential location considering the bus service, most of them reside at distant places from bus stop location and also sometimes it is difficult for them to get the bus service. Secondly, they face the most common problem that is limited seat of bus service. As most of the respondents reside at distant places from bus stop location, they face accessibility problems from house to bus stop because without reaching the bus stop it is difficult for them to get bus service easily. They also face some other problems such as high house rent, low speed, bus stop location and so on.

Problems	Priority Index	Rankings in order of priority
High House Rent	0.576	V
Limited Access or Seat	0.719	Π
Boarding/Un-boarding problem	0.302	IX
Low speed	0.540	VI
Environment inside the bus	0.201	Х
Low frequency of service	0.879	Ι
Poor Road Condition	0.412	VIII
Accessibility to bus stop	0.594	IV
Problem of fare	0.705	III
Defined bus stop	0.505	VII

Table 7.4: Priority Indexes of Various Problems

7.4 Comparison

From the survey results, it was observed that the problems faced by bus users for giving importance to bus service in residential location choice differs from the respondents giving no importance to bus service. Respondents who have given importance to bus service, give highest priority to high house rent problem for staying close to bus stop location or main roads whereas who did not give importance to bus service, confer highest priority to low frequency of bus service as they do not avail bus service easily. Both groups have given second priority to limited seat that is common for most of the bus users. Thirdly, the first group gives importance to high fare. Figure 7.1 shows the comparison of weightage given by the respondents who has given or not given importance to bus service to bus service in choosing residential location.

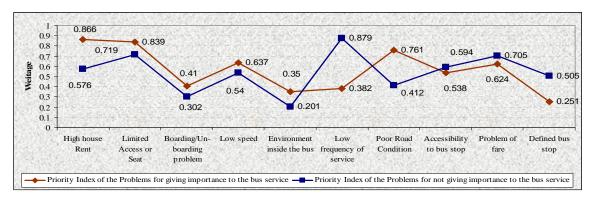


Figure 7.1: Comparison of Priority Index of the Problems for Giving or Not Giving Importance to Bus Service in Residential Location Choice

7.5 Benefits for Giving Importance to Bus Service in Residential Location Choice

The bus users, who have given importance to bus service in choosing residential location, also enjoy some benefits such as they can save time and cost because they get bus service easily and almost frequently. As a result they become able to maintain their work time.

In Table 7.5, responses of all respondents were summarized in accordance with priority. From the table it was observed that most of the respondents give first priority to time save which is followed by cost. This is because, in Dhaka city, the value of travel time ranges between 60% of hourly income for low income people to 35% of the same for high income people (Alam *et al.*,1999) which is greatly more than travel cost. Additionally, a large number of respondents confer second priority to time save that is followed by regular service frequency.

Priority	Time Save	Cost Save	Service Frequency	Safety
1	91	79	46	4
2	79	48	56	37
3	32	52	60	76
4	18	41	54	90
No Priority	0	0	4	13
Total	220	220	220	220
0 5.11	2000			

 Table 7.5: Priority Index of Frequency of Responses for the Benefits

Source: Field survey, 2009

The priority index for all benefits was summarized in Table 7.6. The table shows that most of the respondents give highest priority to time save, secondly to cost save, thirdly to service frequency and fourthly they give priority to safety.

Table 7.6: Priority Indexes of Various Benefits

Benefits	Priority Index	Rankings in order of priority
Time Save	0.776	Ι
Cost Save	0.688	П
Service Frequency	0.598	III
Safety	0.419	IV

Source: Field survey, 2009

7.6 Conclusion

The people of Dhaka city have to compete hard to get access both in limited housing and bus service. However, they have to adjust with various aspects related with their preferred residential location. The survey result shows that a significant percentage of bus users chose their residential location considering the bus service and only 30% bus users chose their location not giving importance to bus service. But both of the cases they have to face some problems. Besides these, the people who chose residential location considering bus service also enjoy some benefits such as they can save their time as well as cost that makes their life easy, comfortable and safe. However, it can be said that despite some problems the people who choose residential location considering bus service, become able to maintain time, save cost and can enjoy safety over than the people who choose residential location not considering bus service.

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION

In Dhaka City, most of the people (54%) live in rented housing and a large portion of them live below poverty line. Moreover, bus is the only public transport mode and a very small portion of people own private car. In that circumstance, a large number of people have to compete for getting access to both housing and bus service. Considering the overall situation, this study aims to find out the influence of bus service on residential location choice that would be useful to make a balance within these two imperative aspects.

Residential location choice is a complicated aspect and a large number of factors are associated with it. To develop a comprehensive understanding about residential location choice in Dhaka City, it is necessary to investigate peoples' view about the attributes related with residential location choice. This assessment may play an important role in developing housing policy, transport policy and also can help the developers to choose location for their housing projects.

8.1 Findings

Firstly, the study identified the influential factors of residential location choice applying priority index formula and multinomial logistic regression analysis. The study result showed that generally people of Dhaka city gave highest priority to house rent in choosing residential location. Secondly they considered housing characteristics, thirdly bus service, fourthly they gave emphasis to distance and availability of various community facilities and so on.

Moreover, usually the people of low rent area significantly considered rent; bus service; distance to work place and distance and availability of various community facilities such as school, kutcha bazaar, etc relative to high rent area. In case of medium rent area, people usually chose residential location considering house rent; housing characteristics; bus service; distance to work place; distance and availability

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of various community facilities such as school, kutcha bazaar, etc; security condition; proximity of relatives/ colleagues compared with high rent area.

An attempt was also made to find out the level of importance of transport related aspects employing Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP). The findings revealed that the respondents, who chose residential location giving significant influence to bus service, gave more emphasis on frequency of service that reduced the waiting time, service availability on the defined route and so on. The respondents who chose residential location without giving significant influence on bus service conferred more weights on fare, average travel distance and travel time. It indicated that this group of respondents is not concerned about bus service and wants to reside near work place emphasizing on distance and travel time.

The survey result also showed that the respondents face some problems both for giving or not giving importance to bus service. But there is variation in the nature of problems. People, who have given importance to bus service, generally face high house rent problem for staying close to bus stop location or main roads whereas people who did not give importance to bus service, face the problem of low frequency of bus service as they do not avail bus service easily. Besides these, the people who chose residential location considering bus service also enjoy some benefits such as they can save their time as well as cost that makes their life easy, comfortable and safe.

The consequence of the above discussion leads to the conclusion that bus service has significant influence in choosing residential location. Specially the low income and middle income people consider bus service more significantly compared to high income people.

8.2 Recommendations

On the basis of findings, some strategy could be proposed for improving the coordination among the residential location and bus service:

It is evident from the study that people give highest priority to house rent in choosing residential location. So, there should be up-to-date and effective house rent control approach. At the same time, proper enforcement of the rent control measures and its proper maintaining should be required.

The study also showed that most of the people of low and medium rent area significantly consider bus service in residential location choice. Hence, Low and medium rent housing locations should be selected considering the bus routes or bus routes should be revised to cover the existing locations. The time schedule, number of sitting bus and service quality of bus service should be improved to attract all income groups.

Distance to workplace and distance and availability of various community facilities also have significant influence on residential location choice. Community facilities like shopping facilities, recreational facilities, etc are also very important to increase the attractiveness of the residential areas to the dwellers. So, housing area should be planned in such way that people will get easy access to workplace, market, school, bus stop and other facilities. For example, low income people housing project should be undertaken in such a way that house rent will be lower, bus service will be available, different community facility will be within their acceptable limits and so on. Moreover, government can take housing projects or can inspire the developers to take projects considering the peoples demand specially for low and medium income people. Additionally, government should take necessary steps to maintain the housing quality of the private housing area.

8.3 Planning Application

Government of Bangladesh is going to introduce BRT in Dhaka City. However, before doing this, it is important to know people's view and interest about their public bus service. This study showed that specially the low and middle income people and in some cases the high income people are interested to use bus service if they get their desired types of service. So this study may act as a guideline for the concerned authority of BRT system.

Also Government of Bangladesh is going to implement the DAP in Dhaka city. The DAP already prepared the landuse map of Dhaka city. Hence, the concerned authority of transportation can revise or update the transport network to meet the existing demand or they also can design their network comprising the locations of future satellite cities.

In case of taking the housing project, it is important for both the government and private sector to consider peoples demand. This study may act as a guideline for giving idea about the demand of people of different income groups.

In conclusion, it is suggested to take cautions in applying the results of the model in practical field. The study was conducted on only the bus users. However, further systematic analysis may be required to reduce the degree of uncertainty.

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Appendix 1

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Research title: 'The Influence of Bus Service on the Choice of Residential Location.' (Only for research purpose)

ID NO: B	us Stop:	Route :	Time:	Date:
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Information about respondent:

Name of the respondent:	Age:
Location of residence:	Sex:
Occupation:	Marital status:
Income:	Car Ownership: 1. Yes
Family member:	2. No

<u>Code</u>

Age		Sex	Marital	Occupation	Income	
			status			
1.20-30	2.30-40	1. Male	1. Married	1. Service	1. Below 10,000	6.30,001-40,000
3.40-50	4.50-60	2. Female	2. Unmarried	2. Business	2.10,000-15,000	7.40,001-50,000
5. More the	an 60		3. Divorced	3. Households work	3.15,001-20,000	8.50,001-70,000
			4. Widow	4. Teacher/professor	4. 20,001-25,000	9. More than 70,000
				5. Doctor/Engineer	5.25,000-30,000	
				6. Others		

Information about residence:

Facility	Distance from house (Time, min)	Mode of travel
Playground		
Parks		
Health care center		
Community center		
Shopping center		
Kutcha bazaar		
Grocery shop		
Religious center		
School		

Please answer according to scale provided							
Housing	No. of rooms						
characteristics	Escalator: 1. Yes 2. No						
	Parking: 1. Yes 2. No						
	Type of housing: 1. Owner 2. Tenant						
	3. Non-rent payer						
House rent/month	1. Less than Tk.5000 4. Tk. 15,001-20,000						
	2. Tk. 5000-10,000 5. Tk. 20,001- 25,000						
	3. Tk. 10,001-15,000 6. Tk. Above 25,000						
Security to the	1. Very safe 2. Safe 3. Moderate						
surroundings	4. Unsafe 5. Very unsafe						
Condition of	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Moderate						
Municipal Service	4. Poor 5. Very Poor						
Planning of	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Moderate						
neighborhood	4. Poor 5. Very Poor						
Open space	1. Satisfactory 2. Unsatisfactory						
Condition of roads	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Moderate						
	4. Poor 5. Very Poor						

Location choice criteria

What factors did you consider in choosing residential location? (In accordance with importance)

- 1. Housing characteristics
- 2. House Rent
- 3. Distance of work place
- 4. Availability and distance of different
- community facilities 5. Public Bus service
- 6. Condition of roads

7. Security

8. Condition of Municipal Service

9. Planning of neighborhood

10. Open space

- 11. Proximity of relatives or colleagues
- 12. Social aspects

Information regarding transport:

1) How frequent do you travel by passenger bus	service?
1. Daily	3. 1 to 3 times in a week
2. 4 to 6 times in a week	4. Sometimes
2) What type of bus service do you usually use?	
1. Single Decker local bus service	5. Double Decker sitting bus service
2. Double Decker local bus service	6. Sitting mini bus service
3. Local mini bus service	7. Premium bus with AC
4. Single Decker sitting bus service	
3) Purpose of travel:	
1. Work	6. Shopping
 Educational Business or commerce 	7. Social 8. Other
4. Recreational	o. Oulei
4) How much would be average travel time to re	each your destination?
1. Less than 15 minutes 4.30 to	
	e than 45 minutes
3. 20 to 30 minutes	
5) How long have you to wait for the bus?	
1. Less than 5 minutes 4. 15 to	
	o 30 minutes
3. 10 to 15 minutes 6. Mor	
6) Please mention monthly expense of bus servi	
7) Location of work place:	
8) Origin and destination distance from bus stop).
<u>Origin</u>	Destination
1. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ km.	1. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ km.
2. Less than 1km but more than $\frac{1}{2}$ km	
 1 km More than 1 km. 	3. 1 km. 4. More than 1 km.
	4. More than 1 km.
9) How do you reach the bus stop?	3. Car
 Walking By rickshaw 	4. Minibus/Tempo/Human Hauler
10) How much time does it take to reach the bu	-
1. Less than 10 minutes min	3. 15-20 minutes
2.10-15 minutes	4. More than 20 minutes

Give the appropriate rating among the attributes to each other between 1-9

For the values the following verbal equivalences are given:

Intensity of	Definition	Explanation
importance		
1	Equally important	Two decision elements (e.g. indicators) equally influence the parent decision element.
2-3	Weakly more important/ better	One decision element is weakly more influential than others
4-5	Strongly more important/better	One decision element has significant influence over the others
6-7	Very strongly more important/better	One decision element has significantly more influence over the others
8-9	Absolutely more important/Better	The difference between influences of the two decision elements is extremely significant

Give the appropriate rating for your desired attributes

Attributes	Travel Time	Waiting Time	Average Travel Distance	Frequency of service	Type of Service (sitting or local)	Fare Rate	Comfort	Safety
Travel Time	1	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Waiting Time		1	X	Χ	Х	Χ	X	X
Average Travel Distance			1	X	X	Х	X	X
Frequency of Service				1	X	X	X	X
Type of Service (sitting or local)					1	Х	X	X
Fare Rate						1	X	X
Comfort							1	X
Safety								1

11) What problems are you facing in spite of giving importance to bus service in choosing residential location? (In accordance with importance)

- 1. High House Rent
- 2. Limited Seat
- 3. Boarding Un-boarding problem
- 4. Low speed
- 5. Environment Inside the Bus
- 6. Low Frequency of Service
- 7. Poor Road Condition
- 8. Accessibility to Bus Stop
- 9. Problem of fare
- 10. Defined Bus Stop

12) What problems are you facing for not giving importance to bus service in choosing residential location? (In accordance with importance)

- 1. High House Rent
- 2. Limited Seat
- 3. Boarding Un-boarding problem
- 4. Low speed
- 5. Environment Inside the Bus
- 6. Low Frequency of Service
- 7. Poor Road Condition
- 8. Accessibility to Bus Stop
- 9. Problem of fare
- 10. Defined Bus Stop

13) What benefits are you enjoying for giving importance to bus service in choosing residential location? (In accordance with importance)

1. Time Save 2. Cost Save Good Service Frequency
 Safety

Signature of the interviewer

Appendix II

	Facilities	Distance in minutes					
Residential		Within				More	No
Location		10	11-20	21-30	31-40	than 40	facility
Azimpur	Playground	11	1	0	0	0	0
	Park	0	12	0	0	0	0
	Health Care Centre	12	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	7	3	2	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	11	1	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	12	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	12	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	12	0	0	0	0	0
	School	12	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	89	17	2	0	0	0
	%	82.41	15.74	1.85	0	0	0
Badda	Playground	3	1	0	0	0	12
	Park	0	1	4	0	0	11
	Health Care Centre	6	10	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	5	9	2	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	7	8	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	12	4	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	16	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	16	0	0	0	0	0
	School	11	3	2	0	0	0
	Total	76	36	9	0	0	23
	%	52.78	25.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	15.97
Banani	Playground	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Park	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Health Care Centre	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	2	-	-			-
	School		0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	14	2	0	0	0	2
	%	77.78	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Cantonment	Playground	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Park	0	2	0	0	0	1
	Health Care Centre	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	3	0	0	0	0	0
	School	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	16	10	0	0	0	1
	%	59.26	37.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70
Demra	Playground	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Park	0	1	1	0	1	0

Table 1: Distance of Various Facilities from the Residence

	Facilities	Distance in minutes					
Residential		Within				More	No
Location		10	11-20	21-30	31-40	than 40	facility
	Health Care Centre	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	3	0	0	0	0	0
	School	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18	6	1	0	2	0
	%	66.67	22.22	3.70	0.00	7.41	0.00
Dhanmondi	Playground	10	2	0	0	0	3
	Park	7	5	2	0	0	1
	Health Care Centre	15	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	8	7	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	10	5	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	15	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	15	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	15	0	0	0	0	0
	School	10	4	1	0	0	0
	Total	105	23	3	0	0	4
	%	77.78	17.04	2.22	0.00	0.00	2.96
Firmgate	Playground	8	2	1	1	0.00	9
Thingate	Park	7	2	2	1	0	9
	Health Care Centre	16	5	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	15	6	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	13	5	1	0	1	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	21	0	0	0	0	0
	School	18	3	0	0	0	0
	Total	141	23	4	2	1	18
	%	74.60	12.17	2.12	1.06	0.53	9.52
Gulshan	Playground	14	2	0	0	0.55	9.5 2
Guisliall	Park	9	7	2	0	0	1
	Health Care Centre	9	8	2	0	0	0
	Community Centre	12	5	2	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre Kutcha Bazaar	11 15	<u>8</u> 4	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	13	2	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	17	0	0	0	0	0
	School	19	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	17		-	0	0	4
	10tai %		38	6		-	
Totuch		71.93	22.22	3.51	0.00	0.00	2.34
Jatrabari	Playground	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Park Uaalth Cara Cantra	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Health Care Centre	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Community Centre	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	4	0	0	0	0	0
	School	4	0	0	0	0	0

	Facilities	Distance in minutes					
Residential		Within				More	No
Location		10	11-20	21-30	31-40	than 40	facility
	Total	23	4	7	0	2	0
	%	63.89	11.11	19.44	0.00	5.56	0.00
Khilgaon	Playground	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Park	0	4	1	0	0	1
	Health Care Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0
	Community Centre	1	3	2	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	1	4	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop Religious Centre	6	0	0	0	0	0
	School	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Total				0	0	5
	10tai %	28	15	6	-		
Minnun	70 Playground	51.85 37	27.78	11.11 4	0.00	0.00	9.26
Mirpur	Park	8	14	20	0	2 6	8 5
	Health Care Centre	23	14	16	0	0	0
	Community Centre	23	14	15	0	1	0
	Shopping Centre	31	13	3	0	2	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	53	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	53	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	53	0	0	0	0	0
	School	43	10	0	0	0	0
	Total	323	72	58	0	11	13
	%	67.71	15.09	12.16	0.00	2.31	2.73
Moghbazar	Playground	5	15	0	1	0	12
	Park	4	8	9	1	1	10
	Health Care Centre	15	13	5	0	0	0
	Community Centre	10	18	3	2	0	0
	Shopping Centre	20	13	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	31	2	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	32	1	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre				-	0	0
	School	33	0	0	0	-	-
	Total	24	9	0	0	0	0
		174	79	17	4	1	22
	%	58.59	26.60	5.72	1.35	0.34	7.41
Mohakhali	Playground	5	1	0	0	0	3
	Park	1	0	1	0	0	7
	Health Care Centre	6	3	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	2	4	3	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	5	4	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	8	1	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	9	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	9	0	0	0	0	0
	School	9	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	54	13	4	0	0	10
	%	66.67	16.05	4.94	0.00	0.00	12.35
Mohammadpur	Playground	16	7	0	0	0	2
	Park	8	10	2	0	0	5
	Health Care Centre	19	4	2	0	0	0

	Facilities			Distance	e in minu	tes	
Residential		Within				More	No
Location		10	11-20	21-30	31-40	than 40	facility
	Community Centre	10	10	3	0	0	2
	Shopping Centre	16	4	5	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	20	5	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	25	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	25	0	0	0	0	0
	School	14	9	2	0	0	0
	Total	153	49	14	0	0	9
	%	68	21.78	6.22	0	0	4
Motijheel	Playground	0	3	2	0	2	0
	Park	2	0	4	0	1	0
	Health Care Centre	0	4	1	0	2	0
	Community Centre	2	5	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	2	3	2	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	7	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	7	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	7	0	0	0	0	0
	School	4	1	2	0	0	0
	Total	31	16	11	0	5	0
	%	49.21	25.40	17.46	0.00	7.94	0.00
Narayanganj	Playground	4	0	0	0	0	2
	Park	0	0	4	0	0	2
	Health Care Centre	0	4	0	0	0	2
	Community Centre	0	3	1	0	0	2
	Shopping Centre	1	4	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	2	3	1	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	6	0	0	0	0	0
	School	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	14	7	0	0	8
	%	46.30	25.93	12.96	0.00	0.00	14.81
Old Dhaka	Playground	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Park	0	0	3	0	0	2
	Health Care Centre	0	2	2	1	0	0
	Community Centre	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	0	4	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	5	0	0	0	0	0
	School	3	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	20	14	8	1	0	2
	%	44.44	31.11	17.78	2.22	0.00	4.44
Rampura	Playground	5	6	0	0	0.00	3
Namputa	Park	4	1	4	2	0	3
	Health Care Centre	8	3	2	0	1	0
	Community Centre	8	4	2	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	0 1	12	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	8			-	-	
		ð	6	0	0	0	0

	Facilities			Distance	e in minu	tes	
Residential Location		Within 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	More than 40	No facility
Location	Grocery Shop	14	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	14	0	0	0	0	0
	School	14	3	0	0	0	0
	Total	73	35	9	2	1	6
	%	57.94	27.78	7.14	1.59	0.79	4.76
Shahbagh	Playground	2	0	0	0	0.75	1
Shanbagh	Park	2	0	0	0	0	1
	Health Care Centre	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	2	1	0	0	0	0
	School	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	<u> </u>	5	1	0	0	2
	%	70.37	18.52	3.70	0.00	0.00	7.41
	70	10.57	10.52	5.70	0.00	0.00	/.41
Tejgaon	Playground	3	0	1	0	0	0
rejgaon	Park	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Health Care Centre	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Centre	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Shopping Centre	3	0	1	0	0	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	4	0	0	0	0	0
	School	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	33	1	2	0	0	0
	%	91.67	2.78	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttara	Playground	32	13	0	0	0	10
	Park	27	10	0	1	2	15
	Health Care Centre	24	22	7	0	0	2
	Community Centre	17	23	8	2	1	4
	Shopping Centre	23	27	3	0	2	0
	Kutcha Bazaar	52	3	0	0	0	0
	Grocery Shop	55	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious Centre	52	0	3	0	0	-
	School	35	18	2	0	0	0
	Total	317	116	23	3	5	31
	%	64.04	23.43	4.65	0.61	1.01	6.26

Source: Field survey, 2009

Purpose	Number	Percentage
Work	290	92.06
Business or Commerce	31	9.84
Educational	70	22.22
Recreational	19	6.03
Shopping	27	8.57
Social	88	27.94
Other	87	27.62

Table 2: Travel Purpose (by bus) of the Respondents

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 3: Car ownership	according to	Monthly Income

	Car C	wnership	
Income (Tk/Month)	Yes	No	Total
Below 10,000	0	31	31
10,000-15,000	1	45	46
15,001-20,000	7	85	92
20,001-25,000	9	66	75
25,001-30,000	13	28	41
30,001-40,000	2	15	17
40,001-50,000	1	4	5
50,001-70,000	3	3	6
More than 70,000	1	1	2
Total	37	278	315
%	11.75	88.25	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4: Frequency of Bus Travel by the Respondents

Frequency of Travel	Number	Percentage
Sometimes	2	.6
1 to 3 times in a week	40	12.7
4 to 6 times in a week	119	37.8
Daily	154	48.9
Total	315	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 5: A.C (for the respondents)	weighting public	bus significantly)

			Original M	Iatrix A*C				AC = X
0.134104	0.279358	0.171063	0.086833	0.177569	0.059415	0.191129	0.072889	1.172359
0.061894	0.128935	0.171063	0.161262	0.139518	0.308263	0.112429	0.086274	1.169637
0.061894	0.059508	0.078952	0.086833	0.139518	0.056048	0.123671	0.079085	0.68551
0.290558	0.150424	0.171063	0.188139	0.114151	0.532454	0.202371	0.118627	1.767787
0.057473	0.070328	0.043065	0.125426	0.076101	0.053098	0.112429	0.118627	0.656546
0.379513	0.070328	0.236856	0.059412	0.240986	0.168143	0.179886	0.184531	1.519656
0.047331	0.077361	0.043065	0.102621	0.045661	0.063054	0.067457	0.135574	0.582123
0.291005	0.23638	0.157904	0.250852	0.101468	0.144123	0.0787	0.15817	1.418601

Source: Field Survey, 2009

С	AC=X	X/C	(X/C)/8
0.134104	1.172359	8.742183	1.092773
0.128935	1.169637	9.071549	1.133944
0.078952	0.68551	8.682617	1.085327
0.188139	1.767787	9.396186	1.174523
0.076101	0.656546	8.627318	1.078415
0.168143	1.519656	9.037861	1.129733
0.067457	0.582123	8.629519	1.07869
0.15817	1.418601	8.968858	1.121107
1	Sum $(X/C)=$	71.15609	8.894511
	Egn =	8.894511	
	CI =	0.127787	
	CR (CI/RI)	0.090629	(OK)

Table 6: Consistency Index (CI) (for the respondents weighting public bus significantly)

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 7: A.C (for the respondents weighting public bus insignificantly)

		Or	iginal Matr	∙ix A*C				AC = X
0.15235	0.20498	0.06821907	0.165485	0.155731	0.2056	0.1606	0.16035	1.27329
0.08147	0.109615	0.09339081	0.120352	0.119793	0.0942	0.1051	0.18326	0.907228
0.39001	0.20498	0.17464081	0.165485	0.107814	0.2056	0.1168	0.11454	1.479844
0.0831	0.082211	0.09525862	0.090264	0.083858	0.0688	0.1606	0.08983	0.753944
0.07031	0.065769	0.11642721	0.077367	0.071876	0.061	0.0468	0.08811	0.597676
0.13058	0.20498	0.14969212	0.231077	0.207721	0.1762	0.2531	0.11781	1.471223
0.0831	0.091346	0.13098061	0.049236	0.134408	0.061	0.0876	0.08983	0.727471
0.13058	0.082211	0.20956897	0.138104	0.112126	0.2056	0.134	0.13745	1.149651

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 8: Consistency Index (CI) (for the respondents weighting public bus insignificantly)

С	AC=X	X/C	
0.152347	1.2732903	8.357842	1.04473
0.109615	0.90722795	8.276516	1.034565
0.174641	1.47984366	8.473642	1.059205
0.090264	0.75394391	8.352619	1.044077
0.071876	0.59767608	8.315391	1.039424
0.176218	1.47122279	8.348892	1.043611
0.087593	0.72747088	8.305102	1.038138
0.137446	1.14965119	8.364357	1.045545
1	Sum (X/C)=	66.79436	8.349295
	Egn =	8.349295	
	CI =	0.049899	
	CR (CI/RI) =	0.03539	Consistent

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.05		0	00			-
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25.15		145	ক্লটের বিবরণ ও স্টাপেজসময	শরিবহৃদ	चनुरवा
	অনুমোলিত	সাবেক		কোম্পানী/ সার্জিসের নাম	সিদি
5.	>	(4)د	পত্মনী (মিৰপুৰ-১২) হজে সাইনবোর্ড ডায়া মিৰপুৰ-১০, বোনেয়া সহলী, বিজয় সরণী, ফার্ম্যাট, গুলিম্প্রচান, ইয়েফোক, সায়েদাবাদ। স্টলেন্ড: মিরপুর-১১,মিরপুর-১০(গোলচত্বর), কান্ডীপাড়া, শেন্ডভাপাড়া, ফর্ম্যাট, শাহ্বমা, প্রসক্তার, স্টেডিয়াম, ইয়েফোক, জনপথ।	নিকড় পঠিবহুম/ চয়েন ট্রান্সলোর্ট/ ইটিসি ট্রান্সলোর্ট কো: পিঃ/ বিচিন্ন মালিক	255
ع.	(۵)	३(पि)	শক্সবী (মিহুণুহ-১২) হতে সদর্ঘটা, ভায়া শেওজাশাজা, থার্মলেট, জিরো শায়েন্ট, টিএন্ডটি, ডিক্টোরিয়া গার্কে, স্টলেব্ধ : মিহুপুর-১১ ² /(অনিক প্লাজা), বৈকালী হোটেল, মিনুপুর-১১, মিহুপুর- ১০নং গোলচজুর, জান্ধীলাঞ্জা, জার্মলেট, প্রেলফ্লাব, টিএন্ডটি, রায়লাহেবে বজ্ঞার, বিষ্টোরিয়া পার্ক।	ইউনাইট্যেড সার্হিস	৩৩
۵.	3(fi)) (चि)	পত্ননী (ৰিভিআৰ গণিং মাসটাৰ কাউন্টাৰ) যতে পোম্পভাগালা স্ত্ৰীক ভায়া পেওড়াগাড়া ফাৰ্মণেট, গাহবাগ, যেসভাব, বহুগালেশ ব্যাংফ, ইডেফাক, সায়েদাবাদ যায়ানাড়ী। স্টলেক 3 বৈকালী ৰোটেল, যিৱপুৰ-১১, যিৱপুৰ-১০ (সিটি কপেঁচ টাউনহল), কাজীপাড়া, পেওড়াগাড়া, তাসতলা, ফার্মণেট (পূর্ব ওতাহুবীজ), শাহবাগ, প্রেসভাব, (আসা) পদ্টন (বিআরটিনি বাস স্ট্রাঙ), শাপনাচত্রে, ইডেফাক, সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী, ধোলাইপাড়, জুরাইন।	সিন্ধ সিটি সার্তিগ	50
8.	(नि)	<u>م</u> (۵)	পত্রবী (মিরপুর-১২) হতে বলবন্ধু এডিনিউ ডায়া মিরপুর-১০, মিরপুর-১, দারশ্য সালাম, আসাদদেট, নিউমার্কেট, কটাবন, শাহবাণ, হাইকেটি মোড়, পুরাতন রেযারচে হাসপাতাণ: স্টাপেক : মিরপুর-১১, মিরপুর-১০ গোলচক্তর, মিরপুর-২, মিরপুর-১, আনসারকাম্পে, টেকনিকাাল, পিতমেলা, আসাদদেটি, জ্রুকারাল, কলাবাদান, সাইপদায়াম, নিউমার্কেট, কাটাফন, শহর্মান, হাইলোট মোড়, পুরাতন রেণাতাম হাসপাতাল।	মিরপুর সুপার লিংক/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	P.4
æ.	\$(æ)	৯(লি)	পত্নবী (সুমারীশাড়া) হতে তাকেশ্বরী যন্দির তায়া মিরপুর-১০, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, আগারগাও, শিতমেলা, নিউমার্কেট, এডিমথামা, গলাশী। স্টাংগজ ৪ পত্নবী (জনিক প্রাজা) মিরপুর-১১, মিরপুর-১০, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, আগারগাও, নিউমার্কেট, এডিমথামা, গলাশী।	সেকটি এন্টামআইজ (প্রাঃ) সিঃ	99
৬.	رغ)	78(4)	পল্পনী (মিবপুর-১২) হতে নারাচেণাও লিংক রেফ ভায়া মিবপুর-১০, মিবপুর-১, আলালনেট, আজিমপুর, বেস্ফাব, বাংলালেশ বাংক, কমলাণুর রেলাডয়ে (স্টালন, সায়েদাবান, বায়োবাড়ী। স্টাপের 3 বৈরালী রোটেল, মিরপুর-১১, মিবপুর-১০ লোলচর্কর, মিবপুর-১, নিম্পের একিবপুর, কার্ক, কার্কে, মেন্ডের	বিকল্প পরিবহন	85
•	<u> २</u> (हक)	39(Fa)	প্রমন্ত্রী (স্বিহিন) হতে হারদেট চন্দ্রা উর্জেশ্ব-১০. মিরপুর-১. শহ হালপাচাল, পেরেবাংলা নগর, বিরুদ্র সরনী, ফার্মসেট, পাছবাম, পশ্টন, দৈনিক বাংলা, মন্তিবিজা। সটপের : মিরপুর-১১ ² /, রাজাসী রোড মেড়ে, মিরপুর-১১, মিরপুর-৬ প্রশিকা মেড়ে, মিরপুর-১১, আনসায়ক্যাম্প, বাংলা কলেজ, টেকনিক্যাল, তার্মসেট, মন্তিবিল।	হতে সঁ: সুনাঃ সন্তিন	*
)(चि)	३ 8(गि)	পস্তরী (দুয়ারীপায়া) হতে কমলাপুর ভায়া মিরপুর.১. নিউমার্কেট, কটািবন, দেশব্রুগণ, দৈশিক গাংশা, মতিথিল।। স্টালেক ঃ মিরপুর.১. দাবেসসালাম, কলেজচেটি, কলাবাগান, নিউমার্কেট, কাটাবন, রেসক্লাব, মক্তিথিল।	ডিসকডারী ভিশান্স ব্যাট নির্ট	20
۶.				(करी जिमारनाई)	80
ъ.	১(এইচ)	১৫(বি)	শত্মধী (পুয়াধীশাড়া) থতে ছেম্বাঘাট তায়া মিগ্রপুর,১০, রোবেন্দা সম্পী, বেজুর বাগান, তার্মচোট, গারুবাগা, প্রসক্লার, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংডেয়াক সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবান্দী, সানারপাড়, চিটিগাং রোভ, সারুপিয়া। স্টপেজ : মিরপুর স্টেডিয়াম, মিরপুর-১০, শেওড়াশাড়া, অসারগাও, তার্মচোট, কাওরানবান্ধার, শাহাবাগ, প্রেসক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংরেডাক, লায়েদানাদ, যায়াবাড়ী।	কর্নযুন্সী বাস কোং	
	১(এইচ) ১(আই)	১৫(বি) ১৫(নি)	বাগান, অর্মনেট, শাহবগা, প্লেস্ক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংলেজক সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী, সদাবপাড়, চিটাগাং রেড, সারুলিয়া। স্টলেল্ব ঃ মিত্রপুত্ত স্টেডিয়াম, মিত্রপুত্ত-১০, শেওড়ালাড়ো, অসারগাও, তার্মসেটি, কাণ্ডরাদবাজার, শাহাবগা, প্লেস্ক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংমেতাক, লায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী। পন্থারী (দুয়ারীলাড়া) হতে তলিল্ডান ভায়া মিত্রপুত্ত-১, টেকনিকালি, আসাদগেটি, কলাবাদান, সায়েলল্যাব, রুয়েট, বলবাজার, পুলিশ হেড কোয়েটোর। স্টলোল্ড : মিত্রপুত্ত-১, ক্লায়লপুত, আসাদগেট, অঞ্জাবাদ, বুয়েট, বলবাজায়।	রর্ন্নফুন্সী রাস	ŚO
ð.			বাগান, আর্যনেট, শাৰবাগ, প্রেসক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংৰেডাক সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাফ্লী, সদাৰপাড়, চিটাগাং রেড, সাকলিয়া। স্টলেজ : মিত্রপুত্ত স্টেডিয়াম, মিত্রপুত্ত-১০, শেওড়ালাড়া, আসারগাও, তার্মসোট, কাওরানবাজার, শাহাবাগ, প্রেসক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইংমেতাক, লায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী। পত্নবী (পুয়ারীপাড়া) বড়ে তলিপতান ডায়া মিত্রপুত্ত-১, টেকনিকালি, আসাদলেটি, কলাবাগাদ, সায়েলত্যাব, ব্রয়েট, বঙ্গবজার, পুলিশ বড়ে কোয়াটার।	কর্নফুন্সী বাস কোহ আশির্বাস পরিবহন (প্রায়)	২০ ৩৬

284		নমর	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন কোম্পানী/	অনুমোদি সিলিং
	অনুবোলি	সাবেক		সার্তিসের নাম	Interior
3	৩. ১(এল)	20	পত্রইা(বিভিআর শশিং) হতে যায়াবাড়ী ভায়া রোকেয়া সর্কা), মানিক মিয়া এতিনিউ, রাসেস স্কয়ের, সাইকল্যাব:, শাহবাগ, প্রেস ক্লাব, গুলিম্প্রদা, ইরেডাক, সায়েদাবাদ। স্টপেন্ধ ঃ মিহপুর-১১, মিরপুর-১০, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, গুজাবাদ, কলারাদান, সাইকল্যাব, শাহাবাগ, প্রেসক্রাব, জিপিও, আহাদ পুলিশ বর, ইরেডাক।	শিকড় পরিবহন/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	80
3	8. ১(এম)	22	পত্নবী(মিৱপুর-১২) হতে কমলাপুর, ভায়া রোকেয়া সরনী, বেজুরবানান, মানিক মিয়া এছিনিউ, রাসেল ক্ষয়ার পাছপথ, সেদাবলাঁও, বাংলা মটব, খাহবান, শুরাদা শন্টন (ইউকিএন), দৈনিক বাংলা, আন হেলাল পুলিশ বস্তু। স্টপেজ ঃ মিরপুর-১১, কাজীপাড়া, আনারোণেও, বেজুরবানান, মানিক মিয়া এছিনিউ (পশ্চিম প্রান্ধ), রাসেল ক্ষয়ার, পাছপথ, সোনারগাঁও, বাংলামটর, শাহবান, মংস তবন, ইউবিএল ফেসিং, শাসলা চত্তুর।	শিরিন মটেরস্ (প্রাহ) লিহ	50
20	2. ১(এন)	۵(۵)	মিরপুর (চিড়িয়াধানা) হতে সায়েদাবাদ ভায়া মিরপুর-১. দারুস সালাম, আলাখলাট, শাৰবাণ, প্রেসক্লাব, তলিম্ফান, ইয়েফাক। স্টপেজঃ মিরপুর-১, আনসার অ্যাম্প, দারুসসালাম, কল্যাগপুর, শ্যামলী, শিশুমেলা, কলেজগেট, আসাদলেট, ফার্মগেট, কাওরদেবজ্ঞার, শাহাবাগ, প্রেম্জাব, দেউডিয়াম,, ইরেফাক।	নিউ ডিশন/ চিড়িয়াখানা এক্সপ্লেগ/ বিডিন্ন মালিক	280
24	b. 3(%)	২(সি)	মিবপুর-১(বৈশাধী সুপার মার্কেট) হতে যাত্রাবাড়ী ভায়া শ্যামলী, সায়েলল্যান্ড, কাটাকন, প্রেসক্রান, তুলবাড়ীয়া,২নং বুড়িগালা সেতৃ। স্টলেক্ব ঃ আনসার ক্যাম্প, টেকনিক্যাল, কন্যাগপুর, শ্যামলী, কলেজ্বলেট, অক্রাবাদ, কলাবদান সাইলল্যার, কাটারন, শাহাবাগ, প্রেসক্লাব, তলিঙ্কান মেড়, যাংলাদেশ য্যাংক।	ট্রান্স সিলডা (বিভি) দিঃ	90
20	ર. ડ(જિ)	ድъ	কমলাপুর হতে মিরপুর-১২(পহুবী) ভায়া মডিঝিল, দৈনিক বাংলা, জোনাকী, কাক্দ্মাইশ, মগবাজার, বাংলা মটর,তার্মসেইট, খেজুরবাশান, আগারগাও, শেওভাপাড়া, রাজীপাড়া, মিরপুর-১০, মিরপুর-১১ স্টশেজ রমতিঝিল, দৈনিক বাংলা, কাক্দ্রাইল, মগবাজার, বাংলা মটর, ফার্মসেইট, আগারগাও, শেওডাপাড়া,রাজীপাড়া, মিরপুর-১০, মিরপুর-১১	মধ্যতি ফাউচ্চেশন স্থি	25
20	·. ২(কিউ)		শহরী (পুয়ারীশাড়া) হতে গোন্তশোলা ব্রীক্ষ, ভায়া মিরপুর,২, ১০, রাজীপাড়া, শেওডাপাড়া, আগারগাঁও ডাসডলা, ফার্যগেট, শাহবাশ, ধেসক্রাব, মন্তিথিল, সায়েলাবাল, যাত্রাবাড়ী। স্টপেক্ষ্য রপমগর, মিরপুর-২, ১০, রাজীপাড়া, শেওডাগাড়া, আগারগাও, ফার্যগেট, শাহবাণ, ধেসকাব, ওলিডান, মন্তিথিল, টিকাটুলি, সায়েলাবান, যাত্রাবাড়ী।	শূৰালী শৱিবহন	80
57	-	95	মিৰপুৰ (চিড়িটাৰাদা বোভ মুক্তিযোজা কমপ্লেৱে সম্মুৰে) হতে কমলাপুৰ (শীৰকলী মজাম), তায় মিৰপুৰ-২, মিৰপুৰ-২০, বোকেয়া সহলী, বিজয় সহলী, ফাইলিট, বহুজনট, কাৰ্বজ্য, তাতৰ, মাৰিলে, কাৰবলা মটলেজ ৪ মিৰপুৰ-২, ২০, কাজীলাড়া, ৰোকচালাড়, জালাজাভ, জাইচাট,	শকর পরিবহন	00
-	1		বাংগামটর, মগবজার, মৌচাক, রাজারবাগ।		
50	. ২(৫)	২৮(এ) সার্কুলার রুট	মিহ্বপুর মাজন্দ রোভ, মিরপুর-১, পারন্দ সালাম রোভ, শ্যামলী, আসাদগেট, সায়েল ল্যাব, নিউমার্কেট, নীলক্ষেত, পলাশী, আজিমপুর, নিউমার্কেট, সায়েল ল্যাব্য, জিনাম্বলা, সাত্তমসজিন, মেন্ডপুর বাসস্ট্রাঙ, আসাদগেট, কলেজ গেট, টেকনিক্যাল, মাজনে রোভ। স্টপেজ ঃ মাজার রোড, মিরপুর,১, আনসারক্যাম্প, টেকনিক্যাল, শ্যামলী, কলেজনেট, আসাদনেট, সোবহদবাদা, ৩২ নথর রোভ, কলাবাদান, সাইল ল্যাবরেটিরী, কলাকা সিনেমা, আজিমপুর ত্রসিং, পলাশীর মোড়, নীলক্ষেত, নিউমার্কেট, সিটি কলেজ, জিণাতলা, ১৫ নথর রোভ, শবের, সাত মসজিন, আলাদনেট, কলেজনেট, শ্যামলী, টেকনিক্যাল, মজার রোভ।	দেট্রোলিংক	27
4 3.	২(বি)	২৮(ৰি) সার্ফ্র্লার রুট	মিৱপুর মাজার রোভ, টেকনিক্যাল, শ্যামলী, কচ্ষেচ্চাট, আসাদচ্চাট, মেমপুর বাস স্ট্যান্ড, সাতমসজিদ, জিলাচেলা, সায়েলল্যান্ড, শিউমার্কেই, আজিমপুর, পলাশী, নীলচ্চেন্ড, নিউমার্কেই, সায়েলল্যান, আসাদচ্চাট, শ্যামলী, দারুস সালাম রোভ, মিরপুর,১, মাজার রোভ, টেকনিক্যাল, শ্যামলী, কলেজচ্চাট, আলাদচাট, সাতমসজিদ, ২৭নং রোডের পশ্চিম প্রাশ্ত, ১৫নং রোড, জিলাজেলা, সিটি কলেজ, বলাকা সিনেমা, আজিমপুর ক্রনিং, পলাশীর মেফ, নীলাক্ষেত, নিউমার্কেট, ঢাকা কলেজের পূর্ব গোট, ৬২ নং রোড, সোবহান বাগ (মসজিদের উর্ব্ত পার্জে), আসাদগেট, কলেজ গেট, খ্যামলী, টেকনিক্যাল, আনসার ক্যাম্প, মিরপুর, মাজার রোভ।	অট্রানিংক	24
૨૨.	২(সি)	8৬	শেষপুর, ২, মালার রোভা মিরপুর-১ (সনি হল) হতে কমলাপুর ভায়া দারণস সালাম, কন্যাগপুর, শ্যমলী, কলেজচাট, আসাদচাট, ব্রুরাবাদ, কলাবাগান, সাইগল্যাব, শাহবাগ,প্রেস্কোব, লাইগ, মভিশিল। স্টিপেছ : আনহারক্যাম্প, টেকনিক্যাল, কন্যাগপুর, শ্যামলী, কলেজচাট, আসাদচাট, ধানমন্ধি বয়েজন্দুল, গুরুরাবাদ, কলাবাগাদ, সাইলল্যাব্য, কাঁটাবন, শাহবাগ, রেসক্লাব, দৈনিক বাংনা, মতিরিন্দ শোন্লা চত্বয়)।	বাহন পরিবহন লিঃ	20

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D. Documents and Settings unger Documents Dhaka a relef Bates But Road 180309 doc

3584D	রুট ন	स्व	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন	चनुरमाहि
deant.	অনুমোদিত	সাবেক		কোম্পানী√ সার্ভিসের নাম	সিলিং
૨૭.	২(ডি)	94	মিৰপুৰ (দিয়াবাড়ী বড়িলা) হতে যায়াবাড়ী ভায়া শাহঅলী মজাৱ, মিৰপুৰ-১, মিৰপুৰ-১, মিৰপুৰ-১০, বোকেয়া সৱনী, খেন্ধুৰ বাগান, মানিকমিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, সাইলল্যাৰ, শাহ্বাগা, মংসকল, ডকিৱাপুল, গৈনিক বাংলা, মন্তিঞ্চিল, ইবেডফাক, সায়েদাবাদ। স্টলেক্ষ : শাহআলী মাজাব, মিৰপুৰ-২, কাজীপাড়া, আগালাগিও, মানিকমিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, সাইলল্যাৰ, মৎসকল, জাকৱাইল, ফকিৱাপুল, গৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, সায়েদাবাদ।	আল-জামী (প্রাঃ) গিঃ	20
28.	0	0	আকুন্তাহপুর(হাউজ বিভিং) হতে বলবরু এতিনিউ তায়া মহাধালী, তার্মগেট, শাহবাগ, প্লেসক্রাব। উপেজ আক্ষমপুর, এয়ারপোর্ট, বিলক্ষেত্র, বিশ্বরোভ, স্টাফ রোভ, কাকলি, মহাধালী, ফার্মগেট, শাহাবাগ, দ্রসক্লাব।	মেট্রো ব্ল্যাসিক পরিবহন লিঃ/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	220
24.	ه(۵)	•	যাওয়া-পলানী থেকে উত্তরা ১২ নং সেইর (বালিয়াজুড়ি) ভায়া আলিমপুর, নিউমার্কেট, ধানমতি রোভ নং ৪, কলাবাগাল, তর্ফাবল, মানিক মিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, খামারবাড়ি (পুলিন বরের পশ্চিমে), শাহীন ক্লুল, মহাখালী, খলানী, জিয়া ফলোনী (টাফ লোয়াটায়), খিলফেত। আনা-উন্তরা ১২নং সেইর (বালিয়াজুড়ি) থেকে গলাখী ভায়া হাউজ মিন্ডিংবাজখণুয়, রাজলন্দী, এয়ারণোর্ট, খিলফেত, লোয়ার সাহায়া, বনানী, শাহীন ক্লুল(উন্টোদিকে), মানিক মিয়া এন্ডিনিউ (টি এন্ড টি), ধানমতি ২৭, তর্জাবাল। স্টার্মেন্ড ৪	স্টেলা এলোসিয়েটস	200
25.	৩(ৰি)	>>	স্টেশেৰ ৫ টি ন্দীব্ৰিক হতে ভেমৱা ক্ৰসিং ভায়া উম্ভৱা, নিউ এয়াৱপোৰ্ট ৰোভ, মহাধালী, সান্ডবান্তা মোড়, মগবান্ধান্ত, মালিবাণ, ফকিবাণুণ, আল-হেলাল বক্স, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, সায়দাবাদ। স্টলেন্দ্র আন্দুয়াহ পুর (হাউন্স বিন্দিং), আন্ধমপুর, এয়ারপোর্ট, খিলক্ষেত, বিশ্বরোড, স্টাফ রোড,কার্কালি, মহাবালী,নাবিক্বো, সাতরান্তা, মালিবাগ, ফকিরাপুল, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, জয়কালী মন্দির, সায়েদাবাদ, কোলাপাড়া।	ইলেডেন গোন্ড ট্রালপোর্ট কোং লিঃ/বিভিন্ন মালিক	720
29.	৩(সি)	২৭(বি)	আজিমপুত হতে কুড়িল বিশ্বরোড ভায়া ফাবাজার পাছপথ সাতরাশতা মহাধালী, আমতলী, ওগপান, বাড্ডা লিংক রোড, নয়াবাজার, প্রণান্ডি সরনী। স্টলেজ ঃ কলাবাগান, পাছপথ, মহাবালী, গুগশান, প্রগতি সরনী।	উইনার ট্রানপেটি	00
ર ષ્ઠ.	8	8	ৰাল্মাট হতে সামেদাৰাণ কায়। আৰ্মনেট, প্ৰসক্লৰ, ইউকিএল, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক স্টলেজ ঃ ফাৰ্মনেট, প্ৰেসকাৰ, শাহৰদা, ইউকিএল, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক।	এলাইক ট্রান্গ্র	00
27.	8(中)	70(A)	উত্তরা (রসীর্গঞ) হতে সদরঘাট ভায়া নতুন বাজার, রামপুরা টিভি সেন্টার, মালিবাগ, কাকরাইল, বলবন্ধু এন্ডিনিউ। স্টলেক্ট ঃ নতুন বাজার, রামপুরা টিভি সেন্টার, মালিবাগ, কাকরাইল, বলবন্ধু এন্ডিনিত।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	7.40
90.	8(दि)	85	উল্ডা হতে কমলানুহ তায় আলাউদ এতিনিউ, অক্সমণুহ, এয়াহগ্যেট, মহাবানী, সাতরাশতা, মগবাজার, মানিবাগ, কাবরাইল, গুলিছান, শাপলা চল্লুর, কমলাপুব। স্টাশেজ : আজমণুয়, এয়াহশোর্ট, মহাবালী, সাতরাশতা, মগবাজায়, মাণিবাগ, কাকরাইল, গুলিন্থাপলা চল্লুর।	निक्स तिच्य	<u>4</u>
02.	8(সি)	36	উন্দরা হতে মন্ডিমিল (এসি ঘান সার্ভিস) তায়া ফার্মসেট স্টপেন্ধ ঃ কাকলি, মহাখালী, ফার্মনো, প্রেসক্লাব।	জান্তমান্দ ট্রান্সপোর্ট পিঃ	20
92.	¢			-	0
00.	ۍ ۲۰		পীরজারী মাজার হতে নতুন বাজার ভায়া আল হেলাল, তলিশতান, ইউবিএল, কারবাইল, ফারাজার, বাংলা মটের, ফার্মসেটি, মহাধালী, তলশান,১। স্টালেজ : কমলানুষ্ব, বাংলালেশ ব্যাংক, স্টোডিয়াম, গণ্টন, কারবাইল, মাণিলাল, মণবাজার বাংলামটির, ফার্মসেটি,মহাধালী, কার্বলী, গুলশান-১, গুলশান-২।	গুলশান এক্সপ্লেস / বিভিন্ন মালিক	40
08 .	ل ه)ي	¢(4)	পীৰুঙ্গৰী মাজাৰ বন্তে নতুন ৰাজাৱ ভায়া গুলিছান বিউক্তিগ কাকৱাইল ফাৰাজাৱ সান্তব্যস্তা মহাৰালী গুলখান-১। স্টপেন্ধ ঃ কমলাপুৰ, বাংলাদেশ বাংক, স্টেডিয়াম, পল্টন, কাকৱাইল, মালিবাগ, ফাৰাজাৰ সাতৰাজ্য, নাৰিজ্যে, মহাখালী, ভিত্তমীৰ কলেজ, গুলশান ১।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	60
90.	৬(বি)	৫(বি)	পীরজ্জী মাজার হতে গুলশান-২ ভায়া আল হেলাল বক্ত ফকিরাপুল, কাকরাইল, চার্চ হোটেল শেরাটন, সেদারগাঁও চত্ত্বর, সাতরাম্প্রা, নাবিস্কো স্থটিং রেঞ্জ, গুলশান-১ স্টপেজ ঃ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ফকিরাপুল, কাকরাইল, মালিবাগা, মগবাজার, বাংলামটর, সাতরাম্প্রা, নাবিস্কো।	বিডিন্ন মাণিক	20
95.	৬(সি)	૨૭	মতিথিল হতে আলুচাংগুর তায়া কমলাপুর, চাঁলমারী, মৌচাক, রামপুরা, বিশ্বরোড। উটপেজ ঃ কমলাপুর, পীরজলী মাজার, মৌচাক, রামপুরা, বিশ্বরোড,রাজ্জা, নর্দ, বিলক্ষেত, নিউ এয়ায়নোর্ট।	আয়যিশ	09
09.	٩	٩	গাৰতলী হতে ভিট্টোব্লিয়া শাৰ্ক ভায়া আসালগেট, নিউমাৰ্কেট, আজিমপুৰ, শলাশী মোড়, চানখাৱপুল, গুলিস্তান। স্টলেন্ধ ঃ আসালগাট,নিউমাৰ্কেট,আজিমপুৰ,পলামী মোড়, চানখাৱপুল।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	220

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35840	রুট :	1.111	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন কোম্পানী/	অনুমো সিলি
	অনুমোদিত	সাবেক		কোম্পদ(V সার্তিসের নাম	14114
৩৮.	૧(૭)	29	গাবতলী হতে নিউএয়ারপেটি, ভায়া মাজার মোড, মিরপুর-১, মিরপুর-২, মিরপুর-১০, বিজয়সকী, কাকলি, কানী বিলচ্চেন্ত, নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট। স্টলেজ ঃ শালকুঠি, কাটপাঁটি, মিরপুর-১, মিরপুর-২, মিরপুর-১০, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, অচাারগাও, তালতলা, কাকসী, বিলচ্চেন্ত, নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট।	ডিসকতার্থী ট্রানপোর্ট লিঃ।	20
07.	৭(ৰি)	00	গাবতলী হতে আজিমপুর ভায়া মিরপুর রোড, আজিমপুর, পলাশি, নীলক্ষেত, লিউমার্কেট হয়ে মিরপুর রোডে ফেরড। স্টপেজঃ কলেজগেট, অফোবাদ, আজিমপুর, পলাশি।		40
80.	৭(সি)	60	গাঁৱতলী হতে বনশ্ৰী ভায়া রাসেল স্কয়ার, সেদারগাঁও রেইনবো ক্রসিং, মৌচাক, রামপুরা স্টালেল র টেকসিক্যাল, শ্যামলী, রাসেল স্কয়ার, সেমারগাঁও ডেইমবো ক্রসিং, মৌচাক, রামপুরা।	মিডওয়ে লিংক (প্রাঃ) লিঃ	20
85.	٦(ि)	65	ণারক্রসী হতে সায়েদানাদ ভায়া মিরপুর-১, মিরপুর-১০ বিজয় সরনী, মহাশালী, গুলশান-১, বাড্ডা লিংক, রামপুরা, বিল্গাও, ফুগাদা। স্টলেজ ৫ মিরপুর-১. মিরপুর-২, মিরপুর-১০. কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, আগারণাও মহাখালী, গুলশান-১, বাড্ডা, তিন্ডি স্লেটার, রামপুরা, চৌধুরী পাড়া, বিল্যাও, বাসারো, ফুগাদা, টিটিপাড়া।	একুৰে পৰিবহন লিঃ	¢0
82.	٩(२)	20	গাৰক্তলী হতে ডেমরাম্যাট জায়া আসাদদেটে, পাছপথ, হোটেল সেনাফাঁাও ক্রসিং, বাংলামটের, ফাবাজারে, কাবরাইল, হোটেল আল হেলাল, মন্তিঝিল, জয়কালী মন্দির। ম্টন্দেজ ৪ আলাদদেটে, পাছপথ, বাংলাঘটর, ফাবাজার, কাব্দ্বাইল, হোটেল আল হেলাল, মন্তিঝিল, জয়কালী মন্দির।	ৰিভিন্ন মালিক	go
80.	b	s&(a)	ভাষদটেক হতে কাঁচপুৰ ব্ৰীজ, ভায়া মিৰপুৰ-১০, ৰোকেয়া সবনী, খেল্পুৰ বাগান, জাৰ্মদেট, পাৰ্থান, প্ৰেলক্সাৰ, দৈশিক বাংলা, বাংলালেশ থ্যাংক, ইত্তেজাক, সায়েদাবাদ। স্টলেজ : মিৰপুৰ-১৪, মিৰপুৰ-১০, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, আগাৱগাও, জাৰ্মদেট, শাহবাগ, প্ৰেলক্সাৰ, দৈশিক বাংলা, বাংলালেশ ব্যাংক, ইডেজাক, সায়েদাবাদ।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	40
88.	रु(4)	40	ভাষানটেক হতে খিল্পাঁও ভালতলা ভায়া মিৰপুৰ-১৪, মিৰপুৰ-১, শ্যামলী নিউমাৰ্কেট, নীলক্ষেত, কটাবন, জিপিও, বিষাব্ৰটিসি তবন, দৈনিক বাংলা, শাপলা চন্দুৰ, টিটিপাড়া ফ্ৰাইণ্ডভাৱ। ফলৈৰা ৪ মিৰপুৰ-১৪, মিৰপুৰ-১০, মিৰপুৰ-১০, মিৰপুৰ-১, বাংলা কলেৰা, শ্যামলী, আসাদগেট, নিউমাৰ্কেট, নীলক্ষেত, কটাবন, শাহবাগা, প্লেসফ্লাব, গুলিছান, শাপলাচন্দুৰ, টিটিপাড়া ফ্লাইণ্ডভাৱ।	মাই লাইন লিঃ	87
80.	৮(বি)	વર	মিরণুর(১৪) হতে মতিখিল (শাশলা চল্ডা) তায়া-মিরণুর ১০, ১, আলানচোট, মোহাম্মনপুর, শংকর, রিনাতেলা সাইলস্যার, শাহবাগ, গুলিস্তান। উল্লেন্দ্র : মিরপুর ১৫, মিরপুর-১০, মিরপুর-১, মিরণুর-১, আলসর জ্বাস্পু	শতান্দি পরিহন লিঃ	99
1	-ma	- pac	গারুসনাগাম, কল্যান গৃহ, শ্যামনী, কলেজনেট, আনাগনেট, মেডপুহ টাইলম্প, সাতমসজিপ, ফিজিক্যাল, শংকর, স্টার কাবাব, ধানমন্তি ১৫, ঝিগান্তলা, সাইলল্যার, কাটারন, শাহারগা, প্রেসক্রার, ওলিঙ্কান, নটরভেম কলেজ।	Real	
85.	8	89	নিতৃক্ত মাঠ হতে কমলাপুর, তলশান-২, তলশান-১, ডটিং প্লাব, তেজগাঁও, ফাবাজার, কাকরাইল, কমলাপুর। স্টলেক ৪ ওলশান-২, তলশান-১, নারিন্দো, সাতরাভা, মগবাজার, কাকরাইল, দৈনিক বাংলা, মন্তিরিল।	শ্বুমন্তি ফাউন্ডেশন লিঃ	50
89.	ەر	(۵)دی	নাতৃন বজেরে, যৌচাক, মগাবাজার, বাংলা মটর, সেনারগাও, পাছপথ, রাশেল ক্ষয়র, মনিক্ষিয়া এন্ডনিউ, বিজয়সরুলী, মহাখাদী, কার্কনি, কামাদ আতাহুর্ব, ওলশান-২, বিশ্বরোড, নতুন বাজার। সৌপেক : কারলী, কামাদ আতাহুর্ক এন্ডিনিউ, গুলশান-২, নতুন বাজার, উজর বাজ্ঞা, মধ্য বাজ্ঞা, রামপুরা ব্রীজ, রামপুরা বাজার, হাজীশাড়া, চৌধুরীশাড়া, মালিবাগা রেলচোট, মৌচাক, মণবাজার, বাংলা মেটির, পছপথ, রাসেল ক্ষয়ার, মানিক মিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, বিজয় সরনী (প.প্লান্ড), মহাধালী।	সাইফ্র্ল অলম	24
87.	γ ο(τ)	৩১(বি)	নতুন বাজার, বিশ্বরোড, গুগশান-২, রামাল আতাতুর্ক, কারুলী, মহাধালী, বিজয় সঙ্গী, মানিকমিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, রাশেল ক্ষয়র, পাছপথ, লোনারণাও, বংলামটর, যাবাজার, মৌচাক, নতুন বাজার। স্টালেজ : নতুন বাজার, কারুলী, মহাধালী, বিজয় সরনী (প.প্রান্ত) মানিক মিয়া এন্ডিনিউ, রাসেল ক্ষয়র, পাছপথ, বংলা মোটর, মণবাজার, মৌচাক, মানিবাদা রেলনেট, চৌধুরীপাড়া, হাজীপাড়া, রামপুরা বাজার, রামপুরা ব্রীজ, মধ্যবাড্ডা, উত্তরাজ্ঞা, নতুন বাজার, তাল্পান-১, কামাল আতাত্বর্ক এন্ডিনিউ।	দিবানিখি পৱিৰহল	26
87.	>>	88	কনশ্রী হতে মোহান্দলপুর ভায়া মৌচাক কাফরাইণ নিউমার্কেট জিলাতলা। স্টলেক্ট ঃ মৌচাক, কাকরাইল, নিউমার্কেট জিলাতলা।	তত্ব শ্লাস	20
¢o,	25	১২(বি)	স্টেনেড হ মোচাক, কাৰ্বস্থাহন, নাৰমাহেক জনাকেনা নিৰ্দালয় হয়। মোহাম্ম্মপুৰ (সাক্ষমসন্ধিন), হতে নান্তাগ্ৰ লিংকৰোভ, তায়া আসাদকাট, সাইলল্যান্থ, নিউমাকেই, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, শাহবাগ, প্ৰসক্ষাব, দৈনিক বাংগা, বাংলাদেশ বাংক, ইন্ডেফাক, সায়েদাবাদ, যদ্ধাবাড়ী। স্টপেন্ধ্য আসাদলোট, সাইলল্যান্থ, শাহবাগ, প্ৰেসক্ষাব, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক।	এটিসিএল	95

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	অশুর্বাণিত	गाउपक		কোল্পদায় নার্তিসের নাম	1-04
Q\$.)\$(a)	১২(পি)	মোহাম্মপন্থ (বাস ট্যান্ড) হতে নচ্ৰাঞ্জ লিংকয়োড় ভায়া আসাদায়েট, রাস্সো ক্ষয়ে, পাছপথ, সোনাকাঁণ্ড, বাংলায়টের, মণবাজার, মানিকাা, কারবারিল, নাইটিখেল, পুরুদা পল্টন, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, ইবেডাক, সায়েদাবাদ, ব্যয়াবাড়ী কীপেক : আসাদায়েট, বাসেল ক্ষয়ে, পাছপথ, বাংলায়েটর, মাবাজার, মালিবাল, কাককাইন, নাইটিমেল, পুরদা পল্টন, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, ইন্ডেডাক, সায়েদাবাদ, ব্যয়াবাড়ী।	বিভিন্ন মাণিক	80
¢₹.	३२(षि)	শ-১১বি	মোহাম্বনপুথ (জালাদা গাঁচেন নিটি) হতে দালাত নিকেন্ডোত তায়া ল্যামলী, আসানটোট, সাইগায্যাব:, খাহবচা, মহস তবন, কাকরাইল, পুনিশ হাসপাচাল, বাহোদেশ ব্যাহক, ইড্রেফাক, নয়চাত রোচ, কুড়াইন, পোষ্কলোলা। স্টলেজ ঃ প্যামলী, আনানটোট, সাইলন্যাব্য, নাহবাণ, কাক্যাইল, ফকিয়াণুল, বাহনাদেশ ব্যাহক, পয়সায় রোচ, জুড়াইন।	दर्थनु भदिनस्म	22
¢0.	১২(সি)	70	মোহাম্বলপুর্ববাস স্ট্রান্ড) হতে ধুলবেন্সা ভায়া জিলাতলা, সাইশল্যান্ত, কাটাবন, বঙ্গবন্থু হাসপাতাল, প্রেস্কার, বঙ্গবন্ধু এডিনিউ। স্টনেজ ঃ শংকর, ধানমার্ড-১৫, জিলাঙলা, ঢাকা সিটি কল্জে, সাইশল্যাবরেটরী, ডাকা কলেজ, নিউমার্কেট, নীলাক্ষেত, আজিমপুর।	মালক ট্রালপেট /বিছিন্ন মালিক	80
28.	(ब)) २२	২৯(এ) সার্কুলার রোভ	শিভমেলা, মানিকমিতা এডিনিউ, গালেন কয়ায়, নাইশল্যান্ড, নিউমাকেই, আজমপুর, পলাশি, ধানমঙি থানা, কটোকন ক্রমিং, শাহৰামা, সেনারগাও, ভার্মচেটি, বিরুয়েরকাঁ, রিয়া উন্যান, জমারগাও লাইটা ক্রসিং, শিশুমেলা। ইংশজ্য শিতমেলা (মাইশ নেটের সামলে), গোষরাকয়ানী (হাসপাডাল নেটের উন্তর), টানেল রেড (পশ্চিম প্রান্ত), কস্তরী হোটেল (উন্তর পাখি), লোবহানবাগ (স্টাভ কোয়াটারের উন্তর পাখি), ক্রমারান, রাচেলা ভয়ার (মলফিনের সামনে), কলাবাগাল (যপির উন্দিন রোডের সন্দিলে), সাইপদ্যাব্য (বিয়াজার লামনে), বলাবাগাল (যপির উন্দিন রোডের সন্দিলে), সাইপদ্যাব্য (বিয়াজার লামনে), বলাবাগাল (বিশির উন্দিন রোডের সন্দিলে), সাইপদ্যাব্য (বিয়াজার লামনে), বলাকো সিনেয়া, আজিমপুর ক্রসিং, প্রদায়ির মোড, যানমন্তি ধানা ক্রসিং, নাটাবন ফারিনের বিপরীতে, শাহরাগ, রাহালায়টের (পেট্রাল পাল্প সংলগ্ন), অন্যন্থ সিনেয়া, (প্রায় বাংলা পৃথি কলেজ গ্যাগ, পিতমেলা।		26
00.	३ २(हे)	২৯(বি) শার্কুশান্ন রোড	শিগুমেলা, অচ্যাকাণে, কিয়া উদ্যান, বিজয় সংগী, ফার্মসেট, সোনাকাণে, বাংলা ঘটৰ, শাৰ্ষান, কাটাৰন, ধানমন্ধি থানা ক্রসিং, পলাশী, আজিমপুৰ, নিউমাকেই, আসালগেটি, শিগুমেলা। ইলেজ : পৰু হাসপান্চালের সামনে, অচাবিণাওি লাইট ক্রসিং, ফার্মগেট (মালফ শ্যাপ, কাওৰানবাজাৰ বাদ বে, বাংলামটৰ, বাংরচেম হাসপান্চাল, জাতীয় জাতুম্বৰ, কাটাবন মসজিদ, নীলক্ষেত ফাঁড়ি, পলাশীর মোড়, আজিমপুর ক্রসিং, হোম ইবনায়ির কলোজের বিপরীতে, নিউমাকেট (বালাকার বিপরীতে), চাবন কলেজ, শিটি কলোজের বামনে, ধানমন্দি চা বে বেছ, এবং বেছ, লোবহুমবাসা মাসলিংৰ উজবে), আসালগেটি, কলেজ বেছ, শিলমেলা।		26
¢6.	24(40)	80	রোরাম্বলমুর (মিয়া হাজজিদ) হরে রায়েবেশা ভাষা জালাবে মায়লী,	158815	3.8
			সাইশন্যাব, শাহবাদ, প্রসন্তাব, অভ্যানি ঘোত নিগতুনা, ইতেবাদ, বাজবাদী স্টপেন্ধ : জানাবর, শ্যামালী,জাসানগেট, তনাবাদান, সাইলল্যাব, শাহবাদা, প্রোসক্লাব, জিপিও, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, ইতেফাক, যাত্রাবাড়ী।	1927	
¢9.	३२(षि)	৩৭(এ)	মোহাম্বসমূহ (তাজমহল রোঙ) হতে কমলাপুহ তায়া শংকয় ধানমতি মুজালন গুলিম্তান, গুলিম্ডান সিন্নো, আদয়জি কোট, জনতা ব্যাহক। মটপেজ 3 শংকর, ধানমতি-১, থিগাঙলী, সাইলস্যার, শাহবান, প্রেস্ফাব, সেন্ডিয়ার, আদয়জি কোট, শপলাচন্তর।	মেশ্যসিটি সার্ভিস	90
Q5.	১২(এইচ)	80	শ্যামলী হতে কমলাপুর ভায়া খিওমেগা, আসাদাস্টা, কলাবচানে, নিউমার্কেট, আরিমপুর, শদানী, গুনিশ্চান, মতিথিন। সাঁপেজ ঃ শিত্তমেনা, আসাদ্যাট, কলাবচানে, নিউমার্কেট, আর্জিমপুর, পলাশী, গুনিস্কান, মন্তিথিল।	মেট্রাপলিটন বান নার্তিন	20
Q7.	১২(আই)	62	মোহাম্বনপুর (জেনেতা লাশ্শ) হতে বানিয়ন্তুরী তায়া,আসানগেট, মানিকমিয়া এডিনিউ, ফার্মগেট, পুনিষ বস্তু, মহাবালী, গুলখান-১. মধ্য বাড্ডা, নতুন বাজার, এয়ারপোর্ট, উদ্ভয় পেরব-৮ স্টলেল্ক তাজমহল রোভ, আসাদগেট, বামারবাড়ী, জার্মগেট, শাহিন কলেজ, মহাবালী, আমন্তলী, ওয়ারলেড্ গেট, তালান-১, তালান-২,।	মেশাসিটি প্যাসেক্সার সার্ডিস লিঃ	59
igo,	२२(टन)	66	মোহান্দলপুথ(ৰাস ট্টাঙ) হতে উত্তরা হাউরু বিভিন্ ডাযা,আলাদগেট মানিক মিয়া এন্টেনিউ ফার্মগেট মহাবালী গুলশান,১, নস্তন বান্ধার, বিশ্বরোভ, এযাবগোটি,	परम्	40
	-		উল্লো। স্টপেন্ধ ঃ টাউন হল, আলাবগেট, ফার্মগেট, মহাধালী রেলগেট, তিতুমীর কলেন্স, গুলাখান,১, ডন্ডর রাড্ডা, মধ্য রাড্ডা, নন্টন বক্তারি, বন্যুহারা, নর্দ্ধা, ব্রুড়িল বিশ্বরোভ, বিলক্ষেত, নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট, রক্ষাকন্দ্রী।		
છર.	२२((क)	•	মোদ্রের (বালস্ট্রান্ড) হতে মিরণুর-১৪ তারা আলাপয়েট, শিশমেনা, গাসগোর্ট অফিস, অহাবিগাও, শেওড়াপড়া, কাজীপাড়া, মিরপুর-১০, মিরপুর-১৪। স্টলেন্দ্র র	নিঃলগ পরিবহন	20
52.	20	82	শোলতগোলা হতে সাইলল্যাৰ জয়া টিকান্তলী ওগিছাদ শাহবাগ আজিমণ্ড। স্টপেজঃ টিকান্তলী, গুলিহান, শাহবাগ, আজিমণ্ডুও		50
		0	0		1

26845	রুট হ	स्मन्न	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন	वनुरमा
	অনুযোগিত	সাবেক		কোম্পানী⁄ সার্ভিসের নাম	সিলি
હ્છ.	20(9)	90	পেঞ্জলোলা হতে আন্দ্রাহপুর ভায়া ক্রড়াইন রেলচোট, পয়সান্ত, রক্ষধানী সুপার মার্কেট, বঙ্গবন্ধন পার্ক, ২৪ তলা, দৈনিক বাংলা, নাইটেন্সেল, মালিবাগ, রামপুরা, বাঙ্চা, প্রুত্তিকালী। স্টপেজ ঃ কুরাইন, গেডারিয়া, ঘুস্টঘর, পয়সান্ত, রক্ষধানী, গুলিন্ডান, পশ্যন, কাক্তরাইল, মৌচাক, মালিবাগ রেলচোট, মালিবাগ, রামপুরা বাজার,রামপুরা, চিন্ডি	শক্তি পরিবহন	20
		-	সেন্টার, বাজ্জা, শাহজাদপুর, নতুন বাজার, নর্শা, কুড়িল, মাসকট প্লাজা।		
58 .	১৩(বি)		লোহারপুল হতে ওলপান-২ তায়া ধেলাইখাল, দয়সার, রাজধানী মার্কেট, ইরেফাক, মতিঞ্জিল, পদ্টন, কারুরাইল, মণবাজার, সাতরায়া, নাবিঞ্চে, ওলপান-১ সটপেজ ৪ ধোলাইখাল, দয়সার, রাজধানী মার্কেট, ইরেফাক, মঙিঞ্জিল, পদ্টন, কারুরাইল, মনাবাজার, সাতরাস্তা, নাবিজ্ঞো, গুলশান-১	নিউ বীন লাইন	00
¥2.	28	4th	বিল্লাও তালতলা হতে মেটপুর (আদাবর) তায়া টিটিপাড়া, কমলাপুর, আরামবাণ, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, বিমান তবন, রাজউক, তলিছান, জিরো পয়েন্ট, হাইকোর্ট মোড়, কলম ফোয়ারা, মংসভবন, শাহবাগ, সাইলল্যাব, জিলাতলা, শংকর, নুরজাহান রোড। স্টনোজ : বিল্লাও ফ্লাইওভার, বালাবো, মুলালা, তলিডান, প্লেক্সাব, শাহাবাগ, সিটি কলেজ, শংকর, ধানমন্তি-১৫, স্টার কাবাব, বিগাতলা।	মিডগুয়ে পরিবহুন শিঃ	00
1995.	26	¢*	সাইনবোভ হতে টাইব্রিজ তায়া যাত্রাবাড়ী, মতিথিল, কমলাপুর, মালিবাগা, হামপুরা, যাতহা, গতুন যাজার, এয়ায়গোর্টা। স্টালেজ ঃ যাত্রাবাড়ী, মতিথিল, কমলাপুর, মালিবাগা, রামপুরা, বাড্ডা, নতুন বাজার, এয়ারপেটা।	ঝলরু পরিবর্জ লিচ	20
49.	26	•	বাবুবাজার ব্রীজ হতে প্রণাতী দরগী তায়া মালিবাগ, রামপুর। স্টাপেজ ঃ ফুলবাড়িয়া, পদ্টন, রাজমনি, মালিবাগ, মৌচাক, আবুল হোটেল, টিডি লেন্টার, মধ্য রাজ্জা, নকুন রাজার।	ধচেষ্টা পরিবহন (প্রান্ত) লিঃ	00
৬৮.	29	1	ভিন্তোরিয়া পার্ক হতে প্রণাতি স্বরনী ভায়া মাগিবাগ, রামপুরা। স্টপেজ ঃ ভাঙী বাজাব, ফুলবাড়িয়া, পন্টন, রাজমনি, মাগিবাগ, মৌচাক, মাগিবাগ রেপগেট, আহুল হোটেল, টিভি লেন্টার, মধ্য বাড্ডা, নডুন বাজাম।	এবি ব্রাদার্স	20
৬৯.	74	-	চানধাৱপুল হতে রামপুরা ভায়া মালিবাল কন্টা। স্টপেজ ঃ হাইতোর্ট, পন্টন, রাজমনি, মালিবাণ,মৌচাক, মালিবাণ, আবুল হোটেল, টিভি সেন্টার, বন্দ্রী।		0
90.	39	৯(বি)	পত্রবী (মিরপুর-১২) হতে সদরঘাট, ভায়া মিরপুর,১০, ১, আসাদলটি, নিউমার্কেট, কাটাবন, শাহবদা, হাইকোর্ট মোড়, পুরাজন রেলওয়ে হাসপাজাল, ভিট্টোব্রিয়া পার্ক। সটপেজ ঃ মিরপুর-১, সাইলল্যাব, প্রেস্ক্রাব, গুলিছান, রায়সাহেব বাজার, ভিট্টোব্রিয়া পার্ক।	মিরপুর পরিবহন সার্ভিস	09
95.	(۵) <i>א</i> (90	গাবতলী হতে টন্সী ডায়া মজার রোচ দিয়াবাড়ী রেডিবাধ ধর্ডর, আন্দুন্নাবপুর। স্টম্পেজ : মাজাররোচ, দিয়াবাড়ী, ধর্উর, আন্দুরাবপুর।	বেলাল এন্টারপ্রাইজ লিঃ	00
92	38(वि)	98	শন্ত্রকী (মিরপুর-১২) হার আপুরায়পুর তথা মিরপুর (১০) বিরুচ সরশী মহারাজী, কান্দী, কার্কেল, নিবুক্ত, নিউ এরারপোর্ট, উল্লা। স্টপেজ ঃ মিরপুর (১০) বিজয় সরণী মহারাজী, বনানী, কার্কেলি, নিরুক্ত, নিউ এরারপোর্ট, উল্লা।	নিউলেশ বাংলা কলক পরিহন	8 8
୩୬.	১৯(সি)		বাবুবাঙ্গার ব্রীজ হতে আব্দুব্রাপুর ডায়া ফাবাঙ্গার। স্টলেজ ৪ ভাত্তীবাজার, ফুলবাড়ীয়া,পল্টন, রাজমনি, মৌচাক, মণবাজার, সাতরাশতা,মহাবালী, প্রণান্ডি সরনী, বিগক্ষেত, বিমান বন্দর।		0
9.8.	১৯(ভি)	48	দিয়াবাড়ী (মিবপুর,১) হতে বনস্রী ভায়া, মিরপুর-১০, রোকেয়া সরনী, বিজয় সরনী, মহাখালী, গুলানা,১, বাজ্জা। স্টলেব্ব ঃ মিরপুর-১, স্টোউয়াম মিরপুর-১০, শেওড়াপাড়া, আগারগাও, মহাধালী, গুলানা-১, বাড্ডা লিহে রোড, টিভি সেন্টার।	বেঙ্গল মটরস	80
40.) त (हे)	05	পন্থাৰী (মিৰপুহ-১২) হতে চাবেন্দ্বর্ধী মন্দির তায়া রোকেয়া সরনী, গলু হাসপাতাল, গুফোবান, নিউমার্ক্রে, আজিমপুর, পলানী। স্টপেজঃ মিরপুর ১১ ⁷ /, বৈকালী হোটেল, মিরপুর-১১, কাজীপাড়া, শেওড়াপাড়া, ধাসমতি, অফ্রাবান, ঢাকেন্দ্বরী।	বিকল্প সিটি সুপার সার্ভিস	90
95.	20	52	বাবুবাজার রীজ হতে আন্দুন্নাহণুর ডায়া, বেড়ীবাদ,গাবন্তগী। স্টলেন্স s শিকদার মেডিকেল, রায়েবাজার, গাবন্তগী, বেড়ীবাধ, আন্চলিয়া।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	80
99.	52	×1-22	আসাদ এন্ডিনিউ হতে নারায়নগর ভায়া সাইলস্যাব্য শাহবাগ আটবিএল, নটেরডেম, ইরেফারু স্টপেন ঃ শাইলন্যান্য শাহবাশ ইউবিএল, নটরভেম।	মেট্রোপলিটন বাস- ৪৫ শকউচ্চ-৩০	60
95.	(۵)(۶	৮(বি)	হেমায়েতপুর হতে ধলেশ্বর, ভায়া গাবতলী, আসাদগেট, ফার্মগেটি, শাহবগা, প্রেস্ক্রাব, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ইল্লেফাক, সায়েদাবাদ, যাত্রবিদ্ধী। স্টলেজ ঃ গাবতলী, মাদিক মিয়া এতিনিউ, ফার্মগেট, শাহবাদ, বাংলালেশ স্থাংক, সায়েদাবাদ	বিন্ডিন্ন মালিক	200
۹.۵.	২১(বি)	৮(নি)	হেমায়েন্ডবুৰ হড়ে লিংক রোভ, ভায়া গাৰতলী, রাসেল ক্ষয়ার, সেনারগাও, টান্টাী ভাইতারশন দ্বোত, মাথাজার, মাণিবাগ, কাকদ্বাইল, ককিরালুল, যাংগাসেশ ব্যাংক, ইন্ডেফাক, সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী। স্টপেজ ৪ গারতলী, কল্যাপপুর, কলেজনেট, রাখেল ক্ষয়ার, মণবাজার, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, সায়েদাবাদ।	ৰিচ্ছিন্ন মালিক	80

30-8-12		নমর	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন	जनुरुवारि
	অনুৰোলিভ	गाःदक्क		কোম্পানী/ লার্তিলের নাম	সিলিং
¥0.	રર	৮(এ)	ইপিজেট হতে সিংক রেড ভায়া গাবতসী, আসাদগেট, ফার্মগেট, শাহবাগ, প্রেসকার, দৈনিক বাংলা, বাংলাদেশ বাংক, ইডেফার, সায়েদাবাগ, যায়াবাড়ী। স্টপেজ এ গাবতলী, কল্যালপুর, কলেজগোট, ফার্মগোট, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, সায়েদাবাদ।	লাক্ষায়েক ট্রালপোর্ট প্রায় দিঃ /বিচিন্ন মালিক	300
۶۶.	<i>₹</i> ₹(Ф)] 6 4	সাভাৱ(ইপিজেড) হতে চিটাগং রোড ভায়া গাবকসী, খ্যামলী, আসাদচাট, কার্থনেট, শাহবদা, গুলিভাদ, ব্যয়ানাকী। স্টপেক্ত : গাবকগী, টেকনিক্যাল, কন্যাগপুর, খ্যামলী, আসাদচাট, ফার্মচাট, শাহবাগ, গুলিজদ(স্টেডিয়াহ), সায়েলাবাদ, যাত্রাবাড়ী।	বোরাক ডেজেশপমের্থী জিঃ	80
۶۹.	50	(ভি)	ইপিক্লেড হতে মতিথিল, তায়া গায়তলী, আসানগেট, রাসেল ক্ষয়ার, হোটেল সোনারগাঁও, এফডিসি, (ডানে মেড়ে), ফাবাজার, মালিবাগ, কাকরাইল। স্টলেজ ঃ গাবরুলী, জ্ঞাবাজার, মালিবাগ, বাংলাযেশ কাছেক।	হামিফ মেট্রো সার্ভিস	50
70.	২৩(এ)	শ,২২	সাতার হতে কেরানীগঞ্জ তায়া মোঃগুর, হাজারীবাগ, বন্যানিয়ন্তা থাও, বাবু বাজার স্টাপেজ ঃ মোঃপুর, হাজারীবাগ, তন্যানিযন্তা বাও, বাবু বাজার ।	হানিন্ড মেট্রো সার্ভিস	08
78,	২৩(বি)		ক্ষেমীগৰ হাঁতে গলশপাৰ্ক (চন্দ্ৰা) তায়া বাবু বাজাৱ ব্ৰিঙ্গ, বেড়ী বাধ, গানতলী, আমিন বাজার, সাচার, নবীনগর, ইপিক্লেড। স্টপেজ ৫ বাব্র বাজার ব্রিজ, বেড়ী বাধ, গাবডলী, আমিন বাজার, সাচার, গদীনগর, ইণিক্লেড।	লেন্ট্রাল লাইন ট্রালপোর্ট লিঃ	00
bQ.	28	ዮ(ብካ)	চন্দ্রা হতে মন্ডিথিস ভায়া গাবতসী, আসাদগেট, ফার্মগেট, হোটেন সোনারগাঁও, এগেডিসি (আরু মেফ), ফাবফার, মালিরাগ, কারবাইন। স্টলেক 5 গ্যাবতলী, আসাদগেট, ব্যাওরাদ বাজার, মগবাজার।	হানিফ মেট্রো সার্ছিস	QQ
ъĿ.	20	৮(ব্র)	ধামব্রাই হতে গুলিশ্রুতান (গোলাপশাহ মাজার), তায়া, সাতার বাজার, হেমায়েতপুর, গানতলী, জালাবগেট, তার্মসেট, শারবাণ, জেলক্সান। স্টলেজ : গাবতলী, ফার্মসেট, শারবাস, জেলক্সান।	সিনো দীপন ট্রালপোর্ট	20
49.	2¢(A)	∿(चি)	ধায়বাই(ইসলামপুর) হতে মতিথিল ভাষা নবীনলার, আসাদলেট, জার্মলেট, াাৰখাল। স্টালেজ : টেকনিঅ্যাল, জার্মলোট, শাহবাগা, হোস্কাব, স্টেডিয়াম।	গ্রীনগুয়ে সিটি নার্চিন	00
66.	२৫(नि)	৮(স্বাই)	ধামবাই হতে মছিখিল ভায়া সায়েৰ ল্যাববেটবী। ন্যদেক্স ঃ গাঁঘতনী, কন্যদাপুন্ন, কন্যাবাদাস, শাহৰাণ।	ট্রাল মিলিনিয়াম সার্তিস	40
ታ ሕ.	২৫(সি)	৮(জে)	ধামবাই (ছলিডিটা) হতে মতিথিল শাপলা তত্বত ভায়ে নবীন্দাব, সাভার গাবতলাঁ), খ্যামলাঁ, আসাবগেট, সাইগল্যাব, শাহবাগ, ওলসকাৰ, জিপিও, ডল প্রাজা। স্টপেজ : গাবতলাঁ, কলেজ গেট, কলাবগান, সায়েলত্যাব।	য়েটি ওয়াল পরিবহন	20
h o,	২৫(ভি)		সাভার হতে বনশ্রী ভায়া, গাবজনী, মিরপুর-১, মিরপুর-১০, রোকেয়া সরনী, বিজয় সরনী, মহাবালী, গুলশান-১, বাত্ডা উল্লৈন্ড : গাবজনী, টেকনিকাল, মিরপুর-১, স্টেডিয়াম, মিরপুর-১০, দেওড়াপড়া, অগারগাও, মহাবালী, গুলগান-১, বাড্ডা নিকে রোচ, চিণ্ডি সেন্টার	বেঙ্গণ মটরস্	84
35.	26	64	Diff (বোৰ্চৰাজাৱ) হতে পোশতলালা তায়া প্ৰণতি সৱনী মানিবাণ, মেটাক,	হুবার্ড এরপোর্ট	00
			ভাৰবাইন, তালহেলান, শাসনা চকুহ, জহতানী যদিবে, বহাবেট্ট। স্টলোল ৫ আজমণুহ, বিষাদ বন্দর লোগ চক্তর, নতুন বাজার, রামণুহা, পোশস্তলালা, নায়েদাবাদ, বায়োবাট্টী।	এড হয়লেট কোং লিয়	-
**.	રક્(ન)	83	গাজীপুর (বের্ধে রাজার) হতে কমলাপুর ভাচা মহারালী, তার্মচাট, গোলাপশার মাজার। স্টপের্জ : আব্দুয়াহপুর, মহারালী, ফার্মসেট, ইউবিএল তেসিং, গুলিহান।	নিতনা দিলোন	40
жэ,	২৬(ৰি)	40	প্ৰজিল কন্ট্ৰী হতে ভূলাভা ভায়া রামপুরা বাজার, মালিবাগ রেলগেট,সায়দাবাদ, আফ্রাকট্রী, খনির আবড়া, রায়েরবাল, সাইলবোর্জ, চিটাগাংরোভ, কাঁচণুর ব্রীজ, ভাবোবো। উপেন্ধ ৪ রামপুরা বাজার, মালিবাগ রেলসাঁট, লায়দাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী, রায়েরবাগ, সাইনবোর্জ, চিটালাংরোভ, কার্টপুর, তার্যাবো।		40
¥8.	29	30(fi)	উলী(৫৫৫টাআলী) হতে সন্তৰ্যট ভাগে মহাবালী,সাততাপতা,ফাবাৰায়, মানিবাগ স্টপেক ড জনিমউনিদ, জিয়া কলেদী, সাতৰাপতা, মণবজাৰ, মানিবাগ রেলচোট, যুলবাড়ীয়া।	ক্ষাই লাইন/ বিতিন্ন মালিক	90
₩.	સ્વ(ન)	૨૧(4)	উল্লেখি হেরদাজালী) হতে ভাকেশ্বরী জাতা মহাবালী, বিজয় সঙলী, আনিক ভিয়া, নিউ মার্কেট (আলা), তারেলপ্বরী, নিউ মার্কেট। স্টপেজ : আজমপুর, মহাধালী, ফার্মলেট, মানিক মিয়া, সিটি কলেজ, নীলাক্ষেত, ভারেলপ্বরী এভিসগ্রানা।	রিছিদ্ধ যালিক	>>
3 6.	২৭(বি)	83	গাবতনী হতে গান্ধীপুর (জাতীয় বিশ্ববিশ্যসায়) তায়া শ্যামলী, বিজয় সার্জনী, মহাখালী, কাবলী, এয়ারপের্ট, টালী চেরাগ আলী। স্টম্পেল ৪ কন্যানপুর, শ্যামলী, কাকলি, খিলক্ষেত্র, এয়ারপোট, রাইক বিচিত্।	দুলদুল পরিবন্ধন প্রায় লিঃ	রত
\$9.	২৭(সি)	১০(ডি)	টেলী (তেরচাতালী) হতে মতিঞ্জিল (শাপলা চতুর) তায়ে মহাবালী, মগবাজার, মালিরাগা, ততিতেরপুল, নউরছেয় তলেজ। স্টলেজ ঃ আন্দ্রাহানুর, রাগতি সরলী, তাতলী, নারিজে, মালিবসা, তর্তিতের পুল	বিষ্ঠিন মালিক	00
<i>у</i> р.	২৭(ডি)	62	দিলী (চেরসাআলী) হতে আজিমপুর ডায়া টিলী টেশন রেড, উত্তরা, মধাবালী, সাত্রবাশ্চা, ডেক্লাওি, পাছপথ, কলাবাগান। লীলেজা হা হাউজ খিডিব, আজমপুর, বিমাদ বন্দর, কাকলী, সাইপদ্যাব্য নিউমার্কেট।	অনিক পরিবহন	5Þ

872	রুট না		রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহুন কোম্পানী/	অনুমোদিত সিলিং
	অনুনোদিত	সাবেক		সার্ভিসের নাম	
hh.	24	62	গান্ধীপুর হতে আজিমপুর (এতিমবাদা) তায়া উন্ধবা, সাতরাশতা, এফডিসি, রাসেল ভয়ার। সটলেজ ঃ আপুয়াপুর, সাতরাশতা, রাসেল ক্ষয়ার, নিউমার্কেট।	পার্ল সিটি	20
200	२ ४(७)	*1-30	গান্ধীপুর হতে সায়েদাবাদ ভায়া রামপুরা বিশ্বরোড। সটপেজ ৪ বিমান বন্দর, নতনবাজার, রামপুরা, মালিবাণা রেলচোট।	পোহার এক্সপ্রেস	20
303.	২৮(বি)	*1-20	কেলাবাড়ী হতে কমণাপুত্র তায়া কুড়িল বিশ্বব্যোত, হামপুতা, মালিবাল, রাজাবেকা, শীরজন্টা মাজার। সটলেজ ৫ আন্দুরাহপুব, নকুনবাজার, মালিবাগ রেল ক্রসিং, চলিছান।	শাগরিক পরিবহন	50
205	২৮(সি)	-	সংকেন্দ্র হ আনুহায়ের, নকুন বজার, বালনেন চারেলের্চি, মহাবালী, বিজয় সক্রী, গান্ধীপুর হতে চিড়িয়াবালা তর্য়া টিলী, এয়ারলের্চি, মহাবালী, বিজয় সক্রী, অসাক্র্যান্ড, শ্যামলী, মিরপুর-১। স্টলেজ ৪ এয়ারলের্টি, মহাধালী, প্যামলী, মিরপুর-১	বেলল মটিরস	00
200	510	60	ষ্যান্টাসি কিন্ডেম হতে আজিমপুর ভায়া বাইপাইল, আজমপুর, বিশ্বব্রেডি, বাওডা, রামপুরা, মানিবাগ, কাকরাইল, শাহবাগ, সায়েলল্যাব, নিউমার্কেন। আজল - এইল বিন্দির, ব্যেরন্স বাড্ডা, মানিবাগ, শাহবাগ।	काइन,७ ८१३ /	80
208	<i>३</i> %(এ)	৩৪(বি)	নন্দনপার্ক হতে কমযাপুর ভায়া ইপিজেট, ফান্টাসি কিংভম, আতদিয়া বীজ, আন্দুরারপুর, মহাবাদী, সাঙরাম্প্রা, মানবাজার, সার্কিট হাউজ রোভ, আল- হেলাদ। ইপেজঃ হাউজ বিন্তিৎ, বিলক্ষেত, মহাবাদী, নাবিক্ষো, মানবাজার, কাকনী।	মঞ্চিল পরিবহন	20
500	00	80(4)	ন্যদেন্ড ঃ হাজ নহাল্য কায়া উন্তরা মহাবালী, ফার্মগেট। কালিয়াইবর হতে কমলাপুর ডায়া উন্তরা মহাবালী, ফার্মগেট। স্টপেন্তা ঃ আজমপুর, কার্মলী, ফার্মগেট, তালিছান।	মজিল/ বেলাল এন্টারপ্রাইজ লিঃ	80
2019	90(A)	১০(রি)	চন্দ্রা হতে লোহারপুল ডায়া নতুনবাজার, রামপুরা, মালবানা, পরিজন্দা মাজার, নাটরভেম কলেজ, শাপলা চতুর, ইবেডাক, রাজধানী সুপার মার্কেট, পমালল, ধোলাইখাল, সদরঘাট। জনৈপজ ৩ হাইজ বিভিন্ন এয়ারপোর্ট গোলাচতুর, রাজ্ঞা, শাপলা চতুর।	রাহ্বার/ ৰিন্ডিন্ন মালিক	200
209	৩০(বি)	-	কলিয়াইকর হতে মতিথিল (আইডিয়াল কুল মোড়) তায়া কুড়িল বিশ্বরোও, রামপুরা, বিল্যাণ্ড ফ্লাইওডার, কমলাপুর। সইকেন্দ্র : আন্দ্রারপুর, এয়ারপোর্ট, কুড়িল বিশ্বরোভ, রামপুরা।	এম এম ট্রানপোর্ট (প্রাঃ) লিগ্র	50
202	٥٥	×1-2	কেন্দ্রাশীলক্ত হতে কাশাসিয়া তায়া রামপুরা, বিশ্বরোড। স্টাপেক : রামপুরা, প্র্যান্তি সরনী, এয়ারপোর্ট, টাংগী।	বিতিন্ন মালিক	90
2010	(٩)٢٥	4-2	কেৰসীগভ হতে শ্ৰীপুৰ বৰ্মী ভায়া ৰামপুৰা বিশ্বৰোভ। স্টলেক্স : মালিবাগ ৱেলচোইট, প্ৰগতি সৱলী, এয়াৱলোৰ্ট, টংগী।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	254
>>0	৩১(বি)	¥-0	কেরদীনার হতে কালিয়াকৈর ভাষা রামপুরা বিশ্বরোড। আদল্জ - মাজিলান রেলনোইট, প্রণান্তি সরনী, এয়ারশোর্ট, টাংগী।	প্রভার্তী কন্ট্রী পরিবহন	45
222	. ৩১(সি)	*1-8	সায়েদাবাদ হতে গান্ধীপুর ভায়া ফাবাঙ্কার, মহাবালা, কনদা, এয়ারপোচ, চলা, জযদেবপুর চৌরান্ধা। স্টালক : শাশলা চর্ব্য, মারাজার, মহাবালী, কাবনী, এয়ারপোর্ট, অজ্ঞামপুর।	গাজীপুর পরিবহন/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	-
>>>	os(fe)	*-0	সায়েদাবাদ হতে কালিগার ভাষা রামপুরা বিশ্বরোচ প্রারণ স্টলেক ৪ মালিবাগ রেলগাইটি, নর্দা, এয়ামলোট টালী।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	90
220	৩১(ই)	#1-9	সায়েদাবাদ হতে মানিকাঞ্জ ভায়া গাবতলী। স্টম্পক : বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, প্রেসকাব, পিন্ধি, ফার্মগেট, টেকনিক্যাল।	বিচিন্ন মালক	90
326	. ৩২	-A-La	সায়েদাবাদ হতে গান্ধীপুর তায়া গীরজনী মাজার, মগবাজার, মহাবাগা। স্টাপেজ ঃ মগবাজার, নাবিকো, মহাবাসী, কাকলি, এয়ারপোর্ট, আজমপুর।	বলাকা সার্তিশ/ বলাকা লিংকস্/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	300
>>0	(ه) ده	¥1-3	সায়েদাবাদ হতে গান্ধীপুণ্ণ(টোক) ভায়া ফুলবাঞ্জীয়া সাতরাম্ভা মহাবালী। স্টপেন্ধ ঃ মণবান্ধার, মহাধালী, উত্তরা, টিল্লী, বের্ডি বান্ধার।	চাকা পরিবহুণ	60
>>0	০. ৩২(বি)	۳- کې(۵)	সায়েদাবাদ হতে নারায়নগঞ্জ ভায়া যায়াবাড়ী, সিংক রোভ। স্টলেজ ঃ যায়াবাড়ী, শনিরত্বাবড়া।	দেকু পরিবহণ	¢0
>>	১ ৩২(সি)	শ- ১২(বি)	সায়েদাবাদ হতে নারায়নগঞ্জ ভায়া যায়াবাড়ী পোশকরাজা পাগাগা। স্টপেজ ঃ যায়াবাড়ী, জুরাইন, পোশতগোলা।	বোৱাক পরিবহুণ	80
>>>	. ৩২(ভি)	7-20	সায়েদাবাদ হতে নারায়নগর তায়া পোল্ডক্রাসা পদাসা। স্টপেজ ঃ যায়াবাড়ী, পোল্ডচোলা, শ্যামপুর, পদালা, পদ্ধবটি।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	20
222	. هم(کا)	•	আনমজী হতে সায়দাবাদ, ভায়া ডেমরা। উদ্ধের গু সময়র।	কোষল মিনিবাস, বিভিন্ন মালিক	
250	৩২(এফ)	•	মতিথিন্স(আইডিয়াল স্কুল মোড়)হতে নারায়নগর ভায়া যাত্রাবাড়ী ও লিংক রোড স্টলেক : সায়েদাবাদ, যাত্রাবাড়ী, শনির আর্থড়া, সাইনবোর্জ।	উইনার প্রাস লিমিট্রেড	20
25	s. 00	*1,50	নারায়নগান্ত হতে সদরঘটি ভায়া পেশতেয়োলা যাত্রাবাড়ী ধোলাইবলে। স্টপেজঃ পাগালা, শ্যামপুর, পোশতেযোলা, বানিয়াসগর, ধোলাইখাল, সিন্দের্জন	the second	
25	হ. ৩৩(এ)	#1-3b	সায়েদাবাদ হতে কেদাবাড়ী ভায়া মণ্ডিখিল গুলিশ্ভান কাকরালই সাতরাষ্ট উত্তরা ক্রয়দেবপুর চৌরাম্ফা। উন্দল্প - মন্দিরদা কেলসাইটা প্রদান্তি সহলী, উল্লয়, উল্লী।		52
22	৩. ৩৩(বি)	*1-5%	তেনের ব্যানার্থ বিরুপের ভায়া যাত্রাবাড়ী সায়েদাবাদ গুলিস্তান প্রেসভাব মানহান মরেলগাত্রে আরিমপুর। সাইবেল ঃ সায়েদাবাদ, গুলিস্তাদ প্রেসভাব, শাহবাদা, দীলাকেত।	া দ্রাবল ট্রান্সপৌট	22

31-8-00	इन्हें ।	-	রুটের বিবরণ ও স্টপেজসমূহ	পরিবহন	10-10
	অনুমোদিত			কোম্পানী/ সার্ভিসের নাম	সিদি
258	৩৩(সি)	عا- عا-	সায়েদাবাদ হতে নারায়ন্দান্ত ভায়া গিংক রোড। স্টপেজ ঃ লিংক রোড, রায়েরবাগ, শনিরআর্যড়া, যায়াবোড়ী।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	08
254	৩৩(ৰি)	শ- ২১(বি)	সায়েদানাদ হতে নাৰায়নগঞ্জ তায়া লিংক ৰোড। স্টাপেজ ঃ লিংক ব্লোড, ব্যায়েববলা, শনিব্ৰআৰড্ছা, যাত্ৰাবাড়ী।	উৎসৰ পৱিৰহণ	00
256	৩৩(ই)	শ- ২১(সি)	সায়েদাবাদ হজে নারায়নগঞ্জ ডায়া, সিংক রেডে। স্টপেজ ঃ গিংক রোড, রায়েরবাদা, শনিরআধড়া, যাত্রাবাড়ী।	হিমেল পরিবহুণ	50
>२٩	08	¥1-28	কাঁচপুৰৱিন্ধ হতে টাল্টী ৰাশতহাৱা জনপথ মতিথিস শাহজাহানপুৰ ৱামপুৰা বিশ্বয়োড। স্টপেজঃ সায়েদাবাদ, মালিবাগ ৱেলচোইট, নতুন বাজার, এয়ারপোর্ট, টিল্টী।	অনাবিল সুপাৰ/ বিভিন্ন মালিক	¢o
252	৩8(এ)	শ-২৩	মতিথিল (শাপলা চন্ধুর) হতে গান্ধীপুর তায়া শাহবান ফার্মনেইট মহাখালী উত্তরা টহাী। স্টপেন্ধ : শাহবান, ফার্মনেইট, মহাধালী, উত্তরা, টহাী।	ক্ষাইলিট থিও ত	20
>28.	৩৪(থি)	৮(এইচ)	ওদি-তান হতে শইইয়িয়া তামা আজিমপুত্র। স্টপেজ ঃ পলাশী, আজিমপুত্র, সায়েঙ্গল্যাবঃ, আসাদগ্লেইট, গাবতলী।	হানিফ মেট্রো সার্ডিস	20
300	৩৪(সি)	২৪(বি)	ধুপৰোলা হতে জিৱানী ভায়া মতিথিল তলিল্ডান মালিবাগ মগৰাজাৱ মহাধালী টংগীযাজাৱ ফামাৱশাড়া আচলিয়া যাইশাইল। স্টপেজ ঃ মতিথিল, তলিছান, মগৰাজাৱ, মহাধালী, টংগী।	পা চ্চে রী শব্নিবহুন	¢o
202.	৩৪(ডি)	२७(७)	ধলেশ্বৰ হতে টেম্নী (বান্দজহারা) ভায়া, যাত্রাৰাড়ী, জনসন্থ, রামপুরা বিশ্বরোভ। স্টলেজ ঃ যাত্রাবাড়ী, মালিবাগ রেলগেইট, প্রণান্তি সরনী, আলুব্রাহপুর।	চুৱাগ সুপার ট্রান্সপোর্ট অন্যাধিগ/ ছালছাযিগ	220
202.	৩৪(ই)	২৬(বি)	ধলেশ্বর হতে চেরগাআলী ভায়া, জ্বেইন রেলচাইটি, গেন্ডারিয়া স্টেশন, দয়গাল, মতিথিল, ক্ষিরাপুল, কান্দরাইল,মালিবাগ,রামপুরা, বাজ্ঞা। স্টপেজঃ		0
200	৩৪(এফ)	65	মদনপুর হতে আব্দুরাপুর ভায়া মন্ডিঝিল, আল-হেলাল, চানমারি, মালিবাণ, মণবালার, মহাধালী। স্টপেরু ঃ মন্ডিঝিল, মালিবাণ, মগাবাজার, মখাধালী, কাকলি।	হিমালয় শব্বিবহুন	89
208	90	૭୫(4)	মতিথিল হতে নন্দনপার্ক তায়া মণবফোর, সাতরাম্বতা, মহাখালী, টংগীবাজার, আশ্বলিয়া। স্টপেক ঃ পন্টন, নাবিজ্ঞা, কাকলি, বিয়ান কলর।	মঞ্জিল পরিবহন	80
206	৩৫(এ)	পত	মতিথিল হতে চন্দ্রা তায়া, গুনিশতান, নাইটেলেন, মণবান্ধার, সাতরাশতা, মহাধানী, আন্দুরাহপুর, আতলিয়া স্টপেন্ধ : গুলিশতান, মণবান্ধার, মহাধানী, আন্দুরাপুর, আন্তলিয়া।	অবাবিদ পর্বিবহন	28
১৩৬	৩৫(বি)	৪৩(বি)	কমদাশুর হতে কালিয়াকৈর তায়া, মতিথিল, তনিশ্তাল, মণবাজার, সাতরাশতা, মহাধালী,অন্দুদ্রাপুর, আতলিয়া, ফ্যান্টাসী, ব্রন্তানী,চন্দ্রা। স্টলেজ : তলিম্ব্রদার, সাতরাশতা, মহাধালী, আব্দুদ্রাপুর, আতলিয়া।	হ্ইণ গাইনস	20
728	02(FP)	87	শোশতহাদ্যা গুতাহুবীজ হতে মৌচাক গান্ধীপুর। তায়া, যায়ানাড়ী, ইংরেফান, মতিবিল, সৈনিক বহুবা, পন্টন, তাব্দ্বাইন, মানিবাগ, রামপুরা, বিশ্বরোড, এয়ামপোর্ট গান্ধীপুর চৌরাশক্ষা, কম্মনা, কেচাগান্ধী। স্টপেজ ঃ যায়াবাড়ী, মণ্ডিঝিল, বিশ্বরোড, এয়ারপোর্স, চিংগী বাজার।	ডেলসিটি কোহ লিচ্ন	90
202	05	ф,	কাচপুর রীজ হতে বোর্ড বাজার ভায়া, রাগমিতে, তথ্য থজার। কাচপুর রীজ হতে বোর্ড বাজার ভায়া, রাগমিত্রে ডেমরা চৌরাম্প্রা, মান্ডয়াইল, ঘান্রবন্ধী, সায়েদাবাদ, জয়রালী মন্দির, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, জালহেলাল, বাকরাইল, ম্বাবজের, সাতরাম্প্রা, মহাবালী, টিলী। সাম্পেজ : যান্রাবাড়ী, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, ম্বাবজ্ঞার, মহাবালী, টলী।	ভাসিকো পরিবহুল প্রায় টিট্র	00
506	৩৬(এ)	90	ভুশাতা তারাবো যায়াবাড়ী, সারেদাবাদ, টিজটিলী, ওলিল্ডস, প্রেসক্রাব, হোটেন সোনার্ক্র্যা, রাসেল স্কোয়ার, সায়েলগ্যাব, এলিফ্যান্টরোড, শাহবাগ। স্টপেন্দ্র ঃ যাত্রাবাড়ী, তলিল্ডস, কলারাগান, সাইলগ্যাবহ, শাহবাগ।	মেম্বলা ট্রালপোর্ট কোং গিঃ	80
380	৩৬(বি)	> ર(વ)	মোহাম্বলপুর (যাস উয়ান্ড) হতে ভ্যুতা (গাওছিয়া) তায়া আসালগেট, ফার্মগেট, <u>শাহবচা,</u> প্রসক্তাব, দৈনিক বাংসা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, ইডেফোক, সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাফ্লী, সানারপাড়, চিটিগাং রেভ, বরপা। স্টলেল্ড ফার্মগেট, শাহবাগ, দৈনিক বাংসা, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাহক, সায়েদাবাদ, যায়াবাড়ী।	আর্ক ট্রান্সলোর্ট লিঃ/এটিসিএল /বিভিন্ন মালিক	69
282.	৩৬(লি)	8	ভেমরাঘাট হতে কেলাবাড়ী তায়,সায়েদাবাদ, খিল্দাঁও, রামপুরা, এয়ারপোর্ট, অন্দুয়াহাণুর, চেরাগাঅগী, বোর্ড বাজার, গাজীপুর। স্টপেজ ঃ সায়েদাবাদ, মালিবাগ রেলচাইট, প্রগতি সরনী, আন্দুয়াহপুর।	ছালছাবিল	50
282	৩৬(ছি)	৬৬	ভূমতা হতে টংগী কলেজগেট তায়া কাঁচপুত, চিটাগাং রোড,সান্দামমার্কেট, রায়েরবাগ,শনিরআর্থড়া, যাত্রাবাড়ী, জনপথ, প্রগতি সরনী, কুড়িল বিশ্বরোড, নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট, স্কৌশন রোড। স্টলেজ : বাসাবে, খিনগাঁও ফ্রাইততার, মধ্যবাড্ডা, এয়ারলোর্ট, আলুর্যাগুর।	কপোতাক ট্রান্সপোর্ট লিঃ	90
280	৩৭	৬৯	হুসতা গাউছিয়া হতে টেলী কামাৱপাড়া ভায়া মতিথিল, তলিস্থান, কাৰবাইল, মালিবাণ, ৱামপুৱা, বাড্ডা, নিউএয়াৱপোর্ট, আন্দুরাহপুর। স্টলেজ ঃ স্টেডিয়াম, পন্টন, কাৰবাইল, মালিবাণ, এয়ারপের্ট।	শিশির পরিবহন প্রায় সিঃ	20
288	७९(এ)	92	কাঁচপুর ব্রীন্ধ হতে বোর্ড বাজার ভায়া মন্তিঝিল, মালিবাগ, মৌচাক, রামপুরা, বাজ্ঞা, নিউএয়ারশোর্ট, টন্দী। স্টপেন্ধ ঃ মন্তিঝিল, মালিবাগ, প্র্যান্ডি স্বরনী, এয়ারপোর্ট, আন্দুরাহপুর।	ট্ৰান্স সিলডা (ৰিছি) শিঃ	90

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35840	রুট ন				অনুমোদি সিলিং
	অনুৰোলিত	সাবেক		কোম্পানী⁄ সার্তিসের নাম	
280	৩৮	म ,58	চানৰাৱপুল হতে যোড়াশাল ফেইাঘাট তায়া হাইকোট মগবাজার মহাবালী নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট। স্টপেজ ঃ গোলাপশাহ মাজার, নাবিকো, মহাধালী, কান্সনী, এয়ারপোর্ট।	কালীগল্প ট্রান্সপোর্ট	50
286	৩৮(এ)	7.36	পলাশী হতে মেঘনাঘট তায়া শাহবাগ, ইডেথাক, কাচপুর ব্রীজ। স্টলেক্স ইডেন কলেজ, শাহবাগ, তলিস্তান, যাত্রাবাড়ী, খনিরআধড়া।	বোরাক ট্রান্সপোর্ট	80
289	৩৮(বি)	۳,৬	চালখাওপুল হতে ধামত্বাই তায়া গাবতলী। স্টপেক্কঃ নিউমার্বেট, আসাদগেট, শ্যামলী, টেকনিক্যাল।	বিভিন্ন মালিক	280
285	৩৮(লি)	28(4)	ফুলবাড়িয়া হতে জিরানী ডায়া ফাবচ্চার, সাতরাঙ্কা, আন্দুরাহপুর, বাইপাইল। স্টলেক ঃ ফাবচ্চার, সাতরাশতা, আন্দুরাহপুর, বাইপাইল।	ৰিচ্ছিন্ন মালিক	40
28%	৫৯	১(সি)	পস্তরী (চৌরঙ্গী) হতে কেরানীগঞ্জ ভায়া শেওড়াপাড়া ফার্মগেট, শাহবচা, গেসকাব, ঘূলবাড়ীয়া, ২নং বৃড়িগালা সেন্ডু। স্টপেজ : মিরপুর-১০, কাজীপাড়া, ফার্মগোট, গোলাপশাহ মাজার।	মিরপুর পরিবহন সার্জিস	75
300.	৩৯(এ)	২(বি)	মিরপুর (চিড়িয়াখানা) হতে কেরনিগাও ভায়া মিরপুর-১, দাবন্দ্র সালাম, আসালনেট, থার্মনেট, শ্রেসফাব, ফুলবাড়ীয়া, ২শং বুড়িগালা সেতু। স্টাপেজ ঃ মিরপুর-১, আনসারক্যাম্প, ফার্মসেট, গোলাপশাহ মাজার (যাওয়া), ফুলরাড়িয়া(আসা), নয়ারাজার।	দিশাৱী পরিবহন	90
262	80(य)	¢¢(4)	জননাথ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় হতে চন্দ্রা তায়া শন্টন, কাকরাইল চার্জ মণাবাজার, সাতরাশতা, মহাবালী, টেংনী, গান্ধীপুর, চৌরাশতা, শবিপুর। স্টলেক ৪ ফুলবাড়ীয়া, পন্টন, সান্ধরাশতা, প্রথাকি সরনী।	শক্তি ট্রাললোর্ট	20
202	8०(दि)	৫৫(বি)	জনন্নাম্ব বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় হতে চন্দ্রা ভায়া ফুলবাড়ীয়া, কাকরাইল, চার্জ মগাবাজার, এয়ারপোর্ট, টহনী, গাঙ্কীপুর, চৌরাম্বতা, কেলাবাড়ী, শবিপুর। স্টলেজ ঃ ফুলবাড়ীয়া, পস্টন, মহাধালী কাকলী, বিমান বন্দার।	আজমেরী ট্রান্সপোর্ট	00
				মোট =	6496