

Bangladesh - Bangladesh Mosque Census 1983

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

BGD-BBS-MOSQ-1983-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

For the first time a complete census of 'mosques has been conducted throughout Bangladesh during June-July, 1983 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics at the request of the Religious Affairs Division. A provisional report prepared on the basis of summary statement made by Upazila Statistical Officers was published in the month of February, 1984 to meet the immediate requirement of the Religious Affairs Division. Finally the data have been transferred into computer readable form and processed through computer. This final report contains national and district wise tables and detail analyses on different characteristics of the mosques and Imams.

PRODUCTION DATE

1985-03

NOTES

Table 01 : This table shows number of mosques by sect of Musallis(those who offer prayer) and by type and nature of structure. Mosques are classified as Jame mosques and other 'mosques.

Jame Mosques : A mosque where Ju'ma prayer is offered every Friday noon in addition to five times daily prayer. Pucca Structure A structure made of cement and brick materials both in wall and roofing.

Semi-pucca : A structure composed of cement and brick for wall but the roof is made of materials other than cement and brick,

Kutcha Structure : A structure made of bamboo, straw, mud, etc. for both wall and roofing.

Table 02 : Number of mosques are classified by administering authority and by nature of structure. Administering authority, includes Waqf Estate, Public and Government.

Waqf Estate : Mosques managed by a representative appointed by Waqf Estate Department. However, during enumeration, it was sometimes confused with

private Waqf. Users are advised to use the data with caution as some element of errors exists,

Public : Managed by local people.

Government : Solely managed by any government department.

Table 03 : This table classifies the 'mosques by monthly income and capacity.

Table 04 : This table shows the classification of Jame mosques by capacity and facilities which include Huzra Khana, Tap/tube-well, Electricity, Mike, Eidgah, Dispensary. It also shows ownership of agricultural land, Income from shop/land/pond and receipt of Government or Foreign aid.

Huzra Khana : A room in the mosque premises where the Imam lives.

Eidgah : A field where Eid prayer is offered,

Dispensary : A place where any kind of treatment is offered (Allopathic, Homeopathic or Ayurvedic).

Govt. or Foreign Aid : Any kind of government or foreign assistance or grant.

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Table 05 : This table classifies Jame mosques by attendance at Panjegana (daily five Limes) and Juma prayers.

Table 06 : This table gives the number of mosques by capacity and having attached 'madrassa and maktab.

Alia Madrasa : An institution where Alia courses are followed. These courses are recognised by Madrasa Education Board.

Njazarnja Madrasa : An institution where Nizamia courses are followed.

Forqania Madrasa : An institution where only Quranic teachings are imparted.

Maktab : An institution where primary teaching in the Quran and dháhr religious teachings are imparted.

Table 07 : It shows classification of Jame 'mosques by capacity and by the distance from the nearest mosque.

Table 08 : This table classifies mosques by duration of establishment and structure.

Table 09 : This table shows the number of Imams by highest educational qualification and monthly income from mosque. The Imams have been classified into 3 broad categories viz.

(1) Imams who attended only Madrasa for their education (other than primary).

(2) Imams who attended general educational institutions such as High/Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities.

(3) Imams who attended both Madrasa and general educational Institutions.

The first category has been sub-divided into (i) Below Dakhel (ii) Dakhel passed (iii) Aleem passed (iv) Fazil passed and (v) Kamel passed.

The second category has been sub-divided into (i) Below S.S.C. (ii) S.S.C. / H.S.C. passed (iii) Degree or above

The third category has been sub-divided into (i) Fazil and S.S.C. or above (ii) Kamel and H.S.C. or above.

Dakhel Dakhel Examination of the Madrasa Education Board passed.

Aleem : Aleem Examination of the Madrasa Education Board passed.

Fazil : Fazil Examination of the Madrasa Education Board passed.

Kamel : Kamel Examination of the Madrasa Education Board passed.

Table 10 : This table classifies Imams, by highest educational qualification and main occupation. Occupation includes Imamati, teaching, student, cultivation, business, other service, Kazi and Other.

Imamati : One who is engaged in any mosque for leading the prayers.

Teacher : Teaching in any kind of educational institution.

Cultivation : One who is mainly engaged in any kind of agricultural activities.

Business : One who is engaged in any type of business, small or large.

Other Service : Includes persons employed elsewhere other than the above mentioned activities.

Kazi : A person who conducts the marriage ceremony and act's as registrar of Muslim marriage.

Table 11 : This table classifies Imams by age group and main occupation. Explanations of occupations are the same as given

in Table 10.

Table 12 : This table relates to the distribution of Imams by age group and by qualification. Explanation of qualification is the same as given in Table 09.

Table 13 : This table shows number of Imams by total monthly income and by number of dependents. Total monthly income includes income from Imamati and other

sources, if there is any. Dependents include those who are solely dependent on the income of the Imam.

Overview

ABSTRACT

For the first time a complete census of mosques has been conducted throughout Bangladesh during June-July, 1983 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics at the request of the Religious Affairs Division. A provisional report prepared on the basis of summary statement made by Upazila Statistical Officers was published in the month of February, 1984 to meet the immediate requirement of the Religious Affairs Division. Finally the data have been transferred into computer readable form and processed through computer. This final report contains national and district wise tables and detail analyses on different characteristics of the mosques and Imams.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	

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BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	STATISTICS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING	Documentation of the study

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Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

Overview

RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS IN THE HEADQUARTERS :

The enumerators were directed to return all the filled-in questionnaires to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics headquarters by the 10th of August, 1983. However, due to flood situation in Chittagong, Noakhali and Sylhet actual enumeration in these districts was delayed by about 15 days. All the questionnaires along with their summary of mosques were received in the headquarters by the end of August 1983. The questionnaires have been systematically arranged according to the geographic area sequence up to union level.

FINAL REPORT : All the questionnaires were manually edited and coded before the data were entered into computer readable form. Finally, editing and processing of data were done through computer. A good number of tables giving cross classification of different characteristics produced through computer have been provided in this final report.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
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Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING

Data Processing

Data Editing

Finally, editing and processing of data were done through computer.

Data Appraisal

No content available