

LEISURE BEHAVIOUR OF CIVIL SERVANTS

A STUDY ON CLASS-1 OFFICERS WORKING AT THE BANGLADESH SECRETARIAT

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ABSTRACT

Leisure is an indispensable part of human being. Everyday after work, men recreate leisure in their lives. Man works for subsistence. Food, sleep, and minimum hygiene are necessary for living. Civil servants are not exceptions. As human being they also work to make living. After necessary work they also spend some amount of time for pleasure. Present study is an effort to examine the pattern of leisure behaviour of civil servants (working at Bangladesh Secretariat), problems of participating in recreation activities and demand for essential recreation facilities. The study observed great importance of leisure for civil servants residing at Dhaka a swarming city of the country. Civil servants working at Secretariat always share the sufferings of urban problems with other dwellers of the city. Leisure opens the windows for healthy living. It is viewed that absence of leisure lessens the agility of men to work hard and makes living monotonous. Inadequacy of leisure results in deterioration of physical soundness, hinder the development of intelligence and creative faculty, and aggravate the restlessness in life. Home is the most important recreation place for civil servants. Scarcity of outdoor recreation facilities bounded them in home oriented passive recreation. Participation in creative activities like painting and performing in the theatre have been neglected. Club has also been identified as an important recreation place for male civil servants where passive recreation such as chatting and playing cards are most prevalent. A significant portion of civil servants are fond of gambling which in fact as an activity retards the self-development. The more the status and rank of the officers go up the more they are inclined to gambling activity. Though insecurity and lack of facilities prevail in existing parks, visiting parks have been identified as significant outdoor recreation activity. Due to inadequate facilities physically labourious activities such as playing tennis/badminton, exercise/jogging, gardening and swimming etc have been identified as less significant activities. Civil servants in Bangladesh do not have high income. The price link of the markets limits their ability to buy things. Financial constraint has been identified as the most important constraint for civil servants to participate in recreation particularly outdoor recreation activities (ORA). Inadequate transport facilities, polluted environment (air and sound), insecurity and traffic jam also prevent them from involving in ORA. Anti social activities and, terrorism have also been identified as significant constraints. The amount of average weekly leisure hour of civil servants counted as 26.51 hours which is 27.47 hours for male and 20.53 hours for female. Contrary to this, the more the female officers go up in rank and status the less is leisure hour for them. Compared with the developed countries the average weekly leisure hour of civil servants is significantly less than that of the Americans, French, Danes and Dutch. Providing facilities for purposeful use of leisure is one of the state responsibilities and also a mandated duty of Dhaka City Corporation (DCC). Though leisure and recreation are mentioned as a constitutional right but civil servants are yet to fully attain this right. Five important measures for providing recreation facilities to the government officials have been suggested. These are recreation allowance, one-month compulsory recreation leave once a year, community-based library, ladies club/ladies park and establishment of new parks/ open spaces/lakes. Other less significant suggestions are community-based club, community-based playgrounds for children, conservation of playgrounds, establishment of recreation centre, open air theatre and children's park. Primary data for the study have been collected by administering a pre-tested questionnaire. Apart from this, secondary data have also been collected from secondary sources such as: books, periodicals dissertation, journals etc. Collected data have been presented through tables and been analysed through simple description.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are indebted to Rector Dr. Ekram Hossain for his inspiration for doing research. We would also like to express our gratitude to the research committee for providing necessary financial support.

We are very much indebted to Professor Sheikh Md. Monzurul Huq, Department of Geography and Environment of Jahangirnagar University and Mr. Md. Toafazzel Hossain, Member Directing Staff, BPATC for their constant guidance throughout the study. This study could never have been completed without their intellectual supports.

We are grateful to Mr. Sikander Ali Mondal, MDS (R&C) for his continuous monitoring and encouragement to complete the study. Special thanks are due to Khandakar Abdul Mottaleb a Research Officer of BPATC who constantly provided supports during data analysis. We are also grateful to all other staff associated with library and reprography units for their excellent services.

Officials working at the Bangladesh Secretariat who have been very kind and patient in providing with necessary data deserve special appreciation and thanks.

We are grateful to the officers of BPATC for their valuable suggestions for improvement of this study.

Researchers

BPATC , The 30th July, 1999

ACRONYMS

Addl. S:	:	Additional Secretary
AS	:	Assistant Secretary
BPATC	:	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
DCC	:	Dhaka City Corporation
DS	:	Deputy Secretary
HIG	:	High Income Group
IRA	:	Indoor Recreation Activity(S)
JS	:	Joint-Secretary
LIG	:	Low Income Group
LMIG	:	Lower Middle Income Group
M/O	:	Ministry Of
MMIG	:	Middle Middle Income Group
ORA	:	Outdoor Recreation Activity(S)
PACC	:	Public Administration Computer Centre
RA	:	Recreation Activity(S)
SR. AS	:	Senior Assistant Secretary
UMIG	:	Upper Middle Income Group

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

After necessary work for subsistence, and after food, sleep and other essential activities for personal hygiene, men recreate leisure in their daily lives. This leisure is very much essential for every human being. According to the Article 24 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by General Assembly of United Nations in 1948, *every man has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay* (UNIFO, 1983:7).

Bangladesh Secretariat lies on the centre of Dhaka, capital city of the country. The city is now struggling against rising violence/terrorism, pollution, traffic jam, poverty, poor housing, inadequate public transportation, inadequate open space and recreational facilities and the many other problems that are unique to the large cities. The civil officers, working at the secretariat are not free from these problems.

In the public sector, from Sunday to Thursday, there are 5 working days. Friday and Saturday are 2 holidays in a week. Every working day starts at 9 a.m. and continues up to 5 p.m. with 15 minutes lunch/prayer break. That means 8 working hours per day counts 40 working hours a week. Although every working day is 8 hours long but some significant amount of time has to be spent for preparation for coming to and returning from the work place. On an average it adds 2 more hours to daily working hours. Most of the officers who work at the Secretariat are the residents of the Dhaka city also. So every day they also share the sufferings of the city life with other city dwellers.

Every day after work, they need some amount of leisure hour that they can use for recreation purpose. This leisure certainly refreshes them for the next day's work. During the weekly holidays, officers have to spend few hours to meet the daily necessities of the family. The amount of such hours may vary from person to person, officer to officer.

After the time given for daily necessities, officers may have some leisure time that they can use as they like.

It is assumed that in the western countries, of a 70 year life span, one spends 7.53 years for work and maximum portion (27 years) of his life is given for leisure which is almost four times higher than work (Weiskopf, 1982 quoted in Leitner et al., 1989:21). In America, Vannier believed that, leisure time is a cultural opportunity enjoyed by only a few people who, in their quest to find joy, beauty, and meaning in life, do a wide variety of activities, dependent upon their own unique individuality and lifestyles (Vannier, 1977:8).

In the Dhaka city, whatever the leisure hours left for the officials, the facilities for productive/positive use of leisure is very limited. A recent study on recreational activities of Dhaka city dwellers showed that the average daily leisure of the city dwellers counted 3.61 hours, and in the case of service holder it is 3.55 hours per day (Haque, 1995:80,57). So far as the developed countries are concerned, the average daily leisure for the Americans is 5.76 hours, 4.8 hours for the French, 6.72 hours for the Danes and 7.44 hours for the Dutch (Franklin, 1988 quoted in Leitner et al., 1989:344). Reasons behind less amount of leisure hours for Dhaka city dwellers, compared with developed countries, may be identified as technological inadvancement, for less per capita income resulting in constant demands for means of living (Haque, 1995: 80,57).

Haque also observed that the lack of recreational facilities resulting in bounding the city dwellers of Dhaka with home-centred leisure activities (Haque, 1995: 80). The city dwellers who are in service, opined that, leisure is that time which is left after essential work for subsistence and care for life and which is willingly spent for pleasure (Haque, 1995: 99). This concept about leisure is supported by the leisure study of developed world (Bucher and Bucher, 1974:6).

In the developed countries, leisure study is an independent discipline, but there is no significant work done on leisure activities of developing countries. Although there are very few studies were conducted on leisure in Bangladesh, but none of them highlighted the issue of leisure activities of civil servants (Noman, A. et al., 1962; Nabi, A.S.M., 1978; Siddiqui, M.M.R., 1990). In that context, this study has attempted to fill the research gap in this respect.

CHAPTER TWO

Conceptual Overview

Leisure is defined as the activities one chooses to do in one's free time for purposes of pleasure, relaxation and self-fulfillment, or social value (Konek and Kitch ed., 1994:176). For recreating leisure man can go for sleep, keep awake, go for eating in the restaurant, but these are not considered as essential work/activities. Leisure is the free or self-willed/willful time which one can use according to one's own judgement or choice (Brightbill, 1960:4). Leisure refers to a time element, i.e., the time an individual is not working, the time that can be spent as one pleases, one's free time, the time that is left over after formal duties and the necessities of life have been cared for, the time beyond existence and subsistence time (Bucher and Bucher, 1974:6). According to The Dictionary of Human Geography, leisure is a general term embracing all time free from work and other obligations; much of this time occupied by RECREATION, which can include anything from active participation in sports to watching television or social drinking (Johnston, Gregory & Smith ed., 1986: 257). There are three common elements that are found in most definitions of leisure (Konek and Kitch ed., 1994:176). These are:

- (a) Emphasis on leisure as discretionary time. This is the free time that is left over after one has fulfilled subsistence and existence needs (e.g., job and household chores).
- (b) Emphasis on leisure as discretionary activity. For an act to be considered as leisure which must be freely chosen, rather than being a necessity or obligation.
- (c) Emphasis on leisure as a state of mind. Leisure involves intrinsic motivations and satisfactions; that is one engages in leisure because it is inherently satisfying (Haywood, Kew and Branham, 1989; Iso-Ahola, 1980; Kelly, 1982; Neulinger, 1980,1981).

Characteristics of Leisure

The Characteristics that appear to be important in varying combinations and degrees are as follows (Hall and Associates, 1986: 107-8):

- (a) Leisure involves the use of time.
- (b) Leisure time is the time free from the need to play other roles, such as those of worker, student, homemaker, and citizen.
- (c) It may , as in playing tennis, require the expenditure of effort, but it may, as in idling in a hammock, require no effort.
- (d) Leisure pursuits are engaged in to meet some personal need, attain some value(s), and sometimes to use some ability(s).
- (e) They may thus have a clear goal, such as producing a painting or have an ill-identified goal, such as relaxing.
- (f) They may be classified as extensions of, compensations for, or even as unrelated substantively to the occupation pursued.
- (g) They may support, conflict with, or be neutral to one's other roles, such as that of worker, in their use of time and effort.
- (h) They may have preparatory or replacement value for occupations in preemployment, unemployment, and retirement.

Work and Leisure

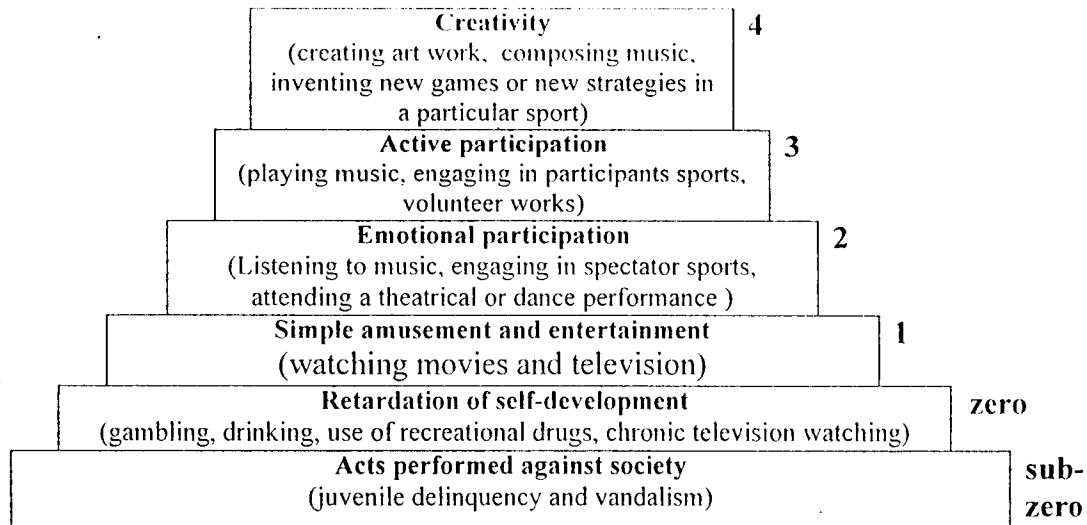
It is not to disparage the importance of work when we talk of leisure. Work is a symbol of growth, which challenges and brings a renewal of motives (Brightbill, 1960:5). Work can refer to any physical and/or mental activities which transform natural materials into a

more useful form, improve knowledge and understanding of the world, and/or provide or distribute goods to others (Brown, 1985: 908). By and large, leisure and work are competitors for time; when one increases, the other decreases (Clawson & Knetch, 1966:13).

Leisure is different from working-period. It does not mean that there is a defined amount of time for work and independent time for leisure. Basically they overlap each other. During working time, work is the main occupation, though some amount of leisure may occur there. In this way, leisure is time free from work though some amount of work may also occur. On the other way, time for work is deep engagement in some economic productivity but the time free from work or free from obligation of doing or not doing something is leisure. No-work obligation i.e., participation in religious activities, civic work etc. though are not innate work but there is a feeling of responsibility. In the context of leisure concept, here is no actual freeness. So, it can be said that, leisure is the time which is essentially free time, unbounded/unhindered, where there is no obligation for any work, occupation or engagement.

Leisure Pyramid

Nash presented the leisure pyramid for evaluating the activities taken during leisure (Nash, 1960 quoted in Leitner et al., 1989:79). In this model, recreational activities have been analysed into six different categories. The upper levels of the model represent highly standard/valued recreational activities and the lower levels represent less standard/valued activities which may even include undesirable activities (Figure-1)

Figure-1: Nash Pyramid

Source: J.B.Nash (1960). *Philosophy of Recreation and Leisure*. [Quoted in Leitner et al., (1989:80). *Leisure Enhancement*. New York: The Haworth.]

Benefits from leisure/Recreation Activities/

Leisure is needed at all socio-economic levels of population of all societies. Leisure is a compliment to work. It is suggested that a person who has a life only, or predominantly, of work or of leisure is a less developed (and probably less happy) person than the one who has achieved a satisfying integration of work and leisure (Parker, 1991: 24). If an individual or a community has inadequate facilities to use leisure hours for satisfying constructive forms of recreation, he/she or they may become a liability; absence of opportunities for leisure brings boredom and dissatisfaction instead of happiness and freedom. Leisure can provide man the greatest opportunity to gain self-expression, self-understanding, and self-development (Vannier, 1977:8).

Leisure has been defined as free time and recreation as the activity (or planned inactivity) engaged in during free time, usually for the purpose of enjoyment. Leisure as physiological or emotional necessity, such as therapy or physical rest (Kaplan, 1960:22).

The term leisure activities and recreation has been used synonymously. Few of the numerous benefits from leisure mentioned below:

- ☐ Leisure activities/recreation offers many opportunities for relief from tensions and emotional strains which are urban living and working place upon the individual.
- ☐ Leisure activities provides a change of pace for the person who works for a long hours.
- ☐ Leisure activities such as outdoor recreations, have significant value in combating or preventing juvenile delinquency.
- ☐ Leisure activities offer an outlet for self- expression, for release of tension, and for the attainment of satisfaction in life.
- ☐ From leisure activities one can find compensation for the deprivations of his work.
- ☐ Leisure activities help discover one's own potentialities.
- ☐ Leisure activities/recreation help prepare for better work to store up energy and knowledge.
- ☐ Leisure activities benefit a person physically, mentally, and socially.
- ☐ Leisure activities provide intrinsic motivation for developing physical skills, reading skills, and even mathematical skills.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

Objectives of the study

The study has the following objectives:

- a) To review literature for conceptual clarification of the concepts of leisure;
- b) To study the pattern of leisure activities of civil servants working in the public sector;
- c) To identify the gaps (if any) between leisure demands of civil servants and supplies of leisure facilities;
- d) To suggest some measures for minimizing the gap between the demand and supply of leisure facilities for the civil servants.

Scope of the Study

The study is confined within Class-I officers working at the Bangladesh Secretariat. The scope of this study is as follows:

- a) Demographic distribution of the respondents selected under the study;
- b) Distribution of rank and status and income and status of the respondents;
- c) Amount of daily leisure hours spent by the respondents;
- d) Pattern of leisure activities/recreation of the respondents;
- e) Demand for facilities for leisure activities/recreation of the respondents;
- f) Suggestions for purposeful and effective use of leisure;

Methodology

Sampling procedure for selecting Respondents: According to PACC, M/O Establishment, 1331 class-I officers have been working at Bangladesh Secretariat where 1174 are male and 157 are female. 10 per cent of the total population that is 133 officers from all rank and status have been considered as respondents of this study. Out of them 131 respondents have been participated in the questionnaire survey conducted by the study. Distribution of population and sample according to rank and status are presented in Table-B.

Table-B: Distribution of Population and Sample According to Rank & Status

Rank & Status	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Sample		Population	Sample		Population	Sample	
		Target (10%)	Achievement		Target (10%)	Achievement		Target (10%)	Achievement
S	34	3	-	1	1	-	35	4	-
Addl. S	15	2	3	1	1	-	16	3	3
JS	101	10	17	3	1	1	104	11	18
DS	279	28	36	6	1	3	285	29	39
Sr. AS	483	48	46	98	10	10	581	58	56
AS	262	26	11	48	5	4	310	31	15
Total	1174	117	113	157	19	18	1331	133	131

Methods of collecting data: Primary data for the study has been collected from the respondents through administering a pre-tested questionnaire. Secondary data, required for the study, have been collected from the related books, research reports, journals etc.

Methods of data analysis: The questionnaire used in this study contained few questions on monthly income such as: pay scale, salary per month, income of spouse (if any), income from other sources (agriculture, rent from house, research/consultancy activities etc.). Besides, officers to the rank and status of Additional Secretaries (Addl. S) and Joint Secretaries(JS) get additional benefit such as: full time transport (with driver and fuel)

and telephone in residence. Officers to the rank of Deputy Secretary (DS) also get telephone in residence. While computing the monthly income all these benefit have been translated into monetary term and added with the salary and income of spouse and income from other sources. Computing procedure of additional benefit has been presented in the Table-C. Collected data are presented through tables. Data have been analysed by using non-inferential statistics (average, percentage).

Table-C: Computing procedure of additional benefit

Rank and status of the respondents	Additional benefit	Additional benefit in monetary term
Additional Secretary (Addl. S) and Joint Secretary (JS)	a) Transport -Fuel (patrol)limit: 206 litre/month -Fuel cost: Tk. 21/- per litre -Driver (-Salary/month & overtime) b) Telephone - Call limit: 800 call per month - Call charge: Tk. 1.20 per call - Line charge: Tk. 150/- per month	a) Fuel $206 \times 21 = \text{Tk. } 4,326/-$ Driver = Tk. 5,000/- b) Telephone = $(800 \times 1.20) + 150$ $= 960 + 150$ $= \text{Tk. } 1110/-$ Total = Tk. 10,426/-
Deputy Secretary (DS)	Telephone - Call limit: 650 call per month - Call charge: Tk. 1.20 per call - Line charge: Tk. 150/- per month	Telephone = $(650 \times 1.20) + 150$ $= 780 + 150$ $= \text{Tk. } 930/-$

Style of presentation of the study report: The report of the study has been presented into five different chapters such as- introduction (chapter one), conceptual overview (chapter two), research methodology (chapter three), data analysis (chapter four), and findings, conclusions & recommendations(chapter five).

Limitation of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

The study has only considered the Class-I officers working at Bangladesh Secretariat. Due to time and financial constraint Class-I officers working at other government offices at Dhaka city have not been considered in this study.

The rank and status of the Class-I officers working at Bangladesh Secretariat varies from Assistant Secretary (AS) to Secretary. Hierarchically, Secretary is the topmost position and Assistant Secretary is the entry-level position. Due to busy schedule and cold response of the respondents to the rank and status of Secretary, none of them took part in the survey conducted under study.

In the case of the respondents to the rank and status of Senior Assistant Secretary (Sr. AS), some of them may get additional benefit such as: telephone at residence and transport for their job nature (i.e. PS to Secretary). But the questionnaire that administered for the study did not contain the questions for getting these data.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis

Position, Age, Sex, Marital Status and Education

131 respondents have been interviewed for this study. Amongst them 3 (2.29%) belong to the rank and status of the Additional Secretary (Addl. S). 18 (13.74%) belong to Joint Secretary (JS) or equivalent rank and status and 39 (29.77%) belong to Deputy Secretary (DS) rank and status to the government of Bangladesh. Respondents belonging to Senior Assistant Secretary (Sr. AS) and Assistant Secretary (AS) are 56 (42.75%) and 15 (11.45%) respectively (Table-1). In the case of age, majority of the respondents (62.6%) belong to age group of 40-49 years and 26.72 percent belong to 30-39 years. Respondents belonging to 50-59 years of age are 10.7 percent which is the lowest (Table-1).

Most of the respondents are male (86.26%) and only 13.74 percent are female (Table-2). Considering the position, all the respondents to the rank of Addl. S are male. Respondents belonging to the rank and status of JS the male and female are 94.44 percent and 5.56 percent respectively. In the case of DS 92.31 percent and 7.69 percent are male and female respectively. In the position of Sr. AS male respondents are 82.14 percent and female are 17.86 percent, and in AS 73.33 percent and 26.67 percent are male and female respectively (Table-2). So it can be said that respondents are male dominated.

In respect to the marital status most of the respondents (96.18%) are married (Table-2). Considering the rank and status all respondents of the rank and status of Addl. S, JS and DS are married. In the case of Sr. AS only 1.79 percent are unmarried and in AS 26.67 percent of them are unmarried. Considering the education most of the respondents (95.42%) have Master level degrees and only 4.58 percent have Graduate level degrees (Table-2).

Considering the household size, only 12.98 per cent consist of 2 members. But highest 45.8 per cent respondents have 3-4 members in their families. So, it can be said that 58.78 per cent or more than half of the total households can be considered as small in their size. More than one-third of the respondents (38.93%) have the households consisting of 5-6 members that is very significant. Households consisting of 7-8 members and 11-12 members are only 1.53 per cent and 0.76 per cent respectively (Table-3). In respect to position both Addl. S and JS two-third of the respondents have the household size of 5-6 persons respectively. In the case of DS 76.93 percent respondents have the household size of 1-4 persons and 23.07 percent have 5-6 persons. In Sr. AS 50 percent respondents belonging to the household size of 1-4 persons and 46.43 percent belong to 5-6 persons. Only 3.57 percent respondents have 6 persons in their household. In the case of AS 80 percent respondents belonging to the household size of 1-4 persons and 13.33 percent respondents have 5-6 persons in their family. Only 6.67 percent respondents have 6 persons in their household (Table-3).

Length of Service, Pay Scale and types of Habitat

In the case of length of service 45.04 percent of the respondents have 16-25 years of service, 32.82 percent have 11-15 years of service and 22.14 percent have 26-35 years of service to their credit (Table-4). Overall majority of the respondents (67.18%) have more than 16 years of service to their credit.

Regarding pay scale (Table-5) respondents to the rank of Addl. S and JS all are enjoying the pay scale of Tk. 12,000-14,300 and Taka 10,700-13,100 respectively. Respondents to the rank of DS all are enjoying the scale of Taka 9, 500-12,000. In the case of Sr. AS 57.14% and 42.86% belong to the pay scale of Taka 9, 500-12,000 and Taka 7,200-10,840 respectively. In the case of AS 80.0% have the pay scale of Taka 6,150-9,750. Respondents belonging to the pay scale of Taka 7,200-10,840, Taka 4,800-8,160 and Taka 4,300-7,740 are 6.67 percent, 6.67 percent and 6.67 percent respectively.

Majority of the respondents (70.23%) reside in government quarters and 29.77 percent reside in rented house (Table-6). In respect of rank all Addl. S have been residing in government quarters and of the Assistant Secretaries (AS) 80.0 percent have been residing in rented house. In the case of JS respondents residing in government quarters' and rented house are 94.44 and 5.56 percent respectively. In the case of DS it is 82.05 and 17.95 percent respectively. Respondents of Sr. AS rank 66.07 and 33.93 percent are residing in government quarters' and rented house respectively.

Economic Occupation of Spouse and Monthly Income of the Respondents

It is observed from the Table-7 that 38.17 percent of the respondent's spouse are involved in formal economic occupation and 61.83 percent are not involved in any earning. In respect of the rank 33.33 percent spouse of Addl. S are involved in formal economic occupation. In the case of JS, DS, Sr. AS and As. it is 44.44 percent, 41.03 percent, 35.71 percent and 33.33 percent respectively. Regarding monthly income of the respondents (Table-8) the highest 38.93 percent respondents belonging to MMIG (Tk. 15,000-24,999) and lowest 0.76 percent belong to LIG (Tk. 7,000- 9,999). Respondents belonging to UMIG (Tk.25,000-49,999) are 32.82 percent. 16.03 percent and 11.45 percent respondents belonging to LMIG (Tk. 10,000-14,999) and HIG (Tk. 50,000 & above). According to the rank 66.67 percent respondents of both Addl. S and JS belong to UMIG and 33.33 percent belong to HIG respectively. In the case of DS respondents belonging to MMIG, UMIG and HIG are 43.6 percent, 46.15 percent and 10.25 percent respectively. In the case of Sr. AS majority of the respondents (55.36%) belong to MMIG. The rest 21.43 percent, 16.07 percent, and 7.14 percent respondents in this group belong to LMIG, UMIG and HIG respectively. 60.0 percent of the respondents of AS rank belong to LMIG that is the highest. Respondents of this category 6.67 percent, 20.0 percent and 13.33 percent belong to LIG, MMIG, and UMIG respectively. Overall majority of the respondents (71.76%) belong to the income group between MMIG and UMIG.

Health Status, Types of diseases and Impact of diseases on Leisure Behaviour

Most of the respondents (82.44%) belong to 'Excellent (A)' health group and the lowest 5.34 percent belong to 'Moderate (C)' health group. The rest 12.21 percent belong to 'Good' (B) health group (Table-9). It is observed from Table-10 that 48.5 percent respondents have been suffering by different types of diseases. Out of them respondents suffering by high blood pressure and diabetic are 43.31 percent and 43.31 percent respectively. Relatively low percentages of respondents were suffering from heart diseases (4.68%) and asthma (6.25%). About 88 percent respondents noted that said diseases have no impact on their leisure behaviour (Table-11).

Perception of Leisure

It is observed from the analysis of the data of perception of leisure, the highest 64.12 percent respondents viewed that leisure is the time spend for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for. Leisure refers the time free from work and other obligations and which is spent for recreation- 53.43 per cent respondents endorse this concept. 41.98 per cent respondents opined leisure as time left over after work, sleep and daily activities for personal and familial needs. 38.93 per cent respondents mentioned that leisure is time, free from work and non-work obligation. Same percent of respondents viewed that free from occupation, employment or any activities is considered as leisure (Table-12&13). Irrespective of status and sex, majority of the respondents endorsed the concept of leisure which is noted earlier (Table-12&13). In respect of income (Table-14), except the respondents belonging to LIG, majority of the respondents endorsed that leisure is the time spend for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for. Overall perception of leisure of respondents second the views of leisure and recreation researchers of developed countries (Brightbill, 1960; Bucher and Bucher, 1974; Hendon, 1981; Johnston, Gregory and Smith, 1986; Boniface and Cooper, 1990). Haque (1995) also supports this concept.

Perception of Recreation

Most of the respondents (78.81%) opined that the activities which refresh and please their body and mind is recreation and 55.73 per cent opined that activities taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure is recreation (Table-15). About 53 percent of respondents viewed recreation as creative and re-creative activities that occur during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life; and 38.17 percent opined that activities occurring during leisure is recreation. Recreation is primarily a renewal of or preparation for routine work or a way out for release from work - this view was supported by 32.82 percent of the respondents. Irrespective of status, sex and income, majority of the respondent supported the view mentioned first (Table-15, 16 and 17). By and large, the perception of recreation of the respondents endorsed by recreation researchers of developed countries (Clowson & Knetsch, 1966; Seeley, 1973; Vannier, 1977; Boniface and Cooper, 1990). Haque (1995) also noticed this fact

Necessity of Leisure and Problems Stemming the Absence of Leisure

Irrespective of status most of the respondents (98.47%) viewed that leisure is essential for every government servant (Table-18). According to the views of the respondents (Table-19), absence of leisure results in lessening of diligence (74.04%) and make living monotonous (75.57%). Apart from this, absence of leisure results in the deterioration of soundness of the body (62.6%) and hinder the development of intelligence and creative faculty (57.25%). Absence of leisure also causes aggravation of impatience in life (56.49%) and men become mechanical (32.06%).

Indoor Recreation of the Respondents

As a part of indoor recreation (Table-20) respondents are inclined towards reading news papers/magazines/books (86.26%) and watching cricket in the television (73.28%). Apart from this, spending time with family (67.94%), watching films in the television through satellite channel (65.65%), listening to music (52.67%), playing cards (51.14%) and

visiting kith and kin (50.38%) are identified as significant indoor recreation activities. Playing chess (43.51%) and chatting with friends at home (39.7%) are also important activities. Besides these, sleeping (22.9%), watching theatre (15.26%), gambling/drinking wine/using drugs (14.5%), writing (10.68%), being photographing (9.92%) and cooking (9.92%) are identified as less important activities of indoor recreation. A few respondents would like to listening to radio (8.4%) and eating in the restaurant (5.34%) as a part of their indoor recreation. The respondents (Table-20) neglect creative activities like painting (2.3%) and performing in the theatre (1.53%).

With a few exception, irrespective of status, income and health of the respondents, a general trend towards the same activities is also marked (Table-20, 25-26). It is also viewed that none of the respondents belonging to LIG choose indoor recreation activities such as, spending time with family members, watching film in the television through satellite channel, listening to music, eating in the restaurant, visiting kith and kin, performing in the theatre, writing, photographing, painting, gambling/ drinking wine / using drugs and cooking, so and so forth (Table-25).

In respect of sex none of the female respondents choose performing in the theatre, writing, photographing and gambling/ drinking wine/ using drugs as indoor recreation activities (Table-21). Most of the male respondents (80.53%) are inclined to watching cricket in the television, while only 27.78 percent female respondents like it (Table-21). In the case of playing cards only 11.11 percent female respondents choose it whereas it is 57.52 percent in the case of male respondents. Majority of the female respondents (66.67%) choose cooking as an indoor recreation activity whereas it is only 0.88 percent for the males (Table21).

In respect of age it is observed that respondents belonging to the age group of 55-59 years, did not select chatting with friends at home, eating in the restaurant, visiting kith and kin, performing in the theatre, writing, photographing, painting, gambling/ drinking

wine/ using drugs and cooking as indoor recreation activities. Respondents belonging to the age group of 30-34 years are not involved in the recreation activities such as eating in the restaurant, performing in the theatre, writing, photographing and painting (Table-22).

Considering the marital status none of the unmarried respondents are involved in indoor recreation activities like listening to the radio eating in the restaurant, performing in the theatre, writing, photographing, painting, gambling/drinking wine/using drugs (Table-23). It is also observed that in the case of chatting with friends at home most of the unmarried respondents (80.0%) are inclined to it but only 38.1 percent of married respondents like this activity. Involvement in spending time with family it is 69.84% for married respondents whereas it is only 20.0 percent for unmarried respondents.

According to Table-24 respondents falling within the household size of 11-12 members, are engaged in indoor recreation activities such as, reading news papers/magazines/books, spending time with family and writing. In the case of household size of 7-8 members, playing cards, reading news papers/magazines/books, spending time with family, watching film in the television through satellite channel, writing and watching cricket in the television were the main activities.

Outdoor Recreation of the Respondents

As a part of outdoor recreation (Table-27), visiting historical places (69.46%) is the first choice made by the respondents. Moving with family (62.6%) and enjoying cultural show (55.72%) are in the second and third position respectively. Besides these, going for a long walk (49.62%), moving with spouse (45.8%) and doing social work (45.8%) are also identified as important outdoor recreation activities. Apart from these respondents choose religious activities (43.51%), visiting parks (38.16%), playing tennis/badminton (29.0%), long car driving (26.72%), visiting to fair /zoo (21.37%), exercising/jogging (17.56%), gardening (16.8%) etc. as significant outdoor recreation activities (Table-27). Number of participants taking part in recreation activities such as photography (10.69%),

watching sports in the stadium (8.4%), shopping (7.63%), angling (6.1%) and swimming (4.58%) etc is insignificant.

With a few exception, irrespective of status of the respondents, a general trend towards the same activities is also viewed (Table-27). Respondents to the rank and status of Addl. S, all of them inclined to visiting historical places moving with family and enjoying cultural show and majority of them (66.67%) are inclined to long walking, playing tennis/badminton and long car driving. Only one-third of them chooses cultural show as an outdoor recreation activity (Table-27).

The outdoor recreation activities that dominated by the female respondents over male are (Table-28) visiting parks (72.22% & 32.74%), moving with spouse (61.11%& 43.36%), long car driving (44.44%& 23.9%), visiting fair / zoo (33.33% & 19.47%) and shopping (16.67%& 6.2%). On the other hand activities dominated by male over female are visiting historical places (70.8%& 61.11%), going for a long walk (55.75%&11.11%), doing social work (50.44%& 16.67%), playing tennis / badminton (32.74%& 5.55%), gardening (17.7%&11.11%) and exercising/ jogging (19.47%& 5.55%). None of the female respondents choose photography and angling (Table-28). Activities where the participation of both male and female are more or less same relate to enjoying cultural show (55.75%& 55.55%), involvement in religious activities (40.36%& 44.44%), swimming (4.42%& 5.55%), moving with family (61.95%& 66.67%), and watching sports in the stadium (7.96%&11.11).

It is observed from Table-29 that respondents belonging to the age group of 55-59 years majority of them (66.67%) are involved only in the outdoor recreation activities like going for a long walk, gardening, swimming, moving with family, doing social work and visiting historical places. Significant activities chosen by the respondents of 30-34 years of age are visiting parks (72.73%), enjoying cultural show (72.73%), visiting historical places (63.64%) and moving with family (45.45%). In the case of the respondents of 35-

39 years of age the important activities are visiting historical places (62.5%), moving with family (58.33%), moving with spouse (54.17%) and visiting fair/zoo (50.0%). Respondents belonging to 40-44 years of age important activities chosen by them are visiting historical places (78.57%), moving with family (66.67%), moving with spouse (50.0%), visiting parks (52.38%), enjoying cultural show (66.67%), social work (50.0%) and involvement in religious activities (50.0%). In the age group of 45-49 years important outdoor recreation activities (ORA) are going for a long walk (70.0%), moving with family (67.5%), visiting historical places (65.0%), doing social work (60.0%) and involvement in religious activities (57.5%). In the case of 50-54 years of age important ORA are visiting historical places (72.73%), going for a long walk (63.64%), moving with family (54.54%), enjoying cultural show (54.54%), playing tennis /badminton (45.45%) and long car drive (45.45%). It is also observed that visiting parks is prevalent in the age group of 30-34 and 40-44. Going for a long walk is prevalent between 40 and 59 years and exercise/jogging is dominated by the respondents of 45-49 years of age group and shopping and gardening are dominated by 55-59 years of age group. Religious activities are clearly dominated by the respondents of 40-49 years of age. None of the respondents of the age group of 35-39 years and 50-59 years participate in swimming and it is almost absent in the age group of 30-34 years (9.09%), 40-44 years (4.76%) and 45-49 years (7.5%). Visiting fair/zoo is dominated by the respondents belonging to 30-39 years of age (Table-29).

Major outdoor recreation activities (ORA) of unmarried respondents are (Table-30) enjoying cultural show (80.0%), visiting parks (60.0%), watching sports in the stadium (60.0%), visiting historical places (60.0%), playing tennis/ badminton (40.0%) and doing social work (40.0%). None of the unmarried respondents choose ORA such as visiting fair/ zoo, long car driving, photography, angling, gardening and shopping. In the case of married respondents important ORA are visiting historical places (69.84%), moving with family (64.28%), enjoying cultural show (54.76%), going for a long walk (50.8%), involvement in religious activities (44.44%) and social work (46.03%).

Respondents belonging to household size of 11-12 members (Table-31), participate in only two ORA those are moving with spouse and visiting historical places. Important ORA of the respondents of household size of 7-8 members are going for a long walk (100.0%), watching sports in the stadium (50.0%), involvement in religious activities (50.0%), shopping (50.0%), moving with family (50.0%), and exercise/ jogging (50.0%). It is also viewed that a general trend of ORA is prevalent in the household size of 1-2 members, 3-4 members and 5-6 members (Table-31). The important ORA in these household groups are visiting historical places, visiting parks, enjoying cultural show, moving with family, doing social work and going for a long walk. It is also observed that participation in swimming is present in only the household groups of 3-4 and 5-6 members though it is very insignificant (5.0% & 5.88%).

In respect of income (Table-32) respondents belonging to LIG all of them choose playing tennis /badminton, watching sports in the stadium, going for a long walk, exercise/ jogging and swimming. Except this income group a general trend of ORA is observed among the respondents (Table-32). In this case major ORA are visiting historical places, moving with family, going for a long walk, doing social walk, enjoying cultural show, and involvement in religious activities. None of the respondents of LMIG, MMIG and HIG choose swimming as ORA and none of the respondents LIG, LMIG and HIG choose angling.

According to Table-33 it is observed that health plays a significant role in laborious ORA such as swimming, exercise/jogging and going for a long walk. Important ORA of the respondents with moderate health are moving with spouse (57.14%) and moving with family (42.86%). In the case of the respondents with good health important ORA are visiting historical places (87.5%), moving with family (62.5%) and moving with spouse (50.0%). Important ORA of the respondents with excellent health are visiting historical places (69.44%), enjoying cultural show (62.946%), moving with family (63.89%),

going for a long walk (56.48%), social work (49.07%) and involvement in religious activities (48.15%).

Selecting Place for Recreation and Recreation Activities in the Club

It is observed from the Table-34 that most of the respondents (90.84%) chose their home as recreation place. Other three important places for recreation selected by the respondents are parks (59.5%), clubs (54.96%) and libraries (51.91%). Riverside (17.56%) and stadium (8.4%) are identified as insignificant places for recreation. In respect of status all the respondents belonging to the rank of Addl. S chooses club, home and library as recreation place. None of them choose riverside and stadium. In the case of club 77.78 percent of respondents belonging to the rank of JS choose club and it is 46.41 percent for DS. For Sr. AS and AS it is 46.43 percent and 46.67 percent respectively. Library gets significant importance by Addl. S (100.0%), JS (61.11%) and DS (66.67%). In respect of sex female respondents dominate over male for selecting recreation place home (100.0%& 89.38%) and parks (66.67%&58.41%). None of the female respondents choose club and stadium as recreation places.

In the case of recreation activities (RA) in the club it is observed that chatting ranked top (90.28%). Other three important RA are playing at cards (84.72%), playing chess (70.83%) and Playing house (55.55). Playing tennis (40.28%), gambling (29.17%) and playing table tennis (26.39%) are also significant RA in the club (Table-36). Drinking wine (15.28%) and playing billiards (5.55%) are observed as insignificant RA. Considering the rank of the respondents all respondents of the rank of Addl. S would like gambling but none of respondents of the rank of AS participate in gambling. The respondents of DS and SR. AS rank only play billiards and tennis. Overall a general trend of RA in the club is observed (Table-36).

Monthly Expenditure for Recreation

It is observed from the Table-37 that 25.19 percent of the respondents spend Tk.1000-2000 per month for recreation. 20.61% respondents spend Tk. 500-1000 per month for recreation. Respondents spend Tk.2000-3000, Tk.<500 and Tk 3000-4000 are 18.32 percent, 12.98 percent and 11.45 percent respectively. 6.87 percent respondents spend Tk 5000-6000 per month for recreation. Respondent who spend Tk. 4000-5000 and Tk. 7000-8000 are only 1.53 percent and 3.05 percent respectively. In respect of status none of the respondents of AS spend more than Tk.3000 per month for recreation. In the case of Addl. S 33.33 percent spend Tk. 500-1000, 33.33 percent spend Tk.3000-4000 and rest 33.33 spend Tk.7000-8000 per month for recreation. In the case of JS majority of the respondents (66.67%) spend Tk. 1000-4000 per month. In DS 61.53 percent spend Tk. 1000-3000 per month for recreation. Respondents of the rank of Sr. AS majority of them (53.57%) spend Tk. up to 1000 and 30.36 percent of them spend Tk. 1000-3000 per month for recreation. In respect of sex (Table-38) majority of the male respondents (61.06%) spend Tk. up to 2000 per month for recreation and 29.20 percent spend Tk.2000-4000 per month. In the case of female respondents 44.44 percent of them spend Tk. up to 2000 per month and 33.33 percent spend Tk. 2000-4000 per month. The rest 20.22 percent spend Tk. 5000-8000 per month. Overall majority of the respondents (58.78%) spend Tk. up to 2000 per month and 29.77 percent of respondents spend Tk.2000-4000 per month. The average monthly expenditure of respondents for recreation is Tk. 1877.09. In respect of rank and status, for Addl. S monthly average expenditure for recreation is Tk. 3533.33 that is the highest and for AS it is 963.66 which is the lowest. For JS, DS and Sr. AS it is TK. 3416.66, Tk. 2015.38 and Tk.1435.71 respectively. It is revealed that as rank and status goes up average expenditure on recreation also increases. Female respondents spend more (Tk.2566.66) than male (Tk. 1767.25) in this respect.

Weekly Time Use in Various Purposes

It is observed that (Table-39), 47.75 hours per week is spent for sleep by the respondents which is the highest. 40.27 hours and 26.51 hours are spent for office work and leisure

respectively. In the case of personal care, household chores and personal/family obligation distribution of time use are 15.55 hours, 16.85 hours and 15.24 hours respectively. Only 5.81 hours is spent per week for commuting. It is observed that there is a general trend of uniform equity in weekly time use in various purposes and activities of the respondents irrespective of their rank and status. In respect of sex (Table-40) female respondents spend more time for household chores (21.61 hours) than that of male respondents (16.09 hours). On the other hand male respondents have more leisure (27.47 hours) than that of female respondents (20.53 hours).

Weekly Leisure Hour of the Respondents

The average weekly leisure hours counted 26.51 hours. In respect of status Addl. S have the highest amount of leisure (29.67 hours) followed by the AS (28.47 hours) Respondents of the status of JS and Sr. AS weekly leisure hours counted 27.05 hours and 26.6 hours. In the case of DS it is 25.15 hours which is the lowest (Table-41). In respect of sex, male respondents of the status of JS, DS and Sr. AS amount of leisure hours are 27.94 hours, 25.82 hours and 28.23 hours respectively. In the case of female respondents of the status of JS, DS and Sr. AS amount of weekly leisure hours are 12.0 hours, 17.7 hours and 19.1 hours that is more lower than male respondents of these status (Table-41). In the case of AS amount of leisure hours of female respondents (28.75 hours) slightly more than male (28.36 hours). In general male has the more leisure hours per week than female.

Reflection of Constitutional Right of Leisure, Rest and Recreation

According to the Article 15(C) of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, leisure and recreation are mentioned as a right. But majority of the respondents (66.41%) attained this right partially and 13.74 percent could not attain even a little part of this right. 3.05 percent of respondent attained it totally or grossly and 14.5 percent attained it moderately. Only 2.3 percent of the respondents have no idea about this right (Table-42).

Recreation Facilities Absent in Dhaka City

Respondents have identified six very important facilities which are absent in Dhaka city (Table-43). These are park (58.78%), playground (38.93 %), lake (42.75%), and green open space (50.04%), secured environment (23.66%) and library (27.48%). Open stage for theatre (12.21%), transport (12.21%), club (10.69 %) and footpath for walk (9.16%) are also identified as recreation facilities being absent in Dhaka city. It is also observed from the Table-44 that most of the respondents (99.24%) viewed that parks/open space is not appropriately proportionate to the population of the Dhaka city. In this regard respondents emphasised on provision for park/open space in Dhaka City Development Plan (Table-45).

Major Constraints on Recreation

Respondents have identified six important barriers in recreation especially outdoor recreation (Table-46). These are financial constraints (81.68%), inadequate transport facilities (58.01%), polluted environment (54.2%), insecurity (45.8%), traffic jam (45.05%) and anti social activities (25.20%). Other significant constraints are terrorism (14.5%), inadequate facilities (13.74%), scarcity of time (12.21%) and lack of interest (8.4%). Irrespective of status this trend is observed.

Suggestions for Recreation Facilities

According to the Table-47 respondents have suggested five important measures for providing recreation facilities to the government officials. These are recreation allowance (41.98%), one month compulsory recreation leave once a year (39.7%), community based library (36.64%), ladies club/ ladies park (31.3%) and establishment of new parks/ open spaces/lakes (27.48%). Other significant suggestions are community based club (21.37%), community based playgrounds for children (20.61%), conservation of playgrounds (18.32%), establishment of recreation centre (12.98%), open air theatre (12.98%) and children's park/ auditorium (11.45%).

CHAPTER FIVE

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

Findings

131 respondents have been interviewed for this study. Rank and status of the respondents varies from Assistant Secretary (AS) to Additional Secretary (Addl. S). The study is dominated by the respondents of the rank and status of Senior Assistant Secretary (Sr. AS). In the case of age, majority of the respondents belonging to age group of 40-49 years and a significant number belong to 30-39 years.

Most of the respondents are male and married. Considering the rank and status a significant number of Assistant Secretaries (AS) is unmarried. In the case of education most of the respondents have Master level degrees. Considering the household size, though more than half of the total households can be considered as small in their size consisting of 1-4 members but more than one-third of them have big households size of 5-6 members which is very significant. In respect of rank and status both Addl. S and JS, majority of them belong to big households. In the case of Sr. AS near about half of them also belong to big households.

Overall majority of the respondents have more than 16 years of service to their credit. Regarding pay scale respondents to the rank of Addl. S, JS and DS enjoy the pay scale of Tk. 12,000-14,300, and Tk. 10,700-13,100 and Tk. 9,500-12,000 respectively. Respondents to the rank of Sr. AS majority of them belong to the pay scale of Tk. 9,500-12,000. Most of AS it is Tk. 6,150-9,750.

Majority of the respondents have been residing in government quarters and a significant portion of them have been residing at rented house. Respondents of the rank and status of Sr. AS rank, one-third of them have been residing at rented house. In the case of AS most of them reside in rented house.

Economic Occupation of Spouse and Monthly Income of the Respondents

It is observed that more than one-third of the respondent's spouse involved in formal economic occupation. Regarding monthly income of the respondents majority of them belong to the income group between MMIG (Tk. 15,000-24,999) and more than one-tenth are within between UMIG (Tk.25, 000-49,999) and HIG (Tk. 50,000 & above). According to the rank and status, majority of both Addl. S and JS belong to UMIG and the rest belong to HIG. In the case of DS, MMIG and UMIG are prevalent and none of them belong to LMIG and LIG. Majority of the respondents to the rank and status of Sr. AS belong to MMIG and none of them belonging to LIG. Majority Respondents of the AS rank and status belongs to LMIG and none of them belong to HIG.

Though majority of the respondents expressed that their health status is 'Excellent (A)' but near about half of them again said that they have been suffering from different types of diseases. Diseases like high blood pressure and diabetic have been noted by them as the main. According to their view these diseases have however, no impact on their leisure behaviour.

Perception of Leisure & Recreation

It is viewed by the majority of respondents that leisure is the time spent for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after work for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for. More than half of the respondents also endorsed the view that leisure refers to time free from work and other obligations and which is spent for recreation.

Most of the respondents opined that the activities which refresh and please their body and mind is recreation. Other two significant views of recreation are: activities that are taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure; and creative and re-creative activities occurring during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life. Irrespective of status, sex and income, majority of the respondent second the view mentioned first.

Problems Arises by the Absence of Leisure

Most of the respondents have viewed leisure as a very important aspect of life. According to them absence of leisure affects diligence and makes living monotonous. Besides, absence of leisure hinders the development of intelligence and creativity, deteriorates health of the population and makes people impatient.

Indoor Recreation Activities (IRA)

As a part of indoor recreation most of the respondents are inclined to reading news papers/magazines/books and watching cricket in the television. Apart from these, spending time with family, watching films in the television through satellite channel, listening to music, playing cards and visiting kith and kin are also significant IRA. Playing chess and chatting with friends at one's own/friend's home are also important activities. Participation in creative activities like painting and performing in the theatre has been neglected. With a few exception, a general trend towards the same activities is also viewed irrespective of status, income (except LIG) and health of the respondents. Significant IRA such as, spending time with family members, watching film in the television through satellite channel and visiting kith and kin totally ignored by the respondents belonging to LIG.

In respect of sex, the female dominated IRA are listening to music, cooking and visiting kith and kin. On the other hand watching cricket in the television, playing cards, playing chess, reading news papers/magazine/books were identified as male dominated IRA. Considering the age group of 55-59 years none of them choose the significant IRA like chatting with friends at home, playing chess, listening to music and visiting kith and kin.

Unmarried respondents were inclined in chatting with friends, playing cards and chess, listening to music in one hand and on the other hand, married respondents are more inclined to spending time with family, watching cricket in the television and watching film through satellite channel than unmarried respondents. Respondents having

household size of 11-12 members all of them choose only reading news papers/magazines/books, spending time with family and writing as IRA. Considering the household size of 7-8 members, the main IRA are playing cards, reading news papers/magazines/books, spending time with family, watching film in the television through satellite channel, writing and watching cricket in the television.

Outdoor Recreation Activities (ORA)

The respondents identify visiting historical places, moving with family and enjoying cultural show as three most important outdoor recreation activity. Other significant ORA are long walk, moving with spouse, doing social work, religious activities and visiting parks. Physically laborious activities such as playing tennis/badminton, exercise/jogging, gardening and swimming etc have been identified as less significant ORA. With a few exception, regardless of the rank and status, a general trend towards the same ORA is also viewed. Addl. S are inclined to visiting historical places, moving with family, long walking, playing tennis/badminton and long car driving.

Visiting parks, moving with spouse, long car and visiting fair/zoo are the main ORA that dominated by female. On the other hand male respondents choose historical places, long walk, social work and playing tennis/badminton as recreation activities. Considering the age, respondents belonging to the age group of 55-59 years clearly dominate the ORA such as gardening and shopping. Respondents of 30-34 years and 40-44 years of age dominate visiting parks. Going for a long walk is an important ORA for the respondents of 40-59 years of age and exercise/jogging is dominated by the respondents of 45-49 years of age group. None of the respondents of 35-39 years and 50-59 years of age choose swimming and it is almost absent in the age group of 30-34 years, 40-44 years, and 45-49 years.

Unmarried respondents selected cultural show, visiting parks, watching sports in the stadium, playing tennis/ badminton and doing social work. ORA such as visiting fair/

zoo, long car driving, photography, angling, gardening and shopping were totally neglected by unmarried respondents. On the other hand, activities of the important outdoor recreation clearly dominated by married respondents are moving with family, long walking and involvement in religious activities. Respondents belonging to household size of 11-12 members participate in only two ORA which are moving with spouse and visiting historical places. As the household size increases importance of visiting park decreases but involvement in religious activities increases. With a few exception a general trend of similar ORA is observed in the household size of 1-2 members, 3-4 members and 5-6 members.

In respect of income respondents belonging to LIG all of them only choose playing tennis/badminton, watching sports in the stadium, long walking, exercise/jogging and swimming. Except this income group a general trend of uniform ORA is observed irrespective of income. None of the respondents of LMIG, MMIG and HIG choose swimming as ORA and none of the respondents of LIG, LMIG and HIG choose angling.

Health plays a significant role in involving laborious ORA such as swimming, exercise/jogging and going for a long walk. Important ORA of the respondents with moderate health (C) are moving with spouse and family. For the respondents with good health (B) important ORA are visiting historical places moving with family and spouse. Important ORA of the respondents with excellent health (A) are visiting historical places, enjoying cultural show, moving with family, long walking, doing social work and religious activities.

Selecting Place for Recreation and Recreation Activities in the Club

Home has been identified as the most important recreation place. Other three significant places for recreation are park, club and library. In respect of rank and status club and home get equal importance by all respondents to the rank of Addl. S. Club has also been given more importance by JS than that of DS, Sr. AS and AS. Library gets significant

importance by Addl. S, JS and DS. Considering sex, female respondents dominate over male by selecting home and park as recreation place. None of the female respondents choose club and stadium as recreation place.

In the case of recreation activities (RA) chatting in the club ranked top. Playing at cards, chess and house have been identified as important RA. Playing tennis, gambling and table tennis are also significant RA in the club. Drinking wine and playing billiards have been observed as insignificant RA. Considering the rank, all respondents of the rank of Addl. S have been engaged in gambling. But in the of the AS, none has been participating in gambling. The respondents to the rank of DS and Sr. AS only play billiards and tennis. Overall a general trend of RA in the club is observed.

Monthly Expenditure for Recreation

The amount of monthly expenditure for recreation varies from Tk. <500 to Tk. 8,000. One-third of the total respondents spend not more than Tk. 1000 per month for recreation. One-fourth of the total respondents spend Tk. 1000-2000 per month. Near about one-fifth of the Respondents spend Tk 2000-3000 and more than one-tenth spend Tk 3000-4000. Considering the rank and status, monthly expenditure for recreation of AS varies from Tk. <500 to Tk. 3,000. In the case Addl. S it varies from Tk. 500 to Tk. 8,000. In the case of JS majority of them spend Tk. 1500-4000 per month and in the case of DS majority spend Tk. 1000-3000 per month for recreation. Respondents of the rank of Sr. AS majority of them spend not more than Tk. up to 1000 and significant portion of them spend Tk. 1000-3000 per month. Majority of the male respondents spend Tk. up to 2000 per month and for female, majority of them spend Tk. 1000-4000 per month. Overall majority of the respondents spend Tk. up to 2000 per month and 29.77 percent of respondents spend Tk.2000-4000 per month. The average monthly expenditure for recreation is Tk. 1877.09. As rank and status higher average expenditure also increases. For Addl. S it is Tk. 3533.33 which is the highest and for AS it is 963.66 which is the lowest. Female respondents spend more (Tk.2566.66) than male (Tk. 1767.25).

Weekly Time Use in Various Purposes

It is observed that, highest 47.75 hours per week is spent for sleep by the respondents. 40.27 hours and 26.51 hours are spent for office work and leisure. The average time spent for personal care, household chores and personal/family obligation are 15.55 hours, 16.85 hours and 15.24 hours respectively. Only 5.81 hours is spent for commuting per week. Irrespective of the status of the respondents a general trend towards uniform activities in variance is observed in weekly time use. In respect of sex female respondents spent more time for household chores than that of male respondents. On the other hand male respondents have more leisure than that of female respondents.

Weekly Leisure Hour of the Respondents

The average weekly leisure hours counted 26.51 hours. In respect of rank and status, Addl. S have the highest amount of leisure followed by the AS. For JS and Sr. AS, 27.05 and 26.6 hours have been counted as weekly leisure. The lowest 25.15 hours have been counted for DS. Considering sex, for male respondents of the status of JS, DS and Sr. AS the average leisure hours are 27.94 hours, 25.82 hours and 28.23 hours respectively. In the case of female respondents it is 12.0 hours, 17.7 hours and 19.1 hours that is more lower than male respondents of these status. In the case of AS, amount of leisure hours of female (28.75 hours) is insignificantly higher than male (28.36 hours). In general male has more leisure hours per week than female.

Reflection of Constitutional Right of Leisure, Rest and Recreation

According to the Article 15(C) of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, though leisure and recreation are mentioned as a right but majority of the respondents partially attain this right.

Recreation Facilities Absent in Dhaka City

The six very important facilities absent in Dhaka city are park, playground, lake, green open space, secured environment and library. Open stage for theatre, transport, club and

footpath for walk are also identified as recreation facilities those absent in Dhaka city. Most of the respondents viewed that parks/open space is not appropriately proportionate to the population of the Dhaka city. In this regard importance of provision for park/open space in Dhaka City Development Plan has been emphasised.

Major Constraints for Participation in Recreation

Six important barriers to participate in recreation especially outdoor recreation are identified. These are: financial constraints, inadequate transport facilities, polluted environment, insecurity, traffic jam and anti social activities. Terrorism, inadequate facilities, scarcity of time and lack of interest have also been identified as significant constraints. Irrespective of rank and status this trend is observed.

Suggestions for Recreation Facilities

Five important measures for providing recreation facilities to the government officials have been suggested. These are recreation allowance, one-month compulsory recreation leave once a year, community-based library, ladies club/ladies park and establishment of new parks/ open spaces/lakes. Other less significant suggestions are community-based club, community-based playgrounds for children, conservation of playgrounds, establishment of recreation centre, open air theatre and children's park/ auditorium.

Conclusions

Man works for subsistence. Food, sleep, and essential hygiene are necessary for living. Civil servants are not exception. As human being they also work to make living. After necessary work they also spend some amount of time for pleasure. Leisure is the time spent for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for. Leisure refers to the time that is free from work and other obligations and which is spent for recreation. Overall perception of leisure of civil servants second the views of leisure and recreation researchers of developed countries (Brightbill, 1960; Bucher and Bucher, 1974; Hendon, 1981;

Johnston, Gregory and Smith, 1986; Boniface and Cooper, 1990). This concept has also been supported by Haque study (1995).

For recreation some activities (or plan inactivity) occur during leisure. Regardless of status, sex and income the civil servants working at Bangladesh Secretariat viewed that the activities which refresh and please their body and mind is recreation which endorse the physical and mental importance of recreation. They also consider the activities that are taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure and creative and re-creative activities through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life. These views have been endorsed by and large, by recreation researchers of developed countries (Clowson & Knetsch, 1966; Seeley, 1973; Vannier, 1977; Leitner et al., 1989, Boniface and Cooper, 1990). Haque (1995) also observed it.

Leisure has no alternatives. It is very much essential for every city dweller. Civil servants working at Secretariat always share the sufferings of urban problems with other dwellers of the city. Leisure opens the window for healthy living. It is viewed that absence of leisure lessens of diligence and makes living monotonous. Inadequacy of leisure results deterioration of soundness of the body, hinder the development of intelligence and creative faculty, and aggravate the impatience in life.

Man involves himself in different recreation activities both passive and active in both indoors and outdoors. As home has been identified as the most important recreation place civil servants are mostly involved in passive recreation. It has been also identified by other city dwellers (Haque, 1995). Other three significant places for recreation are park, club and library. Participation in creative activities like painting and performing in the theatre has been neglected. Though club is an important recreation place for male civil servants but passive recreation such as chatting and playing cards are most prevalent. Gambling has been considered as an activity to retardation of self-development. But as rank and status goes up, number of participants in gambling increases.

Though home is identified as the main place for recreation for civil servants but some recreation activities in outdoor also occur during leisure. But most outdoor activities are passive. There are inadequacy of parks and open spaces. Besides, crowded, insecurity and lack of facilities also prevail in existing parks, visiting parks has been identified as significant ORA. Due to inadequate facilities physically laborious activities such as playing tennis/badminton, exercise/jogging, gardening and swimming etc have been identified as less significant ORA.

Civil servants in Bangladesh have not been highly paid even their pays do not conform to the market. Involvement in recreation needs some amount of expenditure. But civil servants are not able to spend rational amount of money for recreation. Financial constraint is the most important barrier for civil servants to participate in recreation activities especially outdoor recreation. Inadequate transport facilities, polluted environment (air and sound), insecurity and traffic jam also prevent them to involve in ORA. Anti social activities and terrorism have also been identified as significant constraints.

In Bangladesh responsibility of households chores mostly lies on female. It is not an exception in the case of civil servants. After doing the same work at office, female civil servants spend more time for household chores than that of male. On the other hand male have more leisure than that of female. For female, as the rank and status goes up, the amount of leisure hours decrease. The amount of leisure hours varies according to rank and status and sex. In the developed world, due to short workweek, technological advancement and increase in average life-span, amount of average leisure hours of people of those countries have increased from the beginning of this century. Compared to developed countries, the average weekly leisure hour of civil servants is significantly less than that of the Americans, French, Danes and Dutch (Franklin, 1988 quoted in Leitner et al., 1989:344). Comparing with Haque (1995: 80) it is higher than that of Dhaka city dwellers engaged in service.

Providing facilities for purposeful use of leisure is one of the state responsibilities. Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) has also a mandated duty to provide leisure and recreation facilities for city dwellers. According to the Article 15(C) of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, though leisure and recreation are mentioned as a right but civil servants are yet to fully attain this right.

Park and green open space are considered as the lung of any city. But these are rare and/or almost absent in Dhaka city. Scarcity of outdoor recreation facilities bounded the city dwellers along with civil servants in home oriented passive recreation. Dhaka city is abruptly increasing in size. But the basic facilities for recreation have remained same or even decreased. Provision for park and open space is an inevitable element in city development plan. But unfortunately it has long been ignored by the urban planners. It has also been viewed by the civil servants that parks/open space is not appropriately proportionate to the population of the Dhaka city. In this regard importance of provision for park/open space in Dhaka City Development Plan has been emphasised.

Present study is a preliminary research effort on leisure behaviour of civil servants working at Bangladesh Secretariat. As an indispensable but ignored part of basic needs of urban living, the issues of leisure and recreation demand of the civil servants residing at Dhaka has been addressed with proper attention. The concerned authorities may consider the following measures suggested on the findings of the study:

Recommendations

1. **Recreation Allowance:** Government officials in Bangladesh are not adequately paid salary. For leisure and recreation they have to spend some amount of money which are not enough to cover their need. The latest circular issued by M/O Establishment (Bangladesh Gazette, July 8,1999), it is mentioned that every government officer and employee will be given recreation allowances from the 1st July of 1999 in accordance with Bangladesh Services (Recreation Allowance) Rules of 1979. According to this

Service Rules, an incumbent will get one month's pay once in every three years as recreation allowance. But this amount is not sufficient to meet the expenditure of recreation demand. In this regard, additional 20 percent of basic pay may be paid as recreation allowance per month and the lower limit of this allowance should not be less than TK. 1000 (One thousand only) per month.

2. **Recreation Leave:** According to the Gazette notification (mentioned above) recreation leave for government officers has been introduced from 1st July, 1999. But one month leave once in every three year seems not sufficient to meet the recreation demand. Civil servants meet their recreation need within the Governmental and State holidays. Sometimes they take casual leave for recreation. The civil servants working at the Bangladesh Secretariat have been experiencing much sufferings of urban living along with their work stress. But due to the inadequacy of recreation facilities in Dhaka City, they cannot minimize their stress and sufferings. Inadequacy or absence of recreation leave hinder them to meet their demand for recreation outside the city and/or outside the country. In this regard at least one month compulsory recreation leave along with one month basic pay in every year may be introduced. To implement this recreation leave the present two days weekly holidays may be reduced to one day.
3. **Establishment of Community Based Library:** Library plays a significant role for leisure and recreation. After return from work place civil servants may spend their leisure hour in library. In this regard a community-based library may be established.
4. **Establishment of Ladies Club and Ladies Park:** Ladies club for women are rare in Dhaka City and ladies park is totally absent. More ladies club nearer to the community may be established where the female civil servants and spouse of the male civil servants spend their leisure hour.

5. **Establishment of New Parks/Open Spaces and lakes:** The existing parks in Dhaka City are not sufficient to the growing demand of the city dwellers. Parks are not appropriately proportionate to present population of the city. To meet the minimum demand for recreation of city dwellers it is necessary to establish new parks in the city. Parks also help to protect the environment from pollution by absorbing poisonous gases. Lakes provide nourishment to the healthy development of city environment as veins of body do for a human. Lakes are not only essential for recreation and beautification of the city but also necessary for improving the natural drainage system of Dhaka city. Parks and open spaces and lakes have a great impact on sound urban ecology. These can help creating awareness among Dhaka city dwellers for keeping up the environment healthy. So, immediate measures must be taken for the establishment of new lakes vis-a-vis mending and conserving the existing lakes.
6. **Establishment of Community Based Club:** Considering the number of Class-I civil servants residing at Dhaka existing officers' clubs cannot meet the minimum demand of recreation. So, community-based new clubs may be established especially within the campus of officers' colonies. These clubs would certainly be useful for the civil servants and their families to meet their minimum demand of indoor recreation activities.
7. **Establishment of Community Based Playgrounds for Children:** Playgrounds have no alternative for children to sound development of their body and mind. Children are the future of any nation. But in Bangladesh recreation of children has long been neglected. In most cases in Dhaka, living environment of home is not positive for children. For refreshment of their body and mind immediate step should be taken. In this regard, community-based playgrounds may be established.

8. **Conservation of Existing Playgrounds:** Existing playgrounds are far behind from actual needs for Dhaka city. A tendency of building residential flats on existing playgrounds has also been observed. This tendency must be stopped. Playgrounds should be developed and maintained.
9. **Establishment of Stage Dais for Open Air Theatre:** Open Air Theatre is a significant element of urban culture. But it is totally ignored in Bangladesh. For meeting the minimum demand of recreation facilities few dais for Open Air Theatre may be established.
10. **Establishment of New Children's Parks:** There are few children's parks in Dhaka city. The municipal children's parks are almost damaged. The children's park (Shishu Park) adjacent to Shurawardy Uddayan along with other three private children parks (located at Shamoli, Gandara and Gulshan) are the main recreation place for the children of Dhaka city. These parks are can not meet the minimum recreation demand of children. As such, immediate steps must be taken for the establishment of new parks for the children. _

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Annexure-1: Tables**Table-1: Age Distribution of the Respondents**

Position (Status)	Age Group (Years)						Total
	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	-	3 (100.00)	-	3 (2.29)
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	13 (72.22)	5 (27.78)	-	18 (13.74)
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	17 (43.59)	21 (53.85)	1 (2.56)	-	39 (29.77)
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	-	22 (39.29)	25 (44.64)	4 (7.14)	2 (3.57)	3 (5.36)	56 (42.75)
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	11 (73.33)	2 (13.33)	-	2 (13.33)	-	-	15 (11.45)
Total	11 (8.4)	24 (18.32)	42 (32.06)	40 (30.53)	11 (8.4)	3 (2.29)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-2: Distribution of Sex, Marital Status and Education of the Respondents

Position (Status)	Sex			Marital Status			Education		
	Male	Female	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	Bachelor	Masters	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	3 (100.0)	-	3	3 (100.0)	-	3	-	3 (100.0)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	17 (94.44)	1 (5.56)	18	18 (100.0)	-	18	-	18 (100.0)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	36 (92.31)	3 (7.69)	39	39 (100.0)	-	39	1 (2.63)	38 (97.37)	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	46 (82.14)	10 (17.86)	56	55 (98.21)	1 (1.79)	56	4 (7.14)	52 (92.86)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	11 (73.33)	4 (26.67)	15	11 (73.33)	4 (26.67)	15	1 (6.67)	14 (93.33)	15
Total	113 (86.26)	18 (13.74)	131	126 (96.18)	5 (3.82)	131	6 (4.58)	125 (95.42)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-3: Distribution of Family Size of the Respondents

Position (Status)	Number of Persons					
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	11-12	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	-	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	-	-	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	-	6 (33.33)	12 (66.67)	-	-	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	3 (7.7)	27 (69.23)	9 (23.07)	-	-	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	6 (10.71)	22 (39.28)	26 (46.43)	1 (1.79)	1 (1.79)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	8 (53.33)	4 (26.67)	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	-	15
Total	17 (12.98)	60 (45.8)	51 (38.93)	2 (1.53)	1 (0.76)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-4: Distribution of Length of Service of the Respondents

Position (Status)	Length of Service (Years)							
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	30-35	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	-	1 (5.55)	14 (77.78)	3 (16.67)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	11 (28.2)	25 (64.1)	3 (7.7)	-	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	-	1 (1.79)	29 (51.79)	20 (35.71)	2 (3.57)	2 (3.57)	2 (3.57)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	2 (13.33)	9 (60.0)	2 (13.33)	-	-	2 (13.33)	-	15
Total	2 (1.53)	10 (7.63)	31 (23.6)	31 (23.6)	28 (21.37)	22 (16.8)	7 (5.34)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-5: Distribution of Pay Scale of the Respondents

Position (Status)	Pay Scale (Taka)							Total
	12,900- 14,300	10,700- 13,100	9,500- 12,100	7,200- 10,840	6,150- 9,750	4,800- 8,160	4,300- 7,740	
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	3 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	-	18 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	39 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	32 (57.14)	24 (42.86)	-	-	-	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	1 (6.67)	12 (80.0)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	15
Total	3 (2.3)	18 (13.74)	71 (54.2)	25 (19.08)	12 (9.16)	1 (0.76)	1 (0.76)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-6: Types of Residence of the Respondents

Position (Status)	Types of Residence		
	Government Quarters'	Rented House	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	3 (100.0)	-	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	17 (94.44)	1 (5.56)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	32 (82.05)	7 (17.95)	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	37 (66.07)	19 (33.93)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	3 (20.0)	12 (80.0)	15
Total	92 (70.23)	39 (29.77)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-7: Involvement of spouse of the Respondents in formal economic occupation

Position (Status)	Whether spouse is involved in any economic occupation		
	Yes	No	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	8 (44.44)	10 (55.56)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	16 (41.03)	23 (58.97)	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	20 (35.71)	36 (64.29)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	5 (33.33)	10 (66.67)	15
Total	50 (38.17)	81 (61.83)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-8: Monthly income of the Respondents (Taka)

Position (Status)	Income groups					Total
	LIG (7,000-9,999)	LMIG (10,000-14,999)	MMIG (15,000-24,999)	UMIG (25,000-49,999)	HIG (50,000 & Above)	
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	-	12 (66.67)	6 (33.33)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	-	-	17 (43.60)	18 (46.15)	4 (10.25)	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	-	12 (21.43)	31 (55.36)	9 (16.07)	4 (7.14)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	1 (6.67)	9 (60.0)	3 (20.0)	2 (13.33)	-	15
Total	1 (0.76)	21 (16.03)	51 (38.93)	43 (32.82)	15 (11.45)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-9: Health Status of the Respondents According to Their Age

Age (Years)	Health Group			Total
	Excellent (A)	Good (B)	Moderate (C)	
30-34	10 (90.91)	1 (9.09)	-	11
35-39	19 (79.17)	3 (12.5)	2 (8.33)	24
40-44	38 (86.36)	3 (6.82)	1 (2.72)	44
45-49	31 (77.5)	7 (17.5)	2 (5.0)	40
50-54	8 (72.73)	1 (9.09)	2 (18.18)	11
55-59	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	-	3
Total	108 (82.44)	16 (12.21)	7 (5.34)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-10: Types of Diseases suffering by the Respondents

Types of Diseases	No. of Respondents (N=131)
High Blood Pressure	29 (43.31)
Diabetic	29 (43.31)
Heart Diseases	3 (4.68)
Aesma	4 (6.25)
Others (kidney problem, hyper tension, acidity, T. B.)	6 (9.37)
Total	64 (48.5)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-11: Impact of Diseases on Leisure Behaviour

Whether diseases has any impact on leisure behaviour or not		Total
Yes	No	
8 (12.5)	56 (87.5)	64

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-12: Perception of Leisure by the Respondent According to Status

Perception of Leisure	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
(a) Free from occupation, employment or any work.	2 (66.67)	10 (55.55)	19 (48.72)	15 (26.78)	5 (33.33)	51 (38.93)
(b) The time left over after work, sleep and daily activities for personal and familial needs.	2 (66.67)	8 (44.44)	20 (51.28)	17 (30.36)	8 (53.33)	55 (41.98)
(c) The time spent for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for.	3 (100.0)	12 (66.67)	23 (58.97)	35 (62.5)	11 (73.33)	84 (64.12)
(d) The time free from work and non-work obligation.	3 (100.0)	12 (67.67)	18 (46.15)	13 (23.21)	5 (33.33)	51 (38.93)
(e) The time free from work and other obligations which is spent for recreation.	-	13 (72.22)	22 (56.41)	27 (48.21)	8 (53.33)	70 (53.43)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded.

Table-13: Perception of Leisure by the Respondent According to Sex

Perception of Leisure	Sex		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
(a) Free from occupation, employment or any work.	44 (38.94)	7 (38.89)	51 (38.93)
(b) The time left over after work, sleep and daily activities for personal and familial needs.	44 (38.94)	11 (61.11)	55 (41.98)
(c) The time spent for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for.	75 (66.37)	9 (50.0)	84 (64.12)
(d) The time free from work and non-work obligation.	44 (38.94)	7 (38.89)	51 (38.93)
(e) The time free from work and other obligations which is spent for recreation.	59 (52.21)	11 (61.11)	70 (53.43)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded.

Table-14: Perception of Leisure by the Respondent According to Income

Perception of Leisure	Income Group					Total (N=131)
	LIG (7,000- 9,999) (n=1)	LMIG (10,000- 14,999) (n=21)	MMIG (15,000- 24,999) (n=51)	UMIG (25,000- 49,999) (n=43)	HIG (50,000 & Above) (n=15)	
(a) Free from occupation, employment or any work.	-	5 (23.81)	16 (31.37)	18 (41.86)	12 (80.0)	51 (38.93)
(b) The time left over after work, sleep and daily activities for personal and familial needs	1 (100.0)	7 (33.33)	15 (29.41)	20 (46.51)	12 (80.0)	55 (41.98)
(c) The time spent for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for	-	14 (66.67)	36 (70.59)	27 (62.79)	7 (46.67)	84 (64.12)
(d) The time free from work and non-work obligation.	1 (100.0)	5 (23.81)	12 (23.53)	24 (55.81)	9 (60.0)	51 (38.93)
(e) The time free from work and other obligations which is spent for recreation.	-	10 (47.62)	29 (56.86)	21 (48.84)	11 (73.33)	70 (53.43)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded.

Table-15: Perception of Recreation by the Respondent According to Status

Perception of Recreation	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=7)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
(a) The activities occurred during leisure is recreation.	1 (33.33)	11 (61.11)	19 (48.72)	13 (23.21)	6 (40.0)	50 (38.17)
(b) The activities which refresh and please the body and mind is recreation.	3 (100.0)	15 (83.33)	26 (66.67)	42 (75.0)	12 (80.0)	98 (78.81)
(c) Creative and re-creative activities occurred during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life.	2 (66.67)	13 (72.22)	25 (64.1)	23 (41.07)	6 (40.0)	69 (52.67)
(d) Recreation is primarily a renewal or preparation for routine work or a way out for release from work.	2 (66.67)	10 (55.56)	17 (43.59)	8 (14.29)	6 (40.0)	43 (32.82)
(e) Activities taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure.	2 (66.67)	12 (66.67)	25 (64.1)	28 (50.0)	6 (40.0)	73 (55.73)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-16: Perception of Recreation by the Respondent According to Sex

Perception of Recreation	Sex		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
(a) The activities occurred during leisure is recreation.	43 (38.05)	7 (38.89)	50 (38.17)
(b) The activities which refresh and please the body and mind is recreation.	86 (76.11)	12 (66.67)	98 (78.81)
(c) Creative and re-creative activities occurred during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life.	58 (51.33)	11 (61.11)	69 (52.67)
(d) Recreation is primarily a renewal or preparation for routine work or a way out for release from work.	36 (31.86)	7 (3.89)	43 (32.82)
(e) Activities taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure.	63 (55.75)	10 (55.55)	73 (55.73)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-17: Perception of Recreation by the Respondent According to Income

Perception of Recreation	Income Group					Total (N=131)
	LIG (7,000- 9,999) (n=1)	LMIG (10,000- 14,999) (n=21)	MMIG (15,000- 24,999) (n=51)	UMIG (25,000- 49,999) (n=43)	HIG (50,000 & Above) (n=15)	
(a) The activities occurred during leisure is recreation.	-	7 (33.33)	13 (25.49)	18 (41.86)	12 (80.0)	50 (38.17)
(b) The activities which refresh and please the body and mind is recreation.	1 (100.0)	15 (71.43)	36 (70.59)	33 (76.74)	13 (86.67)	98 (78.81)
(c) Creative and re-creative activities occurred during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life.	1 (100.0)	7 (33.33)	24 (47.06)	26 (60.46)	11 (73.33)	69 (52.67)
(d) Recreation is primarily a renewal or preparation for routine work or a way out for release from work.	-	4 (19.04)	15 (29.41)	18 (41.86)	6 (40.0)	43 (32.82)
(e) Activities taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure.	-	9 (42.86)	26 (50.98)	25 (58.14)	13 (86.67)	73 (55.73)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-18: Whether Leisure is Essential for Government Servants

Position (Status)	Whether leisure is essential or not		
	Yes	No	Total
Additional Secretary & Equivalent	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent	18 (100.0)	-	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent	39 (100.0)	-	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	55 (98.21)	1 (1.79)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent	15 (100.0)	-	15
Total	129 (98.47)	2 (1.53)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-19: Problems can be arises by the absence of Leisure

Perception of Leisure	Status of the Respondents					Total
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
(a) Absence of leisure results the lessen of diligence.	2 (66.67)	13 (72.22)	29 (74.36)	41 (73.21)	12 (80.0)	97 (74.04)
(b) Absence of leisure make living monotonous	3 (100.0)	16 (88.89)	25 (64.1)	42 (75.0)	13 (86.67)	99 (75.57)
(c) Due to absence of leisure men become mechanical	-	4 (22.22)	13 (33.33)	22 (39.28)	3 (20.0)	42 (32.06)
(d) Absence of leisure hinder the development of intelligence and creative faculty	2 (67.67)	13 (72.22)	25 (64.1)	26 (46.43)	9 (60.0)	75 (57.25)
(e) Absence of leisure results deterioration of soundness of the body.	3 (100.0)	7 (38.89)	26 (66.67)	35 (62.5)	11 (73.33)	82 (62.6)
(f) Absence of leisure results aggravation of impatience in life	3 (100.0)	11 (61.11)	28 (71.8)	22 (39.28)	10 (66.67)	74 (56.49)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded.

Table-20: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Status

Indoor Recreation	Status of the Respondents					Total N=131
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	-	4 (22.22)	15 (38.46)	23 (41.07)	10 (66.67)	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	3 (100.0)	15 (83.33)	25 (64.1)	18 (32.14)	6 (40.0)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	3 (100.0)	13 (72.22)	23 (58.94)	13 (23.21)	5 (33.33)	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	3 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	35 (89.74)	45 (80.36)	12 (80.0)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	3 (100.0)	12 (66.67)	27 (69.23)	39 (69.64)	8 (53.33)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	-	12 (66.67)	26 (66.67)	38 (67.86)	10 (66.67)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	-	-	3 (7.7)	6 (10.71)	2 (13.33)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	-	6 (33.33)	17 (43.59)	35 (62.5)	11 (73.33)	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	1 (33.33)	-	9 (23.07)	16 (28.57)	4 (26.67)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	-	1 (5.55)	4 (10.25)	12 (21.49)	3 (20.0)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	-	-	3 (7.7)	3 (5.36)	1 (6.67)	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	1 (33.33)	10 (55.55)	23 (58.97)	27 (48.21)	5 (33.33)	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	-	-	1 (2.56)	1 (1.78)	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	1 (33.33)	3 (16.67)	2 (5.13)	7 (12.5)	1 (6.67)	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	-	5 (27.78)	6 (15.38)	1 (1.78)	1 (6.67)	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	-	-	2 (5.13)	1 (1.78)	-	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	3 (100.0)	6 (33.33)	5 (12.82)	4 (7.14)	1 (6.67)	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	-	-	1 (2.56)	9 (16.07)	3 (20.0)	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	3 (100.0)	16 (88.89)	31 (79.48)	38 (67.86)	8 (53.33)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-21: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Sex

Indoor Recreation	Sex		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	45 (39.82)	7 (38.89)	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	65 (57.52)	2 (11.11)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	56 (49.56)	1 (5.55)	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	101 (89.38)	12 (66.67)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	77 (68.14)	12 (66.67)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	73 (64.6)	13 (72.22)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	10 (8.85)	1 (5.55)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	56 (49.56)	13 (72.22)	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	24 (21.24)	6 (33.33)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	16 (14.16)	4 (22.22)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	6 (5.31)	1 (5.55)	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	55 (48.67)	11 (61.11)	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	2 (1.78)	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	14 (12.39)	-	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	13 (11.5)	-	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	2 (1.78)	1 (5.55)	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	19 (16.81)	-	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	1 (0.88)	12 (66.67)	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	91 (80.53)	5 (27.78)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-22: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Age Group

Total (N=131)	Age Group						Total (N=131)
	30-34 (n=11)	35-39 (n=24)	40-44 (n=42)	45-49 (n=40)	50-54 (n=11)	55-59 (n=3)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	8 (72.73)	11 (45.83)	15 (35.71)	18 (45.0)	2 (18.18)	-	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	6 (54.54)	5 (20.83)	22 (52.38)	24 (60.0)	9 (81.82)	1 (33.33)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	5 (45.45)	2 (8.33)	20 (47.62)	23 (57.5)	7 (63.64)	-	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	10 (90.91)	18 (75.0)	36 (85.71)	35 (87.5)	11 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	5 (45.45)	17 (70.83)	31 (73.81)	24 (60.0)	10 (90.91)	2 (66.67)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	8 (72.73)	14 (58.33)	30 (71.43)	29 (72.5)	6 (54.54)	2 (66.67)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	1 (9.09)	4 (16.67)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.3)	1 (9.09)	1 (33.33)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	9 (81.82)	17 (70.83)	20 (47.62)	17 (42.5)	6 (54.54)	-	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	2 (18.18)	5 (20.83)	11 (26.2)	10 (25.0)	1 (9.09)	1 (33.33)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	3 (27.27)	7 (29.17)	5 (11.9)	4 (10.0)	-	1 (33.33)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	-	3 (12.5)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.5)	-	-	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	3 (27.27)	12 (50.0)	21 (50.0)	25 (62.5)	6 (54.54)	-	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	-	-	-	1 (2.5)	1 (9.09)	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	-	3 (12.5)	3 (7.14)	5 (12.5)	3 (27.27)	-	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	-	2 (8.33)	2 (4.76)	8 (20.0)	1 (9.09)	-	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	-	-	2 (4.76)	1 (2.5)	-	-	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	1 (9.09)	-	7 (16.67)	6 (15.0)	5 (45.45)	-	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	2 (18.18)	6 (25.0)	4 (9.52)	1 (2.5)	-	-	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	6 (54.54)	12 (50.0)	32 (76.2)	33 (82.5)	11 (100.0)	2 (66.67)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-23: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Marital Status

Indoor Recreation	Marital Status		Total (N=131)
	Unmarried (n=5)	Married (n=126)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	4 (80.0)	48 (38.1)	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	3 (60.0)	64 (50.8)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	3 (60.0)	54 (42.86)	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	4 (80.0)	109 (86.51)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	1 (20.0)	88 (69.84)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	2 (40.0)	84 (66.67)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	-	11 (8.73)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	4 (80.0)	65 (51.59)	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	2 (40.0)	28 (22.22)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	2 (40.0)	18 (14.28)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	-	7 (5.55)	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	1 (20.0)	65 (51.59)	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	-	2 (1.59)	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	-	14 (11.11)	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	-	13 (10.32)	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	-	3 (2.38)	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	-	19 (15.08)	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	1 (20.0)	12 (9.52)	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	3 (60.0)	93 (73.81)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-24: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Family Size

Indoor Recreation	No. of Family Members					Total (N=131)
	1-2 (n=17)	3-4 (n=60)	5-6 (n=51)	7-8 (n=2)	11-12 (n=1)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	9 (52.94)	27 (45.0)	16 (31.37)	-	-	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	8 (47.06)	30 (50.0)	28 (54.9)	1 (50.0)	-	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	8 (47.06)	28 (46.67)	21 (41.17)	-	-	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	16 (94.12)	51 (85.0)	44 (86.27)	1 (50.0)	1 (100.0)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	8 (47.06)	50 (83.33)	29 (56.86)	1 (50.0)	1 (100.0)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	12 (70.59)	43 (71.67)	30 (58.82)	1 (50.0)	-	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	2 (11.76)	6 (10.0)	3 (5.88)	-	-	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	12 (70.59)	35 (58.33)	22 (43.14)	-	-	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	4 (23.53)	15 (25.0)	11 (21.57)	-	-	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	5 (29.4)	10 (46.67)	5 (9.8)	-	-	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	3 (17.65)	3 (5.0)	1 (1.96)	-	-	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	6 (35.3)	32 (53.33)	28	-	-	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	-	1 (1.67)	1(54.9)	-	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	-	6 (10.0)	6 (11.76)	1 (50.0)	1 (100.0)	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	2 (11.76)	6 (10.0)	5 (9.8)	-	-	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	-	2 (3.33)	1 (1.96)	-	-	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	1 (5.88)	7 (11.67)	11 (21.57)	-	-	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	3 (17.65)	5 (8.33)	5 (9.8)	-	-	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	11 (64.7)	41 (68.33)	42 (82.35)	2 (100.0)	-	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-25: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Income

Indoor Recreation	Income Group					Total (N=131)
	LIG (7,000- 9,999) (n=1)	LMIG (10,000- 14,999) (n=21)	MMIG (15,000- 24,999) (n=51)	UMIG (25,000- 49,999) (n=43)	HIG (50,000 & Above) (n=15)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home:	1 (100.0)	14 (66.67)	14 (27.45)	14 (32.56)	9 (60.0)	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards:	1 (100.0)	7 (33.33)	21 (41.17)	28 (65.12)	10 (66.67)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess:	1 (100.0)	6 (28.57)	16 (31.37)	25 (58.12)	9 (60.0)	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books:	1 (100.0)	17 (80.95)	42 (82.35)	39 (90.7)	14 (93.33)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family:	-	11 (52.38)	33 (64.7)	31 (72.1)	14 (93.33)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel:	-	13 (61.9)	32 (62.74)	28 (65.12)	13 (86.67)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio:	-	4 (19.04)	4 (7.84)	2 (4.65)	1 (6.67)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music:	1 (100.0)	17 (80.95)	22 (43.12)	21 (48.84)	8 (53.33)	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping:	1 (100.0)	5 (23.81)	12 (23.53)	10 (23.25)	2 (13.33)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre:	1 (100.0)	6 (28.57)	5 (9.8)	7 (16.28)	1 (6.67)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant:	-	2 (9.52)	3 (5.88)	2 (4.65)	-	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin:	-	7 (33.33)	24 (47.06)	25 (58.12)	10 (66.67)	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance:	-	-	1 (1.96)	1 (2.32)	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing:	-	2 (9.52)	4 (7.84)	7 (16.28)	1 (6.67)	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed:	-	1 (4.76)	3 (5.88)	6 (13.95)	3 (20.0)	13 (9.92)
16) Painting:	-	-	1 (1.96)	1 (2.32)	1 (6.67)	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs:	-	1 (4.76)	1 (1.96)	11 (25.58)	6 (40.0)	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking:	-	2 (9.52)	5 (9.8)	2 (4.65)	4 (26.67)	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television:	1 (100.0)	13 (61.9)	36 (70.59)	34 (79.07)	12 (80.0)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-26: Indoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Their Health

Indoor Recreation	Health Group			Total (N=131)
	Excellent (A) (n=108)	Good (B) (n=16)	Moderate (C) (n=7)	
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	44 (40.74)	6 (37.5)	2 (28.57)	52 (39.7)
2) Playing cards;	57 (52.78)	6 (37.5)	4 (57.14)	67 (51.14)
3) Playing chess;	50 (46.3)	5 (31.25)	2 (28.57)	57 (43.51)
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	92 (85.18)	15 (93.75)	6 (85.71)	113 (86.26)
5) Spending time with family;	75 (69.44)	10 (62.5)	4 (57.14)	89 (67.94)
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	73 (67.6)	9 (56.25)	4 (57.14)	86 (65.65)
7) Listening to the radio;	7 (6.48)	3 (18.75)	1 (14.28)	11 (8.4)
8) Listening to music;	59 (54.63)	8 (50.0)	2 (28.57)	69 (52.67)
9) Sleeping;	26 (24.07)	3 (18.75)	3 (42.86)	30 (22.9)
10) watching theatre;	14 (12.96)	5 (31.25)	1 (14.28)	20 (15.26)
11) eating in the restaurant;	4 (3.7)	1 (6.25)	2 (28.57)	7 (5.34)
12) visiting kith and kin;	55 (50.92)	8 (50.0)	3 (42.86)	66 (50.38)
13) Theatrical performance;	2 (1.85)	-	-	2 (1.53)
14) Writing;	13 (12.04)	1 (6.25)	-	14 (10.68)
15) Being photographed;	11 (10.18)	1 (6.25)	1 (14.28)	13 (9.92)
16) Painting;	1 (0.92)	2 (12.5)	-	3 (2.3)
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	17 (15.74)	1 (6.25)	1 (14.28)	19 (14.5)
18) Cooking;	8 (7.41)	4 (25.0)	1 (14.28)	13 (9.92)
19) Watching cricket in the television;	82 (75.92)	8 (50.0)	6 (85.71)	96 (73.28)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-27: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Status

Outdoor Recreation	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
1) Visiting parks;	-	3 (16.67)	15 (38.46)	24 (42.86)	8 (53.33)	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	-	-	5 (12.82)	18 (32.14)	5 (33.33)	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	2 (66.67)	11 (61.11)	14 (35.9)	8 (14.28)	3 (20.0)	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	-	1 (5.55)	-	6 (10.71)	4 (26.67)	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk;	2 (66.67)	13 (72.22)	29 (74.36)	17 (30.36)	4 (26.67)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	2 (66.67)	10 (55.55)	10 (25.64)	9 (16.07)	4 (26.67)	35 (26.72)
7) Photography;	-	4 (22.22)	3 (7.7)	5 (8.93)	2 (13.33)	14 (10.69)
8) Angling;	-	-	4 (10.25)	4 (7.14)	-	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	-	9 (50.0)	22 (56.41)	23 (41.07)	3 (20.0)	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	-	3 (16.67)	5 (12.82)	13 (23.21)	1 (6.67)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping;	-	1 (5.55)	1 (2.56)	8 (14.28)	-	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	-	6 (33.33)	23 (58.97)	25 (44.64)	6 (40.0)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family;	3 (100.0)	13 (72.22)	25 (64.1)	34 (60.71)	7 (46.67)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	-	6 (33.33)	8 (20.51)	7 (12.5)	2 (13.33)	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	3 (100.0)	9 (50.0)	20 (51.28)	23 (41.07)	5 (33.33)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	-	1 (5.55)	3 (7.7)	1 (1.78)	1 (6.67)	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	1 (33.33)	9 (50.0)	29 (74.36)	25 (44.64)	9 (60.0)	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	3 (100.0)	14 (77.78)	28 (71.8)	36 (64.28)	10 (66.67)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-28: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Sex

Outdoor Recreation	Sex		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
1) Visiting parks;	37 (32.74)	13 (72.22)	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	22 (19.47)	6 (33.33)	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	37 (32.74)	1 (5.55)	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	9 (7.96)	2 (11.11)	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk;	63 (55.75)	2 (11.11)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	27 (23.9)	8 (44.44)	35 (26.72)
7) Photography;	14 (12.39)	-	14 (10.69)
8) Angling;	8 (7.08)	-	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	49 (43.36)	8 (44.44)	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	20 (17.7)	2 (11.11)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping;	7 (6.2)	3 (16.67)	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	49 (43.36)	11 (61.11)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family;	70 (61.95)	12 (66.67)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	22 (19.47)	1 (5.55)	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	57 (50.44)	3 (16.67)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	5 (4.42)	1 (5.55)	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	63 (55.75)	10 (55.55)	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	80 (70.8)	11 (61.11)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-29: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Age Group

Outdoor Recreation	Age Group						Total (N=131)
	30-34 (n=11)	35-39 (n=24)	40-44 (n=42)	45-49 (n=40)	50-54 (n=11)	55-59 (n=3)	
1) Visiting parks;	8 (72.73)	8 (33.33)	22 (52.38)	11 (27.5)	1 (9.09)	-	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	4 (36.36)	12 (50.0)	7 (16.67)	5 (12.5)	-	-	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	3 (27.27)	3 (12.5)	11 (26.2)	16 (40.0)	5 (45.45)	-	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	3 (27.27)	1 (4.17)	5 (11.9)	2 (5.0)	-	-	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk.	1 (9.09)	7 (29.17)	20 (47.62)	28 (70.0)	7 (63.64)	2 (66.67)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	2 (18.18)	6 (25.0)	10 (23.81)	12 (30.0)	5 (45.45)	-	35 (26.72)
7) Photography.	-	3 (12.5)	4 (9.52)	6 (15.0)	1 (9.09)	-	14 (10.69)
8) Angling.	-	-	6 (14.28)	2 (5.0)	-	-	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	3 (27.27)	6 (25.0)	21 (50.0)	23 (57.5)	4 (36.36)	-	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	1 (9.09)	2 (8.33)	9 (21.43)	7 (17.5)	1 (9.09)	2 (66.67)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping.	-	3 (12.5)	3 (7.14)	2 (5.0)	-	2 (66.67)	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	3 (27.27)	13 (54.17)	21 (50.0)	21 (52.5)	2 (18.18)	-	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family.	5 (45.45)	14 (58.33)	28 (66.67)	27 (67.5)	6 (54.54)	2 (66.67)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	2 (18.18)	2 (8.33)	4 (9.52)	13 (32.5)	2 (18.18)	-	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	4 (36.36)	5 (28.83)	21 (50.0)	24 (60.0)	4 (36.36)	2 (66.67)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	1 (9.09)	-	2 (4.76)	3 (7.5)	-	-	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	8 (72.73)	10 (41.67)	28 (66.67)	21 (52.5)	6 (54.54)	-	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	7 (63.64)	15 (62.5)	33 (78.57)	26 (65.0)	8 (72.73)	2 (66.67)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-30: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Marital Status

Outdoor Recreation	Marital Status		Total (N=131)
	Unmarried (n=5)	Married (n=126)	
1) Visiting parks:	3 (60.0)	47 (37.3)	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo:	-	28 (22.22)	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton:	2 (40.0)	36 (28.57)	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium:	3 (60.0)	8 (6.35)	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk:	1 (20.0)	64 (50.8)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive:	-	35 (27.78)	35 (26.72)
7) Photography:	-	14 (11.11)	14 (10.69)
8) Angling:	-	8 (6.35)	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities:	1 (20.0)	56 (44.44)	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening:	-	22 (17.46)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping:	-	10 (7.94)	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse:	-	60 (47.62)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family:	1 (20.0)	81 (64.28)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging:	1 (20.0)	22 (17.46)	23 (17.56)
15) Social work:	2 (40.0)	58 (46.03)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming:	1 (20.0)	5 (3.97)	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show:	4 (80.0)	69 (54.76)	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places:	3 (60.0)	88 (69.84)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-31: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Family Size

Outdoor Recreation	No. of Family Members					Total (N=131)
	1-2 (n=17)	3-4 (n=60)	5-6 (n=51)	7-8 (n=2)	11-12 (n=1)	
1) Visiting parks;	11 (64.7)	24 (40.0)	15 (29.41)	-	-	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	4 (23.53)	13 (21.67)	11 (21.57)	-	-	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	2 (11.76)	20 (33.33)	16 (31.37)	-	-	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	3 (17.65)	4 (6.67)	3 (5.88)	1 (50.0)	-	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk;	7 (41.17)	30 (50.0)	26 (50.98)	2 (100.0)	-	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	3 (17.65)	17 (28.33)	15 (29.41)	-	-	35 (26.72)
7) Photography;	2 (11.76)	5 (8.33)	7 (13.72)	-	-	14 (10.69)
8) Angling;	-	1 (1.67)	7 (13.72)	-	-	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	4 (23.53)	25 (41.67)	27 (52.94)	1 (50.0)	-	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	4 (23.53)	8 (13.33)	10 (19.6)	-	-	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping;	2 (11.76)	4 (6.67)	3 (5.88)	1 (50.0)	-	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	8 (47.06)	35 (58.33)	16 (31.37)	-	1 (100.0)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family;	7 (41.17)	36 (60.0)	38 (74.51)	1 (50.0)	-	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	-	11 (18.33)	11 (21.57)	1 (50.0)	-	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	7 (41.17)	25 (41.67)	28 (54.9)	-	-	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	-	3 (5.0)	3 (5.88)	-	-	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	12 (70.59)	37 (61.67)	24 (47.06)	-	-	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	9 (52.94)	46 (76.76)	35 (68.63)	-	1 (100.0)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-32: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Income

Outdoor Recreation	Income Group					Total (N=131)
	LIG (7,000- 9,999) (n=1)	LMIG (10,000- 14,999) (n=21)	MMIG (15,000- 24,999) (n=51)	UMIG (25,000- 49,999) (n=43)	HIG (50,000 & Above) (n=15)	
1) Visiting parks;	-	10 (47.62)	23 (45.1)	11 (25.58)	6 (40.0)	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	-	6 (28.57)	17 (33.33)	5 (11.63)	-	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	1 (100.0)	5 (23.81)	6 (11.76)	18 (41.86)	8 (53.33)	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	1 (100.0)	2 (9.52)	4 (7.84)	4 (9.3)	-	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk;	1 (100.0)	5 (23.81)	25 (49.02)	24 (55.81)	10 (66.67)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	-	3 (14.28)	8 (15.68)	16 (37.21)	8 (53.33)	35 (26.72)
7) Photography;	-	4 (19.05)	3 (5.88)	4 (9.3)	3 (20.0)	14 (10.69)
8) Angling;	-	-	4 (7.84)	4 (9.3)	-	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	-	5 (23.81)	23 (45.1)	21 (48.84)	8 (53.33)	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	-	2 (9.52)	11 (21.57)	8 (18.6)	1 (6.67)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping;	-	2 (9.52)	5 (9.8)	1 (2.32)	2 (13.33)	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	-	8 (38.1)	24 (47.06)	18 (41.86)	10 (66.67)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family;	-	10 (47.62)	27 (52.94)	32 (74.42)	13 (86.67)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	1 (100.0)	4 (19.05)	5 (9.8)	9 (20.93)	4 (26.67)	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	-	10 (47.62)	18 (35.3)	23 (53.49)	9 (60.0)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	1 (100.0)	-	-	5 (11.63)	-	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	-	11 (52.38)	27 (52.94)	23 (53.49)	12 (80.0)	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	-	13 (61.9)	30 (58.82)	36 (83.72)	12 (80.0)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-33: Outdoor Recreation Activities of the Respondents According to Their Health

Outdoor Recreation	Health Group			Total (N=131)
	Excellent (A) (n=108)	Good (B) (n=16)	Moderate (C) (n=7)	
1) Visiting parks;	47 (43.52)	3 (18.75)	-	50 (38.16)
2) Visiting fair/zoo;	22 (20.37)	5 (31.25)	1 (14.28)	28 (21.37)
3) Playing tennis/badminton;	33 (30.55)	3 (18.75)	2 (28.57)	38 (29.0)
4) Watching sports in the stadium;	10 (9.26)	1 (6.25)	-	11 (8.4)
5) Go for a long walk;	61 (56.48)	2 (12.5)	2 (28.57)	65 (49.62)
6) Long car drive;	30 (27.78)	3 (18.75)	2 (28.57)	35 (26.72)
7) Photography;	11 (10.18)	1 (6.25)	2 (28.57)	14 (10.69)
8) Angling;	5 (4.63)	2 (12.5)	1 (14.28)	8 (6.1)
9) Involvement in religious activities;	52 (48.15)	4 (25.0)	1 (14.28)	57 (43.51)
10) Gardening;	14 (12.96)	4 (25.0)	2 (28.57)	22 (16.8)
11) Shopping;	10 (9.26)	-	-	10 (7.63)
12) Moving with spouse;	48 (44.44)	8 (50.0)	4 (57.14)	60 (45.8)
13) Moving with family;	69 (63.89)	10 (62.5)	3 (42.86)	82 (62.6)
14) Exercise/jogging;	21 (19.44)	1 (6.25)	1 (14.28)	23 (17.56)
15) Social work;	53 (49.07)	5 (31.25)	2 (28.57)	60 (45.8)
16) Swimming;	6 (5.55)	-	-	6 (4.58)
17) Enjoying cultural show;	68 (62.96)	4 (25.0)	1 (14.28)	73 (55.72)
18) Visiting historical places;	75 (69.44)	14 (87.5)	2 (28.57)	91 (69.46)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-34: Selecting Place for Recreation by the Respondents According to Their Status

Position (Status)	Place for Recreation					
	Home	Park	Riverside	Stadium	Club	Library
Additional Secretary & Equivalent (n=3)	3 (100.0)	1 (33.33)	-	-	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
Joint Secretary & Equivalent (n=18)	18 (100.0)	11 (61.11)	2 (11.11)	1 (5.55)	14 (77.78)	11 (61.11)
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent (n=39)	37 (94.87)	24 (61.54)	8 (20.51)	4 (10.25)	22 (56.41)	26 (66.67)
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=56)	49 (87.5)	30 (53.57)	8 (14.28)	4 (7.14)	26 (46.43)	21 (37.5)
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=15)	12 (80.0)	12 (80.0)	5 (33.33)	2 (13.33)	7 (46.67)	7 (46.67)
Total (N=131)	119 (90.84)	78 (59.54)	23 (17.56)	11 (8.4)	72 (54.96)	68 (51.91)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded.

Table-35: Selecting Place for Recreation by the Respondents According to Sex

Sex	Place for Recreation					
	Home	Park	Riverside	Stadium	Club	Library
Male (n=113)	101 (89.38)	66 (58.41)	20 (17.7)	11 (9.73)	72 (63.72)	58 (51.33)
Female (n=18)	18 (100.0)	12 (66.67)	3 (16.67)	-	-	10 (55.55)
Total (N=131)	119 (90.84)	78 (59.54)	23 (17.56)	11 (8.4)	72 (54.96)	68 (51.91)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded.

Table-36: Types of Recreation Activities in the Club

Recreation Activities	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=72)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=14)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=22)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=26)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=7)	
a) Playing Cards	2 (66.67)	14 (100.0)	22 (100.0)	16 (61.54)	7 (100.0)	61 (84.72)
b) Playing Billiard	-	-	1 (4.54)	3 (11.54)	-	4 (5.55)
c) Playing Lon Tennis	2 (66.67)	12 (85.71)	8 (36.36)	5 (19.23)	2 (28.57)	29 (40.28)
d) Playing Table Tennis	-	4 (28.57)	6 (27.27)	7 (26.92)	2 (28.57)	19 (26.39)
e) Playing Housi	2 (66.67)	12 (85.71)	16 (72.73)	5 (19.23)	5 (71.43)	40 (55.55)
f) Playing Chess	2 (66.67)	12 (85.71)	19 (86.36)	13 (50.0)	5 (71.43)	51 (70.83)
g) Drinking	2 (66.67)	2 (14.28)	1 (4.54)	5 (19.23)	1 (14.28)	11 (15.28)
h) Chatting	1 (33.33)	11 (78.57)	21 (95.45)	25 (96.15)	7 (100.0)	65 (90.28)
i) Gambling	3 (100.0)	6 (42.86)	7 (31.82)	5 (19.23)	-	21 (29.17)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded.

Table-37: Monthly Expenditure for Recreation According to Status

Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
<500	-	-	2 (11.76) (5.13)	12 (70.59) (21.43)	3 (17.65) (20.0)	17 (12.98)
500-1000	1 (3.7) (33.33)	-	4 (14.81) (10.25)	18 (66.67) (32.14)	4 (14.81) (26.67)	27 (20.61)
1000-1500	-	1 (5.55) (5.55)	6 (3.33) (15.38)	8 (4.44) (14.28)	3 (16.67) (20.0)	18 (13.74)
1500-2000	-	2 (13.33) (11.11)	7 (46.67) (17.95)	4 (26.67) (7.14)	2 (13.33) (13.33)	15 (11.45)
2000-3000	-	5 (20.83) (27.78)	11 (45.83) (28.2)	5 (20.83) (8.93)	3 (12.5) (20.0)	24 (18.32)
3000-4000	1 (6.67) (33.33)	4 (26.67) (22.22)	6 (40.0) (15.38)	4 (26.67) (7.14)	-	15 (11.45)
4000-5000	-	1 (50.0) (5.55)	1 (50.0) (2.56)	-	-	2 (1.53)
5000-6000	-	3 (33.33) (16.67)	2 (22.22) (5.13)	4 (44.44) (7.14)	-	9 (6.87)
7000-8000	1 (25.0) (33.33)	2 (50.0) (11.11)	-	1 (25.0) (1.78)	-	4 (3.05)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple Response Recorded

Table-38: Monthly Expenditure for Recreation According to Sex

Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Sex		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
<500	16 (94.12) (14.16)	1 (5.88) (5.55)	17 (12.98)
500-1000	24 (88.89) (21.24)	3 (11.11) (16.67)	27 (20.61)
1000-1500	17 (94.44) (15.04)	1 (5.55) (5.55)	18 (13.74)
1500-2000	12 (80.0) (10.62)	3 (20.0) (16.67)	15 (11.45)
2000-3000	20 (83.33) (17.7)	4 (16.67) (22.22)	24 (18.32)
3000-4000	13 (86.67) (11.5)	2 (13.33) (11.11)	15 (11.45)
4000-5000	2 (100.0) (1.77)	-	2 (1.53)
5000-6000	6 (66.67) (5.31)	3 (33.33) (16.67)	9 (6.87)
7000-8000	3 (75.0) (2.65)	1 (25.0) (5.55)	4 (3.05)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage.

Table-39: Weekly Time Use in Various Purposes by the Respondents According to Status

Nature of Time Spend	Position (Status) & Total and average hours					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
Sleep	133 (44.33)	837 (46.5)	1912 (49.02)	2650.5 (47.33)	723 (48.2)	6255.5 (47.75)
Office Work	120 (40)	722 (40.11)	1580 (40.51)	2251.5 (40.2)	602 (40.13)	5275.5 (40.27)
Personal Care (e.g. bath, eating etc)	52 (17.33)	287 (15.94)	625 (16.02)	840 (15)	233 (15.53)	2037 (15.55)
Household Chores	43 (14.33)	301 (16.72)	644 (16.51)	954 (17.04)	266 (17.73)	2208 (16.85)
Commuting	15 (5)	108 (6)	230 (5.9)	305.5 (5.46)	102.5 (6.83)	761 (5.81)
Personal/Family obligations (e.g. Shopping, help the children studying etc.)	52 (17.33)	282 (15.67)	580 (14.87)	917 (16.37)	166.5 (11.1)	1997.5 (15.24)
Leisure	89 (29.67)	487 (27.05)	981 (25.15)	1489.5 (26.6)	427 (28.47)	3473.5 (26.51)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows average. Multiple response recorded.

Table-40: Weekly Time Use in Various Purposes by the Respondents According to Sex

Nature of Time Spend	Sex & Total and average hours		Total (N=131)
	Male (n=113)	Female (n=18)	
Sleep	5388.5 (47.69)	867 (48.17)	6255.5 (47.75)
Office Work	4554.5 (40.31)	721 (40.05)	5275.5 (40.27)
Personal Care (e.g. bath, eating etc)	1766.5 (15.63)	270.5 (15.03)	2037 (15.55)
Household Chores	1819 (16.09)	389 (21.61)	2208 (16.85)
Commuting	647 (5.73)	114 (6.33)	761 (5.81)
Personal/Family obligations (e.g. Shopping, help the children studying etc.)	1704.5 (15.08)	293 (16.28)	1997.5 (15.24)
Leisure	3104 (27.47)	369.5 (20.53)	3473.5 (26.51)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows average. Multiple response recorded.

Table-41: Weekly Leisure hour of the Respondents According to Status and Sex

Position (Status)	Sex				Total (N=131)
	Male		Female		
	N0. of Respondents	Total & average leisure hour	N0. of Respondents	Total & average leisure hour	
Additional Secretary & Equivalent (n=3)	3	89 (29.67)	-	-	89 (29.67)
Joint Secretary & Equivalent (n=18)	17	475 (27.94)	1	12 (12.0)	487 (27.05)
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent (n=39)	36	929.5 (25.82)	3	51.5 (17.17)	981 (25.15)
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=56)	46	1298.5 (28.23)	10	191 (19.1)	1489.5 (26.6)
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=15)	11	312 (28.36)	4	115 (28.75)	427 (28.47)
Total (N=131)	113	3104 (27.47)	18	369.5 (20.53)	3473.5 (26.51)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows average.

Table-42: Reflection of Constitutional Right on Leisure, Rest and Recreation

Reflection of Constitutional Right	Position (Status)					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
a) Fully Ensured	-	-	2 (5.13)	2 (3.57)	-	4 (3.05)
b) Moderately Ensured	-	3 (16.67)	8 (20.51)	8 (14.28)	-	19 (14.5)
c) Partially Ensured	3 (100.0)	14 (77.78)	26 (66.67)	31 (55.36)	13 (86.67)	87 (66.41)
d) Not Ensured	-	1 (5.55)	3 (7.7)	12 (21.43)	2 (13.33)	18 (13.74)
e) No idea about this right	-	-	-	3 (5.36)	-	3 (2.3)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows Percentage.

Table-43: recreation facilities absent in Dhaka city

Facilities Absent for Absent Recreation Recreation	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
1) Park	2 (66.67)	11 (61.11)	27 (69.23)	30 (53.57)	7 (46.67)	77 (58.78)
2) Playground	3 (100.0)	12 (66.67)	19 (41.02)	15 (26.78)	2 (13.33)	51 (38.93)
3) Lake	3 (100.0)	10 (55.55)	20 (51.28)	20 (35.71)	3 (20.0)	56 (42.75)
4) Green Open Space	1 (33.33)	11 (61.11)	18 (46.15)	24 (42.86)	5 (33.33)	59 (50.04)
5) Secured Environment	-	1 (5.55)	7 (17.95)	16 (28.57)	7 (46.67)	31 (23.66)
6) Library	-	16 (88.89)	9 (23.07)	8 (14.28)	3 (20.0)	26 (27.48)
7) Open Stage for Theatre	-	2 (11.11)	4 (10.25)	8 (14.28)	2 (13.33)	16 (12.21)
8) Transport	-	1 (5.55)	4 (10.25)	8 (14.28)	3 (20.0)	16 (12.21)
9) Club	-	4 (22.22)	4 (10.25)	6 (10.71)	-	14 (10.69)
10) Footpath for Walk	-	2 (11.11)	5 (12.82)	4 (7.14)	1 (6.67)	12 (9.16)
11) Gymnasium/Health Club	-	1 (5.55)	3 (7.7)	4 (7.14)	-	8 (6.1)
12) Swimming Pool/Pond	-	1 (5.55)	4 (10.25)	4 (7.14)	-	9 (6.87)
13) Children's Park	-	1 (5.55)	4 (10.25)	3 (5.36)	-	8 (6.1)
14) Ladies Club	-	-	3 (7.7)	3 (5.36)	-	6 (4.58)
15) Cultural Centre	-	-	1 (2.56)	4 (7.14)	1 (6.67)	6 (4.58)
16) Casino Club/Bar	1 (33.33)	-	2 (5.12)	1 (1.78)	-	4 (3.05)
17) Science Park for Children	-	-	-	1 (1.78)	2 (13.33)	3 (2.3)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded

Table-44: Opinion on the Ratio of Park/Open Space to the Population of Dhaka City

Position (Status)	Whether parks/open Spaces is appropriately proportionate to the population or not		Total (N=131)
	Yes	Not	
Additional Secretary & Equivalent (n=3)	-	3 (100.0)	3
Joint Secretary & Equivalent (n=18)	-	18 (100.0)	18
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent (n=39)	-	39 (100.0)	39
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=56)	1 (1.79)	55 (98.21)	56
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=15)	-	15 (100.0)	15
Total (N=131)	1 (0.76)	130 (99.24)	131

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows the percentage.

Table-45: Importance of Provision for Park/Open Space in Dhaka City Development Plan

Position (Status)	Total Score	Average (N=131)	Results (Median is 3.5) 5.4> is "Highly Satisfactory"; 4.8-5.4 is "Satisfactory"; 4.0- <4.8 is "Moderate"; <4.0 is "Not Satisfactory".
Additional Secretary & Equivalent (n=3)	17	5.7	Highly satisfactory
Joint Secretary & Equivalent (n=18)	104	5.78	Highly satisfactory
Deputy Secretary & Equivalent (n=39)	217	5.56	Highly satisfactory
Senior Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=56)	311	5.55	Highly satisfactory
Assistant Secretary & Equivalent (n=15)	88	5.87	Highly satisfactory
Total (N=131)	737	5.63	Highly satisfactory

Source: Questionnaire Survey.

Table-46: Major Constraints for Participation in Recreation facing by the Respondents

Recreation Facilities	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
1) Financial constraint	2 (66.67)	16 (88.89)	29 (74.36)	48 (85.71)	12 (80.0)	107 (81.68)
2) Inadequate Transport	2 (66.67)	11 (61.11)	28 (71.8)	25 (44.64)	10 (66.67)	76 (58.01)
3) Traffic jam	3 (100)	11 (61.11)	28 (71.8)	13 (23.21)	4 (26.67)	59 (45.04)
4) Polluted Environment (air & sound)	3 (100)	10 (55.55)	28 (71.8)	28 (50.0)	2 (13.33)	71 (54.2)
5) Insecurity	-	6 (33.33)	19 (48.72)	27 (48.21)	8 (53.33)	60 (45.8)
6) Anti social activities	3 (100)	7 (38.89)	13 (33.33)	8 (14.28)	2 (13.33)	33 (25.2)
7) Terrorism	2 (66.67)	2 (11.11)	9 (23.07)	4 (7.14)	2 (13.33)	19 (14.5)
8) Scarcity of time	-	-	1 (2.56)	13 (23.81)	2 (13.33)	16 (12.21)
9) Lack of interest/opportunity	-	1 (5.55)	1 (2.56)	8 (14.28)	1 (6.67)	11 (8.4)
10) Inadequate facilities (park, open space, lake)	-	2 (11.11)	4 (10.25)	7 (12.5)	5 (33.33)	18 (13.74)
11) Religious superstition	-	3 (16.67)	-	2 (3.57)	1 (6.67)	6 (4.58)
12) Slum anywhere	-	1 (5.55)	2 (5.13)	2 (3.57)	-	5 (3.82)
13) Crowded	-	-	1 (2.56)	3 (5.36)	-	4 (3.05)
14) Political unrest	-	1 (5.55)	-	2 (3.57)	1 (6.67)	4 (3.05)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded

Table-47: Suggestions for Recreation facilities for Government Officials and for their Families

Recreation Facilities	Status of the Respondents					Total (N=131)
	Additional Secretary or Equivalent (n=3)	Joint Secretary or Equivalent (n=18)	Deputy Secretary or Equivalent (n=39)	Sr. Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=56)	Assistant Secretary or Equivalent (n=15)	
1) One month compulsory recreation leave once a year	1 (33.33)	8 (44.44)	21 (53.85)	19 (33.93)	3 (20.0)	52 (39.7)
2) Recreation allowance	1 (33.33)	9 (50.0)	19 (48.72)	22 (39.28)	4 (26.67)	55 (41.98)
3) Ensuring security	1 (33.33)	2 (11.11)	1 (2.56)	6 (10.71)	3 (20.0)	13 (9.92)
4) Recreation transport	1 (33.33)	4 (22.22)	5 (12.82)	17 (30.36)	6 (40.0)	33 (25.2)
5) Ladies club/ladies park	1 (33.33)	7 (38.89)	19 (48.72)	13 (23.21)	1 (6.67)	41 (31.3)
6) Community based playground for children	1 (33.33)	4 (22.22)	13 (33.33)	8 (14.28)	1 (6.67)	27 (20.61)
7) Protection of playground	1 (33.33)	3 (16.67)	7 (17.95)	9 (16.07)	4 (26.67)	24 (18.32)
8) Children's park/ auditorium	-	2 (11.11)	5 (12.82)	7 (12.5)	1 (6.67)	15 (11.45)
9) Community based library	2 (66.67)	8 (44.44)	18 (46.15)	14 (25.0)	6 (40.0)	48 (36.64)
10) Community based club	-	4 (22.22)	7 (17.95)	15 (26.78)	2 (13.33)	28 (21.37)
11) Stage for open air theatre	2 (66.67)	5 (27.78)	7 (17.95)	2 (3.57)	1 (6.67)	17 (12.98)
12) Establishment of new parks/ green open space/lakes	-	9 (50.0)	6 (15.38)	20 (35.71)	1 (6.67)	36 (27.48)
13) Establishment of swimming pool	-	1 (5.55)	1 (2.56)	3 (5.36)	3 (20.0)	8 (6.12)
14) Establishment of recreation centre	-	3 (16.67)	6 (15.38)	7 (12.5)	1 (6.67)	17 (12.98)
15) Development of tourism through privatisation	1 (33.33)	4 (22.22)	4 (10.25)	1 (1.78)	2 (13.33)	12 (9.16)

Source: Questionnaire Survey. Parenthesis shows percentage. Multiple response recorded

Annexure-2: Questionnaire

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

LEISURE BEHAVIOUR OF CIVIL SERVANTS: A STUDY ON CLASS-I OFFICERS WORKING IN BANGLADESH SECRETARIAT

[Man everyday after necessary works recreate leisure. Officials working in different governmental organisation also recreate leisure and take part in different types of recreation activities. Present has an attempt to highlight the types and pattern of leisure behaviour of civil servants working at the Bangladesh Secretariat. Personal identity of the respondents of this questionnaire survey will never disclosed. Researchers are request you kindly participate in this survey.]

1.0 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

1.1 Your age (please put✓ mark)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ 25-29 year | ☐ 30-34 year | ☐ 35-39 year | ☐ 40-44 year |
| ☐ 45-49 year | ☐ 50-54 year | ☐ 55-59 year | |

1.2 Your sex (please put✓ mark)

- ☐ Male ☐ Female

1.3 Your marital status (please put✓ mark)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ☐ Unmarried | ☐ Married | ☐ Widower |
| ☐ Widow | ☐ Divorcee | ☐ Separated |

1.4 Your family size (please put✓ mark). Family includes all members dependent on your income.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ 1-2 persons | ☐ 3-4 persons | ☐ 5-6 persons |
| ☐ 7-8 persons | ☐ 9-10 persons | ☐ 11-12 persons |

1.5 Your level of education (please put✓ mark)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ PhD. | ☐ M.Phil. | ☐ Masters | ☐ Bachelor |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

1.6 Your position/ status (please put✓ mark)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Secretary | ☐ Additional Secretary | ☐ Joint Secretary |
| ☐ Deputy Secretary | ☐ Senior Assistant Secretary | ☐ Assistant. Secretary |

1.7 Your length of service (please put✓ mark)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ☐ 0-5 years | ☐ 6-10 years | ☐ 11-15 years | ☐ 16-20 years |
| ☐ 21-25 years | ☐ 26-30 years | ☐ 31-35 years | |

1.8 Your pay scale (please put✓ mark)

☐ Taka 15000 (Fixed)

☐ Taka 12900-14300

☐ Taka 11700-13500

☐ Taka 10700-13100

☐ Taka 9500-12100

☐ Taka 7200-10840

☐ Taka 6150-9750

☐ Taka 4000-8130

☐ Taka 4300-7740

1.9 Please mention your monthly basic pay.

Taka-

1.10 Do you live in a government residence? (Please put✓ mark)

☐ Yes

☐ No

1.11 Do your spouse engages in any service or economic profession? (Please put✓ mark)

☐ Yes

☐ No

1.12 If yes, please mention monthly income of your spouse:

Taka-

1.13 Please mention your monthly income from other sources (agriculture, business, house rent, research etc)

1.14 How is your health? (Please put✓ mark)

☐ Excellent (Class-A)

☐ Good (Class-B)

☐ Average (Class-C)

1.15 Have you been suffering from any one or more disease(s) mentioned below? (Please put✓ mark)

☐ High Blood Pressure

☐ Diabetics

☐ Heart Disease

☐ Kidney Complex

☐ Asthma

☐ Other

1.16 If you have been suffering from any of these above mention diseases would find any constraint to participate in recreation activities? (Please put✓ mark)

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.0 Recreation Activities of Respondents

{After necessary works for subsistence, and after food, sleep and other essential activities for personal hygiene, men recreate leisure in their daily life. This leisure is very much necessary for every human being. For recreating leisure man can go for sleep, keeping awake, go for eating in the restaurant, but these are not considered as essential works/activities.}

2.1 What do you understand by leisure? (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one.)

- (a) Free from occupation, employment or any work; ☐
- (b) The time left over after work, sleep and daily activities for personal and familial needs; ☐
- (c) The time spend for pleasure by one's own judgement, which is left over after works for subsistence and essential activities of life have been cared for; ☐
- (d) The time free from work and non-work obligation; ☐
- (e) The time free from work and other obligations and which is spent for recreation; ☐
- (f) Others (please write):

2.2 What do you understand by leisure? (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one.)

- a) The activities occurred during leisure is recreation; ☐
- b) The activities which refresh and please the body and mind is recreation; ☐
- c) Creative and re-creative activities occurred during leisure through which one can learn how to live a creative, happy and meaningful life; ☐
- d) Recreation is primarily a renewal or preparation for routine work or a way out for release from work; ☐
- e) Activities taken for renewal of energy and intellect during leisure; ☐
- f) Others (please write):

2.3 Do you think that leisure is essential for government servants?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.4 If answer is 'Yes' than what kind of problems can be arise by the absence of leisure? (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one.)

- a) Absence of leisure results the lessen of diligence; ☐
- b) Absence of leisure make living monotonous; ☐
- c) Due to absence of leisure men become mechanical; ☐
- d) Absence of leisure hinder the development of intelligence and creative faculty ☐
- e) Absence of leisure results deterioration of soundness of the body; ☐
- f) Absence of leisure results aggravation of impatience in life; ☐
- g) Others (please write):

2.5 Please identify the recreation activity(s) that you would like to participate during your leisure (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one).

Indoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation
1) Chatting with friends at own/friend's home;	1) Visiting parks;
2) Playing cards;	2) Visiting fare/zoo;
3) Playing chess;	3) Playing tennis/badminton;
4) reading news papers/magazines/books;	4) Watching sports in the stadium;
5) Spending time with family;	5) Go for a long walk;
6) Watching film in the television /through satellite channel;	6) Long car drive;
7) Listening to the radio;	7) Photography;
8) Listening to music;	8) Angling;
9) Sleeping;	9) Involvement in religious activities;
10) watching theatre;	10) Gardening;
11) eating in the restaurant;	11) Shopping;
12) visiting kith and kin;	12) Moving with spouse;
13) Theatrical performance;	13) Moving with family;
14) Writing;	14) Exercise/jogging;
15) Being photographed;	15) Social work;
16) Painting;	16) Swimming;
17) Gambling/drinking wine/use drugs;	17) Enjoying cultural show;
18) Cooking;	18) Visiting historical places;
19) Watching cricket in the television;	19) Others (please mention):
20) Others (please mention):	a)
a)	b)
b)	

- 2.6 Which place you usually select for day to day recreation? (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one).

☐ Home

☐ Park

☐ River side

☐ Stadium

☐ Club

☐ Library

☐ Others (please write)

- 2.7 If you select 'club' please identify the recreation activity(s) what you take part. (Please put✓ mark; response can be more than one).

☐ Playing Card

☐ Playing Billiard

☐ Playing Lon Tennis

☐ Playing Table Tennis

☐ Housi

☐ Chess

☐ Chatting

☐ Gambling

☐ Drinking

☐ Others (please write)

- 2.8 Please mention your monthly expenditure on recreation for family.

 Taka-

- 2.9 Please mention the distribution of average time you spent last week in the table given below.

Nature of Time Spend	Daily Time Spend (Hours)						
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Sleep							
Office Work							
Personal Care (e.g. bath, eating etc)							
Household Chores							
Commuting							
Personal/Family Obligations (e.g. Shopping, help the children studying etc.)							
Leisure							
Total							

- 2.10 According to the Article 15(C) of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, one of the responsibilities of the State is to ensure the "right of rest, recreation and vacation" for citizen. What is the level of fulfilment of this right in your life (Please put✓ mark)?

(a) Fully Ensured ☐

(b) Moderately Ensured ☐

(c) Partially Ensured ☐

(d) Not Ensured ☐

(e) No idea about this right ☐

2.11 Please mention the recreation facilities absent in Dhaka city.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

2.12 Do you think that the proportion of park/open space to the population of Dhaka city is appropriate (please put✓mark)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.13 Please identify the necessity of park and open spaces in relation to the development plan of Dhaka city (please put✓mark).

Not necessary

1

2

3

4

5

6

Very much necessary

2.14 Please mention major constraints on your leisure and recreation.

1)

2)

3)

4)

2.15 What kind of recreation facilities is needed for the public servants and their families? (Please write any three according to importance).

a)

b)

c)

Signature of the
Respondent (optional)

[Thank you for your kind co-operation.]