

**Neoliberalism and Urban Governance in Bangladesh:
A Study on Dhaka City**

M.S.S. Final Examination 2012

Exam Roll No. : 4583

Registration No. : Ha- 4233

Session : 2011- 2012

Department of Sociology

University of Dhaka

January, 2014

**Neoliberalism and Urban Governance in Bangladesh:
A Study on Dhaka City**

M.S.S. Final Examination 2012

Exam Roll No. : 4583

Registration No. : Ha- 4233

Session : 2011- 2012

Department of Sociology

University of Dhaka

**This thesis is submitted to Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka
as partial fulfillment of M.S.S. Final Examination, 2012**

January, 2014

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
List of Tables	i
List of figures	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Abstract	iv
Chapter- 1: Introduction	1- 12
1.1. Statement of the Study Problem	1
1.2. Neoliberalism and Urban Governance	2
1.3. Intellectual Thought of Neoliberalism and the Neoliberal State	3
1.4. The Focal Point and Rationale of the Study	5
1.4.1. Poverty Reduction and Neoliberal Urban Governance	6
1.4.2. Post Disaster Risk Management and Urban Governance	7
1.5. Aims and Objectives of the Study	9
1.5.1. Main Objectives	10
1.5.2. Specific Objectives	10
1.6. Overview of Dhaka City- Nature and Maintenance of Urban Governance	11
1.6.1. Depiction of Dhaka City- Governing Pattern of Public- Private Relationship.....	11
1.6.2. Poor Situation, Slum Population and Governance in Dhaka City	11
Chapter- 2: Neoliberalism and Urban Governance: A Review of Literature	13- 28
2.1. Neoliberalism	13
2.2. Efficiency and Productivity in Neoliberalism	15

2.3. State Power and State Sovereignty	15
2.4. Elites and Experts Controlled	16
2.5. Increasing Nature of Public- Private Partnerships	16
2.6. State Preference of Corporations	17
2.7. Contradictions of Neoliberalism	17
2.8. Penal Structure and Regulation of the State	18
2.9. State Governance and Private Organizations	20
2.10. Public and Private Relationship and Working System	20
2.11. Crisis of Nation State	21
2.12. Transformation of Global Governance	21
2.13. Self- Enumeration and Self- Surveying	22
2.14. Housing Exhibitions	23
2.15. The Toilet Festival Exhibitions	23
2.16. The Spatial Difference and Fragmentations	24
Chapter- 3: Theorizing Neoliberal Urban Governance	29- 41
3.1. Harvey’s theory of Neoliberalism	29
3.2. Wacquant’s theory of Neoliberal Governance	33
3.3. Appadurai’s theory of Deep Democracy	36
Chapter- 4: Methodology	42- 48
4.1. Mixed Method Research	42
4.2. Reasons for Choosing Mixed Method Research	43
4.3. Site and Population of the Research	44
4.4. Sampling	44
4.5. Data Collection Instrument	44

4.6. Technique for Data Analysis and Processing.....	45
4.7. Reliability and Validity	46
4.8. Ethical Issues	47
4.9. Limitations of the Research	47
Chapter- 5: Poverty Reduction and NGO Role in Dhaka	49-79
5.1. Poor Condition of Living	49
5.1.1. Socio- demographic criteria of urban poor	49
5.1.2. Housing and urban social services	55
5.2. Critical Aspects of Urban Governance and Planning over Urban Poor	60
5.2.1. Eviction and Vulnerability of Urban Poor	60
5.2.2. Coping strategy, living and eviction	61
5.2.3. Informal Employment and Marginality	62
5.2.4. Informal Leadership and Political Integration	65
5.2.5. Type of Associations of Urban Poor	67
5.2.6. The Relation of Educational Qualification and Type of Association of Urban Poor	68
5.3. Socio- Economic and Cultural Consequences of the Poor Living	69
5.3.1. Occupational Pattern and Vulnerability	69
5.3.2. Access to Health Service Facility	69
5.3.3. Sanitation System and Diseases of Slum Dwellers	71
5.3.4. Urban Service Pattern and Authoritative Ownership	72
5.3.5. Household, Marginality and Vulnerability	72
5.4. Government and NGO Role for Urban Poor	74
5.4.1. Taking NGO Services by Urban Poor	74
5.4.2. Relation of Housing Pattern and Taking NGO Service	75

5.4.3. Relation of Sanitation System and Taking NGO services of Slum People ...	76
5.4.4. Nature of Inspection towards Slum Dwellers	77
5.4.5. Expected Type of Government Help of Urban Poor	78
Chapter- 6: Urban Disaster Risk Management and NGO Role in Dhaka	80-89
6.1. Urban Disaster Risk Reduction	80
6.1.1. Urban Risk Reduction Program	80
6.1.2. Dhaka City and Urban Disaster Risk Management	81
6.2. Post Disaster Management and NGO Role	82
6.2.1. The Role of CRP in Post Disaster Management for Rana Plaza Victims ...	82
6.2.2. The Role of CDD in Post Disaster Management for Rana Plaza Victims ...	86
6.3. Post Disaster Management and Government Role	88
6.3.1. Rana Plaza Coordinating Cell	88
Chapter- 7: Programs and Policies of INGOs/ NGOs in Bangladesh	90-100
7.1. Poverty Reduction and NGO Programs and Policies	90
7.2. Disaster Risk Management and NGO Programs and Policies	98
Chapter- 8: Summary and Conclusion	101- 103
References	104- 105
Appendix	106- 112
Tables	
Questionnaire	
Check list	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
Table- 5.1	Socio- Demographic Characteristics of the Urban Poor	51
Table- 5.2	Main Earning Member and Housing Pattern (in percent)	52
Table- 5.3	Gender and Educational Qualification (in percent)	53
Table- 5.4	Educational Qualification and No. of Family Members	54
Table- 5.5	Facilities of Urban Services to Urban Poor	57
Table- 5.6	Sanitation Systems Used by Adult	59
Table- 5.7	Sanitation System Used by Children	59
Table- 5.8	Causes of Eviction of Urban Poor	60
Table- 5.9	No. of Days of being Homeless per Dwellers	62
Table- 5.10	Occupations of the Urban Poor	64
Table- 5.11	Member of Association in Slum per Dweller	67
Table- 5.12	Types of Association	67
Table- 5.13	Educational Qualification and Type of Association (in percent)	68
Table- 5.14	Sanitation system for adult and diseases affecting last one year (%)	71
Table- 5.15	Female Educational Qualification	73
Table- 5.16	Educational Qualification of Urban Poor	73
Table- 5.17	Taking NGO Service by Urban Poor	75

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
Table- 5.18	Housing Pattern and Taking NGO Service	76
Table- 5.19	Sanitation of Adult and Taking NGO Service (in percent)	77
Table- 5.20	Nature of Inspection of NGOs to Urban Poor	78
Table- 5.21	Expected Type of Government Help of Poor	79

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title of the Figure	Page No.
Figure- 5.1	Quality of Habitat Type	56
Figure- 5.2	Persons Give Safety in Slum	66
Figure- 5.3	Types of Diseases Affect in Slum Last One Year	70

Acknowledgement

I want to give my deepest gratitude to various NGOs, victims of Rana Plaza and the slum people and entire slum community of Mirpur who cooperated with me and gave their valuable time beside their professional hurry life and agreed to be interviewed.

I would like to express my acknowledgment for the support of my honorable supervisor of Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka who always helped me by providing various suggestions, ideas and information, comments and personal interest. Thanks also to my department for their participations.

I am grateful to my parents, sisters and brother also who have helped me lot. Thanks to my friends for their support. Specially thanks to Md. Ilias Kamal Risat who cooperated me by giving invaluable information and support.

Abstract

This study attempts to explore the phenomenon of neoliberalism, with the new forms of governmentality, new socio-spatial relationships of power, and new infrastructures that support new image of relationships with highlighting the public- private partnerships of urban governance. Within neoliberal economy the involvement of private sector in every socio-economic and political aspect is increasing for the neoliberal nature of urban governance. The elite and expert controlled private sectors day by day are diminishing state control and changing the governing pattern. Thus neoliberal urban commons are undermined within neoliberal urban order. Hence it can be depicted in every sector the involvement of private organizations and poor participation of public sectors the study shows it from poverty reduction and post disaster risk management point of view. For poverty reduction and governance pattern the study depicts within neoliberal economy the socio- political and economic consequences of urban poor and poor living condition within the same system of urbanization. For them various NGOs are working for leading a better life as urban dwellers whereas, here the government support is totally empty. For post disaster risk management and urban governance it shows for a building collapse victims' post disaster management various NGOs and INGOs are working and public organizations' involvement is very poor for that. The study was conducted with primary data collection from the slums of Mirpur in Dhaka city. Thousand households were surveyed with a structured questionnaire constructed on habitat type, urban and social services, employment pattern, taking NGO service, political integration and leadership in slum community. There was also taken three in- depth interviews. Five private organizations are interviewed from the aspect of poverty reduction and post disaster risk management view. This study argues that within neoliberal economy and urbanization process urban governance is changing its pattern for neoliberalism.

Chapter- 1

Introduction

1.1. Statement of the Study Problem:

In the new era of millenarianism massive changes are taking place with the features and aspects of neoliberalism on the global scale. After the birth of United Nation with its huge co-organizations various international private organizations and NGOs take place with huge mushrooming. In this era of neoliberalism state regulation and state monitoring system is gradually thus lessening its power whereas it transfer the regulatory work towards various private organizations. Thus a public- private relationship has created in a massive form where only authoritative power is belongs to state or government. With this mushrooming and partnership of private organizations in the neoliberal era state is losing its governing power and regulatory system.

As personal and individual freedom in the market place is guaranteed, each individual is held responsible and accountable for his or her own actions and well being. As privatization and declining state regulation, various competitions are increasing individual and organizational efficiency, productivity and quality, better response are also growing in an alarming level. Government concern for the mass level condition is day by day diminishing in massive level. It is losing its image and design by replacing and giving floor to private organizations as the services and competition both are better than government role.

Government is modeled on the enterprise, the citizen on the consumer and governance on business management. As the doctrine spreads among geographical areas and sectors of social life, neoliberalism weighs into the balance of local political forces, faces competing institutional legacies, and combines with other governance practices.

The urban governance pattern is changing day by day. The urban governance is transforming its nature with upgrading condition of prioritize private organizations and make a public-private partnership of governing the urban system. As a result in many sectors like economic, social, political, cultural environment privatization of system is increasing in neoliberal period. As a result government role is decentralized towards private sectors.

1.2. Neoliberalism and Urban Governance:

Within neoliberalism urban governance is maintained so roughly by the government. In this era private property and free market economy, freely functioning market flourish a lot for what state manipulation or state total authority anyhow damaged.

The state must use its monopoly of means of violence to protect these freedoms at all costs. Here, private enterprise and entrepreneurial initiative are seen as the keys to innovation and wealth creation (Harvey, 2009).

The mushrooming of non- government organizations is rising with their showing of human rights and helping nation for the so called development. As personal and individual freedom in the market place is guaranteed, each individual is held responsible and accountable for his or her own actions and well being. State power and state sovereignty in the neoliberal era are diminishing day by day with the name of global market and free trade business, although various productivity, efficiency, lower price rate etc. improve a lot (Harvey, 2009).

The neoliberal counterpart, urban entrepreneurialism, devolves regulatory power from national to local authorities, diffuses local government authority to public/private partnerships, emphasize public choice and unregulated growth.

1.3. Intellectual Thought of Neoliberalism and the Neoliberal State:

Urban governance under state policy and state mechanism within neoliberalism differs and related to class and social groups. It is needed to quote that, “Harvey argues that urban areas could be understood only as the product of conflicts between classes which were a direct outcome of the operation of the capitalist mode of production, urban form, urban issues and urban government. The process of planning might pretend to allocate resources fairly amongst social groups but in practice it did not operate that way. Powerful groups always influenced planning or decisions against the interests of the powerless” (Gilbert, 1992a; cited in Hossain, 2011: 4).

For performing neoliberal ideas and private enterprises lots of arguments stand for neoconservatives. Harvey argues that US neoconservatives prefer corporate power, private enterprise and the restoration of class power. Thus neo-conservatism is entirely consistent with the neoliberal agenda of elite governance, mistrust of democracy and the maintenance of market freedoms. But it veers away from the principles of pure neoliberalism (Harvey, 2009).

To Harvey, “neoconservatism has long hovered in the wings as a movement against the moral permissiveness that individualism typically promotes. It therefore seeks to restore a sense of moral purpose, some higher- order values that will form the stable centre of the body politic” (Harvey, 2009: 83).

Given the violent assault on all forms of labor organization and labor rights and strong rely on massive but largely disorganized labor reserves in countries, it would seem that labor control and maintenance of high rate of labor exploitation have been central to neoliberalism all along. Thus the restoration of class power occurs at the expense of labor (Harvey, 2005).

Harvey argues that in the era of neoliberal political economy rich or owner class facilitate as much that visibly shows the spatial difference and fragmentations within the same system. Where billionaires have emerged and richest man is boasted by country here also the incomes of the poor urban has diminished or stagnated. In the same system here is increasing slums and huge poor population with no public facilities (Harvey, 2009).

For the new models of global governance and local democracy various groups are found to emancipate and equity maintenance who recognize non- governmental actors need to be made part of this model of global governance and local democracy.

These developments have provided a powerful impetus to democratic claims by non-state actors throughout the world. Appadurai very precisely note the nature and behavior of NGOs. To Appadurai, “there is some reason to worry about whether the current framework of human right is serving mainly as the legal and normative conscience- or the legal bureaucratic lubricant- of a neoliberal, marketized political order. But there is no doubt that the global spread of the discourse of human rights has provided a huge boost to local democratic formations” (Appadurai, 2002: 25).

1.4. The Focal Point and Rationale of the Study:

The main aspect of the study paper is to identify the declining nature of the state role and partnership pattern with private organizations of the state. Within neoliberalism various private enterprises and free market are increasing in which expertise and elitism are identical. Within this process huge participation and competition are depicted very strongly. For better production and service private organizations are being an essential part of every sector. By giving every aspect only authoritative power belongs to government of the neoliberal state.

The neoliberalism and the pattern of urban governance can be depicted from two aspects of governance system. In which one from poverty reduction view and another is from post disaster risk management.

In the era of rapid urbanization within neoliberalism urban poor and their poor condition with poor livelihood is a significant issue. Various studies related to this issue have been conducted concerning from the economic or geographical point of view. But very few studies are explored from sociological and cultural aspect.

This study tries to present the socio- economic, political aspects of urban poor with urban governance question within neoliberalism in Dhaka city. This study is also important due to the pressures on urban populations which results the urban poor by force to live in slums and squatter settlement. The public- private governing pattern is highlighted from the aspect of poverty reduction and post disaster risk management. It is also needed to further study on this issue with socio- political, cultural views.

1.4.1. Poverty Reduction and Neoliberal Urban Governance:

Basically the urbanization process under neoliberal economy makes a huge distance between urban rich and poor. Harvey argues that in the era of neoliberal political economy rich or owner class facilitate as much that visibly shows the spatial difference or fragmentations within the same system. In the same system here is increasing slums and huge poor population with no public facilities (Harvey, 2009).

Within neoliberalism rapid urbanization occurs through rural- urban migration without any industrialization which drives to increase urban poverty. As this rapid growth of Dhaka City is not commensurate with its industrial development, about one- third of city's population is living in slum. Although the phenomenon of slums in Dhaka City is as old as the city itself, about 90 percent of slums have developed in the last three decades (CUS, 1996).

Slums are viewed as special evidence of the failure of urbanizations as individuals, employed wage workers and participatory democratic citizens to integrate people socially, economically and politically.

As slum dwellers live at peripheral area with great scarcity of housing facilities of urban governance slum dwellers are disadvantaged from various urban services like safe water, electricity, gas supply, toilet facilities and garbage disposal.

For higher rate of land price and huge demand of land in central zones and upper class residential areas slums are moved towards city's peripheries searching for cheap shelter. Slum people temporarily settle on public or private land and often they are evicted.

Shahadat Hossain precisely shows urban people in Dhaka City which is related to rapid urbanization and its socio- economic consequences for which occurs huge rural- urban migration and it results scarcity of living place and increase as alarming rate of slums and squatter settlements in this neoliberal periods (Hossain, 2011).

Within this neoliberal condition as poverty and urban poor are growing at alarming rate for their better condition of living and change the situation various nongovernmental organizations are trying a lot. Here government activity is little bit low in where various private organizations actively work to cure the segregated situation.

1.4.2. Post Disaster Risk Management and Urban Governance:

For explaining the post disaster risk management it is mentionable that on 24 April, 2013 on the building collapse of Rana Plaza about 1200 victims killed and about 2500 were injured in that accident. In the few years preceding the collapse of Rana Plaza, hundreds had been killed in fires and other building collapse, leading activists to campaign for more brand name responsibility. The Rana Plaza disaster finally resulted in over 70 companies, mostly European, signing the accord on fire and building safety in Bangladesh.

In that building many offices existed in which there were five garment factories and bank. Observers noticed a large crack develop on in the building on the day before accident, and the bank on the second floor told its workers not to come in the next day. The garment factories decided to stay open for business, and the result was tragedy.

Government, individuals, volunteers, small organizations, medical college etc by group to group altogether helped for the victims. Various NGOs after the incident of Rana Plaza disaster help a lot and tried, in fact still trying, to support and prevent the victims most. CRP, CDD, ICRC etc. are mentionable here. With their huge cooperation and challenge the victims are supported and gain a new life.

The Role of CRP:

CRP gives their full support to Rana Plaza victims. In the incident many victims injured by breaking bones, problems in spinal cord, backbone, lose their leg or hand and so on. A well equipped CRP medical team went to the spot to help the injured victims and provide with all possible support.

They with full support give treatment to the victims. With proper medical treatment two hundred victims get rid of the situation. Victims lose their hand and leg get pseudo hands and legs from orthopedics department of CRP for continue a normal life.

CRP is giving training for the future of Rana Plaza victims. Still about hundred and two victims get training and treatment from CRP and go back to lead normal life. At Madhob Vocational Training Institute they give the training of tailoring, boutique design, shop-keeping, gardening etc. to the victims for better future.

The Role of CDD:

CDD treats and trains disabled people regardless of their economic means. This holistic approach caters for the patient's physical, emotional, social and economic needs during and following treatment. It is very much popular and effective for their honest and laborious services.

CDD has undertaken national and international fund raising campaign to support its 'Savar Appeal' program. It deeply appreciates all who will/have contributed to this initiative. CDD with its eagerness and enthusiasm gives treatment to Rana Plaza victims. They also give physiotherapy treatment for betterment of body pain in various places. They give the training of tailoring, boutique design, shop-keeping, gardening and so on to the victims for better future. CDD also gives machine for tailoring for the victims.

The Role of Government:

Rana Plaza Coordinating Cell:

There are many victims who never ever get any financial help from government. Many also get money for two or many times. To maintain this imbalance condition for form a coordinating cell. In this cell various information, help, inquiry are provided related to victims. Who get any help or who do not is recorded here. Which private or public organizations help by giving money, or by giving training, or by giving any job everything is noted in there. This cell is to facilitate the total information by which some private organization may help the victims. Government is not helping the victims directly by giving any financial help or any training or any treatment or making sure any job facilities. This side is handled totally by private organizations.

By giving the two aspects of urban governance from poverty reduction and post disaster management view it is notify that in neoliberal period government plays a very cheap role whereas drastically increasing role of private organizations is making huge contributions. This public- private partnership in this neoliberal era is drastically continuing with better support and production in where state own power and role is diminishing day by day.

1.5. Aims and Objectives of the Study:

The new pattern of urban governance is changing with the aspect of neoliberal issue. From poor condition of living, poverty reduction to prevent and restoration of post disaster risk management the governance pattern all through is changing. Private organizations and NGOs are taking place to govern it instead of government. Thus in neoliberal era public- private management is making a vital role drastically. The specific aim of this research has been structured to provide an empirical study by analyzing these core criteria precisely. In order to achieve the overall aim, these are some following objectives:

1.5.1. Main Objectives:

1. To explore the changing pattern of urban governance, highlighting the declining role of public sector.
2. To explain the increasing role of private sector in urban development.
3. To show how the urban commons are undermined under neoliberal urban order.

1.5.2. Specific Objectives:

1. To explore socio- spatial differences of living and its socio- economic, political consequences in terms of urban governance.
2. To explore how urban governance and planning is related to make the poor dimensional situation of urban poor.
3. To understand how poverty and vulnerability with socio-political integration are mostly related to slum dwellers.
4. Aims to describe poor condition of living of urban poor with low quality of housing and maintain urban order of governance.
5. To explore urban post disaster risk management in terms of urban governance pattern.
6. To explain the collaboration of private organizations with the state role for disaster management.

1.6. Overview of Dhaka City- Nature and Maintenance of Urban Governance:

1.6.1. Depiction of Dhaka City- Governing Pattern of Public and Private Relationship:

Dhaka city is one of the most ‘ruralized megacities’ in terms of socio- cultural characteristics and physical appearance. Religiosity, folk music and drama, rural accents and expressions, country food and dress are important part of its culture (Hossain, 2011).

Dhaka is a city characterized by extreme inequality and poverty. Though poverty in Dhaka city has somewhat declined overtime, the magnitude of poverty remains very high. Significant portions of the city’s population live in slums and squatter settlements. The adverse surroundings of low income settlements coupled with a highly dense population give rise to a myriads of social, health and environmental problems. In this city the inequality of rich and poor is so high. In this unequal combination in city to get rid of various conditions like disaster, health, poverty and so on many private organizations for urban development are working with the help of government and public organizations. Here a huge public- private partnership occurs for the sake of urban development with accurate urban order. It is mentionable that for this, public sectors are declining their control a changing pattern of governance.

1.6.2. Poor Situation, Slum Population and Governance in Dhaka City:

With the extreme poverty mostly the slum dwellers are engaged with low paid jobs and works in informal economy. Most of the poor dwellers of urban involve in rickshaw pulling, day laboring and street vending. There is also found the occupational variations between male and female poor dwellers (Hossain, 2011).

Slum populations are mostly settled temporarily on public or private land while most of the time they are evicted from their living areas. Under this situation they remain in city in a vulnerable condition.

Slum communities have very little access to urban services. They are disadvantaged from safe and sufficient water, electricity, gas supply, toilet facilities and garbage disposal. The quality of this supply to urban poor is high insufficient and inadequate (Hossain, 2011).

In the era of rapid urbanization unstructured planning and socio- economic and obviously political structures drive to urban poverty, poor condition of urban poor and the emergence of slums and squatter settlements in Dhaka city.

DSK (Dushtha Shasthya Kendra), Andibas, Eye Wash etc. NGOs are directly helping those urban poor people to improve their condition by giving various the urban services. For water and sanitation under WATSAN project DSK made 15/ 20 toilets and bathroom, each for 20 families. They also give tubewell for the urban poor for having pure drinking water. Andibas also made many toilets and bathrooms and now they are involved to improve the pathways slum dwellers pass by. Eye wash and Andibas are making pakka road instead of muddy path. This muddy path is a great obstacle for working and living in the season of monsoon. By these NGOs this urban poor are mostly facilitate whereas this responsibilities of improving the poor condition of living of urban poor are in government.

Chapter- 2

Neoliberalism and Urban Governance: A Review of Literature

2.1. Neoliberalism:

Neoliberalism is rooted in classical economic liberalism but differs from its philosophical parent in two important respects. The classical doctrine pertains to the economy alone, neoliberalism extends the market model to the political sphere and to social relations in general. The 19th century version depicts the market as natural and self-regulating, neoliberalism attempts to bring the utopia to life via law and public policy.

A Neoliberal City is a city whose mode of governance, social structure and spatial development express the neoliberal vision of a free market utopia. Economic progress in the Neoliberal City springs from individual initiative and unfettered markets in land, labor and money. Government is modeled on the enterprise, the citizen on the consumer and governance on business management (Hackworth, 2000).

Pure in principle, neoliberalism is always diluted in practice. As the doctrine spreads among geographical areas and sectors of social life, it weighs into the balance of local political forces, faces competing institutional legacies, and combines with other governance practices. Consequently, the Neoliberal City is always in the act of becoming.

The nature of neoliberalism is urban entrepreneurialism, devolves regulatory power from national to local authorities, diffuses local government authority to public- private partnerships, emphasizes public choice and unregulated growth.

The Neoliberal City evinces investment in the inner city and in the exurbs, declining inner ring suburbs, slack land use controls, and reduced public investment. The neoliberal state emphasizes on gentrification and commercial mega-projects (Hackworth, 2000).

Neoliberalism is an updated version of the classical liberal economic thought that was dominant in the US and UK prior to the Great Depression of the 1930s. From roughly the mid 1930s to the mid 1970s a new 'interventionist' approach replaced classical liberalism, and it became the accepted belief that capitalism requires significant state regulation in order to be viable. In the 1970s the Old Religion of classical liberalism made a rapid comeback, first in academic economics and then in the realm of public policy.

Neoliberalism is both a body of economic theory and a policy stance. Neoliberal theory claims that a largely unregulated capitalist system (a 'free market economy') not only embodies the ideal of free individual choice but also achieves optimum economic performance with respect to efficiency, economic growth, technical progress, and distributional justice. The state is assigned a very limited economic role: defining property rights, enforcing contracts, and regulating the money supply. State intervention to correct market failures is viewed with suspicion, on the ground that such intervention is likely to create more problems than it solves (Kotz, 2000).

The policy recommendations of neoliberalism are concerned mainly with dismantling what remains of the regulationist welfare state. These recommendations include deregulation of business; privatization of public activities and assets; elimination of, or cutbacks in, social welfare programs; and reduction of taxes on businesses and the investing class. In the international sphere, neoliberalism calls for free movement of goods, services, capital, and money (but not people) across national boundaries. That is, corporations, banks, and individual investors should be free to move their property across national boundaries, and free to acquire property across national boundaries, although free cross-border movement by individuals is not part of the neoliberal program (Kotz, 2000).

Neoliberalism, as a theory reflects strong individual private property rights, the rule of law, the institutions of freely functioning markets and free trade and so on. Private enterprise and entrepreneurial initiative are taken as the keys to innovation and wealth creation.

2.2. Efficiency and Productivity in Neoliberalism:

It is seen that privatization and deregulation altogether as competition eliminate bureaucratic red tape increase efficiency and productivity, improve quality and reduce costs, both directly to the consumer through cheaper commodities and services and indirectly through reduction of the tax burden (Harvey, 2005).

As personal and individual freedom in the market place is guaranteed, each individual is held responsible and accountable for his or her own actions and well being. This core aspect explores to the realms of welfare, education, health care and also pensions. For instance, social security has been privatized in Chile and Slovakia and for doing so proposal lies in the US. Here also it can be added that individual success or failure are interpreted in terms of entrepreneurial virtues or personal failings (Harvey, 2005).

2.3. State Power and State Sovereignty:

State power and state sovereignty in the neoliberal era are diminishing day by day with the name of global market and free trade business, although various productivity, efficiency, lower price rate etc. improve a lot. According to Harvey, “state sovereignty over commodity and capital movements is willingly surrendered to the global market. International competition is as healthy since it improves efficiency and productivity, lower prices and thereby controls inflationary tendencies. State should therefore collectively seek and negotiate the reduction of barriers to movement of capital across borders and the opening of markets to global exchange. Whether or not this applies to labor as a commodity is controversial” (Harvey, 2005: 66).

2.4. Elites and Experts Controlled:

Neoliberals are regulated and preferred by elites and experts as they cannot tolerate democracy as well. Neoliberal theorists are mostly suspicious of democracy. Governance with majority rule is viewed as a potential threat to individual rights and constitutional liberties. Democracy is seen as a luxury with relative affluence with strong middle class presence. Therefore neoliberals prefer governance by experts and elites.

Within neoliberalism individuals do not tend to choose political parties who certainly prefer state intervention or eliminate the market. Thus neoliberals show strong limits on democratic governance. They mostly rely upon undemocratic and unaccountable institution such as Federal Reserve or the IMF to make key decisions. This procedure supports the paradox of intense state interventions and government by elites and experts in where the state is supposed not to be interventionist (Harvey, 2005).

Given the violent assault on all forms of labor organization and labor rights and strong rely on massive but largely disorganized labor reserves in countries, it would seem that labor control and maintenance of high rate of labor exploitation have been central to neoliberalism all along. Thus the restoration of class power occurs at the expense of labor (Harvey, 2005).

2.5. Increasing Nature of Public- Private Partnerships:

For the reflection of neoliberalism it is seen that reliance on public- private partnerships is increasing. Here, it can be given an example of Margaret Thatcher that she set up 'quasi- governmental institutions' urban development corporations to pursue economic development. Though various businesses and corporations intimately collaborate with state actors, they also acquire a strong role in writing legislation, formulate or determine public policies and also maintain regulatory infrastructures which support them most (Harvey, 2005).

With incorporate business and professional interests patterns of negotiation arise into governance through close and sometimes secretive consultation. Thus governance accounts in under neoliberalism. Harvey says, “the shift from government (state power on its own) to governance (a broader configuration of state and key elements in civil society) has therefore been marked under neoliberalism” (Harvey, 2005: 77).

2.6. State Preference of Corporations:

The state always gives preference to corporations and in some instances specific interests by producing various legislations and regulatory frameworks. In many sectors of public- private relationships the state assumes much of the risk while the private sectors take most of the profits. Even in necessary case the neoliberal state resorts to coercive legislation and policing tactics to disperse or repress collective forms of opposition to corporate power (Harvey, 2005).

The non- governmental and grassroots organizations have grown and collaborated under neoliberalism. These organizations are giving depiction to the belief that opposition mobilized outside the state apparatus within entity called ‘civil society’ is the main drive of oppositional politics and social transformation. From when neoliberal state has become hegemonic the concept of civil society has become main point to the formulation of oppositional politics. Civil society is always a centre of opposition to the state if there does not exist any alternative, which can be found from Gramscian idea of the state (Harvey, 2005).

2.7. Contradictions of Neoliberalism:

Harvey highlights some specific contradictions of neoliberalism. He says, “on the one hand the neoliberal state is expected to take a back seat and simply set the stage for market functions, but on the other it is supposed to be activist in creating a good business climate and to behave as a competitive entity in global politics. In its latter role it has to work as a collective

corporation, and this poses the problem of how to ensure citizen loyalty. Nationalism is an obvious answer, but this is profoundly antagonistic to neoliberal agenda” (Harvey, 2005: 79).

2.8. Penal Structure and Regulation of the State:

Loïc Wacquant very precisely depicted the feature of neoliberalism from the aspect of penal structure and regulation of the state. According to Wacquant, neoliberal Leviathan leads us to articulate two major theoretical claims. From these, the first is, the main or principal organ of the state is penal apparatus. To Wacquant, “the first is that the penal apparatus is the core organ of the state, expressive of its sovereignty and instrumental in imposing categories, upholding material and symbolic divisions, and molding relations and behaviors through the selective penetration of social and physical space. The police, the court, and the prison are not mere technical appendages for the enforcement of lawful order, but vehicles for the political production of reality and for the oversight of deprived and defamed social categories and their reserved territories” (Wacquant, 2009: 304).

Wacquant emphasizes the second thesis as- the neoliberal state entails the exaltation or maximize of the penal sector of the bureaucratic field by which the state can manipulate the social reverberations. This is caused by the diffusion of social insecurity in lower stage of the class and ethnic hierarchy and popular discontent of its traditional economic and social duties.

Neoliberalism is related to the control behavior of the state in late modernity. According to Wacquant, control is now re-emphasized in every area of social life rather economy. To Wacquant, “the neoliberal remaking of the state also explains the steep class, ethno- racial bosom and expansion of the penal fist: the populations most directly and adversely impacted by the convergent revamping of the labor market and public aid turn out also to be the privileged ‘beneficiaries’ of the penal largesse of the authorities” (Wacquant, 2009: 305).

Neoliberalism is an elusive notion, a hybrid term which suspended between lay idiom of political debate and the technical terminology of social science. According to Wacquant, neoliberalism entails to aim the remake of market, state and citizenship from above which is a transitional political project. This core project is carried by a new global ruling class in the making, composed of the heads and senior executives of transnational firms, high- ranking politicians, state managers and top officials of multinational organizations and cultural-technical experts in their employ (Wacquant, 2009).

With his strong argument Wacquant suggests this project is articulated by four institutional logics. Giving great explanation and example these imply a good depiction of the way of penal apparatus and nature of public private partnership and relation under neoliberalism. He argues, economic reregulation is tended to promote the market or market- like mechanisms as the optimal device, not only for guiding corporate strategies and economic transactions but for organizing the gamut of human activities including the private provision of core public goods, on putative grounds of efficiency. He also explains, welfare state devolution designed to facilitate the expansion and follow the intensification of commodification and also to submit reticent individuals to the discipline of desocialized wage labor via variants of ‘workfare’ establishing a quasi- contractual relationship between the state and lower class recipients treated as clients or subjects (Wacquant, 2009).

Wacquant very carefully depicts the feature of neoliberalism. He argues with the explanation of David Harvey’s feature of neoliberalism. He elaborates, “for Harvey, neoliberalism aims at maximizing the reach of market transactions via ‘deregulation, privatization, and withdrawal of the state from many areas of social provision.’ As in previous eras of capitalism, the task of Leviathan is to facilitate conditions for profitable capital accumulation on the part of both domestic and foreign capital” (Wacquant, 2009: 309).

2.9. State Governance and Private Organizations:

Arjun Appadurai very concisely argues the nature, politics and behavior of state governance and various activist movement and association related private organizations. From the aspect of globalization and total peace and equity Appadurai explains two great paradigms for enlightenment which anyhow seem to become exhausted. Marxist vision in global variants which entails the politics of class based internationalism and based on class struggle and transformation of bourgeois politics by proletarian will. Another vision is the feature of modernization and development with the depicted criteria of western phenomenon. In this condition the monitoring system of various NGO's and INGO's is taking place for some bureaucratic and managerial work together with state government.

Here Appadurai argues, "in this context, a variety of other visions of emancipation and equity now circulate globally, often at odds with the nationalist imagination. Some are culturalist and religious, some diasporic and nonterritorial, some bureaucratic and managerial. Almost all of these recognize that nongovernmental actors are here to stay and somehow need to be made part of new models of global governance and local democracy" (Appadurai, 2002: 22). From this context, in the new political economy the alliances and divisions are not always easy to predict or understand.

2.10. Public and Private Relationship and Working System:

For explaining this criterion of public and private relationship and working system of various non- governmental organizations Appadurai depicts some example of setting of the city, Mumbai. He shows some activities of three alliances like the society for the Protection of Area Resource Centres, or SPARC formed by social work professionals, CBO, or community- based organization and finally Mahila Milan. These organizations work as an alliance and do some socio- economic and structural reformation within their project.

Here Appadurai argues, “all these organizations, which refer to themselves collectively as the Alliance, are united in their concern with gaining secure tenure of land, adequate and durable housing, and access to elements of urban infrastructure, notably to electricity, transport, sanitation, and allied services” (Appadurai, 2002: 23).

In explaining these notable aspects Appadurai suggests three theoretical propositions of the story of the Alliance o Mumbai. First, he argues that globalization is producing new geographies of governmentality, specifically new forms of globally organized power and expertise within the skin of existing nation- states (Appadurai, 2002).

2.11. Crisis of Nation State:

Second, Appadurai suggests nation- state system is undergoing a profound and transformative crisis. He sees this current crisis as a crisis of redundancy rather than as one of legitimation. Thus in many places of the world undoubted growth in a ‘privatization’ of the state in various forms, sometimes produced by the appropriation of the means of violence by non-state groups. Yet, activist NGO’s and citizens’ movements have appropriated significant parts of the means of governance (Appadurai, 2002).

2.12. Transformation of Global Governance:

Third and most importantly, Appadurai assumes that there is a notable transformation in the criteria of global governance in the extensive growth of non- government organizations of all scales and varieties. Here he mentions, “there is some reason to worry about whether the current framework of human rights is serving mainly as the legal and normative conscience- or the legal bureaucratic lubricant- of a neoliberal, marketized political order. But there is no doubt that the global spread of the discourse of human rights has provided a huge boost to local democratic formations” (Appadurai, 2002: 25).

To Appadurai, the poor are always neglected and used for the purpose of the beneficiaries. Here lies various politics with which various policies and investment are related. In this sense Appadurai says, “what I have learned so far is that underlying its bland, quasi- legal tone is a more radical idea: that the poor need to claim, refine, and define certain ways of doing things in spaces they already control and then use this practices to show donors, city officials, and other activities that their ‘precedents’ are good ones and encourage such actors to invest further in them. This is a politics of show- and- tell, but it is also a philosophy of do first, talk later”(Appadurai, 2002: 34). The underlying feature of this line is that it provides a linguistic device for negotiating between the legalities of urban government and the illegal considerations to which the poor almost always have to resort.

Appadurai explains three vital organizational strategies in terms of those three alliances and tries to expose the strategic working scenario. According to him, the three organizational strategies are: self- surveys and enumeration, housing exhibitions, and toilet festivals.

2.13. Self- Enumeration and Self- Surveying:

Very clearly Appadurai presents the political horizon of the alliances and their strategic work as well. The alliances have adopted a conscious strategy of self- enumeration and self- surveying. The alliances members are taught a variety of methods of gathering reliable and complete information about households and families in their own communities. Codifying these techniques for ease of use by its members in the form of a series of practical tips, the alliances have created a revolutionary system that can be called governmentality (Appadurai, 2002).

2.14. Housing Exhibitions:

The second organized technique is housing exhibitions and through which the structural bias of existing knowledge processes is challenged in the politics of the alliances. As the materialities of housing are of fundamental concern to slum life, this is an area where grassroots creativity has had radical effects. The housing exhibitions organized by the alliances and other like-minded groups are one sample of the creative hijacking of an upper class form for the purposes of the poor. Through the exhibitions they have also allowed the poor especially poor women to enter into conversations with various professionals about housing materials, construction costs and urban services (Appadurai, 2002).

2.15. The Toilet Festival Exhibitions:

The toilet festival exhibitions organized by the Alliance are currently working in a small scale and have not yet been built in anything like the large numbers required for large scale slum people but they represent another performance of complete and innovation in which the politics of shit is as mix metaphors turned on its head, and humiliation and victimization are transformed into exercises in technical initiative and self- dignification (Appadurai, 2002).

The governmentality has expanded in overall whole world for the play of globalization. It's like international horizon politics and partnership of public and private organizations. The institution of democracy and its carnival values rest an antinomy. In the era of globalization this contradiction rise to the surface as the porousness of national boundaries becomes apparent and the monopoly of national governments over global governance becomes increasingly embattled. One of the forms of democratic principles, according to Appadurai, is to take advantage of the speed of communications and the sweep of global markets to force national governments to recognize universal democratic principles within their own jurisdictions. Much of the politics of human rights takes this form (Appadurai, 2002).

Appadurai very clearly depicts the spread of the model of monitoring and organizing which produces poor communities able to engage in partnerships with more powerful agencies- urban, regional, national and multilateral- that purport to be concerned with poverty and citizenship. Appadurai argues what the horizontal movements produce is a series of stronger community based partners for institutional agencies charged with realizing inclusive democracy and poverty reduction. This in turn increases the capability of these communities to perform more powerfully as instruments of deep democracy in the local context (Appadurai, 2002).

David Harvey certainly with Marxist perspective emphasized on the right of mass urban people to the urban area- the city. Politically and ethically we live in an era when ideal of human rights have moved center stage. A great deal of energy is expended for the construction of better world for increasing their significance. But most of the concepts do not fundamentally challenge hegemonic liberal and neoliberal market logics or the dominant modes of legality and state action (Harvey, 2009).

2.16. The Spatial Difference and Fragmentations:

In the era of neoliberal political economy rich or owner class facilitate as much that visibly shows the spatial difference and fragmentations within the same system. Where billionaires have emerged and richest man is boasted by country here also the incomes of the poor urban has diminished or stagnated. “The results are indelibly etched on the spatial forms of our cities, which increasingly consist of fortified fragments, great communities and privatized public spaces kept under constant surveillance” (Harvey, 2009:324).

Harvey explains the crucial face of urbanization within the system of neoliberalism by giving quotation of Marcello Balbo- “in the developing world in particular, the city is splitting into different separated parts, with the apparent formation of many ‘microstates’. Wealthy neighbourhoods provided with all kind of services ... with illegal settlements where water is available only at public fountains, no sanitation system exists, electricity is pirated...” (Balbo,1993; sited in Harvey,2009:324).

Ideals of urban identity, citizenship, and belonging which are already threatened by the spreading malaise of a neoliberal ethic become much harder to sustain. There are urban social movements seeking to overcome isolation & reshape the city conveying a different image from that put forward by the developers, who are backed by finance, corporate capital, and an increasingly entrepreneurially minded local state apparatus (Harvey, 2009).

Scott Leckie in his explores from focusing on three points. First, the objective of improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 is almost obscene in its conscious exclusion of a huge majority of the world’s urban and rural poor. Perhaps some 1.3 billion people will call slums home some fifteen years from now, and that this is some- how an acceptable future for the planet’s urban poor. Second, the Millennium Development Goals fail to address some of the most pressing housing rights concerns affecting the world’s slum dwellers, as if these, were somehow not part of the poverty trap facing growing number of people. Third, the goal is slowing human rights progress and shifting burdens of proof from national governments to the international community, which can never alone transform the human rights dreams of the poor into reality. This study focuses that there are many attempting care for urban poor but on the other hand the urban poor are forced to live in slums and squatter settlements.

An important study is conducted by Institute of Governance Study in 2012 namely- 'State of Cities: Urban Governance in Dhaka'. It mainly highlights the governing nature, history and total overview of urban governance system. When the New Urban Management Programme was launched in the 1990s, urban governance was firmly established in the donor agenda. The purpose of governance, however, constricted much more to an economic rationale where city governments' key role was to ensure that infrastructure and services were competitive enough to attract businesses, which were now increasingly mobile in the global economic arena.

In the new urban strategy, the World Bank for instance determined that urban governments were responsible for ensuring liveability (liveable), competitiveness (productive and competitive), bankability (financially sustainable) and good management (well governed) of a city. Correspondingly, national governments also recognised the crucial link between urban governance and economic growth and allowed some level of municipal autonomy and private sector investments to ensure competitive infrastructure and services in areas designated for industrial investment and foreign investors. Dhaka's special economic zones operate on similar lines, where services are priced at a premium but are reliable and regular and managed on exclusive terms by the DCC and private companies.

The overriding economic rationale in urban governance thinking, despite including the finer points of poverty alleviation and normative concerns of accountability and participation, does not quite engage with the key variable of power and politics which shapes, colors and gives life to urban decision-making structures and relationships. Urban politics, as a site where different actors and stakeholders express their interests with varying degrees of bargaining power, was somewhat simplistically expected to coalesce around the urban growth agenda.

The World Bank in its challenge of Urban Government Report acknowledges that the issues it engages with, have been discussed from a technical point of view, abstracted from the political aspects of the urban economy, but understands unequivocally that the connection between politics and the city is an important one.

The UN-HABITAT's definition of urban governance recognizes that power exists inside and outside formal authority and that urban policy decisions are based on complex relationships between different actors with different priorities but somehow assumes that these competing priorities can be reconciled through governance, and that this reconciliation process is the crux of what urban governance is.

Following the framework of World Development Report 2004, regarding the long route (where elected representative hold public service providers to account on behalf of the public) and short route accountability (where citizens as customers engage directly with service providers), there has been some exploration on how, in contexts, where the connection between elections and accountability is weak, the long route could be short circuited by encouraging citizens to directly deal with public service providers.

In the urban context the short route to accountability has been recommended by donors for essential services such as water and sanitation. Their review of service delivery mechanisms for urban slum dwellers, in particular, makes them less optimistic of how the short route to accountability might work. The centre of their concern is the non-legal basis of slums dwellers, who have to enter into contracts with local intermediaries in order to access public services which they are not entitled to receive from the state.

In other words, their terms of access involve very little choice, and much less voice on expressing their concerns over price and quality of services. They even found that local intermediaries actively discourage slum dwellers from accessing services from NGOs and in turn NGOs themselves have to mediate with these local intermediary networks to implement their programs.

On a positive note, their survey revealed that slum dwellers, more than middle and upper income groups, believe that services should be provided by the government (not private companies or NGOs) as this would ensure that prices as well as quality is controlled in more just and equitable ways.

Neoliberalism has accentuated global inequality and poverty, but policy makers in the Global South continue to adopt and implement neoliberal policies. This is because neoliberal discourses are symbolic formations arranged around persuasive political ideas. Their discursive power rests on the universalization of a particular regional experience, essentially that of Anglo-America.

According to Harvey (2009), neoliberalization has swept across the world like a tidal wave of institutional reform and discursive transformation, entailing destruction of prior institutional frameworks and powers, divisions of labor, social relations, welfare provisions, technological mixes, ways of life, attachment to land, and ways of thought. Destruction has been accompanied by recreation of new forms of governmentality, new socio-spatial relationships of power, and new infrastructures that support such relationships (Harvey, 2009).

Chapter- 3

Theorizing Neoliberal Urban Governance

From the materialist philosophy of Marx and Engels the theory of urban political economy explains inequality and poverty through analyzing the process of urban structure. The economy and the forces of production are the base which reflects urban inequality. The owner of means of production drives and manipulates the mode of production. To Marx, two opposite class rises in the system of capitalist economy: bourgeoisie and proletariat. In urban area deprivation and exploitation of that proprietors make urban poor as marginal section economically, socially and politically. Thus the proletariat could be exploited through low wages and poor working conditions. As long as the capitalist mode of production continues to exist it can be said that the isolated settlement or other social questions affecting lots of workers. Marx argued in capitalistic economy lies a relation of cosmopolitan characteristics to production and consumption.

3.1. Harvey's Theory of Neoliberalism:

David Harvey in his *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, published in 2005, explains the nature and condition of neoliberal state with some features of public- private partnership in the era of neoliberalism. Which is depicted in neoliberal state theory, a freely functioning markets and free trade and commerce and of course state should favor individual private property rights. The individual right to freedom of action, expression, and choice must be protected. He argues, the state must use its monopoly of means of violence to protect these freedoms at all costs. Here, private enterprise and entrepreneurial initiative are seen as the keys to innovation and wealth creation. Harvey explains continuous increases in productivity should deliver higher

standard of living to everyone. Thus neoliberal theory holds that the elimination of poverty can best be secured through free markets and trade (Harvey, 2005).

One of the greatest of all institutional barriers to economic development and the improvement of human welfare is depicted as the absence of transparent private property rights. To Harvey, the sectors formerly regulated by the state must be turned over to the private sphere and be deregulated. Harvey observes, privatization and deregulation combined with competition eliminate bureaucratic red tape, increase efficiency and productivity, improve quality and reduce costs both directly to the consumer through cheaper commodities and services and indirectly through reduction of the tax burden. The neoliberal state should seek reorganizations or arrangements that improve its competitive position in the global market (Harvey, 2005).

To Harvey, neoliberals tend to prefer governance by experts and elites. To him, a strong preference of them exists for government by executive order and by judicial decision rather than democratic and parliamentary decision-making (Harvey, 2005).

For the depiction of the characteristics of state in the era of neoliberalism Harvey says it is more difficult to present for some good reasons. According to Harvey, “the general character of the state in the era of neoliberalization is hard to describe for two particular reasons. First, systematic divergences from the template of neoliberal theory quickly become apparent, not all of which can be attributed to the internal contradictions already outlined. Secondly, the evolutionary dynamic of neoliberalization has been such as to force adaptations that have varied greatly from place to place as well as overtime. Any attempt to extract some composite picture of a typical neoliberal state from this unstable and volatile historical geography would seem to be a fool’s errand” (Harvey, 2005: 70).

Harvey very nicely depicts the neoliberal theory in practice. He divides two arenas where class power twist is restored and neoliberal theory become apparent with its practice. Harvey argues, between the arenas the first is to create a 'good business or investment climate' for capitalistic endeavors as opposed to either the collective rights and quality of life of labor or the capacity of the environment to regenerate itself. Another arena follows biasness because neoliberal states typically favor the integrity of the financial system and the solvency of financial institutions over the well- being of the population or environmental quality (Harvey, 2005).

The developmental states persistently recognize themselves neoliberal state to facilitate themselves. For describing the nature of this state Harvey argues, "developmental state become consistent with neoliberalization to the degree that they facilitate competition between firms, corporations and territorial entities and accept the rules of free trade and rely on open export markets. But they are actively interventionist in creating the infrastructures for a good business climate neoliberalization therefore opens up possibilities for developmental states to enhance their position in international competition by developing new structures of state intervention (such as support for research and development)" (Harvey, 2005: 72).

Harvey very precisely mentions that the violent assault on all forms of labor organization, labor rights and huge reliance upon massive but mostly disorganized labor reserves in many developing countries would seem that labor control and labor maintenance of high rate of labor exploitation have been central to neoliberalization all along (Harvey, 2005).

One of the most important criteria of neoliberalization is reliance on public- private partnership which Harvey mentions by giving the example of Margaret Thatcher's set up of 'quasi-governmental institutions' which reflects urban development corporations to pursue economic development . Harvey depicts, the state typically produces various regulatory frameworks and legislation which advantage corporations and in some instance specific interests.

To Harvey, “in many instance of public- private partnership particularly in municipal level, the state assumes much of the risk while the private sector takes most of the profits. If necessary, furthermore, the neoliberal state will resort to coercive legislation and policing tactics (anti-picketing rules, for example) to disperse or repress collective forms of opposition to corporate power” (Harvey, 2005: 77).

Within neoliberal state system there are huge gap and contradictions which are presented by David Harvey. He argues the neoliberal state always stay back and promote to work for market system and good business climate. According to Harvey, “... neoliberal state is expected to take a back seat and simply set the stage for market functions, but on the other it is supposed to be activist in creating a good business climate and to behave as a competitive entity in global politics. In its latter role it has to work as a collective corporation, and this poses the problem of how to ensure citizen loyalty. Nationalism is an obvious answer, but this is profoundly antagonistic to the neoliberal agenda” (Harvey, 2005: 79).

Harvey argues when competition is prioritized then consolidation increase within some multinational corporations. He says, “while the virtues of competition are placed up front, the reality is the increasing consolidation of oligopolistic, monopoly, and transnational power within a few centralized multinational corporations: the world of soft- drinks competition is reduced to Coca- cola verses Pepsi, the energy is reduced to five huge transnational corporations, and a few media magnates control most of the flow of news, much of which then becomes pure propaganda” (Harvey, 2005: 80).

David Harvey in his *The Right to the City*, published in 2008, contends with Marxist perspective the right of mass urban people to the urban area- the city. To Harvey, one step is to adopt the right to the city as both working slogan and political ideal, precisely because it focuses on the question of who commands the necessary connection between urbanization and surplus production and use. He depicts that the ideas and concepts related to human rights do not challenge hegemonic liberal and neoliberal market logics or the dominant modes of legality and state action (Harvey, 2008). Harvey argues that in the era of neoliberal political economy rich or owner class facilitate as much that visibly shows the spatial difference and fragmentations within the same system. Where billionaires have emerged and richest man is boasted by country here also the incomes of the poor urban has diminished or stagnated. In the same system here is increasing slums and huge poor population with no public facilities (Harvey, 2009).

The process of displacement or dispossession is one of the images of capital absorption. Accumulation by dispossession lies in the core urbanization under capitalism. Here also depicts the discriminate face of urban development or the black side of urbanization. Accumulation of dispossession lies at the core of urbanization under capitalism with the image of creative destruction (Harvey, 2003). This means poor, underprivileged and marginalized people suffer socially, economically and politically most. Here also suffer the poor class where creative destruction has dispossessed them of any right to the city.

3.2. Wacquant's Theory of Neoliberal Governance:

Loïc Wacquant in *Punishing the Poor: the Neoliberal Governance of Social Insecurity*, published in 2009, describes the core thing of neoliberal system in terms of penalization of state regulation over the poor and designed lower class people. In explaining the contemporary period, Wacquant argues the bureaucratic is transferring its nature into two meaningful

struggles. The first one intend to show, according to Wacquant, the higher state nobility of policy- makers imply on promoting market oriented reforms and the lower state nobility of executants attached to the traditional missions of government. The second one he explains as left hand and right hand. The left hand is the feminine side which is materialized by public education, health, housing, welfare and labor law. The right hand, the masculine side, is possessed with enforcing the new economic discipline via budget cuts, fiscal incentives, and economic deregulation (Wacquant, 2009).

Wacquant very precisely presents the transition process into neoliberalism. To him, “the new priority given to duties over rights, sanction over support, the stern rhetoric of the obligations of citizenships, and the material reaffirmations of the capacity of the state to look the trouble making poor (welfare recipient and criminals) in a subordinate relation of dependence and obedience towards state managers portrayed as virile protectors of the society against its wayward members: all these policy planks pronounce and promote the transition from the kindly ‘nanny state’ of the Fordist- Keynesian era to the strict ‘daddy state’ of neoliberalism” (Wacquant, 2009: 290).

Wacquant depicts the role of relief agencies in the regulations of marginal labor and social order maintenance is supplemented by deployment of police, court, the prisons in the lower region of social space. To Wacquant, “in the era of fragmented labor, hypermobile capital, and sharpening social inequalities and anxieties, ‘the central role of relief agencies in the regulation of marginal labor and in the maintenance of social order’ is displaced and supplemented by the vigorous deployment of the police, the courts, and the prison in the nether regions of social space” (Wacquant, 2009: 290).

Wacquant argues, neoliberalism project, which is a transnational political project, intend to remake the nexus of market, state and citizenship. This project is carried by a new global ruling class in the making, composed of the heads and senior executives of transnational firms, high-ranking politicians, state managers and top officials of multinational organizations (Wacquant, 2009).

Wacquant very carefully depicts the feature of neoliberalism. He argues with the explanation of David Harvey's feature of neoliberalism. He elaborates, "for Harvey, neoliberalism aims at maximizing the reach of market transactions via 'deregulation, privatization, and withdrawal of the state from many areas of social provision.' As in previous eras of capitalism, the task of Leviathan is to facilitate conditions for profitable capital accumulation on the part of both domestic and foreign capital" (Wacquant, 2009: 309).

According to Wacquant this entails the articulation of four institutional logics. These are:

Economic deregulation, that is, reregulation aimed at promoting the market or market-like mechanisms as the optimal device for guiding corporate strategies and economic transactions and for organizing the gamut of human activities, including the private provision of core public goods, on putative grounds of efficiency (Wacquant, 2009).

Welfare state devolution, retraction and recomposition depicted to advantage the expansion and support the intensification of commodification and in particular to submit reticent individuals to the discipline of desocialized wage labor via variants of 'workfare' establishing a quasi-contractual relationship between the state and lower class recipients treated not as citizens but as clients or subjects (Wacquant, 2009).

The third one is the cultural trope of individual responsibility and the fourth one is an expansive, intrusive and proactive penal apparatus which penetrates the nether regions of social and physical space to contain the disorders and confusing non-organizing situation generated by diffusing social insecurity and deepening inequality, to undo disciplinary supervision over the precarious fractions of the post-industrial proletariat, and to reassert the authority of Leviathan so as to bolster the evaporating legitimacy of elected officials (Wacquant, 2009).

3.3. Appadurai's Theory of Deep Democracy:

Arjun Appadurai in *Deep Democracy: Urban Governmentality and Horizon of Politics*, published in 2002, very concisely argues the politics and behavior of state governance and various activist movements and associations related private organizations. From the aspect of globalization and total peace and equity Appadurai explains two great paradigms for enlightenment which anyhow seem to become exhausted. Between the two one is the Marxist vision which promised some sort of politics of class-based internationalism premised on class struggle and transformation of bourgeois politics by proletarian will. The other vision according to Appadurai is the feature of modernization and development with the features of western phenomenon. In this condition the monitoring system of various NGO's and INGO's is taking place for some bureaucratic and managerial work together with state government (Appadurai, 2002).

For the new models of global governance and local democracy various groups are found to emancipate and equity maintenance who recognize nongovernmental actors need to be made part of this model of global governance and local democracy.

The alliances and divisions in the new global political economy among the many varieties of grassroots political movements are not easy to understand. Appadurai depicts some example of setting of the city, Mumbai. He shows some activities of three alliances like the society for the

Protection of Area Resource Centres, or SPARC formed by social work professionals, CBO, or community- based organization and finally Mahila Milan. These organizations work as an alliance and do some socio- economic and structural reformation within their project (Appadurai, 2002).

Covering the story of the alliance in Mumbai Appadurai mentions three theoretical propositions. Among those the first one is globalization is producing new geographies of governmentality. Many large cities like Mumbai display the contradictions between the ideal types and combine high concentration of wealth and even higher concentration of poverty and disenfranchisement. Movements among the urban poor mobilize and mediate these contradictions. They represent efforts to reconstitute citizenship in cities. Such efforts take the form which Appadurai describes as deep democracy (Appadurai, 2002).

Second, Appadurai suggests nation- state system is undergoing a profound and transformative crisis. He sees this current crisis as a crisis of redundancy rather than as one of legitimation. Thus in many places of the world undoubted growth in a ‘privatization’ of the state in various forms, sometimes produced by the appropriation of the means of violence by non-state groups. Yet, activist NGO’s and citizens’ movements have appropriated significant parts of the means of governance (Appadurai, 2002).

By explaining the third on Appadurai depicts the mushrooming of nongovernment organizations for their showing of human rights and helping nation for the so called development. The growth arose by the development of the UN system. These developments have provided a powerful impetus to democratic claims by non-state actors throughout the world. Appadurai very precisely note the nature and behavior of NGOs. To Appadurai, “there is some reason to worry about whether the current framework of human right is serving mainly as the legal and normative conscience- or the legal bureaucratic lubricant- of a neoliberal,

marketized political order. But there is no doubt that the global spread of the discourse of human rights has provided a huge boost to local democratic formations” (Appadurai, 2002: 25).

Appadurai explains the politics of the Alliance is a politics of accommodation, negotiation and long- term pressure rather than of confrontation or threats of political reprisal. For explaining this criteria and nature Appadurai says, “this realpolitik makes good sense in a city like Mumbai, where the supply of scarce urban infrastructure- housing and all its associated entitlements- is entangled in an immensely complicated web of slum rehabilitation projects, financing procedures, legislative precedents, and administrative codes which are interpreted differently, enforced unevenly, and whose actual delivery is almost always attended by an element of corruption” (Appadurai, 2002: 29).

By explaining the primacy of principle of federation Appadurai features it lies in the will to federate among poor families and communities. According to Appadurai, “the primacy of the principle of federation also serves to remind all members, particularly the trained professionals, that the power of the Alliance lies not in its donors, its technical expertise, or its administration, but in the will to federate among poor families and communities” (Appadurai, 2002: 33).

During describing the nature and criteria Appadurai distinguishes three main organizational strategies that illustrate the ways in which he tries to expose the strategic working scenario. According to him, the three organizational strategies are: self- surveys and enumeration, housing exhibitions, and toilet festivals.

The political horizon and the strategic work of Alliances are very precisely depicted by Appadurai. The Alliances have cherished a conscious strategy of self- surveys and enumeration. For this argument Appadurai says, “Alliance members are taught a variety of methods of gathering reliable and complete data about household and families in their own

communities. Codifying these techniques for ease of use by its members in the forms of a series of practical tips, the alliance has created a revolutionary system that we may well call governmentality” (Appadurai, 2002: 35).

To Appadurai the second moderate technique is housing exhibitions through which the structural bias of existing knowledge processes is challenged in the politics of the alliances. The slum is the area where grassroots creativity has had radical effects because the materialities of housing are of fundamental concern to slum life. Appadurai argues, “... the general philosophy of state agencies, donor, and even NGOs concerned with slums has been to assume that the design, construction, and financing of houses require the involvement of various experts and knowledge professionals, ranging from engineers and architects to contractors and surveyors. The Alliance has challenged this assumption by a steady effort to appropriate, in a cumulative manner, all the knowledge required to construct new housing for its members” (Appadurai, 2002: 37).

The housing exhibitions organized by the alliances and other like- minded groups are one sample of the creative hijacking of an upper class form for the purposes of the poor. Through the exhibitions they have also allowed the poor especially poor women to enter into conversations with various professionals about housing materials, construction costs and urban services (Appadurai, 2002).

For describing human waste management system Appadurai explicate nicely the scenarios of waste management of urban poor. He says, “human waste management, as it is euphemistically termed in policy circles, is perhaps the key issue where every problem of the urban poor arrives at a single point of extrusion, so to speak. Given the abysmal housing, often with almost no privacy, that most urban slum dwellers endure, shitting in public is a serious humiliation for

adults. Children are indifferent up to a certain age, but no adult, male or female, enjoys shitting in broad daylight in public view” (Appadurai, 2002: 38).

In another example Appadurai describes the waste management system of slum dwellers in Mumbai. He says, “shitting in absence of good sewerage systems, ventilation, and running water- all of which, by definition, slums lack- is not only humiliating, it also enables the conditions under which waterborne diseases take hold and thus is potentially life- threatening. One macabre joke among Mumbai’s urban poor is that they are the only ones in the city who cannot afford to get diarrhea. Lines at the few existing public toilets are often so long that the wait is an hour or more, and of course medical facilities for stemming the conditions are also hard to find. In short shitting and its management is a central issue of slum life” (Appadurai, 2002: 39).

The toilet festival exhibitions organized by the Alliance are currently working in a small scale and have not yet been built in anything like the large numbers required for large scale slum people but they represent another performance of complete and innovation in which the politics of shit is as mix metaphors turned on its head, and humiliation and victimization are transformed into exercises in technical initiative and self- dignification (Appadurai, 2002).

The governmentality has expanded in overall whole world for the play of globalization. It’s like international horizon politics and partnership of public and private organizations. In the era of globalization the institution of democracy and its carnival values contradiction rise to the surface as the porousness of national boundaries becomes apparent and the monopoly of national governments over global governance becomes increasingly embattled. One of the forms of democratic principles, according to Appadurai, is to take advantage of the speed of communications and the sweep of global markets to force national governments to recognize

universal democratic principles within their own jurisdictions. Much of the politics of human rights takes this form (Appadurai, 2002).

At last Appadurai suggest for an involvement of masses of urban poor as without borders. He argues for the involvement as partnership of poor communities with more powerful agencies which would be concerned about poverty and citizenship. It will help for realizing inclusive democracy and poverty reduction. This in turn increases the capacity of these communities to perform more powerfully as instruments of deep democracy in the local context (Appadurai, 2002).

Chapter- 4

Methodology

One of the most significant parts of research is the methodology. The researcher explores or investigates the topic by data collection technique with preferable methodology. A most discussed issue of a research includes the whole procedures of collecting, sorting and organization of useful data for conducting or executing a fruitful work through choosing a proper research method strategies of inquiry including qualitative or quantitative or mixed methods designs or models also called as an approaches to inquiry (Creswell, 2007) or research methodologies (Mertens, 1998) is complicated in various aspects such as nature of the research project, the type of information needed and the availability of resources (time, money etc).

4.1. Mixed Method Research:

In social scientific research, combination of both research methods qualitative (mainly inductive) methods allow for identification of previously unknown processes, explanations of why and how phenomena occur, and the range of their effects (Pasick et al., 2009) and quantitative (mainly deductive) methods measuring pervasiveness of “known” phenomena and central patterns of association, including inferences of causality, mixed methods research begins with the assumption for understanding the social and health worlds, gather evidence based on the nature of the question and theoretical orientation though social inquiry is targeted toward various sources and many levels that influence a given problem (e.g., policies, organizations, family, individual) by collecting qualitative data from interviews, or collecting multiple forms of qualitative evidence (e.g., observations and interviews) or multiple types of quantitative evidence (e.g., surveys and diagnostic tests) to use as a strengths of each to answer research questions.

Mixed method research means adopting a research strategy employing more than one type of research method to address a research question or set of research questions, researchers must devise a strategy or, as Bryman suggests, ‘a general orientation to the conduct of social research’ (Bryman 2001: 20). In mixed method research, quantitative method is guided by survey questionnaire and basically a good portion of sample unit is selected randomly to conduct in- depth interview. Side by side, qualitative portion supports the quantitative portion with balanced relevance. Case study, newspaper articles, photographs and many secondary sources is used to decorate the portion of qualitative method.

4.2. Reasons for Choosing Mixed Method Research:

The main reasons for mixing of quantitative and qualitative data, a multiple perspectives that gives a more definite image by viewing the problems into a singular perspective as a formulation of information, to take a broader picture of a system, add in information about individuals, a more complete understanding of a problem, to develop a complementary picture, to compare, validate, to provide illustrations of context for trends; or to examine processes/ experiences along with outcomes (Punch, 1998) than they do when standing alone because one database build on another. When a quantitative phase follows a qualitative phase, the intent of the investigator may be to develop a survey instrument, an intervention, or a program informed by qualitative findings and oppositely. When the quantitative phase is followed by the qualitative phase, the intent may be to help determine the best participants with which to follow up or to explain the mechanism behind the quantitative results (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Basically there are three processes that the mixing of qualitative and quantitative data. These are: merging, connecting and embedding the both data.

4.3. Site and Population of the Research:

The survey questionnaire is compiled to complete survey interview from the slum people at Mirpur of Dhaka city. The site is selected for specific reasons. The slum of Mirpur is fully dense and poverty scenario poses a lot. The slum people are very much segregated from various services and rights as urban dwellers. Various NGOs and INGOs' programs are implemented here. The data presented in this study was collected from slums communities in Dhaka City. The study was conducted in slum area at Mirpur where most of the city's poor live. 100 households were surveyed and three in- depth interview was held in this study for precise information. So this slum area has been selected as the proper site for this survey.

4.4. Sampling:

The study involves non probability sampling to draw the necessary sample from the target population as specific rule of estimation of sample from population. Handling the huge number of sample in a short time with low human power and resources is almost impossible as the researcher estimated 100 respondents as this research sample where interviewing method was also being used for in-depth case study represented through 3 cases.

4.5. Data Collection Instrument:

This research is based on mixed method research. So, semi-structured questionnaire with a series of close-ended and open-ended questions and a checklist with open ended question was being used as the data collection instrument for collecting the necessary information. The questionnaire and the checklist were made in English but for the preference and easy way to understand it is translated to bangle to slum people. While constructing the questionnaire, due care was given so that the response categories were accurate, exhaustive, and mutually exclusive. The questionnaire had various aspects of the livelihood condition of urban poor. It dealt with information on habitat types, demographic characteristics of the respondents, household characteristics, nature of migration, employment pattern, eviction pattern in their

life, social and urban services, socio- political dimension and the political integrations. Services of various NGOs, type of works by those NGOs and so on. In order to obtain comparable material the questionnaire had structured questions with open- ended questions to gain deep insights of poor's perceptions. Although a detailed survey questionnaire was used for data collection necessary notes and information were taken during the interview on blank sheet. This became useful for analyzing and editing survey questionnaire.

Three in- depth interviews were undertaken for precise data and information. This was focused on economic, social, physical, cultural and political dimension. In many times the respondents were confused or lacking information in that time data were collected from other household members to ensure the quality of survey data.

For analyzing the nature of private organization governing pattern five private organizations are interviewed from the aspect of poverty reduction and post disaster risk management view. Their way of doing help and services for victims with and without the help of public sector is highlighted strongly in interview.

4.6. Technique for Data Analysis and Processing:

Among the various issues in social scientific research techniques of data processing and analyzing for bringing the meaning towards the audience is important part as for this according to the quantitative measure the data have been coded and tabulated in SPSS for ensuring accuracy, consistency of the gathered facts in spite of being close ended questionnaire was left for post-coding by univariate, bivariate and multivariate crosstabulation tables and percentage distribution were developed in order to analyze the data of the socio-economic and demographic variables along with some other variables were presented in univariate tables with unclear picture of relationship or association between variable where bivariate level and multivariate level examined maximum four variables. In the process of analysis, relationships

supporting or refusing the pre-formulated hypothesis were subjected to statistical tests of significance. Test statistics like Pearson's chi-square was mainly used to measure the magnitude of relationships among the variables. And interviewing the respondent through a self administrated checklist where conversation was recorded for reliability by agreeing the term of confidentiality another measure of mixed method named qualitative method for detailing the in-depth discussion of the given data.

4.7. Reliability and Validity:

Reliability and validity is one of central issues in all scientific measurements for assessing data. Both concern how concrete measures or indicators are developed for constructs as reliability tells us whether an indicator actually captures the meaning of the construct. Perfect reliability and validity however, are virtually impossible to achieve (Neuman, 1997: 138). The length and intensity of the interview sessions was helpful to observe the subject more closely. This provided an opportunity to check the reliability and validity of data. In order to improve the reliability and validity of measures for the present study, the following steps were undertaken

1. The constructs were clearly conceptualized so that each measure could indicate one and only one concept. Otherwise, it would be impossible to determine which concept was being indicated.
2. Attempts were made to measure constructs at the most precise level possible.
3. Finally, a pretest was conducted through which the draft questionnaire and checklist was tested for reducing the probability of difficulties in collecting data.

4.8. Ethical Issues:

Respondents have a right to privacy to decide when and to whom to disclose personal information. As social researcher it is needed to uphold the right. While collecting information, the respondents of this study were informed clearly that the information relating to reveal their identity would be kept in strict confidence as well as recordings of conversation. The name and address of the respondents were not included anywhere in the questionnaire though interviewing respondent's initial information was being inserted as a rule of writing up with their approval. Besides, participation of the respondent was voluntary. Respondents could agree to answer questions or refuse to participate at any time.

4.9. Limitations of the Research:

In many cases the respondents did not participate properly. There is also lack of time for which further household could not be taken for survey data collections or interviews which might be helped deep analysis. Although the length and intensity of the interview sessions was helpful to observe the subject more closely the validity of responses could not be totally assured as in any study of this nature.

Despite all- out attempts to make the present study a scientific one, it has the following limitations:

1. Because of using mixed method a multiple perspective faced combining difficulties both qualitative and quantitative method.
2. Having contradiction as methodological purists believe that a researcher should either pick the qualitative or quantitative paradigm and not both.
3. As because self funded research project having budget and time management difficulties.

4. As mixed method design is the possible statistical measurement limitations of qualitative data when it has been quantified as qualitative data is very vulnerable to co linearity constraints occurred.
5. Sufficient literature could not be reviewed which could provide more appropriate direction for the theoretical aspect of research and data analysis.
6. Concepts in the research title is highly theoretical and abstract, therefore it was difficult to analyze them numerically.

Chapter- 5

Poverty Reduction and NGO Role in Dhaka

5.1. Poor Condition of Living of Urban Poor:

5.1.1. Socio- demographic criteria of urban poor:

Socio- demographic characteristics includes demographic characteristics as age, gender, educational level, marital status, criteria of household, migration with their poor and low feature of habitat type of urban poor. The poor condition of living of urban poor is determined by their socio-demographic potentials.

Demographic characteristics:

The age distribution of urban poor shows within the age group of 30- 39 years poor are at highest rates which is 58 percent. There are also important figure of poor lies within the age group of 20- 29 years which is 27 percent, 40-49 years (12 percent), 50-59 years (2 percent) and 60 + years (1 percent).

Head of the household maintains an important feature in relation to understand the poor condition of individual household and their condition. The majority of household is headed by males. So for their not staying at home the proportion of male respondents is lower than female respondents. Female respondents represent 53 percent whereas male respondents represent 47 percent of the total number of respondents. So normally the proportion of female respondents is much vulnerable than male respondents.

The majority of the head of household is married which is taken from the respondents. 84 percent respondents are married and 16 percent are unmarried. To understand the poor level and vulnerability marital status is important.

The alarming number of urban poor is illiterate which 17 percent. 80 percent of respondent attended primary school and 3 percent of respondent attended secondary school and most stopped during that period. The condition of poor urban people is very low and they are in poverty and maximum number of family member lives together is higher among the respondents of primary school attended and no schooling people.

Habitat type of urban poor:

The urban poor in slum people live in jhupri, tin-shed, house of wooden materials, bamboo and polythene. The most vulnerable type of habitat in which most dwellers live in is jhupri. About 90 households (90 percent) live in jhupri. Another 6 percent of total respondents live in tin-shed which is much better condition than those live in jhupri. Among the respondents 97 percent household lives in single room where 2 percent has double room and 1 percent lives in 3 rooms. The poor condition and vulnerability lies in those who live in jhupri.

Household feature:

Typically the number of male headed households is higher amongst the slum community. About 76 percent are male headed, 5 percent are female headed and 19 percent are both headed that reflects vulnerability and poor condition lies in female headed households than that of man headed or both headed as both headed respondents capacity and income level is higher than others. The highest percentage (34 percent) of respondents has 6 household members whereas 25 percent have 5, 18 percent have 4, 10 percent have 7, 6 percent have 3, 3 percent have 2 and 4 percent have 8 household members. The number of household member is related to level of poverty and poor condition. More the household members more poverty lies as income level is low. It takes alarming condition of poor for one headed households.

Table- 5.1: Socio- Demographic Characteristics of the Urban Poor

Characteristics	No. of Dwellers (In Percent)
Habitat type: Jhupri Tin-shed Others	90 6 4
Gender: Male Female	47 53
Marital Status: Married Unmarried	84 16
Age Structure: 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+	27 58 12 2 1
Education: Primary schooling Secondary schooling No schooling	80 3 17
Head of the household: Male Female Both	76 5 19
Household size: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	3 6 18 25 34 10 4
Dwelling type: Single room Double room Three rooms	97 2 1

Source:
SurveyField
2013

Housing Pattern and Main Earning Member:

The relation between main earning member and housing pattern is important. The dwellers live in tinshed mostly have both earning members and male headed and female headed people mostly live in jhupri. The table- 5.2 shows that about 4 percent slum dwellers live in tinshed who have both earning members. About 2 percent are male headed and 0 percent are female headed who live in tinshed. Male headed 70 percent people, female headed 5 percent people and both headed 15 percent people live in jhupri, whereas male headed 4 percent people live in other habitat.

Table- 5.2: Main Earning Member and Housing Pattern (in percent)

Main Earning Member	Housing Pattern			Total
	Others	jhupri	tinshed	
Male	4	70	2	76
Female	0	5	0	5
Both	0	15	4	19
Total	4	90	6	100

$$(x^2 = 10.526; d.f= 2; P = 0.032)$$

Source: Field Survey 2013

Relation between Gender and Educational Qualification:

In slum a relation can be depicted between gender and educational qualification. Here female educational level is much poor than male educational level. In slum although the number of female respondents is higher than male respondents but male are more educated than that of female. The table- 5.3 shows about 15 percent female are uneducated, 37 percent have primary educational qualification and 1 percent has secondary educational level. On the other hand, about 2 percent male are uneducated, 43 percent have primary educational qualification and 2 percent have secondary educational level.

Table- 5.3: Gender and Educational Qualification (in percent)

Gender	Educational Qualification			Total
	uneducated	primary	secondary	
male	2	43	2	47
female	15	37	1	53
Total	17	80	3	100

$$(x^2 = 10.402; \text{d.f} = 2; P = 0.006)$$

Source: Field Survey 2013

Educational Qualification and No. of Family Members of Urban Poor:

Educational qualification and no. of family members is interrelated. Slum dwellers having better education bear low family members. These table- 5.4 shows that people, whose educational qualification is within secondary they consist 3or 4 family members. Slum dwellers having primary educational qualification contain mostly five or six or seven family members. About 26 percent people having primary educational qualification consist six members, 25 percent consist five members. These people already have poor educational qualification. Within this situation, people having less educational quality, bear huge family members.

Table- 5.4: Educational Qualification and No. of Family Members

Educational Qualification		No. of Family Member						Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	7		8
uneducated	Count	0	1	1	4	7	2	2	17
	% of Total	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2.0%	17.0%
primary	Count	3	4	16	21	26	8	2	80
	% of Total	3.0%	4.0%	16.0%	21.0%	26.0%	8.0%	2.0%	80.0%
secondary	Count	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
	% of Total	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Total	Count	3	6	18	25	34	10	4	100
	% of Total	3.0%	6.0%	18.0%	25.0%	34.0%	10.0%	4.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey 2013

Migration and living condition:

From different places slum communities migrated to Dhaka city. Survey depicts that various people are from rural background of Kishorganj (28 percent), Barishal (22 percent), Munsiganj (15 percent), Chandpur (12 percent), Shariyatpur (8 percent), B. Baria (7 percent), Faridpur (3 percent), Khulna (2 percent), Lakshmipur (3 percent). For various socio-economic or environmental reasons rural people migrated to Dhaka and from the migration they live in slum which is 90 per cent of the respondents. After migrating Dhaka there is no possibility of returning back because of total pauperization of their life there. As a result for long period of time they have been living in Dhaka with a temporary based household. They are also expecting permanent settlement of living as they are suffering from many unwanted problem due to various socio- cultural and economic causation in slum although living in urban area. A number of dwellers after migrating live in Dhaka for 13 years which is 20 percent of the respondents and 18.75 percent live for 14 years, 13.75 percent for 16 years and 11.25 percent for 17 years which is significant because they live in slum then.

5.1.2. Housing and urban social services:

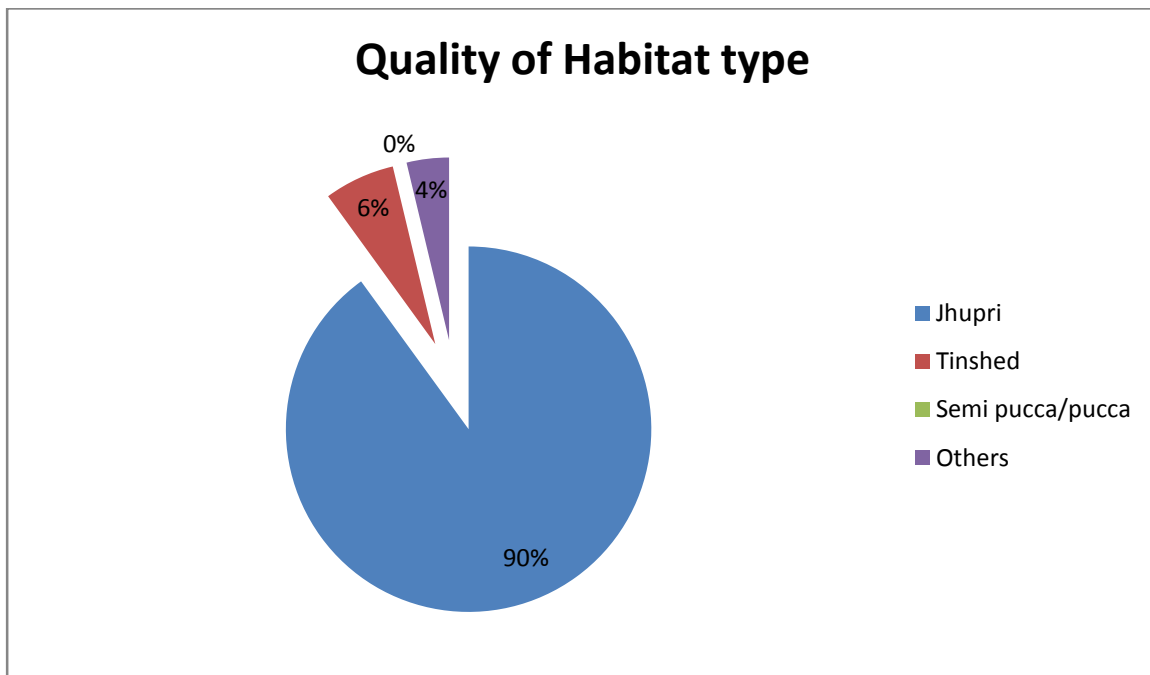
Land ownership:

Urban poor mostly live in vacant land of government and private sectors as they have limited access of land. In this situation land ownership is a far more aspect for the urban poor. The respondents of the survey are living in government land. Most of them were evicted from Gopibag, Kamalapur, Mugda and the governmental authority made them bound to live here.

Housing quality:

Slum community lives in very poor condition as the quality of living and housing are very low. The respondents of slum dwellers live in low lying area. In the monsoon period from nearby situated pool of water rises up and whole area of slum lies with dense water. In that period the informal workers of seasonal base have think of change in occupation. About 90 percent of respondents live in jhupri where 6 percent lives in tin- shed. Other 4 percent of households have their house made of bamboo, tin, straw and polythene. In that period these households face a great problem.

Figure- 5.1: Quality of Habitat Type



Source: Field Survey 2013

Facilities of urban infrastructure and social services:

Urban poor has very little access to urban infrastructure and urban services. From the respondents it is reflected that as long as urban poor live in slum they have no sufficient water though they have the access of pure water. Table- 5.5 shows about 95 percent of the total respondents have no sufficient water which means almost no facilities of municipal water supply. They have no facility of gas supply. 100 percent of the respondents use lakree (wooden materials) for cooking. Most of the respondents have little access and others have no connection of electrical facilities. About 31 percent of respondents have no service of electrical supply and 69 percent of total respondents have this facility. It is important to mention that urban civil society use at what of tax for electric supply slum dwellers give equal or to some extent higher than that as they have to bring the line by 150 taka per connection from powerful local leaders. As slum dwellers are in very poor condition they cannot bring the connection of electricity with such higher rate.

Table- 5.5: Facilities of Urban Services to Urban Poor

Urban services	No. of dwellers without facilities (in percent)
Gas	100
Sufficient Water Supply	95
Electricity	31

Source: Field Survey 2013

Sanitation System of Urban Poor:

The sanitation system of the slum dwellers is very poor for maintaining the living standard as urban dwellers. Very little portion of the slum people have their private sanitary toilets which are also unhygienic. The dwellers have to wait; sometimes it takes huge lines to use the toilet as fifteen to twenty families can use two toilets. Sometimes for women here lies huge breaking of privacy. Here lies huge scarcity of having sanitation system although some NGOs took steps to prevent this situation. They made some toilets for the dwellers. But in some critical situation they have to go near the pool water. Table- 5.6 shows about 89 percent people use local toilets given by NGOs. About 8 percent of dwellers go near the pool and about 3 percent people use their private toilet.

The scenario of sanitation system for the children is quite different. Mostly the children do not feel the necessary of using the local toilet. For this reason they use to go near pool or sometimes on the pathways. Table- 5.7 shows about 62 percent children use to go near pool water for sanitation, about 35 percent children go to the local toilet made by NGOs and about 3 percent of them have their own toilet for sanitary system.

The data shows as urban dwellers the slum people do not have the facilities of proper sanitation system. The government also does not care about this. The government does not give any facilities for proper use of sanitary system. As a result the dwellers face many problems and suffer a lot. Sometimes many water borne diseases break out for the unhygienic environment of sanitation.

Table- 5.6: Sanitation Systems Used by Adult

Sanitation for adult

	Frequency	Percent
Local toilets given by NGOs	89	89.0
Near pool	8	8.0
Inside home made by own	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table- 5.7: Sanitation System Used by Children

Sanitation for children

	Frequency	Percent
Local toilets made by NGOs	35	35.0
Near pond	62	62.0
Inside home made by own	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.2. Critical Aspects of Urban Governance and Planning over Urban Poor:

5.2.1. Eviction and Vulnerability of Urban Poor:

Government by showing many reasons for their own purpose and facilities evict slum communities. In city there is no permanent place and security of living for urban poor. Everywhere and in any time there is a fear of being evicted of urban poor. 91 percent of households among the respondents were evicted from different places. Where the number of being evicted is one or two or three times in their life. About 96.70 percent inform that the attempt of eviction was by the government and 3.30 percent says the eviction was by private company. Table- 5.8 depicts most of the cases about 56 percent of respondents inform that the causes of eviction was government infrastructure, 40.7 percent says it was the cause of government purpose such as beautification and 3.3 percent responds that the cause of eviction was private plot business. In this situation of living condition the poor have no security of living in urban area and always they are passing a vulnerable position.

Table- 5.8: Causes of Eviction of Urban Poor

Causes of Eviction	Frequency	Percent
Beautification by Government	37	37.0
Private plot Business	3	3.0
Government Infrastructure	51	51.0
Total	91	91.0
Not Applicable	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.2.2. Coping strategy, living and eviction:

The urban poor have to maintain a great coping strategy for their survival of living. From the survey respondents before eviction 18 percent lived in Kamalapur, 17 percent in Mugda, 17 percent in Gopibag, 14 percent in Motijhil, 10 percent in Highcourt, 9 percent in New market, 8 percent in Balurmath and 7 percent in Hatirjhil. Most of the slum dwellers who were evicted come here in 1999 after the verdict of highcourt, to them with the special association of Dr. Kamal. During that period they have to stay in homeless situation. Here, in some cases with their own ability and in many cases with the association of local organization by borrowing loan they made their house. Various NGOs came and tried to help them. NGOs brought them water supply of single tubewell for 40 families by installment. And they managed a latrine for 15 families.

In the words of Rahima, a 30 years old woman:

With the association of Dr. Kamal in 1999 the verdict of highcourt favored to slum dwellers. After being homeless for 10- 12 days with the verdict my family came here. before eviction we lived in Gopibag. NGOs have given some services which are not sufficient enough. Now I am a cake seller. It changes over season. My husband is a rickshaw puller, boy works in garment factory. We have made our house by taking a loan from local organization. As I have my membership card I feel if any eviction happens I might find a place for living by government (Case- 1, Mirpur).

Occupational pattern has changed over the slum dwellers after being evicted. But through the whole period of time of urban poor being evicted or not they have no formal jobs. During or after eviction or for other reason many urban poor passed a period of being homeless. Among the respondents 91 percent lead a life of being homeless. Table- 5.9 focuses after the eviction about 49.45 percent respondents was homeless for 10-14 days, 28.57 percent for 5-9 days, 7.14 percent for 15-19 days and 14.28 percent for 20+ days.

Table- 5.9: No. of Days of being Homeless per Dwellers

No. of days of being homeless	No. of persons (in per cent)
5-9	28.57
10-14	49.45
15-19	7.14
20 +	14.28

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.2.3. Informal Employment and Marginality:

Informal employment is deeply related to slum dwellers. Their vulnerability and marginalization determine the informal sector of economy for them. With a vulnerable situation coming in Dhaka most persons try to join in garment factories. In slum community street selling is much higher than others. From the table- 5.10 whereas 5.26 percent are van puller, 13.16 per cent are rickshaw puller, 18.42 per cent are male and 4.76 per cent are female garment workers, 10.53 per cent are

male and 7.14 per cent are female petty traders, 2.63 per cent are male dairy farm worker, 10.53 per cent are male day laborer, 2.63 per cent are male auto driver, 16.67 per cent are female cake seller, 4.76 per cent are female tea seller, 7.14 per cent are female food seller, 5.26 per cent are carpenter, 11.9 per cent are female domestic workers, 42.86 per cent are house wife, 10.53 per cent are barber, 21.05 per cent are male street vendors and 4.76 per cent are female street vendors. These informal sectors of slum dwellers are totally marginal as there is no permanent surety of occupation. Thus they lie in vulnerable situation in slum within the same system of urbanization. The informal employment also shows that 57.14 per cent of women respondents are involved in informal sector. The high rate of informal economy depicts the low paid income sector. Without some exception categories maximum respondents are involved in such informal occupations which are low paid. As a result there arise poor conditions and vulnerability within the slum dwellers.

In the words of Fatema, 33 years old women describes:

There is no certain occupation in slum. My husband once was street vendor and now he is rickshaw puller. I'm selling cakes now. After winter it will be changed. Our income altogether cannot provide our whole expenses. We cannot give our boy to school rather we give him to madrasa (Case- 2, Mirpur).

Table- 5.10: Occupations of the Urban Poor

Occupation	Male (in per cent)	Female (in per cent)
Van puller	5.26	0
Rickshaw puller	13.16	0
Garment worker	18.42	4.76
Petty traders	10.53	7.14
Dairy farm worker	2.63	0
Day laborer	10.53	0
Auto driver	2.63	0
Cake seller	0	16.67
Tea seller	0	4.76
Food seller	0	7.14
carpenter	5.26	0
Domestic worker	0	11.9
House wife	0	42.86
Barber	10.53	0
Street vendor	21.05	4.76

Source: Field Survey 2013

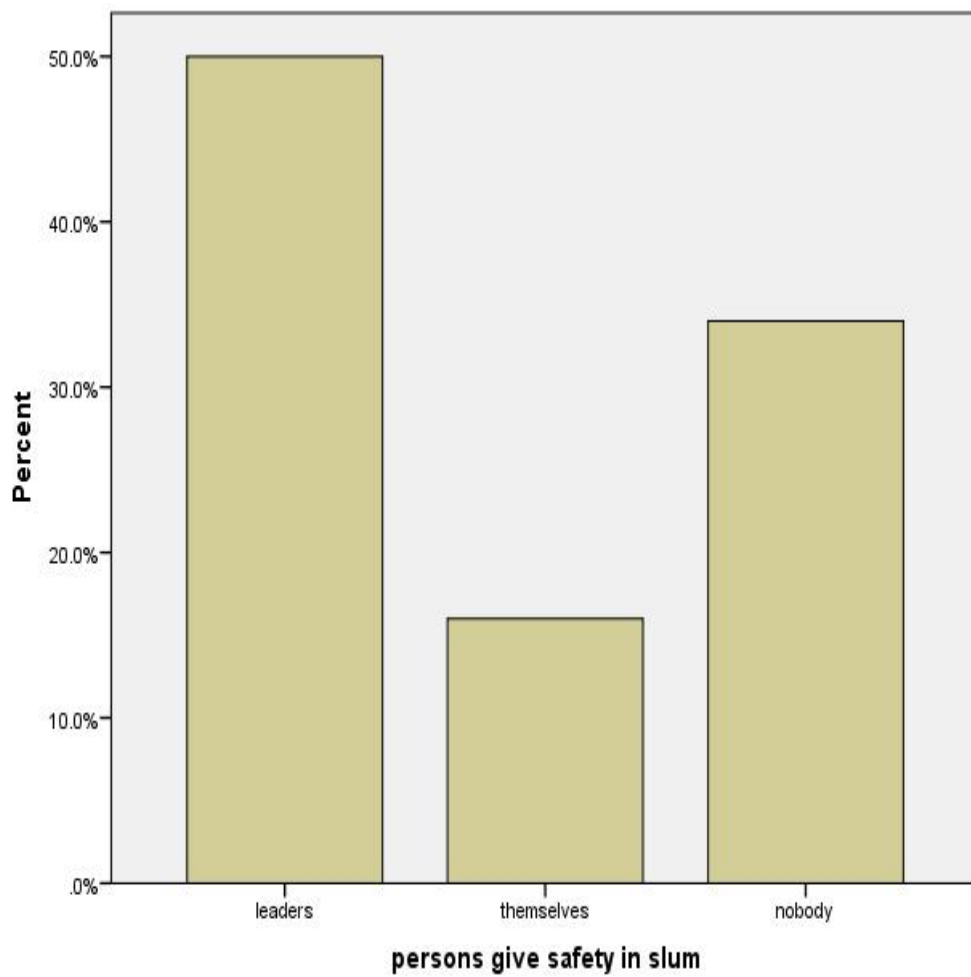
5.2.4. Informal Leadership and Political Integration:

Informal leadership is an important feature of slum communities. The slum dwellers have their own community leaders who play a role in the resolution of any conflicting behavior and any need or demand of slum community. In the name of development in many ways these political informal leaders deprived the slum communities and they do not do anything against these informal leaders. By the advantage of the position the urban authority make the dwellers actively participate in politics. The urban poor also with their own consent participate in politics to fulfilling the will of housing and other kinds of benefits from the government.

The informal leaders with the name of many development programs engaged in some associations. The respondents of slum communities inform that these informal leaders give security in slum area. Figure- 5.2 shows about 50 percent respondents describe that this informal leaders give safety to them. About 16 percent says they secure in any conflict or any fear of eviction by protesting themselves and about 34 percent respondents inform there is nobody who will give them safety. Table- 5.11 shows about 87 percent of total respondents describe that they are the member of association for development program in slum and another 13 percent of respondent shows they are not involved with the membership of association.

It basically prove that those who are the members of association the informal leaders help them most and obviously exploit them most as for electric supply these leaders take tax for the connection of electric supply which is also illegal connection brought from collaboration with local political leaders. Per month for each connection user have to pay 150 taka to those informal leaders. About 69 percent respondents have the electric facility. These people have to give tax to those leaders.

Figure- 5.2: Persons Give Safety in Slum



Source: Field Survey 2013

Table- 5.11: Member of Association in Slum per Dweller

Association		
Having Association	Frequency	Percent
yes	87	87.0
no	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.2.5. Type of Associations of Urban Poor:

Among 100 percent slum people 87 percent are involved with their various kind of local association. Socio- political reason and obviously economic reason are important to carry out these associations. Informal leaders and aged intelligent people look after these associations. Various developmental works of slum people's own are organized by association. Among the people involving association 87.4 percent dwellers are involved with social and economic association. Other 12.6 percent are involved with political association.

Table- 5.12: Types of Association

Types of Association		
Types of Association	Frequency	Percent
Social and Economic	76	76.0
Political	11	11.0
Total	87	87.0
Not Applicable	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.2.6. The Relation of Educational Qualification and Type of Association of Urban Poor:

People having primary education involved in both socio- economic and political association but involvement rating in social and economic association is higher than the involvement in political association. It varies from quality of education. The table- 5.13 shows about 63 percent people having primary education involve in social and economic association and 6 percent involve in political association. About 12 percent people having no schooling involve in social and economic association and 3 percent engaged with political association, whereas having secondary educational quality 1 percent engaged with social and economic association and 2 percent involve in political association.

Table- 5.13: Educational Qualification and Type of Association (in percent)

Educational Qualification	Type of Association		Total
	Social and Economic	political	
Uneducated	12	3	15
Primary	63	6	69
Secondary	1	2	3
Total	76	11	87

$$(x^2 = 9.636; d.f = 2; P = 0.008)$$

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.3. Socio- Economic and Cultural Consequences of the Poor Living:

5.3.1. Occupational Pattern and Vulnerability:

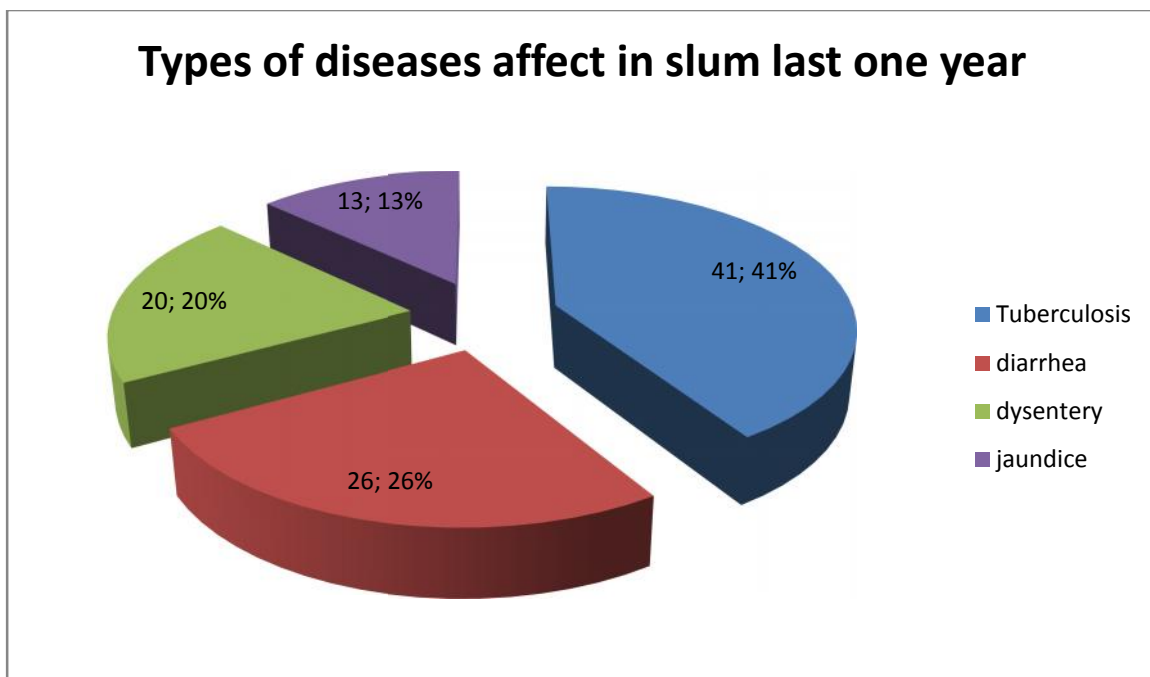
As the educational qualification is very low in urban poor they cannot involve in skilled or professional job. As a result from migrated with different socio- cultural reason of leaving that place they in city involve in informal sectors. From analyzing the occupation among the urban poor it is provided that seasonal occupation and street vending rate among respondents are high. About 21.05 percent are male street vendors and 4.76 percent are female street vendors. The occupation of rickshaw pulling is also high among them. About 13.16 percent are rickshaw pullers. The other occupations among them like- 5.26 percent are van puller, 18.42 percent are male and 4.76 percent are female garment workers, 10.53 percent are male and 7.14 percent are female petty traders, 2.63 percent are male dairy farm worker, 10.53 percent are male day laborer, 2.38 percent are male auto driver, 16.67 percent are female cake seller, 4.76 percent are female tea seller, 7.14 percent are female food seller, 5.26 percent are carpenter, 11.9 percent are female domestic workers, 42.86 percent are house wife, 10.53 percent are barber. With a very small proportion of income is ensured by these occupational patterns of informal economy. Poverty lies by these pattern in slum dwellers. It certainly represents a vulnerable condition of marginality.

5.3.2. Access to Health Service Facility:

The urban poor have little access of better health services. A number of urban poor cannot provide the fees of private health care centers. As a result they have to go for health care service either in poor service of government hospital or in local pharmacy where a non skilled specialist provide the health care services and sell various medicines. In any case of wrong treatment the patient may fall in deep miseries even death can be occurred. In slum area mostly urban poor faces the problem of diarrhea. Moreover jaundice, diarrhea, tuberculosis and dysentery are common diseases which cycle around the year. Last one year among the respondents diarrhea has occurred of 26 percent dwellers, jaundice has occurred of 13 percent, dysentery has suffered

from 20 percent and tuberculosis has occurred of 41 percent of respondents. Most of the cases they did not take any treatment or went to local pharmacy which costs so cheap. In slum water contaminated diseases are most which are random in urban poor. In this condition they cannot manage to take proper treatment from better health care services.

Figure- 5.3: Types of Diseases Affect in Slum Last One Year



Source: Field Survey 2013

Fazlul Karim, described the condition of health facility in slum:

We cannot go to private hospitals. In this low lying area diarrhea is a common disease. It happens in monsoon most. We go to local pharmacy to get treatment, the dr. gives medicines. My neighbour's daughter last year died for diarrhea. They could not go to hospital rather went to the pharmacy beside here (Case- 3, Mirpur).

5.3.3. Sanitation System and Diseases of Slum Dwellers:

There is a relation of diseases and sanitation system of adult. For unhygienic condition of sanitation and clumsy environment they face many diseases for what they cannot treatment in good hospital rather local medical pharmacy or various health related NGOs. Here they use to go at Radda, Smiling Sun Center and local pharmacies. The table- 5.14 shows that, 35 percent of people suffer from tuberculosis, about 25 percent people diarrhea, about 17 percent people dysentery and about 12 percent people jaundice who use local toilet. Since it is public, nasty, clumsy and also unhygienic slum dwellers suffer from various chronic diseases. About 4 percent of people suffer from tuberculosis, about 0 percent people diarrhea, about 3 percent people dysentery and about 1 percent people jaundice who use pool nearer to home. About 2 percent of people suffer from tuberculosis, about 1 percent people diarrhea, about 0 percent people dysentery and about 0 percent people jaundice that use toilet made by them.

Table- 5.14: Sanitation system for adult and diseases affecting last one year (%)

Sanitation system for adult	Diseases Affecting Last One Year				Total
	tuberculosis	diarrhea	dysentery	jaundice	
Local toilets given by NGOs	35	25	17	12	89
Near pool	4	0	3	1	8
Inside home made by own	2	1	0	0	3
Total	41	26	20	13	100

5.3.4. Urban Service Pattern and Authoritative Ownership:

The urban poor are deprived from the facilities of urban services. In the area of slum by some authoritative ownership of leaders and with the help of various NGOs poor may receive some services but in most cases it is not sufficient enough. The local and informal leaders play a critical role by opening various developing project which creates an environment of dominance within the slum by which they have to depend on them. About 95 percent of the total respondents have no sufficient water which means almost no facilities of municipal water supply. They have no facility of gas supply. 100 percent of the respondents use lakdee (wooden materials) for cooking. Most of the respondents have little access and others have no connection of electrical facilities. About 31 percent of respondents have no service of electrical supply and 69 percent of total respondents have this facility. In slum for electric service a huge amount of money have to pay to the leaders of local authority.

5.3.5. Household, Marginality and Vulnerability:

The households which are female headed pose in low and poor condition comparing to other headed households. About 5 percent households are female headed where 76 percent are male headed and 19 percent are both headed. Both male and female headed households lead a better living condition by conveying double room or many. These urban poor households depend on informal economy for the loans and many other installments. This position is taken by facilitative group by taking advantages with loan system. The literacy rate of female is very poor only in primary level they can provide after that they are stopped for schooling. The primary schooling rate of female is 69.80 percent. Where 1.9 percent have secondary education, even 28.30 percent is no schooling rate. About 80 percent of respondent attended primary school and 3 percent of respondent attended secondary school and many are illiterate (17 percent). For their low rate of receiving education both for male and female they involve in informal sector which is the precondition of vulnerability. Within these total aspects they lie in vulnerable condition of being poor with marginality.

Table- 5.15: Female Educational Qualification**Female Educational Qualification**

	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	15	28.3
Primary	37	69.8
Secondary	1	1.9
Total	53	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table- 5.16: Educational Qualification of Urban Poor**Educational Qualification**

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	17	17.0
Primary	80	80.0
Secondary	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.4. Government and NGO Role for Urban Poor:

In Mirpur slum area various NGOs working for upgrading the poor condition of living as urban dwellers. DSK (Dustho Songstha Kendro), Andibas, Eye Wash etc. NGOs are directly helping those urban poor people to improve their condition by giving various the urban services. For water and sanitation under WATSAN project DSK made 15/ 20 toilets and bathroom, each for 20 families. They also give tubewell for the urban poor for having pure drinking water. Andibas also made many toilets and bathrooms and now they are involved to improve the pathways slum dwellers pass by. Eye wash and Andibas are making pakka road instead of muddy path. This muddy path is a great obstacle for working and living in the season of monsoon. By these NGOs this urban poor are mostly facilitate whereas this responsibilities of improving the poor condition of living of urban poor are in government. In this slum government do not help with anything for poverty reduction. Many petty informal leaders make some formal procedure of living by local leaders. This urban poor are almost backward for getting urban facilities. There are no initiatives from government to change the situation of them or poverty reduction. Some private NGOs with their best try want to improve the poor condition of living of urban poor for poverty reduction.

5.4.1. Taking NGO Services by Urban Poor:

The slum dwellers with their poor condition of living and having various facilities given by various NGOs often do not take the service of NGOs if they are self sufficient bearing a minimum standard of living. Here maximum dwellers are very much poor hence they have to depend on the service of NGOs. The table- 5.17 shows about 88 percent people take NGO services whereas about 12 percent people reject to take any services by those NGOs.

Table- 5.17: Taking NGO Service by Urban Poor**Taking NGO Service**

Taking NGO Service	Frequency	Percent
Yes	88	88.0
No	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.4.2. Relation of Housing Pattern and Taking NGO Service:

There are huge relations of housing pattern and taking NGO service. Since housing pattern of slum dwellers is very poor they for betterment take NGO services. Most of the people live in jhupri, very few live in tinshed. Who bear tinshed maximum of them do not take NGO service. The table- 5.18 shows whose housing pattern is jhupri about 83 percent of them take NGO services and whose housing pattern is tinshed about 1 percent take NGO services and having housing pattern of others that means made of bamboo, tin, polythene etc. take about 4 percent NGO services. On the other hand, slum people having jhupri about 7 percent, having tinshed about 5 percent and having other housing pattern about 0 percent do not take NGO services.

Table- 5.18: Housing Pattern and Taking NGO Service

Housing Pattern	Taking NGO Service		Total
	yes	no	
Others	4%	0%	4%
Jhupri	83%	7%	90%
Tinshed	1%	5%	6%
Total	88%	12%	100%

($\chi^2 = 30.976$; d.f = 2; P = 0.000)

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.4.3. Relation of Sanitation System and Taking NGO services of Slum People:

A relation lies between sanitation system and taking NGO services. The table- 5.19 shows who have sanitation system of their own do not take NGO services. But who have used local toilets or pool, take the services. About 81 percent people using local toilet and about 7 percent using nearer pool take NGO services and about 8 percent people using local toilet, about 1 percent using the pool and about 3 percent having own toilet do not take NGO services.

Table- 5.19: Sanitation of Adult and Taking NGO Service (in percent)

Sanitation of Adult	Taking NGO Service		Total
	yes	no	
Local toilets given by NGOs	81	8	89
Near pool	7	1	8
Inside home made by own	0	3	3
Total	88	12	100

$$(x^2 = 22.766; \text{d.f} = 2; P = 0.000)$$

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.4.4. Nature of Inspection towards Slum Dwellers:

NGOs like DSK, Andibas sometimes inspect the condition of slum people whether government have no inspection rather in election periods. For the betterment of the dwellers various developmental jobs are done by NGOs. The situations are monitored many times. They inspect it by direct physical presence, or by others and sometimes they do not monitor at all. The table- 5.20 shows about 28 percent said there is no inspection. For monitoring of their condition no NGO services are received. About 62 percent respond that they directly monitor them often and about 10 percent said through another organization or individual NGOs inspect them.

Table- 5.20: Nature of Inspection of NGOs to Urban Poor

Nature of Inspection		
Inspection	Frequency	Percent
No inspection	28	28.0
Direct (physical)	62	62.0
Through another organization/ individual	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

5.4.5. Expected Type of Government Help of Urban Poor:

As urban dwellers the slum people deserve the urban facilities. But government has very little consideration on them. Various help and services are given by NGOs where these should have given by government. As a result the slum people pass their days with lots of miseries. The slum people do not have minimum permanent land for living. They are deprived from various urban services. As a result urban services like water, gas, electric supply, sanitation, housing system etc. are very poor to them. Since their educational level is low they involve in informal occupation. They need a capital for betterment. The table- 5.21 shows, about 68 percent people want permanent habitat, about 19 percent people feel the need of better urban services, about 8 percent people want capital for their business and betterment and about 5 percent people need upgrade their carrier to government.

Table- 5.21: Expected Type of Government Help of Poor

Type of Government Help

Type of Help	Frequency	Percent
Permanent habitat	68	68.0
Capital money	8	8.0
Carrier	5	5.0
Better urban services	19	19.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Chapter- 6

Urban Disaster Risk Management and NGO Role in Dhaka

6.1. Urban Disaster Risk Reduction:

6.1.1. Urban Risk Reduction Program:

Now- a- days urban disaster or urban risk is a recent burning issue in the era of rapid urbanization. Many steps to prevent risk possibilities various NGOs and INGOs are taking project to prevent this. The UNDP launched DRR program in 2009-2012 which gives the priorities and issues underlined in the national development plans, United Nation Development Assistance Framework and UNDP Country Program Action Plan. The program wanted to be implemented by the government with the involvement of civil society partners with UNDP support at the National, State and local levels. It wanted to seek the support of different government agencies and line departments in mainstreaming DRR into development programs and in developing feasible risk reduction interventions. It promoted community- level interventions, with an emphasis on social inclusion and gender equity and empowerment. It would establish partnerships with NGOs and academic institutions to provide the program with wider outreach.

Under the program efforts is to be made to strengthen the state and district Disaster Management Authorities (DMAs) to reduce disaster risk proactively, and implement timely, sustainable, and locally relevant recovery activities in post-disaster situations. It would emphasize institution-building and technical capacity-building, including NGOs, private sector and academia.

The program has a significant focus on urban risk management, which would encompass risk assessments, emergency preparedness and response, and urban risk reduction. The program would contribute to a strong regulatory framework for applying mitigation measures related to land- use planning and building codes.

6.1.2. Dhaka City and Urban Disaster Risk Management:

Dhaka is a fastest growing mega city where rapid urbanization is a common criterion. UDRR is very popular and new issue for the disastrous and vulnerable environment in urban area. In recent time many disastrous events take place, which are related to UDM program. The accident of firing of ‘Tazreen fashion garment’ and ‘Rana Plaza’ disaster are mentionable very strongly.

‘Rana Plaza’ Disaster:

On April 24, 2013, the garment industry experienced the worst disaster on record when ‘Rana Plaza’ in Dhaka, collapsed killing 1,129 workers and injuring 2,500 more. In the few years preceding the collapse of Rana Plaza, hundreds had been killed in fires and other building collapse, leading activists to campaign for more brand name responsibility. The Rana Plaza disaster finally resulted in over 70 companies, mostly European, signing the accord on fire and building safety in Bangladesh.

The building housed a variety of businesses, including a bank and five garment factories that employed over 3,100 garment workers – mostly young women. Observers noticed a large crack develop on in the building on Tuesday, and the bank on the second floor told its workers not to come in the next day. The garment factories decided to stay open for business, and the result was tragedy. This is only the latest in a series of building collapses and factory fires in Bangladesh.

After this urban building disaster various organizations and many individuals voluntarily worked all together. Government all alone could not able to prevent the situation. Here after the collapse various post disaster management was needed urgently. Here various organizations gave their helping hand to recover the disastrous conditions.

6.2. Post Disaster Management and NGO Role:

For any disastrous event post management is very important. After Rana Plaza collapse it was also important to mitigate that condition. Various NGOs after the incident of Rana Plaza disaster help a lot and tried, in fact still trying, to support and prevent the victims most. CRP, CDD, ICRC etc. are mentionable here. With their huge cooperation and challenge the victims are supported and gain a new life, who are still alive obviously.

CRP (Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed):

CRP commenced its service to the poor, disabled people of Bangladesh in 1979. It continues to be the only centre of its kind in Bangladesh. As a non- profit, non- government organization, CRP treats and rehabilitates disabled people regardless of their economic means. This holistic approach caters for the patient's physical, emotional, social and economic needs during and following treatment.

6.2.1. The Role of CRP in Post Disaster Management for Rana Plaza Victims:

CRP extended their full support for the victims of Savar high rise building, Rana Plaza, disaster. They give their full support to Rana Plaza victims. In the incident many victims injured by breaking bones, problems in spinal cord, backbone, lose their leg or hand and so on. The miseries of the victims know no bound.

In this condition a well equipped CRP medical team went to the spot to help the injured victims and provide with all possible support. Meanwhile, back at CRP, huge number of CRP staffs, employees donated and collected bloods which are very crucial for this kind of tragic accidents. CRP expresses grief and consolations to the victims of this disaster and their families. CRP is always committed to extend their support to those who need them.

Treatment of CRP to the Victims:

CRP has brought minimum six fifty victims of Rana Plaza. They with full support give treatment to the victims. With proper medical treatment two hundred victims get rid of the situation. Victims lose their hand and leg get pseudo hands and legs from orthopedics department of CRP for continue a normal life. For this ICRC funded a lot. They also give physiotherapy treatment for betterment of body pain in various places.

Training Program of CRP to the Victims:

CRP gives the victims training for go back job sector or doing something with leading a normal life. Still about hundred and two victims get training and treatment from CRP and go back to lead normal life. Recently the victims are transferred to another institute, Madhob Vocational Training Institute. Here about four hundred to four fifty victims are getting training. They give the training of tailoring, boutique design, shop- keeping, gardening etc. to the victims for better future.

In another training program called ‘Community Reintegration Program’ CRP gives the victim many hens and ducks for doing something in their own life. CRP also gives machine for tailoring for the victims.

For giving all these supports CRP gets donor from various international organizations and self donors. In fact CRP is self sufficient for providing various treatments and training. For betterment of Rana Plaza victims CRP contributes a lot. Here mentionable that government support very little to improve the condition of this victims in post disaster management condition.

Voice of the Victims:

In the words of Saleha (Rana Plaza victim), a 30 years old women describes:

I came here after a long time. But after coming I got immediate treatment as my spinal cord was broken and I got pain at lower abdominal. They give me training for the future life. I have decided to not going back to that garment factory. After getting the training I will go to my village. (Case- 1, CRP)

In the words of another victim, Raju, a 35 years old man says:

They give us training and treatment which are very important. As I am paralyzed I could not go back to my job. Getting the shop management training I will open my shop business. The treatments are good and training is needed. They gave leg to me I can make anything possible now. (Case- 2, CRP)

In the words of another victim, Roni, a 29 years old man says:

That unlucky day of collapse I was at 4th floor. My hand bone had fractured totally. After that I was at a hospital for few months. In after that I came at CRP and am taking treatment and training both. I am taking the training of shop management. My hand is little better now. If needed, they will provide me pseudo hand for the future of mine. After leaving from CRP I will start my shop business very early in my home place. (Case- 3, CRP)

CDD (Center for Disability in Development):

As a non- profit, non- government organization, CDD treats and trains disabled people regardless of their economic means. This holistic approach caters for the patient's physical, emotional, social and economic needs during and following treatment. It is very much popular and effective for their honest and laborious services. For well condition of the disable people CDD plays a very important role by curing and treating both emotionally and physically.

CDD has 3 major training courses. These are as follows:

1. CAHD Orientation - Program Design Implementation and Management (PDIM)

Training:

This course is designed for organizational leaders and disability program managers and provides an introduction to disability issues, the CAHD approach and an understanding of the training available for organizational staff.

2. Community Handicap and Disability Resource Person (CHDRP) Training course:

This extensive training program is designed for developing disability field workers and focuses on building rehabilitation knowledge and skills to enable participants to help people with a wide range of disabilities.

3. Social Communication on Handicap and Disability (SCHD) Course:

This course is aimed at community educators in implementing organizations and focuses on helping them to change community attitudes and raise awareness of disability issues to enable persons with disabilities to participate in social, religious, economic and political activities to the best of their ability. The course provides information about the causes of disability, ways to prevent disability, and how to assist persons with disabilities to participate more fully in the community.

In addition to these three major training courses, CDD also offers advanced training courses in disability orientation, community based rehabilitation for visually impaired person, awareness raising and prevention of blindness, management of persons with intellectual disability and autism.

6.2.2. The Role of CDD in Post Disaster Management for Rana Plaza Victims:

CDD is continuing with its response efforts. It is working in coordination with organizations that offer rehabilitation services including CRP, CSID, ICRC, BRAC and HI. These organizations have come together as a ‘Rehabilitation Consortium for Savar Tragedy Victims’ to reduce duplication of efforts maximize utilization of resources. CDD is also closely working with Manusher Jonno Foundation, Light for the World– the Netherlands and CBM.

A database has been developed at CDD with the information provided by different organizations of the ‘Rehabilitation Consortium for Savar Tragedy Victims’. Steps have also been taken by CDD to work closely with community based local development organizations in Savar. All together it has now information on nearly 1,000 people / families affected by the disaster. A short, mid & long term needs analysis is currently underway.

CDD has undertaken national and international fund raising campaign to support its ‘Savar Appeal’ program. It deeply appreciates all who will/have contributed to this initiative.

Treatment of CDD to the Victims:

CDD with its eagerness and enthusiasm gives treatment to Rana Plaza victims. CDD has brought minimum five hundred victims of Rana Plaza. They with full support give treatment to the victims. With proper medical treatment hundreds of victims get rid of the situation. Victims lose their hand and leg get pseudo hands and legs from CRP for continue a normal life. For this ICRC funded a lot. They also give physiotherapy treatment for betterment of body pain in various places.

Training Program of CDD to the Victims:

CDD gives the victims training for go back job sector or do something with leading a normal life. Still about hundred victims get training and treatment from CDD and go back to lead normal life. Here about three hundred to three hundred fifty victims are getting training. They give the training of tailoring, boutique design, shop- keeping, gardening and so on to the victims for better future. CDD also gives machine for tailoring for the victims.

For giving all these supports CDD gets donor from various international organizations and self donors too. For betterment of Rana Plaza victims CDD contributes a lot. Though government supported a lot but government support is very little to improve the condition of these victims in post disaster management condition.

Voice of the Victims:

There are many Rana Plaza victims in CDD. Among them in the words of Rumi, a young lady:

I came here on 5 August, 2013. They supported me a lot. Before that I was treated very poor at Savar sadar hospital. I got pain in my legs. CDD gives me treatment and now I am getting the training for my future carrier. After leaving I will make sure the implication of training, as I got the training of tailoring.

6.3. Post Disaster Management and Government Role:

For the collapse of Rana Plaza government tried and helped a lot. But government performed for a certain period. In that time many private organizations, individuals and government with lots of helping hand serve for that victims. But on an average government help become declined and private organizations till now helping them for betterment.

6.3.1. Rana Plaza Coordinating Cell:

Government for a certain period helped the victim by giving financial support. In after that the donation had stopped. There are many victims who never ever get any financial help from government. Many also get money for two or many times. To maintain this imbalance condition for form a coordinating cell. In this cell various information, help, inquiry are provided related to victims. Who get any help or who do not is recorded here. Which private or public organization help by giving money, or by giving training, or by giving any job everything is noted here.

Rana Plaza Coordinating Cell is situated at CDD center. The main aim of this cell is to provide perfect information about the victims, and to help them. This cell is to facilitate the total information by which some private organization may help the victims. Government is not helping the victims directly by giving any financial help or any training or any treatment or making sure any job facilities. This side is handled totally by private organizations.

For the post disaster management the performance or service to prevent the Rana Plaza victims of government is very poor. Only Bangladesh Army helped for searching and identifying the victims, they also by breaking the building and steels overcome the disastrous situations. Many dealings are handled or directed by various private organizations. Here works a huge relation of public- private partnership. But in this relation public organization are much more backward. A large amount of study and help are coming from private organizations.

Chapter- 7

Programs and Policies of INGOs/ NGOs in Bangladesh

7.1. Poverty Reduction and NGO Programs and Policies:

To reduction of poverty and urban poor in neoliberal period various NGOs and INGOs are making their policies and implicate various programs for them. In this period of declining public sectors role, very few works are done by them. Whereas private organizations are very much concern about these problems and the public organizations have to make a partnership relation with private organizations for better situation in where the authoritative power remains at government hand.

The enormity of urban poverty incidence is gaining recognition both by the government and the Non- Government Organizations (NGOs) of Bangladesh. The schemes that offer credit and savings services to micro-enterprises and poor communities are thought to serve as a catalyst in this process of poverty alleviation. The development agencies are based on the concept that economic improvement through income generation is the first step to social security. The purpose behind all the development activities of the credit schemes of the NGOs is not only alleviating poverty from the financial point of view alone, but also from the point of view of physical aspects, such as- housing, basic utility services and health as well as other aspects, such as education, awareness and confidence building to make a substantial difference in the quality of life of the urban poor (Alamgir & Watanabe, 1999).

The UPDP of Proshika:

Proshika had launched its Urban Poor Development Program (UPDP) in 1990. The UPDP of Proshika has basically adopted its methodology from the rural programs. The program initially started as a two year pilot project with a set target to form 240 groups and to provide Human Development Training to 2'280 individual members. The two slum settlements chosen for the study Balurmath- Bastibari and Duwaripara are within the Mirpur area. To find out the criteria for selection of members of the Savings and Credit Scheme and how they are planning to reach the poorest among the poor slum dwellers' several officials of Proshika were interviewed in April 2000. To describe their target group, the officials mentioned that the people who live in the slum and squatter settlements and sell their manual labor for survival, and female-headed households are their main target groups' They also mentioned that anyone who has a household income below TK 3500 and especially those below TK. 2,500 (hard core poor) are their target groups. The officials have identified the following main constraints for reaching the poorest among the poor:

1. Lack of knowledge, study and baseline survey and perception about urban poverty before actually implementing the project.
2. The government's constant threat of slum eviction.
3. Other bureaucratic policies that hinder the process of providing service to the poor.

For example, while some NGOs want to provide water points for the slums and ask the Water and Sanitation Authority to distribute piped water, it is extremely difficult to get such requests approved by the high government officials and takes a very long time (Alamgir & Watanabe, 1999).

Thus for poverty alleviation various NGOs with the help and permission of government competitively are working. To get rid of the bad condition of living of poor the NGOs and various private organizations with their policies and program are helping.

UN- HABITAT launched a program of strategic plan for safer city in 2007. The program and objectives are as follows:

The Vision of UN-HABITAT Safer City Program 2008- 2013:

UN HABITAT Safer Cities Program intends to contribute to the overarching goal of UN-HABITAT, Sustainable Urbanization through urban governance, appropriate urban management, and planning, in order to reduce and ultimately prevent the incidents and impacts of urban crime and violence in developing countries and those with economies in transition. UN HABITAT understands sustainable urbanization to be a process of redistribution of individuals and groups at the global scale, which is characterized by changes in the role and profile of urban settings, pursued without exacerbated social, economic and environmental impacts, in line with sustainable development. The Urban Development Branch of UN-HABITAT further considers its contribution to sustainable urbanization to be an integrated/holistic approach to urban development encompassing social, environmental and economic dimensions. Supporting this contribution is a growing recognition internally and externally that urban safety and crime prevention are strategic areas of intervention and key components of good governance, offering key entry points for ensuring sustainable urban development and inclusive governance, The Safer Cities Program focuses on urban safety. The Safer Cities Program specific definition of security centers on communities and assets free from crime, violence and related fear. We understand (urban) safety as the interventions which aim at ensuring freedom and avoid aggressions among persons and against their private and public goods, as well as against the use of the city, its equipment and public spaces by its residents or visitors to the city. We understand the prevention of insecurity as the actions of anticipation which aim, in a specific way, to reduce or channel positively the conflictive social situations (explicit or latent) which are at the origin of the aggressions among persons or against their public or private property and which generate citizens' insecurity (urban insecurity) and social segregation reactions. Urban safety is a process built on holistic local prevention policies addressing social, situational spatial, and law enforcement dimensions of urban insecurity in an integrated gender and age sensitive way. The concept of urban safety

therefore provides a powerful platform for interaction with stakeholders and partners, both in the various sectors of urban development and in the crime prevention and law enforcement field, and represents a strategic entry point for UN-HABITAT into social development issues.

The Objectives of UN-HABITAT Safer Cities Program:

The Development Objective of the Program is to strengthen (empower) local authorities and key stakeholders to be better equipped to deliver urban safety in particular for the most vulnerable groups in developing and transition countries. The specific objectives of the Program are:

1. Enhancing the convening capacity of UN-HABITAT on urban safety.
2. Conceptualizing, refining and validating a holistic approach to safety in the areas of governance of safety and urban renewal and slum upgrading
3. The development of safety tools, their documentation and testing.

The Program of CREAT:

CREAT in October, 2010 has presented an education program for urban poor. They stay attention for mainly slum dwellers. They present:

NGOs can help children whose families cannot afford tuition to progress through the system by providing after-school assistance. This could come, for instance, in the form of ‘homework clubs’ where older children help the younger ones. The government, NGOs and donors in Bangladesh need to attend to the right to education of children living in slums with greater urgency, as an end in itself, and additionally because it will not attain national goals such as universal primary education otherwise. The political case for a greater focus on the urban poor need to be set out. There has always been poverty in urban areas, and slums have existed in Dhaka at least since colonial times. Most urban poor people are not about to ‘return’ to rural areas that their families may have left a generation or more ago, and where they own no land

and face worsening environmental pressures. They are vital to Bangladesh's development prospects, especially through their role in the export garment industry, their productivity is key to the competitiveness of this industry. Thus there is a strong economic growth argument, as well as a social justice argument and a human rights argument, not to neglect education for the urban poor.

CARE Bangladesh Program and Policy on Poverty Reduction in 2006:

CARE Bangladesh could usefully be involved in the process of research and then advocacy into the key areas where good governance can reduce poverty for the poorest in society the most. Qualitative insights into the lives of the poorest can provide suggestions for this. Priorities on governance reforms need to be set through thinking about initiatives for efficiency, responsiveness, and effectiveness which will produce most benefit for the poor, which actions must be sequential, which are easier, short-term measures and so on. Many of the documents reviewed in this study point not only to the need for policy reform, but, critically, the need for the good implementation of policy reform. Priority-setting for good governance is political in nature, thus the interests of the poorest need to be effectively represented at government level alongside those of the elite.

CARE's work is shifting from household livelihood security and related program to a focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty through the incorporation of rights-based approaches. Rights-based approaches have been identified as essential to the improvement of livelihoods security at more fundamental levels. The program focuses on identifying and addressing processes that keep the poorest both socially marginalized and disempowered.

The aim of the review is to elaborate on the key new themes - gender inequality; social exclusion; rights to services; and governance - that have become the focus of CARE Bangladesh's work, with a particular focus on project initiatives from within CARE and from outside of CARE that can inform CARE's work in these new themes.

Swisscontact's Project on Health Care Service for Slum Dwellers in 2009:

Swisscontact is the organization of the Swiss private sector for development cooperation. Its aim is to promote private economic and social development in selected countries in the South and East through advisory services, training and continuing education. By applying the principle of helping others to help themselves, Swisscontact and its local partners are fighting poverty effectively. The primary goal of Swisscontact is to promote sustainable development (socially, ecologically and economically) through cooperation with local partners. In view of the growing slums in Dhaka city and the prevalent health adversity within those regions, Swisscontact established the project of 'Health Care Service for Slum Dwellers' in Kamrangir Chor, to offer sustainable health care services to the slum dwellers at a nominal rate. The project was initiated in 2005 and is currently in the third phase of operation, which has a timeline from January 2009 to December 2010. The core goal of the project is to increase the access of affordable medical facilities to the slum dwellers in order to keep them economically productive for their livelihood and well-being. In this third phase of the project Swisscontact wants to do a study to understand the impact of project activities on the slum dwellers livelihood.

Objectives of the study program:

Kamrangir Chor is a typical slum on the river Buriganga that is densely populated by slum dwellers with minimum daily wages. The population of this slum is approximately 600,000. This slum suffers all the common problems noticed in any other slum in Dhaka. Problems that are manifest in this area are dynamic and includes the areas such as health, social, political etc. Poverty, illiteracy and social hazards all contribute towards the dilapidating social and health conditions of this slum.

One common belief amongst the slum dwellers is that they usually equate the person who sits at the pharmacy and sells medicines, with a health care service provider. Slum dwellers often resort to pharmacies for availing primary medical services. There are many pharmacies in this slum. Hence, pharmacies are the most popular choice amongst these people when it comes to seeking health care services. However, prior to Swisscontact's intervention in Kamrangir Chor, no proper health-care facilities existed within the area. The picture is completely different now- numerous other pharmacies exist besides the Porichorja- affiliated ones, and many other NGOs like BRAC, Organisation for Mothers and Infants (OMI) etc, also operate there currently.

USAID Program for Urban Poor in 2009:

USAID programming to address urban development and the growing phenomenon of urban poverty is not even mentioned in the State/USAID Strategic Plan, or in the latest EGAT Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), and urbanization is almost completely ignored in the Foreign Assistance Framework and the standardized list of performance indicators. In fact, the USAID operating plan discourages coordination and multi-sector approaches. Nor is urbanization mentioned in the Help Commission report. In addition, funding levels for programs addressing urban issues, including urban poverty, urban livelihoods and urban infrastructure, have shrunk to a mere fraction of what they once were in the 1980s and 1990s. Finally, the once highly-regarded and sizeable cadre of urban professionals in the Agency has shriveled to a shadow of its former self and the organizational unit responsible for urban issues has been progressively downgraded in status. This lack of recognition of urban issues is shortsighted, if not misguided. Currently USAID's Urban Programs Team (EGAT/UP) manages just a handful of small, relatively meagerly funded programs and very few Missions include a discussion of urban poverty and urban programming issues in their strategies. Encouragingly, EGAT has just announced a new Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) procurement for energy, water and sanitation, roads and transport, urban management and information and communications technology.

NGOs in Housing Development of Urban Poor:

Almost all of the 15 million urban poor in Bangladesh lack proper housing who resort to substandard and illegal housing. The private and informal sectors are the main suppliers of urban housing in the country. The government of Bangladesh (GOB) is unable to cater for the housing need of the people alone. Yet it didn't espouse the participation of non-government and community-based organizations (NGOs and CBOs) in this sector until the late-1990s. The idea of public-private partnership in delivering housing resources has been mooted on many occasions. However, it has yet to be developed into a significant practice, as the government continued to play the traditional role of a provider instead of taking up that of an enabler. The unequivocal commitment in the Habitat II to the involvement of private bodies in the planning and management of human settlements underlines the importance of collaboration between the Governments, the International Finance Agencies (IFAs) and the NGOs. Involvement of the Bangladeshi NGOs in the urban housing sector is confined to housing rights, extension of affordability, emergency housing, provisions of utility services and certain rental accommodation. Generally the NGOs have substantial expertise in the alleviation of poverty and deprivation of the urban poor through the need and context responsive programs and action plans, innovative approaches, field level interaction with the beneficiary groups and participatory techniques. These would be of particular use in working for alleviating the housing problem of the poor households by the NGOs (Rahman, 1999).

The NGOs involved in poverty alleviation and environmental upgrading activities can take a total approach towards settlement development for the poor. More money will become available as affordability is raised through their actions. They generate pull factors in the rural areas to deter migration. Substantial employment created by them in new settlements, and by service devolution, will bring prosperity. Improved economic and literacy situation brought by the NGOs is empowering the urban poor. Long-term economic and environmental impacts of proper services will include factors such as reduction of illness and healthcare costs,

increase in labor- productivity-income, enhancement of environmental quality and property values, increase of business volumes, etc (Rahman, 1999).

Poor housing conditions aggravated by lack of adequate services adversely contribute to poor health, productivity and hence income among slum dwellers. Land tenure is an unresolved issue for housing the urban poor. Eviction is a constant threat for many of them, and an obstacle to the improvement of their living conditions. Nevertheless, the NGOs can make important contributions to urban shelter and infrastructure provision in poor communities with their technical skills, demonstrated strengths, community experience and grassroots connections. It only needs a congenial environment on part of the government that can facilitate the most effective role of the NGOs in urban poor housing in Bangladesh (Rahman, 1999).

7.2. Disaster Risk Management and NGO Programs and Policies:

GoI- UNDP DRR Program for 2009- 2012:

The GoI-UNDP DRR Program 2009-2012 would address the priorities and issues underlined in the national development plans, United Nations Development Assistance Framework and UNDP Country Program Action Plan. The program would be implemented by the Government with the involvement of civil society partners with UNDP support at the National, State and local levels. It would seek the support of different government agencies and line departments in mainstreaming DRR into development programs and in developing feasible risk reduction interventions. It would promote community-level interventions, with an emphasis on social inclusion and gender equity and empowerment. It would establish partnerships with NGOs and academic institutions to provide the program with wider outreach.

Under the program efforts would be made to strengthen the State and District Disaster Management Authorities (DMAs) to reduce disaster risk proactively, and implement timely, sustainable, and locally relevant recovery activities in post-disaster situations. It would emphasize institution-building and technical capacity-building, including NGOs, private sector and academia. The program would have a significant focus on urban risk management, which would encompass risk assessments, emergency preparedness and response, and urban risk reduction. The program would contribute to a strong regulatory framework for applying mitigation measures related to land-use planning and building codes.

The Urban Risk Reduction Project of GOI-UNDP DRR Program have some basic deliveries like:

1. Risk Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction for Urban Development Programs
 - 1.1. Conduct urban risk and vulnerability assessments.
 - 1.2. Facilitate integration of risk reduction into urban development programs.
2. Capacity- building in Urban Risk Reduction
 - 2.1. Strengthen enforcement of building codes, by-laws and development control regulations.
 - 2.2. Training and capacity- building for safer construction practices and urban planning.
3. Institutional Strengthening for Urban Risk Management.
 - 3.1. Strengthened institutional capacity for urban DRM.
 - 3.2. Strengthened disaster response capacity for city level DRM.

4. Urban Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction.
 - 4.1. Urban Community- based Disaster Risk Management.
 - 4.2. Access to local level financial mechanisms for DRM.

UNDP Urban Risk Reduction Project 2010:

Recognizing the immense disaster risks faced by urban centers, UNDP has implemented several urban risk management projects with a clear focus on local action. Risk in urban areas is a combination of two factors: first, location and exposure to hazards; and second, increased vulnerability due to poor local governance, environmental degradation, and the overstretching of resources.

Urban DRR is a relatively new concept that requires further promotion as knowledge about DRR in cities remains low among many national and city governments and with donors and multilateral financial institutions. UNDP support to activities in this area includes designing a campaign for urban risk reduction in identified pilot cities, replicable on a national level; establishment of community information centers to address different aspects of earthquake risk reduction; conduct of specialized training program for city managers and local government officials, teaching structural and non-structural urban risk management measures; and training of engineers and architects in disaster-resistant construction technology.

These are some depictions of programs of various private sectors for reduction of poverty and disaster risk management. For the better life of urban dwellers and urban poor with permission of government various NGOs and INGOs are thus working drastically. By this way governing pattern of public sectors are declining and changing in where private sectors are making their own position with the help of neoliberalism.

Chapter- 8

Summary and Conclusion

The study shows the increasing role of private sectors instead of public organizations from two points of view. One is from poverty reduction and public and private organizations' role and another is from urban disaster risk management and public/ private sectors role.

The poor situations of urban slum dwellers and for their betterment what is government or NGO role it is depicted.

The demographic feature of urban poor highly related to the vulnerable position of them. The effective condition of household head is important for the determination of vulnerable condition of living of the poor. Female headed households are more in vulnerable situation and poor than male headed household and comparatively male and female both headed households and in better condition.

The habitat type of urban poor is also significant. In most cases they live in jhupri, tin- shed or by making roof and side with other materials like bamboo, polythene, tin, straw and so on.

Rural- urban migration is mostly effective while for their poor situation they involve with informal sectors. Migration is an important feature because of the way of living of them. In most cases they migrate to city by selling all assets or affecting by environmental cause or for female migrants after being married. Thus all issues are closely related to vulnerability in city.

Social services as health care services, facility of medical access are not provided to urban poor. Very little access of urban poor lies in social services and urban infrastructures. Slum dwellers have to manage for health services to local pharmacy and unspecialized persons.

Urban poor are totally in poor condition with vulnerabilities in terms of loss of housing through the eviction or change in land use. Sometimes they face unemployment and homelessness. The dispossession is the black side of urbanization process. The government or private sector play forced eviction to urban poor.

The expansion of slums and squatter settlement is highly results of rural push factors according to Castells. A huge rural displacement forced people to migrate in city in search of better living. For the poor income they are forced to live in slums. In slum they are involved with informal sector economy. Access to land and housing is important for conceptualizing their poor condition. As urban poor have limited access to land and have to stay in vacant and low lying place temporarily they often are evicted from that place. Living in peripheral area they are deprived of urban facilities and services and infrastructure. They are often used for political purposes by giving them the assurance of housing and land access.

In slum political integration is an important thing. The slum dwellers have their own community leaders who play a role in the resolution of any conflicting behavior and any need or demand of slum community. In the name of development in many ways these political informal leaders deprived the slum communities and they do not do anything against these informal leaders. By the advantage of the position the urban authority make the dwellers actively participate in politics. The urban poor also with their own consent participate in politics to fulfilling the will of housing and other kinds of benefits from the government. For own security, socio- economic and political development maximum urban poor are involved with various local associations.

In slum various NGOs are directly working and helping for curing the condition of urban poor with their poor condition of living. They are helping by making a good environment of various urban services like water, sanitation, road etc. For giving proper rights as urban dwellers government does not take any position or contribution in where various NGOs are helping a lot.

From the urban disaster risk management point of view, in recent incident of Rana Plaza collapse for cleaning and trash out government, individuals and private organizations works collaboratively. In after that for better cure and financial help for family members of victims and give job opportunity and so on crisis prevention participation of government is low rather private organizations with huge support help the victims. For this the names comes first is CRP and CDD. They give treatment and training for the victims. Government only from authoritatively participate by having information of helping organizations, victims name with a opening a coordinating cell.

Thus very clearly it can be supported that in neoliberal era with the characteristics of neoliberalism various private organizations are taking place by a lucid relation of partnership with public sectors. By doing so public sectors are declining their role and control for urban governance. Urban commons are thus undermined by the neoliberal urban order. Here working a huge changing pattern of urban governance of public- private partnerships. In this neoliberal period thus huge change is noticeable in urban governance with public- private partnerships nature.

Need for future study:

This study is conceptualized and related with the socio- political and economic, cultural point of view with sociological aspects. The further and future studies are needed for more precise and explanative analysis and findings on this area. More theoretical and practical implications are needed for the urban governance and planning for the urban poor and urban victims in considering their poor condition and situation within the process of neoliberalism in Bangladesh.

References

Appadurai, Arjun (2002). *Deep Democracy: Urban Governmentality and the Horizons of politics*, Public Centers, Vol. 14, no. 1.

Alamgir, Farzana (1999). *The Role of NGO Savings and Credit Schemes in Improving the Quality of Life of the Urban Poor in Four Slums and Squatter Settlements in Dhaka City*, Masters Thesis NO. HS- 99- 2, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok.

Center for Urban Studies (1996). *Survey of Slums and Squatter Settlements in Dhaka City*, Dhaka: CUS.

Harvey, David (2003). *The New Imperialism*, Oxford.

Harvey, David (2005). *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, Oxford University Press Inc, New York.

Harvey, David (2009). *Social Justice and the City*, (Revised Edition). Athens: University of Georgia Press.

Hackworth, Jason (2000). *The Neoliberal City: Governance, Ideology and Development in American Urbanism*, Ithaca NY: Cornell University Press.

Hossain, Shahadat (2011). *Urban Poverty in Bangladesh: Slum Communities, Migration and Social Integration*, London, New York: I.B Tauris.

Kotz, David M (2000). *Globalization and Neoliberalism*, Thompson Hall, University of Massachusetts.

Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis* (2nd edition), Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Neuman, W. Lawrence (1997). *Social Research Methods*, A Viacom Company.

Punch, Keith F (1998). *Introduction to Social Research*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London.

Rahman, M.M. (1999). *Role of NGOs in Urban Housing for the poor in Dhaka, Bangladesh*, Washington DC: Robert MacNamara Fellowship Program, Economic Development Institute, The World Bank.

Siddiqui, K. Ahmed, J. Awal, A. Ahmed, M. (2000). *Overcoming the Governance Crisis in Dhaka City*, Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Wacquant, Loïc (2009). *Punishing the Poor: The Neoliberal Governance of Social Insecurity*, Durham: Duke University Press.

Appendix**Tables:****Table- 1: No. of Family Members**

No. of Family Member		
No. of family member	Frequency	Percent
2	3	3.0
3	6	6.0
4	18	18.0
5	25	25.0
6	34	34.0
7	10	10.0
8	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 2: Housing Pattern

Housing Pattern		
Housing Pattern	Frequency	Percent
others	4	4.0
jhupri	90	90.0
tinshed	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 3: Dwelling Type

Dwelling Type		
Dwelling Type	Frequency	Percent
single room	96	96.0
double room	3	3.0
three room	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 4: Having Association

Association		
Having Association	Frequency	Percent
yes	87	87.0
no	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 5: Have Sufficient Water Supply

Have Sufficient Water Supply		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	5	5.0
no	95	95.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 6: Have Electric Supply

Have Electric Power

	Frequency	Percent
yes	69	69.0
no	31	31.0
Total	100	100.0

Table- 7: No. of Persons of Being Homeless

Homeless

	Frequency	Percent
yes	91	91.0
no	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

Questionnaire:

Title of the Thesis- Neo- liberalism and Urban Governance in Bangladesh: A Study on Dhaka City

1. Age..... ; Sex: male/ female
2. Marital status: married/ unmarried/ widow/ divorced
3. Educational qualification: primary/ secondary/ higher secondary/ uneducated/ other
4. No. of family member.....
5. Main earning member of the family: male/ female
6. Occupation of the family members: female/ male/ other
7. If children then age.....
8. Housing pattern: jhupri/ tinshed/ paka or adha paka/ other
9. Any certain land given by government? Yes/ No
 - 9.1. If yes, then when and where.....
10. Now that land is being using for.....
11. From where have you migrated in Dhaka.....
12. Living in slum after migrating to Dhaka? Yes/ No
 - 12.1. If yes then till how much years.....
13. Rented house? Yes/ No
 - 13.1. If yes then rented money is given to whom and how much.....
14. How much rooms are there.....
15. Are you drinking pure water? Yes/ No
16. From where you collect drinking water and who made this system.....
17. Cooking system: gas/ fuel oil/ lakri/ other
18. Have electric power connection? Yes/ No
 - 18.1. If yes, then how do you get this connection.....
19. What is the sanitation system of yours and who monitor/ made this.....
20. The diseases you suffered from last one year.....

21. Are you evicted? Yes/ No
 - 21.1. If yes, then who had made eviction? Government/ non- government
 - 21.2. What was the reason of eviction.....
 - 21.3. Before eviction where did you live.....
22. Were you floating people ever before? Yes/ No
 - 22.1. If yes, then how do you manage.....
23. Who give safety here for living.....
24. Have you got advantage of development program of living from government or non-government organizations? Yes/ No
 - 24.1. If yes, then from who.....
 - 24.2. What type of advantage.....
25. Have you any local association here? Yes/ No
 - 25.1. What type of association.....
26. What type of services are you taking from the NGOs.....
27. Duration of taking services.....
28. Have you found any service related problem here? Yes/ No
 - 28.1. If yes, then what type of problem.....
29. What else are you expected.....
30. Did you get any financial help from government or non- government organizations? Yes/ No
 - 30.1. If yes, then who gave it: government/ NGOs
31. Has government monitored you ever? Yes/ No
 - 31.1. If Yes then how many times.....
 - 31.2. If no, then do NGOs monitor you.....
 - 31.3. What is the nature of inspection: direct (physical)/ indirect (phone)/ through another organization
32. Do you feel the need of help of government? Yes/ No
 - 32.1. If yes, then what type of help.....

Check List:

Questions (For NGOs)

1. What types of service/ treatment are you giving?
2. Do you get job/ order/ direction from any public organization?
3. If yes, how do you get this? (in brief)
4. During doing these work have you faced any problem from public/ private organization?
(power related).
5. Have you taken any kind of economic or social help from any public organization?
6. If yes, how they help you?
7. Have any public organization worked with you with collaboration?
8. If yes, what kind of works?
9. During working together did you find any difference of working with public and private organization?
10. What differences?
11. How international organizations help you? (politically, socially or economically)
12. Do you feel the need of participation of private organizations having social, economical help?
13. Do you think public organizations can manage all kind of helping or developing work all alone instead of yours?
14. Do you pay attention in making any policy or regulatory infrastructure for betterment of the masses?
15. By managing various projects what is the profit pattern of yours?

(For Victims):

Basic information:

Age: Marital status:

Educational Qualification: a. primary, b. secondary, c. higher secondary, d. others

No. of earning member:

1. What type of service/ treatment are you taking?
2. Duration of the service/ treatment:
3. Have you found any service/ treatment related problem here?
4. Are you getting proper treatment from this organization/ Are you satisfied?
5. What else are you expecting?
6. Did you get any financial help?
7. Who gave that: a. government, b. NGOs
8. Is there any change of government monitoring system from initial period to present time?
9. What is the nature of government inspection: a. direct (physical), b. indirect (phone),
c. through this organization, d. no inspection.
10. Do you feel the need of help from government anymore?