

**Information Based Economy and Social Polarization: A Study on Urban
Marginal in Dhaka City**



Submitted By:

Examination Roll No: 4006; Registration No: Ha-5944
Masters of Social Sciences (M.S.S.) Examination -2013
Second Semester, Session: 2012-2013

Department of Sociology
University of Dhaka
3rd December, 2014

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This Advanced Research Thesis is Submitted to the Department of Sociology in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of the Masters of Social Sciences (M.S.S.).

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ABSTRACT

Neoliberal globalization has bequeathed the world cities with a concentration of information and communication technologies which actually employed a small segment of workforce who are literate and skilled enough. On the other hand it plays significant role in the increase of marginal group of people. This surplus urban population engaged in informal economy is a specific characteristic of dependent urbanization occurring in developing countries. Dependent urbanization incorporates over-urbanization and parasitic cities with low standard of living and high rate of unemployment. But the governments of third world countries like Bangladesh run by the interests of the IMF and World Bank cannot create formal employment for this large segment of urban populations. This research interest falls on information based economy which creates social polarization of the urban marginal groups of the city. The study has been conducted in the five poor neighborhoods of Dhaka city. To conducting this research literature has been reviewed from global, Asian and regional perspectives. Solid theoretical framework has been constructed after reviewing the work of prominent urban sociologists like Castells, Sassen, Friedman, Wolf, Fainstein, De Soto and Bayat. This study found that without finding job in the formal sector they engaged themselves in the informal economy with a lower level of income as a result they are leading their life in a marginal way. Even sometimes they cannot meet the basic needs. Most of them (57.5%) are living in the slum and poor neighborhood areas and they do not have full access to the urban services as well. It further reveals that 57.5% of the informal poor work long working hours and another 30.83% respondents receive lower income from their job. However, the study argues that due to the intervention of information based economy a lot of changes taken place in the economic sphere of the country and in job market. Now part time jobs and jobs for women are available. It further argues that with the lower level of income the new marginal group of people became vulnerable and led a life with the cycle of social and economic polarization generation after generation.

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Abbreviations

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
ILO	International Labor Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGO	International Governmental Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NIDL	New international Division of Labour
NAFTA	The north American Free Trade Agreement
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WASA	Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
WB	World Bank

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the problem:

In the era of neo-liberalism a new economy emerged mostly on the last quarter of the twentieth century on a worldwide scale which is termed as informational, global and networked economy. Now everything is becoming integrated through network. Now firms are integrated in a world scale due to the development of information technology. Manuel Castells (2000) opined that the global integration of financial markets since the early 1980s, made possible by new information technologies ,had a dramatic impact on the growing disassociation of capital flows from national economy(Castells,2000). He argued that the shift toward a technological paradigm based on information technologies is taken place in a greater extent day by day with the acceleration of globalization. The new technological paradigm changed first the scope and dynamics of the industrial economy, creating a global economy and fostering a new wave of competition between existing economic agents as well as between them and a legion of newcomers. These new competition played out by firms but conditioned by the state, led to a substantial technological changes in the processes and products that made some firms, some sectors and some areas more productive, yet at the same time , creative destruction did occur in large segment of the economy, also affecting firms, sectors , regions and countries disproportionately . The information technology which brings information based economy thus a mixed blessing for economic progress (Castells, 2000). In the era of globalization which brings flexible management and production system now everything are becoming integrated into information based economy. There is informational agriculture, informational manufacturing, and informational service activities that produce and distribute on the basis of information and knowledge embodied in the work process by the increasing power of information technologies (Castells, 2000).

The emergence of a new international division of labor since the late 1960s resulted in large measure from the massive expansion in the role of transnational corporations in the production and exchange commodities on a world scale (Dicken, 1998). The

deindustrialization of many core industrial cities such as the global market for production sites has also entailed an increasing spatial concentration of business services and other administrative coordination functions within the predominant urban centers of the core.

These upper-tier cities have become major nodes of decision making, financial planning and control within globally dispersed commodity chains and therefore, the central basing points for the worldwide activities of transnational corporations. This intensified urban concentration of global capital flows has been further enabled through the development of new informational technologies, closely tied to the agglomeration economies of cities that accelerate communication and coordination on a global scale (Castell, 1989).

Cities rather than national economies as the motors of contemporary capitalist development, World Cities they argued, represented a new breed of global command and control centers within the new international division of labor (NIDL) which is associated with post 1970s capitalism (Friedman and Wolf, 1982). These cities , moreover concentrated many of the contradictions and inequalities of the NIDL inside their own boundaries, they had to viewed simultaneously , as space of hope and as spaces of gloom, that is as sites in which ‘citadel’ and ‘ghetto’ existed in uneasy proximity.

The economic structure of the global city leads to social polarization, as the leading sectors on the one hand employ a group of extraordinarily high earning individuals and on the other hand create a demand for low paid, low skilled service workers (Sassen, 1991).

Information based economy and social polarization are interrelated as due to the establishment of information based economy in the world economic system now a group of people are getting highly salaried work and on the other hand a large segment of the population are now involved in the informal and lower salaried job. Due to their poor wages now they are not capable to meet their daily basic needs on a regular basis thus they are facing multidimensional problems like the problems of housing, food, water and sanitation, access to basic health services and others. They became the marginal group of people in the society. Now the society is differentiated between the skilled and unskilled worker. Now the citadel and ghettos are exists in a closer proximity in the world cities and in this case the

citadel is the mostly benefited areas whereas the ghettos are becoming the mostly polarized areas of the city.

1.2 Rationale of studying the problem:

In the era of neo-liberal globalization the world cities are representing with a concentration of surplus population. Now with the process of globalization tremendous advancement has been marked in the information and communication technology in the world economic system. Due to the advancement of information and communication technology a new economy namely information as well as knowledge based economy is dominating in the arena of world economy which actually promote the highly skilled and literate working force thus ignore the huge amount of surplus unskilled labor . As a result most of these ignored and backward surplus populations are now working in informal sectors. This surplus urban population engaged in informal economy is a specific characteristic of dependent urbanization occurring in third world countries like Bangladesh. Dependent urbanization incorporates over-urbanization and parasitic cities with low standard of living and high rate of unemployment. But the governments of third world countries run by the interests of the IMF and World Bank cannot create formal employment for this large segment of urban populations. It is the informal sector backed by economic liberalization that has given the unemployed urban population unprotected, unregulated and self-employed informal jobs for maintaining their survival. Dhaka the capital of Bangladesh is also the dumping ground of surplus population and most of them are the migrants from the rural areas. They come to the city with a hope for better livelihood and soon they understood that many a things has been changed with the passing of time. Now the city is for the skilled and literate work force not for the unskilled laborers. Thus, without finding no other option most of them got involved in informal activities like street vending, rickshaw pulling, begging and others involved in low grade and low paid job and so on. The urban marginal group of people like the street vendors, garments worker, low paid and low grade worker and other informal workers who are continuously fighting for their means of subsistence in the urban area are the acute victims of social polarization has been considered as the study group of people in this study. All of these groups of people are mostly residing in the poor neighborhood areas of Dhaka

city like the slum areas of Kamrangichar, Mirpur (Bashantek area), Hajaribagh, Mohammadpur and Kawranbazar areas were selected as the study areas by the researcher. The development of information and communication technology made possible the information based economy which is ultimately responsible for the emergence of social polarization of the selected groups of people in the Dhaka city. This study will also be relevant to explore the nature of economic restructuring that taken place in the urban economic structure.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

The main objective this study is to explore the nature of the informational economy in the period of neoliberal information and the process of increasing social polarization by highlighting the emergence of the new urban marginal groups of people. However, the specific objectives of this study are;

- i) To examine the impact of Information based economy upon the marginal group of the people.
- ii) To explore how social polarization is taking place due to the development of information based economy.
- iii) To examine the socio economic condition of the marginal group of the people who are unable to get access in the information based economy.

1.4 Research hypothesis:

There is an interrelationship between the development of information based economy and the creation of social polarization of the urban marginal groups of people.

1.5 Research questions:

The research questions of this study are as follows-

- a) What is information based economy?
- b) Is there any relationship between information based economy and unemployment or increase of lower grade employment?
- c) Who are the beneficiaries of information based economy?

- d) Who are the disadvantaged group of information based economy?
- e) Is there any relationship between information based economy and social polarization?
- f) Is there any linkage between the developments of new urban marginal group of people?
- g) Is information based economy responsible for economic restructuring?
- h) How the marginal groups of people cope up with the scarcity of job?
- i) Is there any relationship between the increase of informal workers and the development of information based economy?
- j) What are the difficulties faced by the informal workers and how much they have access to urban services?

1.6 Research Contribution to Knowledge:

The contributions of the current research to the knowledge will be twofold. First of all, the study will contribute to an in-depth understanding of the information based economy.

Secondly, the study will also provide an in-depth understanding about the impact of information based economy to the creation of social polarization of the urban marginal group of the people.

1.7 The Independent and Dependent Variables:

The independent variable of the study: Information based economy

The dependent variable in this study: Social polarization.

1.8 Operationalization of the crucial concepts:

The crucial concept that has been used in this study are briefly described in the following-

1.8.1 Informational economy

Information economy refers to the economy in which knowledge is the primary as well as raw material and the source of value. It is characterized as convergence and integration of communication and data processing technologies into information technology. Here most of the workers are involved in the information based works and most of the products are

information products. Information economy is also regarded as knowledge economy. In information economy only the computer literate person can involve.

1.8.2 Social polarization

Social polarization is basically defined as the segregation within a society that may emerge from different sources like income inequality, economic displacement, unequal distribution of wealth and unequal access to the job market etc. Due to the social polarization various social groups emerged and their lifestyles vary in a different way. In the era of information society only the highly skilled and computer literate workforce got the opportunity to be engaged themselves in the workforce. As a result a huge number of populations who are not skilled lag behind and thus became the victims of social polarization.

1.8.3 Urban marginal

Marginality is used to describe socio-cultural, political and economic domains, where the disadvantaged group of people struggle to gain access to resources and participation in social life. The marginalized group of people are socially, economically, politically and legally ignored, excluded or neglected and they are vulnerable to their livelihood changes (Anderson & Larsen, 1998).

The new urban marginal groups of people are the products of information based economy as they are not technologically skilled and literate. Thus they don't get the opportunity to engage themselves in information based economy and became the victims of social polarization. They are not capable to fulfill their demands and they sometimes became the victims of robbery, threat, eviction, harassment, beating and so on.

1.8.4 Informal economy

Informality refers to the activities that have no legal basis, sometimes refers to the underground activities. All of the informal activities are out of taxation. Street vending is a kind of informal business running in the street. It includes peddlers and small stall holder.

Most of the marginal groups without finding other option involved in informal economy and thus lead a marginal life.

1.8.5 Economic restructuring

Economic restructuring refers to the shifting from manufacturing to a service based economy. In the past the economic base was agricultural and then comes industrial and now service oriented economy is controlling its hegemony. This economic shift has affected income distribution, employment opportunities and social hierarchy. Due to the transformation of economic base new forms of economy like service oriented economy and informal economy emerged. The job structure has been totally changed, now computer literary workforce get the privilege in the job sphere.

1.9 Limitations of the Study:

A sociological study cannot be purely objective because it deals with human behavior, knowledge, perceptions and level of cognition in socio-cultural domain. The subjective value of this study is to find out the process of social polarization taken place due to their lack of access in information based economy. As it's a much more new topic, and no organized book is available, the researcher had to rely largely on the novel research works of some of the local, national and international works. So, some problems and restrictions confront in terms of methodology. In spite of these limitations and constraints, this study tried best to discover the motives of research to keep it free from personal subjectivity. However, limitations of this study are delineated below:

- a. Sufficient time is crucial factor as it requires a lot of time to round off such a massive work.
- b. Funding is another problem. All the expenses are managed by the researcher and that impaired in some cases.
- c. Most of the respondents were in the conditions of some sort of argument. They might have some restrictions to spell out the exact facts sometimes.

- d. Respondents were busy with their works. So, they were often hurrying during interviewing.
- e. Relevant literature is one of the most hindering blocks that frustrated the researcher to have a preview of previous researchers' notions, findings, trends and nature of the total scenario. Sufficient literatures, especially organized books on the topic were really rare.
- f. Quantitative research requires probability (random) sampling techniques but the study is conducted by following non-probability sampling techniques. More samples were needed for its representativeness, sample size of the present study is not sufficient for it.
- g. Electronic resources are frequently used and in some cases, it is not really possible to get access them because of monetary complications.
- h. In some cases respondents were failed to answer exactly that what was asked. As a result it may be so that reliability may not be attained in those cases.
- i. Lack of up-to-date governmental statistics.

In practice, every study is more or less beset with the limitations in regard to timing and staffing. Keeping all these things in mind and considering the limitations in the case of provisioning time and manpower.

1.10 Outline of the thesis paper:

Chapter-1 discusses the background and rationale of the study, objectives, and research questions, operational definitions of the crucial concept and limitations of the study.

Chapter 2 includes the overview of Bangladesh labor force, condition of urbanization and poverty situation.

Chapter 3 reviews literature following the research objectives. Literature has been reviewed from Global, Asian and Bangladesh perspectives.

Chapter 4 contains the theoretical framework that supports the problem of research in a great extent.

Chapter-5 explains research methodology highlighting types of method, study site, study population (including study unit), sampling, study instrument, pre-tests, Techniques of data collection, data processing and analysis, reliability and validity and ethical issues.

Chapter 6 discusses the findings of the study incorporating quantitative and qualitative data.

Chapter 7 contains the discussion of the findings.

Chapter-8 includes the summary of the main findings, recommendations and concluding remarks.

Chapter-2

Overview of Urbanization, Poverty and Labor Force

2.1.1 Trends of Urbanization and Poverty in Bangladesh:

The challenges facing Bangladesh since its birth in the year 1971 through a historic war against Pakistan, distorted urbanization is one of them. Dhaka city has emerging as a fast-growing megacity of the world. It began with a manageable population of 2.2million in 1975 which reached 15.4million in 2011 and it is expected that this number will be 22.9million in 2025. The growth rate of the population was 7.86 during 1970-1990 and in the time period of 1990-2011 the growth rate is 4.02 as is estimated by the World population prospects (2011). No other city in the world has experienced such a high growth rate in this time period. The growth rate of Dhaka in comparison with other urban centers of Bangladesh will remain high. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2000) 28% population in Dhaka Division lives below the poverty line. However, this is a much brighter picture when compared with other urban centers of the country. Dhaka is a city with a huge number of population, 26 percent of them live below the national poverty line of US \$2 per day and thus leading a measurable life.

Dhaka is a city characterized by extreme inequality and poverty. Though poverty in Dhaka City has somewhat declined over time, the magnitude of poverty, in terms of both the percentage and absolute number of people below the poverty line remains very high. According to Islam et al. (1997) about 55 per cent and 32 percent of the city's population are absolute poor and hardcore poor respectively. Most of the new migrants to the city take shelter in the peripheries due to easily available low cost housing. In addition, the urban poor from the city center are increasingly being forced out to the peripheries due to increasing demand for land for urban development in the city center. The new urban poor living in the peripheries are economically marginalized due to exclusions from the formal sectors of the economy. They are also marginalized in terms of the access to housing and infrastructure services in the city. They also remain socially and culturally marginalized in the new urban

peripheries. The poor urban communities are often become the victims of the circumstances and they are treated as the criminals by the powerful authorities.

Table 2.1 Population density and trends of population in Bangladesh

Population in Bangladesh	1990	2000	2010
Population density (in square)	888.3	995.6	1142.3
Population in largest city	6525969.0	10284947.0	14648354.0
Rural population	92736985.1	99008498.1	106909642.2
Rural population growth (annual %)	1.6	1.4	0.5
Rural population (% of total population)	80.2	76.4	71.9
Urban population	22895165.9	30583776.9	41782488.8
Urban population growth (annual %)	4.6	3.5	2.9
Urban population (% of total population)	19.8	23.6	28.1

Source: (World Bank, 2012)

The urbanization of Dhaka is linked to rural displacement and massive migration of rural population to the urban peripheries. Huge number of poor people who used to work in their rural land became the new migrants in the cities. Agriculture can no more solve the economic needs of a growing rural population. Many people involved in agriculture are gradually being displaced from their land and involved in non-agricultural activities like services, trading and commercial activities. They have chosen migration as a strategy to escape from poverty and vulnerabilities. These migrants are mostly lacking of skills and employment training needed for jobs in the formal sectors of the urban economy. They usually move to the urban peripheries where they can find low paid jobs. Rural poor working as wage laborers are being displaced and they are migrating to the peripheries of Dhaka. Peripheries of Dhaka become the destinations of the new urban poor in recent decades.

2.1.2 Overview of Bangladesh Labor Force and the impacts of economic restructuring:

Bangladesh is a small country of South Asia by its size of area not the population. It is also called a country of overpopulation as a result the rate of unemployment is increasing day by day as the ratio of surplus labor is in high level. The adequate industrialization is also absent here. The base of economy is agriculture although these trends are changing day by day with the process of globalization and the development of information and communication technology. Now a mentionable segment of population is engaged in nonagricultural activities in search of their livelihood. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2010), the labor force increased at 42.6 percent between 1991 and 2005 for the entire population, with an increase of 31.7 percent for male and 126.5 percent for female.

2.1.2.1 Economically active population/labor force:

From the labor force survey (2010) it has been evident that 56.7 million of the population were economically active where as the number was 46.3million in the year 2002-2003 thus there evident an increase of 10.4 million people. The economically active population is higher in rural areas (43.4million) than that of urban areas (13.3million).

Table 2.2: Economically active population/Labor Force (Million) (15+):

Economically active population	Bangladesh Labor Force survey		
	2002-2003	2005-2006	2010
Bangladesh			
Male	36.0	37.3	39.5
Female	10.3	12.1	17.2
Total	46.3	49.5	56.7
Urban areas			
Male	8.6	8.9	9.3
Female	2.7	2.8	4.0
Total	11.3	11.7	13.3
Rural areas			
Male	27.4	28.5	30.2
Female	7.6	9.3	13.2
Total	35.0	37.8	43.4

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

2.1.2.2 Scenario of employed and unemployed population in Bangladesh:

The concept ‘unemployment’ is defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and implemented by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as “A person aged 15 years and over is considered as unemployed if he/she do not work at all during the preceding week of the survey (even an hour in the reference week) and is actively looking for work or is available for work but do not work due to temporary illness or because there is no work available”.

The amount of unemployment increased in Bangladesh during the 10 year-period (2000 to 2010). According to Labor Force Survey (2010) the rate of unemployment hoisted at 4.5 percent in 2010 which was 4.3 percent in 1999-2000.

The increasing gaps between the formation of employment and the required number for the new participants into the labor force, besides those who are currently underemployed is one of the major Challenges and the reasons for deficiency of labor market in Bangladesh. The rate of growth in labor force is inferior to the growth of population which is not satisfactory. During the period of 1999-2000 to 2010, population of the country increased by 24.4 million (from 124.30 million in 1999-2000 to 148.70 million in 2010), whereas the total working age population upraised by 1.4 million. Among the total working age, employed population increased only by 16 million which is counted 65.6 percent of the growing population and 74.8 percent of the working age population. Almost 2 million people have been added to the total population compared to nearly 1.6 million job opportunity every year (Basak, 2013).

Table 2.3: Number of employed population

Bangladesh Labor Force survey			
Employed population (Million)			
Bangladesh	2002-2003	2005-2006	2010
Rural	33.6	36.1	41.7
Urban	10.7	11.3	12.4
Total	44.3	47.4	54.1
Unemployed Population (Million)			
Rural	1.4	1.6	1.7
Urban	0.6	0.5	0.9
Total	2.0	2.1	2.6

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

2.1.2.3 Dependency ratio and employment by broad economic sector:

The sectorial share of generated wealth in contrast of people employed in that particular sector reveals a frightening account of disconnectedness between makings of wealth and preoccupation of employment, consequential in production and maintenance of poverty and inequality. Piece of agricultural labor in broad economic has been declining with the passage of time; the participation of agricultural labor in 2010 was 47.3 percent against 51.3 percent in 1999-2000.

On the other hand, participation of non-agriculture such as manufacturing, other industries and services labor in broad economic sector were 52.7 percent and 48.3 percent in 2010 and 2002-2003 correspondingly. Consequently, share of agriculture labor decline by 4 percent during this period.

Table 2.4: Dependency ratio and employment by broad economic sector

Dependency ratio	Bangladesh Labor Force survey		
	2002-2003	2005-2006	2010
Bangladesh			
Demographic (DDR)	77.7	73.5	72.5
Economic (EDR)	74.5	71.0	68.7
Urban			
Demographic (DDR)	67.0	60.6	59.4
Economic (EDR)	76.1	79.7	74.5
Rural			
Demographic (DDR)	81.3	77.9	78.0
Economic (EDR)	74.0	68.3	67.0
Employment by broad economic sector (%)			
Agricultural	51.7	48.1	47.3
Non-agricultural	48.3	51.9	52.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

In the labor force survey (2010), it was evident that 52.7% of the population engaged in the non- agricultural sector whereas only 47.3% people engaged in agricultural sector and this percentage is decreasing day by day with the process of globalization and the development of information and communication technology. Now more and more number of individuals is engaging in non-agricultural activities where they also became the victims of social polarization due to the increasing international division of labor.

2.1.2.4 Employment status by sector:

Day by day with the process of in formalization more and more people of Bangladesh are getting involved in informal activities rather than formal activities .Reduces rate of growth has been evident for the formal sector at 3.40 percent per year during the period of 1999-2000 to 2010 .On the other side, informal sector showed a solid positive rate of growth (4.90 percent) for the same period. Subsequently, significant number (1.8 million) of person joined in the informal sector in every year.

Table 2.5: Employment status by sector (Million)

Employment status by sector (Million)	Bangladesh Labor Force survey		
	Bangladesh	2002-2003	2005-2006
Formal sector			
Male	7.3	8.6	5.5
Female	2.0	1.6	1.3
Total	9.2	10.2	6.8
Informal sector			
Male	27.2	27.5	32.4
Female	7.9	9.7	14.9
Total	35.1	37.2	47.3

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

The total employed population was only 12.5 percent in formal sector and 87.5 percent in informal sector (LFS, 2010). Of the total population, 14.5 percent and 85.5 percent were male in the formal sector and informal sector correspondingly. For female, 7.7 percent and 92.3 percent were engaged in the formal sector and informal sector separately.

2.1.2.5 Employment status by major occupation:

The development of information and communication technology brings a lot of changes in the employment sector as it creates huge work space in new sector of jobs. The maximum change of employment has been observed in finance, business and real estate followed by construction and manufacturing industry in 2010 paralleled to 1999-2000 At national level, the highest change of employment has been absorbed as 47.50 percent by the industry of

agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by trade, hotel and restaurant (15.53 percent); manufacturing (12.38 percent); health, education, public administration and defense (6.28 percent) and construction (4.80) in 2010. On the other hand, agriculture absorbed 50.77 percent employment in 1999-2000 followed by trade hotel and restaurant (15.64 percent); manufacturing (9.49 percent) and construction (2.82 percent).

Table 2.6: Employment status by major occupation in Bangladesh

Employment status by major occupation in Bangladesh	Bangladesh Labor Force survey		
	2002-2003	2005-2006	2010
Professional, technical	1.7	2.2	2.4
Administrative, managerial	0.1	0.2	0.7
Clerical workers	1.5	1.0	1.0
Sales workers	6.5	6.7	8.2
Service workers	2.0	2.8	3.0
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	22.8	23.0	25.7
Production & transport laborers & others	9.7	11.5	13.5
Total	44.3	47.4	54.1

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

Of the total employed person, 47.56 percent was engaged in agricultural sector followed by 35.35 percent in service sector and 17.52 percent in industrial sector. It has been evident that although 25.7% of the people engages in agricultural ,forestry and fisheries activities but this trends is declining due to the involvement of people in information based economic activities like service, professional, managerial and other activities which became easier and flexible in the era of post-fordism.

2.1.2.6 Status of employment:

Among all the employments, the highest 22.0 percent have been included as self-employed, 11.8 percent as unpaid family helper, 10.6 percent as day laborers and 9.4 percent as employee in 2010, whereas those percentages were 19.8, 8.1, 8.6 and 6.1 respectively in 2000-2003 for the corresponding employment status. Additionally, there has been intensification in the proportion of the labor force engaged in salaried wage employment which is comprehensively resolute in the non-farm sector and while self-employment has

remained constant over the period and subsequently there has been a shift away from agriculture.

Table 2.7: Status of employment

Status of employment (million)	Bangladesh Labor Force survey		
	2002-2003	2005-2006	2010
Self-employed/own accountant workers	19.8	19.9	22.0
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1
Employee	6.1	6.6	9.4
Unpaid family helpers	8.1	10.3	11.8
Day laborers	8.9	8.6	10.6
Household aid	1.2	1.9	1.4
Total	44.3	47.4	54.1

Source: Bangladesh labor force survey (2010)

Besides, informalisation of the labor market with unbalanced growth in absorption People between formal and informal sectors, oriented in favor of the latter and the squash of the former. The formal sector experienced a decline by 3.40 percent per year during the period of 1999-2000 to 2010. On the other side, informal sector has risen at an annual rate of 4.90 percent during the same period. The main cause beyond this factor is to all economic sectors veteran an increase in informal jobs. Many formal sector enterprises may give jobs that are closely with the informal sector.

Chapter-3

Review of literature

3.1 Rise of Information Based Economy:

The last decades of the 20th century have represented a turning point in the global development process. It is knowledge that has become the engine of the social, economic and cultural development in the today's world. Knowledge-intensive economic activities are now a factor of production of strategic importance in the leading countries. They have also become the main indicator of the level of development and the readiness of every country for a further economic and cultural growth in the 21st century (UNECE, 2002). From the very beginning of industrial revolution the world job structure are changing. Globalization gives it new dimensions. Peoples started to come out from rural agricultural workforce and getting involved in the industrial labor force which accelerate the process of movement as well as the shift of work at the same time. The development of technology accelerate the production process again this technology decrease the pressure on manual worker. Now with the help of technology people can produce as much as they want and technology don't need to take rest for this huge production process. With the process of change throughout the history such as from agrarian structure to slavery, slavery to feudalism, feudalism to capitalism and then capitalism to socialism in all of these stages of mode of production the nature of job has taken new shape and new dimensions. Now we are living in a period of postmodernity where capitalism stands in its highest pick and automated the whole world with its own economic process.

The political name of postmodernism is neoliberalism in which technology play the role of agent of change. Industrialization focus on production and for this vertical integration are required in different layer like from labor to capital, manager to producer and then to consumer. The development of technology specially the communication technology makes the world a global village. Due to time-space compression now people are moving freely from one place to another. Now in all over the world flexible process of accumulation taken place which brings with it flexi workers. Now production became service oriented. New

markets of products established due to the new innovation in commercial, technological and organizational sectors. Digitalization makes possible due to time space compression which also accelerate the decision making process. Organizational shift towards vertical disintegration started as a result the firm's care establishing their local networks all over the world and concentrate on them from center. Now production became information and knowledge based which requires skilled manpower that are technologically sound thus it creates employment opportunity and at the same time a huge number of people became jobless as they are not technologically sound and thus have to leave the job. All of these persons became socially polarized as with the loss of the job their standard of living fall down.

Many scholars have studied only on some of the issues of economic restructuring, transformation of work, social polarization, marginal condition but there are a few studies on information based economy specifically very few on how information based economy creates social polarization in Bangladesh. The relevant studies and literatures found mostly on the information as well as knowledge based economy under study have been reviewed in the inverted pyramid model like global, Asian, global south and national perspectives.

3.2 Information based economy, economic restructuring and social polarization:

3.2.1 Information based economy:

The information based economy has a very powerful technological driving force that is information and communication technologies which helps to compressed time and space. The knowledge as well as information based economy is a much complex and broader phenomenon. There are different dimensions and aspects of the knowledge-based economy. Knowledge, based on information and supported by cultural and spiritual values, has become an independent force and the most decisive factor of social, economic, technological and cultural transformation. The knowledge-based economy has allowed a quick integration of the enormous intellectual resources of economies in transition into the European intellectual

pool, stimulating the development of the former countries. Every country can benefit from developing a knowledge-based economy to become a more equal participant in the global development process. The emerging knowledge-based economy has been affecting other areas of societal activity in every country, including institutional and innovation system, human resources development and etc. and vice versa. The knowledge-based economy has become an engine of progress in every country. If a country is developed, it has a developed knowledge-based economy, if a country is lagging behind; a knowledge based economy constitutes just a small fraction of its economy. It is not just the digital economy, which incorporates the production and use of computers and telecommunication equipment. It is not quite the networked economy, which incorporates the telecommunication and networking growth during the last decades and its impact on human progress. (UNCE, 2002)

3.2.2 Economic restructuring:

New information technologies are facilitating more complex interactions that are organized by networks. Castells (1996) argued that new information technologies, such as the internet, allow such structural types to pervade social and economic processes. Castells describes how the fundamental aspects of networks allow for changes that are leading to a variety of transformations, such as decentralization within firms, telecommuting of workers, interactions in the virtual community and economic globalization. Networks can expand without limits by simply integrating new nodes that share the same means of communication with other nodes. Networks are much more flexible and malleable, because there is no overarching organizational or institutional shape. Winners and losers in the global urban network are difficult to predict and are continuously emerging from the space of flows.

A number of industries experienced large and permanent decreases in employment growth at the beginning of this decade, a process labeled as restructuring. Restructuring slowed largely from relative demand shocks and those prominent levels of permanent job destruction and permanent discharges were distinguishing features of industries subject to restructuring. In addition, most workers displaced in restructuring industries relocated to other sectors. While this process of reallocation led to large increases in productivity in industries cracking

workers, it also resulted in prolonged periods of unemployment for displaced workers. Moreover, relocating workers suffered ample reductions in earnings, consistent with substantial losses in their specific human capital.

3.2.3 Social polarization:

Changes in the economy, the labor market and migration flows have generated insightful transformations in the social fabric of every cities of the world. The term “*Social polarization*” has been used with increasing frequency since the 1980s to describe the changes.

Sassen (1991) argues that cities at the apex of the global urban hierarchy are characterized by increasing levels of polarization in income, occupational position and opportunities. Bauman (1998) adds that rather than homogenizing human condition, the technological annulment of temporal/spatial distance tends to polarize it. On the other hand Burawoy (2007) observes that since the 1970s, economic growth has led to a “concentration of wealth at one pole of society and poverty at the other.

Although inequalities do not automatically imply a lack of social cohesion, rapid increases in disparities of wealth and power have the potential to trigger conflicts and undermine cohesion.

The concept of social polarization brings so much hesitation among the scholar’s as social polarization has been defined from many perspectives. Norgaard (2003) emphasizes the lack of clarity that characterizes the entire debate about social polarization, with contributors referring variously to occupational, educational and income structures without taking account of the different social contexts, theories and units of analysis involved. He observes that, the study of social polarization raises a number of issues, including the choice of units (individuals or households), domains (the working population, the economically active, the whole population), forms of stratification (social class position, occupational prestige, income, ethnicity, gender etc.), types of polarization (relative or absolute expansion or contraction at the extremes or at the center of the distribution) and temporal order (polarization of the “stock” or of “flows” into employment).

3.3 Global perspectives:

Due to the development of information and communication technologies a massive changes taken place in the structure of world economy and production process in the global arena. And all of these things bring social polarization as a byproduct and of course in this system the capitalist are the gainer and the proletariat is the ultimate loser.

Figura and Wascher (2008) in their writings sites Groshen and Potter (2003) where he reports that, by their metric, 79 percent of industries could be characterized as restructuring in the 2001 downturn and subsequent recovery, compared with 50 to 60 percent of industries in the previous three business cycles. They measure the degree of restructuring as the percentage of industries that experienced either increases in employment both during the recession and early recovery or declines in employment in both periods.

They also found that the distinguishing feature of restructuring industries was a relatively heavy reliance on job destruction, although a reduced pace of job creation was also evident in these industries. In addition, increases in job destruction in restructuring industries were accompanied by very large increases in permanent layoffs, and a large share of these permanently lay off workers needed to leave their previous industries to become reemployed.

The process of economic restructuring brings so many byproducts with it. As Figura and Wascher (2008) argued that the consequences of restructuring for overall economic activity are likely to have two effects. First, a reduction in the utilization of resources is likely to occur during the period required to move workers and capital out of restructuring sectors and into new employment; this lower utilization could be reflected either as low productivity growth or high unemployment. Second, some capital specific to restructuring industries may be destroyed if it loses its value when transferred elsewhere. Because firms in restructuring industries were quick to shed unneeded labor, worker displacements rose dramatically as did the time required for workers to find new employment. The slow transition of these displaced workers into expanding industries seems to have been an important reason for the slow recovery of the labor market following the 2001 recession. Restructuring resulted in the destruction of significant amounts of specific capital. One warning of this is that displaced

workers who were reemployed outside their original industries experienced a large drop in earnings, while displaced workers able to remain in their previous industry of employment experienced relatively modest declines.

In the era of globalization trade became liberalized and investment flows all corners of the worlds and in this current Canada also integrated in the process of economic restructuring. Wolfe and Gertler (1999) in their article made thoughtful analysis regarding economic restructuring in Canada. They argued that, Urban regions in the emerging market economies of central and Eastern Europe are facing the challenges of rationalization, adjustment and rejuvenation which follow from their transition to a market economy, the older industrial regions of Canada must come to grips with the sweeping changes triggered by the liberalization of trade and investment flows within North America which result from their closer integration into the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA).

Wolfe and Gertler (1999) opined, Ontario underwent a sustained period of economic restructuring beginning in the early 1980s. The restructuring triggered by the broader processes of globalization was accentuated after 1990 by Ontario's deeper integration into the North American economy following the signing of the Free Trade Agreement with the US and its successor, the North American Free Trade Agreement. These changes forced a number of critical responses on both firms and the government of the province, as they have striven to meet the challenge of becoming more innovative and adopting the characteristics of learning regions. This experience is highly relevant to those regions in Europe that are attempting to shift their traditional industrial base to a more knowledge-intensive economy that can compete effectively in the integrated European context.

They mentioned that the emerging economy of the next century is simultaneously globalized and knowledge-based. The marketplace is an ever more inclusive one, in which firms search out and develop new technologies on a global basis, design and source their products and services around the globe and then brand and sell those products and services into a global marketplace.

Archibugi and Michie (1997) argued that, the development and application of new digitally-based semiconductor technologies in a wide range of communication and transport applications facilitates the information exchange and trade in goods and services that underpins the global economy. These are described as the technologies of globalization, which provide the necessary infrastructure for the global economy.

The resulting economic paradigm is increasingly referred to as a 'knowledge-based economy'. This follows from the central role that knowledge-based activities play in the production process, as well the rising proportion of the labor force that deals with the production, distribution and processing of information and knowledge in comparison to that proportion which handles tangible goods. The dynamic effect of the new paradigm results from the way it mobilizes knowledge, social intelligence, and innovative capacity.

He viewed that, the impact of the information technology paradigm is intensified by the parallel emergence of new economic relations at the global level, subsumed under the concept of globalization. This concept implies that individual economies are becoming more Trans nationalized or integrated into the international economy and losing an important degree of national sovereignty and autonomy.

Pratschke and Morlicchio (2012) in their work tried to make a critical analysis of the "social polarization" based on European experience. They make 3 postulates regarding social polarization. These are -

Firstly, polarization might be defined as an increase (in relative or absolute terms) in the number of people with relatively high or low incomes ("income polarization").

Secondly, this could be defined in terms of an increase in the number of people who belong to the upper and lower classes, as opposed to the middle classes; however these are defined (social class polarization).

Thirdly, social polarization might be defined as an increase in disparities in social protection, including stability of employment and availability of social supports (insider/outsider polarization).

They argued that as far as income polarization is concerned, empirical research indicates that this has increased in European countries since the 1980s, driven by rapid increases at the top of the scale, alongside stagnating real wages for routine employees and, in certain cases, an expansion in the “working poor”. Income polarization is most apparent when households are analyzed within (functional) metropolitan regions and when assets are taken into account. In cities at the apex of the urban hierarchy, the deregulation of financial activities has enabled financial operators and consultants to accumulate considerable advantages.

In recent time the income inequalities are increasing all over the world as Goldthorpe and McKnight (2006) showed that inequalities in current income are widening both within and between social classes in Britain.

Fainstein (2001) reports that New York, London, Tokyo, Paris and the Randstad show signs of increasing inequalities during the 1990s, driven by growth at the top of the occupational ladder and by exclusion from the labor force (rather than just poor jobs) at the bottom.

Butler, Hamnett and Ramsden (2008) treat “skilled manual workers” and “intermediate non-manual workers” as forming part of the middle classes, which comprise, inter alia, security guards, traffic wardens, sales assistants, telephone operators and routine clerical workers. A large proportion of routine non-manual occupations are thus inexplicably defined as “middle-class”. Whereas less qualified members of the working class tend to circulate between low-skilled jobs in different sectors, alternating periods of work with episodes of unemployment.

Pratschke and Morlicchio (2012) viewed that during the 1980s and early 1990s, the impact of economic restructuring led to a particular focus, in the US, on the nature of “ghetto unemployment” and structural forms of exclusion from work. They cite Perlman's (1976) and mentioned that this book already provoked a paradigm shift in the way in which the situation of the urban poor was theorized. Rather than being “marginal” to the broader economic system, she argued that they are tightly integrated within it even at a global level but in a perversely asymmetrical manner.

Wacquant (2008) opined that, the issue of marginalization was taken up in a different way in the 1990s, initially by theorists of the “urban underclass” and later by scholars who argued that the current stage of global capitalism was producing a new “regime” characterized by a large, non-integrated and irrelevant mass of population relegated to the territorial spaces of self-perpetuating ghettos, an “absolute surplus population” or “human detritus wrought by economic deregulation and welfare retrenchment”.

The process of economic restructuring makes employment for a large segment of the population and at the same time unemployed the non- skilled workers worldwide. As Bina and Davis (2008) argued that a by-product of the increase in productivity over the last twenty years has been a massive surplus population – a gigantic reserve army of unemployed – at the global level.

Economic analyses reveal that temporary workers receive lower rates of pay and are less likely to be entitled to occupational pensions and other fringe benefits than permanent full-time employees (Kalleberget *al.*, 2000). Not only do unskilled service workers have low wages and fringe benefits, but they also have a high risk of exposure to health risks and employment instability (Kolberg and Kolstad, 1993).

Now countries invite the most qualified and skilled workers on technology rather than manual workers in their countries although their labor market requires manual workers also. As Manuel Castells (2006) viewed that, European governments scrambled to give preferential entry to tertiary-qualified workers such as information and communication technology (ICT) specialists and medical personnel, but refused to recognize the need for low-skilled migrants, who could therefore only come as undocumented workers: European politicians told them not to come, but the labor market welcome them.

One of the most important facets of the restructuring of production in both manufacturing and services is that it tends to rely on new social and information technologies which require highly-skilled employees. Control of valuable skills enables workers to obtain higher salaries and working conditions due primarily to competition between firms. Sassen (1991), reminds

us that cities like New York, London and Tokyo contain functions and infrastructure that are involved in producing, applying and managing knowledge, symbolic creations, capital, logistics and mobility, as well as possessing an urban setting of scientific research and education, media and entertainment. These areas produce a demand for highly-skilled knowledge workers, professionals and managers, producing a “broadening uphill” of salaries and conditions for those situated at the top of the occupational hierarchy.

3.4 Asian Perspectives:

The process of information and communication technologies also brings with it tremendous changes in the Asian countries like China, Japan, and Singapore etc. In all of these countries economic restructuring taken place in a greater extent which brings information economy and employed a huge segment of skilled and literate worker which ultimately denied the unskilled worker as thus they became the victims of polarization.

In the era of 21st century no countries are lag behind from the effect of global economic restructuring and Pakistan is not an exception of this process. This Asian country also undergoes huge restructuring process. Abbas (2009) in his writing viewed the economic restructuring experienced by Pakistan in recent times. He viewed that, the economic reforms have been conveniently implemented in periods of dictators, not only in Pakistan but in other countries also. IMF through legal framework implements the reforms and takes a country to industrial decline; outcome of IMF-World Banks prescribed programs: hyperinflation and extreme poverty. In his article he mentioned that, urban population is increasing, which do not find reasonable wages to survive; outward migration is greater than before whereas proper utilization of own human and material resources is on the verge. He mentioned the statistics of the report of Oxfam (2008) in which he showed that, the number of poor in the country has risen from 60 to 77 million since 2007 because of food inflation.

The course of Pakistan’s politics can be determined because accumulation of capital through criminal activities has become a tradition (in politics). The emergence of rich corrupt people and their supremacy on national structure has made it easier for global institutions to launch their agenda. By this real democracy cannot grow. The state officials are busy in

implementing the programs of IMF to privatize all utility services. Thus, citizens have to bear the on sequences because of the policies made for foreign profiteers.

China is one of the developing countries of the world with its strong economy entered in the process of economic restructuring since 1978. As Cao (2001) in his article viewed that, since 1978, China's economic system has undergone a 20-year-plus market-oriented reform. Over that period, economic evolution and structural transformation were mostly driven by domestic factors; now however, they are increasingly influenced by economic globalization and worldwide industrial progress. For the 21st century, it is likely that Chinese economic development will be increasingly influenced by the world economy, especially the economies of other Asian nations.

Rapid development of service sectors in China has promoted upgrading of industrial structures, including uni-dimensional growth of the total volume economic indicator and transformation of traditional economic cycles.

3.5 Bangladesh Perspectives:

Bangladesh a country of 3rd world is also affecting due to the development of information and communication technologies in different sectors of its economy which actually minimize the pressure of manual work and became dependent on automation and thus a huge segment of population who were involved in the industries manual working sector now lose their job and leading a measureable life and became the victims of social polarization.

Hossain (2013) argued that, neoliberal urbanization is characterized by economic restructuring and relocation of the poor communities in the urban peripheries. It is evident that in the global cities economic restructuring has been playing significant role in reshaping the urban space. It is playing an important role in the formation of new urban peripheries in Dhaka. Formal urban labor markets stopped absorbing labor, generating a substantial increase in unemployment and underemployment. Increasing number of technology based employments in the central business district of Dhaka creates the new challenges for unskilled and semi-skilled workers migrated from rural areas. Poor migrants are mostly

illiterate and lack employment training being unable to get access to these emerging information based employments.

Dhaka city is one of the largest megacities of the world facing serious problems of housing especially for the lower segment of the population. Thus Siddiqui et al. (2000) argued that, Dhaka City is noted for a serious shortage of housing facilities. The private sector provides 90 per cent of the housing in the city while the government provides 10 per cent of the housing for government employees.

In the era of globalization, due to the structural adjustment policy and economic restructuring process the infrastructure of the Dhaka city is going through massive transformation which includes the job sectors and other employment opportunities. The consequence is a general degradation in living conditions of millions of urban informality brought by structural adjustment policies in the last decades which is also valid for other countries. In the context of employment restructuring they are moving to the peripheries of the city where new manufacturing and garments factories are developing. The new migrants prefer to live in the peripheries as they can easily find out a job. The process of the development of periphery of Dhaka is linked to economic restructuring and the changing pattern of employment. The thing is that, Dhaka has emerged as the city of the new shopping malls, restaurants, cafes, beauty parlors and gymnasiums. This privatization of urban space discriminate the urban poor who are forced to move to the urban peripheries. Besides these, as most of the migrants are not enough skilled so most of the time they have to engaged themselves in informal activities in the city areas to run their livelihood.

The urban peripheries become the dumping grounds of the urban poor in the era of surplus humanity. The nature of life and labor in the peripheries clearly indicate their poverty and vulnerability. Most of the urban poor are involved in low paid economic activities. They mostly work as rickshaw pullers, street vendors, construction workers, transport workers, garments workers and low grade employees in the government and private sectors and other informal activities in the peripheral areas of the city. Women are the worst sufferers in this era of surplus humanity. The poor women working in the garment factories are getting low

wages although they work for long hours. The condition of their work place is very unsafe that is a threat for their reproductive health and they often become the victims of accidents. Due to the unsafe working environment thousands of workers are becoming injured and many of them became unable to return to work. Their demonstrations are stopped by the police and other powerful agencies who are mostly working for the benefit for the capitalist.

Hossain (2013) opined that, the poverty and marginality leads to violence and protests in the urban peripheries. The exclusion and deprivation of the new urban poor and their victimization by the authorities make them desperate. Thus, Dhaka's peripheries become the location of huge number of insurgent and rebel citizens.

Thus, the periphery of the city became the dumping ground by the surplus humanity. This is the clear indication of the insurgent citizenship and disjunction of democracy. Poverty and the marginal condition of the people living in the ghettos like areas revealed misery of their life and labor. The exclusion and deprivation of the urban poor and their criminalization by the authorities often make them desperate and violent. These groups of people are not entitled to enter in those areas of the city where the capitalist live as they think these peoples are the threat for their happiness. The right claim citizens' rights ignored in every case by the authorities.

By reviewing all of the literature from global, Asian and national perspectives it can be said that all the countries experience tremendous economic restructuring in the era of globalization and it is make possible by the development of information and communication technologies and its massive usages in every sector of the countries. Although all of this literature helps a lot and provide the direction to conduct the research but there is a huge gap. This research paper is concentrating the process of social polarization among the lower grade professional like street vendors, garments worker, peon, day laborer who are the real victims of the information based economy. As they don't have the skill and most of them are not literate enough so they are lagging behind to engage them in the information based economy and thus became marginal without finding handsome salaried work and fall in the trap of social polarization.

Chapter-4

Theoretical Framework

4.1 Theoretical framework

The function of theory is to explain the problems. In research theory plays the key functions and supports the objectives of the study. It provides the direction towards the solution of the problems and provides guidelines. In this research paper theoretical framework has been constructed based on the prominent scholars and theorists like John Friedman and Goetz Wolf, Saskia Sassen, Susan S. Fainstein, Manuel Castells, Hernando De Soto and Asef Bayat as their writings provide the provocative thought and direction to illustrate the research problems of this study.

4.2 Economic restructuring and information based economy:

Friedman and Wolf (1982) in their writings points out about the economic restructuring in the world city formation. They argued that “ the world city today is in transition. Structural instability manifests itself in a variety of ways such as the dramatic changes in the distribution of employment, the polarization of class divisions, physical expansions and decaying older areas and political conflict.

Based on the economic restructuring in the global arena John Friedman classified six different clusters of major employment. The dynamism of the world city economy results chiefly from the growth of a primary cluster of high level business services which employ a large number of professionals who engaged in the major economic functions of the world city. The secondary cluster of employment essentially serving the first cluster such as the real estate, construction activities, hotel services, restaurants and luxury shopping etc. a tertiary cluster of service employment centers on international tourism. Manufacturing employment falls in the fourth cluster and governmental services in the fifth cluster. Informal or street economy which is also termed as floating economy exists in the sixth cluster. And thus they tried to show the process of economic restructuring which actually creates a class of marginal people with no technological knowledge and thus became polarized.

Sassen (2002) in her work develop a more sustained analysis of specialized service industries and advanced digital technologies within global city economies. She argued that the global city economies contain a broad complex of specialized service industries that enable transnational corporations to coordinate production, investment and finance on a world scale. According to her the worldwide geographical distribution of production is connected fundamentally to an aggregate centralization of key command and control capacities within the cluster economies of global cities. Although Sassen made all of the these arguments after working in the cities of New York, London and Tokyo she now argues that these trends are becoming increasingly visible in many cities locating in many cities of the developing world as well.

Sassen argued that the management and servicing of much of the global economic system takes place in a growing network of global cities and cities that might best be described as having global city functions. The expansion of global management and servicing activities has brought with it a massive upgrading and expansion of central urban areas, even as large portion of these cities fall into deeper poverty and infrastructural decay.

According to Sassen (2002) since the early 1980s the cities in the world economy take new role due to two reasons. The 1st one is the sharp growth in the globalization of economic activity which has raised the scale and the complexity of transaction; there by feeding the growth of top level multinational headquarter functions and the growth of advanced corporate services. And the 2nd one is the growing intensity of services in the organization of all industries. In consequences the new economy known as knowledge based economy emerged which employed highly technologically sound people and at the same time make a large segment of people unemployed who are not literate in knowledge based economy thus bring social polarization in the society.

Sassen (1991) opined that, the particular industrial and occupational structure of global cities produces a bifurcated earning structure in turn creates the outcome of the disappearing middle. The global cities constitute the strategic sites in which leading edge global functions are performed.

Sassen(1991)) argued that, technology has shifted a number of activities that were once part of manufacturing into the domain of services. The transfer of skills from workers to machines once optimized by the assembly line has a present day version of the transfer of variety activities from the shop floor into computers, with their attendant technical and professional personnel. She opined that, these have also increased the dependence of the corporation on producer services, which in turn has fostered growth and development of higher levels of expertise among producer service firms.

From the very beginning of the 1970's Feinstein has made a greater contribution in the arena of local political –economic restructuring in the context of national and global transformation. She basically studied five major global cities like New York, London, Tokyo, Paris and Randstad and she argued that in the global cities higher levels of inequality are taking place due to the emergence of highly polarized labor markets. According to Fainstein the levels of inequality are intensifying due to the upper strata of the class structure are receiving a greater proportion of total earnings not due to the purported shrinking of the middle class of the expansion of the working class.

According to Fainstein (2001) global city regions tend to have large dense groups of very poor people, often living in close juxtaposition with concentrations of the extraordinarily wealthy. Moreover, the most significant linkage between these cities leading industries and other economic enterprise are international rather than national. Because the sectors of the economy performing global roles dominate the economic base of the affected cities, the cities display similar labor markets as a result these produce similar occupational and earnings hierarchies resulting in similar social outcomes.

New information technologies are facilitating more complex interactions that are organized by networks. Castells (2010) argued that new information technologies, such as the Internet, allow such structural types to pervade social and economic processes. Castells describes how the fundamental aspects of networks allow for changes that are leading to a variety of transformations, such as decentralization within firms, telecommuting of workers, interactions in the virtual community and economic globalization. Networks can expand

without limits by simply integrating new nodes that share the same means of communication with other nodes. Networks are much more flexible and bendy, because there is no overarching organizational or institutional shape. Winners and losers in the global urban network are difficult to predict and are continuously emerging from the space of flows.

Castell (2010) termed The rise of the informationalism as “fourth world order’ which restructuring the capitalist system that increase inequality and social exclusion as a consequence the new forms of human suffering emerged. The total economic structure has been changed. The last quarter of the twentieth century saw access to development, industrialization, and consumption of tens of millions of peoples over world. The bulk of the population in Western Europe still enjoys the highest living standards in the world and in the world’s history.

Castells (2010) argued that, it is necessary to assessing the social dynamics of informationalism, to establish a distinction between several processes of social differentiation: on the one hand- inequality, polarization, poverty, and misery all pertain to the domain of relationships of distribution/consumption or differential appropriation of the wealth generated by collective effort. On the other hand individualization of work, over exploitation of workers, social exclusion and perverse integration are characteristics of four specific process vis-à-vis relations of production.

According to him individualization of work/labor is the process by which labor contribution to production is defined specifically for each worker, and for each of his/her contributions, either under the form of self-employment or under individually contracted largely unregulated salaried labor (Instability on employment, unregulated, urban informal economy).

Castells (2010) used the term over exploitation of workers to indicates working arrangements that allow capital to systematically withhold payment/resource allocation or impose harsher working conditions, on certain types of workers, below what is the norm/regulation in a given formal labor market in a given time and space. This refers to discrimination against

minorities, immigrant, women, children and young people, extreme exploitation, defenselessness, abuse.

Castells (1996) viewed that, ‘it is an economy with the capacity to work in real time on a planetary scale’ (p, 147). Castells constructed the newest international division of labor around four different positions in the information/global economy:

- i) The producers of high value, based on informational labor
- ii) The producers of high volume, based on lower-cost labor
- iii) The producers of raw materials, based on natural endowments, and
- iv) The redundant producers, reduced to devalued labor.

Castells (1996) opined that the earliest and most direct beneficiaries of this restructuring were the very actors of techno economic transformation: high technology firms and financial corporations. He also viewed that the global integration of financial markets since the early 1980s, made possible by new information technologies has a dramatic impact on the growing disassociation of capital flows from national economies.

According to him (1996) productivity potential contained in the mature industrial economy because of the shift toward a technological paradigm based on information technologies. The new technological paradigm changed first scope and dynamics of the industrial economy, creating a global economy and fostering a new wave of competition between existing global economic agents as well as between them and a legion of newcomers. At the same time creative destruction did occur in large segment of the economy, also affecting firms, sectors, regions and countries disproportionately. So the informational revolution is thus a mixed blessing for economic progress.

Soto (1989), argued that in order to survive the migrants became Informal's. If they were to live, trade, manufacture, transport, or even consume, the cities new inhabitants had to do so illegally. Such illegality was not antisocial in intent, like trafficking in drugs, theft, or abduction, but was designed to achieve such essentially legal objectives as building a house, providing a service, or developing a business.

Soto (1989) viewed that, the street vendors learn the form of business from more experienced friends and relatives and swap experiences with others who are also just starting out. Like the informal settlers, street vendors do not invade the streets arbitrarily or haphazardly, but only after a complex economic calculation.

Once the vendor has invaded the location and established a pitch these agreements can develop into a strong alliance of interests, when affected residents and the authorities must deal with. As a result the threat of eviction always hangs over street vendors, especially when there is traffic. The vendors were in the streets were retailing a wide variety of goods, and could not be replaced without creating a vacuum in the city. Still it was undesirable to let them remain on the public thoroughfare, because they obstructed traffic, threatened public health, and were an eyesore. They also compete unfairly with formal traders to accommodate the vendors removed from the public thoroughfare, markets had to build (Soto, 1989).

4.3 Urban marginality and social polarization:

Friedman and Wolf (1982) argued that, the primary social fact about world city formation is the polarization of its social class divisions in which the transnational elites are the dominant class in the world city and the city is arranged to cater to their lifestyle and occupational necessities. On the other side the permanent underclass of the world city could scarcely be more striking and the victims of the system and also fails them in the nerve centers of the world economy where they are queuing for a job. They are actually serving the transnational elites and provided personal services to them.

Sassen (1991) examines the new structure of economic activity that brought changes in the organization of work, reflected in a shift in the job supply and polarization in the income distribution and occupational distribution of workers. He argued that almost half of the jobs in the producer services are lower income jobs and half are on the two highest earnings classes. In contrast, a large share of manufacturing workers were in the middle earnings jobs during the postwar period of high growth in these industries in the United States and United Kingdom.

Sassen (1991) viewed that, the economic structure of the global city leads to social polarization, as the leading sectors on the one hand employ a group of extraordinarily high-earning individuals and on the other create a demand for low-paid, low-skilled service workers. She argued that, two other developments in global cities have also contributed to economic polarization, one is the vast supply of low wage jobs required by the high income gentrification in both its residential and commercial settings, the increase in the number of expensive restaurants, luxury housings, hotels, gourmet shops, boutiques, hand laundries and special cleaners that ornament the new urban landscape illustrates this trends. And the second one is the downgrading of the manufacturing sectors a process in which the share of unionized shops declines and wages deteriorated while sweatshops and industrial homework proliferate.

Castells (2010) viewed that Social exclusion is the process by which certain individuals and groups are systematically barred from access to positions that would enable them to in autonomous livelihood within the social standards framed by institutions and values in a given context. Institutionally polarize the soul and conceal the will and individually mental illness, nervous breakdown, psychiatric repression, exclusion from the society.

He analyses the structural changes to the global economy that taken place from the 1970s to 1990s. He describes the 'new economy', based on 'a new mode of development, informationalism, of which networking is a critical attribute'. In this new 'Informational Economy' a firm's competitiveness is dependent on its knowledge of technology, information, and access to networks. The new economy he defined based on 'transformation of work and employment'. According to him, the uneven development of new technology leads to 'social polarization and social exclusion'.

Bayat (2004) opined that, the lifelong struggles of floating social clusters- migrants, refiures, the unemployed, the under employed squatters, street vendors, street children and other marginalized groups whose growth has been accelerated by the process of economic globalization. And all of them tend to challenge the notions of order, the modern city and urban governance espoused by the third world political elites.

The survival strategy model implies that although the poor are powerless they do not sit around waiting for the fate to determine their lives. Rather they are active in their own way to ensure their survival. Thus to counter unemployment or price increase they resort to engaged different informal activities like theft, street begging, street vending, prostitution, or the reorientation of consumption patterns (Bayat , 2004).

4.4 Synthesizing the theories:

Friedman and Wolf (1982) theory basically focused on the process of economic restructuring in the world city formation. Whereas Sassen gave emphasize on the establishment of specialized service industries and advanced digital technologies within global city economies. On the other hand Fainstein studied 5 global cities like New York, London, Tokyo, Paris and Randstad and she argued that in the global cities higher levels of inequality are taking place due to the emergence of highly polarized labor markets. Again Manuel Castell argument is more or less similar to Sassen. He argued that, it is the development of informational capitalism which is basically restructuring the capitalist system that increases inequality and social exclusion in the world arena. The byproduct of informational capitalism is informal economy which plays much concentration on the work of Hernando De Soto. He argued that in order to survive the migrants, marginal and the unemployed became Informal's. Bayat's arguments are also compelled with Soto. He argued that, to counter unemployment, price increase or denial of access to urban services they resort to engaged different informal activities like theft, street begging, street vending, prostitution, or the reorientation of consumption patterns. The things which concentrate the focus of the researcher of this study are that why the jobs opportunities are decreasing for the urban marginal and how they became the victims of social polarization. And the probable answer of these questions is that due to the development of information and communication technologies now most of the industries are adapting those technologies to minimize their cost and to maximize their profit and in this process they wipeout the manual worker and engaged the skilled and computer literate workforce in those sector. As a result large segments of the population who are not literate enough and unskilled lose the job opportunities and thus they became the victims of the innovation of 21st centuries. For the

survival of themselves and their dependent family members they involved in the informal activities like street vending, prostitution, theft, robbery, illegal activities, engaged in garments sectors, became lower grade professional in the government and nongovernment offices and some became the field workers of different NGO's or IGO's etc. As their income fall as well as their earnings are not enough to feed and to meet the basic needs of themselves and their families thus they became the victims of social polarization. They are the largest group who basically denied the rights of housing to the rights of education in some extent. They became the dumping ground to the capitalists.

Chapter-5

Methodology

Sociological study uses different research methods. Mixed methodology has been used in this research. The researcher used survey method as a tool of quantitative method. The study is carried out in poor neighborhood within Dhaka City corporation areas namely Kamrangichar, Hajaribag, Mohammadpur and Mirpur in which huge number of unskilled and semiskilled workers are concentrated.

5.1 Rationale of using mixed methodology:

Methodology is a way to study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problems systematically along with the logic, assumptions and rationale behind them. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In the study various steps are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with specific logic and rationale behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the researcher techniques but also the methodology as well. Researchers not only need to know how to develop certain tests or indices, how to calculate the mean, the median, correlation, regression or chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques but they also need to know which of these methods or techniques are relevant and which are not. Researcher also needs to understand the assumptions underlying various techniques and they need to know the criteria by which they can decide that certain techniques and procedures that will be applicable to certain problems or not. Why a research study has been undertaken, how the research problem has been defined, in what data have been collected and what particular method has been adopted, why particular technique of analyzing data has been used and a host of similar other questions are usually answered when we talk about research methodology concerning a research problems or study. So, maintaining consistency with above stated assumptions of methodology, mixed method was adopted to study the present research problem.

The rational of using mixed methodology are as follows-

- a. It has been designed as complementary to quantitative and qualitative research.
- b. To ensure higher acceptability.
- c. To cover both numerical and non-numerical aspects of the research.

An integrated quantitative and qualitative approach is taken for this study. The former focused on the association between different variables, whereas the latter helped in explaining the same between the variables. Present study mainly follows quantitative methodology; qualitative methodology is adopted to facilitate the former. Primarily, underlying reasons of assuming quantitative approach in this study can be abridged in under mentioned way. Deductive reasoning of quantitative approach primarily encouraged connecting the ideas in theory to create evidence, and then tests the ideas against the evidence. In conformity with, deductive direction study on the impact of information based economy was begun with abstract concepts or a theoretical proposition that outlined the legal connection among concepts and then moved toward concrete and empirical evidence. Thus, the research was started with the construction of a simulation about the information based economy and as a consequences the rise of social polarization and then tested assumptions against observable empirical evidence since deductive theorizing requires beginning with a clearly thought out theoretical picture and moved from ideas or picture toward grounded empirical observation. Additionally, qualitative method was used to understand the perception of the impact of Information based economy among the target group. Stimulation of adopting mixed method also engendered from using replication by other researchers. Finally, mixed method is used in the belief that it may bring strengths of the two methodologies together in a single study.

5.2 The study sites:

In order to conduct the research, study areas are selected purposively. The study were conducted in five areas of Dhaka City corporation. The study areas are as follows

- a) Kamrangichar

- b) Hajaribagh
- c) Kawranbazar
- d) Mohammadpur and
- e) Mirpur.

The selection of the areas is made on the account of many reasons. One of which is the active interest of the researcher on the areas. Apparently, these areas have long been influenced by poor neighbourhood. And a large portion of poor people are still totally dependent on unskilled and semiskilled hazardous jobs. Most of the people of these neighborhood involved in informal activities as they lack skilled thus excluded from the mainstream economy. The industries around the study area like battery, chemical manufacturing, electrical and electronic, metal finishing, mining, paint and dye, textiles, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, etc. and all of these industries don't required computer literary person in a greater extent thus a person without having no skilled can easily got involved in these industries for so called salaries; thus lead a vulnerable life and became socially polarized as most of the time they didn't meet their necessary requirements. So this concerned interest has led the researcher to conduct the study for followig reasons:

Firstly, The ares have largely been influenced by poor neighbourhood.

Secondly, The areas are easily accessible than other areas.

Thirdly, The researcher found that these areas are the concentration of huge number of semi-skilled and unskilled individuals.

Finally, The people who are living in these types of areas are suffering from access to health services, electricity, gas and other daily necessary things and thus lead a measurable life.

5.3 Study population:

The sampling population of this study tends to be the semi-skilled or unskilled people who are excluded from the main stream occupation and thus the victim of social polarization. The study populations are as follows-

- a. low grade clerk
- b. Garment workers
- c. Street vendors
- d. Small stall holder
- e. Informal workers
- f. Sales man

5.4 Sampling procedure and sample size:

Sampling can be highly accurate, if done with care. In addition it saves time and money. Moreover, if total population is surveyed, then it would be very difficult to conduct the research. In a short period of time without using an enormous number of interviewers, the sampling technique is very helpful. Considering all these issues, sampling procedure has been selected.

The study involves non-probability sampling technique to procure a suitable sample from the target population. Though there was a defined target population, the researcher is unable to carry out a research using probability sampling technique as there is no statistical data about the actual number of people involved in the informal activities. Since this is a graduate research project and necessary time and budget are not provided with, the researcher considered purposive and snowball sampling technique in selecting respondents from the study sites. The total number of respondent's was 120 who were selected broadly purposively for the interview. Moreover, the researcher has collected six case studies for the qualitative study.

Purposive sampling was used because the researcher used his own judgement about which respondents to be chosen, and picked those who best meet the purpose of the study. Here the researcher has had the opportunity of using his research skill and prior knowledge to choose the respondents.

5.5 Nature of data:

In general, data in social research are of three kinds: quantitative, qualitative and triangulation. Where Quantitative research is based on numerical data which deals with existing reality. But there are some aspects beyond existing reality, which can not be measured by quantitative research. Here case study has been used to supplement quantitative data. In reality, most of the social data are qualitative which is viewed as both the strength and weakness of social science. Goode and Hatt (1981) stated:

“Sociologists should use both the qualitative and quantitative type of data in social research to contract the real feature of the given topic of study as most of the data here are qualitative in nature”(1983,p:1).

5.6 Sources of data:

Data in a social research are collected from both primary and secondary sources. For scientific validity-precision and measureability, researchers are mostly intended to collect and use data from both of the sources. Materials to be used in the research were collected from survey interview and from some published and unpublished books, journals and documents and some relevant articles of some noted newspapers by employing various methods of data collection.

5.7 Study instrument:

Appropriate selection of study tool basically determines the reliability and validity of data, making causal explanations, accurate response by respondents, collection of empirical evidence and facts from the ground. In conformity with present research topic, survey method was used and some case studies were conducted. For conducting survey, a structured interview schedule with a series of close and open-ended questions was used.

Why will be survey method selected as study instrument? Following logic can set upright for selecting survey method as study instrument from the viewpoint of Neuman, W.L (1991)

- I. An excellent vehicle for measuring attitudes and orientations in a large population.
- II. Regarded as the best method for collecting evidence through empirical observation.

- iii. Greater opportunity to collect data from respondents in low cost.
- iv. Theory verification and hypotheses test are possible.
- v. Provides assistance to construct operational definition from grounded empirical observation.
- vi. Application of advance statistical procedures and computer software for data analysis.
- vii. Write and re-write questions for clarity, simplicity and completeness.
- viii. Organization of questions on the interview schedule based on the own research hypotheses, respondents and theoretical framework.
- ix. Application of the pre-test of interview schedules with a small set of respondents before constructing final draft.
- x. Opportunity to ask respondents in the pre-test whether the questions were clear and explore their interpretations to see whether his or her intended meaning was clear.
- xi. Reliability and validity of collected evidence.

5.8 Construction of interview schedule:

In this study, construction of interview schedule assumed more time because it involves some structured rules, procedures and principles. Entire process and procedures of interview schedule formulation are presented in below. Principles followed in preparing interview schedule the basic principles of questions writing in this study are illustrated as following ways from the viewpoint of Neuman, W.L (1991).

- i. **Avoided Jargon, Slang and complications:** All types of unfamiliar vocabulary have been rejected.
- ii. **Ignored equivocal, ambiguity and confusion:** Strictly forsook ambiguous terms.
- iii. **Avoided prestige bias and emotional language:** Neutral language had used in each questions. It also rejected words with emotional "baggage" because respondents may react to the emotionally laden words rather than to the issue.
- iv. **Evaded double-barreled questions:** Strictly avoided all types of double barreled questions.
- v. **Eluded loaded questions:**Spontaneously rejected all types of leading questions.

- vi. Evaded false premises: Didn't make any question with a premise with which respondents may not agree, than ask about choices regarding it.
- vii. Avoided asking about distant future intentions: It was tried to avoid hypothetical and future intentional questions. All questions asked about current or recent attitudes and behaviors.
- viii. Avoided double-negative: Double language in ordinary language is grammatically incorrect and also confusing. It was strictly rejected during interview schedule construction.
- ix. Rejected overlapping categories: Overlapping of numerical figures was clearly avoided.

5.9 Formation of interview schedule:

Three basic formats were strictly followed during interview schedule construction. These are:

- i. Mixed Format: Organization of all questions in interview schedule was arranged by mixed format. It indices not only general to particular or particular to general but also mixed up both forms.
- ii. Mutually Exclusive: Attributes of all attributes in each question was strictly followed mutually exclusive format.
- iii. Vertical Format: All questions were arranged in accordance with vertical format not horizontally.

5.10 Pre-test:

Before finalizing the interview schedule, five interviews were conducted in the field to test it. The purpose of pre-testing is to justify whether the respondents could be able to make out the language of questions and response properly. Ignoring suggestive questions and experimenting simplicity and clarity of interview schedule were also the business of pretest or pilot-study.

5.11 Techniques of data collection:

A primary survey was conducted by following an outline to construct checklist and questionnaire. Finally, for the requirements of the study, data were collected by interviewing people involved in informal activities like street vending, garments work, low grade work. A survey has been conducted to assess the process of social polarization in terms of access to health care services, electricity, gas, sanitation etc.

All of the 120 sample respondents were individually interviewed on the basis of the questions in the interview schedule. The respondents answered in a cooperative manner whereby approximately half an hour was spent to fill up an interview schedule. After all, the interviews are accomplished in a friendly circumstance along with a direct and free association with the respondents. The researcher has also taken some case studies to know the aspects beyond reality.

5.12 Data processing and analysis:

After collecting quantitative data on information based economy and social polarization each interview schedule has been thoroughly rechecked, restructured, rectified and edited to find out whether data would be missed. Before start processing with the computer, coding was conducted in order to prepare data for analysis. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) was used to analyze the data. Then data entry has been done in a grid format. A variable view and a data view were prepared to show the codes and labels. After entering into computer, cleaning was conducted to find out errors that might be threatened the validity of measures and caused misleading results. Data analyses were done with the help of SPSS to find out the frequencies and the percentage.

5.13 Reliability and validity:

It is rare to achieve perfect reliability in any research. In spite of the existence of some constraints it is tried to increase the reliability of measures based on two levels. Use multiple indicators of a variable in order to increase the perfect reliability; each independent variable was divided into multiple indicators, because two (or more) indicators of the same construct

are better than one. Use pilot study and pretest Reliability were improved by using a pretest or pilot version of a measure. Pilot study was conducted in the field before constructing final draft. Five interview schedules were tested out at the field level by taking cognitive interviewing of five respondents. Validity of this present study was measured by some indicators of a variable that can predict future events. Predictive validity is made based on the research findings. Validity of the research is carefully maintained to make it much more precise and viable. The variables and the hypotheses are interlinked and evident is there interrelationships.

5.14 Ethical issues:

An ethical guideline has been strictly followed in this study. The confusing question and harmful activities didn't taken place in this study. Every participant has been interviewed with their consent in a written form. And their given information will not be used for other purposes besides the research interest. Confidentiality will be strictly maintained and that's why it can be claimed that ethical guidelines were not violated in this study.

Chapter-6

Findings

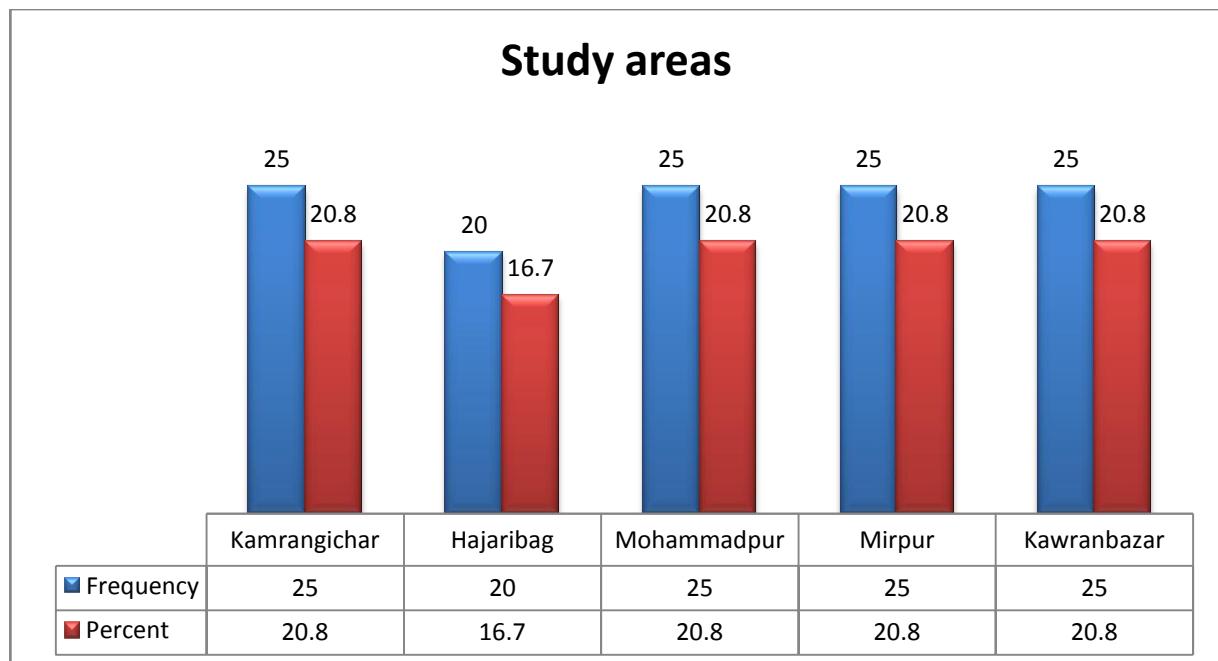
The data collected from the respondents through interviews are analyzed in this chapter. Based on that analysis this chapter has been proceeding. Data are generally collected from the Social polarization perspectives that are faced by the marginal groups of people while occupying their livelihood in the Dhaka city.

6.1 Socio demographic characteristics of the respondent:

6.1.1 Study areas:

The study has been conducted in the five poor neighborhood areas of Dhaka city. The study were conducted in Kamrangichar, Mohammadpur, Mirpur, Kawranbazar (20.8%)and Hajaribag (16.7%) areas. Data has been collected from these areas through interviews with a structured questionnaire.

Figure-6.1: Respondents by study areas



Source: Field survey-2014

6.1.2 Age Distribution of the respondents:

Among the respondents one fourth of them were less than 20 years old, 21.7% respondents are in the age group of 21-25 years and 18.4% are in the 26-30 years age group. Another 10.8% respondents are more than 50 years of age.

Table-6.1: Age distribution of the respondents

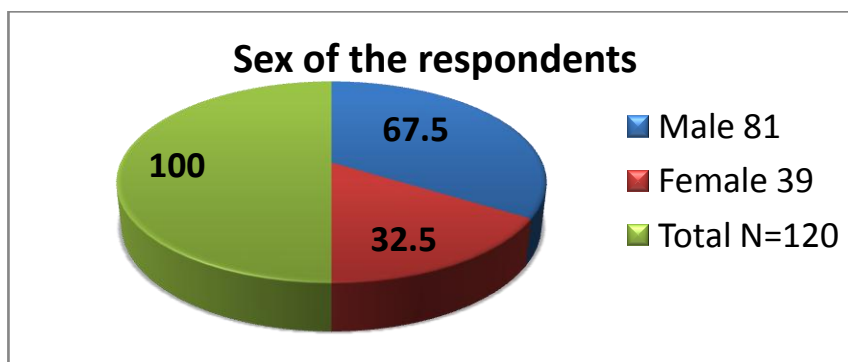
Age of the respondents		
<i>Age category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 20 years	30	25.0
21-25 years	26	21.7
26-30 years	22	18.4
31-35 years	9	7.5
36-40 years	12	9.9
41-45 years	6	5.0
46-50 years	2	1.7
More than 50 years	13	10.8
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.3 Sex of the respondents:

In these study 67.5% male respondents and 32.5% female respondents were interviewed residing in the study areas of the Dhaka city.

Figure- 6.2: Sex of the respondents



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.4 Marital Status:

Among the respondents 44.2 % were married, 40% were unmarried and 10.8% respondents were widowed. And another 3.3 % respondents were living in a separated position and the reason behind this is that either their husbands or wives left them and has no contact with them at present.

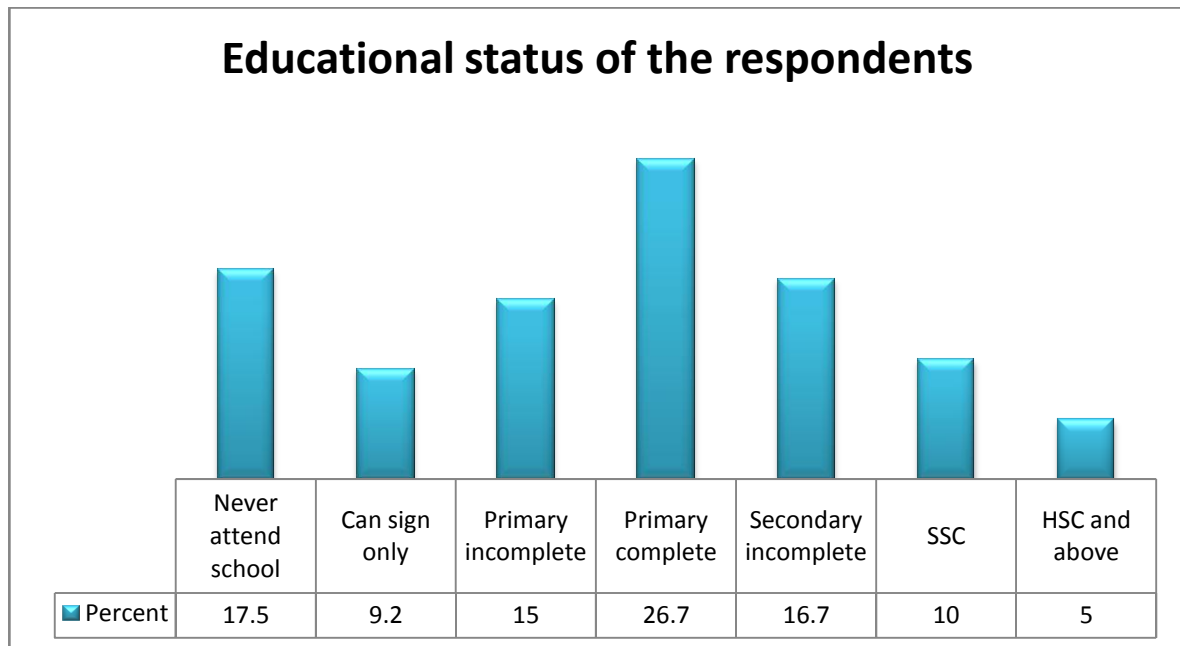
Table-6.2: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status of the respondents		
<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Unmarried	48	40.0
Married	53	44.2
Widow	13	10.8
Separated	4	3.3
Divorced	2	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>N=120</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.5 Educational Status:

To be concerned about the wider society and to live in a decent way education is the prime condition. To involve in the information based economy one have to be educated and skilled enough. From the study it has been revealed that among the respondents 26.7% completed primary education, 15% respondents went to school but didn't complete primary education. Another 16.7% respondents have secondary educational background. A large segment (17.5%) of the respondents never attended school and only 9.2% can sign only. Only 5% respondents enrolled in the Higher Secondary Certificate and above. So overall the educational status of the respondents was not good at all which ultimately through them in the marginal condition.

Figure-6.3: Educational status of the respondents

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.6 Number of family members:

The number of family members and the economic condition of the family are interrelated. The present study reveals that among the total respondents 35% of them have 5 family members, 23.3% have 6 family members. Only 2.5% of the respondents have the standard family members defined by the government of Bangladesh having 2 family members. The remaining 8.3% of the respondents have 8 family members.

Table-6.3: Number of family members

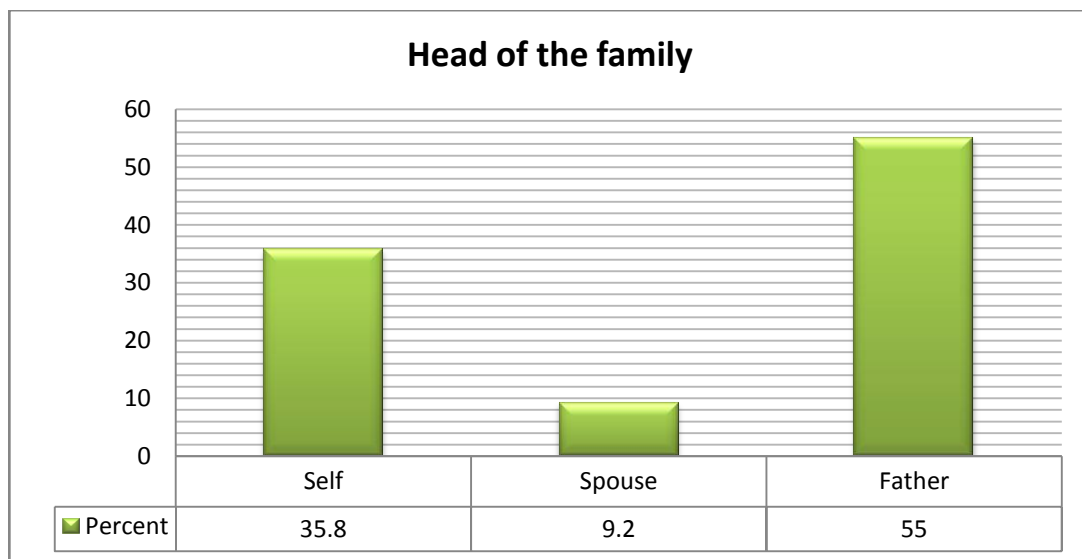
Family members of the respondents		
<i>Number of Member</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2 members	3	2.5
3 members	13	10.8
4 members	13	10.8
5 members	42	35.0
6 members	28	23.3
7 members	11	9.2
8 members	10	8.3
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.7 Head of the family:

According to the tradition of Bangladesh it is the oldest person who is considered as the head of the family but from the economical perspectives it is the one who are actually playing the key role in the economic wellbeing of the family. Study revealed that among the respondents 55% of them argued that their father is the head of their family. And 35.8% claimed that they own self take the responsibility of their family. And another 9.2% of the respondents opined that it is their husband who is playing the role of the head in their family.

Figure: 6.4: Head of the family



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.8 Family members involved in earning activities:

There is a relationship between the number of family members involved in the earning activities and economic condition of the family. Almost half of the respondents opined that in their family at least 2 members involved in earning activities and one third of them have 3 earning members in their families. And another 22.5% of the respondents argued that they are the only earners in their family.

Table- 6.4: Number of family members involved in earning activities

Number of family members involved in the earning activities		
<i>Number of earners</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1 member	27	22.5
2 members	59	49.2
3 members	31	25.8
4 members	3	2.5
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.9 Area of residence:

The street vendors are the people who run their livelihood based on subsistence. It is not possible for them to live in a multistoried flat as their economic condition does not support them. As a result they have to live in the lower rate and disadvantaged area where all types of facilities are not available. From the research it has been evident that most (57.5%) of the respondents are living in the slums by renting a room and only 42.5 % of them are living in the non-slum areas mainly in lower cost housing areas.

Table-6.5: Area of residence

Area of residence		
<i>Living areas</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Slum areas	69	57.5
Non slum areas	51	42.5
Total	N=120	100.0

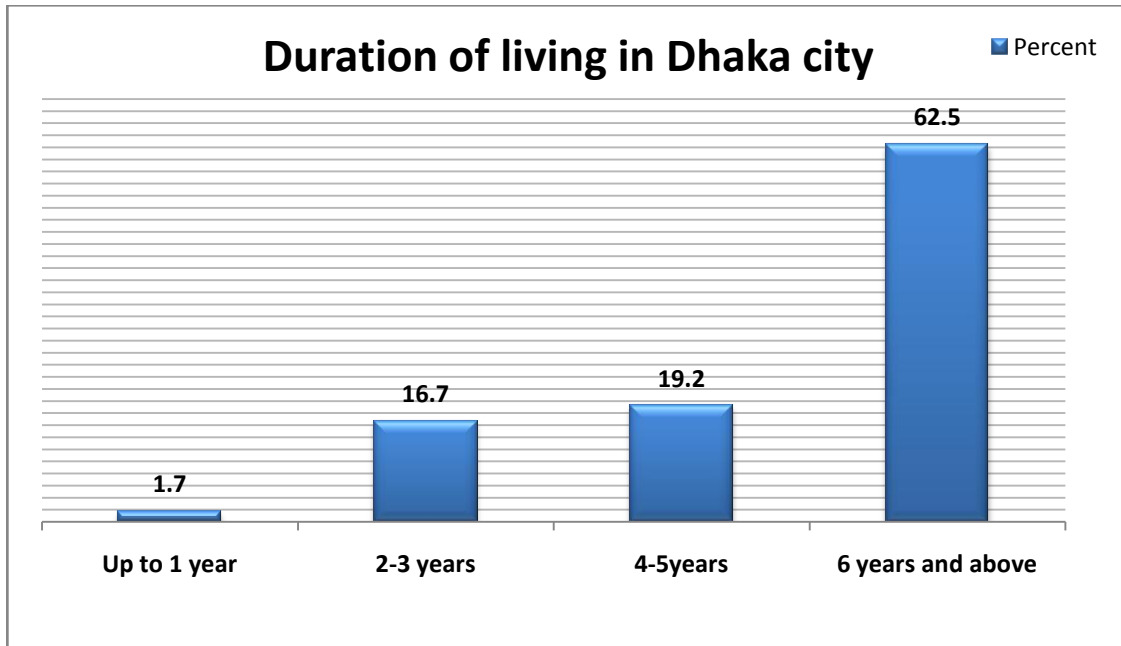
Source: Field survey (2014).

6.1.10 Duration of living in Dhaka:

Dhaka is the city where all types of facilities are available as is believed by most of the citizen of Bangladesh and for this reason they come to city from rural areas to lead a better life. Almost all the respondents are the migrated people from different areas of Bangladesh. Figure 6.5 showed that 62.5% of the respondents argued that they are living in the Dhaka city

for more than 6 years and above.19.2% living in the Dhaka city for 4-5 years where as only 1.7% respondents living in Dhaka city since one year ago.

Figure- 6.5: Duration of living in Dhaka city



Source: Field survey (2014).

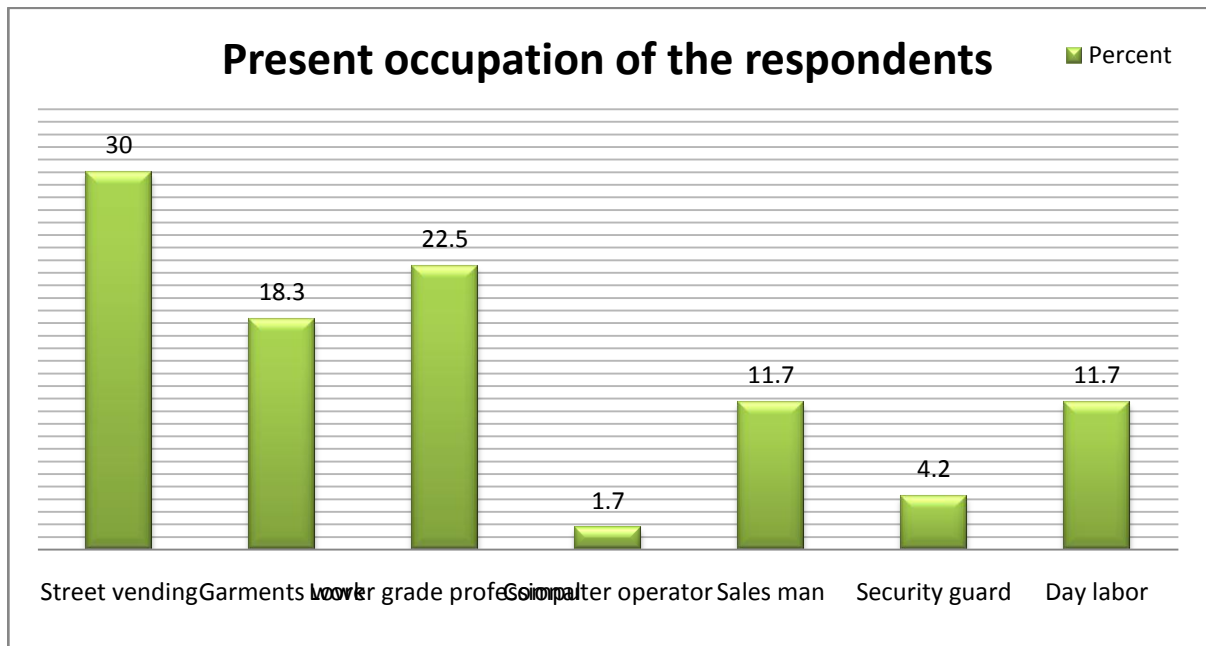
6.2 Job information and income profile:

The following information has been collected from the respondents regarding their income and occupations.

6.2.1 Present occupation of the respondents:

The people who migrated from different rural areas to the urban areas engaged themselves with the informal activities due to the scarcity of the formal job and due to the lack of their skills. They engaged the types of activities which usually required small capital and which do not require the skill and that is feasible for them to conduct. Figure 6.6 showed that 30% of them involved in street vending activities, more than 22 % involved in lower grade profession like peon, 18.3% is in garments activities, 11.7% respondents involved themselves as a sales man and day labor activities respectively. Only 1.7% respondents involved themselves as a computer operator.

Figure-6.6: Present occupation of the respondents



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.2.2 Reasons of choosing the present occupation:

In the response of the question why they choose the job more than 57.5% involved only for subsistence and 43% of the respondents argued that they involved themselves in the present job because they could not manage other jobs. And 26.67% argued that they involved as they did not have skills to engage in the higher grade profession.

Table- 6.6: Reasons of choosing the present occupation

Reason of choosing the present occupation		
<i>Reason</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
For subsistence	69	57.5
Without finding other jobs	52	43.33
Lack of skills	32	26.67
Others	5	4.17
Total	N=120	100.0
<i>* Multiple responses were accepted</i>		

Source: Field survey (2014).

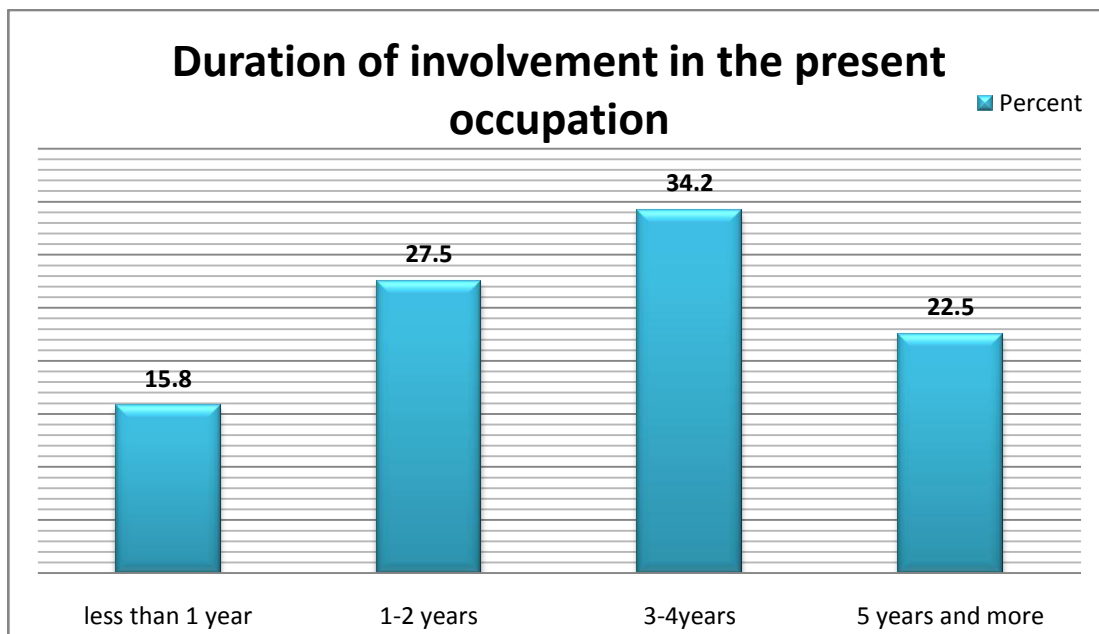
In the question of reason of involvement in this job Robiul replied, 'he is not literate enough to get a good job with better salaries and nowadays one have to be skilled to get good job and

he has nothing of that, that's why without finding any other option he got involved in this job'' .

6.2.3 Duration of involvement in the present occupation:

Without finding any other jobs the respondents basically involved in the activities where skill is not a big factor like informal activities to earn their livelihood. Most of the respondents (34.2%) interviewed in this study have 3-4 years of experience of the present job. More than 27% have experience 1-2 years, 22.5% have experience of 5 years and more another 15.8 % have less than 1 year of experience.

Figure-6.7: Duration of involvement in the present occupation



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.2.4 History of previous occupation:

Before the involvement of the present job all of the respondents were not employed and those who were employed were in different job sectors. In the question of previous occupation it has been revealed that more than 22% of the respondents were involved in the day labor activities and almost 16% of them were student and housewife. Another 14.2% of the respondents were garments worker and almost 13% were unemployed.

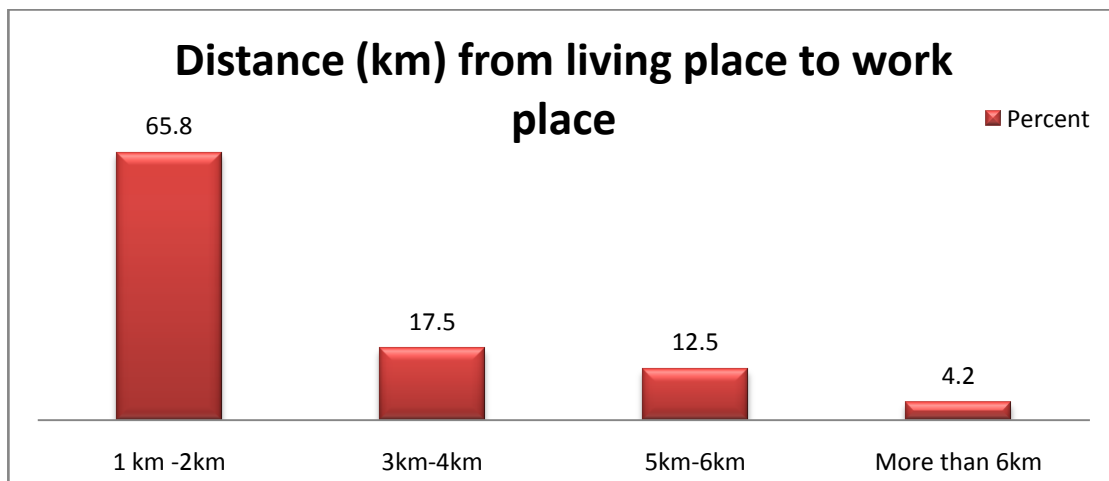
Table-6.7: Previous occupation of the respondents

Previous occupation		
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Unemployed	15	12.5
Student	19	15.8
Start as first job	12	10.0
Housewife	19	15.8
Day labor	27	22.5
Garments worker	17	14.2
Rickshaw puller	5	4.2
Street vending	6	5.0
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.2.5 Distance from living place to work place:

Among the respondents more than 65% argued that they have to go 1-2km from their home each and every day for their job. Another 17.5% and 12.5% have to pass 3-4km and 5-6km respectively to reach their destination. The remaining 4.2% have the distance of more than 6km from their living place to the job place.

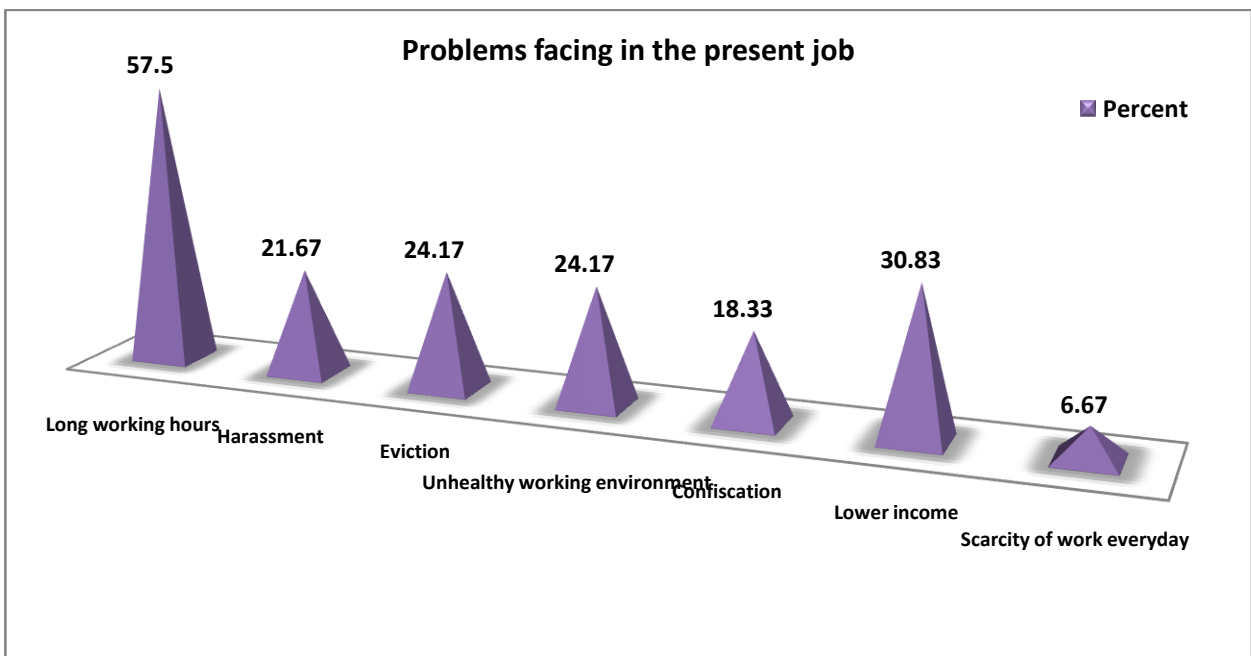
Figure 6.8: Distance (Km) from living place to work place

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.2.6 Difficulties in the job:

Different types of difficulties were faced by the respondents in their job. Figure 6.9 shows that more than half (57.5%) of the respondents talked about long working hours. It also shows that 30.83% talked about lower income where as 24.7% were the victims of eviction and have to work in the unhealthy environment. The remaining 21.67% were the victims of harassment in their job place. Anwar Hossen opined “ he came in the work place at 7am after having a cup of tea and a piece of bread in search of work and waited for the last 5 hours but nobody hired him today, and its happens sometimes and he have to starve on that day’ These are the problems they are facing continuously.

Figure 6.9: Problems facing in the present job



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.2.7 Training opportunities:

Training is essential for the development of skills and to do the job efficiently. Table 6.8 shows that, 75% of the respondents opined that they do not have any training opportunities in their present job. It also shows that, only 25% have training opportunities and among them 11.7% received training on safety and security and another 13.3% on skill development. They got training for different period of times.

Table 6.8: Types and duration of training of the respondents

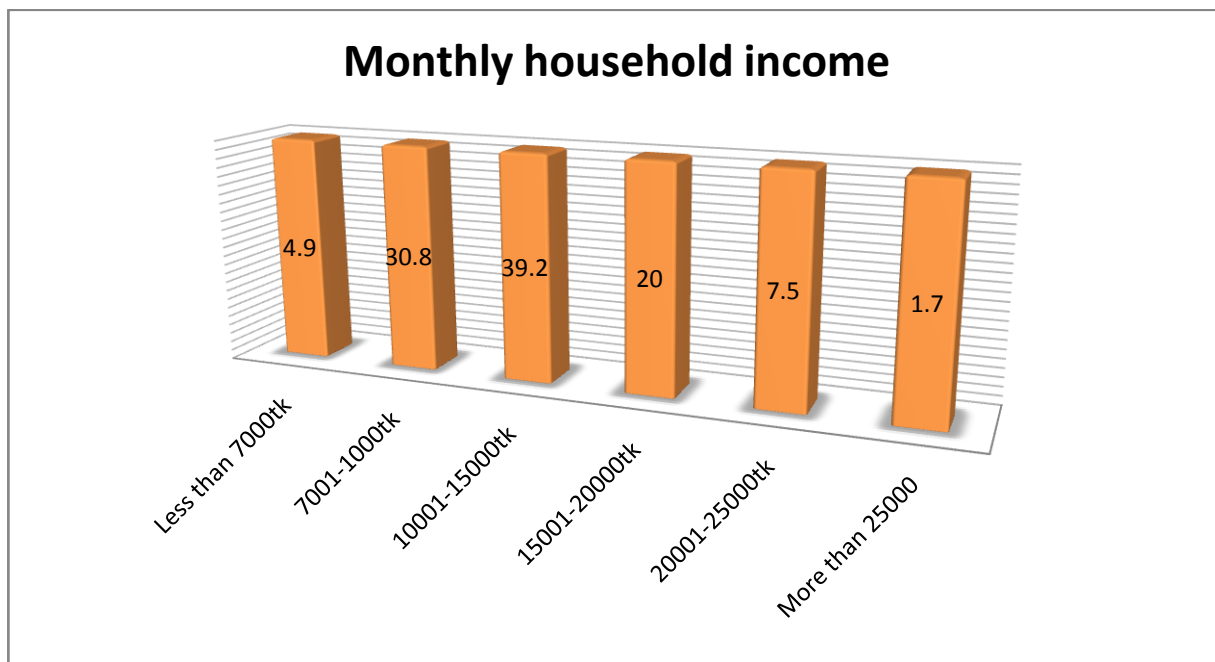
Training opportunities in present job		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	30	25.0
No	90	75.0
Types of training received		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
safety and security	14	11.7
skill development	16	13.3
Not applicable	90	75.0
Total	120	100.0
Duration of training period		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 1 week	7	5.8
One week	12	10.0
Two weeks	6	5.0
One month	3	2.5
Three month	2	1.7
Not applicable	90	75.0
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3 Economic condition of the respondents

6.3.1 Household income:

Almost all the respondent opined that their present job is the main source of income for them. Figure 6.10 shows that 39.2% of the respondent's family income is between 10001-15000Tk in a month and almost 31% household income is between 7000-10000Tk in a month. 20% of the respondents' monthly family income falls in the category of 15001-20000 Tk.

Figure 6.10: Monthly household income

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.2 Food expenses:

The marginal groups of people are unable to meet the basic needs all the time. Almost 42% of the respondents spend TK 3000-5000Tk monthly on an average to meet the demand of their foods. Whereas more than 28% spend TK more than 5000 to 7000BDT and 21.7% respondents spend TK 7000-9000Tk in a month to meet the demands of their food.

Table 6.9: Money expend on food in the last month

Money expend on food in the last month		
<i>Money expend on food</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 3000tk	8	6.6
3000-5000tk	50	41.7
5001-7000tk	34	28.3
7001-9000tk	26	21.7
More than 10000tk	2	1.7
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.3 Expenses on housing:

Most (75%) of the respondents in this study are living in the low-cost housing areas like slums etc. Table 6.10 shows that 35% of the respondents have to spend 1500-200 Tk in a month for the purpose of their living place. Among the respondents 28.3% rent one or two room for living and have to spend 2001-2500Tk in a month for that. Only 2.5% of them spend more than 4000Tk and thus get more standard than the slum areas as basically they live outside the slum areas.

Table 6.10: Money expend on housing

Money expend on housing in the last month		
<i>Expense on housing</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1000-1500tk	14	11.6
1501-2000tk	42	35
2001-2500tk	34	28.3
2501-3000tk	21	17.4
3001-4000	6	5.0
More than 4000	3	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>N=120</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.4 Monthly utilities cost:

Basically utilities include the cost of electricity, gas, sewer, and water and the cost of other services. According to table 6.11, 41.7% of the respondents opined that they have to expend on an average more than 2000-3000Tk and 35.8% expend 1500-2000Tk per month. Only 5% respondents expend more than 5000Tk per month as their utilities cost.

Table 6.11: Utilities costs in the last month

Money expand on Utilities in the last month		
<i>Utilities Cost</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 1000tk	8	6.6
1001-1500tk	13	10.8
1501-2000tk	43	35.8
2001-3000tk	50	41.7
5000tk and more	6	5.0
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.5 Health expenses:

Due to the environment of their living place most of the times they have to suffer with different diseases. Table 6.12 illustrate that, 40% of the respondents have to spend tk. 500-1000Tk in the last month for health and almost 31% expend Tk 1501-2000Tk for the coverage of their health problems.

Table 6.12: Health costs in the last month

Money expand on health in the last month		
<i>Health expense</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 500tk	22	18.3
500-1000tk	48	40.0
1001-1500tk	5	4.1
1501-2000tk	37	30.8
More than 2000tk	8	6.7
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.6 Educational costs in a month:

It is not possible for the marginal group of people to provide better schooling to their children, besides they are not educated enough and thus they earned less which is not

supportive to provide their children in a better ways. Table 6.13 shows that, 42.5% of the respondents opined that they expend 5000-1000Tk for their children educational costs. Almost 22% expend more than 1000-1500Tk for the same purposes.

Table 6.13: Educational costs in the last month

Money expend on educational purposes in the last month		
<i>Educational expenses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 500tk	9	7.5
500-1000tk	51	42.5
1001-1500tk	26	21.7
1501-2000tk	19	15.8
2001-3000tk	2	1.7
More than 3000tk	10	8.33
Not applicable (No child)	3	2.5
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.7 Savings for the future:

Table 6.14: Savings for the future

Having savings for future		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	23	19.2
No	97	80.8
Total	120	100.0
Amount of savings per month		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
200	3	13.04
300	1	4.34
500	13	56.52
1000	6	26.08
Total	23	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

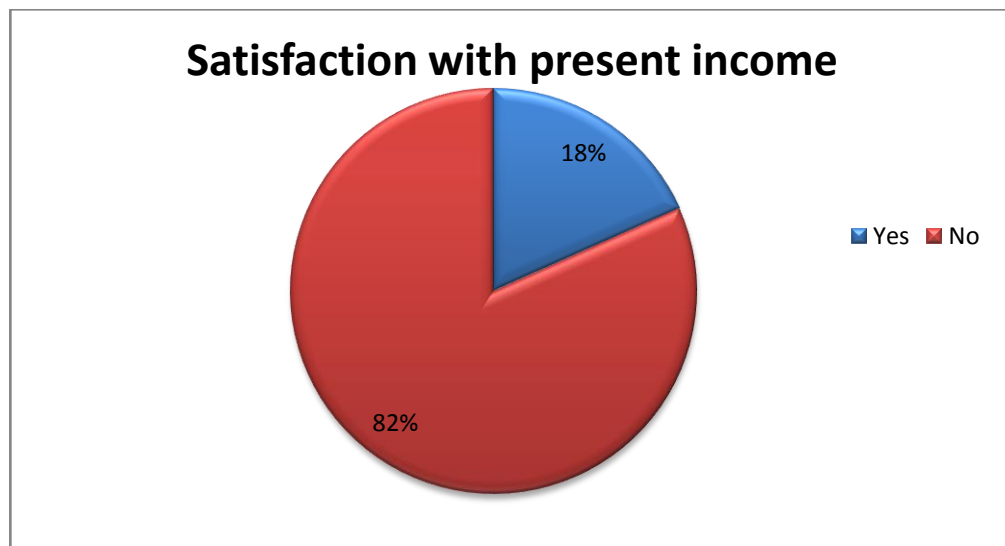
To lead a better life in future savings play a crucial role and it is difficult for the lower grade people to make savings after meeting all their requirements. But some of them are able to save money. It has been evident from the study that only 19.2% of the respondents have

manages to save some money from their income. And 56.52% of the respondents manage to save 500Tk per month and only 26.08% manages to have a saving of 1000Tk on a monthly basis.

6.3.8 Satisfaction with present income:

The term happiness is difficult to define and it is relative. Although then it is generally define that if someone have to live happily then he or she need to meet all the necessities in a greater extent. In the question of whether his earnings are enough or not to continue his family in a well manner or not, Rahim Badsha replied by providing rent of house, somehow he is running his life and of course it's not enough .In this study it has been revealed that among the respondent only 18.3% argued that they are somehow happy with their present income. But large segments (82%) are not happy with their present income situation as they failed to meet their basic needs.

Figure 6.11: Satisfaction with present income



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.3.9 Loan history:

To meet the basic needs sometimes the respondents have to take some loan to meet their basic needs as their income is not enough. Table 6.15 illustrate that among the respondents almost 41% have loan history and the amount of their loan is 2000Tk to more than 20,000Tk.

Those who has the history of loan it has been revealed that among them almost 36.74% taken loan from NGO's and almost 30.61% taken loan from Mahajan.

Table 6.15: Loan history

History of having loan		
<i>History of loan</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	49	40.8
No	71	59.2
Total	120	100
Amount of loan		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2000-5000tk	12	24.49
5001-8000tk	4	8.16
8001-11000tk	11	22.45
11001-14000tk	12	24.48
1401-17000tk	4	8.16
17001-20000tk	2	4.08
More than 2000tk	4	8.16
Total	49	100.0
Sources of loan		
<i>Sources</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Relatives	9	18.36
Mahajan	15	30.61
NGO	18	36.74
Neighbor	6	12.25
Bank	1	2.04
Total	49	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.4 Information based economy

6.4.1 Changes in the job market observed:

Due to the development of information and communication technology a lot of changes occurred in the job market which actually open the door for the skilled and limit the access for the unskilled marginal group of people. According to the table 6.16, 74.5% of the respondents observed a lot of changes in the job market.

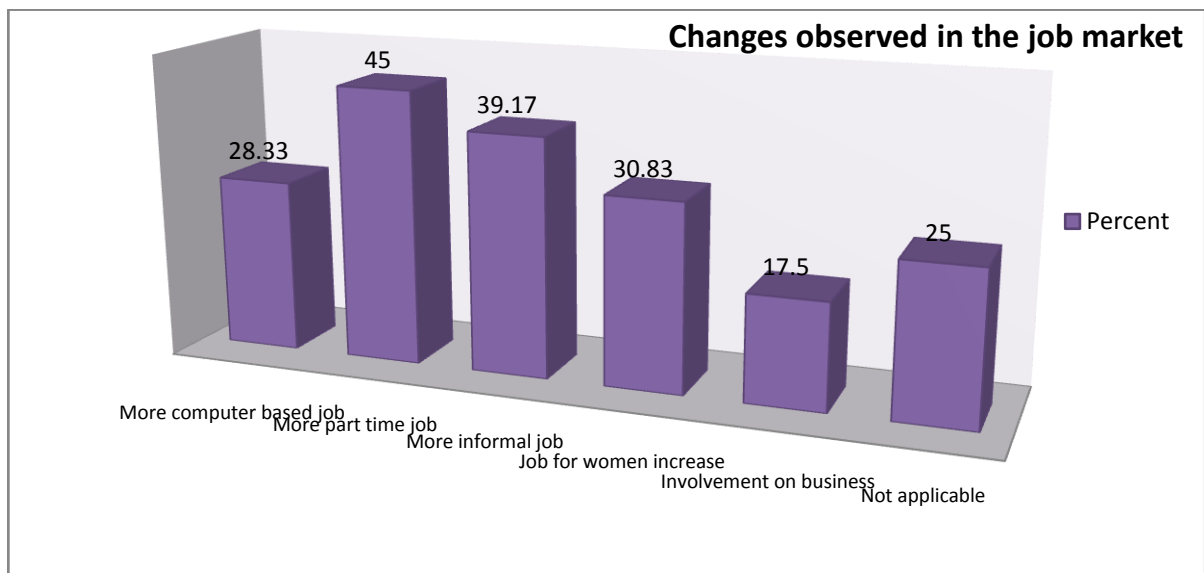
Table 6.16: Changes in the job market

Changes in the job market observed by the respondents		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	90	74.5
No	30	25.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.4.2 Forms of changes observed in the job market:

Figure 6.12: Forms of changes observed in the job market



Source: Field survey (2014).

Many changes have taken place in the job market since the development of information and communication technologies. According to Figure 6.12, 45% of the respondents argued that

part time jobs increased in a greater extent. Almost 40% respondents opined that due to the lack of skill and formal job now more and more people are engaged in informal activities. About 31% respondents viewed that job for women are increasing day by day. And 28.33% mentioned the increase of computer oriented jobs. Sharmin one of the respondents of this study, argued that the present Dhaka is not the same as it was before her childhood. Now everything has been changed. A lot of women now working in the garments and other offices, the shops at the footpath increases in a greater extent, offices became computerized, cost of living also increased more than five times. These are the changes taking place in the present job structure.

6.4. 3 Experience of computer oriented job:

Table 6.17: Experience of computer oriented job

Experience of computer based job		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	9	7.5
No	111	92.5
What was the job		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Computer operator	6	5.0
Typist	3	2.5
Having no experience	111	92.5
Reasons of failure in getting computer based job		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
lack of skill	98	81.7
lack of opportunities	16	13.3
lack of eagerness	6	5.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>N=120</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Field survey (2014).

In the era of globalization now everything are controlling via information and communication technologies and that's why to lead a better life one have to be literate in computer. Among the respondents only 7.5% of the respondents experienced computer oriented job and that is also in a lower position like typist and computer operator. According to the study almost 82% did not get the opportunity due to lack of computer skill. Only 13.3% point out the lack of opportunities for the failure of getting computer oriented job.

6.5 Access to urban services

6.5.1. Health services

6.5.1.1 History of sickness in the last 6 months:

As the marginal group of people lived in an unhealthy environment they are living with the risks of sickness. Table 6.18 shows that 75% of the respondents were suffering with different types of diseases in the last six months. Cold and fever (30%) is the most common diseases among the respondents. Jaundice (23.3%), Diarrhea (16.7%), Pain (6.7%), Gastric (3.3%) are the common diseases among them. The table also shows that 44.43% of the respondents suffered from different types of diseases they argued that they have to suffer less than 1 week and almost 41% suffered for more than 1 week due to their sickness. Whereas 16.7% of them suffered for nearly 1 month and thus have to stay at home without work.

Table 6.18: History of sickness in the last six months

History of sickness in the last 6 months		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	90	75.0
No	30	25.0
Total	N=120	100.0

Types of sickness		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Cold and Fever	27	30.0
Diarrhea	15	16.67
Headache	2	2.22
Gastric	3	3.33
Body pain	6	6.66
Jaundice	21	23.33
Others	17	18.88
Total	N=90	100.0
Days to suffer		
Responses	Frequency	Percent
less than 1 week	40	44.43
more than 1 week	37	41.11
Nearly 1 month	15	16.66
Total	N=90	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.5.1.2 History of treatment:

Among the respondents it has been evident that the person who has been suffering from different types of diseases 98.89% of them takes treatment. And among them 36.7% takes treatment from pharmacy and 22.5% takes treatment from public hospitals. And 11% of them visit private hospitals for treatment and only 5% take traditional treatment like visiting kabiraj. Among them almost 52% respondents have to stop their job for their sickness or injuries.

Table 6.19: History of treatment

History of treatment		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	89	98.89
No	1	1.1
Total	90	100
Sources of treatment		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pharmacy	42	46.67
Private clinic/hospital	13	14.44
Public hospital	27	30.0
Private doctor/ chamber	2	2.22
Kabiraj	6	6.67
Total	90	24.2
Stop job for sickness/ injuries		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	62	68.89
No	28	31.01
Total	90	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.5.2 Water and sanitation facilities

6.5.2.1 Access to water services:

In Dhaka city supply water provided by WASA is the main source of water. Table 6.20 illustrate that more than half (50.8%) of the respondents rely on supply water for drinking purposes, whereas 35.8% depend on tube well water and 13.3% respondents use well water for drinking purposes. On the other hand more than 59% of the respondents use supply water for non-drinking purposes. Tube well water is used by 27.5% respondents and well water is used by 13.4% of the respondents for non-drinking purposes.

Table 6.20: Main source of drinking and non-drinking water

Main source of water for drinking		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Supply water	61	50.8
Tube well	43	35.8
Well	16	13.3
Main sources of non-drinking water		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Supply water	71	59.1
Tube well	33	27.5
Well	16	13.4
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.5.2.2 Types of latrine used:

It is essential to use sanitary latrine to be free from germ and other harmful diseases. But in the slum areas most of the people have to share latrine with other families and thus the sanitation hampered. From the field survey it has been revealed that more than half (52.5%) of the respondents claim that they use sanitary latrine and another 47.5% use non sanitary latrine. Among the respondents 35% have to share latrine with two households and 15% with at least 3 households where as more than 28% of the respondents share latrine with more than five households.

Table 6.21: Types of latrines used by the respondents

Types of latrine basically used		
<i>Responses</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Sanitary	63	52.5
Non sanitary	57	47.5
Total	N=120	100.0

Latrine share with households		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Single	16	13.3
Two families	42	35.0
Three families	18	15.0
Four to five families	10	8.3
More than five families	34	28.3
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.5.2.3 Electricity facilities:

In the era of modernization, now almost each and every household has electricity facilities. In the field survey it has been revealed that almost 100% of respondents have access to electricity with only one exception as recently his electricity line has been cut off for his unaffordability. Table 6.22 shows that in 75% of the cases respondents used the electricity from legal authority and the rest of the respondents used electricity with the help of the local leaders and powerful who manages and provide electricity to the respondents households illegally. The table also shows that 25% of the respondents have to provide more than 500tk for the purpose of electricity.

Table 6.22: Access to electricity facilities

Electricity facility at house		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	119	99.2
No	1	.8
Source of electricity		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Legal authority	90	75.0
Illegal authority	30	25.0
Total	N=120	100.0

Money spend for electricity		
Money spend	Frequency	Percent
300- 350 TK	45	37.5
400-500 TK	44	36.7
More than 500 TK	30	25.8
Total	N=119	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.5.2.4 Gas facilities at households:

Gas is one of the main utilities for the city dwellers to lead a life in a comfortable way. Table 6.23 shows, 75.8% of the respondents have gas facilities whereas only 24.2% have no gas facilities at their house. Among the respondents who have gas facilities, more than 94.5% got the gas line from legal authority. Almost half of the respondents have to pay at least 300Tk to take the facilities of gas line at their households.

Table 6.23: Access to gas facilities

Having gas line at house		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	91	75.8
No	29	24.2
Total	N=120	100.0
Sources of gas line		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Legal authority	86	94.5
Illegal authority	5	5.5
Total	91	100.0

Money spends for gas line		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Do not have gas line	29	24.2
300Tk	59	49.1
400-500Tk	29	24.1
More than 500Tk	3	2.5
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.6 Household assets:

This section collected information from the respondents regarding the assets of their households.

6.6.1 Ownership pattern of household:

Almost all the respondents currently living in the rented house and none of them have their own house. Whenever they ask about having own house at village 62.5% of them provide positive response and 37.5% replied that they have no house of their own at village.

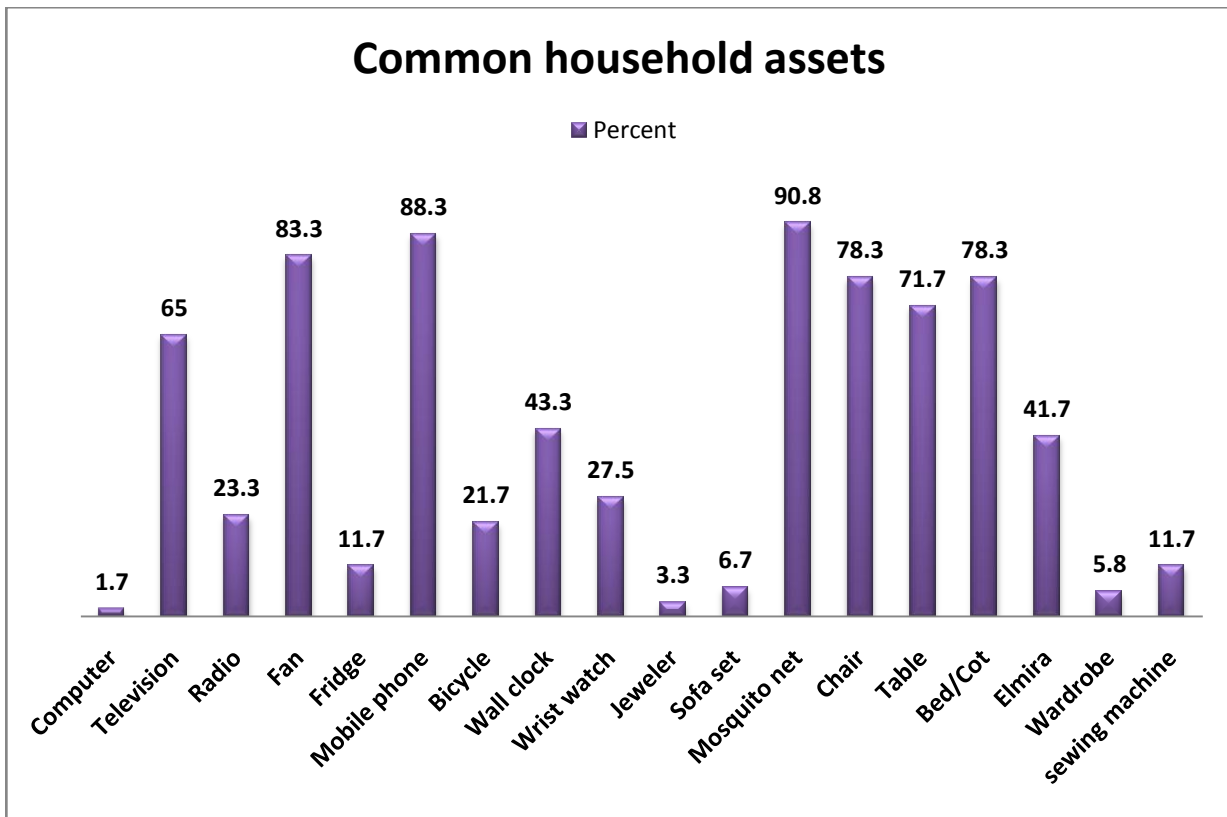
Table 6.24: Ownership pattern of household

Living in own house at present		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	120	100.0
Having own house at village		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	75	62.5
No	45	37.5
Total	N=120	100.0

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.6.2 Common Household assets:

Figure 6. 13: Common household assets



Source: Field survey (2014).

Almost all the household has some assets which determine their economic condition. It is commonly assumed that the more the assets the higher the position in the scale of economic condition in the society. The marginal group of people sometimes failed to keep as well as gather the necessary material for their households. Table 6.13 shows that 88.3% and 83.3% of the respondents have mobile phone and fan in their house respectively. Almost 91% of them have mosquito net. It is also evident from the table 6.13 that, respondents have the things which is not much worthy and which are most essentials to lead a life somehow like cot, table, chair etc. Only 3.3% respondents have jewellery at their house. The things that are regarded as costly in our society and needed for a luxurious life do not belongs to them almost all the cases.

6.6.3 Meeting the demands of food:

It is not possible for all the time to have food at house due to scarcity. Table 6.25 shows that, 61.7% of the respondents opined that they got the opportunity to have food 2 times in a day at house. Whereas 30% of the respondents have heavy food 3 times in a day at home. On the other hand 48.3% of the respondents have heavy food outside home 1 times in a day. Having food outside or inside home is totally depends on the opportunity and the cost associated with it. Only 16.7% of the respondents opined that the food that they are taking is merely enough for them and 83.3% of the respondents replied that it is not enough what they manages to keep themselves healthy.

Table 6.25: Meeting the demands of food

Times taken heavy food in a day at home			Times taken heavy food in a day outside home		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0 times	2	1.7	0 times	58	48.3
1 times	7	5.8	1 times	58	48.3
2 times	74	61.7	2 times	2	1.7
3 times	37	30.8	3 times	2	1.7
Total	N=120	100.0	Total	N=120	100.0
Adequateness of food					
<i>Response</i>			<i>Frequency</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Yes			20		16.7
No			100		83.3
Total			N=120		100.0

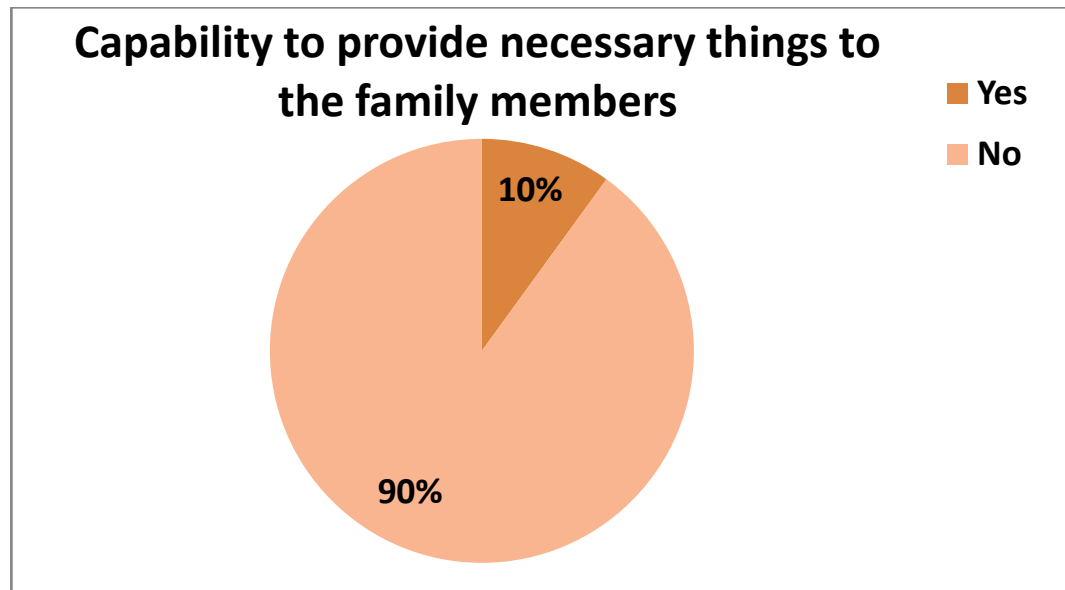
Source: Field survey (2014).

6.6.4 Capability to provide necessary things to the family:

Day by day the price of the necessary things is increasing in a greater extent. Due to the lower level of income most of the times it is not possible for the lower strata of the people to get and to have the necessary things for themselves and for their family members. Figure

6.14 revealed that 90% of the respondents are not capable to provide necessary things to their family members due to their lower level of income.

Figure 6.14: Capability to provide necessary things to the family members



Source: Field survey (2014).

6.7 Future plan and the involvement in computer oriented job

This section analyzes the future plan and the involvement of the respondents in the computer oriented jobs based on the collected data through field study.

6.7.1 Plan to change current job:

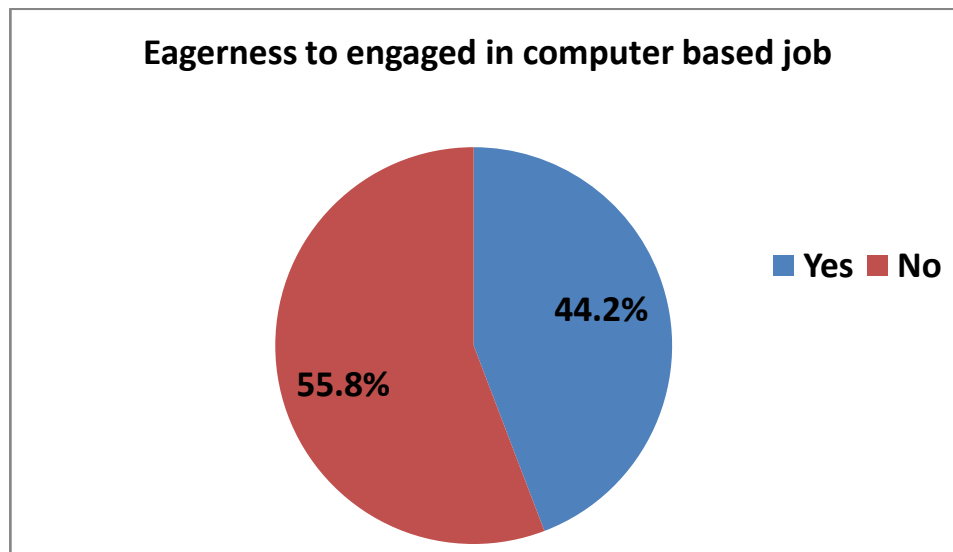
To lead a better life everybody wants a better job with a handsome salary. When the respondents were asked whether they have any plan to change current job, more than 88% of the respondents opined that they wanted to change their current job. And 56.60% of them wanted to change job for their better future, 52.83% for better earnings, and 30.18% for changing their status. Shahajahan Molla another case of this study expressed his views, whenever he was asked whether he wants to change the job or not, he replied 'he want to continue until the death with the present job and he has no opportunities and will to change the job. But everybody's condition are not alike him, he is just one of the case.

Table 6.26: Plan to change current job and the reason behind this

Plan to change current job	Frequency	Percent
Yes	106	88.3
No	14	11.7
Total	N=120	100.0
Reasons of changing job		
<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
For better earnings	56	52.83
To be relaxed	22	20.75
To change the status	32	30.18
For better future	60	56.60
Total	N=106	100.0
* Multiple responses were accepted		

Source: Field survey (2014).

6.7.2 Eagerness to engage computer based job:

Figure 6.15: Eagerness to engaged in computer based job

Source: Field survey (2014).

Whenever the respondents were asked about their eagerness to involve in the computer oriented job 44.2% showed positive responses and 55.8% showed negative responses. Those who provide negative response argued that they don't have skill and they are not well educated for the computer oriented job.

6.8.1 Area of residence and the duration of living in Dhaka city:

It has been evident from the study that most of the respondents are living in the slums areas of Dhaka city and those who are living outside slums are used to living in the poor neighborhood areas. There is a strong co-relation between the area of residence and the duration of living in Dhaka city among the respondents. It has been evident from the field survey that 48 respondents who resided in the Dhaka city for the last six years and more are now residing in the slum areas and in non-slum areas this number is 27.

Table 6.27: Relationship between area of residence and the duration of living in Dhaka city

Area of residence * Duration of living in Dhaka Cross tabulation					
Area of residence	Duration of living in Dhaka				Total
	Up to 1 year	2-3 years	4-5years	6 years and above	
Slum areas	1	6	14	48	69
Non slum areas	1	14	9	27	51
Total	2	20	23	75	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

6.8.2 Duration of living in Dhaka and occupation of the respondents:

Duration of living in the Dhaka city also have a bondage in the case of the profession of the respondents. In the survey it has been evident that 36 respondents involved in street vending activities and among them 21 respondents is living in Dhaka for the last six years and more. This proportion is also higher in the case of garments worker, lower grade professional, sales man and day laborer. In the case of computer operation they are living in Dhaka city for the last 4-5 years.

Table 6.28: Relationship between duration of living in Dhaka and occupation of the respondents:

Duration of living in Dhaka * Occupation of the respondents Cross tabulation								
Duration of living in Dhaka	Occupation of the respondents							Total
	Street vending	garments work	lower grade professional	computer operator	sales man	Security guard	Day labor	
up to 1 year	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
2-3 years	9	1	8	0	1	0	1	20
4-5years	6	8	5	2	1	1	0	23
6 years and above	21	12	14	0	11	4	13	75
Total	36	22	27	2	14	5	14	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

6.8.3 Educational status and occupation:**Table 6.29: Interlink between educational status and occupation of the respondents:**

Education Status Of The Respondent * Occupation Of The Respondents Cross Tabulation								
Education status of the respondent	Occupation of the respondents							Total
	Street vending	Garments work	Lower grade professional	Computer operator	Sales man	Security guard	Day labor	
Never attend school	10	1	1	0	3	0	6	21
Can sign only	1	2	7	0	0	0	1	11
Primary incomplete	7	8	0	0	2	0	1	18
Primary complete	13	7	4	0	0	2	6	32
Secondary incomplete	4	3	6	0	4	3	0	20
SSC	1	1	6	0	4	0	0	12
HSC and above	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	6
Total	36	22	27	2	14	5	14	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

It is commonly assumed that the higher the educational status the higher the income as well as the higher the standard of job. In the field survey this assumption also comes true. It has been evident that, among the respondents who got involved in the street vending, garments work, sales man and day labor activities their educational qualification is in lower level. In most of the cases they studied in the primary level of education and not much more than this. On the other hand those who enrolled or completed the secondary education level have better job like lower grade profession, security guard in both public and private organizations. In the case of computer operator both of them completed their higher secondary school certificate. So it has been justified that education play the significant role in the determination of job.

6.8.4 Occupation and difficulties facing by the respondents:

All the difficulties that were used to determine the problems faced by the respondents in their job are not common to all jobs. Different types of jobs have different types of problems and working environment is also varies from one job to another. From the survey it has been revealed that longs working hours are one of the problems faced by the street vendors, garments worker, lower grade professionals. Whereas problems like harassment is common for the street vendors and garment workers. Lower level of income is common problem for day laborer. So it can be said that different types of problems is faced by different professionals.

Table 6.30: Link between occupation and difficulties facing by the respondents

Occupation of the respondents * problems facing in present job Cross tabulation								
Occupation of the respondents	Problems facing in present job							Total
	Long working hours	Harassment	Eviction	Unhealthy working environment	Confiscation	Lower income	Scarcity of work everyday	
Street vending	11	20	3	0	2	0	0	36
Garments work	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Lower grade professional	23	0	0	2	0	2	0	27
Computer operator	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sales man	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
Security guard	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Day labor	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	14
Total	69	26	1	4	2	17	1	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

6.8.5 Area of residence and access to the gas facilities:

Right to the housing is one of the basic rights of the citizen of an independent country. The area of residence has a greater correlation with income of the respondents. Access to urban services is another right to the right claim citizen of the state.

Table 6.31: Relationship between area of residence and access to the gas facilities:

Area of residence * Having gas line at house Cross tabulation			
Area of residence	Having gas line at house		Total
	Yes	No	
Slum areas	40	29	69
Non slum areas	51	0	51
Total	91	29	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

In the study it has been evident that access to gas facilities in the slum areas is sometimes ignored by the state. The respondents who are living in the slum areas among them 29 of them have no gas facilities at their home and thus they have to continue their cooking activities with the help of wood and fuel oil and for this they have to spend a greater portion of their money in this purposes.

6.8.6 Association between area of residence and sharing latrine with households:

The forms of sharing latrine have a strong correlation with the area of residence.

Table 6.32: Association between area of residence and sharing latrine with households

Area of residence * Latrine share with householdsCross tabulation						
Residence	Latrine share with household numbers					Total
	Single	Two families	Three families	Four to five families	More than five families	
Slum areas	3	19	9	9	29	69
Non slum areas	13	23	9	1	5	51
Total	16	42	18	10	34	120

Source: Field survey (2014)

From the study it has been evident that, among the respondents who used to live in the slum areas have to share latrines in a greater proportion that that of the people living in the non-

slum areas. Another 29 of the respondents argued that they have to share latrine with more than five families in the slum areas where as in the non-slum areas the number is five.

Chapter-7

Discussion

Due to the structural adjustment policy in the era of neoliberal globalization, information and communication technologies play significant role in the development of new marginal group of people. The information economy invites those who are skilled and literate enough to cope with the competitive world economy and ignored a large segment of the workforces who are not skilled and literate. The roles of information based economy in the creation of social polarization among the urban marginal groups of people are critically discussed in the following section based on the findings of the study, literature and theoretical framework.

7.1 Economic restructuring:

In the era of neo-liberalism, now nothing is static and everything are taking new shape and the process which makes it possible is the expansion of information and communication technology. In the globalized world the economy is going through a greater revolution. With the passages of time many new features of economy are including by substituting the old one which in one's sense good for a definite group of people and for others it fetches so many misplaces. All the industries are experiencing through a greater makeover. Groshen and Potter (2003) argued that, 79 percent of industries characterized as restructuring in the 2001 downturn and subsequent recovery, compared with 50 to 60 percent of industries in the previous three business cycles. They also found that the distinguishing feature of restructuring industries was a relatively heavy reliance on job destruction, although a reduced pace of job creation was also evident in these industries. And this statement has been strongly supported by the theorist and modern urban experts Friedman and Wolf (1982). They argued that the world city today is in transition. Structural instability manifests itself in a variety of ways such as the dramatic changes in the distribution of employment, the polarization of class divisions, physical expansions and decaying older areas and political conflict. Based on the economic restructuring in the global arena John Friedman classified six different clusters of major employment and all of these clusters are available in Bangladeshi economic structure in the same format. The development of information and

communication technology brings with it both merits and demerits for the world of 21st century. It makes the work easier, open the door for the skilled and literate on the other hand it wiped out the unskilled and illiterate workforce at the same time. As a result a lot of people without finding any other option they are getting involved in the informal activities and became lower grade professionals where skilled are less important. From the study it has been revealed that among the respondents 30% of them involved in street vending activities, more than 22 % involved in lower grade profession like peon, 18.3% is in garments activities and 11.7% respondents involved themselves as a sales man and day labor activities respectively. By serving in these sectors they are running their lives in a marginal way as they are often reluctant to meet their basic needs. Among the study people more than 57.5% involved in the present occupation only for subsistence and 43% of the respondents argued that they involved themselves as they could not manage other jobs. And 26.67% argued that they involved as they did not have skills to engage in the higher grade professions.

In the study this process of restructuring also became clear through the statement of Sharmin, one of the persons interviewed, argued that the present Dhaka is not the same as it was before her childhood. Now everything has been changed. A lot of women now working in the garments and other offices, the shops at the footpath increases in a greater extent, offices became computerized, cost of living also increased more than five times. These are the changes taking place in the present job structure. In this economic transformation, service oriented industry places greater attention in Bangladesh as well as in other corners of the world. Now most of the business became service oriented. One of the great urban experts Sassen (2002) talked about specialized service industries and advanced digital technologies within global city economies. She argued that the global city economies contain a broad complex of specialized service industries that enable transnational corporations to coordinate production, investment and finance on a world scale. Economic restructuring in the era of neoliberal globalization brings a lot of changes in the economic sphere as well as job markets in all areas of the world. It also changes the physical sphere of the countries inside and outside of their own territories. From the study it has been revealed that 74.5% of the respondents observed a lot of changes in the job market of Bangladesh. 45% of the

respondents argued that part time jobs increased in a greater extent. Almost 40% respondents opined that due to the lack of skill and formal job now more and more people are engaged in informal activities. About 31% respondents viewed that job for women are increasing day by day. And 28.33% mentioned the increase of computer oriented jobs. In the past the main economic base of Bangladesh was agriculture which is loosening its position now in a greater extent as new sectors like garments and lather industry taken its place and playing the main agent of economy.

7.2 Development of information based economy:

In the economic arena a lots of transformation has been taken place throughout the development of industrial revolution in England after 1760AD. After that many a things accelerating this development and the development of information and communication technology is the latest edition. Now industries becoming decentralized and operating in different regions of the world by developing the network and most of which headquarter is located in the global city. A remarkable transition taken place in the job market due to the development of information as well as knowledge based economy in which only the skilled and literate workforce have been valued and the others who used to work as a manual worker and mostly are unskilled and illiterate became marginalized as they were devalued in this system of economy. Information based economy provide the opportunity to those who are literate and skilled and this statement proved from the statement of Robiul interviewed for this study argued that he is not literate enough to get a good job with better salaries and nowadays one have to be skilled to get good job and he has nothing of that that's why without finding any other option he got involved in this job. Sassen(1991) argued that, technology has shifted a number of activities that were once part of manufacturing into the domain of services. The transfer of skills from workers to machines once optimized by the assembly line has a present day version of the transfer of variety activities from the shop floor into computers, with their attendant technical and professional personnel. On the other hand, Archibugi and Michie (1997) argued that, the development and application of new digitally-based semiconductor technologies in a wide range of communication and transport

applications facilitates the information exchange and trade in goods and services that underpins the global economy. And this is the way through which the new economy is continuing its hegemony. The individuals as well as a specific group of people in this system is taking the advantages in a full pledge where as a greater proportion of people are leading disadvantageous life and this statement is heavily merged with the statement of Castells (2010), he viewed that the earliest and most direct beneficiaries of this restructuring were the very actors of techno economic transformation: high technology firms and financial corporations. Now digitalization is taking place in almost each and every sector of economy. E-commerce, e-banking, e-services, and e-governance are the prime example and by product of information based economy and all forms of these economies is continuing in its full pledge in the economic sector of Bangladesh.

7.3 Increase of new urban marginal groups:

In the present urban economic system of Bangladesh it has been witnessed that the persons who came to the city with a hope to leading their life in a charming way by appealing themselves in both formal and informal sectors, more than half of them are running their life by connecting in the informal activities in the city areas thus leading a negligible life. They became the new urban marginal group of the people and are considered as the dumping ground of the city. Most of the time they has been distraught and offended by both the general and civil forces as their activities is considered as unlawful. These groups of people also dominated by the elites group as is observed by Friedman and Wolf (1982) and they argued that, the primary social fact about world city formation is the polarization of its social class divisions in which the transnational elites are the dominant class in the world city and the city is arranged to cater to their lifestyle and occupational necessities. On the other side the permanent underclass of the world city could scarcely be more striking and the victims of the system and also fails them in the nerve centers of the world economy where they are queuing for a job. They are actually serving the transnational elites and provided personal services to them. It has been also observed that these two hostile groups of people often living in a close proximity but of them specially the upper class always maintain the distance. According to the labor force survey (2010), 54.1% of the total population in

Bangladesh were employed and the proportion of unemployment were 2.1% of the total population in the year 2005-2006, which became 2.6% in the year 2010. All of these statistics indicates the increase of unemployment in Bangladesh. There is a sharp increase of day laborers from the 8.6% in the year of 2005-2006 to 10.6% of the total workforce in the year 2010. This in a true sense indicates the increases of marginal groups of people as they are not meeting the demands of their life with their lower level of income.

The individuals who have no access to the informational economy and thus for their existence they got involved in the informal activities. But in this sector they also have to face difficulties in a greater extent. Anwar Hossen, one of the cases conducted for the study argued that he came here at 7am after having a cup of tea and a piece of bread in search of work and waited for the last 5 hours but nobody hired me today, and its happens sometimes and have to starve on that day. Fainstein (2001) another urban scholar of the contemporary society showed signs of increasing inequalities during the 1990s, driven by growth at the top of the occupational ladder and by exclusion from the labor force (rather than just poor jobs) at the bottom. Due to living in the poor neighborhood areas among the respondents 17.5% and 12.5% have to pass 3-4km and 5-6km respectively to reach their work place. Respondents faced different types of difficulties in their workplace which are mostly interrelated with their livelihoods. From the total respondents, more than half (57.5%) of the respondents talked about long working hours is the main problem faced by the respondents. It also shows that 30.83% respondents talked about lower income from their job. And 75% of the respondents opined that they do not have any training opportunities in their present job. The unfortunate group of people lives in the ghettos in most of the cases and thus hypothesises a subculture of their own where their needs never achieved.

7.4 The cycle of social polarization:

The subculture that has been settled by the new urban marginal group of people once started continued through the generation to generation and thus they mingle themselves in the cycle of social polarization. The information and communication technology make possible the network based society. The newly developed economic structure opens the door for

extraordinarily high earning individuals and just shut the door for the unskilled labor forces. Sassen (1991) viewed that, the economic structure of the global city leads to social polarization, as the leading sectors on the one hand employ a group of extraordinarily high-earning individuals and on the other create a demand for low-paid, low-skilled service workers. Due to the involvement in the lower grade jobs respondents did not get enough money to run their livelihood. And in some cases they are the only one who involved in the earning activities in their family. More than 39.2% of the respondent's family income is between 10001-15000Tk in a month and almost 31% respondents household's income is between 7000-10000Tk in a month which is not enough to lead life in a well manner. Among the respondents only 18.3% argued that they are somehow happy with their present income. Study revealed that, 90% of the respondents are not capable to provide necessary things to their family members due to their lower level of income. But the large segments (82%) are not happy with their present income situation as they failed to meet their basic needs. From the whole of the respondents, 41% of them have loan and the amount of their loan is 2000Tk to more than 20,000Tk. The marginal groups of people have to manage themselves and have to adopt with their present situation for their existence. In the question of whether their earnings are enough or not to continue their family in a well manner or not, Rahim Badsha, replied, by providing rent of house, somehow he is running his life and of course it's not enough for him. On the other hand, Castells (2010) viewed that social exclusion is the process by which certain individuals and groups are systematically barred from access to positions that would enable them to in autonomous livelihood within the social standards framed by institutions and values in a given context. Institutionally polarize the soul and conceal the will and individually mental illness, nervous breakdown, psychiatric repression, exclusion from the society. From the study it has been evident that almost 55% of the respondents opined that that their father is the head of the family and the main earners and another 35.8% claimed that they own self take the responsibility of their families. 22.5% of the respondents argued that they are the only earners in their family and with their income it became quite difficult for them to maintain their family in a regulated way by meeting all the necessities of their family members. In Bangladesh it has been observed that a large segment of the urban negligible group of people living in the ghettos leading a reckonable life where

most of the services are not obtainable to those people and they have no access to most of the urban services at all and thus foremost a polarized livelihood.

7.5 Development of informal economy as a byproduct of information based economy:

The development and extension of informal economy is the byproduct of information based economy which became popular in the globalized world. The persons who don't get the opportunity to be involved in the formal labor market he or must find out a way of their livelihood in their own ways and it has been seen that it is the informal economy which provides the direction of their livelihood in a long run. Soto (1989), argued that in order to survive the migrants became Informal's. If they were to live, trade, manufacture, transport, or even consume, the cities new inhabitants had to do so illegally. Such illegality was not antisocial in intent, like trafficking in drugs, theft, or abduction, but was designed to achieve such essentially legal objectives as building a house, providing a service, or developing a business. Day by day peoples are getting involved in the non-agricultural sectors in greater extents. Labor force survey (2010) revealed that, 52.7% people were involved in the non-agricultural sectors what was 51.9% in the year 2005-2006. Formal sector employments are decreasing day by day and on the other hand informal sector employment increasing in a greater extent. From the labor force survey it has been evident that, formal sector employment decrease from 10.2% in the year 2005-2006 to 6.8 in the year 2010 which indicates a sharp decline of 3.4% within 4 years. On the other hand within this time period informal employment increases in a ratio of more than 10% which indicated a sharp increase of the decline of job opportunity in the formal sectors and in this case information based economy plays a significant role.

The present form of urbanization is the reflection of economic restructuring and rearrangement of the marginal group of people in the urban ghettos. Hossain (2013) argued that, neoliberal urbanization is characterized by economic restructuring and relocation of the poor communities in the urban peripheries. It is evident that in the global cities economic restructuring has been playing significant role in reshaping the urban space. It is playing an

important role in the formation of new urban peripheries in Dhaka. The development of information and communication technology brings informal economy as a byproduct of information based economy not only in Bangladesh but also all over the world. As Pratschke and Morlicchio (2012) viewed that, during the 1980s and early 1990s, the impact of economic restructuring led to a particular focus, in the US, on the nature of “ghetto unemployment” and structural forms of exclusion from work. To be involved in the information based as well as knowledge based economy someone have to be literate enough and should have skill. From the study it has been evident that almost 41.7% respondents just reached the primary educational level and a large segment 17.5% of the respondents never attended school in their lifetime. at first they were used to get the opportunity to involved in the manual work in the industries but now this is not possible for them due to the computerization of the industries. The present economic structure plays a crucial role in the development of unemployment as well as lower level of employment opportunities in the world economic arena. Bina and Davis (2008) argued that a by-product of the increase in productivity over the last twenty years has been a massive surplus population – a gigantic reserve army of unemployed – at the global level. Almost 88% of the respondents are not happy with their present job as they do not see the prosperity in the present job so they opined that they wanted to change their current job and to make a stable and prosperous life for themselves and for their family as well.

7.6 The quite encroachment of the ordinary:

For the survival the marginal and unemployed group of people gets involved in different types of legal and unlawful activities. They involved themselves in the informal activities and lower grade jobs without finding any other options. They made their own survival strategy. Bayat’s (2004) survival strategy model implies that although the poor are powerless they do not sit around waiting for the fate to determine their lives. Rather they are active in their own way to ensure their survival. thus to counter unemployment or price increase they of resort to engaged different informal activities like theft, street begging, street vending, prostitution, or the reorientation of consumption patterns. It has been also observed that if they don’t get the urban services like gas, electricity, water then most of them managed the

services with the help of local goons and powerful leaders in an unlawful means. This is the way they managed their livelihoods throughout their life.

7.7 Access to urban services

It is commonly assumed that city is not for the all but for the powerful. Here the poor and the marginal group are being used to serve the interest of the powerful. Harvey (2008) demonstrated urbanization as a class phenomenon where the poor and powerless are segregated from urban resources through the violent forces of dispossession. Harvey proved urban restructuring as an upper class phenomenon which excluded the poor and marginalized from their fundamental citizenship rights such as housing. Harvey (2008) used the term 'Dispossession' to demonstrate surplus absorption through urban transformation.

"It has entailed repeated bouts of urban restructuring through "creative destruction", which nearly always has a class dimension since it is the poor, the unprivileged, and those marginalized from political power that suffer first and foremost from this process." (P.119)

The poor people are not supposed to live in the rich neighborhood areas of the city, where all types of amenities and opportunities are available. The poor and marginal people usually search the houses where they will get the houses with a lower rent as their earnings do not support them to live in the rich neighborhood areas of the city. From the study it has been revealed that more than half (57.5%) of the respondents lived in the slums by renting a room and others used to live in the poor neighborhood areas near slums. Almost 63% of the respondents argued that they are living in the Dhaka city for more than six years. Within this time period they observed dispossession of their slums many a times.

Due to the long working hours and unhealthy working and living environment 75% of the respondents mentioned that they were suffering with different types of diseases in the last six months and of them 98.89% of them takes treatment due to their illness. And among them 46.67% takes treatment from pharmacy and 30.0% takes treatment from public hospitals. Among them almost 68.89% respondents have to stop their job for their sickness or injuries.

Those who have taken treatment from the public hospitals mentioned that it was not easy to get the proper treatment and they have bad experience.

In the Dhaka city, it is the WASA (Water Supply and Sewerage Authority) who take the responsibility to provide water under the surveillance of the government of the people's republic of Bangladesh. But most of the time WASA fails to provide water according to the demands of the citizens in the Dhaka city and thus to meet the needs of the water people city dwellers have to find out the alternative sources like well, tube well etc. to meet their demands. From the study it has been revealed that half (50.8%) of the respondents rely on supply water for drinking purposes, and non-drinking purposes and others have alternative sources. Respondents also claimed that most of the times water from WASA did not reached in time in their living areas and thus have to suffer for that.

Most of the slums contains non-sanitary latrine and as most of those latrines are shared by many households at the same time and thus most of the times it becomes dirty. From the study it has been revealed that 47.5% respondents use non sanitary latrine. Among the respondents 35% have to share latrine with two households and 15% with at least 3 households where as more than 28% of the respondents share latrine with more than five households. From the study it has been revealed that 75.8% of the respondents have gas facilities although every city dwellers were supposed to get access to gas facilities so those who have no gas facilities at their house they continue their cooking by using Clay oven with the help of wood and fuel which is so costly for them.

The marginal group of people is not supposed to live in the areas where the upper strata of the people used to live as their income doesn't allowed them to live in those areas. As a result they are supposed to live in the areas where they can afford and it's always in the poor neighborhoods areas of city where scarcity and unavailability is the last word. They also denied from the enjoyment of their rights as a citizen of the country. Governmental services are not available all the time in those areas. They used to lead a marginal life generation after generation.

Chapter-8

Summary and Conclusion

8.1 Summary of findings:

The study has been conducted in the five selected areas of Dhaka city namely Hajaribag, Kamrangichar, Mohammadpur, Mirpur and Kawranbazar. These are the areas where most of the lower class people concentrated in a greater extent. To be involved in the information based as well as knowledge based economy someone have to be literate enough and should have skill. From the study it has been evident that almost 41.7% respondents just reached the primary educational level and a large segment 17.5% of the respondents never attended school in their lifetime. at first they were used to get the opportunity to involved in the manual work in the industries but now this is not possible for them due to the computerization of the industries.

It is commonly assumed that the literate families usually keep their family size small. But due to the lack of proper education the illiterate or somehow educated family size is large enough and for this they usually failed to maintain their family in a well manner. Among the respondents, 58% of them have 5 - 6 family members or more which brings vulnerability for them.

From the study it has been evident that almost 55% of the respondents opined that that their father is the head of the family and the main earners and another 35.8% claimed that they own self take the responsibility of their families. 22.5% of the respondents argued that they are the only earners in their family and with their income it became quite difficult for them to maintain their family in a regulated way by meeting all the necessities of their family members.

The poor people are not supposed to live in the rich neighborhood areas of the city, where all types of amenities and opportunities are available. The poor and marginal people usually search the houses where they will get the houses with a lower rent as their earnings do not support them to live in the rich neighborhood areas of the city. From the study it has been revealed that more than half (57.5%) of the respondents lived in the slums by renting a room

and others used to live in the poor neighborhood areas near slums. Almost 63% of the respondents argued that they are living in the Dhaka city for more than 6 years.

The development of information and communication technology brings with it both merits and demerits for the world of 21st century. It makes the work easier, open the door for the skilled and literate on the other hand it wiped out the unskilled and illiterate workforce at the same time. As a result a lot of people without finding any other option they are getting involved in the informal activities and became lower grade professionals where skilled are less important. From the study it has been revealed that among the respondents 30% of them involved in street vending activities, more than 22 % involved in lower grade profession like peon, 18.3% is in garments activities and 11.7% respondents involved themselves as a sales man and day labor activities respectively. By serving in these sectors they are running their lives in a marginal way as they are often reluctant to meet their basic needs. Among the study people more than 57.5% involved in the present occupation only for subsistence and 43% of the respondents argued that they involved themselves as they could not manage other jobs. And 26.67% argued that they involved as they did not have skills to engage in the higher grade professions.

Due to living in the poor neighborhood areas among the respondents 17.5% and 12.5% have to pass 3-4km and 5-6km respectively to reach their work place. Respondents faced different types of difficulties in their workplace which are mostly interrelated with their livelihoods. From the total respondents, more than half (57.5%) of the respondents talked about long working hours is the main problem faced by the respondents. It also shows that 30.83% respondents talked about lower income from their job. And 75% of the respondents opined that they do not have any training opportunities in their present job.

Due to the involvement in the lower grade jobs respondents did not get enough money to run their livelihood. And in some cases they are the only one who involved in the earning activities in their family. More than 39.2% of the respondent's family income is between 10001-15000Tk in a month and almost 31% respondents household's income is between 7000-10000Tk in a month which is not enough to lead life in a well manner. Among the

respondents only 18.3% argued that they are somehow happy with their present income. Study revealed that, 90% of the respondents are not capable to provide necessary things to their family members due to their lower level of income. But the large segments (82%) are not happy with their present income situation as they failed to meet their basic needs. From the whole of the respondents, 41% of them have loan and the amount of their loan is 2000Tk to more than 20,000Tk.

Economic restructuring in the era of neoliberal globalization brings a lot of changes in the economic sphere as well as job markets in all areas of the world. It also changes the physical sphere of the countries inside and outside of their own territories. From the study it has been revealed that 74.5% of the respondents observed a lot of changes in the job market of Bangladesh. 45% of the respondents argued that part time jobs increased in a greater extent. Almost 40% respondents opined that due to the lack of skill and formal job now more and more people are engaged in informal activities. About 31% respondents viewed that job for women are increasing day by day. And 28.33% mentioned the increase of computer oriented jobs.

Due to the long working hours and unhealthy working and living environment 75% of the respondents mentioned that they were suffering with different types of diseases in the last six months and of them 98.89% of them takes treatment due to their illness. And among them 46.67% takes treatment from pharmacy and 30.0% takes treatment from public hospitals. Among them almost 68.89% respondents have to stop their job for their sickness or injuries. Those who have taken treatment from the public hospitals mentioned that it was not easy to get the proper treatment and they have bad experience.

In the Dhaka city, it is the WASA (Water Supply & Sewerage Authority) who take the responsibility to provide water under the surveillance of the government of the people's republic of Bangladesh. But most of the time WASA fails to provide water according to the demands of the citizens in the Dhaka city and thus to meet the needs of the water people city dwellers have to find out the alternative sources like well, tube well etc. to meet their demands. From the study it has been revealed that half (50.8%) of the respondents rely on supply water for

drinking purposes, and non-drinking purposes and others have alternative sources. Respondents also claimed that most of the times water from WASA did not reached in time in their living areas and thus have to suffer for that.

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Almost 88% of the respondents are not happy with their present job as they do not see the prosperity in the present job so they opined that they wanted to change their current job and to make a stable and prosperous life for themselves and for their family as well.

8.2 Research contribution to knowledge:

The contributions of the current research to the knowledge are three fold. First of all, the study contributes to an in-depth understanding of the nature of information based economy. Secondly, the study also provides an in-depth understanding about the impact of information based economy to the creation of social polarization of the urban marginal group of the people. The process of social polarization and the marginal condition of the selected groups of people also has been revealed in this study. And finally, this study will guide the future researcher to get the inner understandings of the pros and cons of the information based economy and will direct the economist to change the strategy of the information based economy so that the lower group of people will not be victimized.

8.3 Conclusion:

Knowledge is the primary basis of information based economy. Here most of the workers are involved in the information based works and most of the products are information products. In information economy only the computer literate person can be involved. On the other hand who became jobless due to the information economy leads a marginal life and thus became the victims of social polarization. Social polarization occurs due to income inequality, economic displacement, unequal distribution of wealth and unequal access to the job market etc. Due to the social polarization various social groups emerged and their lifestyles vary in a different way. In the era of information society only the highly skilled and computer literate workforce got the opportunity to be engaged themselves in the workforce. As a result, a huge number of populations who are not skilled lag behind and thus became the victims of social polarization and got involved in the informal activities. During 2006-2010 the engagement of informal activities increases in the ratio of 10.1 percent as is estimated by the labor force survey. These vulnerable groups of people do not meet the basic needs of themselves and their family members throughout the years and they basically lived in the poor neighborhoods of the city. Furthermore, their livelihood initiative exacerbates when difficulties of their jobs and political instability specifically in the day of joblessness stop their three meals a day. The economy of Bangladesh has been restructured due to the intervention of information and communication technologies in the economic sectors. Now lower grade jobs, part-time work, jobs for women are available in the cities of Bangladesh. These urban marginal groups are often denied from the access to the urban services like gas, electricity, water and sanitation facilities. Although they have right as citizens, they are denied from the access to urban services. By creating more formal employments in the cities their vulnerabilities to work could be resolved. Employment training could be organized for these marginalized groups so that they can get more access to information based economy. In fact, proper urban governance and planning in this regard can ensure the solid and sustainable livelihood for this greater segment of the population.

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Appendix

Appendix-1: Interview schedule

Interview Schedule

On

Information based economy and social polarization: A study on urban marginal in Dhaka city

(For partial fulfillment of the M.S.S. degree in the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka)

Informed Consent

I am currently conducting an interview-survey on ‘*Information based economy and social polarization: A study on urban marginal in Dhaka city*’ for the partial fulfillment of M.S.S. (Masters) degree in the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. For the present survey, I need to collect data related to vulnerabilities of the urban marginal accelerated by the development of information based economy. Data collected from you would entirely be used only for the above mentioned academic purpose. Personal identity of the respondents would be kept strictly confidential. If you don’t like to participate in this survey, you can do it. But I request you to participate in this survey for the consideration of my academic purpose. It will take 20-25 minutes to answer the questions herein interview schedule. You have full right to stop answering at any stage of this interview session; even you may leave any particular question if you wish.

Can I start the interview? (If the respondent agrees, please start interview)

.....

Signature of the respondent

Id no: 00

Study area:

Date of interview:/09/2014.

<i>N</i> <i>o</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Coding Categories</i>	<i>SK</i> <i>IP</i>
<i>A. Socio economic background</i>			
1	Ageyears	
2	Sex	Male=1 Female=2	
3	Marital Status	Unmarried =1 Married=2 Divorced=3 Separated=4 Widow=5 Others (Specify)=5	
4	Educational status	Never attended school =1 Can sign only=2 Primary Incomplete=3 Primary Complete =4 Secondary incomplete=5 Secondary complete=6 Higher Secondary & above=7	
5	Number of family members?		
6	Who is the head of your family?	Self =1 Spouse=2 Father=3 Mother=4	

		Elder brother=5 Elder sister=6 Others(Specify)=7	
7	How many members at your family involved in earning activities?		
7.1	Area of residence? (Area/Household status)	Slum areas=1 Non-slum area=2 Others (specify)=3	
7.2	How many years are you living in Dhaka?	Up to 1 year=1 2-3 years=2 4-5years=3 6 years & above=4	
<i>B. Job Information and income profile</i>			
8	What type of job you are doing at present?	Street vending=1 Garments work=2 Lower grade professional=3 Computer operator=4 Sales man=5 Others (Specify)=6	
9	Why did you engage yourself in this job?	For subsistence=1 Cannot find other jobs=2 Lack of skills=3 Others (specify)=4	
10	How many years you are in this profession?	less than 1 year=1 1-2 years=2 3-4 years=3 5 years & more=4	
11	What was your first occupation?	Unemployed=1 Student=2	

		Start as first job=3 Housewife=4 Day labor=5 Others (specify)=6	
12	How far your living place to work place? (km)		
13	What types of problems are you facing in this job?	Long working hours=1 Harassment=2 Eviction=3 Unhealthy working environment=4 Confiscation=5 Others(Specify)=6	
14	Do you have any training opportunities in this job to develop your skills?	Yes=1 No =2 (skip Q.15)	
15	Which type of training you received?	Safety & Security =1 Skill development=2 Social awareness building=3 Others (Specify)=4	
16	What was the duration of the training?	less than 1 week=1 One week=2 Two weeks=3 One month=4 Three months=5 Others (Specify)=6	
	Economic condition		
17	What is the main source of your monthly income?	Present job=1 others (Specify)=2	

18	What is your household income? (Tk)		
19	How much money you expend in your household per month? (Tk)	Food= Housing= Utilities= Health= Education= Others=	
20	Do you have any savings for future?	Yes=1 No =2 (skip to Q. 21)	
21	How much savings you have? (Tk)		
22	Is the money you earn enough for running your family in a well manner?	Yes=1 No =2	
23	Do you have any loan?	Yes=1 No =2 (skip to Q.24-25)	
24	How much loan you have? (Tk)		
25	What are the sources of loan?	Relatives=1 Mohajan=2 NGO=3 Neighbour=4 Bank=5 Others(Specify)=6	
<i>C. Information based economy</i>			
26	Do you observed any changes in the job market?	Yes=1 No =2 (Skip to Q. 27)	
27	What are the changes you observe in the job market?	Computer based job=1 Part time job=2 Informal job=3 Job for women=4 Private job=5	

		More business oriented job=6 Others (Specify)=7	
28	Have you ever engaged yourself in computer based job?	Yes=1 No =2 (Skip to Q.29)	
29	What was the job?	Computer operator=1 Typist=2 Others (Specify)=3	
30	What was the reason of failure in getting computer based job?	lack of skill=1 lack of opportunities=2 lower salary=3 Others (Specify)=4	
Access To Urban Services			
Health services			
31	Do you have any history of sickness in the last 6 months?	a. Yes =1 b) No=2 (Skip to Q.32)	
32	What types of sickness you had?	Fever=1 Cold=1 Diarrhea=3 Headache=4 Gastric=5 Body pain=6 Jaundice=7 Others (Specify)=8	
33	How many days you had to suffer?	Less than 1 week=1 More than 1 week=2 Nearly 1 month=3 Other(Specify)=4	

34	Have you taken any treatment?	Yes=1 No=2 (Skip to Q. 35)	
35	Where did you go for treatment?	Pharmacy=1 Private clinic/hospital=2 Public hospital=3 Private doctor/ Chamber=4 Kabiraj=5 Others (Specify)=6	
36	Do you have to stop your job for that sickness or injuries?	a) Yes=1 b) No=2	
Water and sanitation facilities			
37	What is the main source of water for drinking?	Supply water=1 Tube well =2 Well=3 Pond/river=4 Others(Specify)=5	
38	What is the main source of water for non-drinking?	Supply water=1 Tube well =2 Well=3 Pond/river=4 Others(Specify)=5	
39	What type of latrine you basically use?	Sanitary=1 Non sanitary=2 Open space=3 Others(Specify)=4	
40	With how many household you Share the latrine?	Single=1 Two families=2 Three families=3 Four-five families=4	

		Five & more families=5	
41	Is there any electricity facility at your house?	Yes =1 No= 2 (Skip to Q.42)	
42	What is the source of electricity?	Legal authority=1 Illegal authority=2 Others (Specify)=3	
43	How much you have to pay for electricity per month? (Tk.)		
44	Do you have any gas line at your house?	Yes=1 No=2 (Skip to Q.45)	
45	From where you got this gas line?	Legal authority=1 Illegal authority=2 Others (Specify)=3	
46	How much you have to pay for gas line in a month? (Tk.)		
Household assets			
47	Do you live in your own house at present?	Yes=1 No=2	
48	Do you have own house at village?	Yes=1 No=2	
49	Common household assets:		
SL	Assets	Quantity	Market price
a	Computer		
b	Television		
c	Radio		
d	Fan		
e	Fridge		
f	Mobile phone		
g	Motor vehicle		

h	Motor cycle			
i	Bicycle			
j	Wall clock			
k	Wrist watch			
l	Jewelery			
m	Sofa set			
n	Mosquito net			
o	Chair			
p	Table			
q	Bed/cot			
r	Almira			
s	Wardrobe			
t	Sewing machine			
u	Others =			
	Total value			
Adaptation with new economy				
50	How many times you eat in a day (heavy food)?	At home= Outside home=		
51	Do you think it's enough for the maintenance of good health what you are able to arrange?	Yes =1 No=2		
52	Are you capable to provide things to your family members according to their demand?	Yes=1 No=2		
53	Do you have any plan to change your current job?	Yes=1 No=2		
54	Why do you want to change the job?	For better earnings=1 To be relaxed=2		

		To change the status=3 For better future=4 Others (Specify)=5	
55	Do you want to engage in computer based economy in future?	Yes=1 No=2	

.....

Signature of interviewer

Thank you for your kind cooperation in this survey.

Appendix-2: Case studies:

Case: 1

Shahajahan Molla, a 65 years old man and father of six children's lives in the Begunbari slum areas near Kawran Bazar. He is not educated enough but he can sign only. He is the head of the family. He and his elder son work to continue his family. He is staying Dhaka since 1995. He is working as a peon in a private bank since 2006. Currently he got taka 8000 monthly as a salary from the bank. He has to work for almost 10hours in a day and he got only lunch break within this time. He has no savings and history of loan at present. Now his children live separately by making their own family in the same slum. Since his coming in Dhaka he observed a lot of changes he mentioned. Even in his office he observed that now almost everything are now done by using computer and that's why he don't need to carry the latters and files most of the time. A lot of girls are now engaging in banking sectors. Whenever he got sick he usually visit pharmacy and if it didn't work then he visit public hospital and he mentioned that it's tough to get doctor all the time in the public hospital. In his household the sources of drinking and non-drinking water is supply water. He has to share latrine with more than five households and most of the times it remains busy and unhealthy. He doesn't want to change the job. Whenever he was asked whether he wants to change the job or not, he replied 'I want to continue until the death with the present job and I have no opportunities and will to change the job'' (*Boyoshoice, jeikoidinbaicaaciakhane e aci, onnochakrikoraricca o nai r sujog o nai*). He also mentioned that, it is so tough to maintain family in the Dhaka city with his current salary. With a lot of hope in his eyes he is waiting for a better future.

Case: 2

Sharmin a 24 years old married women, living Dhaka in the Mirpur-Vashantek slum area for the last 5 years with his husband. She got married when she was 16 years old and right now she is the mother of 3 children. His husband is a rickshaw puller and it's tough to maintain family with his income. So to support her family she got involved in the garments work as a helper for the monthly salary of taka 7 thousand with overtime duty. Sharmin replied that due to her long working period she failed to look after her 3 children in a well manner also then she tries her best. Sharmin, didn't completed her primary schooling due to the scarcity of money and she is determined that this things will not be happen in the case of her children, she will give them proper education. In the question of problems faced in the working place she replied that, I have been harassed by the supervisor for 3 times also then I have to work there as I have no other option. Sharmin argued that the present Dhaka is not the same as it was before her childhood. Now everything has been changed. A lot of women now working in the garments and other offices, the shops at the footpath increases in a greater extent, offices became computerized, cost of living also increased more than 5 times (*Dhaka sohorakhon r ager motonai,jmnciloamgocotobelate. Mohilaraahon garments r office e cakrikortece, rastagatedokan pat barce, office-adalatahon digital hoice, cotobelatejeiromkhoroskorceamgo bap mayeahonoitakaikicu e hoy na, 5 gun khorobarce*). She basically taken treatment from the pharmacy doctors and sometimes she visit public hospitals for the sickness of her daughter. She has to share latrine and gas facilities with other households. In the question of whether she has any plan to change her job or not she replied that, it's not possible for her because to work in the offices she needs to be educated and have to be literate in computer (*office-adalotekamkortegele to sikkhitohoitehoibo, r computer jantehoibo ,amare die oisobhoibona , jehaneacivaloaci*) that's why she want to continue with garments job. Sharmin argued that it's not possible for all the time to meet the demands of herself as well as her children's but she and her husband's tries their level best. She is living with a hope that one day her children will become officer and all the sorrows and misery will be melt in the air.

Case: 3

Robiul a 19 years old unmarried young man, works as a sales man in a Boutique shop in the Hajaribagh area of Dhaka city. He didn't complete his secondary education due to the scarcity of money in his family and thus his father got him involved as a sales man to support his family. He is living in the Hajaribagh area with his parents, 3 brothers and 1 sister who recently got divorced and now staying with them (*bap-mar sathethaki ,boinda re biyadicilam Ibocor hoi nai, jamai tare divorce die colegeceakhonamadersathe e thake*). His father is working as a ternary labor 2 months ago he got a major operation which took more than 25 thousand taka and thus his family fall in the cycle of loan. They have to provide taka 2500BDT for the expenses of housing with gas and electricity facilities. In the question of why he involved in this job Robiul replied, "I am not literate enough to get a good job with better salaries and nowadays one have to be skilled to get good job and I have nothing of that that's why without finding any other option I got involved in this job" (*ami to ototasikhhitona ,matro class seven porjontoporci, r valokampaitehoilekamjanalageami to kicu e janina, tai r konokamnapaiyaaikam e dukci*). In his family supply water and tube well water is used in his family for drinking and non-drinking purposes. They have a latrine which they have to share with 2 more households. He started saving monthly 500TK form his salary. And with the help of this money he wanted to do a diploma course on computer so that he can get a good job and adjust him with the advanced society to build a better future.

Case: 4

Rahim Badsha, a 39 years old street vendors and father of 6 children living in the Kamrangichar slum areas of Dhaka city. He was not enough fortunate to complete his secondary education. Since morning 6am to night 9pm he went one road to another with his van to sell the vegetables in Kamrangichar areas and thus make profit of 3-4 hundred taka every day and maintain his family somehow. He is the victims of harassment by both the police force and local children and goons. He learned this business from his father and started this since he was a 15 years old young man. His 3 sons now lived separately by making their families of own and don't take care of him. He already got married of his 2 daughters. In his own opinion 'I get married of my two eldest daughters by this time and now the youngest one is living with him (*2 mayerbie die dieciahoncoto ta amarsathe ace*). He is a patient of asthma for the last 5 years and have to take medicine each and every day which is so costly. He is living in this Dhaka city for the last 15years and observed a lots of ups and down of this Dhaka city. In his opinion, I am living in Dhaka city for the last 15 years and observed a lot of changes (*Goto 15 bocordhoira Dhaka aci, kotokicuporibortonhoiegece*). At first this Dhaka was not full of traffic jam and high-rise buildings as now, everything is now changing (*Ai Dhaka age atojamjotcilona, ato office adalot o cilona, akhon sob kicue din dinbartace*). In the question of whether his earnings are enough or not to continue his family in a well manner or not, he replied by providing rent of house, somehow I am running my life and of course it's not enough (*ja income hoi ta diaghorbaradiakonorokomkhaiyabhaicaaci*). He is living with the hope that one day his daughter will be government officer and then he will don't need to do this job (*Maiyadareporalekhakorai a sorkari officer banamu, tokhon r aisobkortehobenaamr*) and he is counting for that bright day.

Case: 5

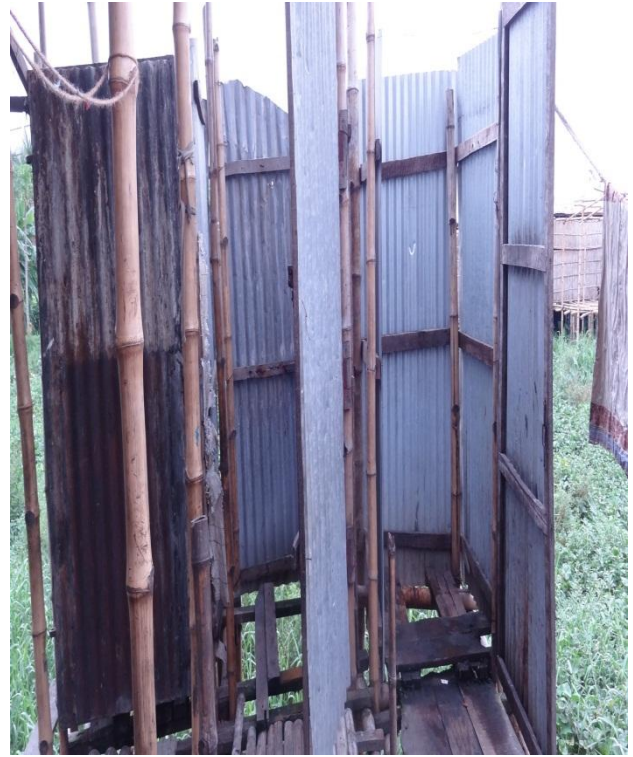
Anwar Hossen, a 55 years old man working as a day laborer for the last 10 years. He is living in a rented room in Chan housing, Mohammadpur areas for 1500TK. He didn't have opportunity to go school. He runs his family only from his own earnings. He came from his house in the very early morning and wait in the corner of Sat mosque road, with other fellows in search of work. Whoever needs worker come there and hired from them who matched with their requirements. On the day of interview at around 12pm he was on the way to his home as nobody hired him for that day. In his own opinion ‘ I came here at 7am after having a cup of tea and a piece of bread in search of work and waited for the last 5 hours but nobody hired me today, and its happens sometimes and have to starve on that day (*ajsokal 7 tai ahaneaslamak peach ruti r akkupalcakhaiia, 5 gontadoiraboisaasilamkeuailonakam e neoarjonno, ai rom majemaje e hoi r oidinnakhaiathakte hoi, kampailekhainapailenakhaitakte hoi*). He is living in Dhaka for the last 35 years. He lost everything at her village home by rivers erosion. He mentioned that, Dhaka is not the same now as it was 35 years ago, each and everything is changed in a greater extent (*ai Dhaka ki r sei Dhaka ace, 35 bocor age jei Dhaka cilo, sobkicu e paltegece*). He never searched for computer oriented job as he is not literate, so without finding any other option he engaged in this job. He is suffering from chest pain for the last 5 years and became so weak to move and that's why sometimes people don't hire him. He mentioned that now there are lots of jobs but on that time things were not like this (*akhon to kotorokomerchakribakri, tokhon to aromacilona*). He mentioned that it's tough for him to feed his family and sometimes when he didn't get work all of his family members have to starve or eat once on that day. Without findings no option he has to continue his life in this ways unless miracle taken place in his life.

Case: 6

Amit Kumar is a 51 years old man and the father of 3 children, living in the Begun Bari slum areas of Dhaka city. He is living Dhaka since 2003 and work as a security guard in a ATM booth of a private bank in Kawran Bazar. He is working here for the last 15th months with 8500TK per month. Before getting involved in this job he worked as a construction labor. Now he has to work from 6am to 5pm without any break. Sometimes he has his duty at night and in that case he has to spend the whole night without sleeping. He rented a room for 1800TK per month including gas and electricity facilities. He has some lands in the village and thus get some benefits from those lands to support his family. He mentioned that, I start working for 1300TK per month when I came Dhaka in the year 2003 but now my salary is 8500TK also then it's tough to run my family in a well manner as the prices of everything requires for living increases in a greater extent (*muijohon 2003 e prethomDahaaitohon more betoncilo 1300 teha, r ahonmui 8500 tehabetonpai , herpor o songsarcalaite him simkhaite hoy, sob kicur dam e to barce*) .Amit Kumar mentioned that, now computer oriented job, job for women and informal jobs increases in a greater extent in Dhaka city. He mentioned that he barely meet the needs and requirements of his family members. Sometimes he failed to provide proper medication also. He is willing and determines to improve the condition of his family and have a cherisher hope that his children will not face the same difficulties he faced now.

**Appendix-3: Pictography (The victims of information based economy)
Mirpur area:**





kawran Bazar Area:





Mohammadpur Area:



Hajaribag area:



Kamrangichar area:

