

# **Urbanization and the changing relationship of neighbors : A study on Mohammadpur area in Dhaka city.**



## **Submitted by**

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Registration No.149

Session:2014-15

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This dissertation has been submitted to the department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Philosophy

**14 February, 2019**

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# Declaration

I would like to declare that the dissertation titled “Urbanization and the changing relationship of urban neighbours : A study on Mohammadpur area in Dhaka city” Submitted to the University of Dhaka for the degree of philosophy is an original work and has not been submitted to any where of any degree or publication.

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## **Certificate of Approval**

I have the pleasure to certificate that Mst. Dilruba Afrose has prepared this M. Phil Dissertation titled "Urbanization and the Changing relation of urban neighbors: A case study on Mohammadpur area in Dhaka city" under my supervision and guidance. It is an original work and not a conjoint work. I also certify that I have gone through the draft and final version of dissertation. I recommend this thesis for final submission to the authority concerned.

Salma Akhter  
Professor  
Sociology Department  
University of Dhaka

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## **Abstract:**

Everyone, in the remotest rural area, has neighbors. Social relations between neighbors are a significant form of social exchange. The study of neighboring, neighborhood care is important for several reasons." We can do without our friends but we cannot do without our neighbors"- goes the popular saying. Certain groups in society- those who lack social power, women, the poor, socially isolated elder- depends on various forms of support and care in order to maintain an independent existence and not enter institutional care. The mobility and heterogeneity of the city's population contributed to the general impersonality which characterized the social relationship of urban neighbors. In this process, secondary relationship replaced primary contact, bonds of kinship weakened and the traditional basis of social solidarity declined. Length of residence, age, marital status, participation in other formal and non-formal group, socio economic status etc. influence on individual's predisposition to make use of the existing opportunities for neighborliness.

The study is divided into total of six chapters. In chapter 1, the research introduces the background, objectives, justifications & methodology of the study. Chapter 2 focuses the current literature on the topic to conduct the research. Chapter 3 states the theoretical framework. Chapter 4 focuses the qualitative (Sample Survey) and quantitative (case study) findings of the study. Chapter 5 analysis the findings of both studies. Chapter 6 draws the conclusion and suggests way out the problem.

The main objectives of my study is to find out the impact of urbanization on the transformation of the relationship of urban neighbours and also examine, which age group and which class play an important role in neighborly relation. My study area is Mohammadpur in Dhaka city because of its mixed

social characteristics. I clustered Mohammadpur area into three different neighbourhood, Iqbal road, Chan Miah housing, Geneva camp. Each neighbourhood represents different class of people. The study is quantitative & qualitative in nature. My methods of data collection are survey method & case study, techniques are questionnaire and schedule, sample size is 103.

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# **Chapter One**

## **Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction:**

### **"Urbanization & technology gives us many but grabs our mind"**

The urbanization of the world, which is one of the most impressive facts of modern times, has wrought profound changes in virtually every phase of social life. The regency and rapidity of urbanization accounts for the acuteness of our urban problems. Large number account for individual variability, the relative absence of intimate personal acquaintanceship, the segmentation of human relations which are largely anonymous, superficial, and transitory and associated characteristics'. In urban community, the modern mind has become more and more calculating one. The relationship concerns of the typical metropolitan residents are deeply complex for the result of the agglomeration of many origin persons with differentiated interests.

we live close to many more people than those who live in small villages, we often personally know far fewer of these neighbors. Indeed, if we attempted to meet and befriend each of those who we pass on a daily basis our life would become unmanageable. Urban life requires us to maintain a social distance and anonymity. It depends upon us "not knowing by sight neighbors of years standing", even if that can appear to small town folk so often as cold and uncongenial".

Neighbour play an important role in our life whereas a good neighbour can bring benefits and a bad one can make your life miserable. One of the main reasons is that change of family structure. In the past, an ordinary family usually includes three generations, from grandparents to grandchildren. With the low birth rate, the average population in city area is less than four people. Therefore the less amount of people live in a rather smaller place, making an isolated form of living. The other reason may cause the cold relationship between neighbours is the widespread use of high technology. Now a days technological gadgets are ubiquitous, people can communicate with others without face to face by using the app in mobile device, spending more time on virtual world than reality. Those high techs seem to bond the connection between people though, the real interactions are dying away.

The urbanization of Dhaka is linked to rural displacement an massive migration of rural population to the urban peripheries. Many of them are moving to the city for employment which is very common in many other developing countries. At the same time, growing economy solvency through different business opportunities is also a common reason for mass gathering in mega city. In this regard, Dhaka metropolitan city resembles a true picture of mass population gathering for urbanization and its inbuilt economic opportunities.



However, there is large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals who create a new cultural hybrid. The characteristics of neighbours in this city is secondary rather than primary contacts, also weakening bonds of kinship, the disappearance of the neighborhood, and the undermining of the traditional basis of social solidarity. For these personal disorganization, mental breakdown, suicide, delinquency, crime, corruption and disorder might be expected in urban community, finally ineffectiveness of actual kinship ties create fictional kinship groups in urban society. Worldwide this is now emerging era serious concern for the modern urban society, This research paper would make an endeavor to unearth the impact of urbanization on the transformation of the relationship in urban neighbours.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study:**

The general objectives of the study is to analyze the impact of urbanization on the relationship of neighbours. The specific objectives of the study are set as follows-

- 1.To characterize whether, how often and for what purposes residents interact with their neighbors
- 2.To find out kinship or any other regional feelings make differences between the relationship of neighbours.
3. To understand whether and to what extent use of modern technology for daily needs has played a role in how neighbors interact.
4. To identify the process of urbanization is capable to create community feelings between the neighbours or not.
5. To examine low income residents are more likely than their high income residents counterparts to engage in social interactions with their neighbors.

## **1.3 Pilot survey or study:**

One of the key elements in conducting surveys and other data gathering methods is efficiency. It is important to utilize money, time and effort in the most efficient way possible to achieve success in performing surveys, especially those that require a large number of participants. To promote efficiency in conducting surveys, researchers usually perform a pilot survey. The purpose of the pilot survey of my study was to make sure that all the questions included in the questionnaire were clear to the respondents and also to obtain feedback from respondents that questionnaire covered all important aspects

connected to the main theme of the study. The pilot survey has helped to ascertain whether the respondents were able to provide adequate information in the space provided after each question. In my pilot survey ,each three respondents from three different neighbourhood had been selected at random and the initial draft prepared by the researcher had been administered to them. Three different neighbourhood represents three different class of people.

#### **1.4 Study area:**

I selected Mohammadpur as my research area which is located in Dhaka north city corporation under ward no 31, 32. 2011 census shows that Mohammadpur has a population of 3,55,8,43. Though initially Mohammadpur had grown as a residential area, now a days many commercial places can be found here. It is highly dense and also a prime living area consists of the cluster of varied classes of people with different occupations. One of the largest apartment blocks in the capital, Japan Garden City is in this neighborhood. Besides, Pisciculture Housing Society, Mohammadia Housing Society, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Chad Miah Housing, Probal Housing and a number of residential areas have grown. This has resulted in a real estate construction boom accompanied with markets and shopping complexes. Chad Miah Housing is a big housing near Mohammadpur Bus Stand, the housing is well organized and have college and school inside the housing. Mostly middle class people live here but there is a slum also name "The Geneva Camp" for "Stranded Pakistanis" (originally from the Indian state of Bihar who migrated to the then East Pakistan during the Partition of 1947) is in Mohammadpur. Pakistanis have been living there since the end of the 1971 War of Liberation.



### **1.5 Justification of the study:**

The title of my study is "Urbanization and the changing relationship of neighbours: A study on Mohammadpur area in Dhaka city" which is a very upcoming cutting edge issue in the growing tension of modern urbanized atmosphere. Due to the capital economy, people struggle here to face competition, adjustment with limited resources varied origin population with different taste, beliefs, behavior and many other related issue. As such in urban community some definite setbacks are visible, like personality disorder, replica community relationship, behaving on "me first" feelings.

Dhaka experienced a boom in apartment development in all residential areas and soon after, small-scale developers, individual homeowners choose apartments to construct on their own properties demolishing the earlier house form. With rapid urbanization and population increase, the change in the social community with the invention of apartment living made a big change in the whole scene. The relation between the neighbours changed from the homogenous one to the heterogeneous one. At present, this issue is very burning in metropolitan city like Dhaka city and day by day its impact is also affecting more in our community. So it would be quite appropriate and justified to study and work deeply on this premier issue.

### **1.6 Administration of questionnaire:**

In order to ensure 100% response and also to make sure that all the respondents provide correct and factual information, the researcher personally contracted the respondents. Each questionnaire has been accompanied along with a letter of request seeking co operation from the respondents. At the time of filling up of the questionnaire, the researcher was present in order to help the respondents clarify in case the respondents face any doubt or explain any statement if it would not be clear to the respondents.

In order to get 100% co- operation from the respondents they have been ensured that the information furnished by them would be kept strictly confidential with the researcher.

### **1.7 Population and Selection of Sample:**

In this study, all the residents of Mohammadpur area were considered as population where 2011 census shows Mohammadpur has a population of 3,55,843. So humanly it was not possible to cover the entire population for a single research work. Vis-a-vis random sampling procedure was not possible to follow due to disorganize holding numbers.

Considering these, Purposive sampling procedure was followed to overcome the difficulties. Here, at first, I divided Mohammadpur area into clusters, three different neighborhoods: Iqbal road, Housing area and Geneva camp depending on socioeconomic characteristics. Each neighborhood represents particular class of people. To give an example, Iqbal Road was found comprising of upper class people for the reason of standard urban residence road network, play ground, free space, safety system, higher house rents etc. Chan Miah housing area offers lesser facilities from Iqbal road and Geneva Camp could be compared almost like a modern slum of Urban area. My sample size was 103 where around 30-35 sample were collected from each neighbourhood.

### **1.8 Methodology:**

Methodology is one of the most important parts of any research. It means the way or manner by which the study is accomplished, which refers to the full outcome of the process at a glance. It includes some chronological steps that are necessary to complete the study successfully. Mode of operation differs with the nature of the study.

**Research Methods:** Mixed method have been used in this study with the intention to get all the strengths of both of them and avoid all the weaknesses of them as well. The quantitative part allowed the researcher to use statistical tools and get authentic results in numeric form whereas the qualitative part helped to get a deep understanding of the whole situation. More over the findings from these two methods allow the researcher to get a firm conclusion with useful recommendation.

**Data type & source:** The study was based on primary data mainly. However secondary data was used for explaining & attaining research objectives.

The source of primary data was the respondents of the field survey. The source of secondary data was books, document analysis, journals, research reports, websites & other available & relevant documents.

**Techniques of data collection :** The study was conducted both quantitative & qualitative research, 103 individuals were interviewed in a face-to-face setting, using a survey questionnaire & checklist. Most of the questions are close ended as well some open ended questions. The questionnaire was piloted before actual implementation to make sure the questions are direct, and easy to understand. Case study was also used in this study. It is a method of study in depth rather than breadth. The case study places more emphasis on the full analysis of a limited number of events or condition and their interrelation. The

interviews were conducted at a private location to make sure interviewees are comfortable sharing their opinion without fear or hesitation.

**Study site:** Mohammadpur area was selected as my research area which I clustered into three different neighbourhood such as Iqbal road, Chan Miah housing, Geneva camp. Sample size was 103 where around 30-35 samples were collected from each neighbourhood. Interviews took between 40-60 minutes, and answers were recorded on paper.

**Sampling:** All research including qualitative research, involves sampling. “You can not study everyone everywhere doing everything” (Miles and Huberman, 1994:27). Sampling in quantitative research usually means “people sampling.” The population ( the total target group who would, in the ideal world, By the subject of the research and about whom one is trying to say something ) and the sample (actual group who are included in the study and from whom the data are collected).

Non probability sampling is easy to collect and allows researchers to conduct pilot studies in emerging areas of interest. That’s why non-probability sampling was used in this research namely, convenience sampling (40%) & snowball (60%) sampling to get my required data. A core characteristic of **non-probability sampling** techniques is that **samples** are selected based on the subjective judgment of the researcher, rather than **random** selection. In convenience sampling, respondents are simply those "who are easily available or convenient to interview": fellow employees, people intercepted on the street, Facebook fans of a brand, members of mailing lists, and online panelists.

My choice of using non-probability sampling was based on the following grounds. In Dhaka city, it is very difficult to get inside the apartment or single unit house due to the security concerns of the house holders. Though my study is to examine the relationship among neighbours but it was found that residents of my sampling area are scared to response to unknown researcher. There is also no map available with holding numbers of a particular area. Finding no other alternatives, Snowball Approach is used to get the access of house relying on my social network. To define the sociological research, Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where subjects recruit capture future subjects from their acquaintances. It is used by researchers to identify potential subjects of studies where subjects are hard to locate. Though snowball sampling is a non probability sampling technique but due to the similarities of the residential units in the same area, the study will not expected to given any deviance than using random sampling method.

**Data analysis:** The quantitative data were coded and interpreted into SPSS for statistical analysis and the findings were presented in graphs & tables. Mean is very much used in research, therefore I was dealt with mean. It is familiar to everyone, and to obtain it I add up the scores and divide by the numbers of score.

### **1.9 Operational definition of the concept:**

For a clear & specific understanding of the concept, the operational definition is very important. The following concepts are used in research-

1. Neighbour: Neighbours live within walking distance and that face to face contact is possible. Neighbours are rarely regarded as further afield than the street, block or apartment building.
2. Neighbouring: it is the actual pattern of interaction observed within any given neighbourhood whether objectively or subjectively.
3. Neighbourliness: It is a positive and committed relationship constructed between neighbours, a form of friendship
4. Neighbourhood: a distinct territorial group, distinct by virtue of the specific physical characteristics of the area and the specific social characteristics of its inhabitants.
5. Urbanization: is the process where an increasing percentage of a population lives in cities and suburbs. This process is often linked to industrialization and modernization, as large numbers of people leave farms to work and live in cities.
6. Good neighbor: A good neighbor is someone who respects others' rights to privacy but who at the same time makes herself or himself available to be called upon if necessary.
7. Bad neighbour: A bad neighbour is someone who interfere, poking his nose in when not wanted.

### **1.10 Limitation of the Study:**

No researcher can say that his or her research is above criticism and free from complete error. I also do claim so. The main limitation of the study is given below-

1. I used non probability sampling where the samples were gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.
2. My sample size was only 103 which was not representative to the whole area.

3. Sufficient literature could not be reviewed which could provide more appropriate direction for the theoretical aspect of research and data analysis
4. As it is social research so, it is not confined like natural science.

# **Chapter Two**

## **Literature Review**



**Literature Review:** Reviewing the previous accumulated knowledge about a topic is an essential step in the research process. The purposes of this literature review are: to demonstrate a familiarity with a body of knowledge and establish credibility; to show the path of prior research and how the present study is linked to it; and to learn from others and stimulate new ideas (Neuman, 1997).

**2.1: Urbanization:** The urbanization of the world, which is one of the most impressive facts of modern times, has wrought profound changes in virtually every phase of social life. Urbanization no longer denotes merely the process by which persons are attracted to a place called the city and incorporated into its system of life. The population of the city does not reproduce itself, it must recruit its migrants from other cities, the countryside, recently from other countries. The city has historically been the melting pot of races, peoples, cultures, and a most favorable breeding ground of new biological and cultural hybrids .( **Louis Wirth**,1938.p-10) The urban mode of life depends on the secondary than primary contacts, the weakening of bonds of kinship, the declining social significance of the family, the disappearance of the neighbourhood, the undermining of the traditional basis of social solidarity.

**2.2: Sociological perspectives on urbanization-**

<b>Theoretical Perspective</b>	<b>Major Assumptions</b>
Functionalism	Cities serve many important functions for society but also have their dysfunctions. Functionalist theorists differ on the relative merits and disadvantages of urban life, and in particular on the degree to which a sense of community and social bonding exists within cities.
Conflict theory	Cities are run by political and economic elites that use their resources to enrich their positions and to take resources from the poor and people of color. The diversity of social backgrounds found in cities contributes to conflict over norms and values.
Symbolic interactionism	City residents differ in their types of interaction and perceptions of urban life. Cities are not chaotic places but rather locations in which strong norms and values exist.

German sociologist **Ferdinand Tönnies** (1887/1963) raised this question when he wrote about the changes that occurred as societies changed from small, rural, and traditional cultures to larger, urban, and industrial settings. He said that a sense of community, or *Gemeinschaft*, characterizes traditional societies. In these societies, family, kin, and community ties are quite strong, with people caring for each other and looking out for one another. As societies grew and industrialized and as people moved to cities, he wrote, social ties weakened and became more impersonal. Tönnies called this type of society a *Gesellschaft*, and he was quite critical of this development. He lamented the loss in urban societies of close social bonds and of a strong sense of community, and he feared that a sense of rootlessness in these societies begins to replace the feeling of stability and steadiness characteristic of small, rural societies.

One of the key founders of sociology, French scholar **Émile Durkheim**, was more positive than Tönnies about the nature of cities and urbanized societies. He certainly appreciated the social bonds and community feeling, which he called mechanical solidarity, characteristic of small, rural societies. However, he also thought that these societies stifled individual freedom and that social ties still exist in larger, urban societies. He called these latter ties organic solidarity, which he said stems from the division of labor. When there is a division of labor, he wrote, everyone has to depend on everyone else to perform their jobs. This interdependence of roles creates a solidarity that retains much of the bonding and sense of community found in small, rural societies (Durkheim, 1893/1933).

Contemporary research tends to emphasize that strong social bonds do exist in cities (**Guest, Cover, Matsueda, & Kubrin, 2006**). Many city residents live in neighborhoods where people do know each other, associate with each other, and look out for each other. In these neighborhoods, a sense of community and strong social bonds do, in fact, exist



In many urban neighborhoods, people are friendly with each other and feel a strong sense of community.

### 2.3: The Urban Neighborhood:

The definition and analysis of neighbourhood has been an intractable problem in sociological research since the 1920s and the post war years, its role in housing development has been a lively issue among planners and architects.

**Glass**(1948,p 150-170) gives two alternative definition of neighbourhood. The **first** describes the neighborhood as “a distinct territorial group, distinct by virtue of the specific physical characteristics of the area and the specific social characteristics of its inhabitants.” His **second** definition describes the neighborhood as “a territorial group, the members of which h meet on common ground within their own area for primary group social activities and for organized and spontaneous social contacts” This historically popular conception, as advanced by **Park** and his followers, assumed that, as particular kinds of individuals clustered together in metropolitan areas, they produced unplanned “natural areas.”

In a more recent example of this approach **Abrahmson** (1976, pp. 154 – 160) seems to reject the more amorphous social psychological definitions of the neighborhood in favor of designating physically well-defined census tracts as neighborhoods, in the manner of social area analysis

The most distinctive characteristics of a neighborhood are its relations with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face-to-face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self-consciousness and capable of influencing the behavior of its several constituents.

According to **Lock** (1948), the definition of urban neighbourhood: “ an area in which people can reach within easy walking distance (ten or fifteen minutes), institutions which serve the local community and so foster a neighborly social life”.

**Keller** (1968, p. 89) defines neighbourhood as a “place with physical and symbolic boundaries”.

**Warren** (1981, p. 62) defines neighborhood as “a social organization of a population residing in a geographically proximate locale”.

**Downs**(1981,p 15) suggested “Geographic units within which certain social relationships exist” .

**Schoenberg** (1979, p. 69) specifies the neighbourhood's defining characteristics as: "common named boundaries, more than one institution identified with the area, and more than one tie of shared public space or social network"

## **2.4 Major components of Neighborhood :**

Neighbourhood consist of-----

### **Structural characteristics of the residential and non-residential buildings:**

type, scale ,materials, design, state of repair, density, landscaping, etc.

—**Infrastructural characteristics:** roads, side- walks, streetscaping, utility services, etc.

—**Demographic characteristics of the resident population:** age distribution, family composition, racial, ethnic, and religious types, etc.

—**Class status characteristics of the resident population:** income, occupation and education composition.

—**Tax/public service package characteristics:** the quality of safety forces, public schools, public administration, parks and recreation, etc., in relation to the local taxes assessed.

—**Environmental characteristics:** degree of land, air, water and noise pollution, to graphical features, views, etc.

—**Proximity characteristics:** access to major destinations of employment, entertainment, shopping, etc., as influenced by both distance and transport infrastructure.

—**Political characteristics:** the degree to which local political networks are mobilized, residents exert influence in local affairs through spatially rooted channels or elected representatives (for more on this dimension, see Hunter, 1979; and Temkin and Rohe,1996).

—**Social-interactive characteristics:** local friend and kin networks, degree of inter-household familiarity, type and quality of interpersonal associations, residents' perceived commonality, participation in locally based voluntary associations ,strength of socialization and social control forces, etc. (for more on this dimension ,see Warren, 1975; Fischer, 1982; and Warren and Warren, 1977).

—**Sentimental characteristics:** residents sense of identification with place, historical significance of buildings or district etc.

## **2.5: Neighborhood in Pre Industrial cities:**

In the words of the urban scholar Lewis Mumford, "Neighbourhoods, in some primitive, inchoate fashion exist wherever human beings congregate, in permanent family dwellings;

and many of the functions of the city tend to be distributed naturally—that is, without any theoretical preoccupation or political direction—into neighbourhoods.” Most of the earliest cities around the world as excavated by archaeologists have evidence for the presence of social neighbourhoods. Historical documents shed light on neighbourhood life in numerous historical preindustrial or nonwestern cities.

Neighbourhoods are typically generated by social interaction among people living near one another. In this sense they are local social units larger than households not directly under the control of city or state officials. In some preindustrial urban traditions, basic municipal functions such as protection, social regulation of births and marriages, cleaning and upkeep are handled informally by neighbourhoods and not by urban governments; this pattern is well documented for historical Islamic cities.

In addition to social neighbourhoods, most ancient and historical cities also had administrative districts used by officials for taxation, record-keeping, and social control. Administrative districts are typically larger than neighbourhoods and their boundaries may cut across neighbourhood divisions. In some cases, however, administrative districts coincided with neighbourhoods, leading to a high level of regulation of social life by officials. For example, in the Tang period Chinese capital city Chang’an, neighborhoods were districts and there were state officials who carefully controlled life and activity at the neighbourhood level.

Neighbourhoods in preindustrial cities often had some degree of social specialization or differentiation. Ethnic neighborhoods were important in many past cities and remain common in cities today. Economic specialists, including craft producers, merchants, and others, could be concentrated in neighbourhoods, and in societies with religious pluralism neighbourhoods were often specialized by religion. One factor contributing to neighbourhood distinctiveness and social cohesion in past cities was the role of rural to urban migration. This was a continual process in preindustrial cities, and migrants tended to move in with relatives and acquaintances from their rural past.

## **2.6 : Major approaches of Neighborhood:**

**Keller (1968, pp. 91-92)** has suggested that four approaches may have been used most predominantly by social scientists in both theoretical and applied studies of the urban neighborhood. These four approaches are summarized as follows:

- **The Ecological Neighborhood Approach.** From this perspective, a neighborhood is a physically delimited area having an ecological position in a larger area and particular / physical characteristics arising from natural geographic conditions and from a particular configuration of land uses. Natural areas, such as skid rows, waterfront areas, cultural centers, or red light districts are apt illustrations of this conception of neighborhood.
- **The Neighborhood Resources Approach.** This approach focuses on the specific physical resources of an area, such as stores, housing, schools clubs, and offices, which may / suggest the special functional role that the neighborhood serves for its own resident.
- **The Symbolic Neighborhood . This** approach views a neighborhood as representing certain values both for the residents and for the larger community. Thus, a neighborhood may evoke value-laden images such as social solidarity, political cohesion, lawlessness, ethnic or religious compatibility, or prestige of its residents, as well as the aesthetic quality (cleanliness, quiet, or beauty of its physical features)
- **The Subcultural Neighborhood.** The history of the social, economic, and ecological factors operating in a given neighborhood tend to give that neighborhood its own special cultural atmosphere, which may persist over a long period of time. Once the cultural characteristics of an area become well established, they usually persist over decades, despite the turnover of individuals residing there. For example, a well-established ethnic neighborhood may retain its essential ethnic character generation after generation.

## **2.7: The Functions of Neighborhood:**

Warren identifies six major roles for the neighborhood.

### **The Neighborhood as an Arena for Interaction**

These neighborhood wide patterns of interaction and those more narrowly limited to next-door neighbors or close friendship groups. They may include casual greetings or visits with those members of the neighborhood with whom one does not necessarily have a close or intimate relationship. These exchanges imply an attitude of cordiality or neighborliness. This provides the individual with a sense of belonging to the neighborhood and mitigates some of the depersonalizing influences commonly ascribed to the urban environment.

### **Neighborhood as a Center for Interpersonal Influence**

Face-to-face contacts with neighbors may provide a means of defining the norms of child rearing, education, or socioeconomic aspirations that the larger society generates.

### **The Neighborhood as a Source of Mutual Aid**

Studies have documented the extent to which exchange of help between those living in close proximity in urban areas is a frequent and important activity. The rapid response of neighbors is essential when such aid is not available from other sources, such as relatives or formal organizations. A study of fatherless families found that mutual aid was extensive for employed mothers, and that minor exchanges—borrowing or lending groceries or small amounts of money, baby-sitting, or shopping—were frequent for both husbandless and married mothers.

### **The Neighborhood as a Base for Formal and Informal Organizations**

Many voluntary associations (discussed in more detail later in this chapter) are organized at the neighborhood level. They may compete with other social units in the neighborhood or they may link the neighborhood to the larger community by promoting the participation of local residents. Neighborhoods are often characterized by frequent population turnover and local voluntary associations often speed the assimilation of newcomers into the neighborhood. If a neighborhood can integrate individuals quickly through voluntary associations, rapid population turnover need not produce a lack of neighborhood cohesion.

### **The Neighborhood as a Reference Group**

Implied in the term “reference group” is that many individuals may be guided and changed in their behavior and values by what they understand to be, the values of a perceived social entity. In this way, people’s self-images may be shaped by what they think others think of them.

### **The Neighborhood as a Status Arena**

The neighborhood may act as a mirror of personal achievement and well-being by screening out definitions of class or status that are irrelevant at the local level and by providing an area within which status claims derived from the larger society are “cashed in” in terms of housing quality, lifestyle, or other highly visible symbols of social status. As status centers, neighborhoods enable local opinion leaders to act as agents of status bestowal or appraisal

for the entire neighborhood, particularly when positive status is not forthcoming from the larger community.

In the suburban areas, activities such as informal interaction between neighbors, entertaining, and collective efforts at problem solving took place more frequently than they did in the inner city neighborhoods. Another body of literature supports the theory that the neighborhood is more likely to be meaningful as an arena of participation for lower-income groups for whom limited education, ethnic dissimilarity, minority group status, or poverty limit the opportunities for participation in the larger community. **From the work of Warren, Suttles, Dentler, Shostak, Litwak & Fellin, there are several types of neighborhood-----**

## **2.8 Major Types of Neighborhood:**

### **The Integral Neighborhood**

This type of neighborhood represents the ideal for those who see stable, well- organized local neighborhoods maintaining strong integrative links to the larger communities of which they are a part as essential to the well-being of urban communities. In this type of neighborhood, people are extremely cohesive, they know each other reasonably well, they frequently interact with one another, and they belong to many local organizations, such as block clubs, community councils, PTAs, and other locally oriented voluntary associations. In all, these are extremely active neighborhoods with much face-to-face interaction and participation in the organized activities of the local area.

### **The Anomic Neighborhood**

The anomic neighborhood is at the opposite end of the scale from the integral neighborhood. It is the most completely disorganized and atomized type of residential area described in the earlier body of sociological literature. It lacks established patterns of participation in community affairs and a common identification with either the local area or the larger community.

### **The Defended Neighborhood:**

The concept identifies neighborhoods in which the residents seal themselves off from outside intrusions through the efforts of well organized gangs, restrictive covenants, Sharple defined and enforced boundaries or by a forbidding reputation. The defended



neighborhood is not necessarily delineated by the physical features of the area, but rather by "cognitive maps" that the residents form in their own minds for describing not only what their own and other areas of the city are like but also what they think they ought to be like.

### **The Contrived Neighborhood:**

The contrived neighborhood as a variation of the defended neighborhood in the functions it serves for its residents. The main difference is the extreme specialization and homogeneity in the social characteristics of the residents. The most striking features of these planned neighbourhood is the relatively extreme homogeneity of both its physical characteristics and the socio-economic status of its residents. Residential homogeneity is almost assured because the screening of new occupants is centralized in the hands of a single realtor, developer or manager.

Well-organized neighborhoods can positively contribute to social change in the following three ways:

- Neighborhoods can provide an appropriate program unit for governmental and private efforts at planned social intervention.
- Given the high rate of built-in social change in a mass, industrial, bureaucratic society, neighborhood primary groups may be able to respond to conditions of urban life more flexibly and effectively than formal organizations.
- Neighborhood organizations can play a major role in clarifying and defining the solutions to urban problems by clearly differentiating among problems with a local focus that are amenable to solution by local self-help and self-determination and those problems that clearly require wider bases of mobilization and collective action.

### **2.9: Advantages of Neighbourhood:**

Neighbourhoods have several advantages as areas for policy analysis as well as an arena for social action:

- Neighbourhoods are common, and perhaps close to universal, since most people in urbanized areas would probably consider themselves to be living in one.
- Neighbourhoods are convenient, and always accessible, since you are already in your neighbourhood when you walk out your door.

- Successful neighbourhood action frequently requires little specialized technical skill, and often little or no money. Action may call for an investment of time, but material costs are often low.
- With neighbourhood action, compared to activity on larger scales, results are more likely to be visible and quickly forthcoming. The streets are cleaner; the crosswalk is painted; the trees are planted; the festival draws a crowd.
- Visible and swift results are indicators of success; and since success is reinforcing, the probability of subsequent neighbourhood action is increased.
- Because neighbourhood action usually involves others, such actions create or strengthen connections and relationships with other neighbours, leading in turn to a variety of potentially positive effects, often hard to predict.
- Over and above these community advantages, neighbourhood activity may simply be enjoyable and fun for those taking part; and can often tighten security for those partaking in neighbourhood watch communities.
- But in addition to these benefits, considerable research indicates that strong and cohesive neighbourhoods and communities are linked—quite possibly causally linked—to decreases in crime, better outcomes for children, and improved physical and mental health. The social support that a strong neighbourhood may provide can serve as a buffer against various forms of adversity.

## 2.10 Social Networks:

The analysis of urban social network is sociologically significant for several reasons. First, social network can be seen as extremely useful for the individual by providing a diversity of social contacts from which one can choose that the best accomplish one's desires and goals. Second, social networks may be seen as providing the thread that holds the urban community together as a social system. Third, social network analysis provides the means by which traditional assumption about the nature of urban social life can be more adequately tested and perhaps challenged. . **Fischer (1977)** suggests that each individual in the urban community is the center of a web of social bonds that radiates outward to the people one knows intimately, those one knows well, those one knows casually, and to the larger community beyond. These kinds of social bonds are increasingly coming to be called *social networks*. Fischer suggests that to understand the individual in the larger urban

community, it is increasingly necessary to understand the fine mesh of social relations between the person and the society.

Another recent example would be rapidly growing networks of people who communicate regularly with people all over the world through the Internet, e-mail, and Web services of their personal computers, which would have been almost unimaginable before the 1990s.

**Grano vetter** (1973) identified networks based on relatively weak social ties, such as those based on marginal social contacts, sporadic or accidental contacts with former coworkers, old college friends, or people who get together several times a year at conferences or conventions. Journalist Vance Packard (1972) suggested that even sports or hobby enthusiasts can form these “weak” networks that may be meaningful to them over the years, even if the network members live hundreds of miles apart. Although such weak social ties may be amorphous and transitory, it can be argued that they form an integral part of the fabric of modern urban life

## **2.11 Types of Neighborhood Interaction:**

After studying dozens of cities and suburbs in the Detroit metropolitan area. **Rachelle and Donald Warren (1974)** concluded that residential areas vary according to three dimensions:

- Identity: How strong is the sense of connectedness to place? How much do people feel they share with their neighbors?
- Interaction: How strong are the interactive ties to neighbors? Do they visit often?
- Linkages: Are there ties between the local neighborhood and the larger community? What is the nature of these ties?

On the basis of these dimensions, the Warrens identified six specific types of communities, five of which are described below. These community typologies may also be identified with important community case studies in urban sociology to illustrate how neighborhood interaction varies across settlement space:

- The integral community scores high on all three dimensions. There is a cosmopolitan as well as a local center individuals are, in close contact and share many concerns.
- The parochial community scores high on identity and interaction but low on linkages with the outside. A strong sense of shared ethnic identity exists; the neighborhood is self-contained and independent of the larger community.

- The diffuse community scores high on identity but low on linkages and interaction. Residents have many things in common, but there is little local involvement with neighbors and few connections to the larger community.
- The transitory community scores high on interaction but low on identity and linkages. Residents in these neighborhoods are highly mobile and do not form attachments to the community; there is little collective action or community organization.
- The anomic community has low identity, interaction, and linkages; there is no internal cohesion and great distance from the outside world. The anomic community is characteristic of poor neighborhoods where there is little connection among residents.

## 2.12 Changes of Neighborhood:

There are three processes of neighborhood social change. The **first** is an increase in the diversity of neighborhoods by housing tenure and ethnicity, which may come about through deliberate policies of social mix or through the shifting dynamics of broader economic and social processes which alter the composition of suburbs over time. **Second**, and associated with this, is gentrification where the influx of new, more affluent, residents into older, low income, areas close to the city center leads to the displacement of their original inhabitants. Here, the creation of a socially mixed population may be more of a temporary state before lower income groups are ultimately priced out of the housing market and the population becomes more homogenous. **Finally** there is urban densification or consolidation which occurs as residential densities increase and which has, in Australia at least, been a dominant planning policy for several decades. Collectively, these processes have been shown to influence the interactions that take place between neighbours, but usually only after the change have occurred, and without detailed explication of the kinds of problems that might arise in particular contexts of change.

### **2.13 Relation of neighbours/ pattern of interaction, community ties in urban neighbourhood:**

Classic theorizing on the significance of neighbor relationship traditionally has emphasized their instrumental value. According to the theory of shared functions (Litwak and Szelenyi, 1969), neighbors are best suited for tasks that require proximity, immediacy, and menial instrumental tasks. Cantor (1979) also posited that neighbors are “third in line” behind family and friends to provide assistance to older adults. Recent qualitative studies have further highlighted the significance of helping among neighbors, with particular attention to anticipated support. In-depth interviews with older adults have found that neighbors are perceived as being especially important in case of an emergency and that being able to rely on neighbors can reduce concerns regarding personal safety (Lau, Machizawa, & Doi, 2012; Thomese, Tilburg, and Knipscheer, 2003; Walker & Hiller, 2007.), Emily A. Greenfield and Laurent Reyes used data from 1,071 noninstitutionalized, English-speaking adults, aged 40–70 years, who participated in both waves of the 1995–2005 National Survey of Midlife development in United States.

They examined both positive and negative affect. Negative affect involves experiences of distressing moods and emotions—such as feeling sad— whereas positive affect involves experiences of pleasant moods and emotions—such as feeling cheerful. They posited the following hypotheses (H)--

H1: Adults who experience continuously high levels of contact with neighbors and adults whose contact with neighbors increases over time will report better psychological well-being than adults who experience continuously low contact with their neighbors or who experience a loss in contact with neighbors.

H2: Adults who experience continuously high levels of perceived support from neighbors and adults whose perceived support from neighbors increases over time will report better psychological well-being than adults who experience continuously low-perceived support from their neighbors or who experience a loss in perceived support from neighbors.

This study used U.S. population data to examine linkages between continuity and change in relationships with neighbors over a 10-year period and psychological wellbeing among midlife and older adults. Guided by a multidimensional perspective on social relationships

(House, Umberson, & Landis, 1988), as well as on psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989; Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000), their study examined relationships with neighbors in terms of contact and perceived support, as well as psychological well-being in terms of negative affect, positive affect, and eudemonic well-being. Overall, results indicated the importance of high levels of perceived support from neighbors for maintaining optimal levels of eudemonic well-being. More specifically, evidence was found that participants who had continuously low levels of contact or perceived support from neighbors over the 10-year study period, as well as those who lost contact or perceived support, were at risk for poorer eudemonic well-being over time. Participants who experienced gains in relationships with neighbors had comparable levels of eudemonic well-being in comparison with those who maintained continuously high levels of contact or perceived support with neighbors.

Stephanie Riger & Paul J. Lavrakas studied patterns of Attachment and social interaction in Urban neighbourhood in three U.S cities. They collected data from 1620 adults from telephone interviews in these three cities. They identified two dimension of community attachment- social bonding and physical rootedness. The more opportunities for social interaction, neighbourhood can provide a sense of belonging for people and thus may foster the " psychological sense of community". Most of these studies have treated attachment as a uni dimensional construct. Fischer (1977) identified four forms of attachment, three of which involved social ties to local organization and people, one involved feelings about place. Sentiments of attachment to place appear to be related to length of residence: the longer people live in an area, the more likely they are to feel attached.

Although early writers on the meaning of community assumed that attachment and social interaction occur largely within geographically bounded areas, such territorial limitations may not be necessary in contemporary society, Indeed Wellman in distinguishing community from neighbourhood argues that the existence of modern communication and transportation has freed social bonds from a specific locale. These who are capable of mobility will select social network members on the basis of affinity not proximity. Only those whose resources or mobility are limited such as mothers with a young children at home or the aged or sick will limit their network ties to proximal choices. Wellman found that neighbourhood network are " network of necessity" (such as providing aid in emergency).

The presence or absence of children, race, home ownership, social class, age play an important role for attachment & social involvement to neighbourhood. Fischer found that people with children were less emotionally attached to their neighbourhood, but more strongly connected to local organization & social ties. Persons highly rooted are more likely

to live in a single family houses, while those less rooted are more likely to live in multiunit building. Relatively well educated young adults without families (the low rooted & low bonded group) are least likely to discuss neighbourhood problems with neighbours. They are more likely than older residents to go out in their neighbourhood at night for walks or for entertainment. The middle aged adults who are equally likely to be living in a multiple unit building as in a single family residence. While they are physically rooted in their neighbourhood they are apparently uninvolved in local interaction.

Prezza, Amici, Roberti and Tedeschi,( 2001), was conducted the study of sense of community across the six neighborhoods in three different settlements in Italy, indicate that in the European neighborhood patterns of establishing local social relations depend, to some degree, on particular demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of actors involved. Main findings from the study suggest that intensity of social relations considerably varies from neighborhood to neighborhood, and a detailed analysis showed that elements such as sex, age, education, years of residence at current residential address, number of household members, number of children, family status and involvement in local activities are relevant for the structure of social relations with neighbors.

Filipovič Hrast and Dolničar (2012) analyzed the same topic (sense of community) in their research conducted in two neighborhoods in Slovenia: one was the zone of collective and the other of individual type of housing. The analysis showed substantial differences between the two neighborhoods in the level of local social interactions. In the settlement characterized by high-rise buildings, heterogeneity of population, frequent social problems and well-developed commercial activities, the values obtained on the instrument measuring level of social contact in the neighborhood were lower than in the settlement with predominantly middle-class population, homogeneous social structure, prevailing individual family houses, fewer social problems and less commercial activities.

## **2.14 Negative relationship among neighbours:**

According to Jaap Nieuwenhuis, Beate Volker & Henk Flap, negative relationship emerges when three perspective arise:

1. **Diversity:** people who are more similar to each other are more likely to interact. because interactions with similar others are expected to be more rewarding due to shared knowledge and therefore better mutual understanding. people who are similar lifestyle features and

social background are more likely to interact. In the neighbourhood, residents try to achieve pleasant living environment, problem arise when neighbours with different lifestyles, and beliefs. example, someone want to play loud music while other need a quitter environment. Or that some like cooking with fragrant spices, while others cannot stand oriental smells. Different opinions can also exist about the use of public spaces like parking lots or playgrounds. Conflict theory argues that more heterogeneity enhances out group distrust and in group solidarity. With increased heterogeneity in income, ethnicity, religion or age in a neighbourhood, residents have a negative relationship with their neighbours.

2. **Uncertainty:** This perspective deals with situation where neighbours have a short “shadow of the future” i.e, that residents are uncertain about whether they will have a common future with their neighbours (e.g in case of high turnover expectations). In case of a short shadow of the future people are less likely to cooperate to produce a common good, since they are less likely to interact with the same person again, resulting in low expected returns of cooperative behavior. However, a short common future can also lead to conflict relationships because people have less incentive to behave friendly when expected returns of cooperative behaviour are low. With higher intensions to leave the neighbourhood or when residents are renters they have a highly likelihood of having a negative relationship with the neighbours.

3. **Social influence:** The more alternative relationship a resident has outside the neighbourhood, residents has negative relationship with his/her neighbours.

### **2.15 Worldwide Few Works on Neighborhood, Neighbors relation:**

The urbanneighbourhood in this subcontinent is an emerging issue, whereas, in USA and Europe had been experienced for pretty long time. As such, this review mainly focused on the secondary information neighborhood works of USA & Europe. Some glimpse of these research are given below:

Greenfield A Emily & Rayes Laurent,(2014), examined the extent to which relationships with neighbors are associated with better psychological well-being among midlife and older adults. They used data from 1,071 noninstitutionalized, English-speaking adults, aged 40–70 years, who participated in both waves of the 1995–2005 National Survey of Midlife Development in the **United States**. Lagged dependent regression models were estimated to



examine associations between changes in two dimensions of neighbor relationships (contact and perceived support) and psychological well-being. Few associations were found between relationships with neighbors and negative or positive affect. In contrast, having continuously low levels of contact with neighbors, or losing contact with neighbors over the 10-year study period, was associated with declining levels of eudemonic well-being. Associations between contact and this aspect of well-being were explained, in part, by less perceived support from neighbors. Their results suggest that continuity and change in relationships with neighbors is especially important for more developmental aspects of psychological well-being.

Graham Crow, Graham Allan & Marcia Summers studied neighbor relation in 1977 in the south coast of **England**. This study was covered about 6000 people. The empirical findings reported on here shed light on the reason behind people's involvement with or detachment from neighbors, in the process revealing their conceptions of a "good neighbor". This study argues that it is skillful accomplishment for neighbor to establish and maintain a workable balance between "keeping one's distance" and "being there when needed". Respect for the privacy of neighbors domestic lives did not prohibit meaningful ties between neighbors and indeed can be interpreted as being necessary part of the "friendly distance" that characterizes these relationship.

Susan J Farrell, Tim Aubry & Daniel Coulombe examined the relationship between characteristics of neighborhood (with set physical boundaries and relatively homogeneous population) and personal well being as mediated by sense of community and neighboring behavior. They selected randomly representative sample of 345 residents living in non apartment dwellings in Winnipeg, **Canada**, completed a mail survey that included created measures of neighboring and sense of community and the General Health questionnaire. Result demonstrated that sense of community mediates the relationship between neighborhood stability and residents well being. The frequency of engaging in neighboring behavior was not directly predictive of residents sense of personal well being but was predictive of increased sense of community.

Miretta Prezza, Matilde Amici, Tiziana Roberti, Gloria Tedeschi explore the relationship between sense of community and various factors with respect to a fairly broad area (town, city or large quarter of a metropolis). Degree of neighboring, life satisfaction, loneliness and area of residence were also considered. They included 630 men, women aged 20-65 years, with different educational levels. The subjects all live in central **Italy**. Their analysis revealed the following: Neighborhood relations are stronger for women, for members of

large families, for those with less education, for those living in the community for many years and for members of group or associations. The strongest predictor of sense of community is neighborhood relations, although years of residence, being married, group participation and area of residence are also significant factors.

### **2.16 Scenario of Dhaka city and its impact on social interaction:**

Abdul Baker, Md. Touhid & Bishawjit Mallick in their study on „Socio-cultural Interactions: A Study on Apartment Dwellers of Dhaka City, they stated that in Dhaka city, recent years has emerged as one of the fastest rapid growing cities in the world. It began with manageable population with a 2.2 million in 1975 which reached 12.3 million in 2000. The growth rate of Dhaka city’s population will remain high and it will be the top ranking mega city with a population of around 25 million by the year of 2025.

Changes in housing context, social structure and advancing technology, over the time, have brought a dramatic change in the social context of Dhaka. The small homogeneous society has passed through colonial regime and now stands as a city of high density apartment complexes. The changing political and economic forces of society renders the evolving process of nature and extent of urban house forms, and the changes in urban house forms due to culture, technology and power initiate changes in the social characteristics and social interaction patterns. Moreover, population size, density and social heterogeneity of a housing area and its designed spaces combine to influence social interaction (Gazzeh, 1999).

Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh holds the ninth position in urban agglomerations in the world. With the changing socio-economic and political context, Dhaka has faced various changes in its lifespan and has arguably undergone many changes in its urban life and house forms. A multidimensional change in its occupants from the homogeneous small group of business traders to the emerging middle class to the present heterogeneous group is observed with the course of time. The close-knit conservative society of the pre-colonial period changed its character to a more formal one during the colonial period, where social status ruled. Again, the social life of Dhaka faced major changes during the 1990’s, when technology started to reign and the face-to-face contacts shifted to mobile phones and social networking websites. With the need and demand of high-rise high-density living gave birth to an observed heterogeneous community where the conception of

social space and spaces for social interaction within the building or neighbourhood has also changed and are no longer confined within the neighborhood.

The apartment building in most cases is the shelter of nuclear family with husband, wife and children. A recent study has shown that, on an average their family member is between 4 and 6 (Sultana and Lipi, 1999). In such a situation internal interaction among the kith and keens of the apartment dwellers are very much occasional; means interactions take place in the familial program like marriage, birth day, death and the religious festivals like Eid, Puja, Christmas etc. Homogeneity among the apartment residents in terms of education, income and profession is the result of aspiration to live in a same social status or class. It is fine that the apartment dwellers are homogenous but are they interacting or can they if they want? One can just look at the places of a multistoried apartment building with maximum facilities available where the residents can meet or just have an eye contact with each other. Actually the residents of two side by side flats do not know each other. They have not any communication among them. Interaction occurs only when special issues arise as follows:

1. Among the residents of apartment buildings, there is a managing committee to look after the facilities and problems of the residents. Owner of each flat should be the head of that committee on rotation. They occasionally meet and discuss if a problem arise like water supply, electricity, gas supply, elevator, intercom etc. or reviewing the activity of the security guards. Here an interaction takes place among the residents of apartment buildings.
2. If there is community space and young in the apartment building and there is a cultural mobilization among them, they might arrange program in various national days and may publish souvenir, wall paper etc. in the occasion of these memorial days of the country. It may also create an interaction among the residents.
3. Old fellows of the building may have a morning work each and every day. This may create an interaction among them.
4. If there is a playground for children in the apartment building, it can make interaction among the kids of the building and thus the women of the building.
5. If women of the apartments come from same economic and education background and work in relatively same field, they face some common problems in their way of life means moving, working environment and the like. It makes them closer in response to these difficulties. Moreover among the housewives of the apartment buildings there is also a communication with each other relating to the familial issues. Moreover, if the kids of the

same apartment building study in the same class or same educational institution, there lies an opportunity of interaction among the mothers in the school periphery or in the transportation or relating to the performance of the kids or having private tutor.

With the change of time, the recreational spaces changed its character. The hangouts have shifted from open space to interiors. The open spaces and parks have shifted to the lounges and cafes. Different Shopping complex has become roaming places for people. The most popular place for the young people are the restaurants. From fast food shops to the music café and lounges, all remain equipped in the evening and in holidays. Restaurants with children corner are popular among the families with small kids. Various virtual parks are popular among the children, Dhaka experienced a boom in apartment development in all residential areas and soon after, small-scale developers, individual homeowners choose apartments to construct on their own properties demolishing the earlier house form. with rapid urbanization and population increase, the change in social community with the invention of apartment living made a big change in the whole scene. The relation between the neighbours changed from the homogenous one to the heterogeneous one. With the advancement of technology, video games became popular and then gradually music café and lounges along with pool (billiard) clubs came into scene and is now a days a common gathering space. Moreover, with the bulk use of cell phones changed the whole picture. The huge demand has given mobile phone a wide-ranging change in its character and numerous private companies providing network services, dazzles its users with various advertisement and usage offers. The smart phone keeps the user busy with multi-functional purposes.



Neighbour's Gathering for Pitha Utshab in an Apartment of Iqbal Road

# **Chapter Three**

## **Theoretical Framework**

## **Theoretical Framework:**

There is no one particular theory to analyze the research area, several theories have been used in this study to analyze this research issue.

Early urban sociologists in the 1920s and 1930s were preoccupied with whether urban settlement space produced differences in behavior specially when contrasted with the rural way of life. Many people left the farms and small towns all over the world and moved to the larger industrial cities looking for work. At that time sociologists worked with an idealized image of small town life and were suspicious of the city. They believed that small town offered people a sense of community resulting from primary or intimate ties in social relationship. In contrast, cities as destroyers of intimacy, forcing secondary or anonymous relation on individuals, with a consequent loss of community feelings. In contrast to the “friendly” rural town, city people were believed to be unfriendly, rushed, uncaring, suspicious, and hard to get to know.

In 1938, university of Chicago sociologist **Louis Wirth** wrote a very influential essay, “urbanism as a way of life”, in which he took both a positive and negative view of cities. He agreed with Tonnie’s that cities have a weaker sense of community and weaker social bonds than do rural area. But he also agreed with Durkheim that cities generate more creativity and greater tolerance for new ways of thinking. In particular, he said that urban residents are more tolerant than rural residents of non traditional attitudes, behavior and life styles, in part because they are much more exposed than rural residents to these non traditional ways. The distinctive features of urban mode of life have often been described as consisting of the substitution of secondary for primary contacts, the weakening bonds of kinship, and the declining social significance of the family, the disappearance of the neighborhood and the undermining of the traditional basis of social solidarity. Large number of inhabitants and density of settlement destroys the personal acquaintance between the inhabitants which ordinarily inheres in a neighborhood is lacking.

In the book of “The Metropolis and Mental Life”, **Georg Simmel (1858-1918)** discusses the individual's position in the big city and his psychological coping with its form of existence. For Simmel, the big city is dominated by objectivism (as opposed of subjectivism, with the individual at the center). Unique trait of modern city is intensification of nervous stimuli with which city dweller must cope, from rural setting where rhythm of life and sensory imagery is more slow, habitual and even, to city with constant bombardments of sights, sounds and smells. Individual learns to discriminate, become rational and calculating,

develops a blasé attitude – matter-of-fact, a social reserve, a detachment, respond with head rather than heart, don't care and don't get involved. In the city, most personal encounters are fleeting and not worth a significant investment of time or emotion. Thus a characteristic cold and unfriendly stereotype defines people living in a metropolis. "The deepest problems of modern life flow from the attempt of the individual to maintain the independence and individuality of his existence against the sovereign powers of society, against the weight of historical heritage and the external culture and technique of life."<sup>[6]</sup> In striving for monetary gain, people become ever more one-sided or one-dimensional and ignore extracurricular activities that could potentially enrich their lives.

**Claude Fischer (1977)** suggests that each individual in the urban community is the center of a web of social bonds that radiates outward to the people one knows intimately, those one knows well, those one knows casually, and to the larger community beyond. These kinds of social bonds are increasingly coming to be called *social networks*. Fischer suggests that to understand the individual in the larger urban community, it is increasingly necessary to understand the fine mesh of social relations between the person and the society.

According to this subculture perspective on urban life, city dwellers have a greater opportunities to establish relations with a greater variety of people than do persons in places with smaller population. He found that individuals in the city differed from rural counterparts because they had fewer kin or more unrelated intimates in their personal networks. According to Fischer, if an individual is relatively isolated and has fewer outside involvement, the person will most likely be dependent on neighbors. However, the more outside involvement an individual possesses, the less likely the person will be tied to immediate neighbors. In short, according to the network perspective, neighboring and close ties to community space are a kind of residual effect produced when other, more attractive alternatives are not available.

Fischer's analysis pinpoints how choice of location affects individual network ties, but it is also remarkable for the way it de-emphasizes the effects of class, age and gender as they are deployed in space- a relationship that is important to the socio spatial perspective. For example, elderly people living in city are not physically capable of travelling long distances for companionship or help. They are dependent on their local community, but they may also prefer things that way. In other cases, people may have an extensive network but also retain a need for a local community. For example, single career women living in a large city may possess robust network of friends living throughout the metropolis, but they find it

uncomfortable to travel or dine alone. They too, along with other's, may find the need for a close at hand network of neighbors. The poor, the elderly, some women and most certainly segregated minorities have closer ties to their immediate neighbors.

**Susanne Keller**(1968) finds Neighboring “ is a socially defined relationship ranging from highly formalized and institutionalized rules and obligations to highly variable, voluntary exchanges,” which increases in times of mutual crisis and in situations of increased interdependency, declines as a means of social control when other controls arise, and can “be a highly variable and unpredictable phenomenon” when it takes place in an open societal system. A neighborhood will not function if it is too heterogeneous especially if one of the elements is a group of residents with the quality of “roughness”. Keller points out that the problems of rapid social change which upset the traditional balance between neighbors, neighboring and neighborhood and leaves in its wake of residue of incoherent fragments of neighborhoods indicates that community relations can be a function of class. She found that middle class people have more casual acquaintances while working class individuals are more dependent on their neighbors. Mothers with small children, poor people unable to afford transportation costs and minorities trapped in ghetto area were the least likely to take advantage of acquaintances outside the area- they relied more heavily on neighbors for support.

According to **Donald Warren**, the cyclical interest in local units of the urban community has failed to provide cumulative knowledge about the varieties, functions and ethnic distribution of types of neighborhoods. After studying 16 black and 12 white neighborhood in Detroit metropolitan area, Warren concluded that residential area vary according to three dimensions:

1. **Identity:** How strong is the sense of connectedness to place? How much do people feel they share with their neighbours?
2. **Interaction:** How strong are the interactive ties to neighbors? Do they visit often?
3. **Linkages:** Are there ties between the local neighborhood and the larger community? What is the nature of these ties?

On the basis of these dimensions, Warren identified five types of neighborhood.

1 The integral neighborhood scores high on all three dimension, individuals are in close contact and share many concerns.

2. The parochial community scores high on identity and interaction but low on linkages with the outside, a strong sense of shared ethnic identity exists.



3. The diffuse community scores high on identity but low on linkages and interaction. Residents have many things in common but there is little local involvement with neighbors and few connections to the larger community
4. The transitory community scores high on interaction but low on identity and linkages. Residents in these neighborhood are highly mobile and do not form attachments to the community.
5. The anomic community has low identity, interaction and linkages, there is no internal cohesion and great distance from the outside world.

# **Chapter Four**

## **Findings of the Study:**

## A. Findings of the sample survey:

This section presents the findings of the study on basis of primary data. The sample size in this research was 103, 100 respondents were included in the survey and in addition to three case studies were done. At first, the questions has been placed in the table & graphical presentation along with their description has been made.

From the below tables shown that, the studied neighborhood (Mohammadpur area) was clustered into three area- Chan miah, Iqbal road, Geneva camp. Within these area, data was collected from 34 females, 65 males. Though male respondents are dominant because data collection from males are more easier than females. Males are available in streets, clubs, mosques, markets etc & spontaneous to response. I collected data 30-35 from each neighborhood. If we see the age group, there is less respondents which are belong to age group (10-19 yrs) because they less know about the neighbors relation, their parents are mainly maintain the relationship with neighbors. I tried to cover all income groups but I found less the high income group people ( 110.001 & above). I tried to cover all professions- government, nongovernment, businessman, working class ( tailor, maid servant), students, house wife. On the basis of marital status, I collected data from married, unmarried, widow also.

**Table 1: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of demographic & social characteristics.**

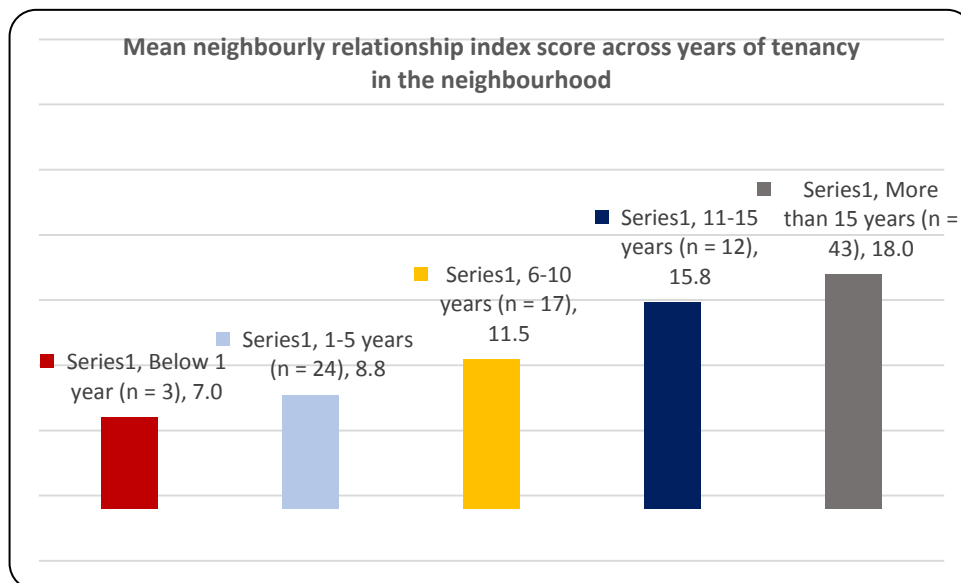
		Gender		
		Female	Male	Total
Survey Location	Chan Mia Housing	4 (11.8)	30 (46.2)	34 (34.3)
	Iqbal Road	18 (52.9)	12 (18.5)	30 (30.3)
	Geneva Camp	12 (35.3)	23 (35.4)	35 (35.4)
	Total	100	100	100

Age of the respondent	Survey Location				
	Chan Housing	Mia	Iqbal Road	Geneva Camp	Total
10-19 years	2 (5.9)	-	-	-	2 (2.0)
20-29 years	10 (29.4)	-	-	12 (34.3)	22 (22.2)
30-39 years	12 (35.3)	6 (20.0)	6 (20.0)	12 (34.3)	30 (30.3)
40-49 years	4 (11.8)	10 (33.3)	10 (33.3)	7 (20.0)	21 (21.2)
50 years and above	6 (17.6)	14 (46.7)	14 (46.7)	4 (11.4)	24 (24.2)
Total	34 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)	35 (100)	99 (100)

Income of the Respondent	Survey Location				
	Chan Housing	Mia	Iqbal Road	Geneva Camp	Total
No Income	9 (26.5)	13 (43.3)	13 (43.3)	3 (8.6)	25.3
Below 10,000	2 (5.9)	2 (6.7)	2 (6.7)	20 (57.1)	24.2
10,001 - 20,000	1 (2.9)	-	-	11 (31.4)	12.1
20,001 - 50,000	3 (8.8)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	-	4.0
50,001 - 80,000	12 (35.3)	2 (6.7)	2 (6.7)	1 (2.9)	15.2
80,001 - 110,000	4 (11.8)	4 (13.3)	4 (13.3)	-	8.1
110,001 and above	3 (8.8)	8 (26.7)	8 (26.7)	-	11.1
Total	34 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)	35 (100)	100

**Table 2: Mean neighbourly relationship index score across years of tenancy in the neighbourhood**

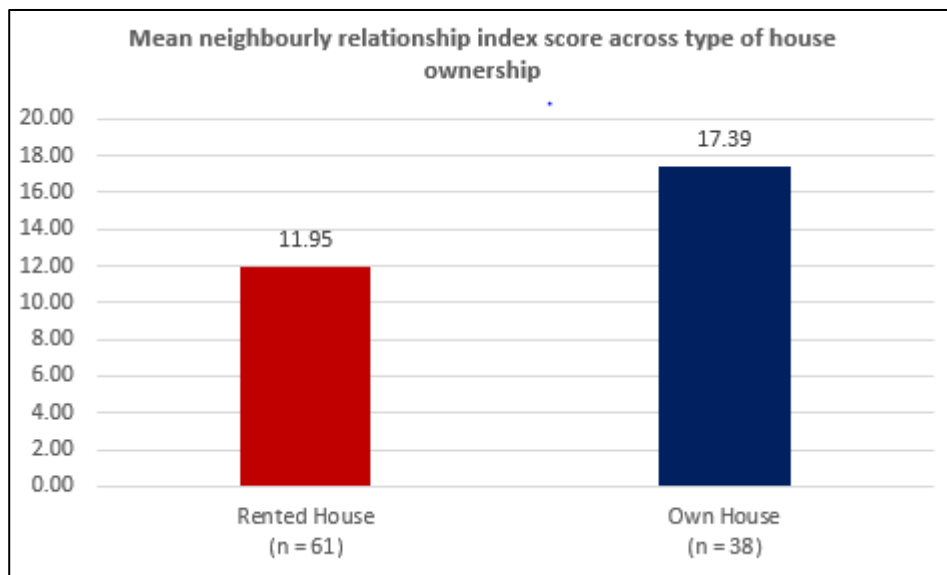
	Mean Score
Below 1 year (n = 3)	7.0
1-5 years (n = 24)	8.8
6-10 years (n = 17)	11.5
11-15 years (n = 12)	15.8
More than 15 years (n = 43)	18.0
Total (n = 99)	14.0



From the above table shows that people who are living in particular neighborhood for a long time, their attachment to their neighbors more than those people who are living for a short time. People who are living more than 6 years their mean neighborly relationship index is high.

**Table 3: Mean neighbourly relationship index score across type of house ownership**

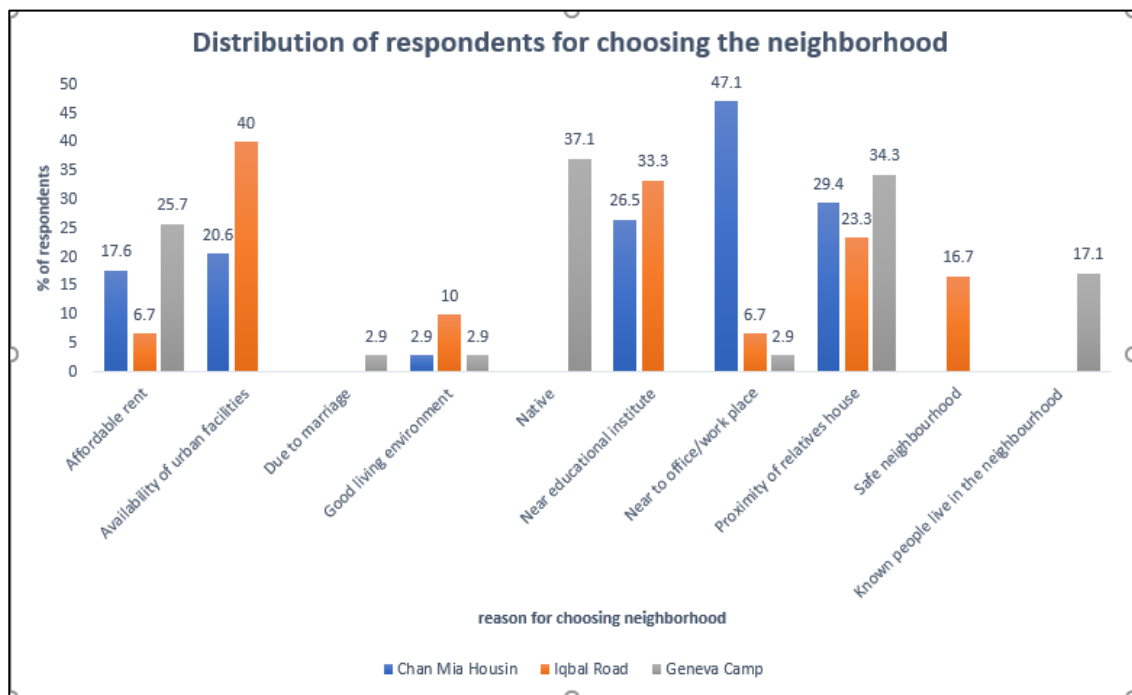
		Mean index score
Rented (n = 61)	House	11.95
Own (n = 38)	House	17.39



People who have their own house, they feel part of this particular neighborhood otherwise who are renters they feel just a place to live. That's why owners of the flat/ building mean neighborly relationship index is high.

**Table 4: Distribution of the respondents for choosing the neighbourhood**

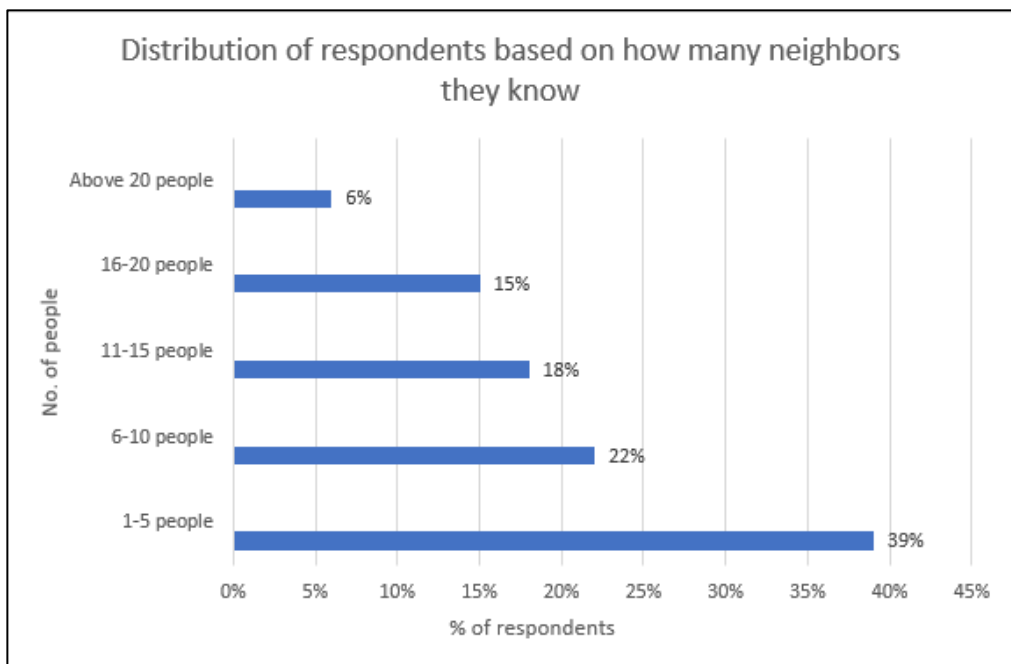
Cause of choosing the neighbourhood	Chan Mia Housing (n = 34)	Iqbal Road (n = 30)	Geneva Camp (n = 35)	Total
Affordable rent	17.6	6.7	25.7	17.2
Availability of urban facilities	20.6	40.0	-	19.2
Due to marriage	-	-	2.9	1.0
Good living environment	2.9	10.0	2.9	5.1
Native	-	-	37.1	13.1
Near to child's educational institute	26.5	33.3	-	19.2
Near to office/work place	47.1	6.7	2.9	19.2
Proximity of relatives house	29.4	23.3	34.3	29.3
Safe neighbourhood	-	16.7	-	5.1
Known people live in the neighbourhood	-	-	17.1	6.1



This table shows that the reasons of choosing a residential place are mainly for proximity of children's school or work place. Because it saves their money, time, tension etc and increases sense of security and owning the area. Beside, good numbers of residents choose their area for remaining near to their relatives or friends. They prefer to live there to remain safe and socially associated. Whereas in Geneva Camp, they prefer to stay together mainly for their native solidarity, cultural heritage and sense of security.

**Table 5: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of how many neighbours known to them :**

Number of Neighbours Known	Responses (%)
1-5 persons	39%
6-10 persons	22%
11-15 persons	18%
19-20 persons	15 %
Above 20 persons	6%
Total	99%

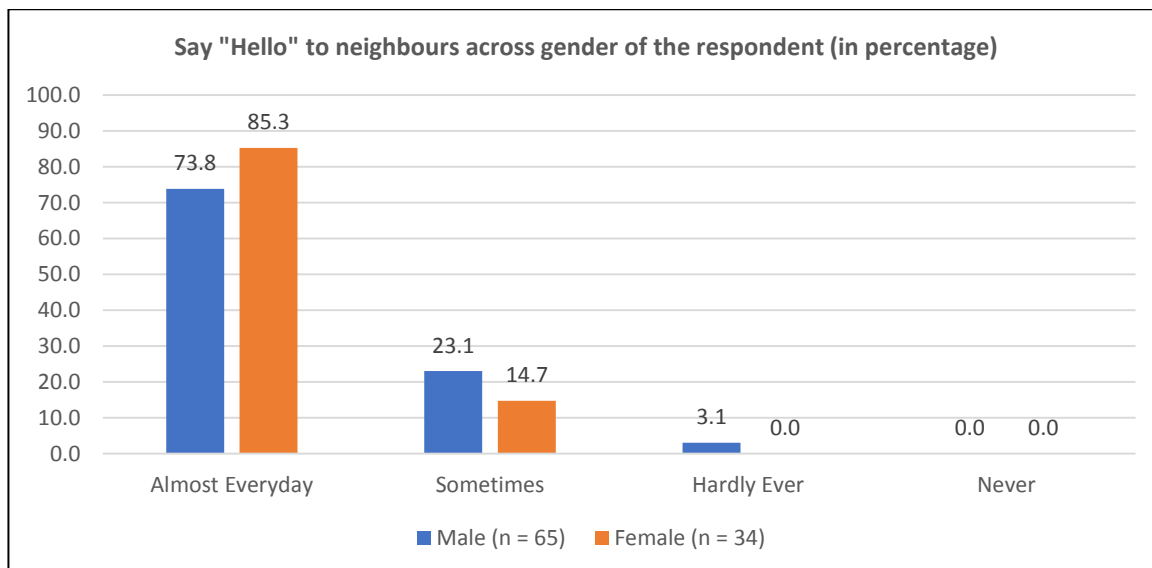


Above table shows that 39% people knows around 1-5 neighbours. Knowing means, not just to know by their names or to say “hello” rather to have deep relationship, visit their house, exchange food items etc and also in case of emergency seek support from them.



**Table 6.1: Distribution of the Respondents to say “hello” to neighbours on the basis of gender**

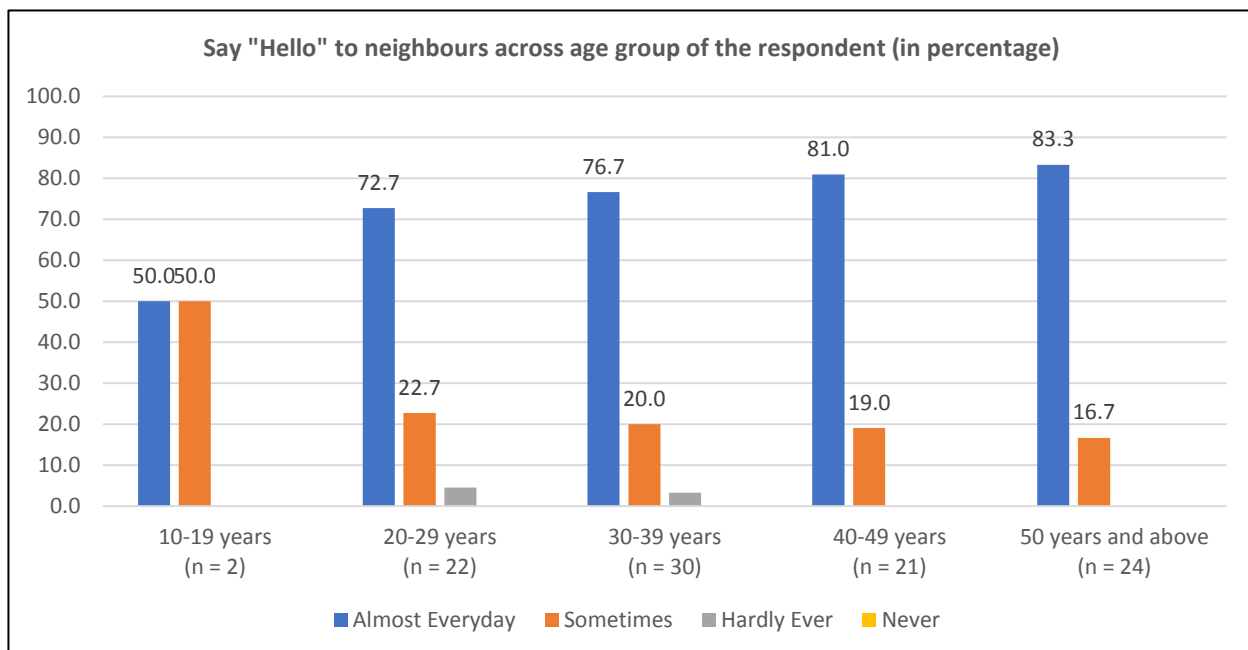
Say "Hello" to neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of gender					
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	73.8	23.1	3.1	-	65
Female (n = 34)	85.3	14.7	0.0	-	34



Above table shows that females say hello to their neighbours more than the males, where they communicate hello by salam or greetings. Maximum Males are found as professional who remain busy with their professional life, otherwise most females of my study are housewives as such having more time to say “hello” with their neighbours.

**Table 6.2: Distribution of the Respondents to say “hello” to neighbours on the basis of age**

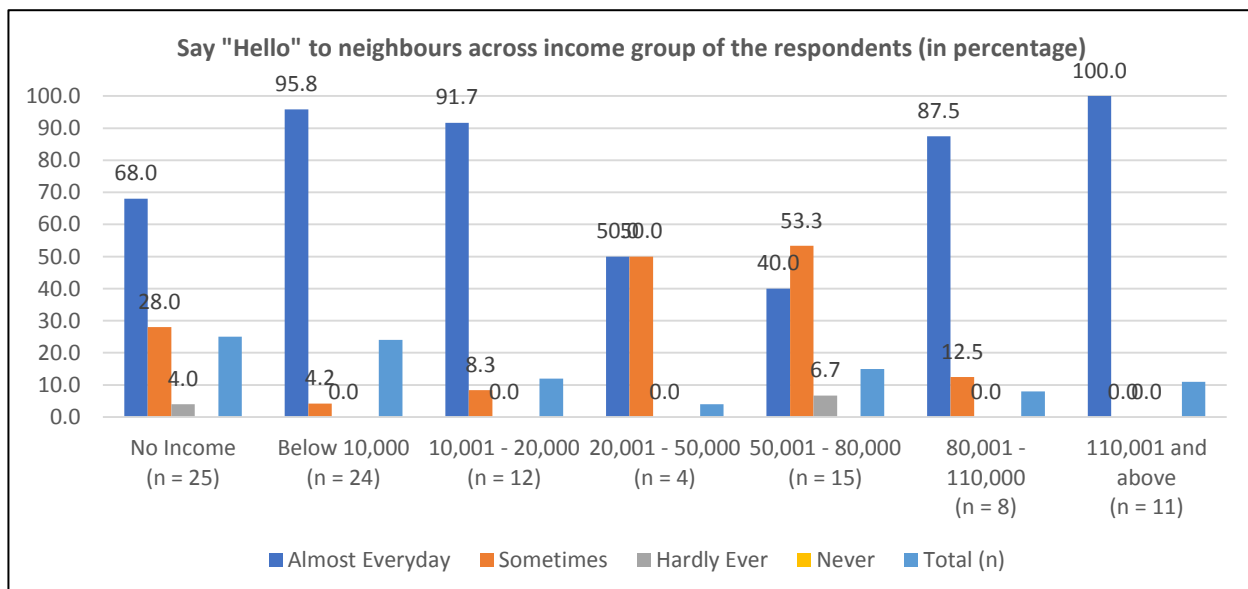
Say "Hello" to neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Age					
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	50.0	50.0	-	-	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	72.7	22.7	4.5	-	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	76.7	20.0	3.3	-	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	81.0	19.0	-	-	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	83.3	16.7	-	-	24



At the age of 50 above, people are found more interactive, because they have plenty of time to say ‘hello’ to neighbours. Middle age people (30-49 years) also found to say “hello” with neighbours almost everyday (once/twice a week).

**Table 6.3: Distribution of the Respondents to say “hello” to neighbours on the basis of Income**

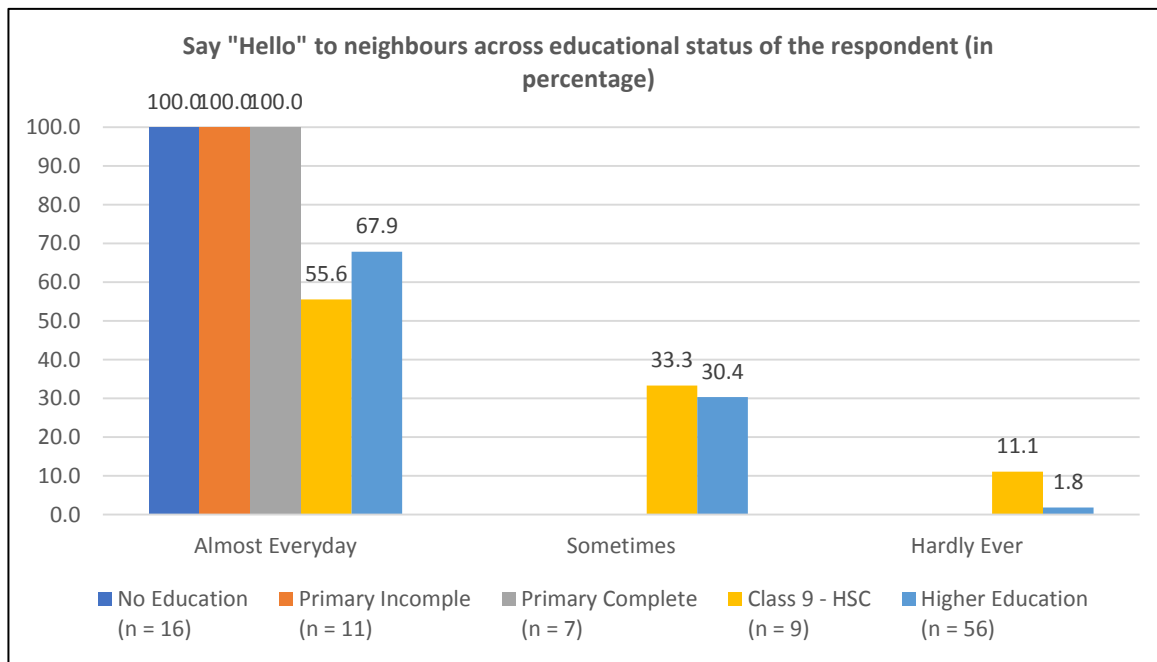
Say "Hello" to neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Income						
		<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
No Income	(n = 25)	68.0	28.0	4.0	-	25
Below 10,000	(n = 24)	95.8	4.2	-	-	24
10,001 - 20,000	(n = 12)	91.7	8.3	-	-	12
20,001 - 50,000	(n = 4)	50.0	50.0	-	-	4
50,001 - 80,000	(n = 15)	40.0	53.3	6.7	-	15
80,001 - 110,000	(n = 8)	87.5	12.5	-	-	8
110,001 and above	(n = 11)	100.0	-	-	-	11



High income level (110,00-above 1,700,00 per month) & low income level (below 10,000 per month) both say “hello” to their neighbours almost everyday. Mostly high income level people are landowner or flat owner, they are living for long year in particular neighbourhood which facilitate their interaction more.

**Table 6.4: Distribution of the Respondents to say “hello” to neighbours on the basis of Education**

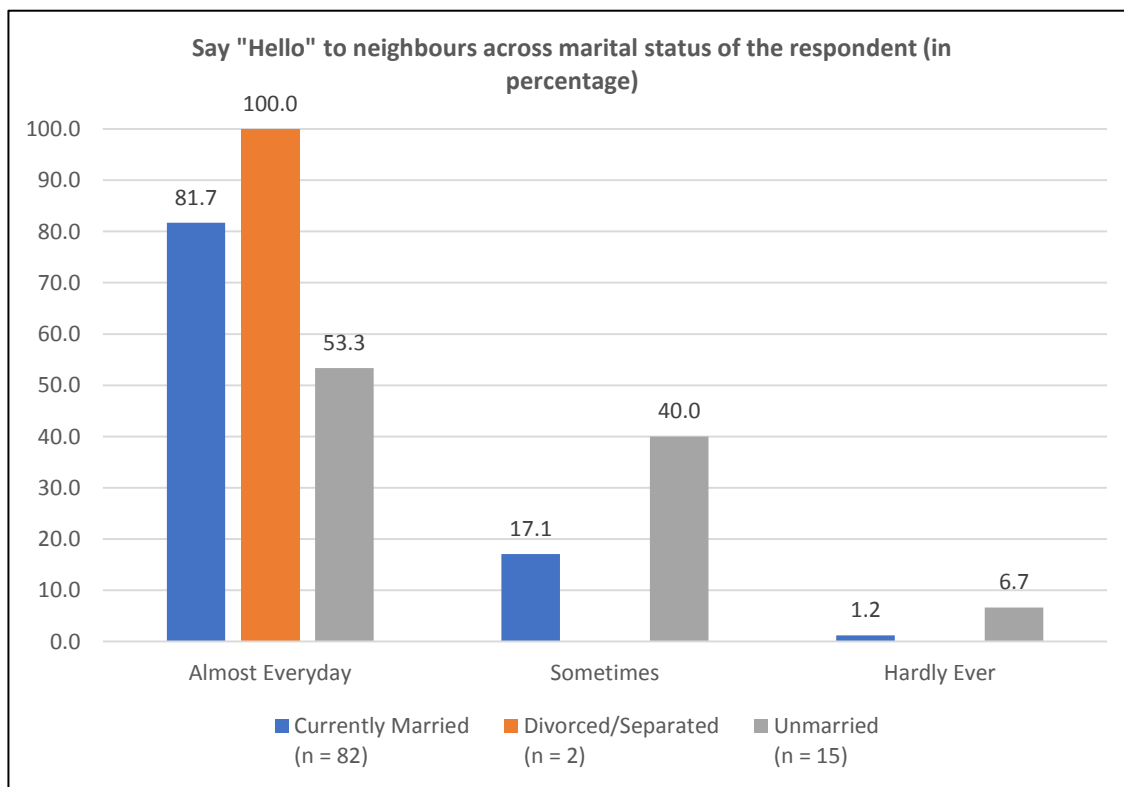
Say "Hello" to neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Education					
		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Total (n)
No Education	(n = 16)	100.0	-	-	16
Primary Incomplete	(n = 11)	100.0	-	-	11
Primary Complete	(n = 7)	100.0	-	-	7
Class 9 - HSC	(n = 9)	55.6	33.3	11.1	9
Higher Education	(n = 56)	67.9	30.4	1.8	56



Illiterate people, primary incomplete, primary complete people say Hello to their neighbours regularly as they reside near by or even face to face inside a crowded slum.

**Table 6.5: Distribution of the Respondents to say “hello” to neighbours on the basis of marital status**

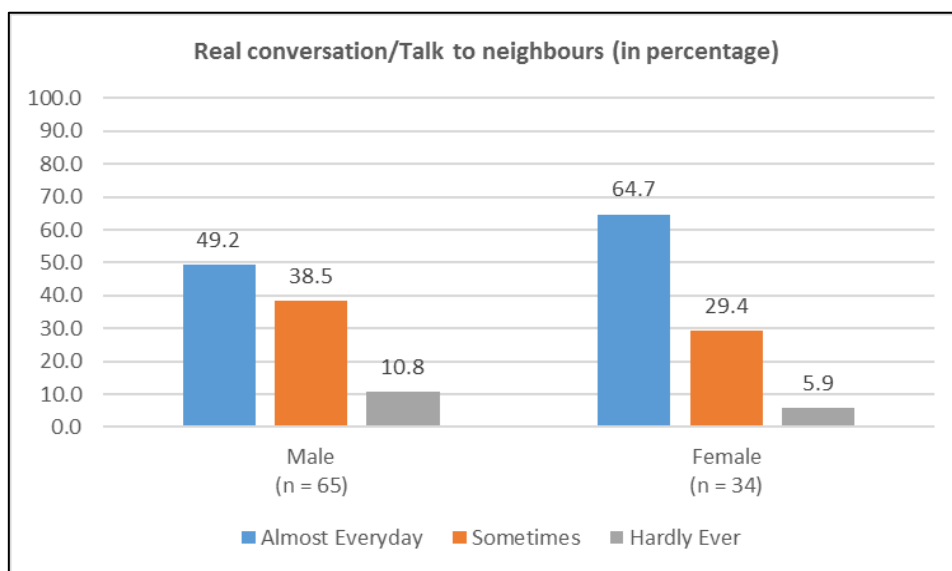
Say "Hello" to neighbours (in percentage)				
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	81.7	17.1	1.2	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	53.3	40.0	6.7	15



The above table shows that married person say ‘hello’ to their neighbours almost everyday more than unmarried. Though above graph shows divorced or separated persons response is high, (100%) but the sample size is too small, it does not give any significance.

**Table 7.1: Distribution of the respondents to do real conversation with neighbors on the basis of gender.**

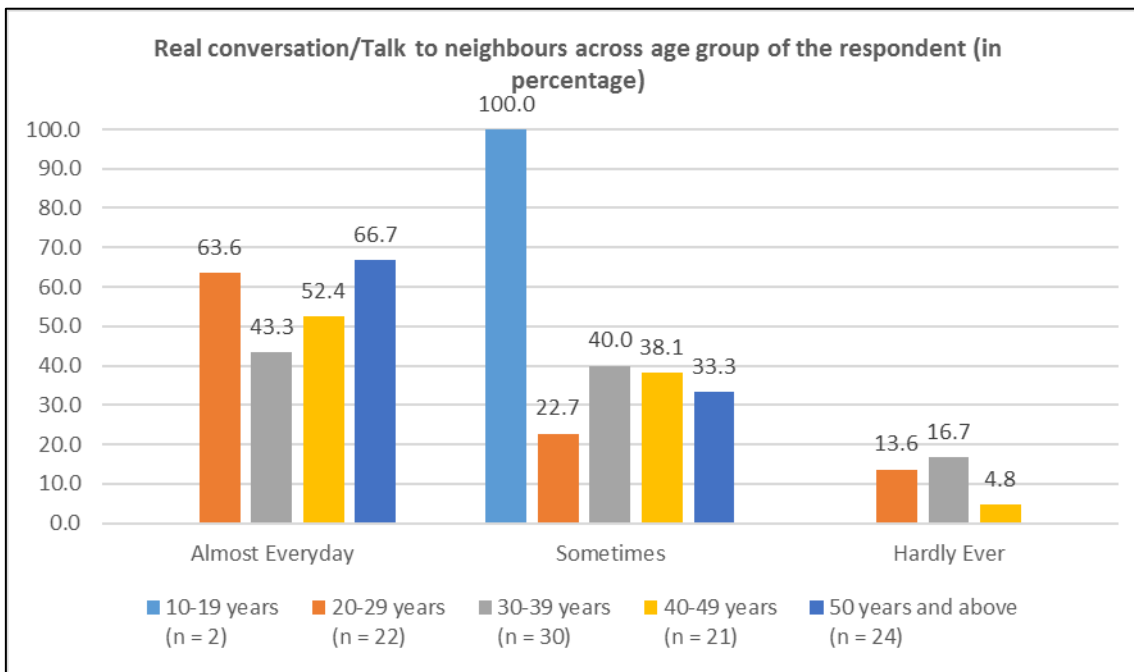
	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
Male (n = 65)	49.2	38.5	10.8	-	65
Female (n = 34)	64.7	29.4	5.9	-	34



From the above table, I found that 64% females do real conversation with their neighbours, not just to greet or give salam. They gossip and also try to look after each other's family.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of the respondents to do real conversation with neighbours on the basis of age.**

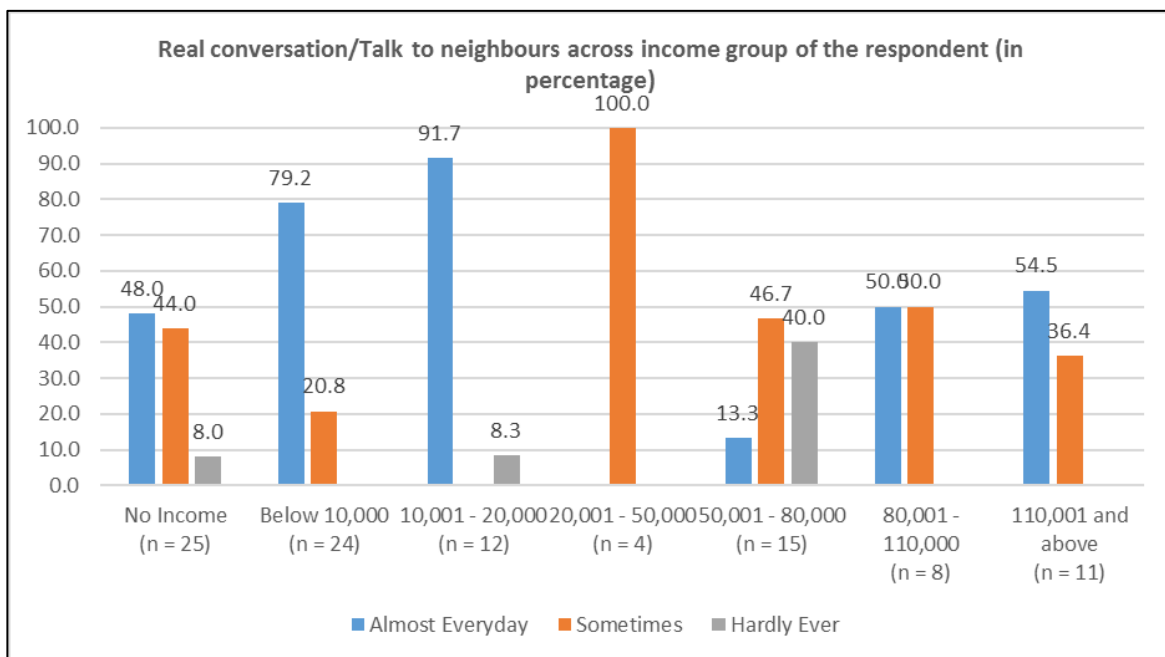
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	63.6	22.7	13.6	-	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	43.3	40.0	16.7	-	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	52.4	38.1	4.8	-	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	66.7	33.3	-	-	24



At the age of 50 years and above people do real conversation more because maximum has retired life, go mosque or market frequently & gossip there. For this reason, their interaction level is high.

**Table 7.3: Distribution of the respondents to do real conversation with neighbours on the basis of income**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Income (n = 25)	48.0	44.0	8.0	-	25
Below 10,000 (n = 24)	79.2	20.8	-	-	24
10,001 - 20,000 (n = 12)	91.7	-	8.3	-	12
20,001 - 50,000 (n = 4)	-	100.0	-	-	4
50,001 - 80,000 (n = 15)	13.3	46.7	40.0	-	15
80,001 - 110,000 (n = 8)	50.0	50.0	-	-	8
110,001 and above (n = 11)	54.5	36.4	-	-	11

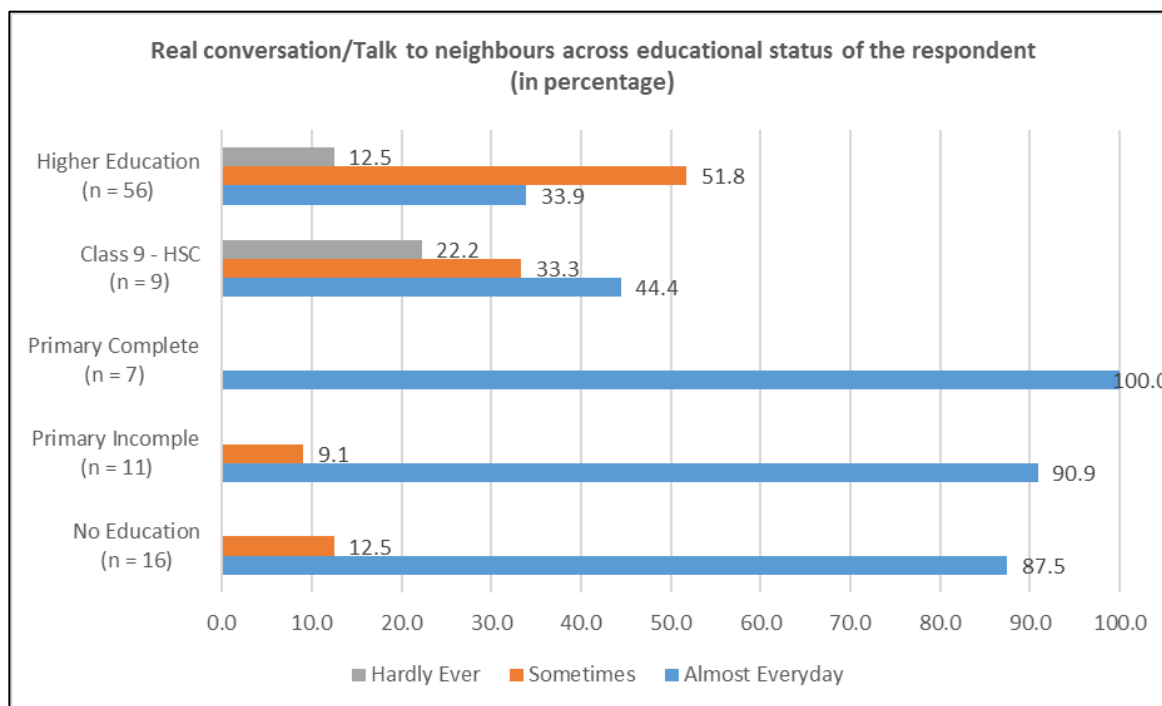


Below 20,000/= taka income group people mostly live in the slum, where they share kitchen & toilet and do make real conversation. Highly educated people are busy with their professional & social life, so they have less time to do real conversation



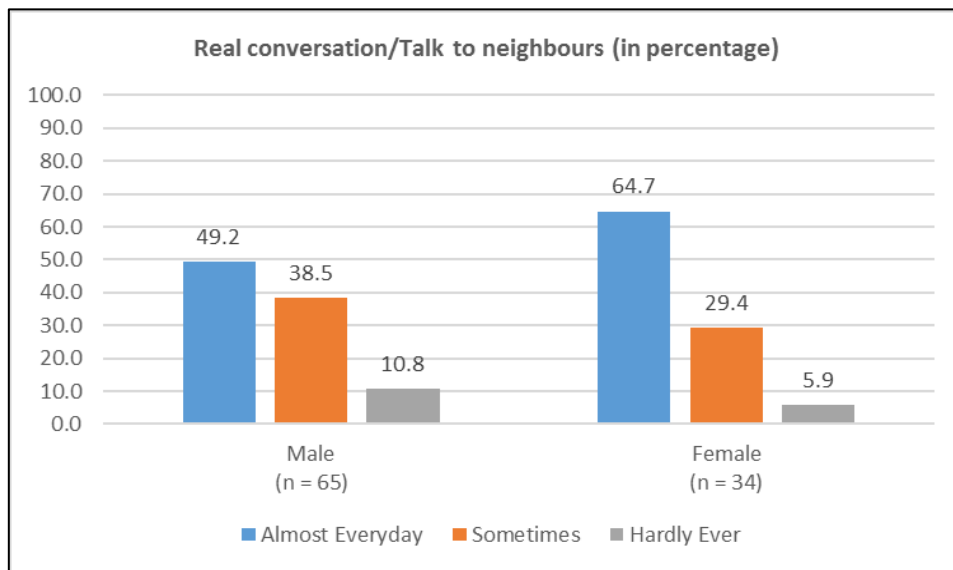
**Table 7.4: Distribution of the respondents to do real conversation with neighbours on the basis of education**

		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education	(n = 16)	87.5	12.5	-	-	16
Primary Incomplete	(n = 11)	90.9	9.1	-	-	11
Primary Complete	(n = 7)	100.0	-	-	-	7
Class 9 - HSC	(n = 9)	44.4	33.3	22.2	-	9
Higher Education	(n = 56)	33.9	51.8	12.5	-	56



Primary uncomplete & complete people mostly live in crowded area, share kitchen, toilet etc that's why they have face to face relation , do real conversation. Highly educated people are busy with their professional & social life, so they have less time to do real conversation.

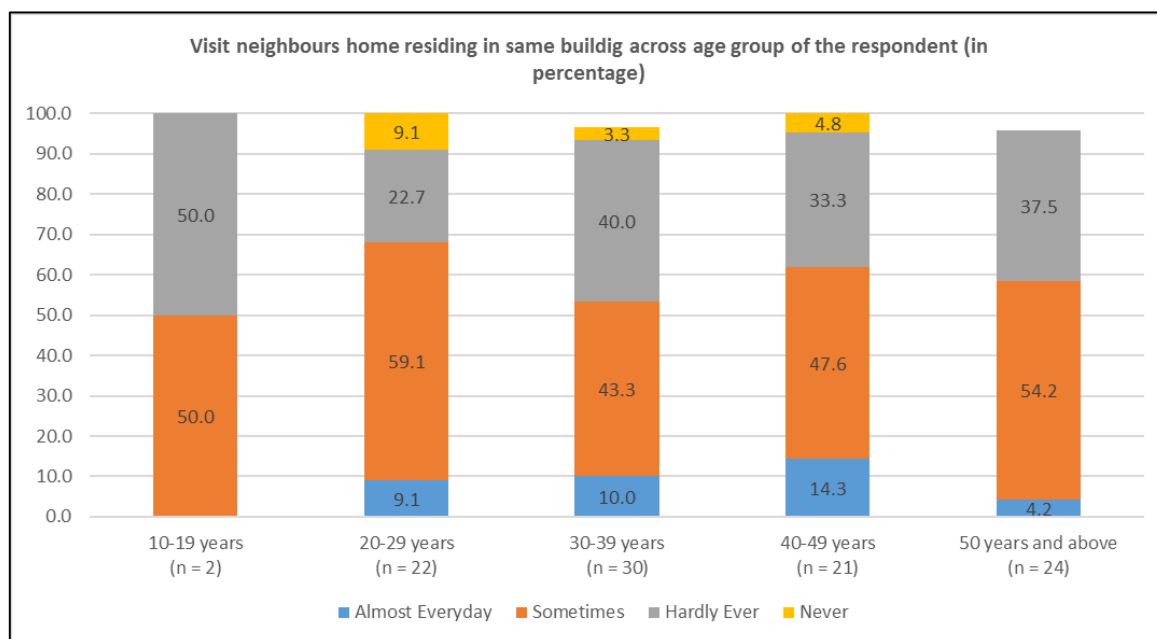
**Table 7.5: Distribution of the respondents to do real conversation with neighbors on the basis of Marital status**



From the above table, I found that 64% females do real conversation with their neighbours, not just to greet or give salam. They gossip and also try to look after each other's family.

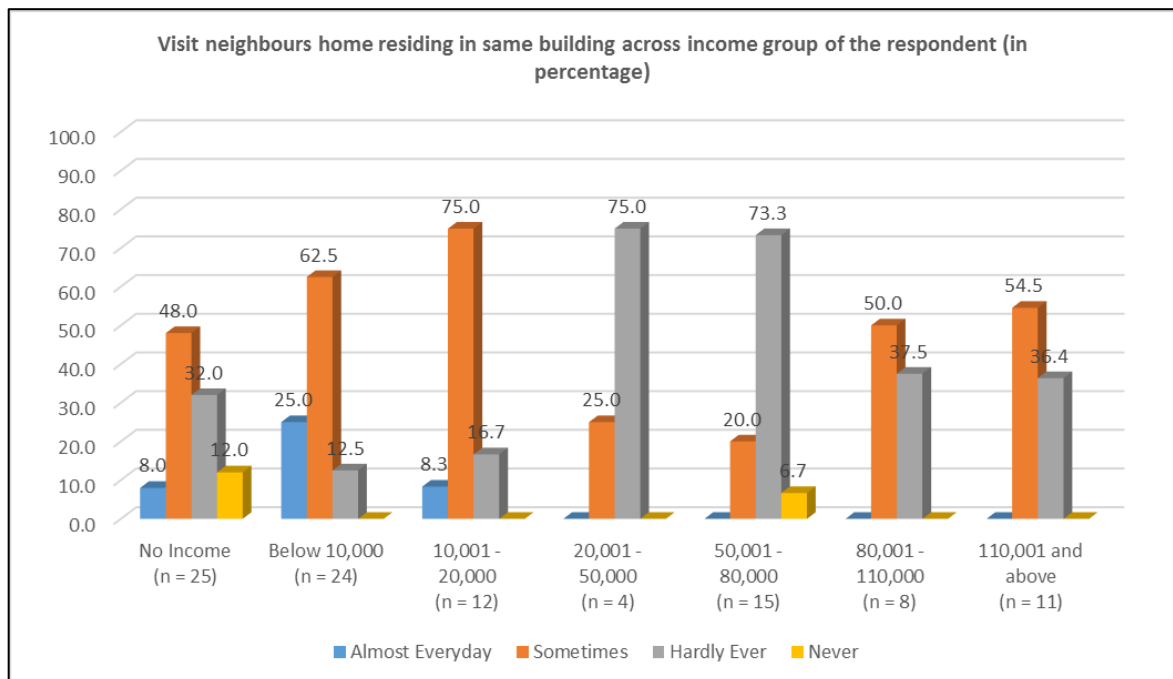
**Table 8.1: Distribution of the respondents to Visit neighbours home residing in same building (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	1.5	53.8	36.9	4.6	65
Female (n = 34)	23.5	44.1	29.4	2.9	34



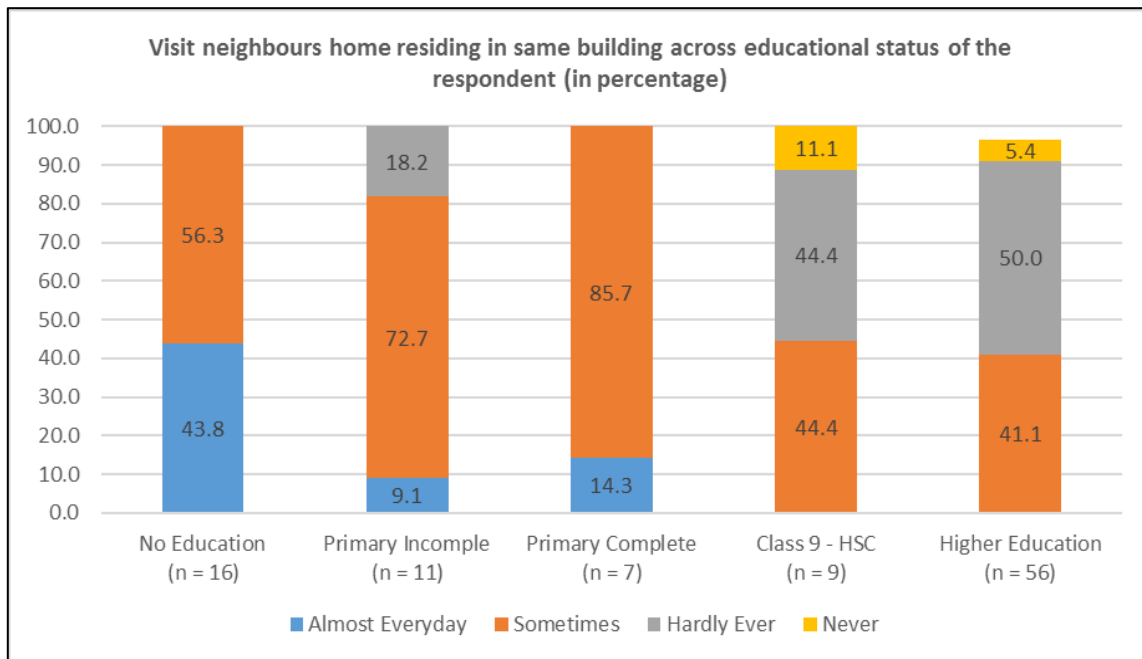
**Table 8.3 Visit neighbours home residing in same building (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Income	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No	(n = 25)	8.0	48.0	32.0	12.0	25
Below	10,000 (n = 24)	25.0	62.5	12.5	-	24
10,001 -	20,000 (n = 12)	8.3	75.0	16.7	-	12
20,001 -	50,000 (n = 4)	-	25.0	75.0	-	4
50,001 -	80,000 (n = 15)	-	20.0	73.3	6.7	15
80,001 -	110,000 (n = 8)	-	50.0	37.5	-	8
110,001 and	above (n = 11)	-	54.5	36.4	-	11



**Table 8.4 Visit neighbours home residing in same building (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education	(n = 16)	43.8	56.3	-	-	16
Primary Incomplete	(n = 11)	9.1	72.7	18.2	-	11
Primary Complete	(n = 7)	14.3	85.7	-	-	7
Class 9 - HSC	(n = 9)	-	44.4	44.4	11.1	9
Higher Education	(n = 56)	-	41.1	50.0	5.4	56



**Table 8.5 :Visit neighbours home residing in same building (in percentage) on the basis of Marital status**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	9.8	50.0	35.4	2.4	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	6.7	46.7	33.3	13.3	15

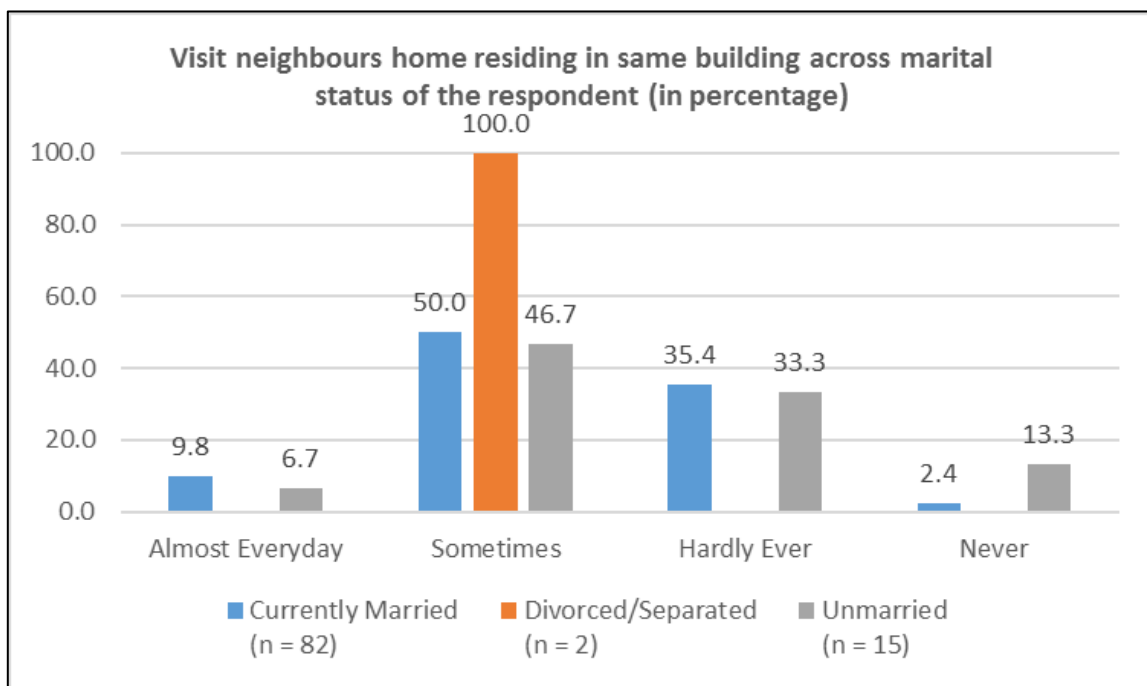
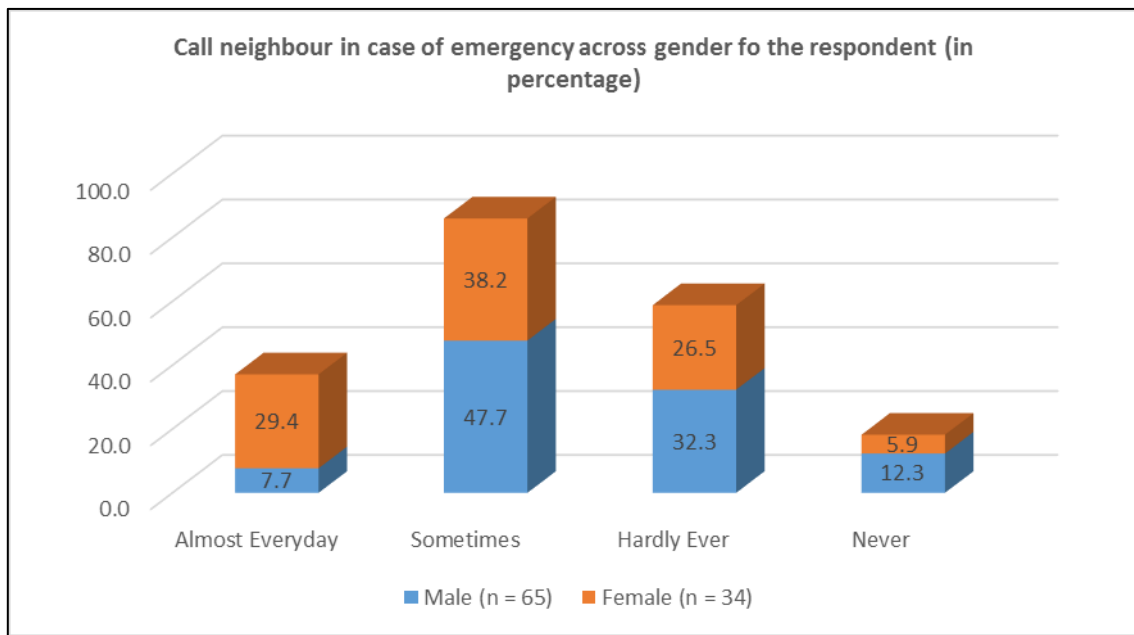


Table 3 (8.1-8.5) shows that maximum urban people visit their neighbour's home sometimes or hardly ever or occasionally (during Eid, or any social gathering) no matter their income level or age or education. Only females responses are high because most of the respondents of my study area have plenty of time to visit their neighbors home.

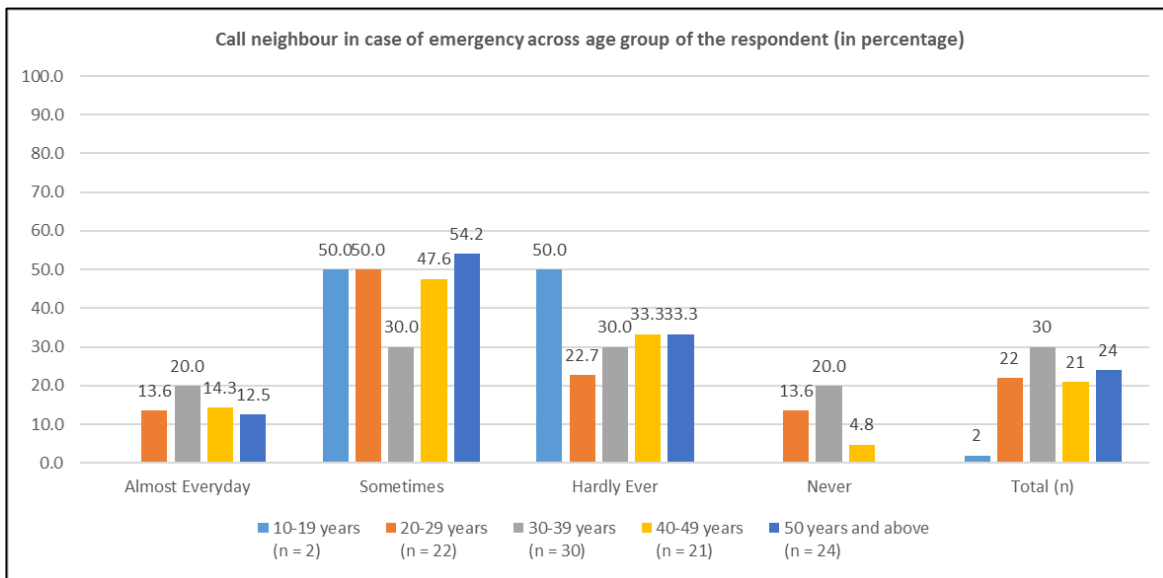
**Table 9.1: Distribution of the respondents to call neighbours in case of emergency on the basis of gender**

Gender	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	7.7	47.7	32.3	12.3	66
Female (n = 34)	29.4	38.2	26.5	5.9	34



**Table 9.2 : Call neighbour in case of emergency (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

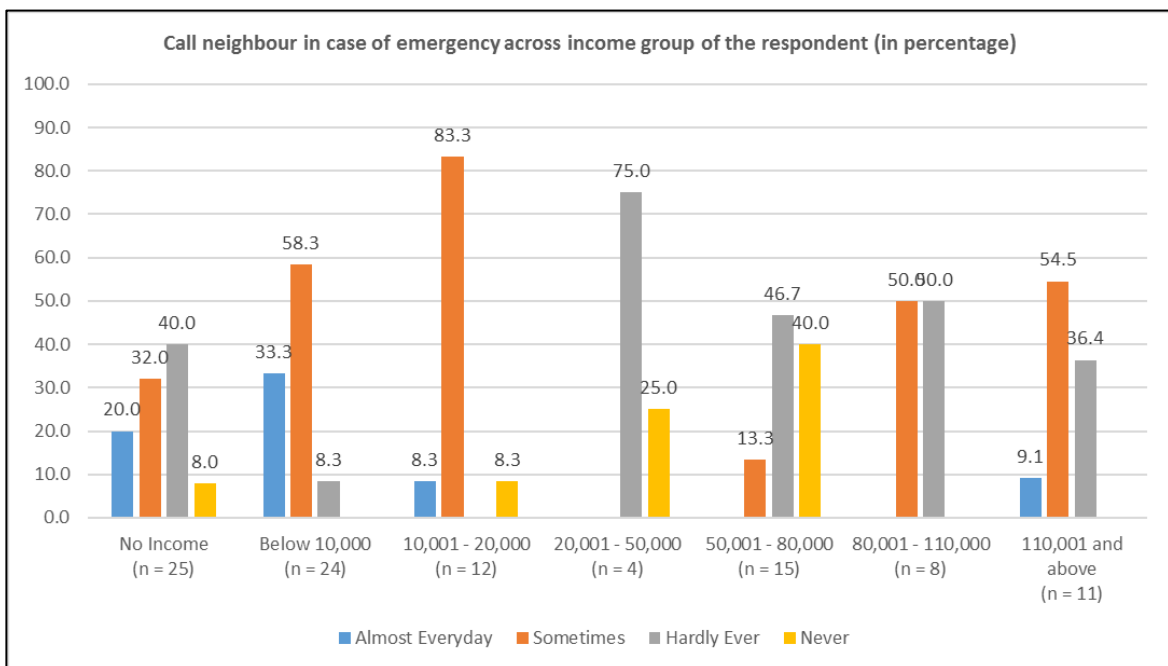
	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	50.0	50.0	-	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	13.6	50.0	22.7	13.6	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	14.3	47.6	33.3	4.8	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	12.5	54.2	33.3	-	24





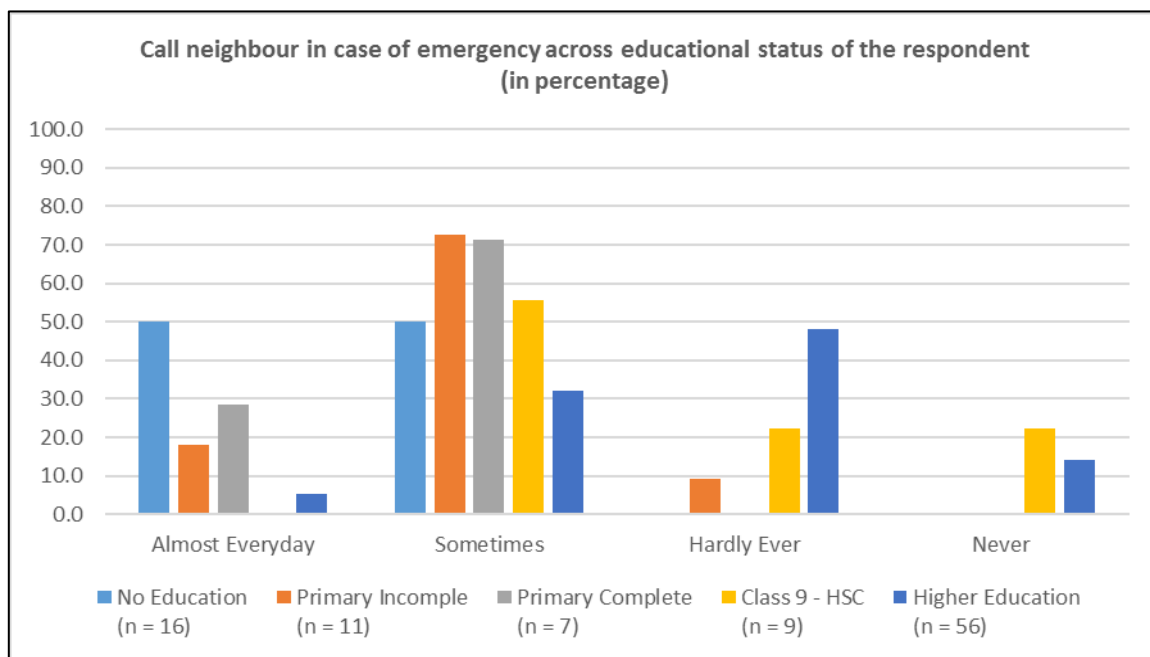
**Table 9.3: Call neighbour in case of emergency (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Income (n = 25)	20.0	32.0	40.0	8.0	25
Below 10,000 (n = 24)	33.3	58.3	8.3	-	24
10,001 - 20,000 (n = 12)	8.3	83.3	-	8.3	12
20,001 - 50,000 (n = 4)	-	-	75.0	25.0	4
50,001 - 80,000 (n = 15)	-	13.3	46.7	40.0	15
80,001 - 110,000 (n = 8)	-	50.0	50.0	-	8
110,001 and above (n = 11)	9.1	54.5	36.4	-	11



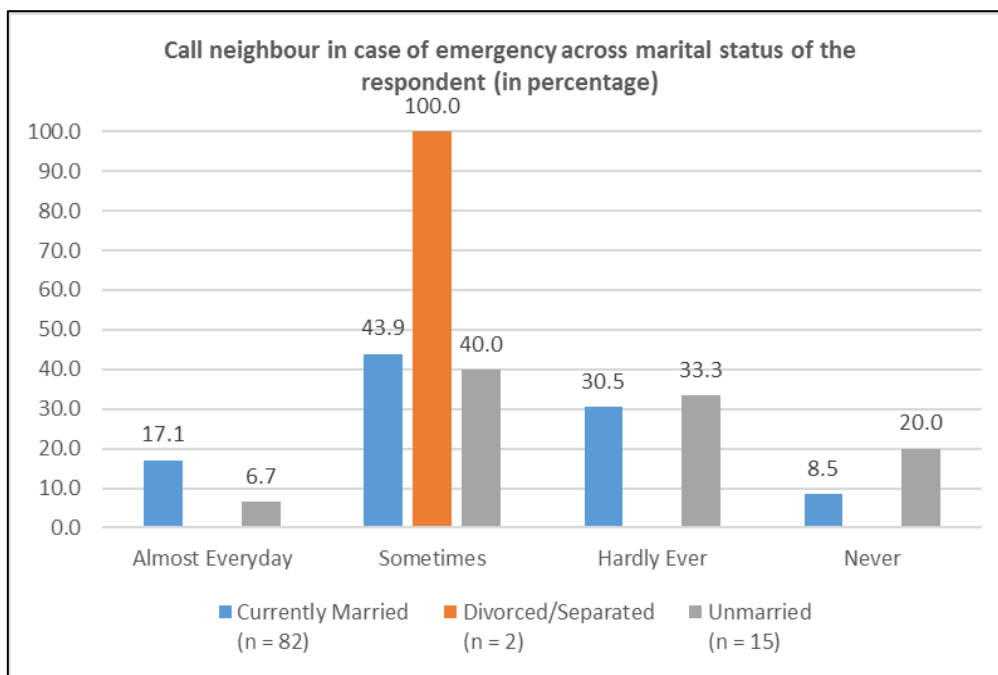
**Table 9.4: Call neighbour in case of emergency (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education (n = 16)	50.0	50.0	-	-	16
Primary Incomplete (n = 11)	18.2	72.7	9.1	-	11
Primary Complete (n = 7)	28.6	71.4	-	-	7
Class 9 - HSC (n = 9)	-	55.6	22.2	22.2	9
Higher Education (n = 56)	5.4	32.1	48.2	14.3	56



**Table 9.5: Call neighbour in case of emergency (in percentage) on the basis of Marital status**

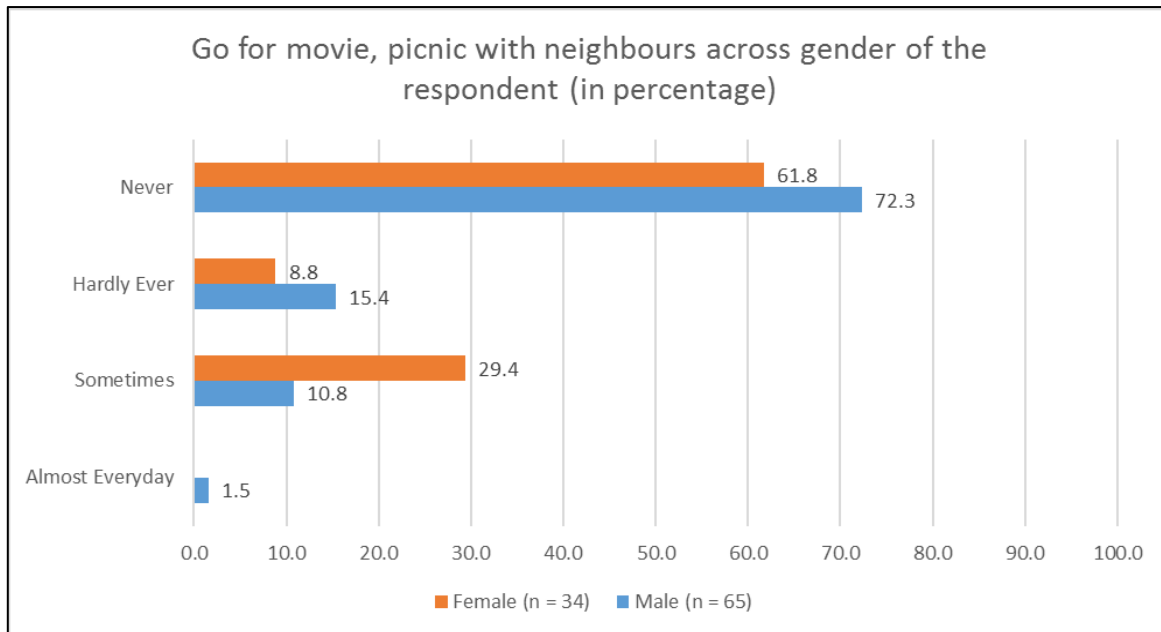
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	17.1	43.9	30.5	8.5	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	6.7	40.0	33.3	20.0	15



The above table (9.1-9.5) indicates that in emergency, male calls their neighbor more than females. Aged people, low income people, primary incomplete to HSC, divorced/separated people calls their neighbours more than others. Those whose resources or mobility are limited will limit their network ties to proximal choice.

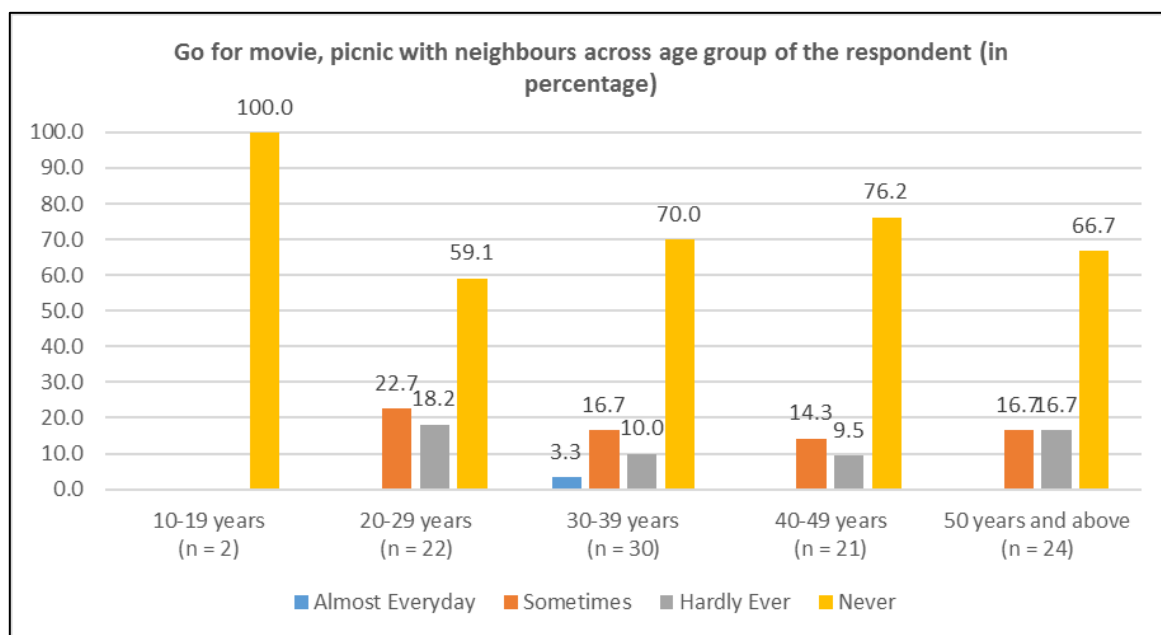
**Table 10.1 Go for movie, picnic with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
Male (n = 65)	1.5	10.8	15.4	72.3	66
Female (n = 34)	-	29.4	8.8	61.8	34



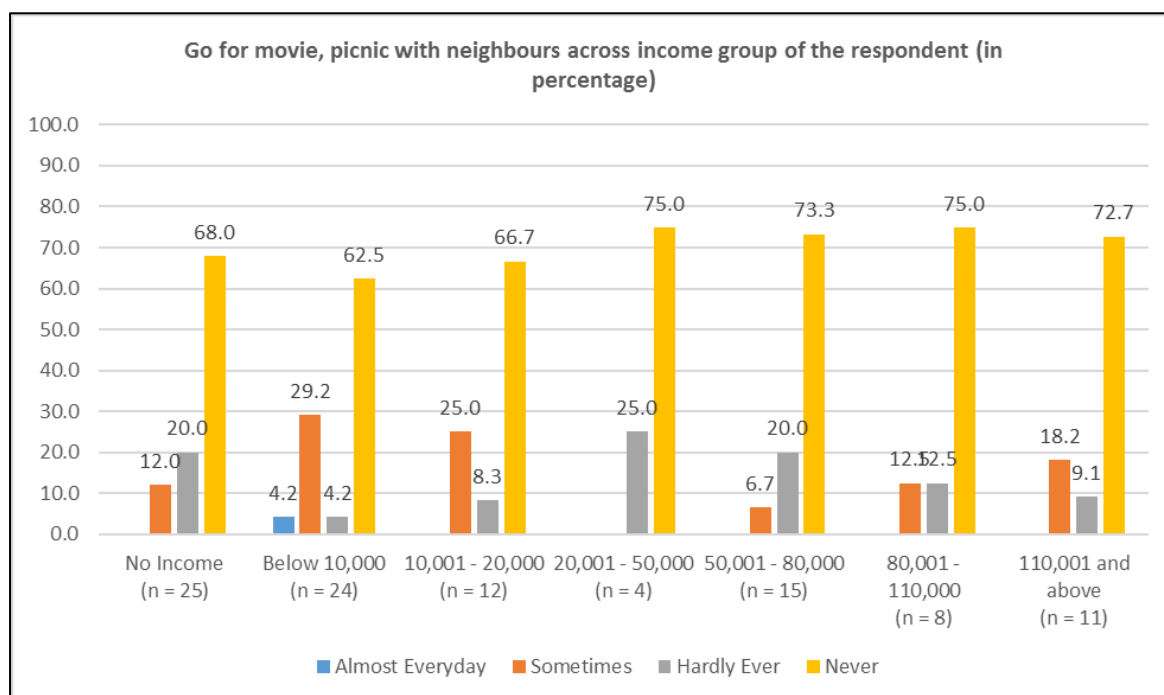
**Table 10.2 : Go for movie, picnic with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	22.7	18.2	59.1	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	3.3	16.7	10.0	70.0	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	14.3	9.5	76.2	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	16.7	16.7	66.7	24



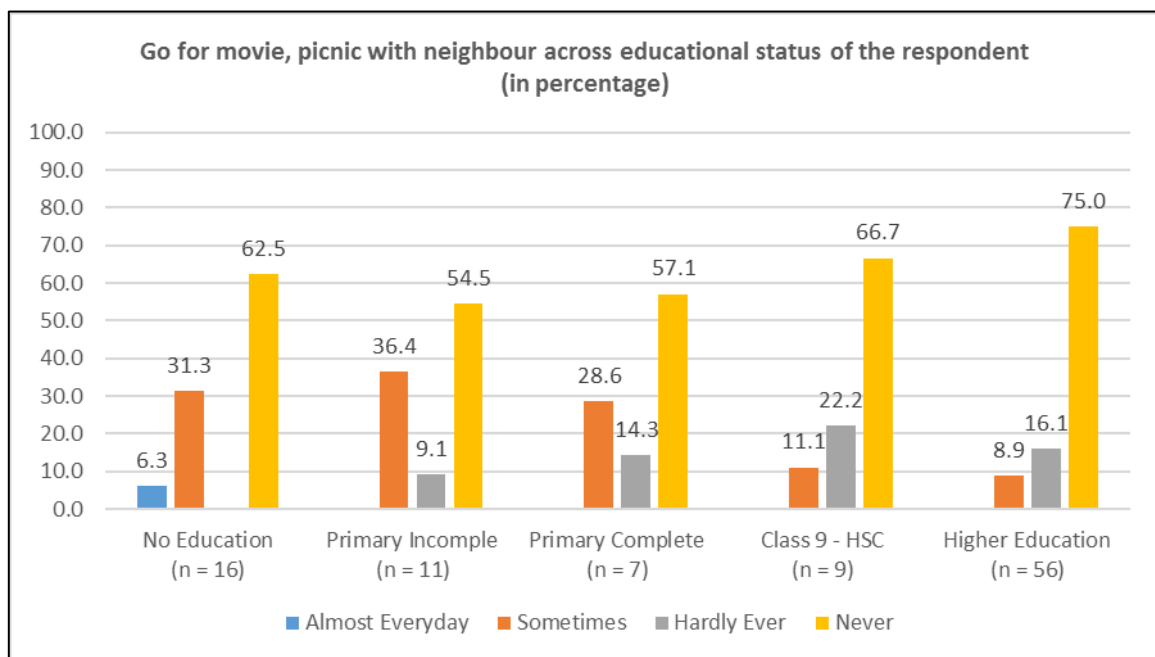
**Table 10.3 Go for movie, picnic with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Income (n = 25)	-	12.0	20.0	68.0	25
Below 10,000 (n = 24)	4.2	29.2	4.2	62.5	24
10,001 - 20,000 (n = 12)	-	25.0	8.3	66.7	12
20,001 - 50,000 (n = 4)	-	-	25.0	75.0	4
50,001 - 80,000 (n = 15)	-	6.7	20.0	73.3	15
80,001 - 110,000 (n = 8)	-	12.5	12.5	75.0	8
110,001 and above (n = 11)	-	18.2	9.1	72.7	11



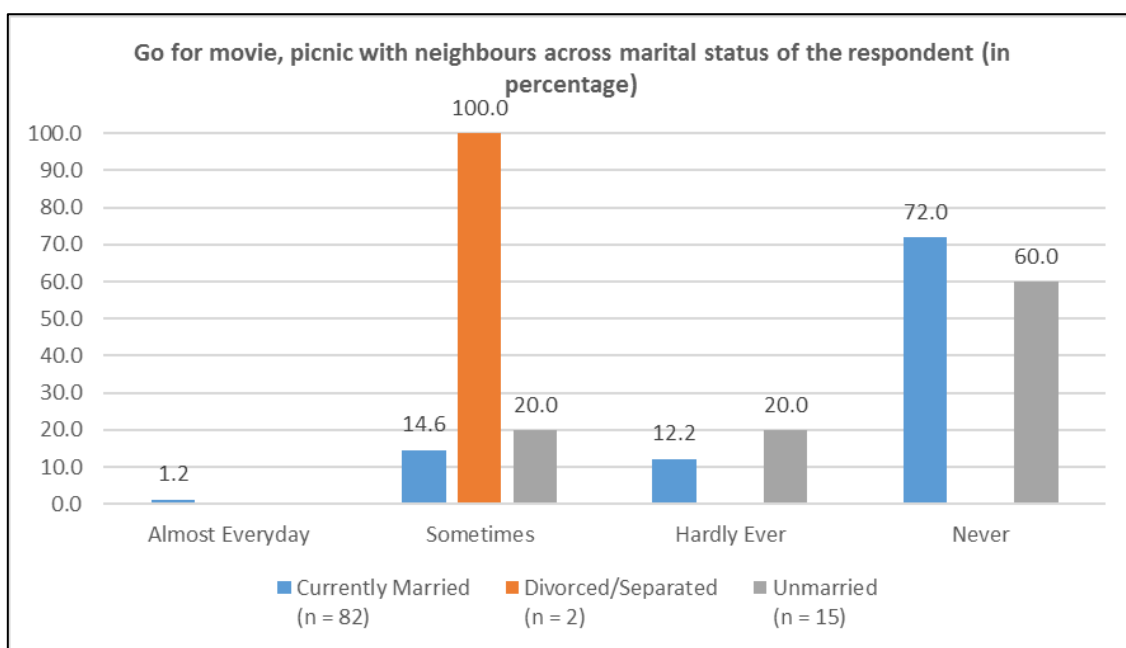
**Table 10.4: Go for movie, picnic with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education	(n = 16)	6.3	31.3	-	62.5	16
Primary Incomplete	(n = 11)	-	36.4	9.1	54.5	11
Primary Complete	(n = 7)	-	28.6	14.3	57.1	7
Class 9 - HSC	(n = 9)	-	11.1	22.2	66.7	9
Higher Education	(n = 56)	-	8.9	16.1	75.0	56



**Table 10.5 :Go for movie, picnic with my neighbours (in percentage)on the basis of marital status**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	0.0	14.6	13.4	72.0	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	20.0	20.0	60.0	15

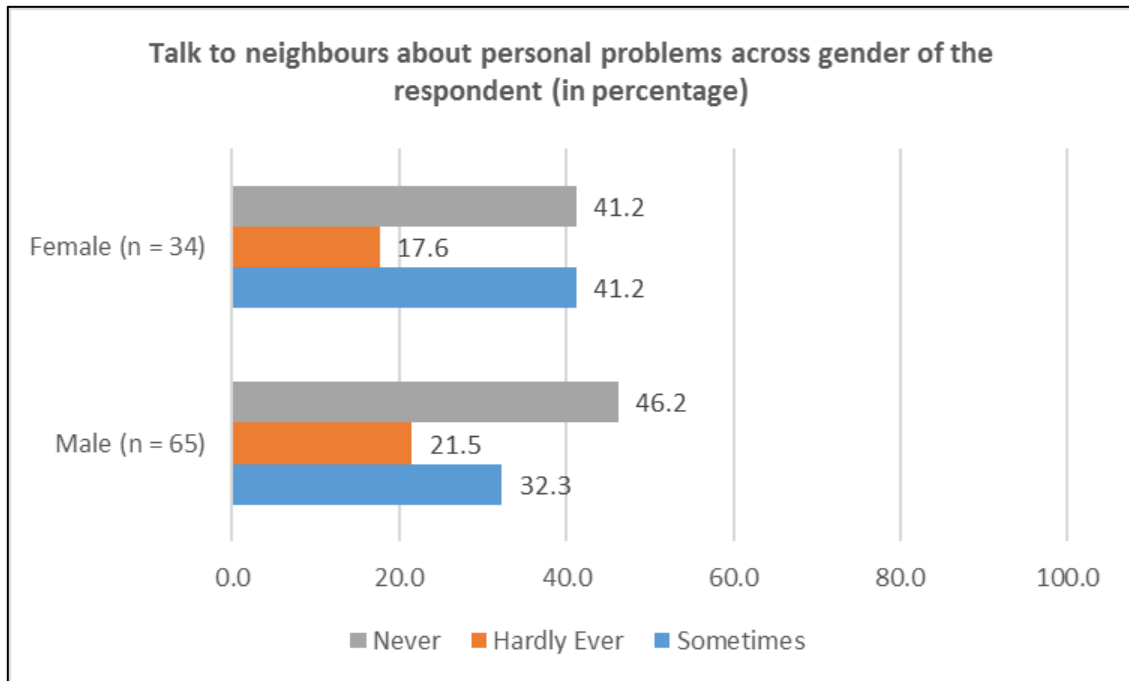


From the above tables (10.1-10.5) shows that maximum people no matter their gender, income, education, age, marital status, go to or see movie or picnic ‘ never ‘with their neighbours because of their busy life and not in deep relation with their neighbours. But there are very less people who go to movie or picnic with their neighbours sometimes or hardly ever.



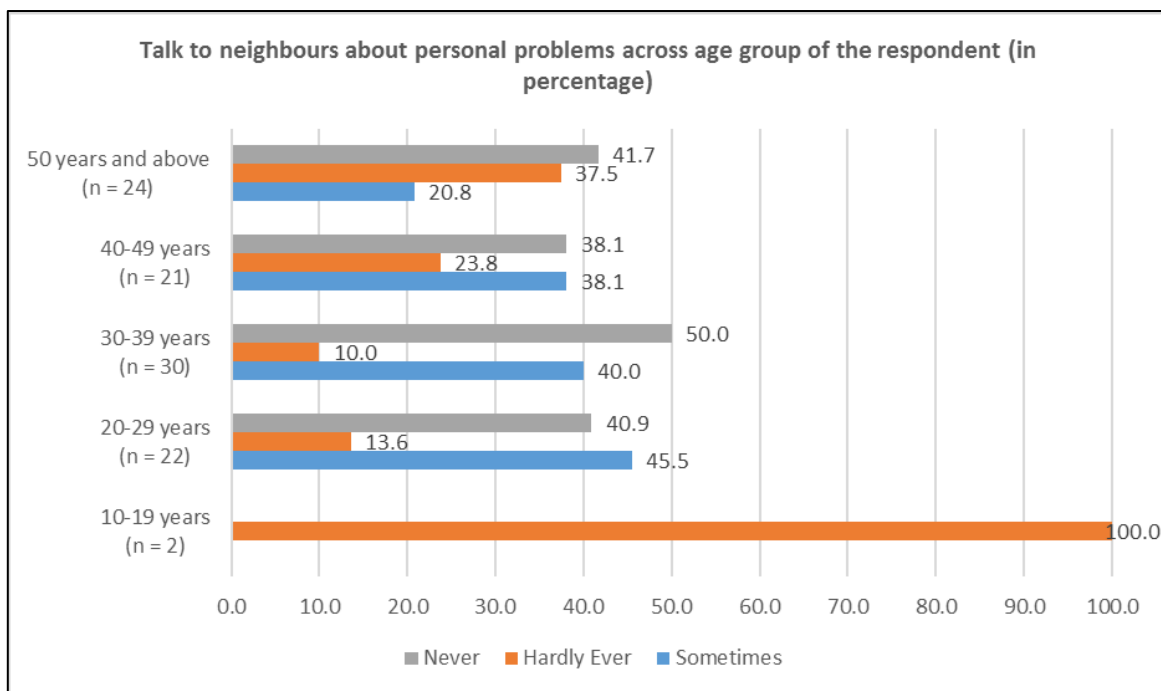
**Table 11.1 Talk to neighbours about personal problems (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
Male (n = 65)	-	32.3	21.5	46.2	66
Female (n = 34)	-	41.2	17.6	41.2	34



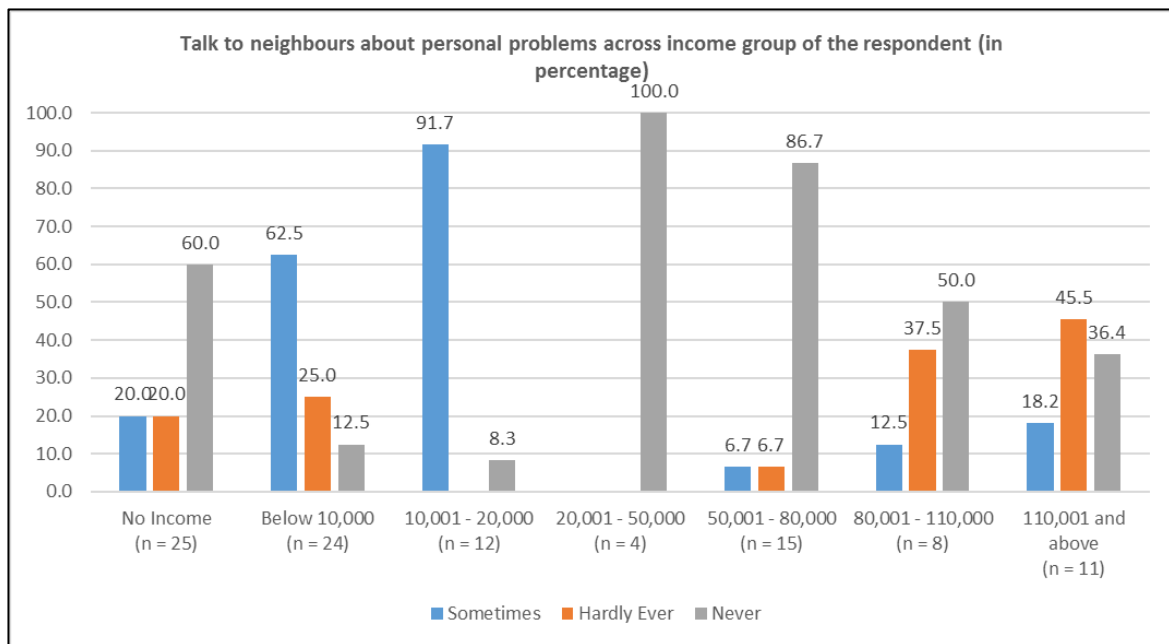
**Table 11.2: Talk to neighbours about personal problems (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	100.0	-	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	45.5	13.6	40.9	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	40.0	10.0	50.0	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	38.1	23.8	38.1	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	20.8	37.5	41.7	24



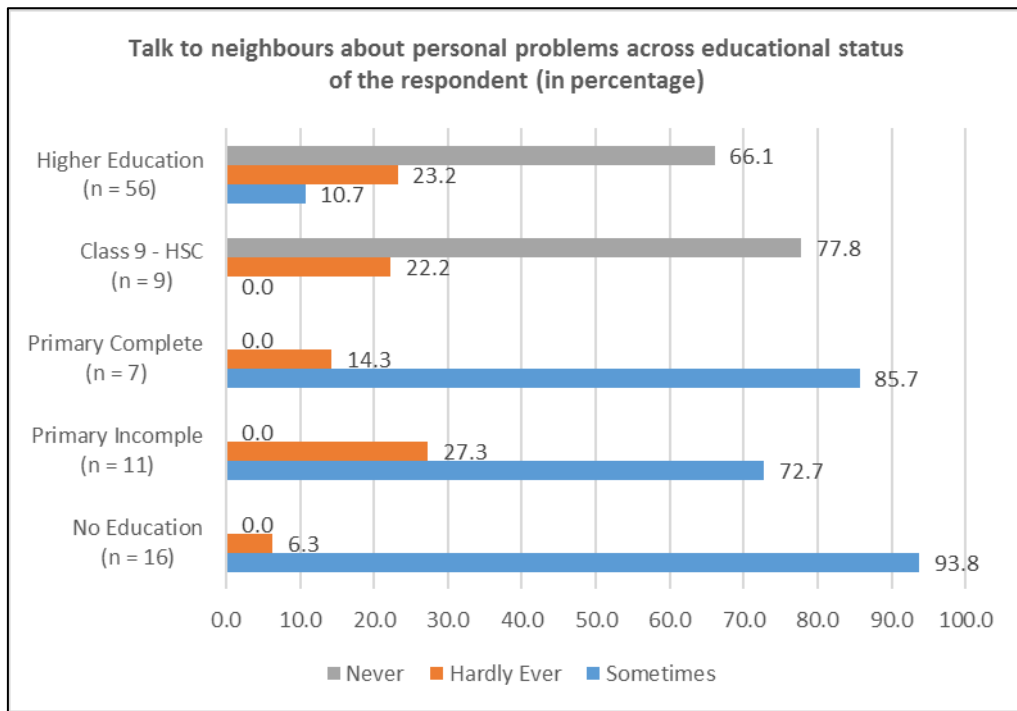
**Table 11.3: Talk to neighbours about personal problems (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Income (n = 25)	-	20.0	20.0	60.0	25
Below 10,000 (n = 24)	-	62.5	25.0	12.5	24
10,001 - 20,000 (n = 12)	-	91.7	-	8.3	12
20,001 - 50,000 (n = 4)	-	-	-	100.0	4
50,001 - 80,000 (n = 15)	-	6.7	6.7	86.7	15
80,001 - 110,000 (n = 8)	-	12.5	37.5	50.0	8
110,001 and above (n = 11)	-	18.2	45.5	36.4	11



**Table 11.4: Talk to neighbours about personal problems (in percentage)**

		<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
No (n = 16)	Education	-	93.8	6.3	-	16
Primary (n = 11)	Incomple	-	72.7	27.3	-	11
Primary (n = 7)	Complete	-	85.7	14.3	-	7
Class 9 (n = 9)	- HSC	-	-	22.2	77.8	9
Higher (n = 56)	Education	-	10.7	23.2	66.1	56



**Table 11.5: Talk to neighbours about personal problems (in percentage) on the basis of marital status**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	35.4	23.2	41.5	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	26.7	6.7	66.7	15

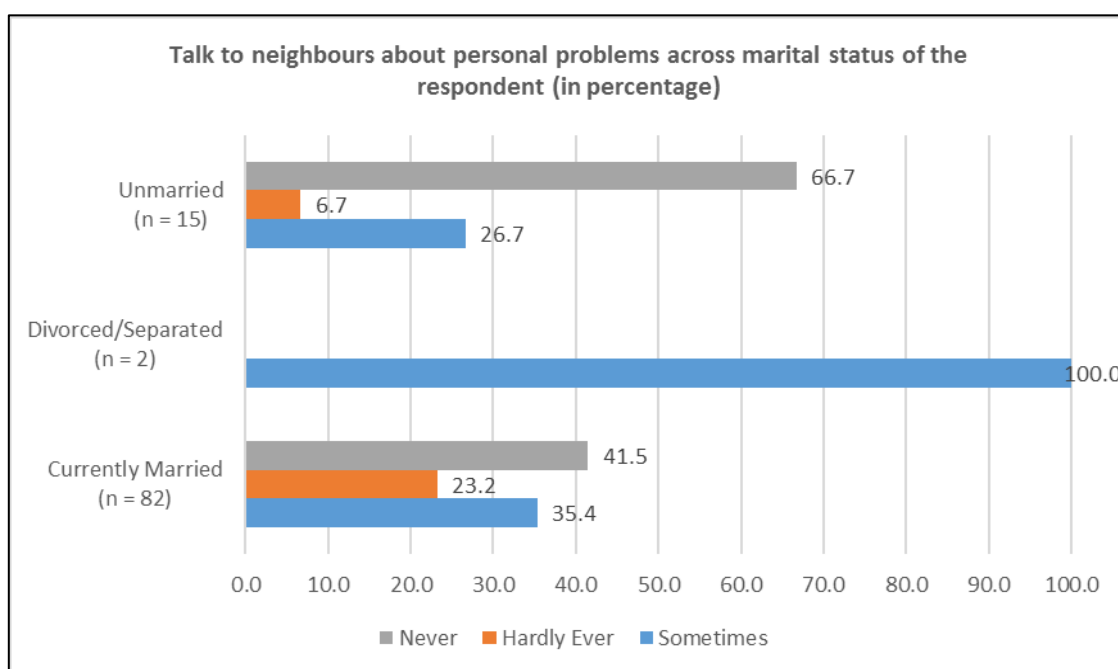
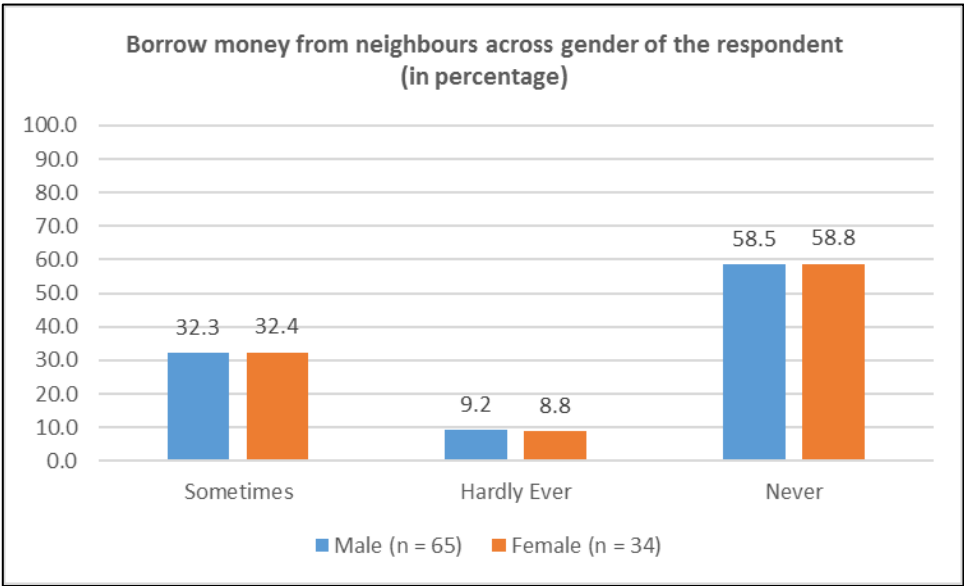


Table 11.1-11.5 indicates, Females share their personal problems with their neighbours more than males. At the young age (10-19) years talk to neighbours about their personal problem more but the sample size is too small too significant. Middle aged group (above 40 years), below 20000 tk income people, below primary completion people, divorced/ separated people sometimes share their personal problem with their neighbours.

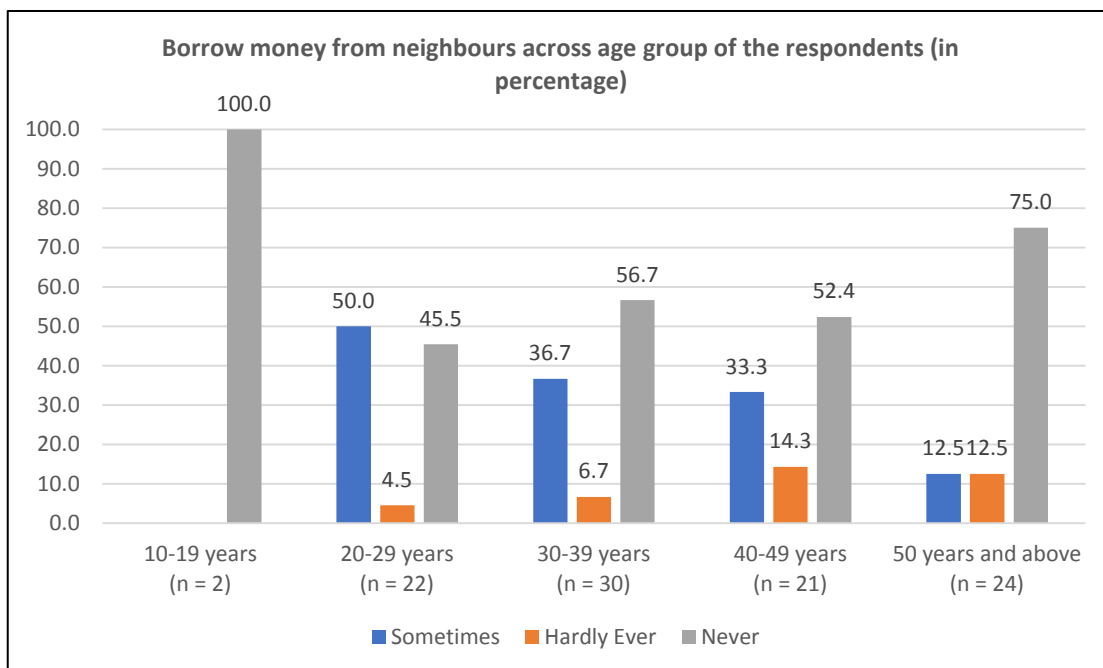
**Table 12.1: Borrow money from neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
Male (n = 65)	-	32.3	9.2	58.5	66
Female (n = 34)	-	32.4	8.8	58.8	34



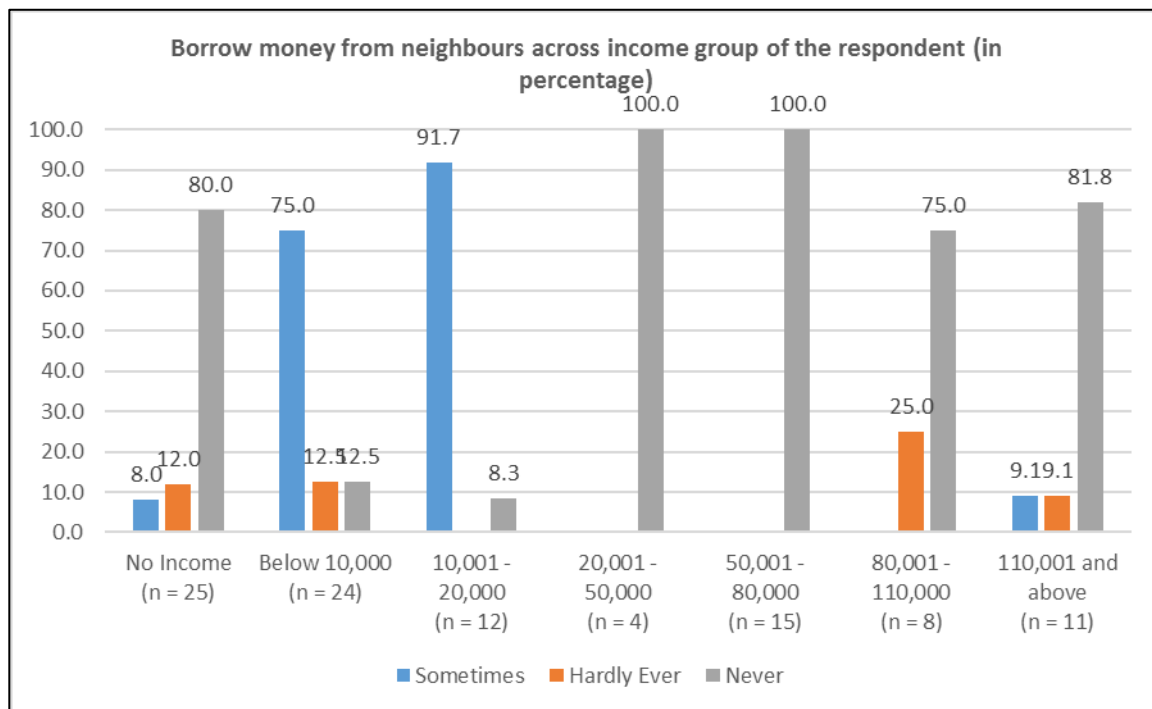
**Table 12.2: Borrow money from neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	50.0	4.5	45.5	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	36.7	6.7	56.7	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	33.3	14.3	52.4	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	12.5	12.5	75.0	24



**Table 12.3: Borrow money from neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

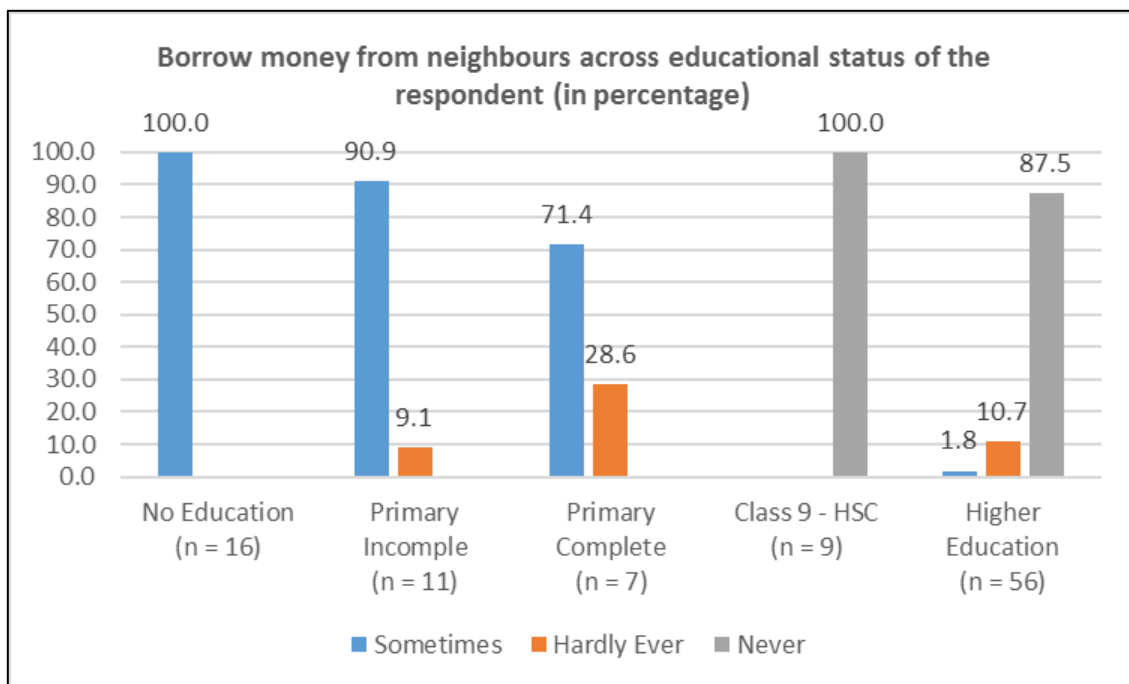
		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No	Income	-	8.0	12.0	80.0	25
(n = 25)						
Below	10,000	-	75.0	12.5	12.5	24
(n = 24)						
10,001 -	20,000	-	91.7	-	8.3	12
(n = 12)						
20,001 -	50,000	-	-	-	100.0	4
(n = 4)						
50,001 -	80,000	-	-	-	100.0	15
(n = 15)						
80,001 -	110,000	-	-	25.0	75.0	8
(n = 8)						
110,001 and	above	-	9.1	9.1	81.8	11
(n = 11)						





**Table 12.4: Borrow money from neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of education**

		<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
No	Education	-	100.0	-	-	16
Primary	Incomplete	-	90.9	9.1	-	11
Primary	Complete	-	71.4	28.6	-	7
Class 9	- HSC	-	-	-	100.0	9
Higher	Education	-	1.8	10.7	87.5	56



**Table 12.5: Borrow money from neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of marital status**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	31.7	11.0	57.3	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	50.0	-	50.0	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	33.3	-	66.7	15

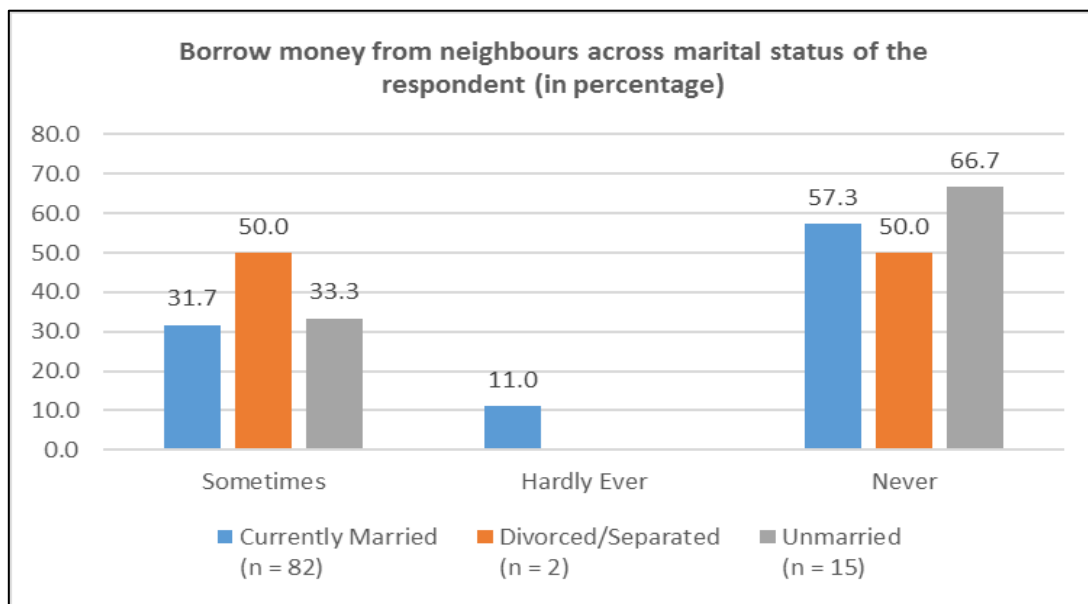
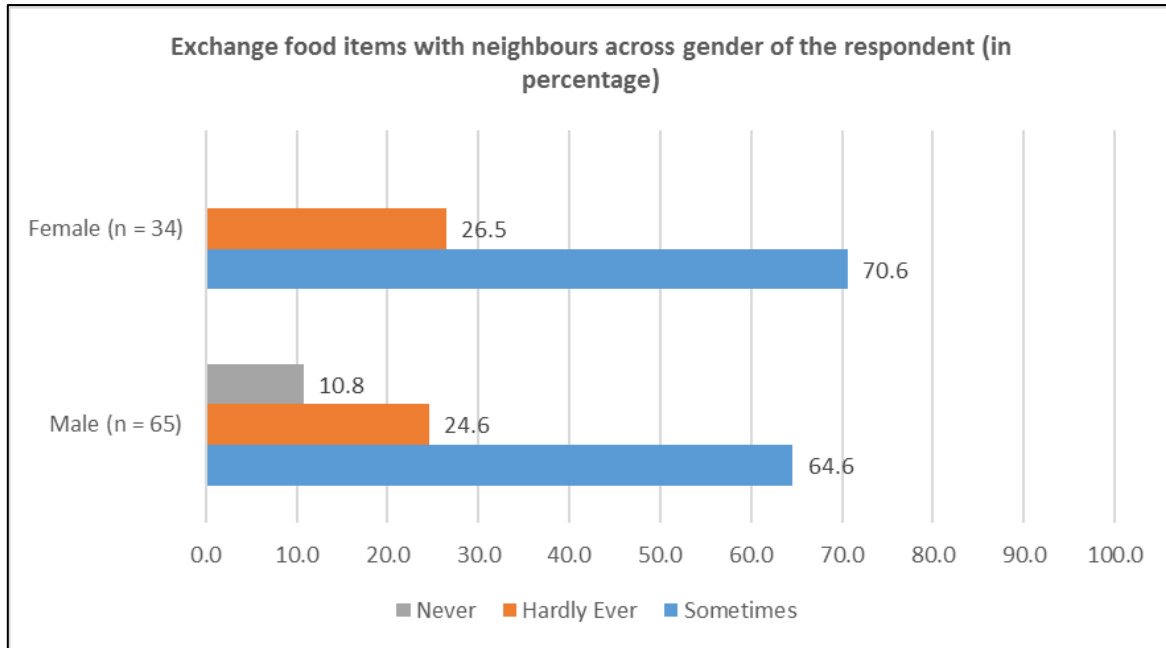


Table 12.1-12.5 shows that Urban people sometimes or hardly ever borrow money from their neighbours, “never” responses is also high. The main reason is that everybody is careful about their relationship & thinks borrow money from neighbors may be hampered their relationship. The other reason is modern technology where People can get money easily from ATM booth, B-cash etc.

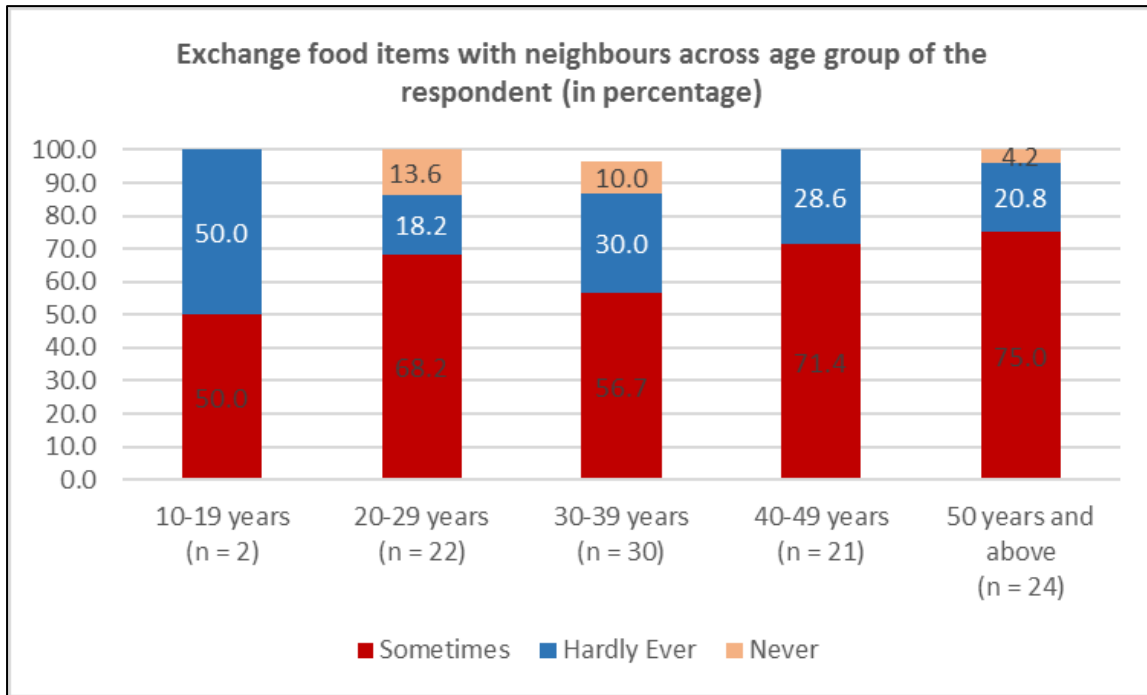
**Table 13.1: Exchange food items with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	-	64.6	24.6	10.8	66
Female (n = 34)	-	70.6	26.5	-	34



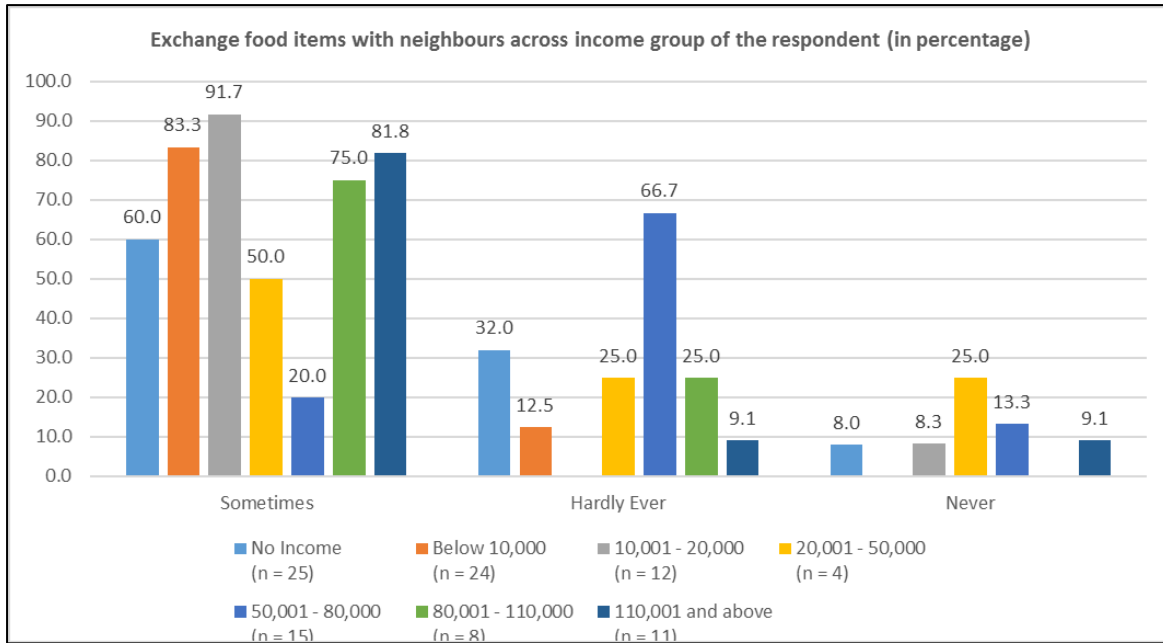
**Table 13.2: Exchange food items with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	50.0	50.0	-	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	68.2	18.2	13.6	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	56.7	30.0	10.0	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	71.4	28.6	-	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	75.0	20.8	4.2	24



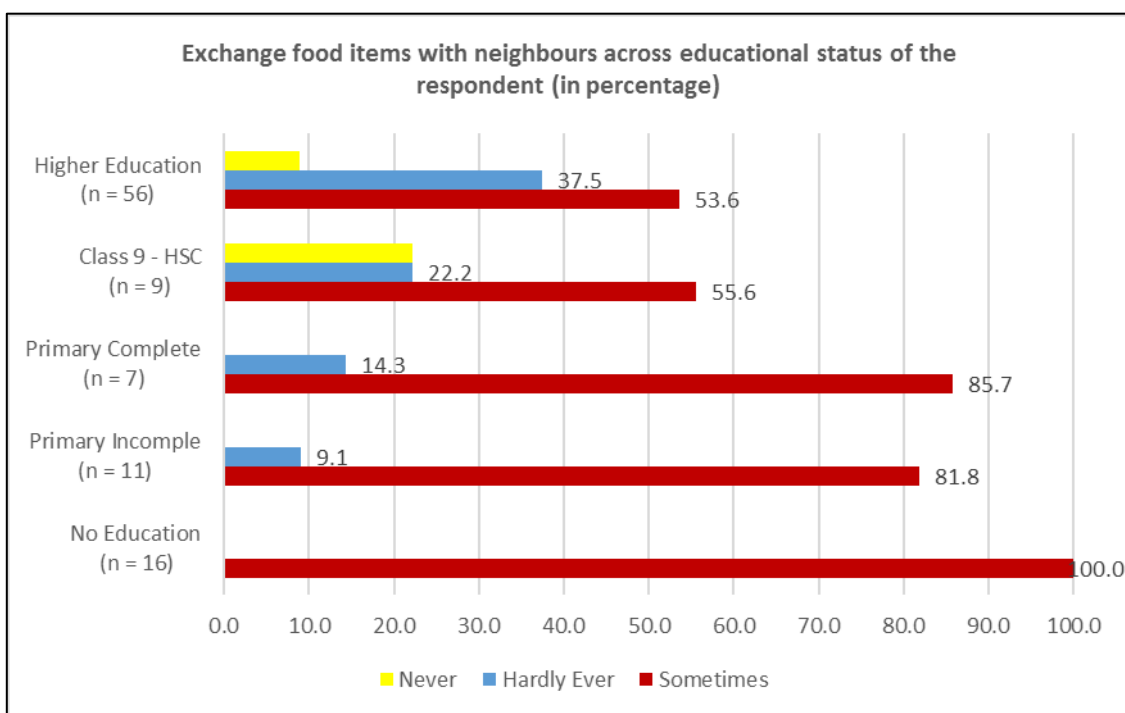
**Table 13.3: Exchange food items with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Income (n = 25)	-	60.0	32.0	8.0	25
Below 10,000 (n = 24)	-	83.3	12.5	-	24
10,001 - 20,000 (n = 12)	-	91.7	-	8.3	12
20,001 - 50,000 (n = 4)	-	50.0	25.0	25.0	4
50,001 - 80,000 (n = 15)	-	20.0	66.7	13.3	15
80,001 - 110,000 (n = 8)	-	75.0	25.0	-	8
110,001 and above (n = 11)	-	81.8	9.1	9.1	11



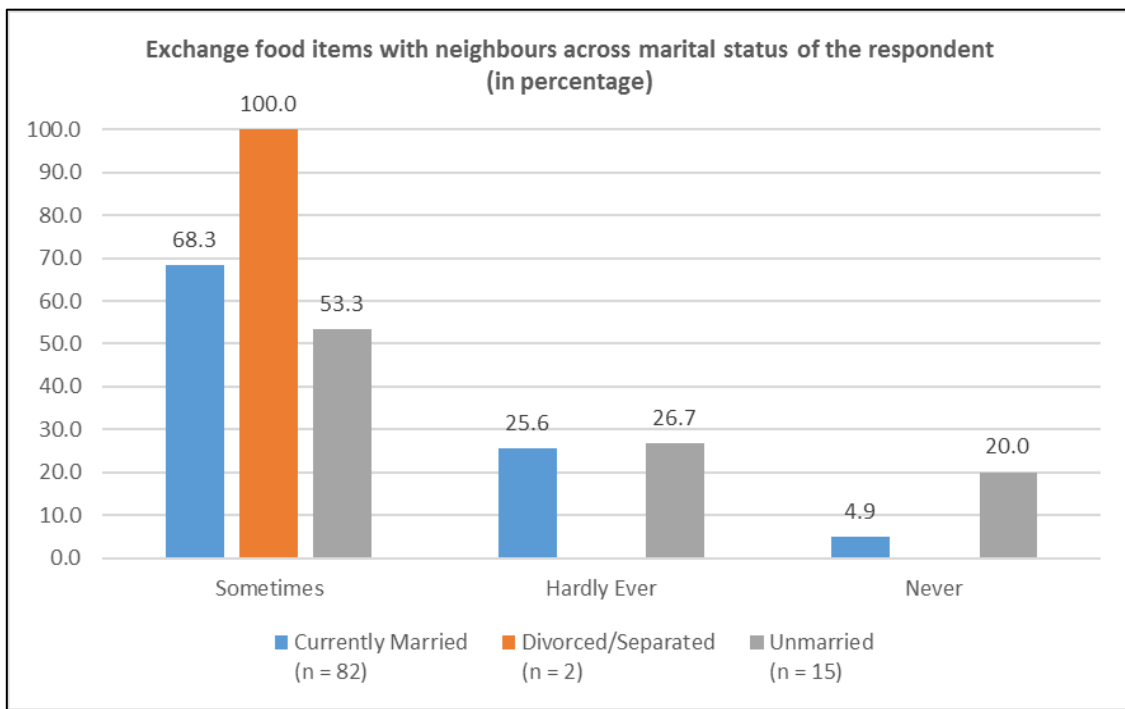
**Table 13.4: Exchange food items with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No	Education	-	100.0	-	-	16
Primary	Incomplete	-	81.8	9.1	-	11
Primary	Complete	-	85.7	14.3	-	7
Class 9 - HSC		-	55.6	22.2	22.2	9
Higher	Education	-	53.6	37.5	8.9	56



**Table 13.5: Exchange food items with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Marital status**

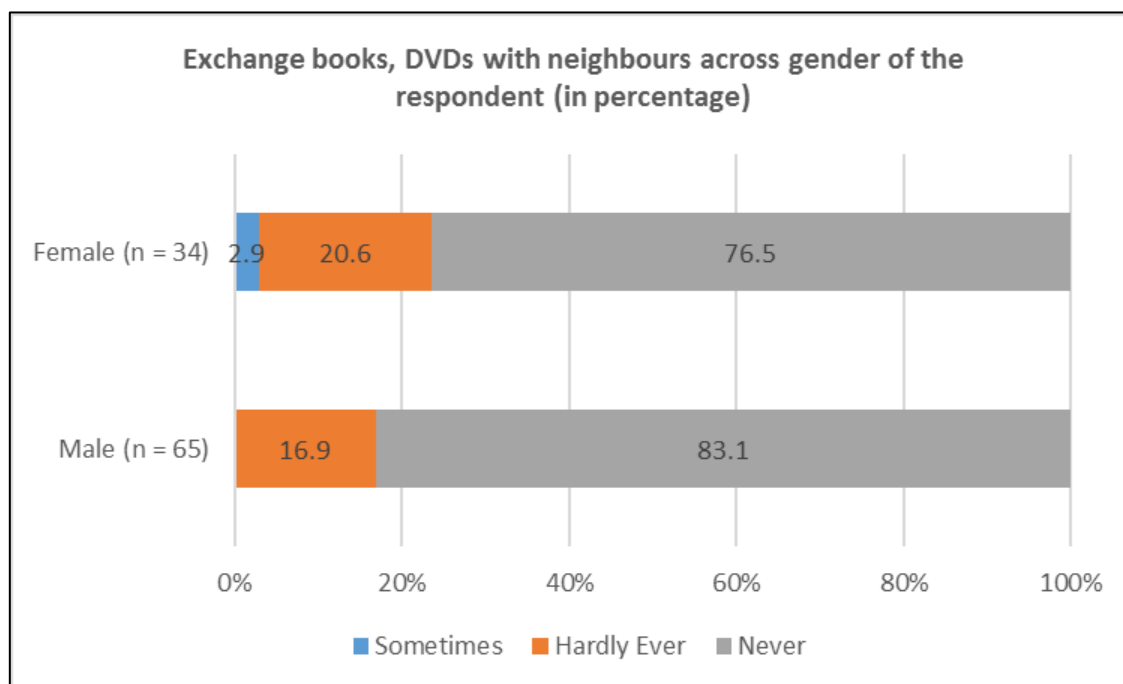
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	68.3	25.6	4.9	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	100.0	-	-	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	53.3	26.7	20.0	15



The above tables shows that urban neighbours exchange their food items not in daily basis, but sometimes or hardly ever/ occasionally ( Eid, Shab-e barat, shab-e kadar), they do it. Even those who are not very close relation with their neighbours, they also sent food at least occasionally. There are very few people who never sent food in their neighbours home.

**Table 14.1: Exchange books, DVDs with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

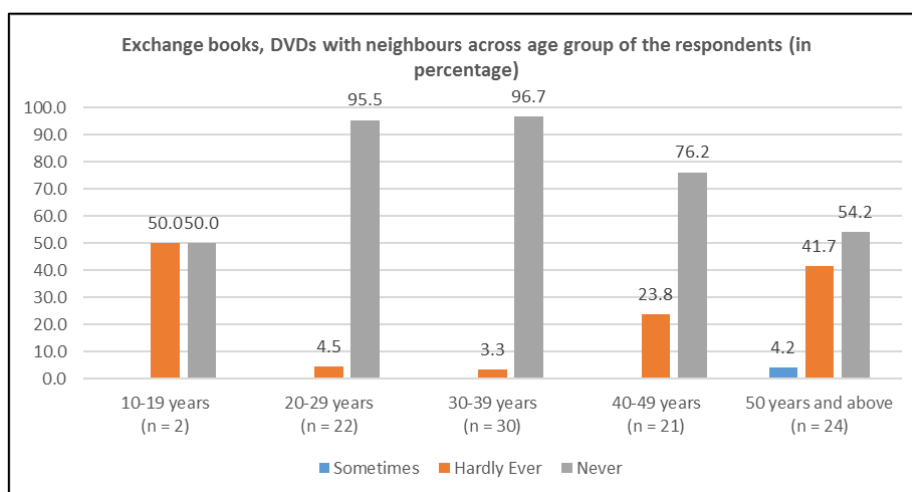
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	-	-	16.9	83.1	66
Female (n = 34)	-	2.9	20.6	76.5	34



**Table 14.2: Exchange books, DVDs with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

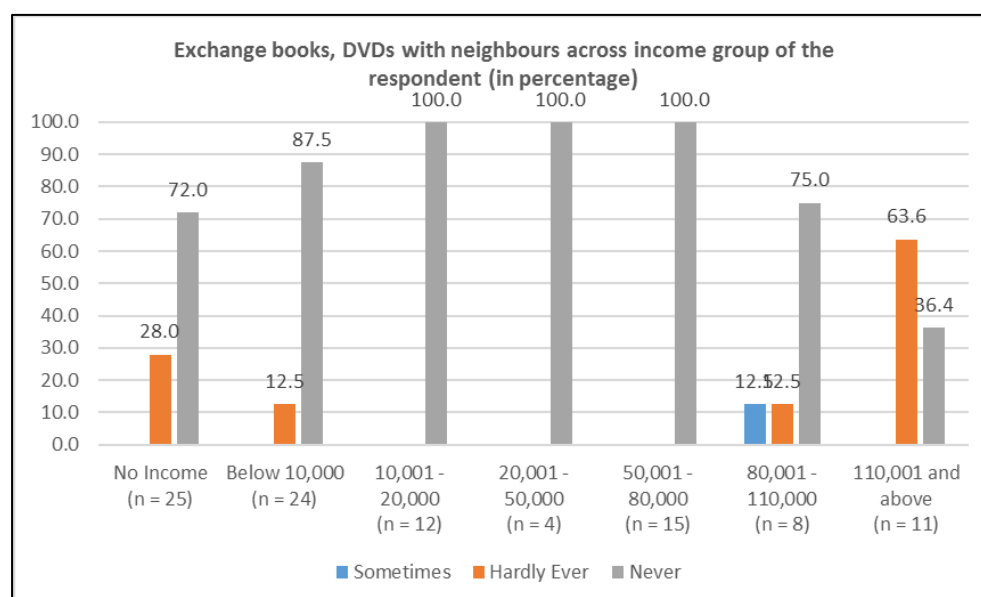
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	50.0	50.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	-	4.5	95.5	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	-	3.3	96.7	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	-	23.8	76.2	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	4.2	41.7	54.2	24





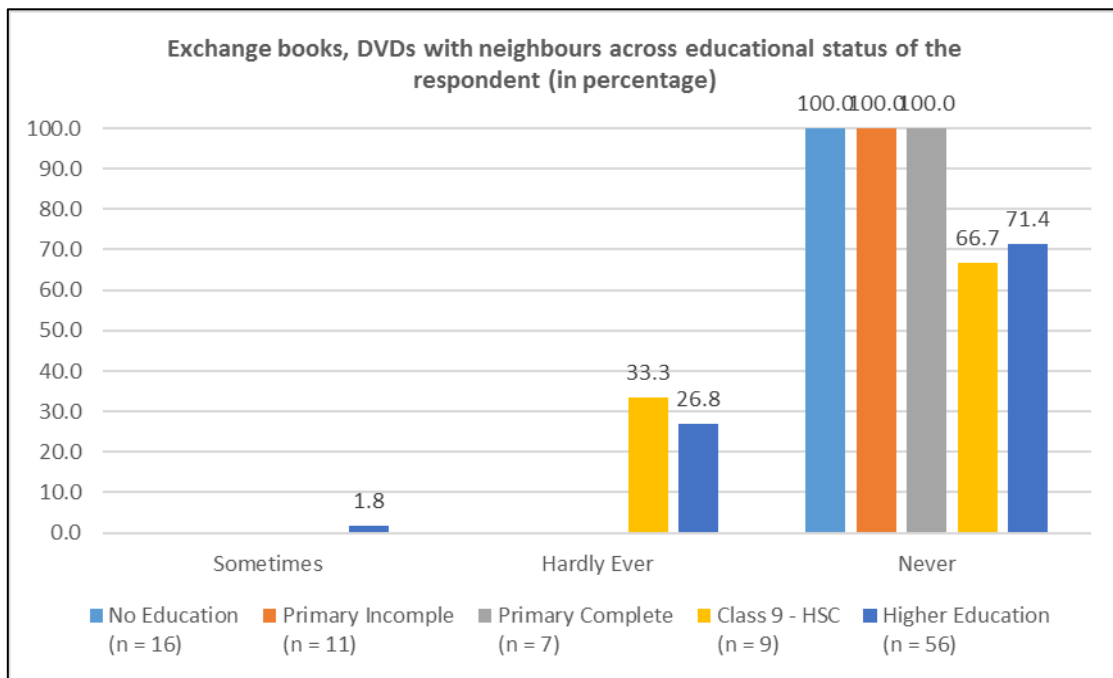
**Table 14.3: Exchange books, DVDs with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Income	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No	(n = 25)	-	-	28.0	72.0	25
Below	10,000 (n = 24)	-	-	12.5	87.5	24
10,001 -	20,000 (n = 12)	-	-	-	100.0	12
20,001 -	50,000 (n = 4)	-	-	-	100.0	4
50,001 -	80,000 (n = 15)	-	-	-	100.0	15
80,001 -	110,000 (n = 8)	-	12.5	12.5	75.0	8
110,001 and	above (n = 11)	-	-	63.6	36.4	11



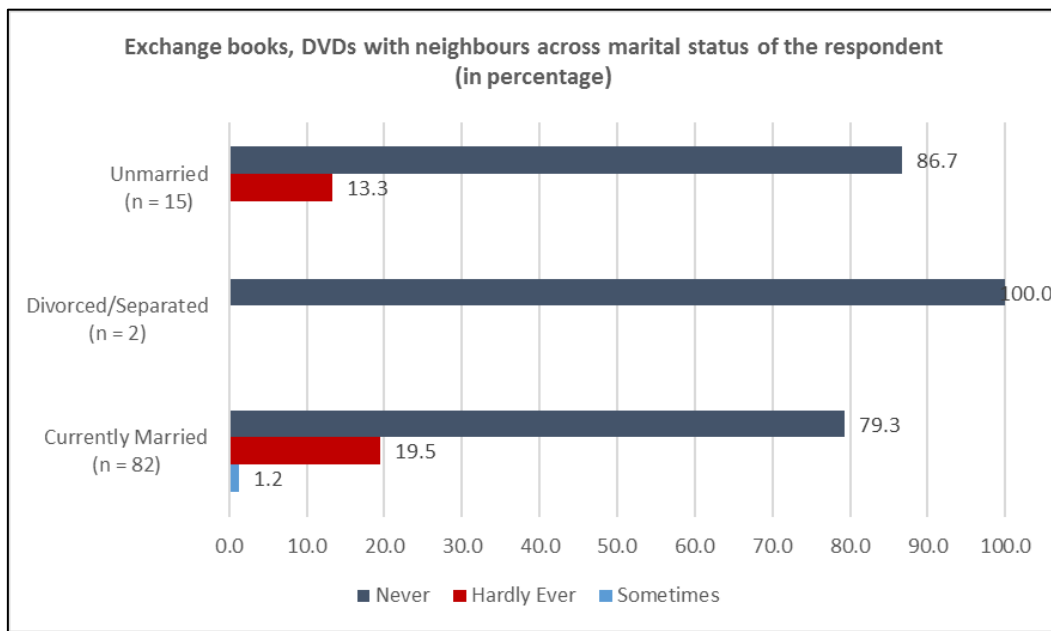
**Table 14.4: Exchange books, DVDs with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education (n = 16)	-	-	-	100.0	16
Primary Incomplete (n = 11)	-	-	-	100.0	11
Primary Complete (n = 7)	-	-	-	100.0	7
Class 9 - HSC (n = 9)	-	-	33.3	66.7	9
Higher Education (n = 56)	-	1.8	26.8	71.4	56



**Table 14.5: Exchange books, DVDs with my neighbours (in percentage) on the basis of Marital status**

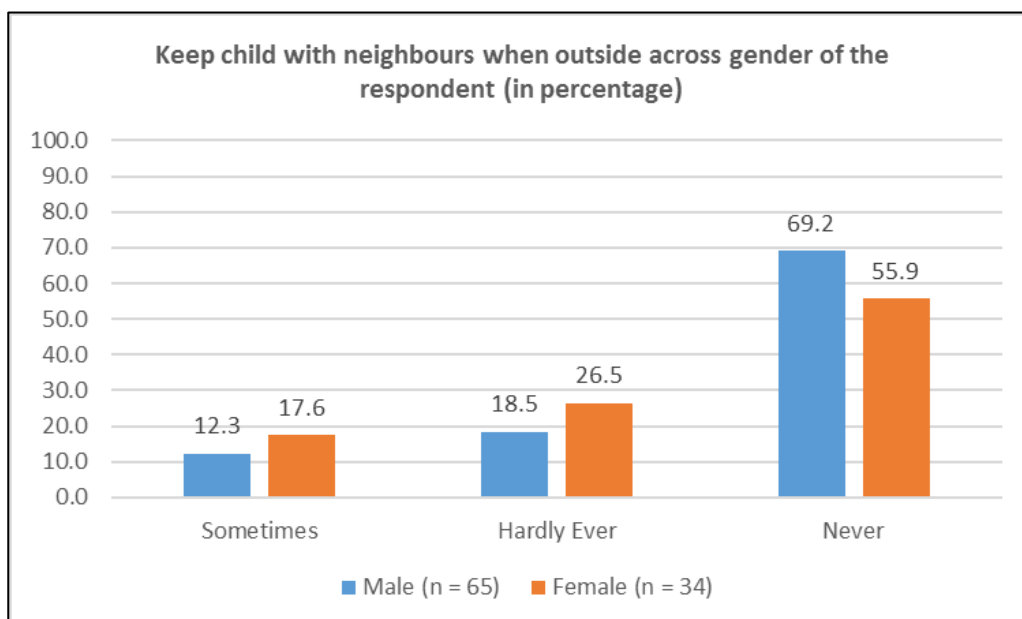
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	1.2	19.5	79.3	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	-	13.3	86.7	15



In my study, maximum respondents are not interested to exchange books, dvds, with their neighbours. In low income group & less educated people do not read books or to see dvds that why “hardly ever”& “never” responses is high there. There are modern technology, things are available in soft copy through mobile, laptop etc so no need to exchange books or dvds.

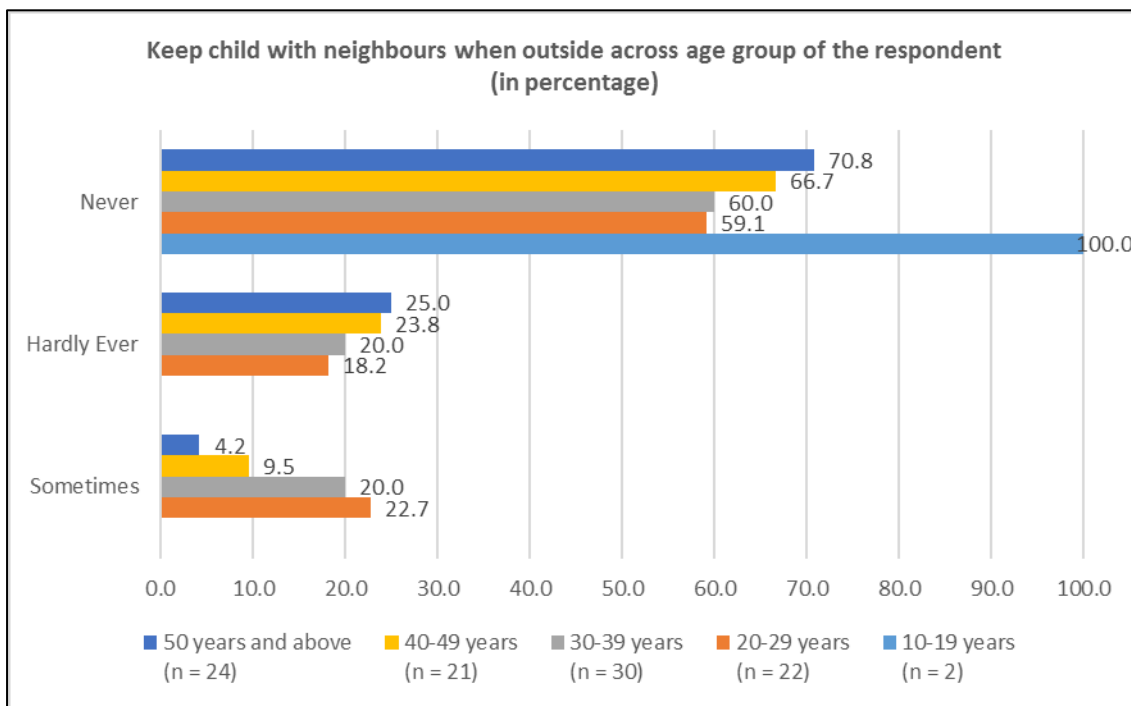
**Table 15.1: Keep child with neighbours when outside (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	-	12.3	18.5	69.2	65
Female (n = 34)	-	17.6	26.5	55.9	34



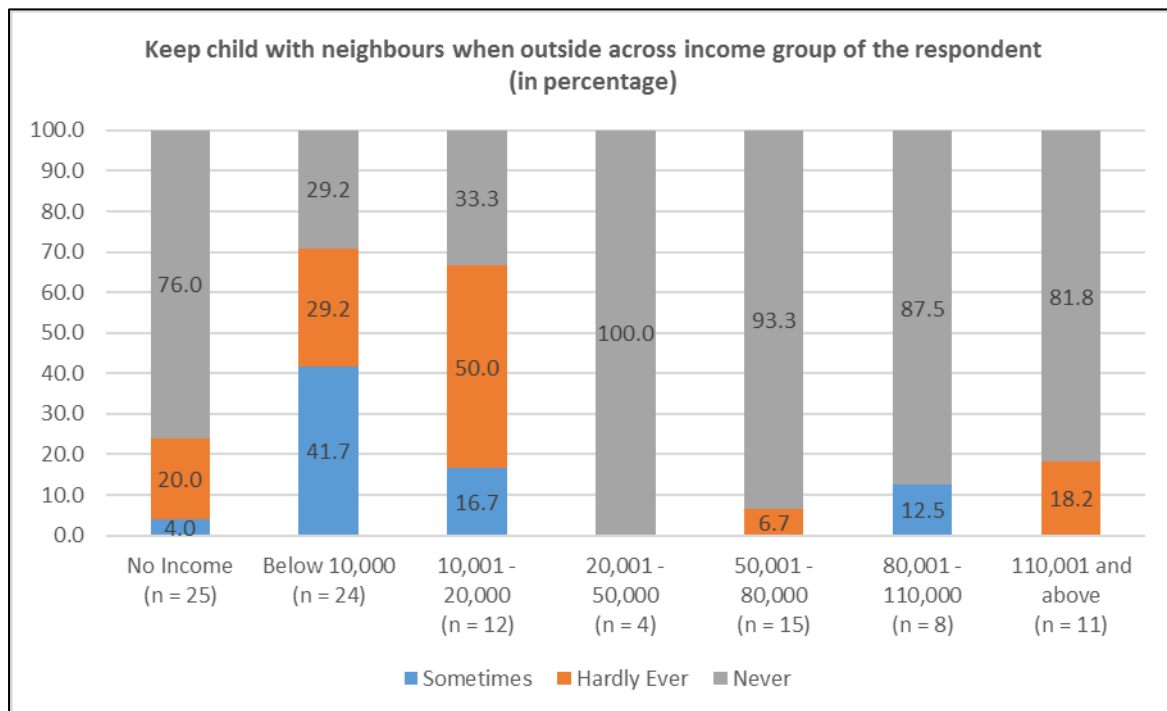
**Table 15.2: Keep child with neighbours when outside (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	22.7	18.2	59.1	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	20.0	20.0	60.0	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	9.5	23.8	66.7	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	4.2	25.0	70.8	24



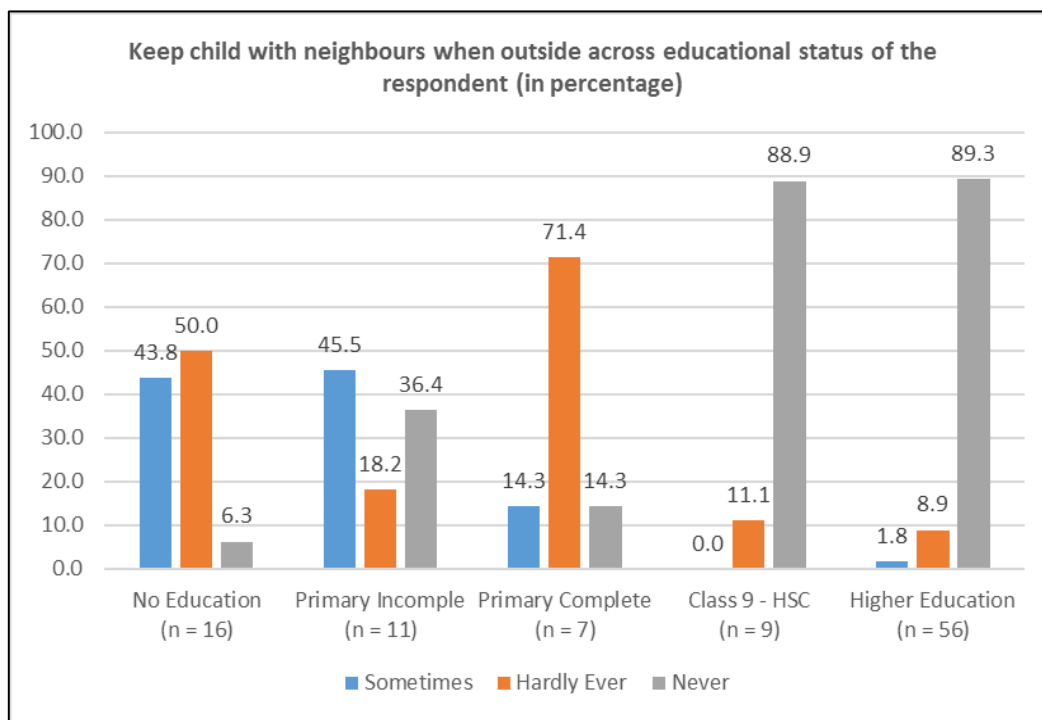
**Table 15.3: Keep child with neighbours when outside (in percentage) on the basis of income**

	Income	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No		-	4.0	20.0	76.0	25
(n = 25)						
Below	10,000	-	41.7	29.2	29.2	24
(n = 24)						
10,001 -	20,000	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	12
(n = 12)						
20,001 -	50,000	-	-	-	100.0	4
(n = 4)						
50,001 -	80,000	-	-	6.7	93.3	15
(n = 15)						
80,001 -	110,000	-	12.5	-	87.5	8
(n = 8)						
110,001 and	above	-	-	18.2	81.8	11
(n = 11)						



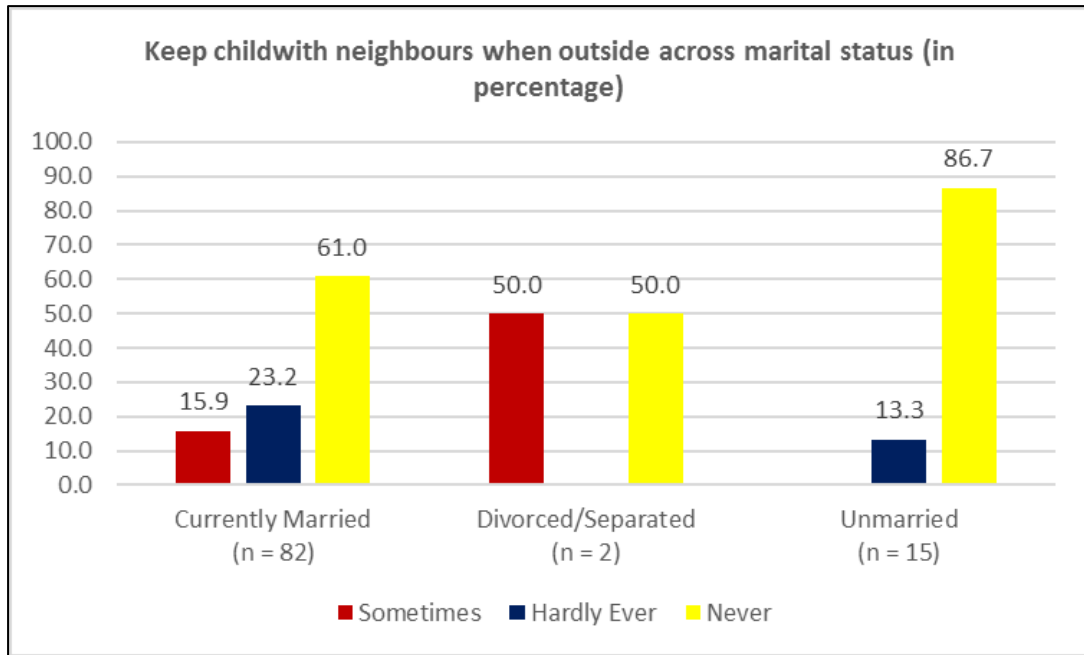
**Table 15.4: Keep child with neighbours when outside (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education (n = 16)	-	43.8	50.0	6.3	16
Primary Incomplete (n = 11)	-	45.5	18.2	36.4	11
Primary Complete (n = 7)	-	14.3	71.4	14.3	7
Class 9 - HSC (n = 9)	-	-	11.1	88.9	9
Higher Education (n = 56)	-	1.8	8.9	89.3	56



**Table 15.5: Keep child with neighbours when outside (in percentage) on the basis of marital status**

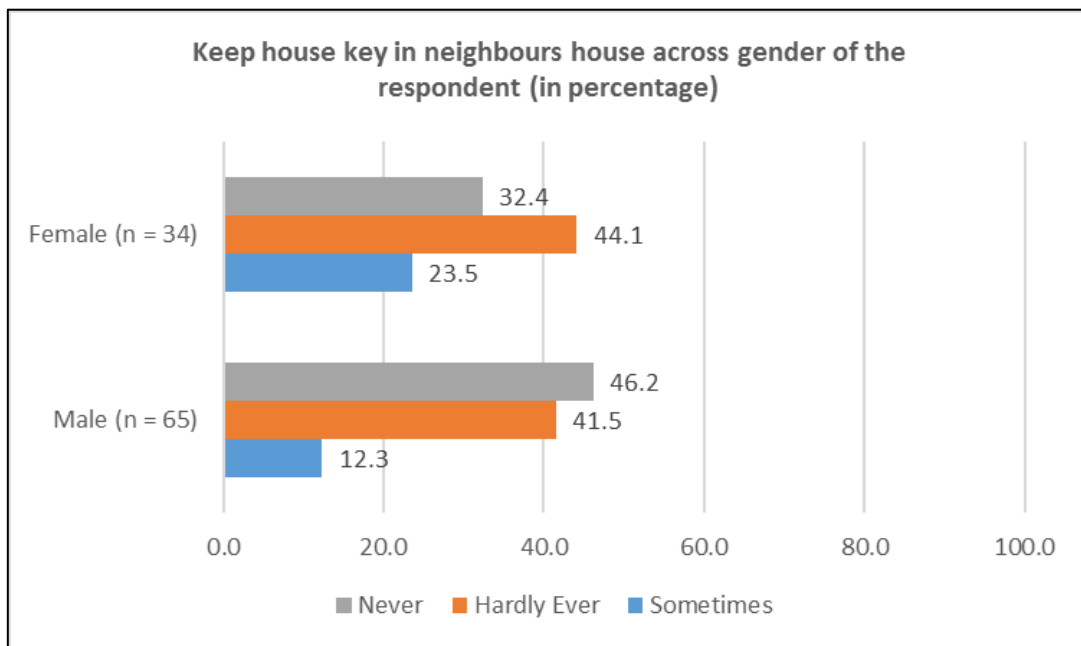
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	15.9	23.2	61.0	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	50.0	-	50.0	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	-	13.3	86.7	15



Maximum respondents in my study area are less interested to keep their child in neighbours home because they feel unsecured. Lower income group people specially who are works as a maid servant, keep their child in neighbours home before going work.

**Table 16.1: Keep house key in neighbours home when they are outside, on the basis of Gender**

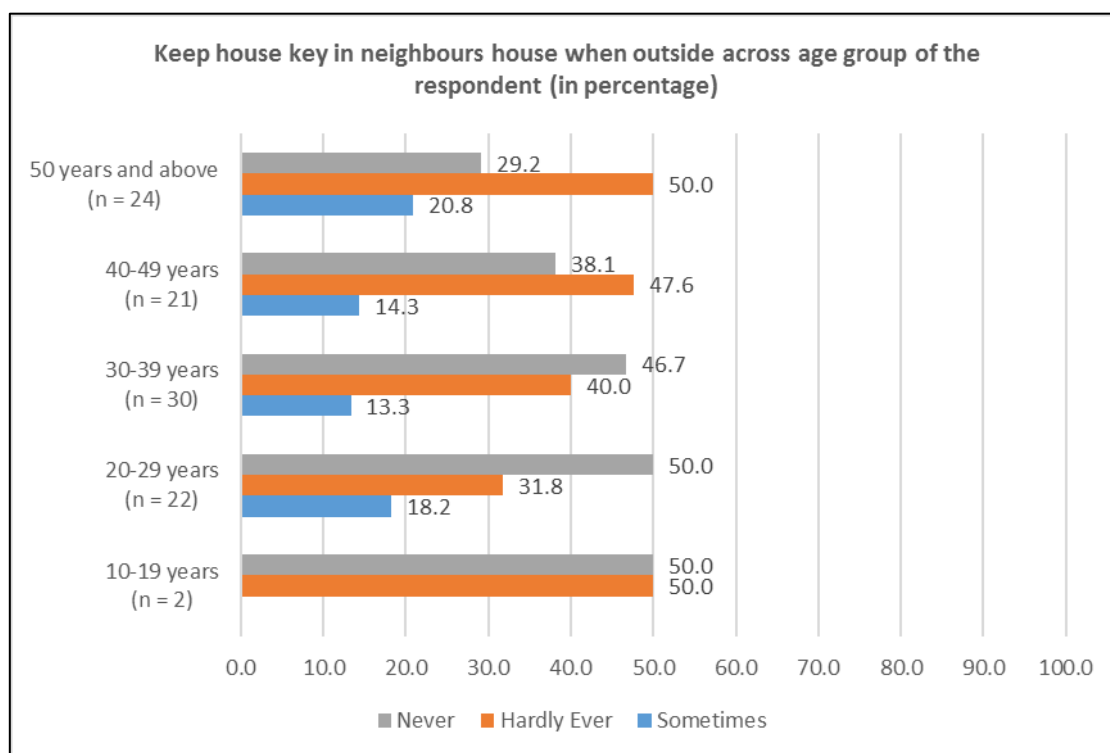
	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
Male (n = 65)	-	12.3	41.5	46.2	66
Female (n = 34)	-	23.5	44.1	32.4	34



**Table 16.2: keep house key in neighbours home on the basis of Age**

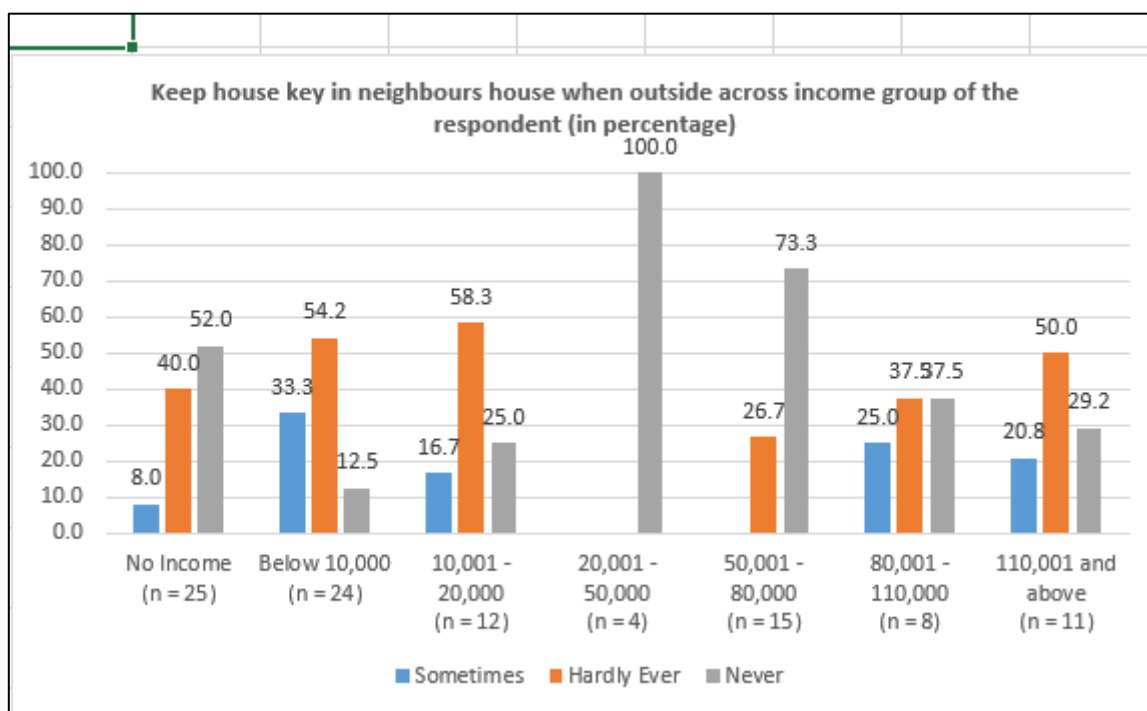
	<b>Almost Everyday</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Hardly Ever</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total (n)</b>
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	50.0	50.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	18.2	31.8	50.0	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	13.3	40.0	46.7	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	14.3	47.6	38.1	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	20.8	50.0	29.2	24





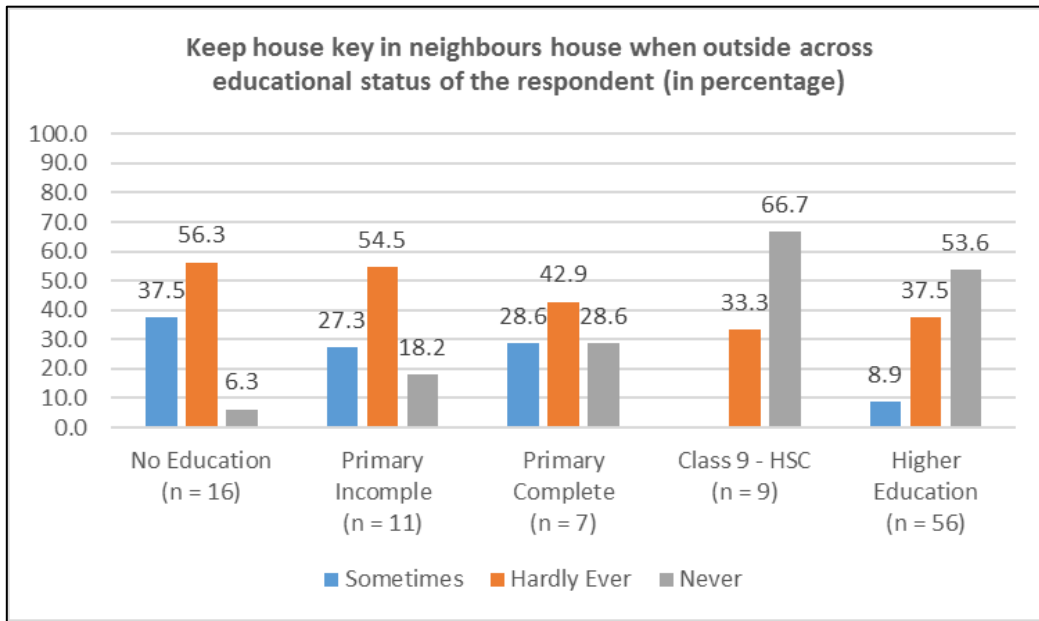
**Table 16.3: Keep house key in neighbours home on the basis of Income**

		Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No	Income	-	8.0	40.0	52.0	25
Below	10,000	-	33.3	54.2	12.5	24
10,001	- 20,000	-	16.7	58.3	25.0	12
20,001	- 50,000	-	-	-	100.0	4
50,001	- 80,000	-	-	26.7	73.3	15
80,001	- 110,000	-	25.0	37.5	37.5	8
110,001	and above	-	20.8	50.0	29.2	11



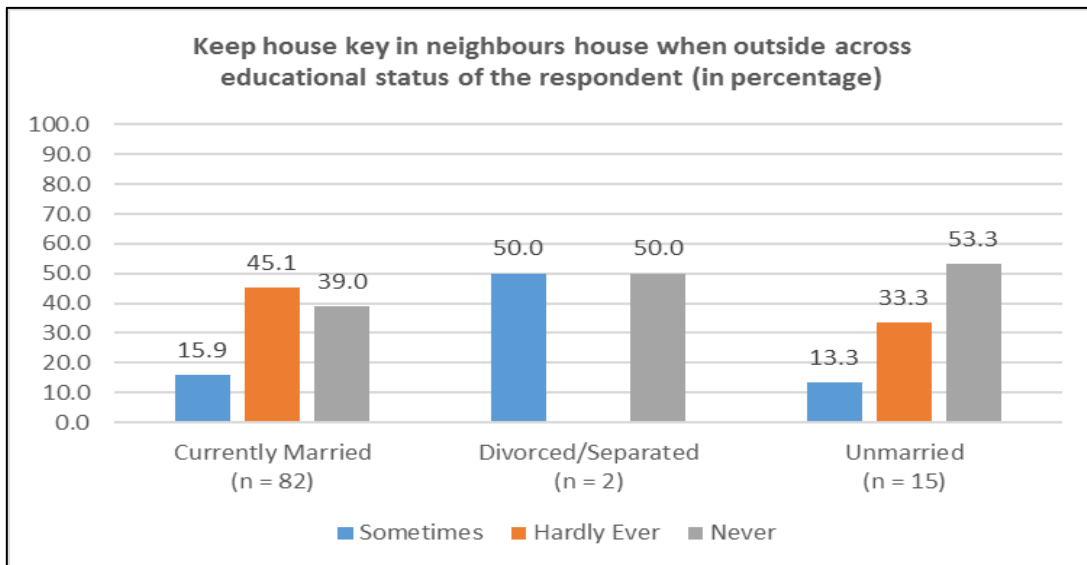
**Table 16.4: Keep house key in neighbours home on the basis of education**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education (n = 16)	-	37.5	56.3	6.3	16
Primary Incomplete (n = 11)	-	27.3	54.5	18.2	11
Primary Complete (n = 7)	-	28.6	42.9	28.6	7
Class 9 - HSC (n = 9)	-	-	33.3	66.7	9
Higher Education (n = 56)	-	8.9	37.5	53.6	56



**Table 16.5: Keep house key in neighbours house on the basis of Marital status**

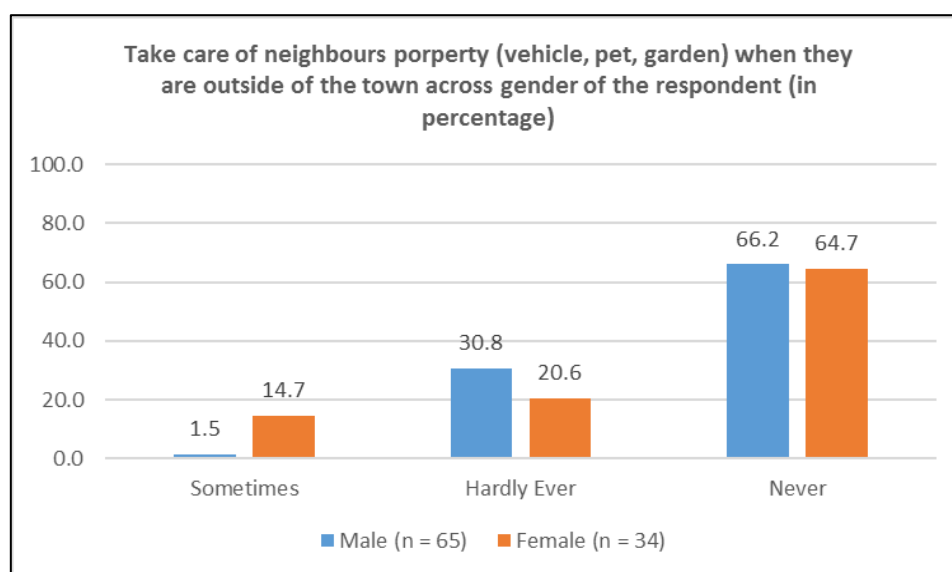
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	15.9	45.1	39.0	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	50.0	-	50.0	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	13.3	33.3	53.3	15



Lower income group people (below 20000tk) & up to primary complete people sometimes keep their house key with their neighbours because they have that much level interaction with them. In high income group people where wives are service holder, they sometimes keep key with their neighbours. When their children came back to school, college, they collect key from neighbours home.

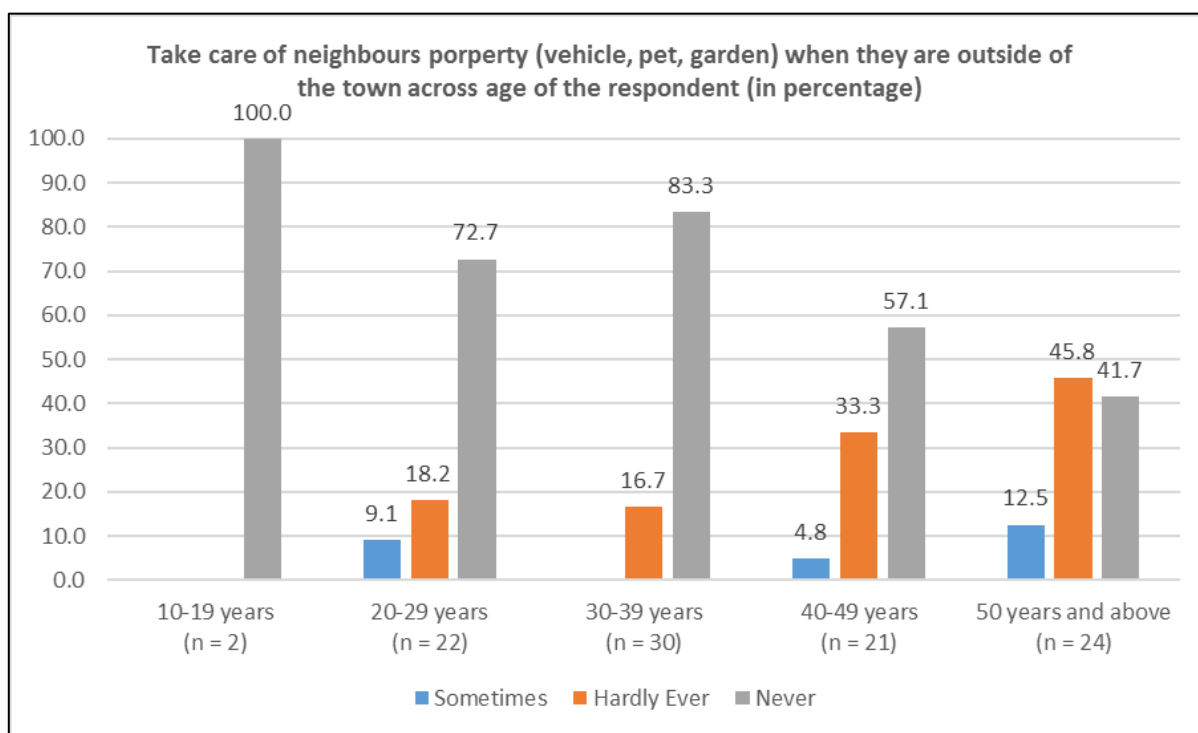
**Table 17.1: Distribution of the respondents to take care of neighbours property when they are outside of the town (in percentage) on the basis of Gender**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Male (n = 65)	-	1.5	30.8	66.2	66
Female (n = 34)	-	14.7	20.6	64.7	34



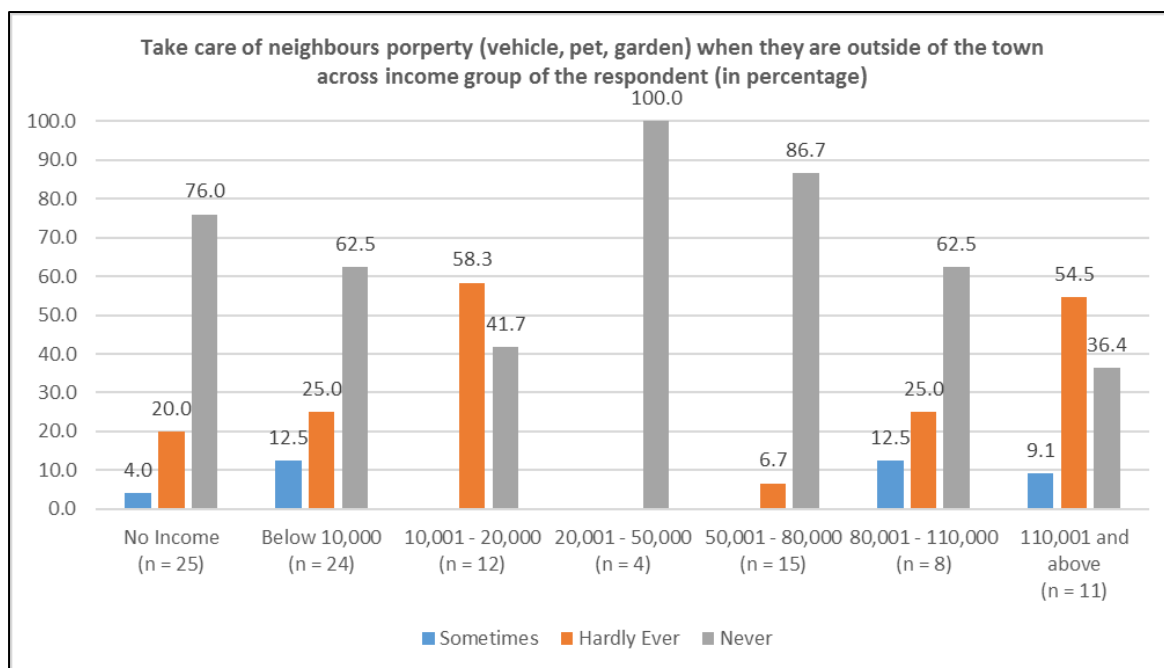
**Table 17.2: Take care of neighbours property when they are outside of the town (in percentage) on the basis of Age**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
10-19 years (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
20-29 years (n = 22)	-	9.1	18.2	72.7	22
30-39 years (n = 30)	-	-	16.7	83.3	30
40-49 years (n = 21)	-	4.8	33.3	57.1	21
50 years and above (n = 24)	-	12.5	45.8	41.7	24



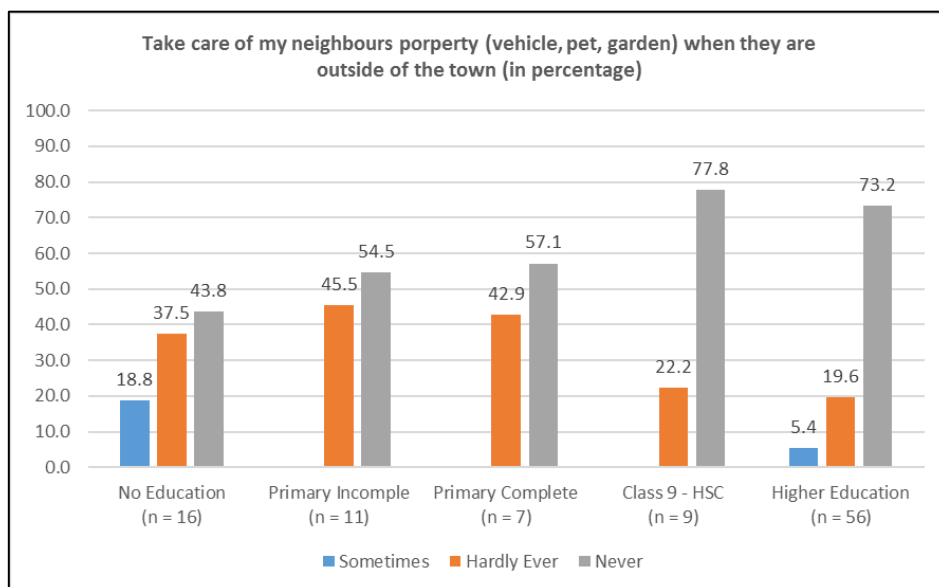
**Table 17.3: Take care of my neighbours property when they are outside of the town (in percentage) on the basis of Income**

	Income	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No		-	4.0	20.0	76.0	25
(n = 25)						
Below	10,000	-	12.5	25.0	62.5	24
(n = 24)						
10,001	- 20,000	-	-	58.3	41.7	12
(n = 12)						
20,001	- 50,000	-	-	-	100.0	4
(n = 4)						
50,001	- 80,000	-	-	6.7	86.7	15
(n = 15)						
80,001	- 110,000	-	12.5	25.0	62.5	8
(n = 8)						
110,001	and above	-	9.1	54.5	36.4	11
(n = 11)						



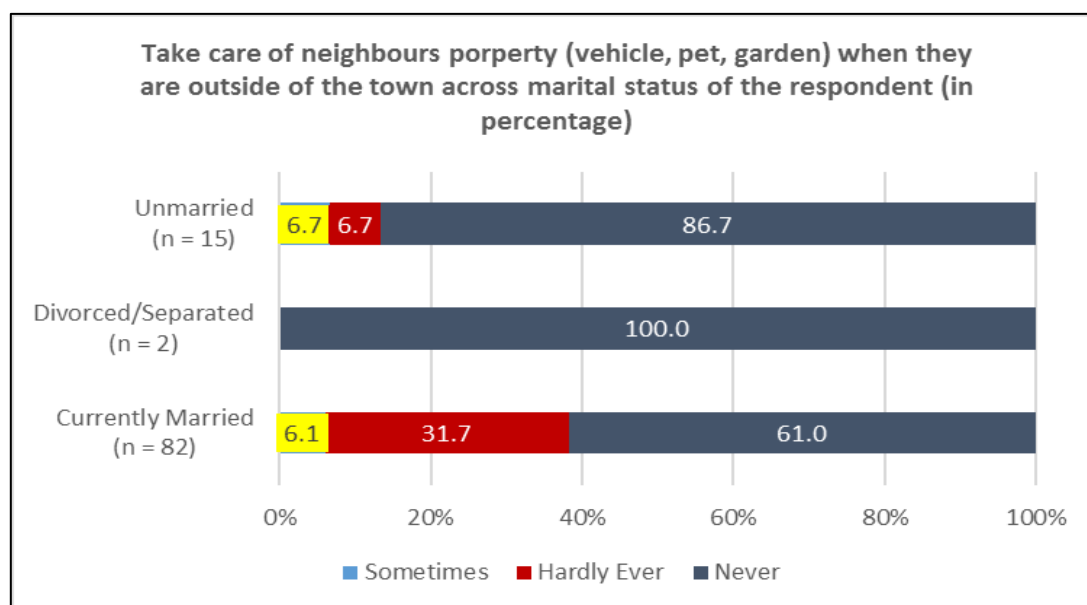
**Table 17.4: Take care of my neighbours property when they are outside of the town (in percentage) on the basis of Education**

	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
No Education (n = 16)	-	18.8	37.5	43.8	16
Primary Incomplete (n = 11)	-	-	45.5	54.5	11
Primary Complete (n = 7)	-	-	42.9	57.1	7
Class 9 - HSC (n = 9)	-	-	22.2	77.8	9
Higher Education (n = 56)	-	5.4	19.6	73.2	56



**Table 17.5: Take care of neighbours property when they are outside of the town (in percentage) On the basis of Marital status**

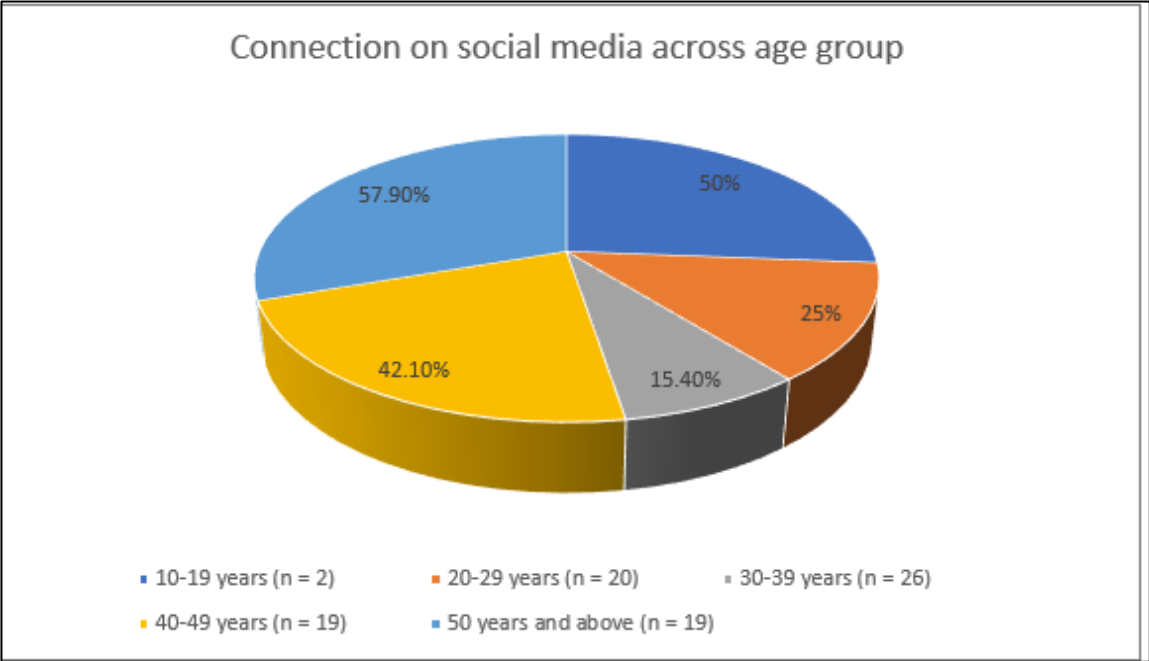
	Almost Everyday	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never	Total (n)
Currently Married (n = 82)	-	6.1	31.7	61.0	82
Divorced/Separated (n = 2)	-	-	-	100.0	2
Unmarried (n = 15)	-	6.7	6.7	86.7	15



From above table (17.1-17.5) shows that, in urban people whatever their age, education, income, gender are not interested to take care of their neighbors property. That's why "hardly ever" & "Never" responses are very high..

**Table 18.1 : Distribution of the respondents to connect with neighbour on social media across age group of the respondent**

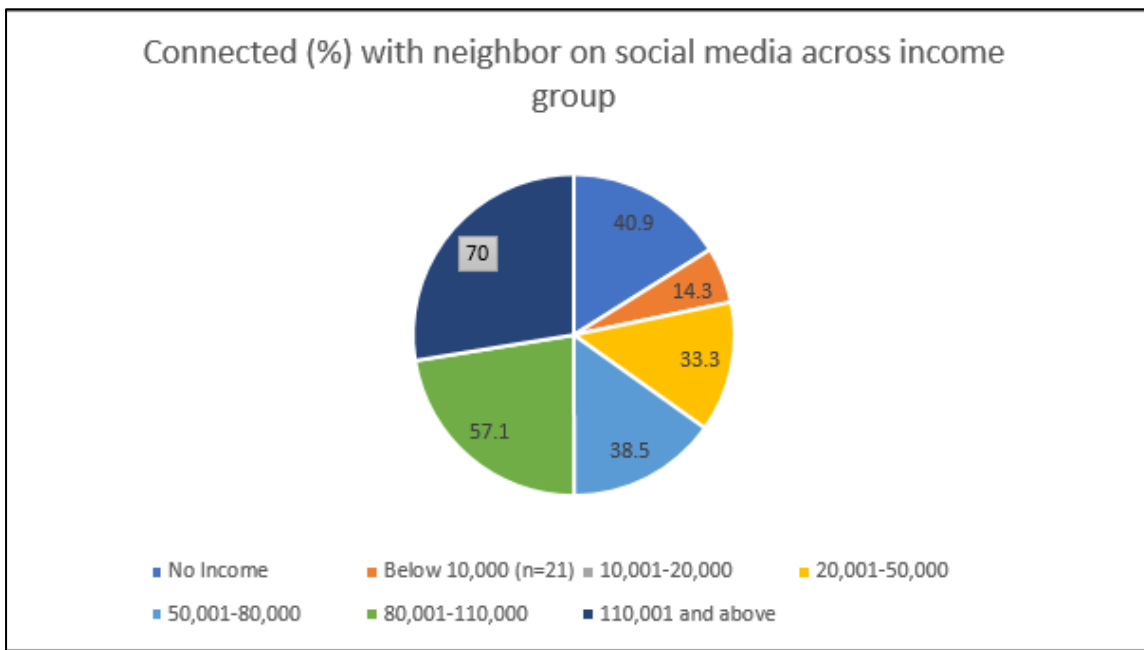
Income Group	Connected (in percentage)
10-19 years (n = 2)	50.0
20-29 years (n = 20)	25.0
30-39 years (n = 26)	15.4
40-49 years (n = 19)	42.1
50 years and above (n = 19)	57.9
Total (n =86)	33.7





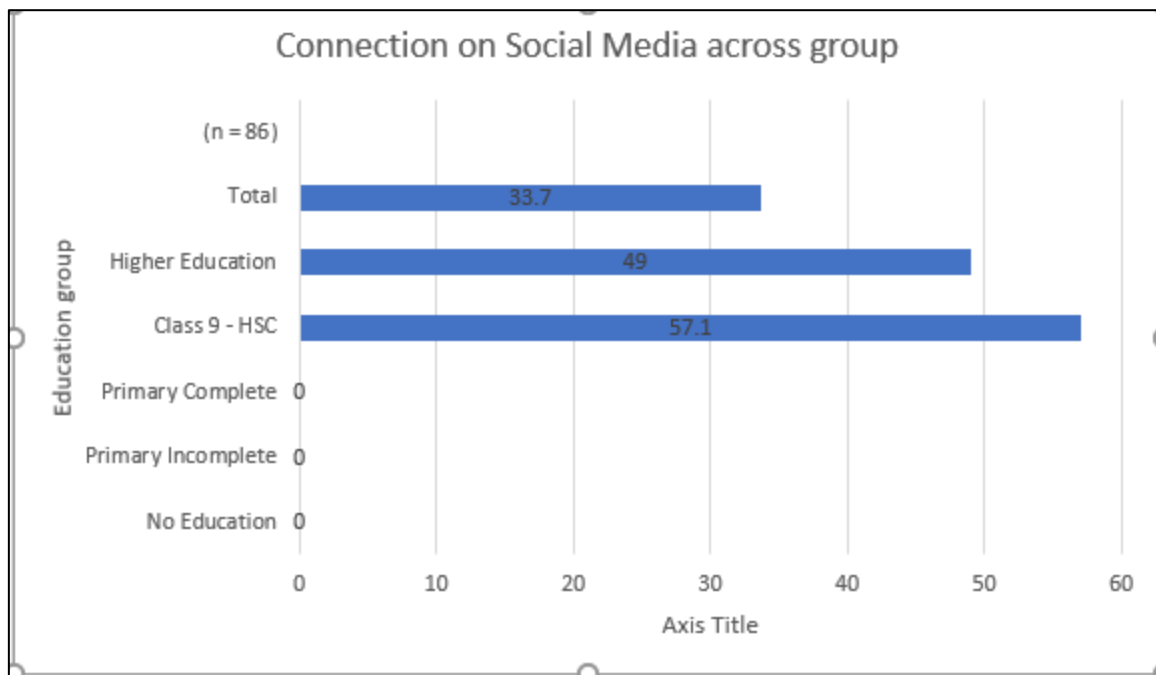
**Table 18.2: Connected with neighbour on social media across income group of the respondent**

Income Group	Connected (in percentage)
No Income (n =22)	40.9
Below 10,000 (n =21)	14.3
10,001 - 20,000 (n =10)	-
20,001 - 50,000 (n =3)	33.3
50,001 - 80,000 (n =13)	38.5
80,001 - 110,000 (n =7)	57.1
110,001 and above (n =10)	70.0
Total (n =86)	33.7



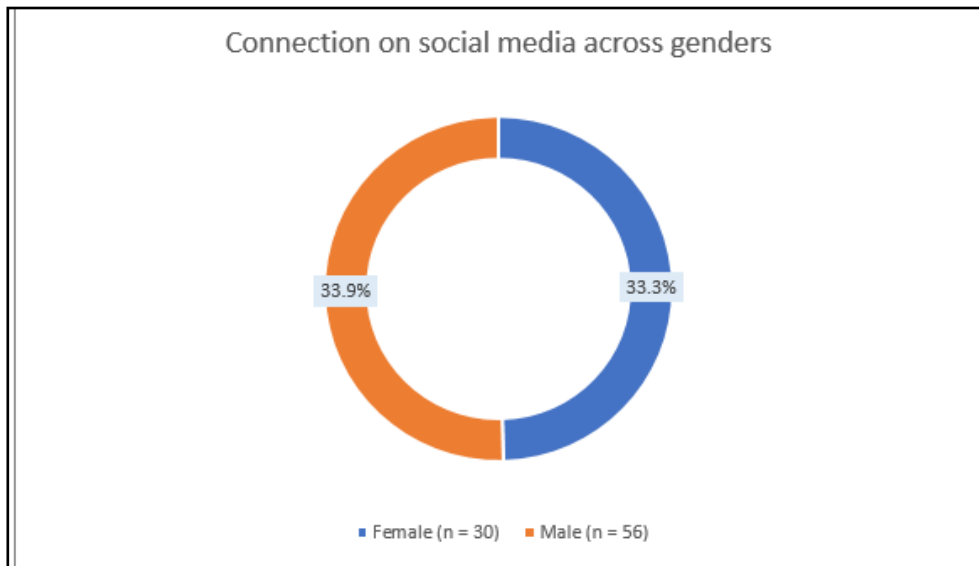
**Table 18.3: Connected with neighbour on social media across Education of the respondent**

Educational Status		Connected (in percentage)
No Education	(n = 15)	-
Primary Incomplete	(n = 9)	-
Primary Complete	(n = 4)	-
Class 9 - HSC	(n = 7)	57.1
Higher Education	(n = 51)	49.0
Total	(n = 86)	33.7



**Table 18.4- Connected with neighbour on social media across Marital status of the respondent**

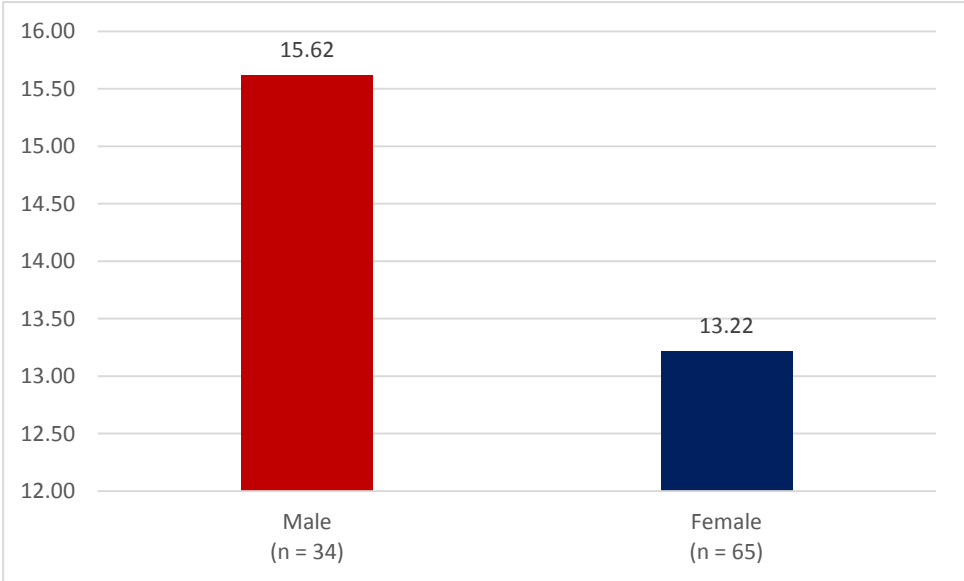
Income Group	Connected (in percentage)
Female (n = 30)	33.3
Male (n = 56)	33.9
Total (n = 86)	33.7



From the tables indicates that the young generation who are studying in grade 9 to HSC level, are more likely to connect social media with their neighbours. Because these generation love technology & friendly to technology. Interestingly above 50 years peoples responses also high. Because they feel that there is a need to maintain good relation with neighbors. High income group people also very much connected on social media.

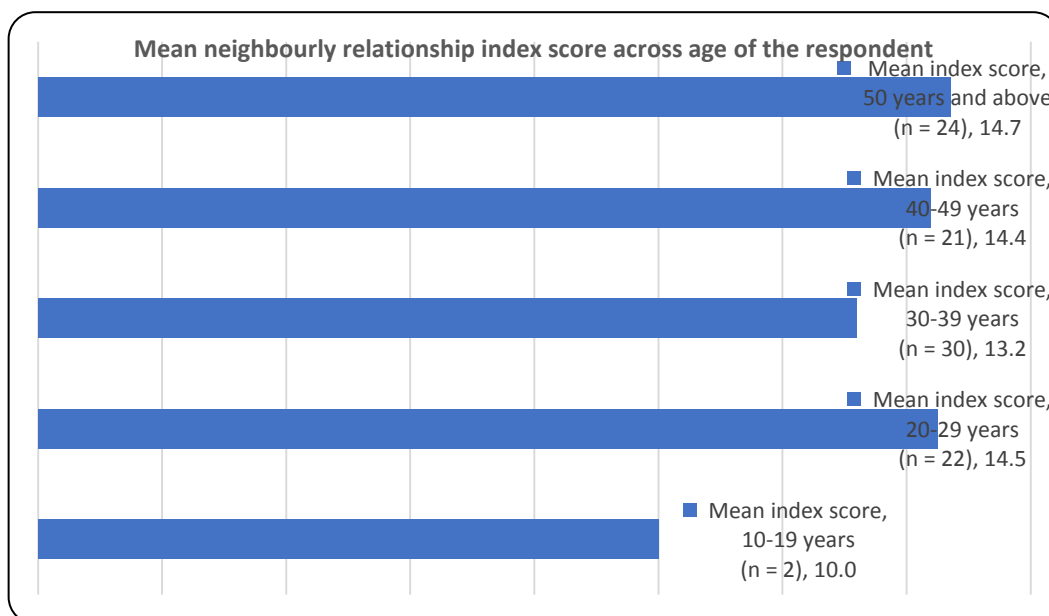
**Table 19.1 Mean neighbourly relationship index score across gender of the respondent**

	Mean index score
Male (n = 34)	15.62
Female (n = 65)	13.22



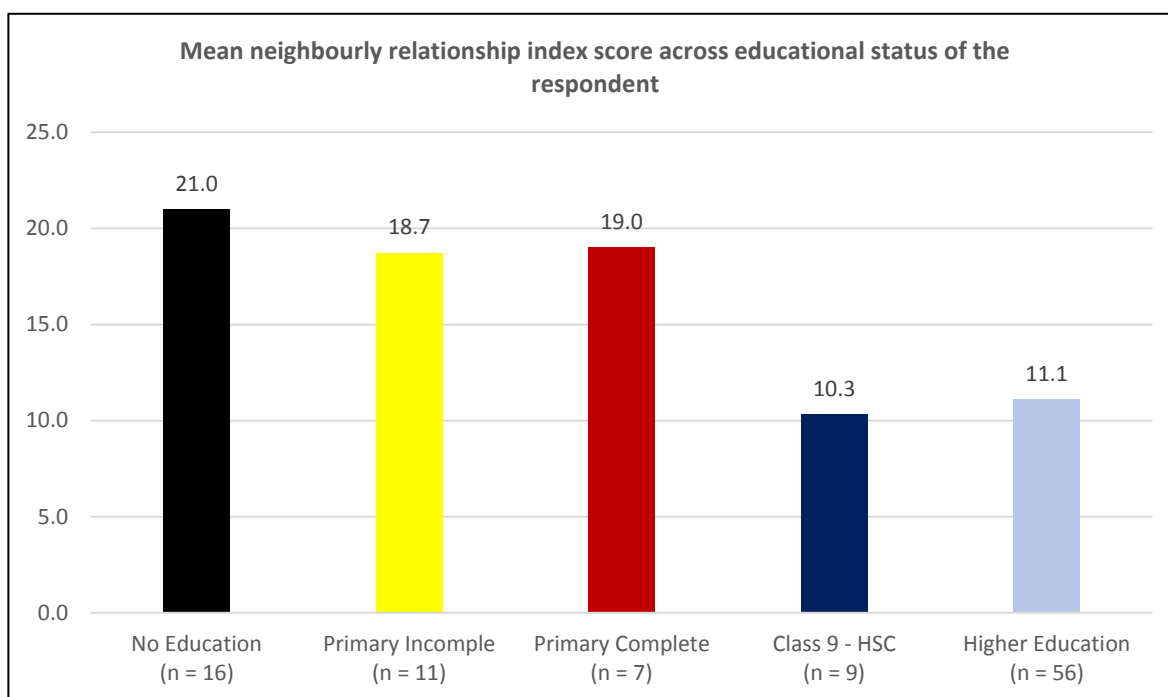
**Table 19.2 Mean neighbourly relationship index score across age of the respondent**

	Mean index score
10-19 years (n = 2)	10.0
20-29 years (n = 22)	14.5
30-39 years (n = 30)	13.2
40-49 years (n = 21)	14.4
50 years and above (n = 24)	14.7



**Table 19.3 Mean neighbourly relationship index score across income group of the respondent**

			Mean index score
No		Income	12.4
(n = 25)			
Below		10,000	18.8
(n = 24)			
10,001	-	20,000	18.0
(n = 12)			
20,001	-	50,000	8.0
(n = 4)			
50,001	-	80,000	7.9
(n = 15)			
80,001	-	110,000	13.3
(n = 8)			
110,001	and	above	14.2
(n = 11)			



An index to measure the neighbourly relationship was created for analysis. There were 12 components (or variables) defining neighbourly relationship. For each of the variables defining neighbourly relationships the responses were - Never, Hardly ever, Sometimes and Almost everyday. A score was given for each of the responses. A score of 0 was assigned if the response was Never, 1 if it was Hardly ever, 2 if it was Sometimes, and 3 if the response was Almost everyday. The scores for each of the 12 variables were then added up for each of the respondents. The highest score a respondent could get was 36, and the lowest was 0. Male, above 50 years & peoples who have no education, their mean neighborly relationship index is high.

**Table 20: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of participation in community organization**

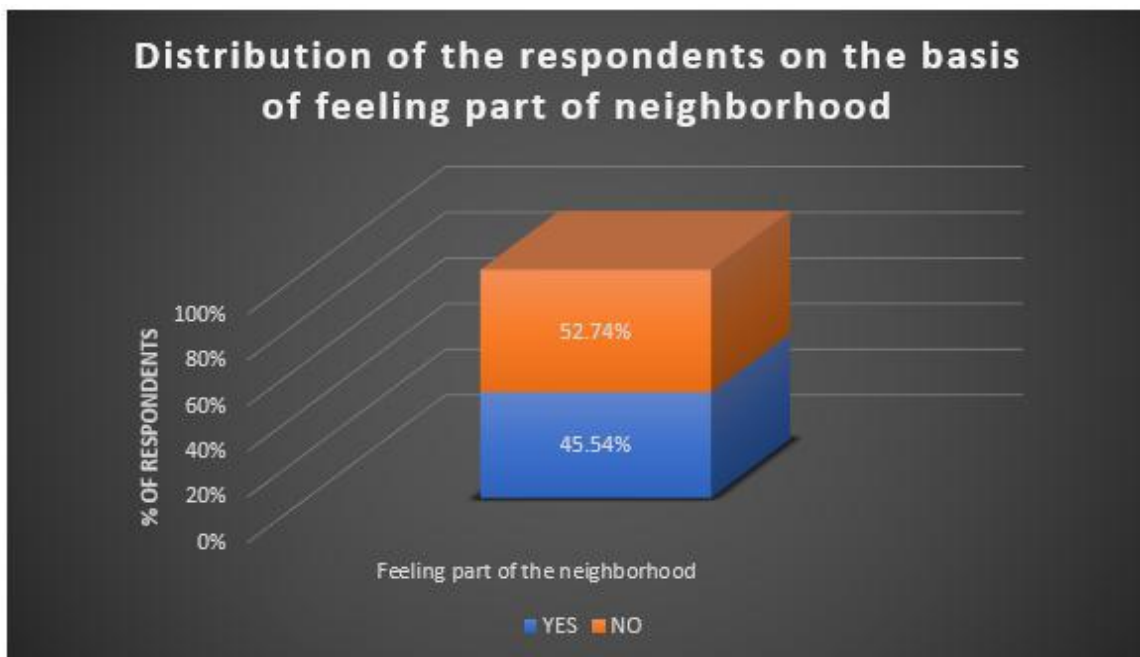
Participation in community organization	Responses (%)
Yes	8%
No	91%
Total	99%



From the above table shows that only 8% people participates in their local community organization. 91% people are not interested to participate due to their unwillingness & business. In one neighbourhood (Geneva camp), there is no community organization. That's why non- participation range is high.

**Table 21: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of feeling part of neighbourhood:**

Feeling part of neighbourhood	Responses (100%)
Yes	45.54%
No	52.47%
Total	99%

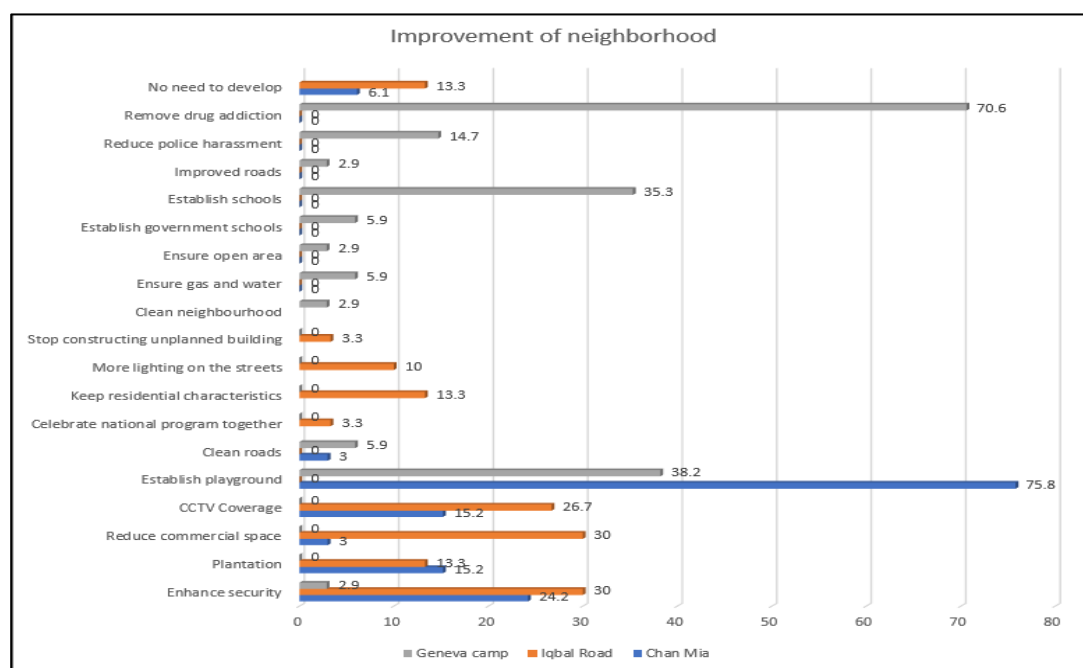


The above table shows that 46% people really feel they are part of the neighbourhood otherwise 53% people feel as just a place to live. Within 46% people most of the living in Geneva Camp because they are native on birth there. Those who are born to particular neighbourhood, feels as a part of neighbourhood.



**Table 22: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of view to improvement on their neighbourhood**

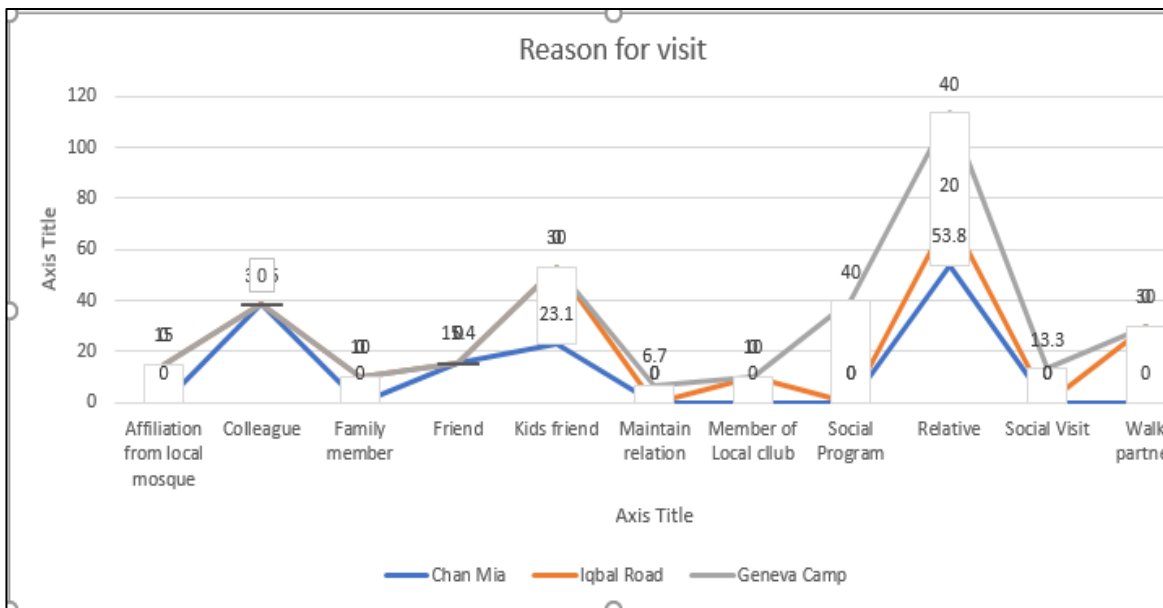
	Chan Housing (n = 33)	Mia	Iqbal Road (n = 30)	Geneva Camp (n = 34)	Total (n = 97)
Enhance security and safety	24.2		30.0	2.9	18.6
Plantation	15.2		13.3	-	9.3
Reduce commercial space	3.0		30.0	-	10.3
CCTV Coverage	15.2		26.7	-	13.4
Establish playground	75.8		-	38.2	39.2
Clean roads	3.0		-	5.9	3.1
Celebrate national program together	-		3.3	-	1.0
Keep residential characteristics	-		13.3	-	4.1
More lighting on the streets	-		10.0	-	3.1
Stop constructing unplanned building	-		3.3	-	1.0
Clean neighbourhood	-		-	2.9	1.0
Ensure gas and water	-		-	5.9	2.1
Ensure open area	-		-	2.9	1.0
Establish government schools	-		-	5.9	2.1
Establish schools	-		-	35.3	12.4
Improved roads	-		-	2.9	1.0
Reduce police harassment	-		-	14.7	5.2
Remove drug addiction	-		-	70.6	24.7
No need to develop	6.1		13.3	2.9	7.2



The table indicates that, in Chan Miah housing, there is no play ground that's why around 76% people of this area badly need a playground. Secondly 25% people wants to ensure better safety & security in their area. In Iqbal road, peoples first choice is to improve their neighbourhood is to reduce commercial spaces. In earlier years, the Iqbal road area had single unit building, where very counted number of house owners and rented people used to remain there but now a days, because of the flat oriented modern houses many migrated owners along with big volume rented people occupied in this area, which actually curved the sanctity of an ideal residential area. Vis a vis huge number of schools, colleges, universities, parlor restaurants lost its residential characteristics. People of this area also wants CCtv coverage to ensure their security & safety. In Geneva camp, the main threat is drugs addiction problem. If it could be removed, then they would enjoy the better neighbourhood. In this area , there is no school, play ground so to build these would facilitate better lives for them.

**Table 23 : Distribution of the respondents for reason to visit other neighbors home except their building/street.**

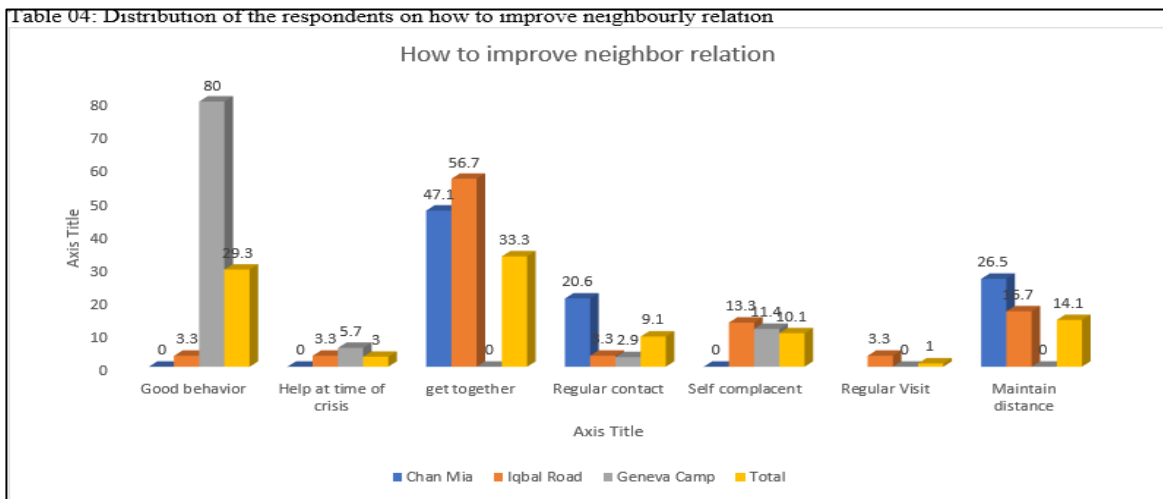
	Chan Mia Housing (n = 13)	Iqbal Road (n = 20)	Geneva Camp (n = 15)	Total (n = 48)
Affiliation from local mosque	-	15.0	-	6.3
Colleague	38.5	-	-	10.4
Family member	-	10.0	-	4.2
Friend	15.4	-	-	4.2
Kids friend	23.1	30.0	-	18.8
Maintain relation	-	-	6.7	2.1
Member of local community club	-	10.0	-	4.2
Social Programs	-	-	40.0	12.5
Relative	53.8	20.0	40.0	35.4
Social visit	-	-	13.3	4.2
Walking partners	-	30.0	-	12.5



The above table shows that beside building/street reason, mutual dependency and association facilitate visiting each other's also. Here, some of the above mentioned reasons play a vital role to grow more effective relationship.

**Table 24: Distribution of the respondents on how to improve neighbourly relation**

Opinion on how to improve neighborly relation	Chan Housing (n = 34)	Mia	Iqbal Road (n = 30)	Geneva Camp (n = 35)	Total
Good behavior	-		3.3	80.0	29.3
Help at time of crisis	-		3.3	5.7	3.0
Make get together	47.1		56.7	-	33.3
Regular communication	20.6		3.3	2.9	9.1
Self complacent in present relationship..			13.3	11.4	10.1
Regular Visit	-		3.3	-	1.0
Keep distance	26.5		16.7	-	14.1



In Geneva camp, about 80% people’s opinion is the main attribute to improve neighborly relation is good behavior from neighbors. One of the major reason is that they are always close by and deeply interacted by sharing their kitchen, toilet etc. On the other hand, in Chan Mia housing and Iqbal Road people are happy with their present relation. They feel that their individualistic entity or keeping reasonable distance from the neighbours help them to keep sustainable relationship without much defect.

**Table25:Distribution of the respondents faced difficulties with neighbors**

Faced difficulties with neighbours	Survey Location							
	Chan Mia Housing		Iqbal Road		Geneva Camp		Total	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
No	24	92.3	18	60.0	14	46.7	56	65.1
Yes	2	7.7	12	40.0	16	53.3	30	34.9
Total	26	100	30	100	30	100	86	100

The above table shows that in Geneva Camp, the ratio of facing difficulties with neighbors are same, 46% respondents said No & 53% said Yes. This sort of balance behavior percentage is due to their face to face availability in dealing different problems together. Like sharing of toilet, washroom, kitchen, roads, electricity and many more. While doing so, they make quarrel with each other's, vis-a-vis grow sharing attitude as they don't have any more alternatives. On the contrary, Iqbal road & Chan miah housing neighbors face less difficulties for neighbors as they seldom interact each other and if at all, the reasons mainly are conflict of saying agreed or not agreed in different common issues decision making. Like, elevator and common service immediate maintenance, charges, parking issues & conflict of sharing maid servants.

## **B. Findings of the Case Study:**

This thesis work was mainly worked with quantitative data but getting some in depth information qualitative studies were also completed. In this regard, three case studies were done.

### **Case study: 1**

A 50 years old female name Farzana live in Geneva camp. She has been living there for 35 years. At the age of fifteen, she got married. Her husband took her to Geneva camp right after her marriage. They bought a house 35 years before from their relative. In the joint family, she has now four sons where three are married with three grandchild and one unmarried, total family members are twelve. She works as a house maid where her salary is 5000tk.

Based on the question of good & bad neighbors, she stated, “Who stands beside neighbor in case of emergency, he/she is a good neighbor” & “Whose behavior is rude & scolds every time, he/she is a bad neighbor”

Though she is a house maid, she has to work for a long time, not getting more time to visit neighbors home, But occasionally visits. They share their toilet with many of their neighbors & that is one of the most common issue of their problem. They occasionally send foods of their neighbor’s home such as Eid, Shab E barat, shab E qadr, Eid E Miladunnabi etc. In absence of them, their neighbor take care of their house. “ My neighbors used to babysit my child when they were kids.” Sometimes she borrow money from their neighbors & her neighbors does it same.

Based on the questions of the satisfaction level regarding the neighbors, she mentioned ‘I am partially satisfied’, the main reason of their problem is found drug issue. Some of them are seller and some of them are user, so if any of the party’s interest curbs then relation goes down. It is found that one of the son of the respondent is also drug addicted, for which he was not allowed to get marry so long. Theft cases became a regular phenomenon in the area, addicted young age boys steal the neighbour’s bulb, cable, house holds etc and creates frustration. Besides, Police harassment due to drug matters also restrain the relationship among the neighbour’s by additional sufferings.

She tells that there is no community or club in her neighborhood. Though the condition of her neighborhood is not good but she feels that she is a part of these neighborhood.

To solve the problem, it was suggested by the respondent as follows:

All out steps by local leaders, elected representatives, Police and other Government Machineries’ combined effort could improve the drug addiction situation, by which neighborhood could get a sustainable relationship.

Local clubs, organizations are found ineffective by doing gossiping and politics only, but if it would be made functional for the real social works, then social gathering, sports activities, good works could

improve the over all neighborhood. Beside, these could keep the addicted prone persons away from drugs and other social ruining activities.

## **Case study: 2**

Mr, Mamun, a 50 years old businessman, living in Iqbal road for more than 16 years. His monthly income is 1,50000/= tk. He owned this house before 16 years and his family members are four.

Based on the questions of good or bad neighbors he stated, “bad neighbors are those who interferes or poking their unwanted nose into others internal affairs and doesn’t have sacrifice mentality” at the same time, good neighbors are those “who helps in some one’s trouble, being friendly and being like a giver. Again, if someone gives or at least offers a lift once he watches neighbours carrying bags full of shopping goods on the way.” He also added “ if anybody is ill, then I’ll do the shopping for them or help them out anyway. If anybody reasonably ask any support from me, then I will also do it for him.” Talking about neighborly relation, he told that his wife sent food sometimes for neighbor’s good or bad times and they also repeated the same. Besides, they sometimes visited their neighbors home for enquiring any problem they were facing or not. Their next door neighbours child were kept in his house when the lady was outside for her job. Hardly ever he borrowed money from his neighbors, they also did it same. He is a user of social media & connected some of his neighbor. Though he thinks social media interrupt face to face relation but now a days there is no scope to ignore it. He has been living for more than 16 years in this apartment and maximum neighbors of his apartment are flat owners, so their neighborly relation is good.

Similarly, once asked about their satisfaction level in neighborhood, he replied, “maximum neighbors are good except few, who creates problems in all natures, like unnecessarily behave rude to security guards, found haphazard waste dumping, maid problem, picks up quarrelling with others for their guests parking issues etc.”

He is a member of a local club. When question was asked, why he had joined club? He replied, “ I am a born leader, I want to do some good works for neighborhood that’s why I joined this club, as well as I pass a quality time here also.”

He is also a president of his apartment welfare organization for last 8 years. Once being asked, whether they observed the national days like 16 December, 21<sup>st</sup> February, 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1<sup>st</sup> Baisakh etc? In reply to that, he said, “ Earlier days it use to be but over the period neighbor’s kids grew up and people are now leading the materialistic life, so now a days no more !! ”.

Based on the questions of how to improve their neighborhood, he told that now a days, because of the flat oriented modern houses many migrated owners along with big volume rented people occupied in this area, which actually destroyed of an ideal residential area like Iqbal road. Vis a vis huge number of schools, colleges, universities, parlor restaurants lost its residential characteristics. Neighbors

integration, active role of various clubs in their area, local govt bodies role can change the situation better,

### **Case study :3**

Meem, a 20 years, university student, living her parents in Iqbal road, more than 15 years. They lived a 6 storied apartment building.

Based on the questions of good & bad neighbors, she stated, “a good neighbor maintains a relationship with everyone and is always there in times of need. They are understanding about if any inconvenience caused. Whereas a bad neighbor will never maintain a contact and create fuss about every little thing. They are usually creator to the problem or to point out problems but never there to solve them.”

In their apartment she personally knows all the families who are owners except 2/3 families doesn't known to her who are renters. All the families lived who are owners,

She connected on social media with the young people of this apartment.

She told “all the problems are usually treated by the apartment organization. There are few difficult neighbors who never really adjust to anything and always has a problem.”

About asking question of satisfaction level, she stated, “I am partially satisfied with my neighbors, because some neighbors unnecessarily poke their nose in others' matters. There is an incident occurred to me. Last year my parents were out of town for a month, that time one of my male friend came to my house, when he entered in to the lift, one uncle who is a next door neighbor, asked many questions to my friend & also took his phone number. My friend felt absolute embarrassed and I also think that it's an unnecessary poking attitude to my personal affair.”

Once asked the question of improving the neighborly relation & neighborhood, she told that she doesn't want to maintain too deep relation with neighbors because it hampers one's privacy. She wants good relation with keep distance.

The residents of the particular neighborhood should take care of the environment and more plants around the neighborhood. More securities should be provided to the neighborhood. Commercial spaces like schools, colleges, universities, restaurants, beauty parlors lost the residential characteristics of my neighborhood & creates too much traffic. So it should be reduced. Last of all, more security should be ensured around the neighborhood at night.



# **Chapter Five**

## **Analysis of finding of the Study**

## **Analysis of findings of the study:**

Social relations between neighbors care are a significant form of social exchange. For certain social minorities, neighbors may be a source of social support and provide some types of social care. The main objectives of my study is to examine, which age group and which class play an important role in neighborly relation. My study area is Mohammadpur in Dhaka city because of its mixed social characteristics. I clustered Mohammadpur area into three different neighbourhood, Iqbal road, Chan Miah housing, Geneva camp. Each neighbourhood represents different classes of people. The study is both & quantitative & qualitative in nature. In this study, data collected by survey & case study method, techniques are used by questionnaire, schedule & checklist, sample size is 103. 100 samples were collected by survey & 3 samples were collected by case study.

I defined Neighboring into two categories- Manifest (visible forms of social interaction such as greeting or visiting each other.) latent (favorable attitudes to neighbors such as sending food item, need arises in time of crises or emergency). I wanted to project how demographic & social characteristics such as gender, age, educational level, income level, etc plays a significant role on neighboring (manifest and latent interaction.) Based on **Rachelle and Donald Warren (1974)** work, neighborhood & neighboring has three dimensions-

**1. Identity:** In my study, 46% people really feel they are part of the neighborhood otherwise 53% people feel as just a place to live. Within 46% people, most of the living in Geneva Camp because they are native on birth there. Those who are born to particular neighborhood, feels as a part of neighbourhood, others feel just as a place to live. So, In my study area, there is less identity/connectedness to place.

**2. Interaction:** It means how strong are the interactive ties to neighbors? An index to measure the neighbourly relationship was created for analysis. There were 12 components or variables (say 'hello' to neighbors, visit neighbors home, call neighbors in case of emergency, talk personal problems, make get together, go for movie, picnic, take lunch or dinner together, exchange food items, borrow money from them, keep house key in neighbors home, keep other belongings like pet, garden, vehicle, keep child in neighbors house) defining neighborly relationship. For each of the variables defining neighbourly relationships, the responses were - Never, Hardly ever, Sometimes and Almost everyday. A score was given for each of the responses. A score of 0 was assigned if the response was 'Never', 1 if it was 'Hardly ever', 2 if it was 'Sometimes', and 3 if it the response was 'Almost everyday'. The scores for each of the 12 variables were then added up for each of the respondents. The highest score a respondent could get was 36, and the lowest was 0. To analyze these variables, I found that, in my study, females say not only hello but also do real

conversation more than the males, with their neighbors. Maximum Males are found as professional who remain busy with their professional life, otherwise most females of my study are housewives as such having more time to say “hello” or do real conversation with their neighbours. At the age of 50 above, people are found more interactive, because they have plenty of time, maximum has retired life, go mosque or market frequently & gossip there. High income level (110,00-above 1,700,00 per month) & low income level (below 10,000 per month) both do real conversation to their neighbours almost everyday. Mostly high income level people are landowner or flat owner, they are living for long year in particular neighbourhood which facilitate their interaction more. Illiterate people, primary incomplete, primary complete people say Hello or do real conversation to their neighbours regularly as they reside near by or even face to face inside a crowded slum. Married person say ‘hello’ to their neighbours almost everyday more than unmarried. Though above graph shows divorced or separated persons response is high, (100%) but the sample size is too small, it does not give any significance. Low income people mostly live in the slum, share kitchen, toilet etc that’s why they have face to face relation , do real conversation conversation. Mostly unmarried person in my study are busy with their academic life, so they have less time to say hello or do real conversation. Maximum urban people visit their neighbour’s home sometimes or hardly ever or occasionally (during Eid, or any social gathering) no matter their income level or education level. All have busy life, less time to visit. There are some people who never visit their neighbours home residing in same building/ street.

In my study I found, in the case of emergency, male, aged people, low income people, primary incomplete to HSC, divorced/separated people calls their neighbours more than others. Those whose resources or mobility are limited, will limit their network ties to proximal choice. Maximum people no matter their gender, income, education, age, marital status go to see movie or picnic never with their neighbours because of their busy life and not in deep relation with their neighbours. But there are some people who go to movie or picnic with their neighbours sometimes or hardly ever.

Females share their personal problems with their neighbours more than males. At the young age (10-19) years talk to neighbours about their personal problem more but the sample size is too small to significant. Middle aged group (above 40 years), below 20000 tk income people, below primary completion people, divorced/ separated people sometimes share their personal problem with their neighbours.

Urban people sometimes or hardly ever borrow money from their neighbours, “never” responses is also high. The main reason is that everybody is careful about their relationship & thinks borrow money from neighbours may be hampered their relationship. The other reason is modern

technology where People can get money easily from ATM booth, B-cash etc. Urban neighbours exchange their food items not in daily basis, but sometimes or hardly ever/ occasionally ( Eid, Shab-e barat, shab-e kadar), they do it. Even those who are not very close relation with their neighbours, they also sent food at least occasionally. There are very few people who never sent food in their neighbours home. Maximum respondents are not interested to exchange books, DVDs, with their neighbours. In low income group & less educated people do not read books or to see DVDs that's why "hardly ever"& "never" responses is high. There are modern technology, things are available in soft copy through mobile, laptop etc, so no need to exchange books or DVDs. Maximum respondents in my study area are less interested to keep their child in neighbours home because they feel unsecured. Lower income group people specially who are works as a maid servant, keep their child in neighbours home before going work. Lower income group people (below 20000tk) & up to primary complete people sometimes keep their house key with their neighbours because they have that much level interaction with them. In high income group people where wives are service holder , they sometimes kept key with their neighbours. When their child's came back to school, college, they collect key from neighbours home. Fischer's analyzed that the poor, the elderly, some women and most certainly segregated minorities have closer ties to their immediate neighbors. This analysis is much more match in my study area

**3.Linkages:** Linkages means nature of ties between the local neighborhood and the larger community. Only 8% respondents participate in local organization. On the other hand, 91% are not interested to participate in any local organization because of their busy life.

In Chan miah housing & Iqbal road, peoples view to improve neighbourly relation should make regular get together. In chan miah housing & Iqbal road, many people are satisfied with their interaction, they wants to keep distance with their neighbours, they don't want to get closer. Otherwise in Geneva camp, 80% people wants good behavior from their neighbours because scolding, rude behavior are one of the main problems of their relationship between neighbors.

Sentiments of attachment to place appear to be related to length of residence, the longer people live in an area, the more likely they are to feel attached. In my study area, people who live in particular area more than 15 years,(mean is 18) their neighborly relation is high than who live in below 5 years (mean is 7-8). Relatively well educated young adults are least likely to discuss their problems with neighbors, be members of community group or pay attention to neighborhood events. On the otherhand, elder residents to go out in their neighborhood at night or morning for walks, for prayers in mosque or for entertainment. Neighboring becomes more crisis oriented and impersonal. People wants to 'friendly distance' between neighbors.

**Fischer's** analyzed that the poor, the elderly, some women and most certainly segregated minorities have closer ties to their immediate neighbors. This analysis is much more match in my study area. In my study area, I found elder people who are not physically capable of travelling long distances, they are most dependent on neighbors interaction. Some women who are working women they also have good neighboring. **Susanne Keller** found that working class people rather than middle class are more dependent on neighbors. In my study area, Geneva camp residents are mainly working class, they visit , do real conversation, keep house key, exchange food item, invite neighbors in various gathering much more than the people of Chan miah housing & iqbal road.

**Georg Simmel** analyzed that in Metropolitan city, peoples respond with head rather than heart, don't care & don't get involved. Thus a characteristic cold and unfriendly stereotype defines people living in a metropolis. In my studied metropolitan area, like Iqbal road & Chan miah housing, people are calculating more to build up any relation with neighbors. They usually not try to involve in any matters of neighbors except emergency cases. Most of the neighbors maintain unfriendly relation with neighbors.

### **Analysis of the Case Studies**

The time, capacity, budget, less response attitude of neighbors etc could not actually allow me to work adequately, however three sample cases were taken to examine and sort out the findings which are mentioned here:

- According to Fischer, the more outside involvement of an individual is less likely to be tied to neighbors, otherwise if an individual has fewer outside involvement, the person is most likely depend on neighbors. In my study area I also found that lower working class like people of the Geneva camp has fewer involvement with outside that's why they are more dependent on their neighbors than middle or upper class (people of Chan Miah housing and Iqbal Road) who have many involvement of outside.
- According to Keller, middle class have more casual acquaintances while working class individuals are more dependent on their neighbors. This theory matched with my research area. In Chan Miah housing & Iqbal Road, mostly people are upper & middle class, their interaction with their neighbors are low, while in Geneva camp who are mainly lower class found comparative more interactive and dependent with their neighbors.
- Upper class & middle class people have very calculative mind to maintain neighbor relationship, most people don't want to get too close and maintain distance. Whereas working class people want to maintain close relationship with their neighbors.
  - Sometimes community facilities inside the neighborhood bring people close. I found as Iqbal Road possesses many more public facilities than of other areas, like walk ways,

parks, community club, restaurants like “probortona” etc, it was seen that people here get closer while availing those facilities and in turn interacts each other’s more. As a result beside many goodness some of their community necessities also are fulfilled easily by common mutual agreements, like creating their own social securities by positioning CCTV, gates, guards etc funded through all in the neighborhood. Their healthy living is also ensured by common cleaners, adhering traffic system, club activities, observing national days together and so on. Though the hard line fact of reducing interaction day by day for the developments and urbanization is a reality in present days but still whatever interaction it possesses, for some of those reasons mentioned here.

From the qualitative, quantitative data and other related theories, it can be concluded that class, age, similar lifestyle, exposure to various community facilities inside and outside the community, long time residence in particular neighborhood etc are the factors which influence and shape neighbors’ interaction in urban areas.

# **Chapter Six**

## **Conclusion & Recommendation:**

## **Conclusion:**

In sociology, the study of neighbors is very important because it focuses on social relationship in micro and macro level between the political, economic and social values of a society. In modern urban societies, it is a skillful accomplishment for neighbours to establish and maintain a workable balance between “ keeping one’s distance” and “being there when needed’. Neighbour relations involve ambiguities that are inherent in the attempt to combine elements of friendship with the maintenance of exclusive boundaries around domestic life. Individual characteristics such as long residence, being unmarried, living alone, and frequent participation in other formal and informal groups are associated with high neighborliness. Many researchers emphasized that social and community support not only can reduce the consequences of emotional stress, but also can help prevent stress from developing. The main objectives of my study is to examine, which age group and which class play an important role in neighborly relation. My study area is Mohammadpur in Dhaka city because of its mixed social characteristics. For the study, Mohammadpur area was clustered into three different neighbourhood, Iqbal road, Chan Miah housing, Geneva camp. Each neighbourhood represents different classes of people. The study is both quantitative & qualitative in nature. In this study, data was collected by survey method, techniques were used by questionnaire, schedule, & check list. 100 samples were collected by survey method, 3 samples were collected by case study.

There is no clear-cut dividingline between supportiveness and either interference on one side (being a ‘busybody’) or detachment on the other (being a ‘nobody’). It is possible to interpret ‘busybodies’ as the product of encapsulated communities where people are forced together, while privatized ‘nobodies’ emerge from fragmented communities in which there is nothing to hold people together. Warde suggests that the danger of individualized lifestyles constructed around choice is that they may leave people ‘bereft of social attachments’. In response to ‘the lack of a sense of belonging associated with the excessive individualism of the modern condition’ (1997: 13)

Last of all I can say that, my research study on neighborhood of Mohammadpur area, is an anomic neighborhood because of their heterogeneity & lack of participation in community affairs. Here, maximum respondent feel that there is no need to participate in any local or community affairs or organization. Their interaction level with their neighbors are also low. Many respondents are not only satisfied with their present relation but also not bothered to improve their relation and want to maintain distance. In Mohammadpur area, ‘neighbor’s relations normally are not close where people want to maintain friendly distance. In Chan Miah housing, there is no play ground that’s why maximum respondents of this area badly need a playground. Secondly people wants to ensure better safety & security in their area. In Iqbal road, peoples first choice is to improve their neighbourhood is to reduce commercial spaces. In earlier years, the Iqbal road area had single unit



building, where very counted number of house owners and rented people used to remain there but now a days, because of the flat oriented modern houses many migrated owners along with big volume rented people occupied in this area, which actually curved the sanctity of an ideal residential area. Vis a vis huge number of schools, colleges, universities, parlor restaurants lost its residential characteristics. People of this area also wants CCtv coverage to ensure their security & safety. In Geneva camp, the main threat is drugs addiction problem. If it could be removed, then they would enjoy the better neighbourhood. In this area , there is no school, play ground so to build these would facilitate better lives for them.

Again people who are possessing similar lifestyle and social background are more inclined to interact. In this area people except Geneva Camp who all have similar economic background but different social background are found leading different lifestyles with less interactive mood with neighbors even staying in the same area.

## **Suggestions/Propositions:**

From the analysis of many respondents' responses in the study of urbanization and change of neighbor's interaction, following suggestions/propositions are highlighted to improve neighborly relation:

1. If there is any community space in the apartment building, the managing committee of that particular building may arrange program in various national days and publish wall paper, souvenir, etc including interactive session, in the occasion of these memorial days of the country. It would likely create an affiliation among the residents.
2. There may be a walkway in all neighborhood, old and young fellows of that area may have a morning walk each and every day. This can grow communication among them.
3. There may be a playground for children in the apartment building, or in local neighborhood, it can make interaction among the kids of the particular area and thus the women of the same area.
4. Local organizations like different club, senior citizens' association could be made effective enough to solve different difficulties, disputes, sufferings etc of their neighborhood to be able to grow their inter dependency inside a society.
5. The security and safety may be ensured by local elected or selected members from an area, where they could safeguard their neighbours by creating a safe and secured area to be able to interact better.
6. We all should have supportive & caring attitude to our neighbors.

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## **Appendix 01: Questionnaire**

(Confidential- only for the purpose of Research.)

Schedule No-----

### **Interview Schedule**

Urbanization and the changing relation of urban neighbors: A case study on Mohammadpur area in Dhaka city.

#### **Researcher**

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**1.Respondents background information:**

**a. Name:**

**b.**

Respondents	Age	Education	Marital status	occupation
Self				
Spouse				
Child 1				
Child 2				
Child 3				
Child 4				
Child 5				

Note: age      Education                      Occupation              Marital status

1.01-10    1 No education      1.Government      1. Currently married

2.11-20    2. Primary incomplete    2. Non- government    2. Divorced,

3.21-30    3. Primary complete    3. business            3. Separated

4.31-40    4. Secondary incomplete    4.Unemployed      4. Widow

5.Secondary complete    5. Student            5. Never married

6.41-50    6. Higher education

7.51-60    7. M phil, PHD

8. 61+

**c. Income**

Income level	Response
1.below 10,000	
2.10001-20000	

3. 20001-50000	
4. 50001-80000	
5.80,001-1,10,000	
6.1,10,000-1,40,000	
7..140000-170000	
8..Above1,70,000	

3. How long have you been stayed in this neighbourhood ?

1. Below 1 year

2. 1-5 years

3 .6-10 years

4. 11-15 years

5. Above 15years

4. Do you have your own home?

a. Yes b. No

5. If yes, how many years you stayed in this area?

1. Below 1 year

2. 1-5 years

3. 6-10 years

4. 11-15 years

5. above 15years.

6. If no, how many years you rented in this area?

1. below 1 year

2.1-5 years

3.6-10 years

4.11-15 years

5. above 15years.

7.Do you have any relatives in this area?

1.Yes 2.No

8.Why you have chosen in this area?-----

9. How many neighbors known to u?

1.1-5 neighbors

2 6-10 neighbors

3 11-15 neighbors

4 16-20 neighbors

5 Above 20 neighbors

Communication	4.Almost everyday	3.Some-times	2.Hardly ever	1.Never
9.1 I say "hello" to my neighbours 9.2 My neighbours say "hello" to me				
10.1 Talk to my neighbours 10.2 My neighbours talk to me				
11.1 If needed, I call my neighbours 11.2 If needed, my neighbours call to me				
12,1 In my building, I visit to my neighbours home				



12.2 In my building, my neighbours visit to my home				
13.1 In my neighbourhood, I visit to other neighbour's home 13.2 In my neighbourhood, other neighbours visit to my home				
14.1 I can recognize my neighbours if I see them in a large crowd. 14.2 My neighbours also recognize me if they see me in a large crowd.				
15. I do make get together with my neighbours				
16.1 go for movie, picnic with my neighbours				
17.1 talked to my neighbours about my personal problems 17.2 My neighbours also talk to me about their personal prob.				
18.1 I take my lunch, dinner with my neighbours.				
19.1 I exchange food item with my neighbours 19.2 My neighbours also exchange food item with me.				
20.1 I borrow money from my neighbours 20.2 My neighbours also borrow money				

from me.				
21.1 I exchange books, DVDs from my neighbours				
21.2 My neighbours also exchange books, DVDs from me				
22.1 keep my house key in my neighbours house when I am outside				
22.2 My neighbours also keep their house key when they are outside				
23.1 I take care my neighbours property (vehicle, pet, garden)when they are outside of the town				
23.2 My neighbours also take care my property when I am outside				
24.1 I keep my child in my neighbours home when I am outside				
24.2 My neigyhbour also keep their child in my home when they are outside				

25.1. Do you visit your to your neighbour's home during Eid?

25.2. Do your neighbour visit to your home during Eid?

26.1 Do you sent food to your neighbours home during special religious festivals (Shab-E-Barat, Shab-E-Kadar, Eid ul Miladunnabi)?

26.2 Do your neighbours sent food to your home during special religious festivals?

27.1. Do you share slaughtered meat to your neighbours home during Eid ul Adha?

27.2 Do your neighbours share slaughtered meat to your home during Eid Ul Adha?

28.1 Do you invite your neighbours with your various social gathering( birthday party, weeding, marriage anniversary)?

28.2 Do your neighbours invite you with their various social gathering( birthday party, weeding, marriage anniversary)?

29.1 If the above answers are yes, then why?-----

29.2 If the answers are no, then why?-----

30. Do you use any social media?

1 Yes 2 No

31. If yes, are you connected with your neighbours?

1.Yes 2.No

32 How often do you have connected?

4. Almost everyday 3. Sometimes 2. Seldom 1. Hardly ever

33. Does social media interrupt your everyday face to face relation?

1.Yes 2. No

34. Have you ever faced any difficulties with your neighbours?

1.yes 2 No

35. If yes, what type of difficulties?-----

36. Are you satisfied with your neighbours' behaviour?

37. If yes, then why? -----

38. If no, then why? -----

39. Is there any association in your apartment?

1.Yes 2 No

40. If yes, Do you meet regularly?

41. What types of issue do you discuss? -----

42. What is your opinion to improve your neighbourly relation? -----

43. Do you participate any community organization in your neighbourhood?

44. If yes, why?-----

45. If no, why? -----

46. Are you safe in this neighbourhood?

1.Yes 2. No

47. If no, did you face ?

1. Street robbery 2. Theft 3. Molestation 4. Other crime

48. Is there any walkway/ park in your neighbourhood?

1, Yes 2.No

49. Do you visit other buildings of your neighbourhood except your building?

50. If yes,

4 Everyday 3. Sometimes 2 Hardly ever 1. Seldom

51. Why you visit? -----

52.Do you celebrate various national cultural festivals? (21<sup>st</sup> feb, 26<sup>th</sup> march, 16<sup>th</sup> dec, pohela baishak)

1, yes 2. No

53.If yes, then how

1 Within neighbourhood

2 Nationally

54. Are you feeling part of this neighborhood?

1 Yes 2. No

55. what is your opinion to improve your neighborhood?. Give your opinion -----

-----

(This part should be filled in after the interview )

Total time required for the interview : \_\_\_\_\_ mins

-----  
(Signature of the Interviewee)  
Date:

(It was interesting to talk to you. Thank you for giving me your valuable time and information.)

## Appendix 2: Checklist

For interviewing the respondents following question has used known as checklist in research.

1. Describe your social & demographic information
2. Length of staying in this neighborhood
3. Pattern of ownership of home( own /rented)
4. Choosing of neighborhood
5. Who is good neighbor & bad neighbor? Give your opinion.
6. How many neighbors have you known in your apartment/ street?
7. Do you visit your neighbors home?
8. Relationship with your neighbors (call in case of emergency, exchanging foods, books. Dvds, keep house key, child, making get together, sharing personal problems, borrowing money)
9. Use of social media & connectedness with neighbors.
10. Membership in community organization
11. Presence of apartment org. & facing problems.
12. Facing difficulties with neighbors
13. Satisfaction level with neighbors
14. Opinion to improve neighborly relation
15. Condition of safety within your neighborhood
16. Opinion to improve neighborhood.

**Appendix 3 : Images of a good neighbor**



**Images of a studied neighborhood-**



Images on Geneva camp



Images on Iqbal Road



Chan miah housing