

**DIVISION OF DHAKA CITY CORPORATION:
AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OUTCOME**



***DIVISION OF DHAKA CITY CORPORATION:
AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OUTCOME***

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Doctor of Philosophy

BY

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Reg. No 59/2016-17

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
PROFESSOR DR. DIL ROWSHAN ZINNAT ARA NAZNEEN
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31st July 2020

To
Prof. Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen
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Subject: Submission of Ph.D Dissertation

Respected Madam

It is my pleasure to submit the Ph.D dissertation on “Division of Dhaka City Corporation: An Analysis of Social And Political Outcome”. I have enjoyed a lot while conducting this research which enriches my practical knowledge of the theoretical concept. I tried to reflect the practical operational aspects of the local government (urban) organization which complementary to the theoretical lessons.

Thank you very much for your guidance and kind cooperation.

Yours Respectfully

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STUDENT DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project has been done by me under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts, University of Dhaka. I also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree or any other purpose.

Sincerely

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Mr. BM Sajjad Hossain**, a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the department of Political Science has completed his dissertation titled “Division of Dhaka City Corporation: An Analysis of Social And Political Outcome” under my supervision.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the research work is based on the investigations made, data collected and analyzed by him and it has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any other degree programs or any other purposes.

Dated: September 2020

(Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RESEARCHER

BM Sajjad Hossain has been graduated in Economics and had completed M.Sc in Economics. He had obtained a Post Graduate Diploma in Supply Chain Management from International Qualification Networks, London, UK. He has successfully completed a MBA in Supply Chain Management too. He has been teaching for several years in different renowned public and private universities in Bangladesh. However, he went to the University of Dhaka in the year 2012 and began his advance studies in Political Science as a M.Phil researcher. From the academic session 2016-17, under the direction of Professor Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen, he pursued this Ph.D research titled ‘Division of Dhaka City Corporation: An Analysis of Social And Political Outcome’. This dissertation is completed independently by the researcher and not submitted for any other degree or publication. However Mr. Hossain teaches economics and social sciences at different universities.

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ABSTRACT

City reflects a country's overall status. The socioeconomic development of any nations are generally citycentric. But lack of plans and management city governments are mostly failed to ensure required services to her dwellers. Decentralization and accountability is the prerequisite to execute an effective city governance. Local government in Bangladesh is mainly focused on rural development issue rather urban area. Lack of opportunities, low rate of growth and investment, less income generating activities forced people come to city areas for a better life from the villages. In Bangladesh most of the people are centering at Dhaka than any other cities at all. So the presser to Dhaka is really high. No matter how much separation has been done to improve city service rather than commitment in process with technology based decentralization. As Dhaka City Corporation can not manage its existing city dwellers, it is really difficult to manage the extra pressers added in every single moment of each and every day. The power of local government agencies has needed to be accumulated in Bangladesh for more future growth and development purposes. Urban local bodies need to be reformed for more existence and reduction of central control with the aim to extent of public participation. The review of the decentralization process and associated macro dimensions pointed to be accommodated within a comprehensive decentralization agenda for entire system, such as a local body Dhaka City Corporation may try to ensure all city services after separation in two administrative parts.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

A city especially the capital is the mirror of a country that reflects its overall development. A City is the hub of the economic activities. Unfortunately, the lack of well-plan and actions, city government did not provide basic city services properly in Bangladesh. Lack of political commitment and accountability of concern parties made the scenario difficult.

In case of Bangladesh local government is mostly focused on rural development issue. However the rural people tried to migrate to city areas for medical, education, service or a better quality of life. In case of Bangladesh, most of the people are centering at Dhaka than any other cities at all. So the pressure to Dhaka is really high. As Dhaka City Corporation can not manage its existing city dwellers, how can it manage the extra pressure add in every single moment. That is why; mass decentralization requires for the country as well as in Dhaka City Corporation.

Urbanization is growing fast round the globe. In Asia, 2.2 billion people (one out of two) are expected to live in cities by 2020. Number of cities and towns are increasing day to day. Asia now has 11 mega cities, each with more than 10 million people (ADB 2004).

Urban centers has economic importance as the engines of growth and development of trade, commerce, industry etc. Nonetheless, Cities are the focal point of education, health, technology, business etc.

Some mega cities like Dhaka are facing for extreme poverty and harsh livelihood for their citizens. Unfortunately, a large number of citizen in Dhaka city are living under poverty line. When many other big cities like Kolkata, Karachi, and Jakarta the incidence ranges from 30 to 35 per cents reported by ADB in 2004. In urban settings, problems including water supply, sanitation, drainage, traffic etc are the chief. However, Dhaka City Corporation is responsible for all those city management issues in Dhaka.

For several reasons, it is really difficult to manage good city governance in Dhaka. However proper policy framework may have attention to for effective implementation in rural and urban development by government initiated anti-poverty programmers. The fourth 'Five Year Plan (1990-95)' for Bangladesh identified that poor will not come to cities after having adequate institutional structure development in local level. By the way, the pressure for Dhaka and other cities will be reduced. This approach seeks to promote rural urban network by a decentralized framework to ensure a people-centered development process.

Nonetheless, day by day the city services has been becoming the residual from the bottom of a bottle. That is why; even it took more than nine years to conduct an election of Dhaka City Corporation. Before decentralization, transparency and accountability is must to ensure a good city governance.

However in 2011 the Awami League Leading government has been divided Dhaka into two division without disclosing any clear proclamation regarding

the decentralization of Dhaka City Corporation and without having discussion with civil society members. But without making this deviation, many of the versed citizens are demonstrating so many reasons about how this decentralization can impair the interest of city dwellers. Both the tendency of the people to live in, and work in towns or cities to devise their own strategic approaches to meet their basic economic and social development needs from an urban governance system which is supposed to respond to that needs (basic and emotional).

The National Information and Communication Technology (ICT)) Policy 2002 gives some instructions to implement e-Government at public offices. E-government is the virtual platform using updated ICT which may be termed as the first steps towards proper decentralization of local government administration.

Now a lot of government offices have begun to undertake e-government projects and having update systems to make the processes automated and ensure proper service delivery in time. Many of them already been succeed. In near future it may bring better final outcomes and recent lessons can be usable for further development.

For analytical purposes, some case studies of e-government initiatives have been selected and classified according to the following three categories:

Category 1: Successful projects

Category 2: Semi-Successful projects

Category 3: Unsuccessful projects

Successful Projects:

Ministry of Religious Affairs: has been developed various sectors including an interactive website for Hajis for searching all information with flight particulars, and circulate public notices, updates or death bulletins.

Department of Roads and Highways: a lot of projects including interactive website that publishing relevant contact information, searchable database of contractors, tenders, and schedule of rates etc.

Rajshahi City Corporation: using a updated web-based Birth Registration Management System.

Bangladesh Bank: has automated its internal processes and developed a update dynamic website.

Semi-Successful Projects:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA): introduced a web based searchable databases of Bangladeshi missions in home and abroad.

Ministry of Science and ICT (MOSICT): has boosted up the ICT-related activities round the country.

Parliament Secretariat: has established a computerized Library, online calculation system with a IT Training Center.

Unsuccessful Projects:

Election Commission Secretariat has been issued a computer based ID card for each registered voter with the support for Bangladesh Army. Poor planning, poor card and lack of adequate political commitment found during the project was running in the country.

Many lessons were learned from the project run about a year. One significant point maybe notable that bureaucratic commitment and political will came from the top level in case of the project. Without the support from the top it might not be possible to run on, in fact many time it was chance to run out of funds, or failed to reach its desired goals. Both political and bureaucratic commitment is most important factors to have balance in activities.

As the project was initiated by government, there might have a greater chance to be achieved. Another significant lesson is that the most successful projects are those that have emphasized the development of usable and practical software or applications for automation of all internal government processes and to deliver services to externals more effectively and quickly using ICT system. The ultimate aim of e-government strategy is to establishing connectivity and making governance more efficient. Training programs for government officials have not been conducted yet. In view of these inadequacies, the Government of Bangladesh should ensure all purchase via cloud service.

1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Bangladesh

Bangladesh won Independence against Pakistan via a battle in 1971. Although a new establishment, Bangladesh really was an old country with a long recorded history of several thousand years. It was part of Pakistan (1947-1971) known as East Pakistan and British India (1765-1947). Bangladesh is bounded mostly by India and others by Myanmar. The total land area of this nation is about 147,570 sq. km. Climatically, Bangladesh is vulnerable to various natural disasters as it is one of the river-based countries of the world where only the southeastern part is hilly. In spite of many ups and downs, Bangladesh has made a notable development in infrastructural and socioeconomic structure. Since independence, most development plans have just been considered as a regional balancing (Islam 1987).

Bangladesh is a developing nation with 23.39 per cent of urban population (Graph 01 & Table 01).



Note: Enumerated population for 1974-2011, adjusted population for previous censuses.

Graph 01: Population in Bangladesh since 1901

The population density rate increased by 25 per cent in 10 years between 2001 to 2011. Density in Dhaka is more, such from 1,502 inhabitants per square kilometre and near 613 at Barisal. The sex ratio male: female is 100.3: 100. The average size of households in 2011 is about 4.4 (BBS 2011).

Table 01: Population Trends

Year	Total population	Growth rate	Urban population	Urban %	Urban Growth rate	Rural population	Rural %	Growth rate
1961	55.2	-	2.6	4.8	--	52.6	95.20	--
1974	76.4	2.5	6.0	7.9	6.6	70.4	92.10	4.3
1981	89.9	2.4	14.1	15.7	10.6	77.8	84.30	6.1
1991	111.45	2.17	22.45	20.15	5.4	89.0	79.61	1.5
2001	129.25	1.48	28.8	23.39	4.2	100.44	76.61	1.3

Source: BBS, Population Census, 1981, 1991 and 2001

The rapid growth rate of population, especially in urban areas in Bangladesh observed since the late 1940s, and more after the Independence in early seventies. Data shows that population in urban areas are increasing a lot during last few decades. Now governments interventions in education is more than earlier periods as a result rate of literacy is on the raising status too.

A recent UNESCO reported that average literacy rate is 72.74% (countryeconomy.com, 2019). The number of Muslim population is large about 90 per cent and remaining are Hindus, Buddhists and Christians including tribal which is still unchanged or changed little bit (World Bank & BCAS, 1998).

Table 02: Number of Urban Centers by Size (1961-2001)

Size of urban places	1961	1974	1981	1991	2001
All sizes	78	108	491	522	522
Above 1 million	-	1	2	2	3
100,000-999,999	4	5	14	23	23
25,000-100,000	20	37	66	92	117
Less than 24,999	54	65	409	405	379

Source: Islam, 1997 and BBS, 2001

Bangladesh has one of the highest growth rate countries compare to her neighbouring countries in Asia. In 2010, growth rate was 1.3 (Table: 03).

Table 03: Population and Growth Rate, 2010

Country	Population 2010 (millions)	Average population growth rate % (2005-2010)
Thailand	61.8	0.7
Myanmar	50.5	0.9
Sri Lanka	20.4	0.9
Bangladesh	142.3	1.3
India	1,214.5	1.4
Malaysia	27.9	1.7
Nepal	29.9	1.8
Pakistan	184.8	2.2
Singapore	4.8	2.5

Source: *State of the world population 2010*, UNFPA, except for Bangladesh: *2011 Population & Housing Census, Preliminary Results*

Population growth trend has been changed tremendously here (Table 04).

Table 04: Population Trend in Bangladesh, 1981-2011

(Population in thousands)

	1974	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population size (1)	71,479	87,120	106,315	124,355	142,319
Population change	–	15,641	19,195	18,040	17,964
Population increase %	–	21.9	22.0	17.0	14.4
Average annual increase (2)	–	1,931	1,920	1,804	1,772
Average annual growth rate %	–	2.32	2.01	1.58	1.34

(1) Enumerated population

(2) Intercensal period 2001-2011 is 10 years and 51 days

Business and services sector are the major driver of the economy. During the past few decades, government has done a lot to change the poverty scenario. However 44 per cent of average population are found poor (Ahmed, 2000). Out of them fifty per cent are hard-core-poor. A lot of people are living on hand to mouth basis at Dhaka city by making slums or squatter settlements.

1.2 Government Structure

Bangladesh mainly have the eight Administrative Divisions: Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, Sylhet, Mymensingh and Rangpur. The country was divided into 64 Districts in the year 1982. The *Thanas*, below district level which are 493. About 460 *Thanas* had been upgraded to *Upazilas* in between 1981-1990.

DC, also known as Commissioner, become the controller of the divisions. S/he is responsible to coordinate district administration the functions under the Division. To take care of the development projects, a separate body are formed since 1976 where lack of expertise found to look after. That is why districts are the key administrative points in Bangladesh. All District and *Thana/Upazila* executives are appointed and trained by the central government.

Pourashavas or City Corporations and Municipalities are the local governing bodies (numbering 286 in 2003) in urban areas, and *Gram Parishads/Sarkers Union Parishads* or Union Councils *Upazila Parishads* and *Zila Parishads* in rural areas maintained by the *Union Parishad* Bill passed on 4 September 1997 and the *Gram Sarker* Bill made on 26 February 2003 in Parliament with the aim to be implemented real local government. City Corporations in larger cities like Dhaka or Rajshahi are holding metropolitan status, and mayoral election has been started since 1994. Other few small city corporations have been formed in recent years and conducting successful elections regular basis.

1.3 Evolution of Local Government

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan are having similar system in public administration in many ways. Headman or *Panchayats* was common in rural areas since long ago. They deal with - (i) executive and (ii) judicial. However Headman controlled the *Panchayat*. Mughal has been contributed in case of urban local government development. Mughals focused on towns with wards/*Mohallas* (Siddiqui, 1992).

During British periods (1765-1947) focus was on (i) revenue and (ii) administration. In the year of 1870, the Village *Chowkidari* Act established union *Panchayats* for collecting taxes. Until the 1870s, officials (or representatives) managed local body. Finally Municipal Development Act of 1864 was made off having the elected Chairmen and Vice Chairmen position.

The *Bengal Municipal Act* of 1932 was about the utilization of funds through taxes for the Municipalities (Siddiqui 1994). Gen. Ayub Khan had introduced democratic local government system (Khan 1997).

Changes in the local government system started from 1976 through the *Local Government Ordinance* for Union *Parishad* for a union, a *Thana Parishad* for a *Thana* and a *Zila Parishad* for a district. The Union *Parishad* generally made of with 01 elected Chairman and 09 elected members, 02 nominated women members and 02 peasant representative members.

The concept of *Gram Sarker* came in the year 1980 as amendment of the *Local Government Ordinance*. Unfortunately the ordinance was just abolished in 1982. A major change found on local government system after the Local Government Ordinance in 1982 passed. In 1983 and Local Government (*Zila Parishad*) Act, 1988 and 3 Hill Districts Acts and *Palli* Act, 1989. The *Upazila Parishad* Ordinance (1982) was particularly epochal for implementation of a decentralized programme. In the *Upazila* System elected Chairman become the principal authority for a 05 years term. UNO is the subservient to the Chairman.

BNP abolished the *Upazila* system after 1992. Awami League re-structured *Gram*, Union, *Thana* or *Upazila* and *Zila Parishad*. BNP re-named *Gram Parishad* to *Gram Sarker* in the year 2003.

03 Hill Districts in Bangladesh (Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati) run by special arrangement of local body which was very complicated and faces administrative problems during operational activities. General rural and urban local government were managed by LGRD and the Ministry of Chittagong Hills-Affairs was responsive for controlling Hill District Councils.

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

2.0 Background of the Study

Bangladesh has more than 15 million people. Poverty is widespread; still about 18 percent people are living under poverty line here (BBS, 2011). Day to day, people are educating and about sixty percent people are enlighten by basic education.

However, for a decade, a few multinational companies are providing mobile phone service here and so more than five million people are connected with them. Since then, internet use has continued to increase and improve the human condition in Bangladesh at all.

Since its independence, Bangladesh has experienced huge political ups and downs; it has spent 15 years under military and quasi-military rule until democracy was restored through a free and fair election in 1991, under the supervision of a caretaker government (Knox, 2009).

In realities we see patrimonial politics, personalized party systems, lack of trust found as key attributes of Bangladesh's governance and the political system (Zafarullah & Rahman, 2008). Mass decentralization process needed for Bangladesh as it may improve the quality of public services delivery, reducing corruption and inequality.

Decentralization meant distribution of power and resources to everywhere. As such, Dhaka is a common example where people are busy to fight against poverty and social exclusion. Nonetheless it is duty of urban local government to manage and support to all of their constituents. That is why; the aim of a City Corporation is to create public participation to improve the quality of life for all citizens living in the city. The goals also include a collective city vision and action plan for better governance and management with an central aim of reduce poverty.

A City Corporation has to focus on the process of change and development to socioeconomic realities. A city governance is also responsible for capacity building. Needless to explain that, decentralization is enabling cities with greater public participation, accountability and development. However, the present government (Awami League) has been divided Dhaka into two division with an aim to response to the decentralization of Dhaka City Corporation. According to the current government it was a timely decision. So it is questionable issues today to us, will it really work to meet up people's basic economic and social development needs by this new decentralized administration of Dhaka City Corporation. The study wants to move with an intended aim to fill an existing research gap in this critical issue that is of both local and global importance.

This study will add value to the field of an urban local government management system. Firstly, insight into the world of policy makers will contribute to our knowledge of this phenomenon. In particular, it will illuminate political leaders' relationships with the general people through the participation for the betterment of a society with essential city services. Secondly, applying qualitative methods will introduce qualitative methodology to identify the city corporation management system. Thirdly, generating knowledge on urban local government decentralization may create a framework to facilitate more working opportunities, having more safety and securities with availability of all other essential city services for the city dwellers living in Dhaka. Finally, the study is expected to produce suggestions for policy regarding administrative decentralized Dhaka City Corporation. The insights gained from an in-dept qualitative study should assist in developing strategies and policy for a good local governance, especially to prepare a way to develop strong urban local government as Dhaka City Corporation.

Chapter 3

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

3.0 Objectives of the Study

The fundamental objective of this study is to analyse the reasons and response of division of Dhaka City Corporation done by the recent government. The proposed study will relate only Dhaka city and try to find out, how Dhaka City Corporation can establish effective and strong city governance. The main purpose of this study is to embark on research how administrative decentralization in Dhaka City Corporation can be significant for ensuring an effective city governance as well as having mass social and political benefits for city dwellers. However the study has an aim to justify the reasons behind administrative decentralization in this City Corporation. It then investigates the political participation for the city development through decentralization process, and identifying the reasons for not gaining access to social services. In so doing, more specifically, the study will seek, explore and describe:

- (i) Decentralization process and importance of local government(urban);
- (ii) How decentralization helps to have a good city governance management system, especially for social and political benefits.
- (iii) How Dhaka City Corporation can be organized to meet future challenges of supporting its citizens with all possible city services. And
- (iv) To find out any additional important issues to be consider for administrative decentralization of urban local government agencies of Bangladesh.

Chapter 4

LITERATURE REVIEW

4.0 Literature Review

Bangladesh is a country where political rivalry has hindered everywhere in the policy making, that is why, nothing is done for the betterment of the society here. To find out the proper way to manage the cities is an policy-making intervention. However most of the research related to decentralization in Bangladesh is conducted based on remote areas. Previous research was mostly about poverty reduction strategies at all (Rashid and Hossain 2005, Banks 2006). Lack of policies, city dwellers are living without proper city services and some poor are living in illegal slum settlements without any kind city services.

Following local government system of India and Pakistan, Bangladesh had headman and Panchayats culture where they played important role on administrative actions and tax collection. The Panchayat had both executive and judicial functions monitored by the headman (Siddiqui 1992).

During the Mughal rule, the local government system (urban) was changed and extraordinary. Each town had many wards or Mohallas. The Kotwal, or Chief Executive Officer of the town having magisterial, police, fiscal and municipal power. A Kazi and a Mahatasib assist him to prevent illegal practices prevention and jurisdiction (Siddiqui 1992).

According to Mustafa K. and Lisa S.(1997), the major objective of the British in India was to maximize of land revenue and fix-up the law and order.

Until the 1870s government officials basically ran the urban local government bodies in Bangladesh. Municipal Act of 1864 came up with election for nominating chairmen and vice chairmen and members, popularly elected commissioners. The Municipal Act 1932 reinforced taxes collection and other funds utilization (Siddiqui, 1994). The provincial government of East Pakistan made some changes during Pakistan's rule before 1971. Gen. Khan introduced four-tier system (Khan 1997).

The government supported local bodies to take care of jurisdiction. They also responsible for building up infrastructural facilities, generation of utilities and other basic services. The government should empower the corporations to undertake more development works according to the needs of the citizen. It may included education, health, family welfare, and other city service facilities. To enable them to meet their increasing financing needs, these bodies will be empowered to mobilize and raise additional resources, practicing taxation etc. A substantial share of power and authorities of relevant ministries/divisions of the government will be delegated to the municipalities and corporations. All those are the concept of devolution as opposed to de-concentration of decision making power into the focus.

Today to achieve the articulated development goals of Vision 2021 is a challenge to the current government, whereas corruption and poverty free administration is supposed to increase the quality of city governance. E-governance and decentralization is must for that in many aspects. Now drawing upon lessons from those global experiences, Bangladesh may develop the appropriate policy guidelines based on decentralization motive as to ensure better city service activities. Now a question may come up as, does the Bangladesh government have the economic capacity or the political parties' willingness to do so? Siddiqui et al (2004) indicate that participation by the city dwellers are very much limited to simple voting during election session. Lack of participation by the general public allowed Dhaka City Corporation to reach a state whereby the role of interest groups (Khan, 1997). However, the poor enjoy voting rights as they do not have any other scopes of participation except take part in electoral system (Kamal, 2000).

The detailed study will relate only Dhaka city and try to find out, how Dhaka City Corporation can establish effective city governance. And also, the study has an aim to justify the reasons behind division of Dhaka City Corporation into two parts. Trying to find-out any other reasons related to social and political output whether involved or not; made any change or not. It then investigates how the political parties believe decentralization process for the city development or ensure social services. The study may take care of the opportunities just been opened up for the city dwellers in Dhaka city corporation after division.

Chapter 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 Research Methods

a. Study Area

Dhaka is located at central point of Bangladesh at 23°42'0"N 90°22'30"E near the Buriganga River. The city lies on the lower reaches of the Ganges Delta and covers a total area of 306 square kilometers (119 sq mi). It consists of 46 Thanas. In total the city has 111 Wards and 725 Mohallas.

Dhaka was a municipality since August 1, 1864 and it took more than hundred year to be upgraded to corporation by 1978. On 2011 December 01, Dhaka City Corporation has been divided into two parts - (1) Dhaka City Corporation-North and (2) Dhaka City Corporation-South, with an aim for ensuring better civic facilities for the dwellers. These two parts were headed by 02 administrators from the very beginning.

However the wards, parts of the corporations which have elected commissioners during government appointed administrator to run corporations. However, the study will have an attempt to justify the in and out of this decision about the division of Dhaka City Corporation.

b. Sample Size

A sample size of 250 respondents is considered for this study. Questionnaire are mostly closed ended and based on previous experience, present experience, expectations, major problems they facing and suggestions, feedback and complaints etc. Furthermore, model complexity, missing data and average error variance ware issues to be considered. The online survey prompted respondents to answer unanswered questions before the submission of the questionnaire accepted while missing.

c. Data Collection

The primary data have been collected though face to face interview and answer to the questionnaires from the respondents those who are living in different parts of two separate Dhaka City Corporation areas. Responded were selected randomly and there will be two categories of questionnaire. One was for the policy makers and corporation officials and another category was for general public. General public may be divided in to a few more categories like students, businessmen, employees and others.

Data collection (secondary data) sourced from magazines, newspapers, policy papers, annual reports, journal articles etc where primary data includes the responses by the interviews. With a large number of literature reviews, using some statistical analysis and a few recommendations in the conclusion part made of the research more effective and practical.

d. Data Analysis

A formal, descriptive research design has been selected for the study. The study investigates beliefs on decentralized Dhaka City Corporation which is divided in to two separate zones at the end of year 2011. The research design may furthermore be tested with few statistical modeling and tools like Stata and SPSS. Document analysis is something that happen concurrently with interviews as they provided the basis for refining interview questions and possibly varying them across generations.

Secondary sources of information also been used to explore the overall picture of local government system of Bangladesh both in urban and rural level. Typical secondary sources are included- articles published in accredited and other journals, conference papers, newspaper articles and academic books. The conceptual questions just been measured with a likert scale, bogardus social distance scale and thurstone scale etc.

The objective is ultimately to help students, teachers, researchers, policymakers and social scientists to have access to practical knowledge and idea about urban local government system in Bangladesh. However, the analysis will obviously guide to build a paradigm of good governance and ensure maximum social benefits for the citizens with exemplar solutions to real world of a City Corporation management system in Bangladesh.

5.2 Research Question

This research been conducted by focusing the main question as following-

Do the City Dwellers Prefer Division of Dhaka City Corporation (for Better City Service)?

5.3 Conceptual Framework

The research has been developed based on widely used two classical theories in development arena, those are- (a) Decentralization & (b) Structural functionalism.

5.3.1 Decentralization: Decentralization is generally refers to the transfer of power and authority to the local units from the center one.

5.3.2 Structural Functionalism: A logical extension of the organic analogies for societies presented to have attention to establish institutions unique mostly at industrialized capitalist society.

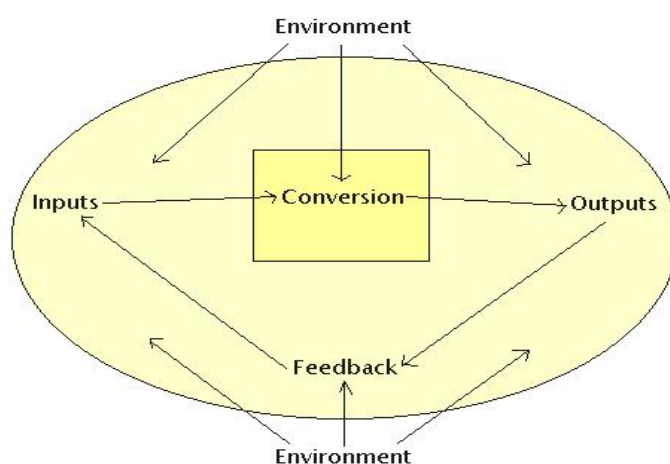


Figure 01: Structural Functionalism

Structural functionalism has been developed based on earlier system model. Conceptually, the process (especially political) can be delineated by this graphical presentation bellow-

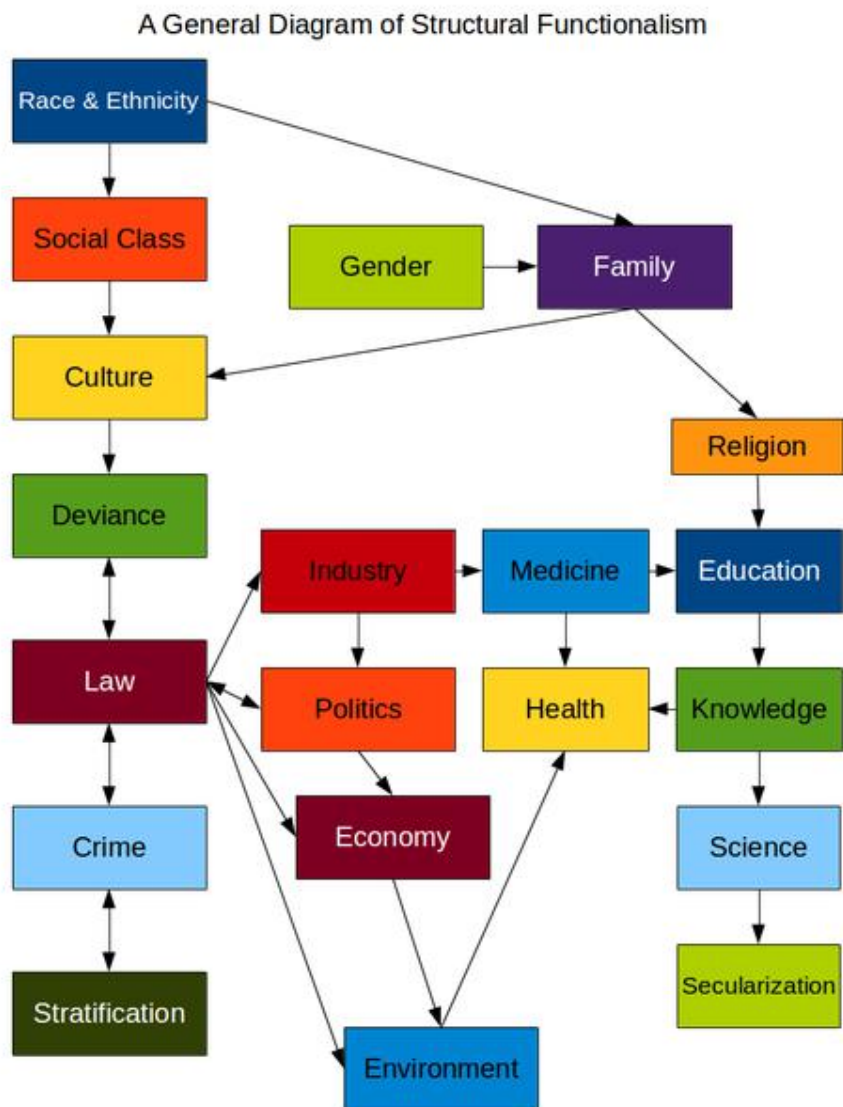


Figure 02: Detail Diagram of Structural Functionalism

5.4 Research Hypothesis

A Research Hypothesis has been developed with two alternatives as-

- **H₀** : Not more than 50% prefer the division of DCC

- **H_a** : A majority prefer division of Dhaka City Corporation as they benefited more (getting more city services)

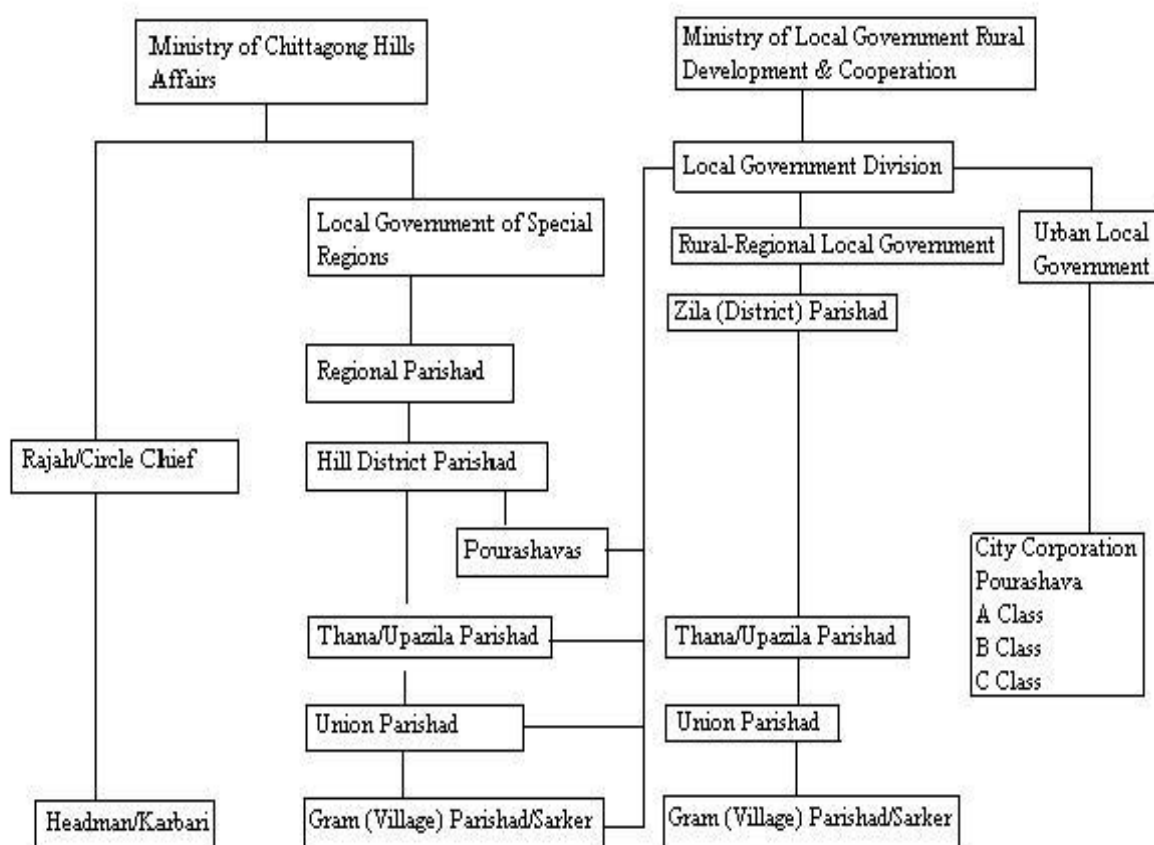
Chapter 6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

6.0 Result and Discussion

6.1 Local Government Management in Bangladesh

City Corporations are generally very much recognized and administratively important as a local government body. *Pourashava Ordinance 1977* is the main guidance for general pedagogy.



Source: Tofael Ahmed, 2002

Figure 03: Local Government Management in Bangladesh

6.2 Core Features of Local Government

The rural/regional local government commission (1997), local government has basic four tiers-

<i>Local Government Status</i>	<i>Amount in Number</i>
<i>Gram (Village) Parishads (reconstituted in 2003 as Sarkers)</i>	40,392
<i>Union Parishads</i>	4,554
<i>Thana/Upazila Parishads</i>	493
<i>Zila (District) Parishads</i>	64

Local governments bodies and their function are different at rural and urban areas. According to the Bangladesh Census Commission(BCC) there are 522 urban areas in 1991 where minimum population of 5000 or more. The eleven largest cities have been recognized with City Corporation status, while the rest are known as *Pourashavas* or Municipalities that are classified according to financial strength (see Table 5).

Table 5: Hierarchy of Urban Local Governments (2003)

City Corporations (in 11 cities)	12 (Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Comilla, Khulna Rajshahi, Barishal and Sylhet, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Rangpur, Mymensingh)
<i>Pourashavas</i> /Municipalities	327
Category	(Based on Annual income level)
Class A <i>Pourashavas</i>	6 million +
Class B <i>Pourashavas</i>	2 million
Class C <i>Pourashavas</i>	Less than 2.5 million

Other than exceptions of military cantonment boards in the urban areas, the large numbers of small urban centers are administered under the Union *Parishad* system of rural local government. A few urban centers mostly have a larger population sized but have not yet been declared as a Municipality and still run by the Union *Parishad* system. However the City Corporation and *Pourashavas* are true urban local governments, their function, administration and financial structure are totally different than rural one.

6.3 Local Government Structures

Local government are mainly responsibilities to insure social, health, education and development. Acts including the *Gram Parishad* and *Union Parishad Bills 1997* are the guideline for local government, recently which has been replaced by *Gram Sarker Bill*.

6.3.1 Local Government Functions

The *Gram Sarker* functions:

- Natural resource utilization
- Take care of the primary schools
- Participate government plans and project (both urban and rural bodies)
- Encourage to have cooperatives
- Encourage tree plantation
- Taking care of social security issues etc.

The *Union Parishad* functions:

- To associate poverty alleviation programs
- Cooperate with non government organizations

The *Thana/Upazila Parishad* functions:

The *Thana/Upazila Parishads* has also similar functions to *Gram Parishads* & *Union Parishads*. As such-

- Responsibility of prepare development plans
- Have to cooperate or directly work with central government

The *Zila (District) Parishad* functions are as follows:

- *Zila (District) Parishads* have to monitor the *Thana/Upazila Parishads* overall development activities
- Ensure socioeconomic and cultural development programs at District level
- Preparing project proposals for road, bridges and culverts.

6.3.2 Local Government Ordinance

The functions of *Pourashavas* and City Corporations are mostly similar which is described in details in Pourashavas Ordinance 1997 under two categories-

1. Compulsory functions and
2. Ordinary roles.

Mandatory Functions:

- Regulation of water supply
- Maintenance of public markets
- Monitor trees plantation projects on road sides
- Follow-up construction projects
- Prevention of all kinds epidemics and/or infectious diseases
- Take care of public asset and government buildings
- Maintain all graveyards and burning places under the body area
- Rule over traffic system and provide public transportation etc.
- Providing financial supports to poor students
- Arrange important national events
- Reception of distinguished visitors from home and abroad

The Regular Or Ordinary Functions :

- Managing roads, bridges etc.
- Monitoring graveyards and burning places
- Registrations of birth, deaths and marriages
- Maintenance of slaughter houses
- Naming of roads and numbering of houses
- Taking education projects

Dhaka city corporation taken larger projects on social issues. Chittagong City Corporation is already running a university in the city area. Some of the municipalities maintain public libraries too.

According to the size of the city, the amount of wards are numbered. Due to bureaucratic problem, it took long gap to have election in Bangladesh for local government and took 2 years extra gap for national parliament member election during army backed caretaker government.

Recent policy has empowered *Thana (Upazila)* Executive Officers (TNOs) to play the critical roles besides the central government control that been extended up to the lowest grass root level. MPs are also involved in development works at *Upazila* level. MPs have to be encouraged in all development and services delivery project at urban areas too.

6.4 Local Government Finances

Local institutions have faced funds constraints in Bangladesh. Taxes, fees and charges, rents are the main sources of income. (See Table 6 for details).

Table 6: Sources of Municipal Revenue

Source	Sub-components
Property tax	Property tax
Shared property tax	Conservancy rate Water rate (except Dhaka and Chittagong) Lighting rate Transfer fees of asset ownership
Other taxes	Tax on professions or business Tax on vehicles and animals Tax on cinema, drama and entertainment Tolls and minor taxes
Non-tax source	Fees and fines Property rents and profits Other sources (e.g. fairs, cattle markets etc.)
Loans	Internal, from banks, etc. International agencies
Government grants	Salary compensation grants Normal development grants Extra ordinary grants

Source: Chowdhury, 1997

Table 7: Income and Expenditure of City Corporations (1982-1983)

Income revenue	City corporation	District	Sub-Division	Minor
		Pourashava	Pourashava	Pourashava
Property taxes	38.65%	26.35%	27.17%	21.38%
Other taxes	8.85%	9.9%	7.51%	6.74%
Total tax	47.50%	36.30%	34.68%	28.12%
Non-tax	34.39%	40.48%	45.89%	47.01%
Grants	16.35%	19.18%	9.22%	22.30%
Deposits	1.76%	4.04%	10.21%	2.57%
Expenditure	City corporation	District	Sub-Division	Minor
Administration	14.87%	29.62%	25.96%	24.47%
Health and health	17.69%	20.12%	13.40%	16.27%
Physical	60.69%	37.57%	43.73%	48.99%
Education	1.16%	2.32%	1.46%	0.19%
Miscellaneous	1.29%	3.59%	6.45%	5.87%
Deposits	3.80%	6.71%	10.00%	5.20%

Source: Chowdhury, 1997

Loan repayment is another major concern. The existing financial management system are not to be planned for effective manner. The annual statement of accounts made in June-July. All government accounts including local bodies are to be audited according to the national rules.

Table 8: Expenditure Pattern of Dhaka City Corporation (in %)

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1980-1981</i>	<i>1984-1985</i>	<i>1990-1991</i>	<i>2001-2011</i>
General administration	17.97%	7.29%	7.56%	4.25%
Health, sanitation & drainage	38.98%	23.71%	23.54%	25.6%
Public works inc. street lighting	35.11%	58.32%	46.23%	46.22%
Loan repayment and refund	0.53%	7.74%	18.33%	24.26%
Miscellaneous	7.41%	3.94%	4.44%	1.75%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: DCC Budget Statement, Record Book, 2001 and 2011

The audit authority are responsible to examine all records. In practice, all activities are irregular and more on paper audit (Siddiqui 1992).

6.5 Member Requirement Systems in Local Government Formation

Local government officials and employees are recruited through both election and appointment. The local governments recruit the general staff according to their own standard. Government does not bother about general staffs at local government bodies excepts technical personnel. Officially public servers can not be involved any political activities. However some employment also made on urgent requirements basis too.

6.5.1 Training and Development Programs

Central government arrange most of the training programs both short and long term basis for local government staffs. Private organization, universities, NGO's also support in this issue. Staff are rarely given training to modify their soft and technical skills.

6.5.2 Salary and Other Service Conditions

The compensation and benefits are more or less similar in any government services. Other than basic salary, some other benefits as such- house rent, medical etc. Service rules 1968 has details about grounds for penalization, which include inefficiency, misconduct, and corruption. Sometimes enforcement of disciplinary action is really difficult due to labor union pressure.

6.6 Local Autonomy

Local government bodies are controlled by central government. Union *Parishad*, having a dual control and supervision exercised by both *Upzila administration* and the central government. In the recently approved system, control only comes from the central government, such as auditing of income expenditures. *Upazila* and *Zila* also have similar controls prevail.

The central government are subject to the following control:

- Final authority in the determination of the size and boundaries of local body's territory;
- Has the power to decide on the structure of the local bodies;
- Controls the personnel system of local bodies and appoints CEO as well as other officials
- Controls the functional jurisdiction of local bodies
- Supervises and controls finance
- Asserts control and management
- Take care of local administration including of large City Corporations.
- Issuing inquiry order on particular affairs
- Has the power to dissolve a local body in case of inefficiency, abuse of power or inability to meet the required actions/ activities.

With an aim to empowerment, there few bills already been approved for local bodies development, as such-

Sl. No.	Bill Name	Year
01	The <i>Gram Parishad</i> Bill	1997
02	<i>Union Parishad</i> Bill	1997
03	<i>Gram Sarker</i> Bill	2003

Civil society organizations always demanded the strengthening of local governance process as well as the donor agencies also wanted an independent autonomy of the local bodies too.

6.7 Poor Waste Management System at Dhaka

As a mega city, Dhaka faces lack of space to despot waste with weak management policies. A huge public awareness program made literally. Major success came by the fertilizer company's innovation regarding increased yield according to the soil fertility. Dhaka city mostly solid waste management done by the local government authority.

During monsoon Dhaka observes heavy rainfall. Weather is cool and pleasant during the winter months (November to March). Summer range between 30 to 37 degrees Celsius temperature. Annual rainfall is about 250cm and humidity around 80 per cent with a high illiteracy rate in the city. 10 per cents of the city dwellers are unemployed. Another 10 per cent are employed below their qualifications.

Fifty per cent people live in slums and squatter settlements at Dhaka city. About three million slum population had been increased within last decade. Access to drinking water, sanitation, or other civic services is exceedingly limited.

Dhaka City is one of the most densely populated cities in the world with a density of 23,234 people per square kilometer. That means land size is really very much limited to make any structural change. Reality is only 360 sq. km. of land is available to accommodate residences, offices, services and facilities

for more than 18.28 million people which was only 8.9 million in 2011 (WPR, 2019). An international airport, a river port, a central railway station and several inter-district bus terminals are all located at heart of the city. As the capital of country, all central government and NGO offices, main educational institutions and specialized hospitals all are setup in Dhaka.

Major economic activities, international business, commerce and all kinds of industries have been developed in Dhaka over the years since British period. Lack of designated place for disposal of wastes, unplanned bus terminals, lack of play grounds and industrial establishment situated in residential areas made the life hell of Dhaka city dwellers. Local government bodies are trying to acquiring a large space for the outer strip of the city for disposal of wastes. However It is really very much difficult to arrange more land for wastes management and recycle plant.

Per capita solid waste generation is quite lower in Dhaka due to huge densely populated city. Solid waste problem in Dhaka city found more in comparison to many cities of the developing countries. In Dhaka city corporation area on an average everyday production of solid waste is more than 4000 Metric Tons including 200 Metric Tons from various hospital and clinics. Importantly 15 to 20 per cent of medical wastes are highly dangerous for human lives. These waste are dumped with municipal wastes in the open land poses threat to serious health hazard to the city people.

Solid waste are different types in nature as it is origination or time period. Plastic and polyethylene goods are very dangerous for human health, environment and drainage system but these goods are easily available in the local markets. The users do not care about to reuse them too. They prefer to throw all out of the door or window. It is reported that people of Dhaka City used 600 million bags per day. During floods, water can not drain quickly due to polyethylene created bottleneck in the draining system. Polyethylene and plastic materials are not biodegradable too. Natural process can not decompose this item in shorter period of time. Polyethylene disturbs soil fertility by creating deterrent the flow of nutrients to the soil and hinders entering sunlight.

In the long run, it affects the foundation of physical infrastructures if there is any on the plastic dump site. However only effective regulation for banning the polyethylene bags may overcome the problem.

City Corporations found raised from the very limited sources as such- household tax, rents from markets, shops and establishments, fees from licenses, tolls from different temporary public places etc. They have limitations to have more development activities for the city. In this circumstance the government's grants therefore become a regular phenomenon.

More than 50 percent fund comes from government treasury in annual budget. An annual budget is prepared in every financial year (June-July) and submitted for council approval via a formal meeting procedure.

There are 12 executive departments of Dhaka City Corporation, those are- Administration and Establishment, Primary Health, Social Welfare, Revenue Collection, Conservancy, Estate Management, Store and Purchase, Transportation, Law, and Public Relations. Notably conservancy department is responsible for solid waste management including cleaning of streets and drains.

There is no specific and independent law to address the problems of solid waste in Bangladesh. Generally solid waste management is entrusted with the local government bodies. The Dhaka City Corporation Ordinance 1983 provide some idea on waste disposal masochism.

Moreover, due to shortage of funding, lack of plans and other institutional constraints, the local government has not been able to effectively collect and dispose off the waste properly in this city. A lot of waste is openly visible on the streets and drains.

6.7.1 Adverse Impacts of Inadequate Solid Waste Management

As adverse impact of solid waste, various diseases become come in Dhaka city round the year. Malaria, dhong fever, respiratory problems, eye and skin diseases are the worst common impacts observed. Solid waste blocks the drainage system. Dhaka is prone to flooding; hence, miss-managed solid waste multiplies the health impacts and miseries. It all create malaria and other health hazards including child mortality.

Limited resources and organizational capacity made difficult for city corporation to ensure efficient and appropriate solid waste management system. Therefore, the corporation is now encouraging community based organizations including NGOs to organize the waste management program (mainly house to house collection and disposal) for the betterment of city dwellers.

However, they try to provide door to door collection and dumping service. The dustbins situated on the main streets are not being maintained and so animals and scavengers are throwing and searching food or recyclable materials. Corporation have financial and institutional constraints to take care of all those issues. Therefore, the overall scenario for the solid waste management does not change with the community based initiatives, which are only focused on not in my backyard approach.

Lack of financial and institutional capability, local government bodies failed to have solid waste management properly in most of the developing nations. Waste Concern, a research based NGO has been focused on the slogan of “waste is not waste, waste is a resource” to motivate communities to earn money from wastes.

Waste Concern found that solid waste amounts 3000 metric tons per day generated only at Dhaka city. It was found that 15 per cents of the total waste is being collected by 87,000 people in informal sector. They collect recyclable materials and do not care about large amount of organic waste, which has composting and economic values.

Waste management system has developed in many developing countries and generate a popular economic activity. Waste Concern guided after studied both supply and demand aspects of composting activities.

The local government still have not proper plan to carry out composting based on decentralized composting system which is labor intensive and less costly compared to the centralized one; it is well-suited for their waste stream, climate, social and economic conditions; available local materials and low-cost technology can be used; it improves the community participation in source-separation and reduces the amount of solid wastes. If it can process properly, it may have more job opportunity for the poor, pro-poor and socially deprived and small entrepreneurs.

6.7.2 Actions Needed for Improving Waste Management System

A lot of opportunities are knocking the door for urban beautification via waste management. As such sawdust is also mixed with the waste to increase air spaces, enabling proper aeration and create very little odor and it requires 40 days for decomposition and 15 days for maturing which is later on be screened for different grades and packed for marketing.

Recently Waste Concern is working on this compost digester to accelerate the decomposition. In recent time more or less 500 kg of compost is processed from 2 tons of solid waste where 06 female workers are working.

Waste delivery, residual removal, composting, maturing, screening all needs to be facilitated for compost activities.

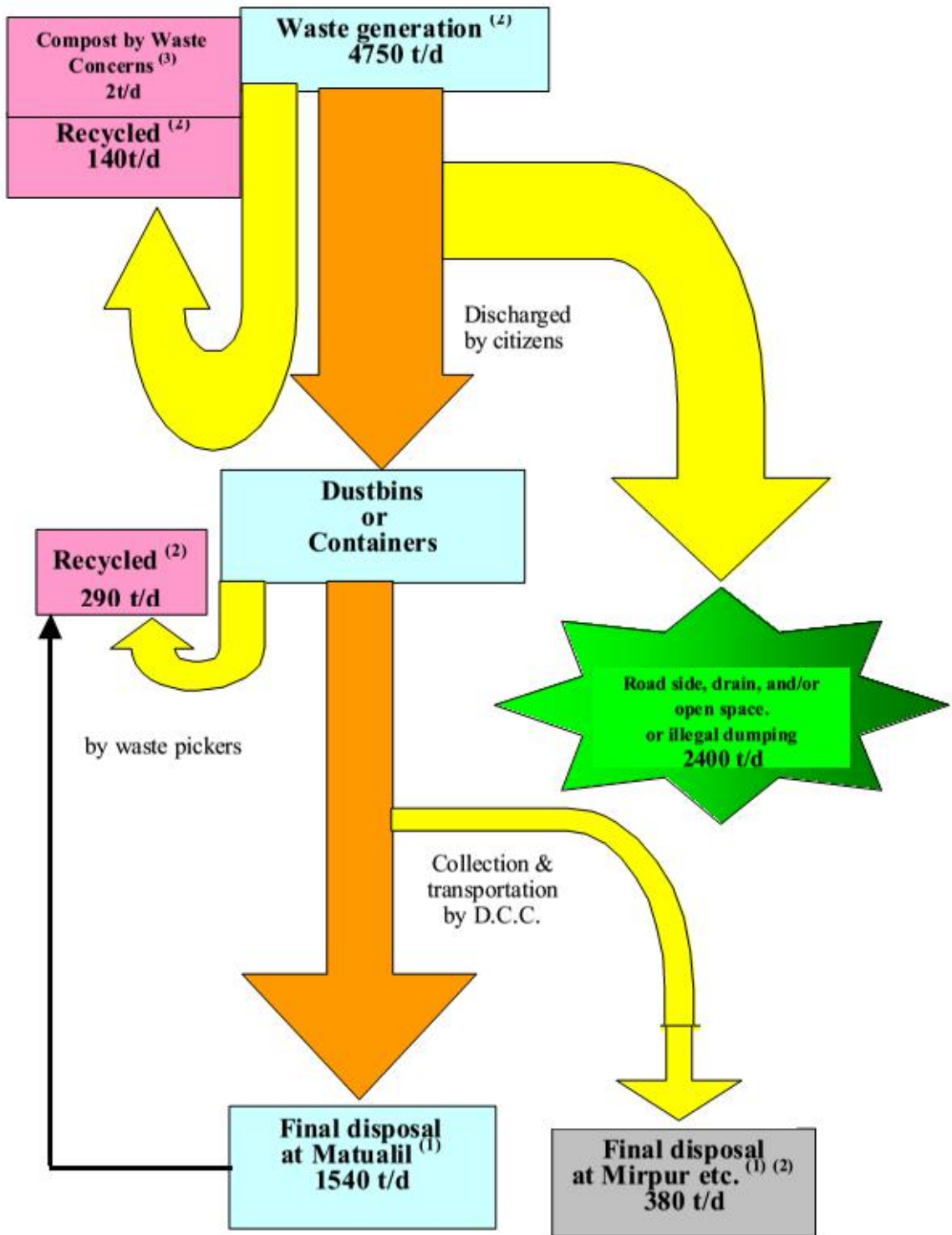
6.7.3 Proper Waste Management: Source of Finance

This all activities have been given composting a new dimension to the world about solid waste management as demand exceeds the supply and also to generate various socioeconomic activities with eco-friendly techniques to protect the soil for higher agricultural output.

Now city government very much interested to have more lands for establishing several composting plant in the city neighbouring areas. Waste management system may have economic benefits for all concern parties i.e public, private and local communities.

However the poor solid waste management system at Dhaka City needs to be reformed as early as possible. Besides, local governments have various institutional, regulatory, and financial constraints. The innovate and projects involved with community can reduce the solid waste and may have a clean Dhaka.

Solid Waste Stream in Dhaka City



Source: (1) Survey of our JICA project, 2000
 (2) Survey was conducted under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Shamsul Haque Bhuiyan, 1999
 (3) Enayetullah and Sinha (2000)

Figure 04: Solid Waste Stream at Dhaka City

6.8 Essential Mass Decentralization

With economic reforms government focus found on anti-poverty programs. The Five Year Plan of Bangladesh always calls for harnessing the social dynamism to have accelerated growth, poverty alleviation, employment generation through human resource development and increased self-reliance (Planning Commission, 1995).

As a part of decentralization process, local government has a long history in Bangladesh, originated during British India period. It was developed by the British ruler. The local elites were nominated for the local bodies. Limited funds made the development at marginal level. They introduced election process for the gradual selection of local government representatives. The local government institutions played an important role for higher political responsibilities too.

According to the Constitution of Bangladesh, Article No. 59 undertake that:

Local government bodies be entrusted by the elected in accordance with law; Everybody have to follow constitution and law prescribed by Act of Parliament. Reality is that the achievement in this case is very far from the expected level. Local government institutions are failed because of both structural and functional limitations.

In the initial phase (1973-75), the development of local government was restraint due to conflict between government and socialism based opposition parties. However the government change in 1975 after killing of prime minister Sk. Mujibor Rahman.

During 1976-82, little development has been observed in local bodies as Union, Thana and District with a village based organization titled *Gram Sarkar*. However, the concept of Gram Sarkar collapse due to change in government in 1982.

During 1982-90, the focus of attention shifted from the villages to the thanas as it was upgraded with titled Upazilas run by the elected people's representatives. Raw characteristic of the Upazila system was regulatory and administrative functions that transferred to the Upazila Parishad from central government. Further, the Upazila Parishads were funded for development projects according to the 05 years master plans and annual development plans.

All efforts had been done only to transform power and make local institutions as a self-reliant units. The aim was to take the administration near to the local people. Two ordinances and five acts passed in Bangladesh earlier time as a part of decentralization. Under these schemes, three tiers of local government e.g. Union, Upazila and Zila Parishad (in 64 districts) and three Hill Tract District Local Government Parishads (equivalent to Zila Parishad) were created excepted Palli Parishad.

Municipal bodies titled 'Pourashavas' and City Corporations at urban areas. Pourashavas and City Corporations have the limited autonomy with government control to intervene in the affairs of the local bodies. A Pourashava consists of an elected Chairman and some other Commissioners and both of them are elected and nominated. The City Corporations have elected Mayor, and other nominated and official memberships ejaculate through adult franchise.

Decentralization come on action at 1983, but was abolished in 1991 primarily on political considerations. Under the Local Government Amendment Act 1993, the Union Parishads became the central points or local development and governance. The main feature of the system was the provision for the local member of the Parliament to play an advisory role in the local committee.

Planning Commission of Bangladesh prepared a daft plan during 1994-1995 for the period 1995-2010. The main focus of this exercise was consultations held at district offices with all development partners and elected representatives where 03 major areas discussed, as such-

- (i) Distribute power and authority
- (ii) Promote the bottom-up planning
- (iii) Ensure poverty alleviation coordination between Government and NGO

6.9 Strengthening Local Government Institutions

Local Government Commission suggested four-tier institutional level as village, union, upazila and zila levels which are known as Gram Parishad (GP), Union Parishad (UP), Upazila Parishad (UzP) and Zila Parishad (ZP).

Composition of the local government institutions will be as follows:

- *Gram Parishad.* Generally it comprised of a chairman, 12 members, including 03. women members, with voting rights. Some other additional members having without any voting rights are farm workers, health-workers, family planning workers, members of co-operative societies, freedom fighters, government or autonomous bodies, Ansars and VDPs. Besides one representative of the backward classes also be the member of Gram Parishad.
- *Union Parishad.* It comprised of a chairman, 09 members and 03 women members. Besides, Union level ‘block supervisors’ engaged in agricultural extension works, health workers, family planning workers/doctors, workers of co-operative societies, freedom fighters, officers/workers of all government representatives of the backward or neglected classes/vocations will be members, without voting rights.
- *Upazila Parishad.* It will comprise of a chairman, one member from every Union under the Upazila and women members whose number will be at least one third of the total elected members who all are elected properly. The

Chairmen of the Union Parishads and Pourashavas, freedom fighter commander of the Upazila and chairman of the Federation of Co-operative Societies will be ex-officio members of the Upazila Parishad. Other than the government employees a representative from NGOs can be the members of the Parishad too. The executive officer of Upazila will be the executive officer of the Parishad. Only the elected chairman and members may have the voting rights.

- *Zila Parishad.* It will comprise of a chairman, two members from each Upazila and women members, whose number will be one third of total elected members – all have to be elected properly. All Upazila Chairmen and Pourashavas become the members of the Zila Parishad. One representative of the NGOs present in the Zila will also be a member. The Chairman of Zila Parishad will be given the rank of a State Minister.

Local bodies responsible for ensuring law and order, spread basic education, social welfare, youth training development, resource mobilization responsibilities and authorities have also been outlined for the local level institutions.

6.10 Development Role of Local Bodies

The government have planed to entrust the municipalities and city corporations for more development tasks including area of jurisdiction. According to the law, the functions of the local bodies included civic function, community welfare and local development. According to the Union Parishads Ordinance 1983 there are five functions of Union Parishad as- police and defence, revenue and administration, development, and transferred functions. However due to limitations in resources and few other constraints, Union Parishads can not perform various functions as they were confined.

In 1980, as part of decentralization process in Bangladesh the Upazilas became the focus of administration. Upazila looked at law and order, and national interests. Few functions were given importance, as such agriculture and fisheries production, irrigation; food for work programs; relief during/after disaster etc.

Planning and execution of development and welfare programs at the district are the main functions of Zila Parishad. They needs to scrutiny the development projects and made necessary assistance to the Upazila Parishads if required. Local bodies like Pourashavas/City Corporations can not perform all stipulated socio-economic and civic functions due to shortage of funds.

Although the local government bodies enjoy some degree of operational autonomy, these are not independent of the central government. As such, there exist a number of areas of interaction covering legal, operational and financial issues resulting in control and supervision of the central government.

Apart from enacting legislation, the central government formulates rules and procedures and retains the power to give direction to local bodies through the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives. Dependence on central government grants made the local government institutions weak and broke.

6.11 A Review of Past Decentralization Efforts

The decentralization process is guided by some major concerns as such as- development demands , solve the complexity and problems of local issues etc. The development projects was maintained by central and local body's responsibility to assist in the execution process. Even under the Upazila system, when the responsibility for preparing a five year plan at each Upazila was given to the concerned Upazila Parishad, the Upazila was authorized to approve the plans and projects but the development plans.

Further, the government provided block allocations as development assistance for financing Upazila Parishad projects but imposed limits on the allocation of the block funds to different activities. There is, therefore, a need for clearly defining the autonomy of the local government institutions in respect of preparation of the plans and utilizing government funds vis-à-vis the central government.

Usually, the local government representatives avoided the utilization of even the limited taxing power that were given to them for fear of becoming unpopular with the voters. Therefore, local taxes and non-tax revenues could hardly finance the revenue expenditures of the local government institutions let alone meeting the demand for funds for development.

The central government retained indirect control on the representatives of local government through the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and the concerned Deputy Commissioner. The Ministry could retire the local government representatives on a number of grounds. There was hardly any effort to build up the accountability of the local government representatives to their electorates.

Poverty alleviation, employment generation, health, sanitation and the public sector development involving the poor in the rural development process is considered a part of effective decentralization process in the context of Bangladesh.

This requires that the decentralization process be based on a mechanism under which people at large would provide inputs to the rural development programs and the people at the grassroots level would get the scope to determine the local needs and priorities and are able to integrate them into the overall development thrust through their elected local bodies.

6. 12 Impact of Decentralization Process on Rural Development

With the aim of macro level growth strategy government had been taken number of programs including rural development, poverty reduction. One of the notable features of the Government's approach has been its increasingly wider involvement in targeted development. Food-for-Work project is one of them and considerably successful one. Primary and girl education programs, NGOs' based micro-credit programs (e.g. through the Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation) has been performed tremendously. Besides several other programs under different ministries (e.g. Ministries of Land, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Women Affairs, Youth and Sports, Disaster Management and Relief, Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives, Industries) have contributed a lot to rural development in Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) is a specialized public agency designed to promote rural development and to contribute to the government programs related to the poverty alleviation. Co-operative based programs helped poor and women to engage in income generating activities, and improve standards of living at remote areas. The landless people, marginal farmers (small too) was targeted to involve in those projects.

6. 13 NGO's Contribution in Development

NGOs have been contributed a lot in case of rapid development in rural areas. Since independence of Bangladesh in 1971, NGOs become a effective change agents in the society due to their multi-purpose development activities. They become an integral part of our rural development. NGOs have contributed on gender equality, environment protection, human rights, micro credit, formal and non-formal education, training, health, maternal and child health, family planning, social welfare, women development, whole agriculture, environment, water and sanitation, advocacy, human rights, legal aid, land and asset distribution etc.

Group-Based Mobilization and Beneficiary Participation: A target group mobilization strategy to (i) ensure economic development, and (ii) social and institutional development via capability development of the poor.

Micro-Credit: A small amount of loan for poor or landless people (e.g. Grameen Bank's micro credit model);

Targeting Women as Beneficiaries: Successful targeting of women as the core beneficiary group;

Access to Common Resources: Allow the poor to access various resources, introducing of social forestry and irrigation groups, etc.

Health Education: Awareness creating on primary health-care concerns including- immunization and diarrhoea control

Non-Formal Primary Education: A satellite primary schools based on non-formal education principles with parent and community involvement;

Non-Traditional Agricultural Extension: including fertilizer-use and pest-management, technology transfer to homestead agriculture, etc;

Development of low-cost Irrigation Technologies: Innovate new economic irrigation technologies e.g. treadle pump and bamboo tube-well, etc

A large number of NGOs operating their activities in Bangladesh both at rural and urban areas with their unique dimensions in development. The NGOs are mostly involved in plan and implementation of direct action-based programs at the grassroots level, often combined with research and training. Their main target is the poor to change their socioeconomic status.

The rapid growth of rural development and poverty alleviation programs initiative taken by both the Government and NGOs, such interventions are yet to attain a critical mass to create a perceptible improvement in the poverty scenario in Bangladesh.

6.13.1 Grassroots Level Experiences from NGO's

The grassroots level experiences in rural development suggest that group formation at the local level can emerge as an effective instrument in mobilizing the rural poor for 'self-development'. The process is effective since the approach provides the poor with an independent support system which acts as a leverage in enhancing their bargaining power within the rural society. The group process can also be used as an efficient channel in providing the necessary human development inputs through education, training and measures for enhancing awareness and capabilities.

It should, however, be emphasized that access to micro-credit does not necessarily create a virtuous circle or empower the poor. Poor economic conditions and practical difficulties arising from low income, limited asset base, constant crisis, and lack of marketing linkages often make productive use of micro-credit prohibitive and problematic. Since the poor are not a homogeneous group, differentiation in terms of household socioeconomic and other characteristics seem to determine, to a large extent, the flow of benefit.

Despite the progress achieved during the recent years, the problems of the poor remain endemic and their participation in economic activities are low. The poor are unlikely to be integrated into the development process unless they are developed as a class.

This requires not the mere formulation and implementation of specific programs and projects in selected problem areas, but rather, initiation of measures to give them the opportunities to realize their full potentials. Many of the recent changes in the rural areas have touched the lives and options of the poor. The experiences of the government and NGO efforts demonstrate that the poor can become successful entrepreneurs if provided with necessary access to credit, skill, and human development training. The need is to integrate the poor with the mainstream of development and strengthen the rural institutions to render them more effective in reaching the poor and become sensitive to their needs, realities and demands.

In last past few decades Bangladesh had observed a widespread social and economic changes in the status of the rural society as well as the poor. Low quality education, limited access to the resources and lack of essential services still remain same as before. The period has also witnessed the emergence of innovative approaches to lead the poor to strengthen their capacity to survive, meet their social needs, acquire access to credit, mobilize savings, and enter into income generating activities for improving socioeconomic conditions. The Grameen Bank, BRAC and other Government and NGO initiatives have, in some form or another, successfully utilized homogeneous organizations, participatory processes going beyond 'targeted' approaches, catalytic support from sensitive facilitators or change agents and other mechanisms to generate a new social response with respect to the problems of disadvantaged groups.

The current Government and NGO efforts within the targeted approach are, however, attempts of a more partial nature to address the exclusion of the poor from mainstream efforts of development. Such a strategy of creating ‘add-on’ programs within the mainstream institutional processes is not likely to be fully effective in the long run in compensating for the pervasive exclusion that the poor face, especially in community decision -making processes and preclude them from effective participation in the markets.

6.13.2 Decentralized Requirements for Balance Development

Two major mechanisms may be identified in the case of rural development programs in Bangladesh, as such- (i) address needs of the poor and (ii) improve the capabilities of their needs. In either case, an essential prerequisite of success is that the projects should be designed and implemented such that (i) they meet the needs of the poor, and (ii) the benefits reach the intended poor through an effective delivery mechanism. In order to ensure that there is no leakage, the consideration of the receiving mechanism of the poor is also important which guarantees that the poor are organized benefited.

The general observation on the rural development programs suggests that if these are designed and implemented following conventional procedures, they are less likely to achieve their targets, will be poorly implemented and are not likely to be sustained. As a part of rural development process, few issues needs to be consider as such - demand of the poor especially their social, economic, cultural and physical environment where they live etc. Successful rural development programs need to be (i) flexible in design and implementation; (ii) well-targeted to the beneficiaries; (iii) in conformity with the needs and demands of the poor; (iv) participatory at all stages; (v) multidimensional in component requirements requiring intensive and rigorous coordination and supervision.

The introduction of flexibility in design and implementation of rural development projects requires effective adoption of the 'process' approach rather than the 'blue-print' approach in their design requiring substantial creativity and innovation. Along with flexibility, the critical importance of beneficiary participation needs to be recognized. It is important to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability and catalyzing further initiative by the communities members. The participation needs to be ensured at all stages and activities including decision making, implementation, benefit sharing and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The beneficiaries will feel a sense of ownership to ensure intended outcomes only if they are involved from the very beginning. The objective should be empowerment through which the beneficiaries would be self-organized to decide the goals, plan the projects, and implement and manage them. The beneficiary participation aspect, therefore, needs to emphasize on developing and sustaining the development capabilities of the communities through capacity building efforts, training, and social preparedness of the beneficiaries.



In the case of sustainability, the rural development programs have several dimensions e.g., technical, financial, economic, social, institutional and ecological. As contributors to long term viability, efficiency and sustainability, these are also functionally related. While cost effectiveness is a necessary economic condition, a project without adequate beneficiary participation and inconsistent with local conditions is unlikely to be sustainable despite economic success. Building of local capabilities for self-management and self-reliant operation of activities should be a major goal if sustainability is a criterion of success. The mechanism for beneficiary participation and for institutionalizing participation through effective beneficiary organization is the priority.

The success of rural development programs as such calls for the pursuit of a well-coordinated approach with actions at the policy, program and project levels. Along with political commitment, the policy environment must also be conducive. The supportive institutional and administrative structures need to be flexible and responsive to the interests of the poor. Many of them act like a passive recipients of benefits and services from the GO-NGO's operation. Unless the poor be the main active actor in the programs, the operation or the development activities may not create light or remove the drawbacks from society.

6.14 Action Taken by the Recent Government

The AL lead present government just divided Dhaka City Corporation in to Two Dhaka City Corporations in 2012, those are (i) Dhaka City Corporation- South and (ii) Dhaka City Corporation- North. Making this as a issue, one of the most of the popular leaders in Dhaka Mr. Sadek Hosain Khoka resigned from his position as a mayor of the Dhaka city corporation and he committed not to attend any more elections in Dhaka city corporation.

Dhaka City Corporation Election Unofficial Result 2015

RESULTS OF THE THREE CITY CORPORATION POLLS								
DHAKA NORTH			DHAKA SOUTH		CHITTAGONG			
	Annisul Huq	38588		Sayed Khokon	27605		AJM Nasir Uddin	66656
	Tabith Awal	28753		Mirza Abbas	17423		M Manjur Alam	29599
Results from 105 of 1093 polling centres			Results from 60 of 889 polling centres		Results from 101 of 719 polling centres			

BNP nominated popular candidates at Dhaka City Corporation were Mirza Abbas and Tabith Awal. Nonetheless Awami League supported popular candidates were Anisul Haque (businessman and media activist) and Sayed Khokon.

Dhaka South and North city corporation candidates were following-

<u>Mayor Candidates 2015</u>	
Dhaka North	Dhaka South
1) Anisula Haq	1) Golam Maola Roni
2) Tabit Awal	2) Haji Sayfuddin Ahamed Milon
3) Mahi Bodruddaga Choudhory	3) Mirja Abbas
4) Jonied Abdur Rahman Shaki	4) Dr. S.MAsaduzzaman Ripon
5) Choudhory Erad Ahammed	5) Md. Sayeed Khokon
6) Shekh Fazlea Bary Mashud	6) Akhtaruzzaman Ayatullah
7) A.Y.M. Kamrul Hasan	7) Abdul Khalek
8) Baha Uddin Ahamed	8) Zahidur Rahman
9) Nader Choudhry	9) Abu Naser Hossain
10) Kazi Shohidullah	10) Baharena Sultan Bahar
11) Mozzam Hossain Khan Mojlish	11) Bozlur Rashid Feroj
12) Anisuzzaman Khokon	12) Shahin Khan
13) Zaman Vuwa	13) Delip Vadro
14) Shekh Shohiduzzaman	14) Shohidul Islam
15) Shamsul Alam Choudhry	15) Shofiullah Choudhry
16) Abdullah All Khafi	16) Abdur Rahman
	17) A.S.MAkram
	18) eaz Uddin
	19) Moshiur Rahman
	20) Rezaul Karim.

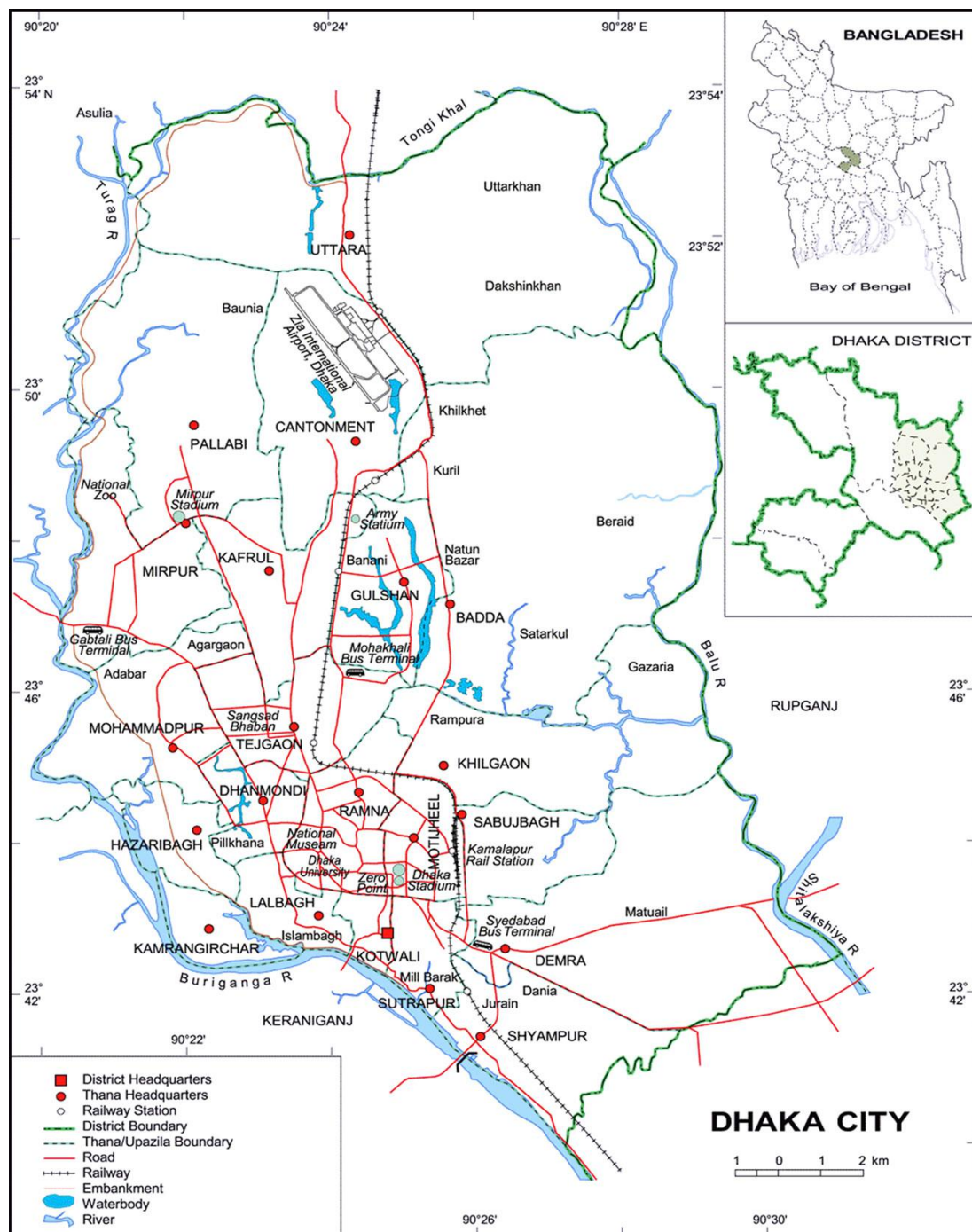
Due to long gap between two recent election, many people were interested to observe the election scenario. Candidate was more and voter was perceptive too. However the every center vote run between 8 AM to 4 PM.

16 candidates fight for Dhaka North city corporation mayoral position. It was total 889 polling stations with 4746 vote centers. 20 candidates were fight for Dhaka South City Corporation mayoral position.

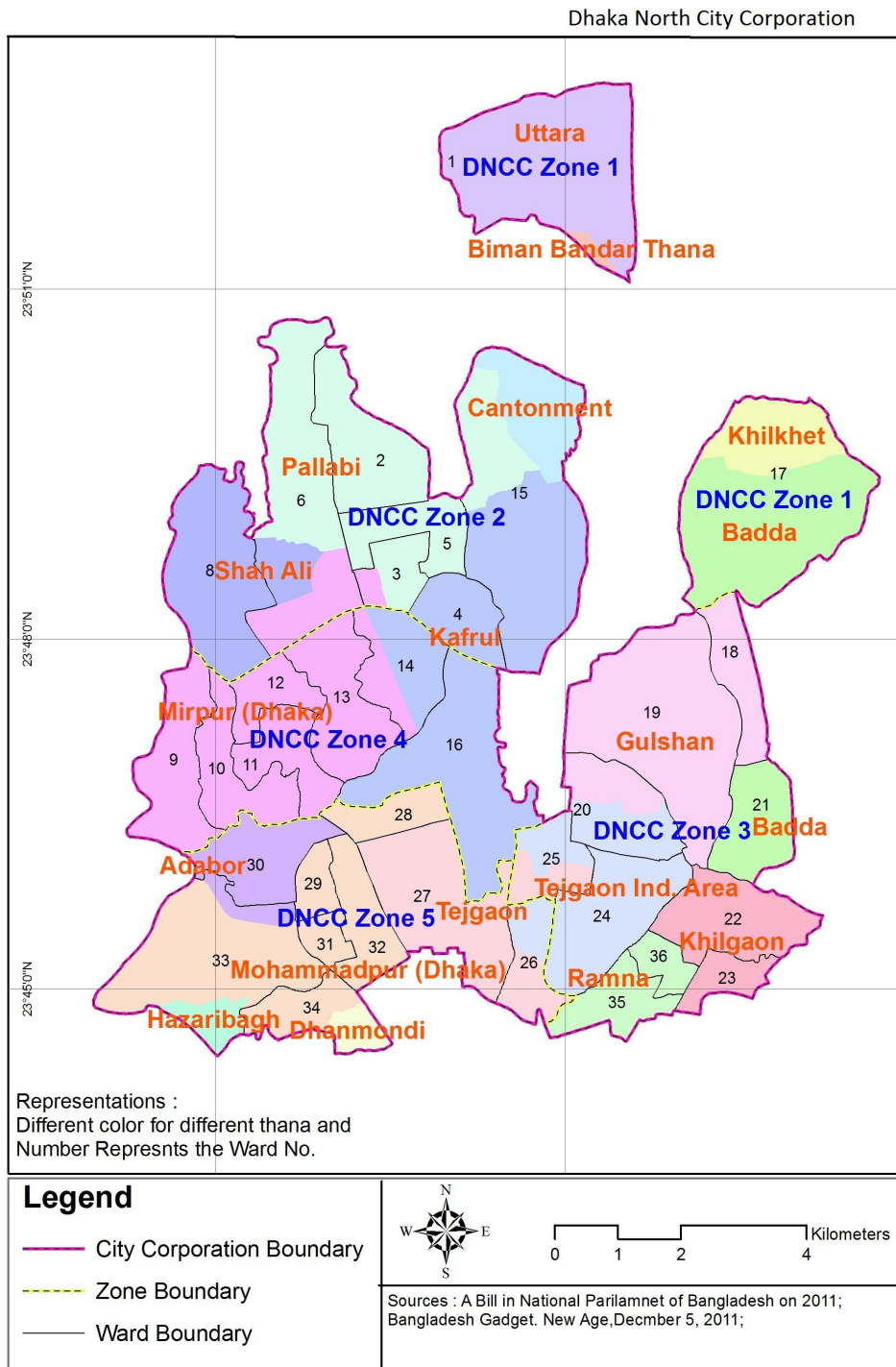
Besides Dhaka City Corporations election, another City Corporation election was going on the same day at Chittagong too. Chief Election Commissioner Kazi Rakib Uddin said that ‘we are trying Dhaka and Chittagong city corporation election 2015 has been arranged. We expected that’s in this year city corporation election will be properly without anyone vote crime. Ours administration is very careful about of this city corporation election 2015’.

The following Maps shows the Dhaka City and two different City Corporations after divided the oldest one.

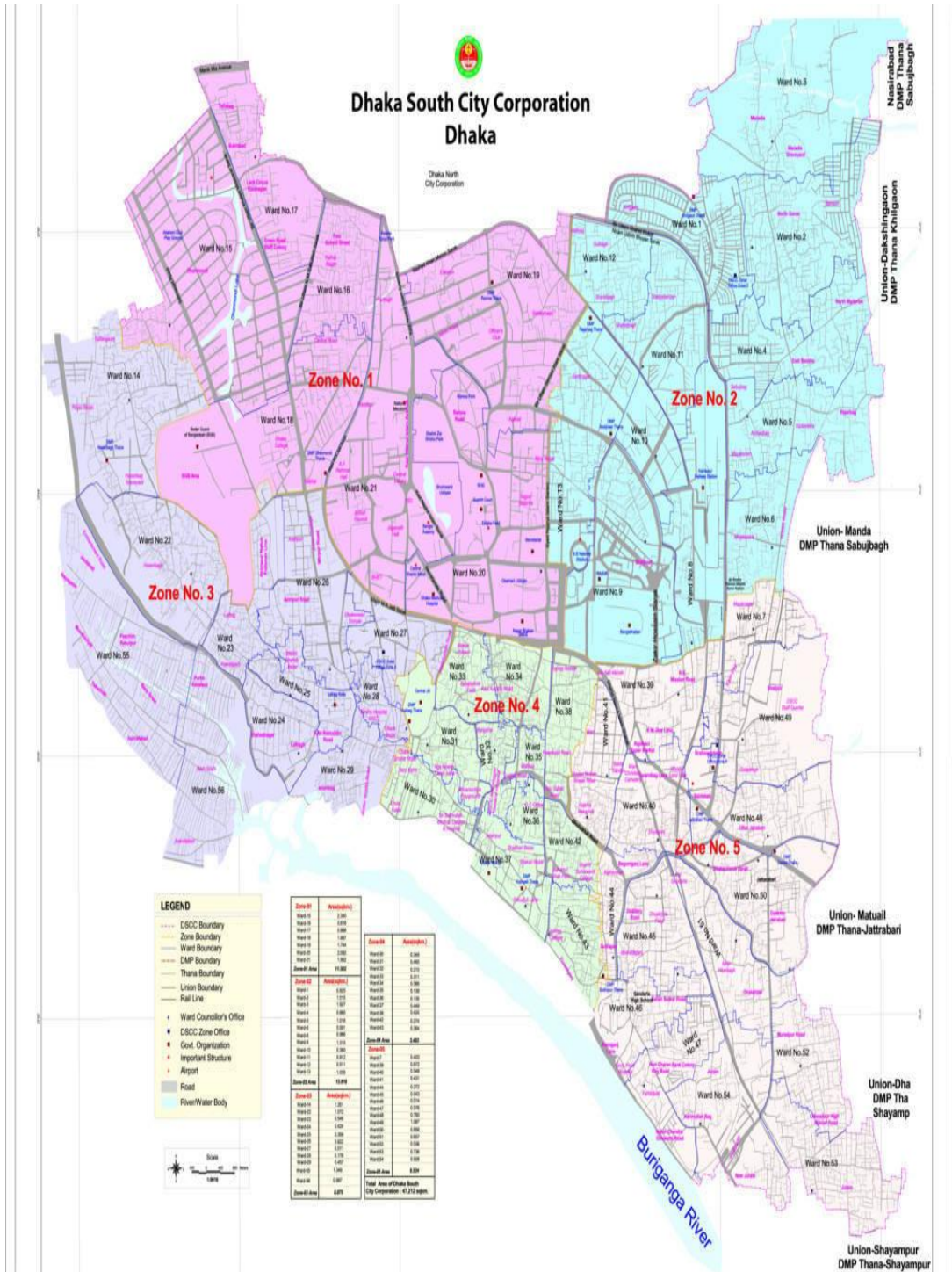
Map 01: Dhaka City (Undivided)



Map 02: Dhaka North City Corporation



Map 03: Dhaka South City Corporation



6.15 The Present Condition of the Support Service System of Dhaka City

Dhaka is one of the renowned capital cities in the world for its highest rates of urbanization. Over population and massive development work had lead to destroy forestry and created crisis. Utility problem, accommodation problem, security problem, traffic jam, insects' problem, garbage problem, sanitation problem, roads and transport problems etc are become very common part of the city dweller at Dhaka. These problems may not be solved over night, but proper plan, rules and regulations can be implemented imminently to resolve from all those troubles.

More than 250 million people live in Dhaka. The city is one of the most densely populated and ranked 9th position in the list of largest cities in the world. Considering the living conditions, Dhaka is a worse city not to live at all. The people are facing hundreds of troubles in a day and become crazy at work and life. The children are missing a healthy environment to learn, to play or to entertain. If it is continuing for long-run, the future condition of Dhaka city will be very perilous from all aspects.

Both the central government and local government (Dhaka City Corporation) have to act a vital role jointly in order to make the city healthy and livable. Destroying forestry and wildlife, polluting the soil, air, water, all lead to various problems to human life and nature, directly and indirectly. However using updated technology to prevent emissions of waste and having proper waste management mechanism may help to resolved this problem.

6.15.1 Problem Faced by the City Dwellers at Dhaka

Here some of the problems faced by the city dwellers, are described shortly-

1. Water Crisis Problem:

Water crisis problem is everyday problem for Dhaka city. This problem may not be possible to solve in a single day. But still have options to solve the problem, there may some rules and regulations can be guided, as follows-

- Stop the misuse of water
- Stop just after using the water, i.e. taps, fountains etc.
- Stop the stitch of connecting lines after filling the tangs
- Government support needs to have control on water wastage.

2. Load Shedding:

Load shedding is one of the top ranked problems in Dhaka city. It becomes a routine for city dwellers. To remove the problem, there some options are-

- Control misuse of electricity
- Turn of lights, fans, and air cooler when it is not necessary.
- Use the day light at home and shopping complex, shops, industries, mills and other institutions to save electricity.
- Make hard rules against system-loss and misuse the power supply.

3. Gas and Other Utility Problem:

Gas problem is one of the major problems for the both home-user and industrial-users at Dhaka city. The problem is increasing day by day. Here some steps can mention that may reduce the problem:

- Control overuse or unnecessary use of gas
- Stop gas oven/machine after using and Making sure the proper utilization
- Stop the engine of the vehicle, while are not in running mode
- Need a complete rules to control the problem.

4. Chaotic Transportation System and Traffic Jam:

More than 0.6 million vehicles run in the city and creating massive traffic congestion (Rabbani 2009). By the ways, huge traffic jam occurs in round the clock. Traffic jam is destroying thousands of valuable labor-hours everyday life in Dhaka city. Day to day it goes beyond the control.

- Building-up more highways, over bridge, and alternative road
- Needs more good car parking system
- Making hard rules against wrong parking and breaking traffic rules..
- Having a hawkers free footpaths
- Rickshaw and expired vehicles ban on important roads inside Dhaka.
- Prevent multiple uses of vehicles when unnecessarily

5. Environmental Problems:

Nowadays the world is more concern about environmental issues. Climate change affect our daily life as well as the global business scenario. However environment is a wider and complex context at all. Here some point may be discussed shortly-

A) Air Pollution:

It is a serious issue for Dhaka. The number one reason of air pollution can be identified as smoke. Mills, factories and a lot of vehicles create polluted smoke. So authority can take steps to transfer all mills and factories from Dhaka city and smoking should be strictly banned in public places.

B) Sound Pollution:

Sound pollution increasing day to day in Dhaka city due to liberal laws. To remove/reduce the problem govt. may strict on rules and regulation with build up some hard rules against pollution creator. Zone wise sound or horn limitations should be imposed. Then a sound pollution free city can be seen in Dhaka.

C) Insects' Problem:

Insects' problem is another concern for city dwellers at Dhaka city. It is increasing day by day too. Mosquito, mouse, fly, bug, ant, scorpion, cockroach, oil beetle etc are the most common types of insects contain in Dhaka city. All of them are very much harmful for health and hampers our daily life activities with creating extra unproductive living costs. To prevent those insects, there maybe some steps -

- Have to ensure the environment neat and clean
- Acquire garbage system in proper way at a particular place
- City Corporation have to check the drain to remove these insects everyday basis.

D) Garbage Problem:

A lot of garbage is made by the city dwellers at Dhaka and it creates a lot of diseases. To remove the problem, there should be a stick rules to keep the garbage in a specific place.

6. Sanitation Problem:

Sanitation problem is core problem for lower class people in Dhaka city. Nonetheless, there are not enough toilets in the public places of the city. Unfortunately, most of the roads or any public place including foot-paths are being illegally occupied or used by the street-people for sanitation or shelter purposes. General people are really unable to walk on/beside the foot-paths. That is why pedestrian have to use main road or the high way roads even it is a risky job. Some steps may help to reduce the precondition.

- Have to develop proper integrated national sanitation system and build up more toilets in important public areas of the city
- Building-up hard-laws against those people who illegally use road side areas and all public places for sanitation.
- NGO may come forward to build up many public toilets and public awareness may be created among the people against it.

7. Population Problem:

Over population is one of the main problems for this small city. The amount of population is increasing day by day but accommodation and city service is not increasing accordingly. Limited land-space is getting more presser in every hour at Dhaka city. Birth rate control, building-up multistoried buildings, removal of all slams may help to solve the problem from Dhaka city.

6.15.2 Climate Disaster Risks at Dhaka

Dhaka is very much vulnerable due to climate change effect. Flooding due to drainage congestion are very common to the city dwellers too. Vehicle exhaust emission, industrial residuals, lack of open spaces create more heat at Dhaka (UNEP, DoE, and BCAS 2005; Alam and Rabbani 2009). Unplanned system with weak support services including drainage system creates floods at Dhaka.

Dhaka, one of the rapid urbanization rated largest city in the world, will remain the most important urban agglomeration in the country . Due to the lack of decentralization of the country, considering overall economic situation and environmental conditions, it is impossible to have restriction on migration into Dhaka. Therefore, this city is likely to continue to grow rapidly for the foreseeable future. There are lot of other issues to be tackled that concern for future Dhaka. The existing planning and development process of Dhaka may not reach the objectives as it was desired without direct and total participation of its residents. Equally important is efficient city corporation administration, including planning, development, and service delivery.

The severity of climate-related hazards are observed as such- flooding and heavy rainfall or no-rainfall. IOM reported about 70 per cent slum dwellers are facing environmental hardship as here economy is mostly dependent on agriculture which is mostly dependent on environment. People after arrived at Dhaka city face unhygienic health conditions with few or no access to the utility services.

The rapid growth of population have created tremendous pressure on urban land, infrastructure, utilities etc at Dhaka. Unplanned growth is one of the major causes for flooding in Dhaka city every-year. Weak support system including internal drainage congestion and uncoordinated operation of flow regulation structures contributed to the flooding.

6.15.3 Disaster Management by Dhaka City Corporation

Earlier Dhaka City Corporation did not have any master plans. Culture is that a development plans submitted by commissioner of words with budget every fiscal year in which some are being considered for implementation. Similarly, zone-wise plan and budget prepared too.

Police Department, Fire Service & Civil Defence, Red Crescent Society, National Cadet Core and Utility provider are also part of the Committee. This Committee conducts the managerial activities for pre or post disaster.

During rainy season Dhaka City Corporation arranges campaigns and public awareness meetings at the ward level. In this critical period city cooperation authority are responsible to support people if needed for emergency food, shelter or medical support. In addition to the regular routine activities, the corporation has organized workshops and rallies to create disaster awareness and risk reduction activities.

6.15.4 Flood Response Activities

Dhaka City Corporation has 500 modern wireless device for communicating among the 03 control rooms round the city. A display board is hung in the control room to monitor overall activities. Dhaka City Corporation established few temporary toilets, mobile toilets and trying to clean them with bleaching powder and spray insecticides several times to control mosquitoes. For emergency health care support, during any kind of disasters, Dhaka City Corporation provide special medical service opened for 24 hours at the relief center. However they need more manpower and logistics supports for each and every zone of the city areas for better service.

6.15.5 Community Participation in Disaster Management

Community participation is very limited in all programs including disaster response activities. During any disaster, affected people needs emergency shelter and dry food, drinkable water and medicine or medical support. Generally at Bangladesh, NGOs come forward very quickly for any response as such- cooking food to distribute among the affected people.

From the beginning a very few areas were sophisticated as residential area as such- Dhanmondi, Bananai and Gulshan etc.

Later on, government took steps to have change and moderate few areas partially for ensuring better city services, those areas are- Mirpur, Motijheel and Mohammadpur including Bosila village.

There some new developed areas were highly-formulated during past two to three decades as such- Uttara, Uttara extraction (Diabari), partially Kelkheet (Nikunjo) etc areas. This all are under Dhaka South City Corporation.

6.16 Recent Initiatives of Dhaka City Corporations

Annisul Huq took official initiative to remove all illegal billboards from Dhaka North City Corporation areas immediately after he joined as a Mayor of North part of Dhaka city corporation. The mayor had inspected all the roads, street lights, waste management and other activities, and ordered for necessary renovation of President Shahabuddin Ahmed Park, Gulshan. He tried to takeoff all illegal car parking and footpath adjoining to Banani areas, one of the major residential and commercial zone of Dhaka north part. Annis tried to help concerned ministries and authorities to provide land to set up the waste transfer stations.

With an aim to reduce traffic congestion from Shahbagh to Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport, a nine-member committee headed by Joint Commissioner (Traffic) of Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) was formed by Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC). DSCC Mayor Sayeed Khokon has taken this decision at a meeting with DMP at Nagar Bhaban after he joined as Mayor too. The committee was supposed to submit its report within 15 days, identifying the key reasons of the traffic congestion (Daily Star, May 28, 2015). More or less, they were trying to prove their commitment true, even still not successful in any single sector at all till the research period between July 2016 to June 2018.

6.17 Expectation from the City Dwellers at Dhaka

A clean city is the first choice to the city dwellers at Dhaka. The city dwellers do not want to get rid of garbage at streets, walls anymore. City dwellers will forget the matter of election but mayors should not forget the promises that they made during election.

With this backdrop and finding service condition of city corporations, Democracy Watch has conducted a survey of 900 people in Dhaka from 50 different locations to draw a real scenario of this city from different angles.

The research findings has been contributed to the current study a lot. It was complete funded large scale project. Election, democracy and some other important political variables are the main focused in the study. Without ensuring this prerequisites, a proper local governance may not be possible both in rural and urban sectors.

A. Services of City Corporation

The respondents were asked about 06 major services of Dhaka City Corporations during tenure of the newly elected Mayors after 2015 Mr. Anisul Haq and Mr. Sayed Khokon. The services were included: mosquito, road construction, garbage management etc issues.

Table 09: Response on Services Delivered by the City Corporation

Services	Percentage			
	Improved	Same as before	Deteriorated	Don't know
Mosquito Prevention	14	40	45	1
Road Reconstruction	43	35	20	2
Garbage Disposal	28	45	24	3
Public Toilet	7	32	22	39
Street Light	11	53	25	11
Park Development	18	28	20	34

Most of the respondent observed deteriorated no changed in many issues after new Mayor taking charge at 2012. They were not happy about garbage system, public toilet etc issues (45%, 32%, and 53% respectively). Majority (45%) did not find improvement on mosquito prevention actions.

The respondents indicated the reasons for lower service quality of city corporation. Few of them where:

- ✓ Lack of knowledge to manage resource or wastage
- ✓ Limited economic access and administrative power

B. Law and Order Situation

About law and order, mass people are very much concerned nowadays around the globe. To improve the law and order situation, was one of the the main election manifestos of the ruling party. They had taken some initiatives already in this regard.

Table 10: Law and Order Situation

Issues	Percentage			
	Increased	Same as before	Decreased	Don't know
Extortion	32	22	42	4
Murder	41	20	36	3
Rape	38	25	31	6
Hijacking	29	22	46	3
Unemployment situation	76	16	3	5
Harassment by police	47	29	16	8
Violence against women	35	27	30	8
Road accidents	53	25	14	8
Problem of electricity, gas and drinking water	47	34	15	4
Income of people	10	26	60	4
Expenditure of people	88	5	4	3

Majority of the respondents stated ‘increased’ as such - road accident 53%, harassment by police 47% and only a few issues with ‘Decreased’ like-income 60%, hijacking 46%. However responded mentions about all extra juridical killing which is started from BNP lead government ‘operation clean heart’, project since 2003.

C. Traffic Problem in Dhaka City

Government step’s helped to reduce the traffic-jam in Dhaka (36%) and 45 per cent respondent think transportation facilities improved. But mostly (87%) claimed that transportation related costs has increased.

D. Some Other Important Issues

Responded were asked about two main leader in Bangladesh about their performance, as shown in the figure 05.

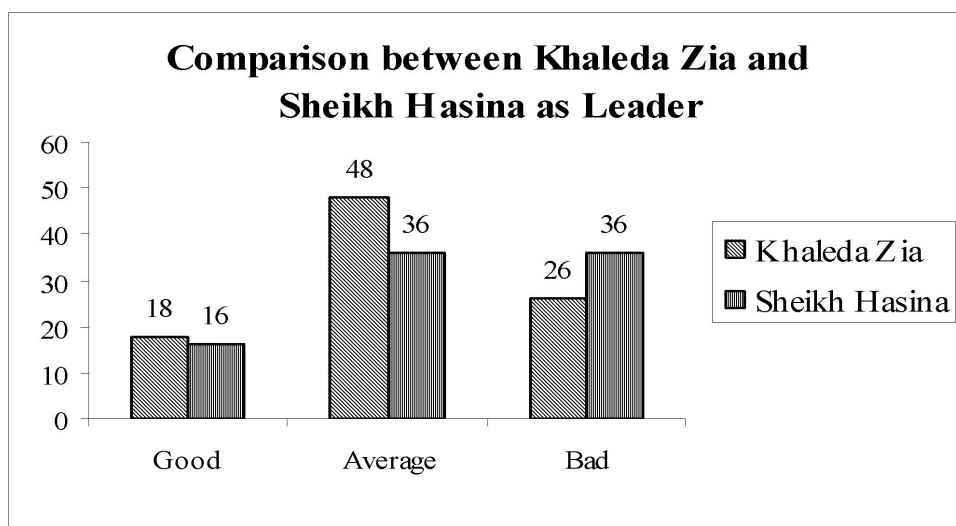


Figure 05: Comparison Between Two Leaders

The study was about current and next election also, result found as bellow-

Table 11: Non/Political Responses

Political View-point & Demographics			
Party Name	%	Age Distribution	%
Awami League	22	18-29 years	53
BNP	20	30-39 years	26
Jativa Party	5	40-49 years	15
Jamaat	2	50+ years	6
Gender			
Male	64	Female	36
Academic Qualifications & Occupation			
Illiterate	6	Student	26
Primary	12	Service	34
SSC	15	Housewife	13
HSC	21	Business	14
Graduation/ +	46	Worker and others	13

6.18 Pros & Cons for Dividing Dhaka City Corporation

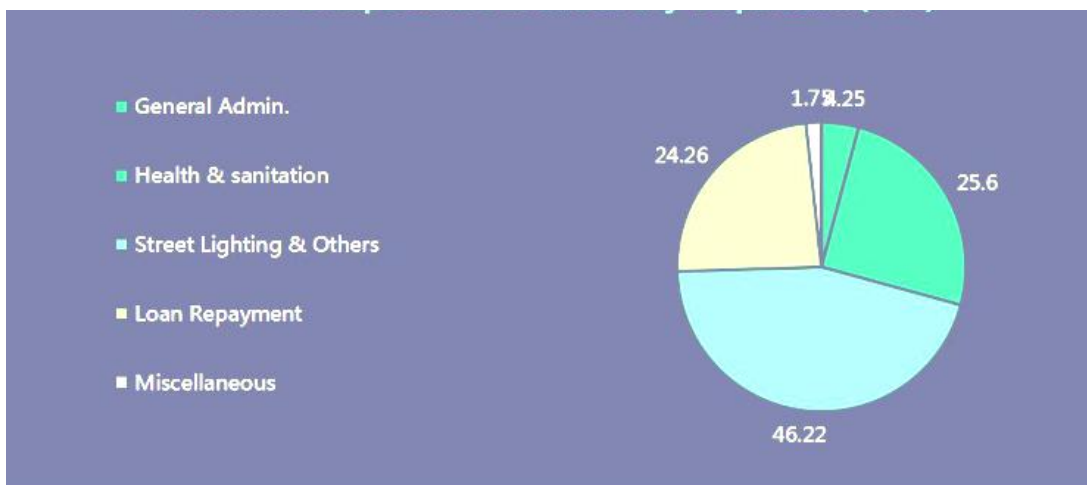
The controversy centering from the 28 April 2015, when city corporation elections has started petering out. Notwithstanding the questions about the fairness and credibility of the voting it is time that the new mayors in Dhaka South, Dhaka North and Chittagong get down to their business. Whatever the promises they had made during the campaign have to be fulfilled during their five-year tenure. In their campaign pledges they had raised the expectations of the city dwellers to a new high. The new mayors have now before them the task of salvaging their image that had been tainted by the flawed elections. They can redeem themselves with the good deeds they had promised to perform. The tasks ahead for the newly-elected mayors are huge and not-so-easy to implement. Yet they have on their shoulders the burden of responsibility they must carry out.

The new mayors must have started chalking out plans and programs in making their cities liveable. But in doing so they should adopt pragmatic approaches instead of taking up ambitious but unrealistic goals. They should not forget about the tall promises they had made in their campaign manifestos. Introduction of Wifi here and there may sound good and smart but this information technology does not solve the miseries of the city dwellers caused by water logging, clogged gutters, overflowing sewage, hawkers-occupied footpaths, deplorably poor management of garbage and waste.

Dhaka and Chittagong both are overcrowded. These cities are also highly polluted. The sources of pollution are many ranging from dilapidated vehicles to unhygienic kitchen markets where the use of formalin by dishonest traders is still high despite many of the markets getting the formalin-free tags.

Honking, for example, is another major cause of sound pollution. A large part of the city streets in capital Dhaka is used as makeshift markets to sell fish and vegetables. A large amount of money is spend on this city for various purposes, the following chat may present here-

Figure 06: Pattern of Expenditure of Dhaka City Corporation (%)



Source: Record Book, DCC, 2010

A lot of money spent but City dwellers are living with thousands of hassle. However, still city dwellers are facing daily life problem as they faced so before. They are making the Traffic Jam as the number one problem of the city today.

It's not just planting a few plants here and there on the medians of city streets. The way scavengers do their job and the corporation trucks carry the garbage is no testimony to any civilized act. Trucks with overflowing garbage are often seen stuck up in peak hour traffic jams causing the already dirty streets to stink further. The corporation cleaners can not care less about their sloppy work. Dirt and waste get piled up everywhere across the cities.

When city corporations run by the administration appointed by the government, it was a blame of non-performing activities. Maybe that was not totally wrong but Dhaka and Chittagong city corporations had similar problems when they had the elected mayors too.

Rain in the capital city is hardly welcome as on most occasions the downpour causes flooding and water logging compounding the plight of the residents, particularly those living in the low-lying areas.

As the new mayors take their office they must set their priorities right. Slogans and rhetoric are easy to make but they do not solve the problems. Instead, the mayors should understand their job and act accordingly. No one really expects the city mayors to make Dhaka into a Paris and Chittagong into a Venice. The public expectations from the mayors are not as great as the mayors may think. A clean gutter, timely and efficient disposal of waste, freeing the pavements from hawkers (wherever possible) and restoration of civic sense among the city dwellers through sustained popular campaign are what they expect the mayors can do.

The new mayors can start small to gradually scale up their activity to achieve the big. It will be a disappointment if they spend more time and energy in political meetings, speeches and protocol duties instead of concentrating on the basic services to the residents.

Doing something new and innovative may help in healing the wounds many residents have suffered in not being able to cast their ballots in last elections, still is a issue to the dwellers.

Advantage of Division: It may include the speedy administration, well and equipped support service etc. But still there is not a single such example at all, rather only the people get the corporation office near their home, just become happy to reach them avoiding traffic jam. Maybe they are happy but not benefited yet.

Disadvantage of Division: It has destroyed the historical background of 400 years back city culture. Did not prove the benefit yet rather raised the operation cost of the city. Create the bureaucratic losses in some cases. Theoretically it is okay, but without having any practical evidence for that much advantage.

6.19 Policy Supports

Government made some acts to empower the local government as well as to provide mass benefits. Those are as bellow-

<i>Sl</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Year</i>
01	<i>Safe Water & Sanitation</i>	<i>1998</i>
02	<i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>	<i>2005</i>
03	<i>National Water Management Plan</i>	<i>2004</i>
04	<i>Sector Development Framework</i>	<i>2004</i>

Government agencies (specially LGED) made of all policy decisions, fund allocation, project approval and monitoring with with Planning Commission. Public Health Engineering and Water and Sewerage Authorities (WASAs) are responsible for taking care in mostly Dhaka and Chittagong.

6.20 Water Supply Chain

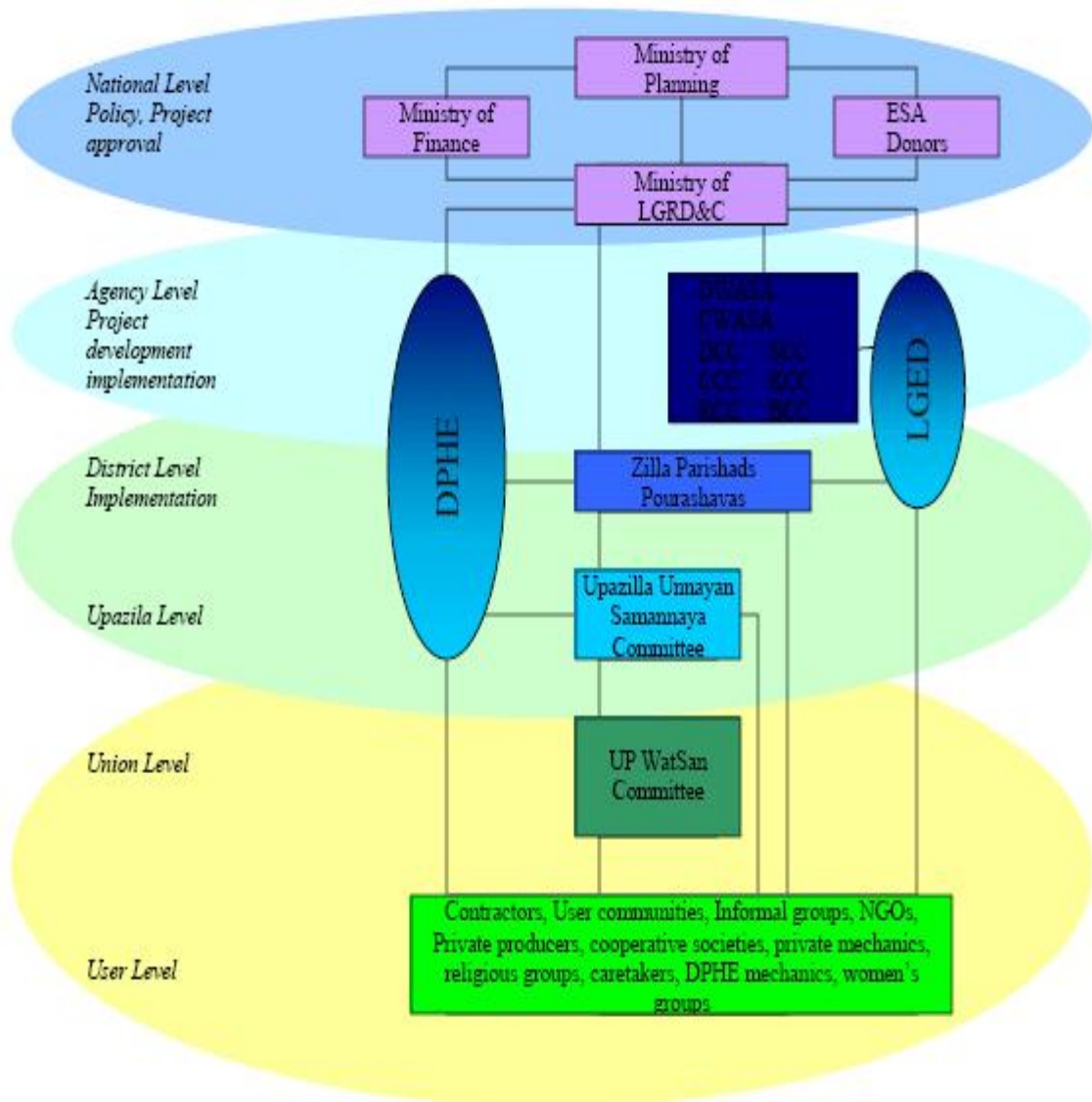


Figure 07: Water Supply Chain

Special Remarks are to be noted down bellow, as such-

- DPHE made plan, and implement water supply system
- WASAs are semi-autonomous bodies under ministry
- Multimedia campaign was launched to create mass public awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation.

6.21: Increase the Sanitation Coverage

Table 12: Sanitation Coverage

Sl No.	Area/Zone	According to Baseline Survey, October 2003	% of families using Sanitary Latrines as of June '05		
No. of Families		Sanitary Latrines Users	Sanitary Latrines User (%)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rural Area	18,326,332	5,272,589	28.77	57.06
2	Pouroshavas	1,851,337	983,025	53.10	74.08
3	Corporations	1,216,424	850,527	69.92	74.63
Country Total:		21,394,093	7,106,141	33.21	59.53

Table shows that city corporations are in the better position respect to number of user of sanitary latrines compared to rural areas and sub-urban sectors. Still government and NGOs are trying to increase the number of user. As overall weak infrastructural lead to massive health hazard problem in Bangladesh, poor sanitation system provoke the issue one step ahead at all.

However figure 08 shows contribution done by different government and non-government agencies for improving sanitation coverage in Bangladesh both at village and city areas. A lot of parties are ingested to the process of improvement considering the importance of great public health interests.

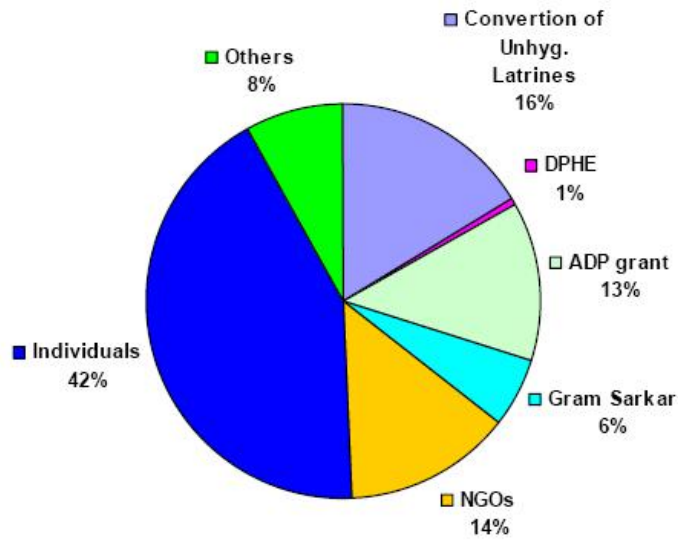


Figure 08: Sanitation Coverage by Agencies

(Total No. of Latrine: 8,148,906, Country total as on March 2005)

However government's 'Mass-media campaign' helped to increase awareness and progress in recent years. Hygiene behavior changed for the time being since 1990.

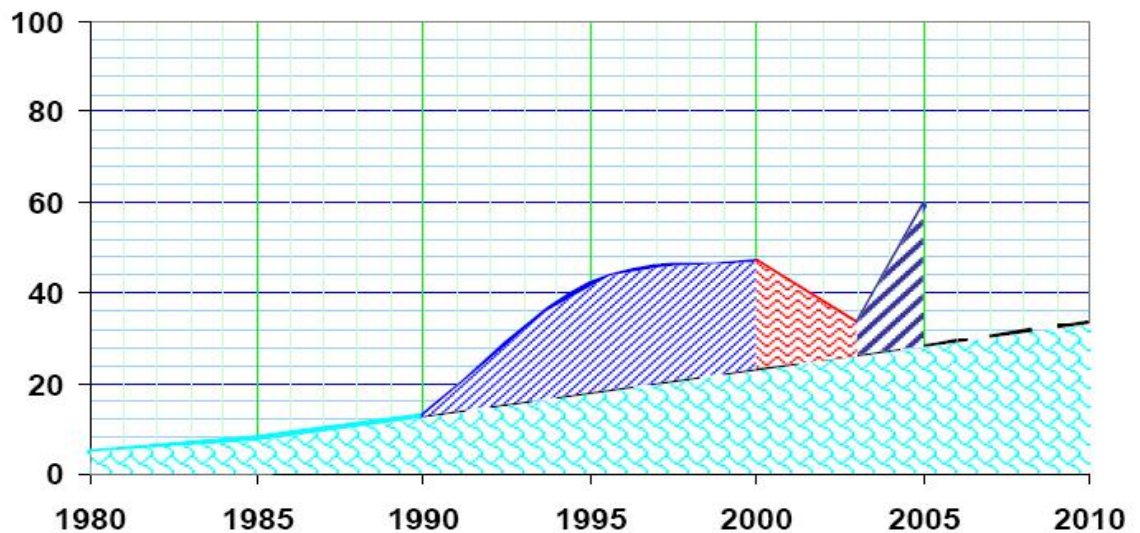


Figure 09: Hygiene Sanitation (%)

Since 1980, Department of Public Health in Bangladesh has started to work with sanitation improvement programs in association with UNICEF. Use of water seal latrines has been increased to reduce diarrhoea and other water-borne communicable diseases over the periods. Sanitation coverage has been accelerated a lot as such 5 per cent higher in 10 years, i.e. it was only 43 per cent in the year 1990 and raised to 48 per cent in the year 2000.

Area wise actual and required growth rates for achieving 100% sanitation coverage

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Required Growth Rate per month to achieve 100 % Sanitation by 2010 (Oct'03-June'10)	Actual Growth Rate per month in past 20 months (Oct'03-Jun'05)	Desired Growth Rate per month to achieve 100 % Sanitation by 2010 (July'05-June'10)
1.	Rural	0.89 %	1.41 %	0.72 %
2.	Pourashavas	0.59 %	1.05 %	0.43 %
3.	City Corporations	0.30 %	0.24 %	0.42 %
Total		0.83 %	1.32 %	0.67 %

Sanitation coverage attachments is easy at rural areas compare to urban settings due to lack of space or ownership of land. In village level, people can be motivated to establish hygiene toilets at their own premise but at city areas a lot of landless people are living in the open sky, to whom unless the public toilet facilities noting to do. A lot of non government organizations are working with this issue to amend a better situation in rear soon.

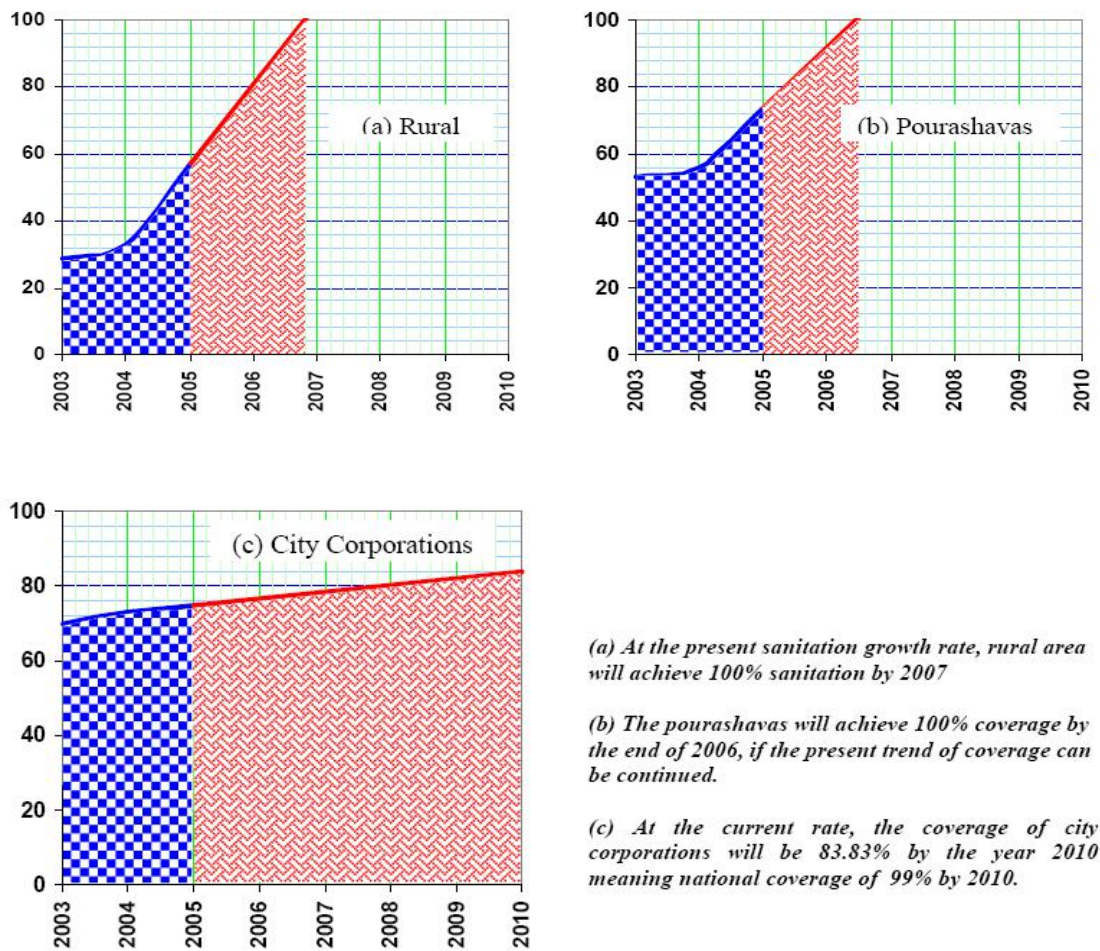


Figure 10: Sanitation Growth (Rural & Urban)

Few major challenges to establish hygiene sanitation at urban areas are-

- I. Many slums have no authority to taking care of development
- II. Difficult to motivate the urban poor living under the open sky
- III. Lack of capacity to establish due to shortage of space etc.

6.22 Case Studies

Case 01: Mr. Habib, lives in Mohammadpur. He is facing problem to pay the holding taxes after dividing the corporations. He do no know the exact location where to make payment of his dues. Basically his problem is lack of information about the office location at all.

Case 02: Mr. Maruf, a well-establish business man is living in Malibagh area. He is facing huge problem to get utilities and other city services as his property is located in between two corporations. So become a person from border area, he is facing everyday hassle to get services as well as making payments too.

Case 03: Mr. Ashraf is outsider of Dhaka. Recently he got a job in Dhaka and become permanent riddance of this city. He is observing two kind changes in two parts of the city corporations. He mentioned- North part are more concerned about development and new establishment where-else South part are busy for repairing except a few issues like LED road lamp project, etc.

Case 04: Ms. Afifa, a house owner lives in Rampura area. After dividing the corporations she is feeling happy as she can pay all bills and taxes near her door steps which was far difference in earlier periods. She recalled about some of her properties at Uttara (a developed area in north part), feeling same about them too for getting easy and quick access to the support services offices at door steps at all.

6.23 Theoretical Backups in the Research

One of the base theory was Structural functionalism considered for the research which is based on a systems model. Conceptually political process maybe delineated as follows:

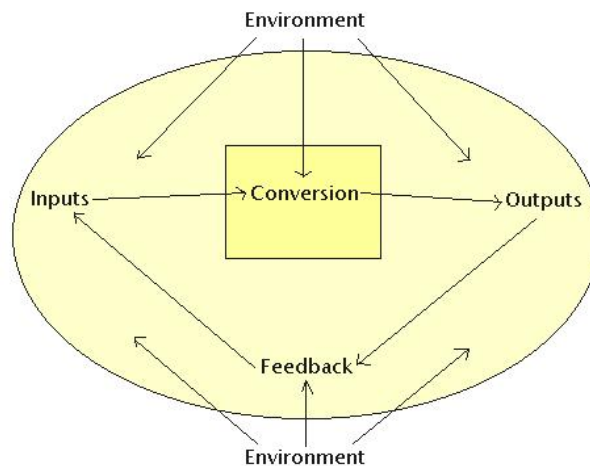


Figure 11: Structural Functionalism

Political system is advised to be whole nation-state, and the environment is the composite of economic, social, and political variables. The idea deal with all domestic and external actors affect each other as well as the system. This all analyst are important actors in a particular political system. Any changes in the system also affect all the actors with aims to have better inputs, as actors react to better outputs.

Structural functionalists is like as a systems analysts that have a bias toward systemic equilibrium (i.e. toward stability). sometimes is preferred positively to have radical, or revolutionary change. In this case, it is not an exception too.

All this cognition have suggested to may have decentralization process for this Dhaka city.

To have change or fix a old city, the easiest way to touch her local management authority. That is why Dhaka City Corporation was target place to fix and monitor for complete development packages via decentralization.

The decentralization is commonly described by which the activities of an organization, particularly those regarding planning and decision making, are distributed or delegated away from a central, authoritative location or group.

Decentralization concept is not a new topic to us and already been developed and applied to group dynamics and management science in case of modern businesses and organizations, political science, law and public administration, economics, money and technology.

According to a 1999 United Nations Development Programme report:

‘A large number of developing countries have been embarked of decentralization programmes. This trend is growing interest in the role of civil society to the government in seeking new ways of service delivery. Decentralization of governance includes the distrust of government on spectacular demise of all centralized regimes (especially the Soviet Union) and all world.’

6.24 Division of Dhaka City Corporation: Social and Political Outcomes

A research for the World Bank, Stone, Levy and Paredes (1992) found twenty possible problems for doing business especially in urban areas under city governance with relative importance. Major problems found ranging from inflation and high taxes to political uncertainty etc.

The entrepreneurs considered political crisis or policy uncertainty as a very serious trouble for business. Of the fifty firms surveyed in Brazil and Chile, 72 per cent reported that they lived in constant fear of wide- ranging policy change. Under such uncertainty, firms not prefer to commit to business or investment projects.

Political factors also impact to the growth-enhancing private sector activity. Those political aspects have not received much attention from mainstream research into the determinants of economic development. However, this research has looked at changes in social and political variables through urban local government decentralization.

A person's culture and family background comprises the variables of race and ethnicity. It maybe noted that a social variable refers to the set of attributes and characteristics of people what they perform for livelihood as such- teaching or firefighting. Occupation, social class (lower, middle or higher), person's income, education scenario etc.

6.24.1 Social Outcomes

A lot of changes observed during a decade in Dhaka city area. As more development projects are running in the city, many income generating activities are made in the city. More new professions and scopes are available.

As everyday more than two thousand five hundred people are coming in this city for getting an earning source, education or medical supports. For sure, there some earning sources are created in both parts of the city.

A) Production and Employment: Mayors become more concerned to have more production facilities and provide better city services to the city dwellers so more cleaning staffs were hired. Import and production of LED road lamps and other related equipment are used for the city.

B) Ecosystem Development: New trends to save the earth is a global issue. New city corporations have established a lot of waste deposit plants to avoid odor pollution. Besides old dams, canals and ponds were recovered partially to have balance on the ecosystem.

C) Economic Opportunities: Several corporations have hired more manpower as well as more development task ware performed after division of city corporation. That is why more employment and economic opportunities created.

D) Educational Scopes: City Corporation established a few baby day care center with the support from ministry of woman afters where they tried to ensure basic education for infants. So a little progress found in this case too.

6.24.2 Political Outcomes

Political decision plays important role to determinants of growth-enhancing private sector activity. Traditionally all activities belongs to the government in underdeveloped nations. Recent tend is much more opposite as found in all categories economy's. This change in political aspects have not received much attention from mainstream research into the determinants of economic development. However change is found in Dhaka city corporation after dividing in to two parts, having two new mayors-

A) Party Politics: Earlier it was a one man show. Right now, two mayors have more competition in between them and all political parties are more concerned too. So politics now difficult than previous time in case of urban local government for election or any other participating purposes. Mayors become more powerful than earlier periods.

B) Interest Group Pressure: Now interest group are well packed. They can be easily organized and raised issue for change and make movement.

C) Law and Order Situation: Decentralization creates more accountability of all related parties. Specification of task were made of by the process.

D) Fundamental rights: Dwellers at Dhaka city are more concern about their rights as well as to get their city services from the right authority.

E) Development Policies: Collective bargaining and competition created the local government bodies more active and punctual to preform their duties. All issues maybe not become hundred percent successful already, but process started. Private participation has increased and so development also enhance.

6.25 Special Research Facts

- 50 percent respondents does not know the general difference between Municipal and City Corporation
- 60 percent respondents are favor of City Corporation rather Municipal
- Even not getting any special benefit, Majority (about sixty percent) city dwellers are favoring division of Dhaka City Corporation
- 60 percent city dwellers think no need for two mayors in a single city
- 60 percent city dwellers think that existence of two mayors is an obstacle in development process
- 70 percent city dwellers think that existence of two mayors are burden on general public considering monetary issues
- 80 percent city dwellers think majority of funds (80%) should come from central government
- 40 percent city dwellers think holding tax policy should be reformed
- 70 percent city dwellers think that more development done after separation of corporation
- 85 percent respondent do not want to go back previous single mayor style

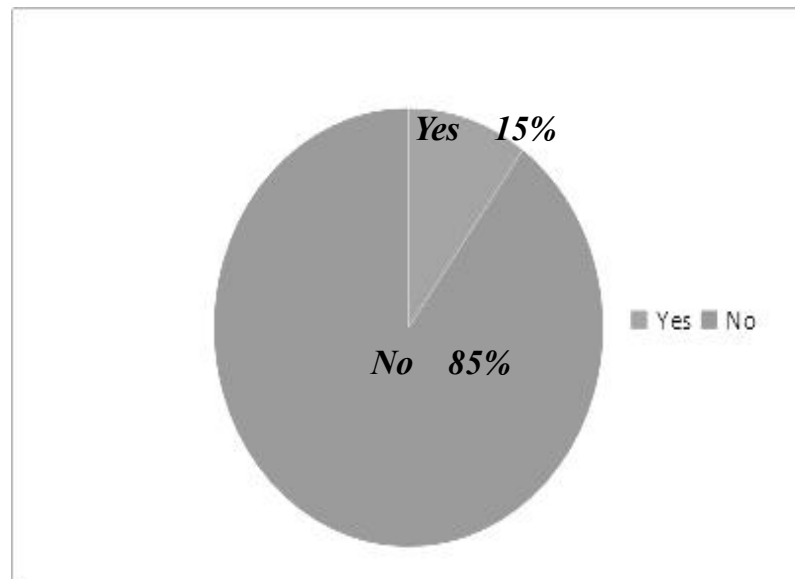


Figure 12: Future Expectations About Single City Corporation

Source: Field Servery, 2016

City dwellers at Dhaka are more concerned on egomania issues like road or transport, traffic, corruption, utility and other city services etc. From the mayor sides, they also know the exact location to be taken care by them. Dwellers now easily may ask them as they also know who is really responsible for any issue at specific location. Earlier periods, the situation and information was more or less asymmetric, but now situation has been changed a lot. Both information and habituation aspects are more symmetric then any other decades. Spread of information, amiability of related government and non-government agencies, availability of internet and mobile phone access, more use of social media platform, increased number of various mass-media and their activities, all together has impromptu a lot positively for this change in Dhaka city after separation in to two parts.

6.26 Hypothesis Analysis

Does the city Dwellers prefer division of city corporation (for better service)

- H₀ : Not more than 50% prefer the division of DCC

- H_a : A majority prefer division of Dhaka City Corporation as benefited more

Analysis

Response Found

Yes-175 & No-75

Here,

$$\chi = (175 + 75) / 2 = 125$$

$$\mu = 50$$

$$\Delta = 5$$

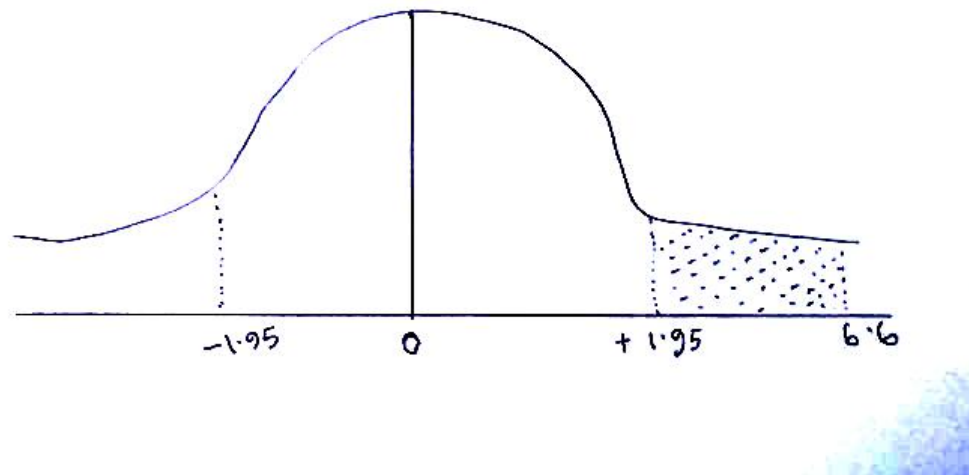
$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\begin{aligned} & Z - test \\ & = \frac{\chi - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\mu \Delta}{\alpha}}} = 6.678 \end{aligned}$$

One tailed test result = 1 - α = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95

Tabulation Value = 1.9 + 0.5 = 1.95

Figure 13 : Graphical Presentation of the Test Results



Research Question was- does the city Dwellers prefer division of city corporation (for better city service) with the two expected results as-

- H_0 : Not more than 50% prefer the division of DCC

- H_a : A majority prefer division of Dhaka City Corporation as benefited more

Decision Rules: If calculated value lies between tabulated value then we will accept Null Hypothesis.

Analysis Result: Here, resulted value is higher than calculated value, so we will reject the Null Hypothesis.

Final Decision: As we are rejecting the Null Hypothesis, here we have to accept only the *Alternative Hypothesis*. That means, majority prefer division of the Dhaka city corporation.

Chapter 7

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

7.0 Limitations

The study has two main limitations. Firstly, this study acknowledges the academic and historical limitations of experience based on recall and subjective filtering; however, it is mostly covered to note and record the in and out futures of the ways in which proper diagnosis done on urban local governance. Secondly, the study explains how the divided Dhaka City Corporation will ensure the social services for its dwellers but without having any previous experience regarding the issue at all. Whenever, a combination of semi-structured and unstructured interviews with public and officials with document study will provide rich data about the impact of dividing of a city corporation for an overall social structural and status development.

The very recent time, before and after, of the government decision to divide Dhaka City Corporation had sparked violent protests as hundreds of its employees clashed with armed police. Nonetheless, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's ruling Awami League government was dedicated to slice Dhaka City Corporation to extend better civic services to the residents. But local government experts observed the decision as unlikely to yield the expected result while BNP noticed a "narrow political convenience" to defeat the opposition's nominee for the next mayoral election position. All together, the situation is still seems like a controversial issue, however the study has been tried to overcome all the limitations and be finalized as its objective indeed.

Chapter 8

RECOMMENDATIONS

&

CONCLUSION

8.0 Recommendations and Conclusion

8.1 Recommendations

The Constitution of Bangladesh (1972) categorically emphasizes on local government on the Chapter Number 03, Article Number 59. It is the process to change leadership and power in local government management system.

NGO-led programs are well driven but still local level community participation is found very limited so far. Civil society groups are now come forward them earlier period to participate local government functions or have a reactive measure.

Unless extent of public participation is it not possible to ensure collective decision and mass-development. The review of the decentralization process and the associated other macro policy dimensions need to be accommodated within a comprehensive decentralization agenda in the country. To accelerate development and growth, local community participation is essential.

In Bangladesh, over the last few decades, the major focus of development efforts in the asset-based formal sector and associated institution-building could not bring the poor within the mainstream of such efforts. The centrally focused institution building could not generate the resources and produce the orientation and sensitivity to effectively reach and involve the poor.

It is widely emphasized that, in order to promote local development, income generator activities are necessary. The initial efforts are needed to focus on detailed objective analysis of the targeted poor and the design of appropriate strategy to strengthen and expand their absorptive capacity. The policy efforts must be directed to the creation of village level infrastructures to sustain the efforts.

The macro-level issue that is important to address in this context is to effectively reach and mobilize the poor. In principle, there is no reason why the government should not be able to carry out the task of group-based community development provided it acquires the necessary expertise and applies the strategy in its rural development efforts. In reality, however, a number of formidable obstacles need to be resolved, particularly relating to the bureaucratic structure of project/programme implementation with a common attraction to centralized, budget-driven, large-scale and technical oriented blue-print solutions to rural problems. The two major requirements in this respect relate to: (i) decentralization to permit decision making that can adapt the activities to field level conditions; and (ii) reorientation of the government agencies in operational procedures to bring about a supportive atmosphere of working cooperatively and with responsiveness to the local institutions. Such government initiatives, to be successful in supporting the development of the poor, have to be characterized by committed leadership, narrow group focus and necessary freedom from the normal centralized departmental functions.

The government efforts to organize the poor into groups should be supported by measures to foster their horizontal and vertical linkages to strengthen the potential for poverty alleviation as well as to act as a pressure group to promote poverty sensitive macro policies. The macro policy efforts should be designed to create an environment which channels resources and technical assistance to the poor.

8.1.1 Policy Framework

The effective participation of the poor in rural development requires a policy framework to promote such participation. This depends on identifying specific program components which lend themselves to targeting (locality and/or socioeconomic groups) and on adopting appropriate participatory modes. Along with ensuring sustained economic growth and the 'trickle -down' benefits to the poor, an important element of the policy framework is to enhance the direct distribution of benefits to the poor through targeted programs. This also requires the decentralization of the rural administration with priority to the activities that offer productivity gains and essential services to the poor.

The above also requires the decentralization of rural development planning procedures in order to establish closer links with the local communities. In this respect, macro policy efforts should focus on followings-

- (i) removing the manpower constraints inhibiting such efforts
- (ii) providing necessary training to acquire the ability to assist the local communities to articulate their needs and translate such needs and demands into coherent programs
- (iii) developing local institutional structures (e.g. local government) with adequate representation of the poor to ensure their involvement

Since the poor, particularly in the rural areas, depend on agriculture and related activities, dynamiting the rural sector requires fundamental changes in policy and resource allocation. Macro policies must aim to stimulate the rural economy, agricultural policies must be directed to increase production and productivity, and institutional arrangements must ensure that the poor have a voice and access to resources. The issue is to take into account the constraints of the agro- based economy in promoting poor-friendly macro policies. The social safety net programs should emphasize entrepreneurship development, training, technological improvement, credit, marketing and similar other activities to create sustainable poverty reduction impact. The reform agenda should be designed in a participatory mode with conditioning of a self-imposed nature so that the underlying policy package is sensitive to the limits of political tolerance.

8.1.2 Administrative Reorganization

During the past, the bureaucracy reforms needed. However the attempts have not as yet brought about the desired results. While the issues relating to administrative reorganization are wide and complex, the poverty alleviation related issues.

The issue of balancing social equity with growth should form the basis for formulation of macro policy and its implementation. For encouraging appropriate decisions, it is necessary to emphasize transparency and openness.

For efficient and effective rendering of public services to the poor, it is necessary to put in place the mechanism for continuous monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of performance and needs. The specific areas to address include appropriateness of the existing market environment of public service, mechanism and process to enhance participation, transparency to improve delivery and accountability. In this respect, effective devolution of power is a critical element in raising the efficiency of the public administration system.

8.1.3 The Reform Agenda: Need for Consensus

In Bangladesh, a strategy for growth through increased competitiveness within a market- driven economy is broadly accepted. However, a lack of consensus exists on the pace and specifics of the reforms, and the instruments of achieving the objectives. This calls for achieving some degree of consensus on the reform agenda along with the broad policies to be employed for its implementation.

While total consensus on such policies may not be feasible since different socioeconomic groups have conflicting interests, the balancing of the gainers and the losers is a per-requisite for success in the reform process. In this respect, the macro framework should take into account the limits imposed by the agro-based nature of the economy, unstable market for the exports, and increasing international competition etc.

The macroeconomic policies pursued in Bangladesh and their poverty alleviation impact point to many propositions.

It is possible to design and implement macro-policies that can simultaneously promote growth and alleviate poverty. Fourth, high economic growth can be achieved if the potentials of the poor are properly harnessed since the poor are efficient.

Within the above context, the approach to macro-policy for poverty alleviation in Bangladesh needs to be comprehensive covering a number of areas. The institutional policies should focus on redistribution of land and other assets to facilitate asset accumulation by the poor.

The macroeconomic policies using monetary, fiscal, trade and investment channels should be geared to creating conditions for accelerated and efficient economic growth and expansion of employment opportunities for the poor. The sector policies, dealing with output, price and technology, should aim to make the economic structure more efficient and compatible with the comparative advantage of the country, support economic growth and enhance employment level and consequently consumption and nutrition of the poor.

The social sector policies, having both short- and long-term effects on poverty alleviation, should focus on provision of health and family planning, education, housing and social welfare. These services, apart from providing basic needs, are also important investments in Human Resource Development (HRD) programme of the poor which significantly enhance their productivity and income-earning capacity.

8.1.4 Improving the Policy Framework

Agriculture policy needs to be reformed to achieve poverty alleviation. If poverty eliminated, pressure for urban area will be reduced. Undoubtedly landless and lack of alternative employment opportunities are major cause of rural poverty in Bangladesh. Therefore if can be solved the problem of rural poverty, then many problems be solved usually. Under rain-fed farming, the poor farmers are the worst sufferers. Assuring reliable water supply through small scale and supplemental irrigation can increase their productivity and incomes. Equally important in these areas is the promotion of farming systems that are more remunerative and ecologically sustainable.

The landless labors constitute an important group among the rural poor in Bangladesh. They work under insecure conditions at very low paid wages. Their earnings and working conditions can be improved through appropriate macro policies that improve agricultural sectors as well as labor productivity. This would also be facilitated as like as formal manufacturing sector. The NGOs can play a supportive role in such cases and to enforce legislation to protect their rights. A careful review requires on government efforts for removing all bottlenecks and make farming more profitable which bring adverse impacts on rural poverty, make benefited the rural poor and reduce migration tendency to the cities.

8.1.5 Policy Required for Informal Sectors

In Bangladesh, the emergence of a dualistic economic structure is evident where a small segment of the population participates in the formal sector, while the majority subsists in the informal sector with low productivity and incomes. The rapid expansion of the sector reflects the inability of agriculture, modern manufacturing and other sectors to absorb the expanding labor force and provide them with adequate incomes.

While innovative and durable solution to the problems of the informal sector are called for to alleviate poverty, the government's short-term concerns in macro-policy need to focus on introducing measures to enable the poor in the informal sector to bargain for favorable terms and provide the small entrepreneurs with access to credit, training, and appropriate technology.

The macro policies, in this respect, need to take into account the diversity and complexity of the sector. In Bangladesh, a well- targeted support program to the informal sector under conducive macro policy can emerge as a cost-effective mechanism to alleviate poverty. The policy environment should be designed to create and sustain the linkages needed for its integration with the rest of the economy.

8.1.6 Improving Food Security

Food security refers to the access to safe and balanced food for every citizen. On a national level, this implies that the country has a stable supply of adequate food that is available to all the households. For this, there should exist a guarantee of physical and economic access for all the households (and of individual members of the households) without undue risk of losing such access.

For the poor in Bangladesh, the consequences of food insecurity boil down to adverse impact on individual's work ability and nutritional status. The issues in ensuring food security involve (i) household's access to quantity of food in relation to its effective requirements; (ii) allocation and intake of food within the household; and (iii) individual's subsequent physiological utilization of nourishment. This means that at the policy level, health, sanitary, educational, economic, social, cultural and other factors have important implications in ensuring food security for the poor. The household as well as individual-level processes are governed by elements at the meso (market/ regional) and macro levels.

Another policy issue of importance to the poor is the existence of differences between poor households who purchase most or all of their food from the market and those that depend mostly on own production.

When food is purchased, food security becomes linked to monetary entitlement and purchasing power of these resources. Although the manifestation of such entitlement is essentially financial (e.g. wages), its distribution is influenced by social, cultural and political factors. As for macro policy, the poor who directly produce a substantial portion of their food requirements, the non-economic processes tend to affect food security more directly.

On the other hand, for the poor whose activities are mediated mostly through the market, the meso-impact of macro policies becomes more important in the household's decisions governing food security. In relation to the macro-policy, these are important elements to consider in promoting food security of the poor in Bangladesh.

8.1.7 Initiate Target Group Oriented Policies

Target group-oriented approach may involve mass participation. The lessons point out that these programs cannot be imposed by the outside agents: they can play a catalytic role in successful adoption and implementation of the programs by the poor themselves.

8.1.8 Human Resource Development Policy

In Bangladesh, investment in human resources of the poor is one of the most effective strategies for increasing their participation in development. The implementation of the policy is also likely to generate fewer contradictions compared to the re-distributive policies that aim to increase their ownership and access to physical assets. Moreover in Bangladesh, human resource development and poverty alleviation are complementary goals: focus on human development implies a stress on poverty alleviation.

The framework of human resource development for poverty alleviation should accommodate the adaptation and dissemination of new technologies in both farm and non-farm sectors. In Bangladesh, this requires more technical and vocational education rather than a continuation of the traditional stress on general education.

The attainment of universal primary education and literacy is a necessary prerequisite for enhancing such human resource potential of the poor. The three major macro policy issues that require stress in this respect include: priorities among different levels and types of education; women as a target group; and reorientation of the education system to create necessary human skills to take advantage of the emerging technologies.

The manpower policies should facilitate structural adjustments in the labor market and minimize the costs to those adversely affected by the transformations in the economy.

Following strategy could be derived :

- The poor are aware of the opportunities to improve their quality of life and the existing institutional mechanisms are inadequate to support their efforts;
- The poor are economically rational, however, they are constrained by the availability of resources;
- The poor need a flexible combination of formal and informal mechanisms to exploit the opportunities of enhancing their productivity and incomes;
- Under the existing socioeconomic structure, organizing the poor is a key factor in developing their human resources;
- A package approach to human development of the poor is necessary which includes elements to enhance their labor productivity;
- The human development efforts of the poor at the micro level need supports of a conducive macro-economic environment; and

8.1.9 Include Women in the Development Policies

Women contribute a lot to the social development and production process. Although statistics are still inadequate to capture the full scope and depth of women economic activities, it is evident that the poor households rely on labor resources of all the members for survival - men, women and children.

It is also recognized that the poor women are more constrained in terms of access to resources, credit, technology and education compared to their male counterparts. The poor women are dully handicapped - originating in gender as well as in poverty. The policy framework to promote the poor women productivity in Bangladesh needs to focus on the following operational approaches:

- (i) appropriate macro-policies, legal framework and social-institutional arrangements to remove constraints and provide opportunities for women to participate in development activities;
- (ii) gender analysis in all projects/programs and remedial measures to facilitate equal access to women;
- (iii) projects/ programs exclusively targeted to the poor women for generating employment and income earning opportunities; and
- (iv) delivery of social services with favorable access to the poor women.

In this respect, the policy interventions should be conceived in terms of two type of needs of the poor women-strategic and practical. The strategic needs of the poor women relate to their subordinate socioeconomic status and efforts in this direction should lead to their empowerment and emancipation.

The poor women practically needs emerge from their perceived necessity of survival requiring urgent attention. While access to education and employment fulfills the practical needs of the poor women, it also contributes to increased social status both within the household and in the society.

The short-term concerns of the macro-policy need to focus on the poverty-alleviating aspects of the poor women, while the long term priority should be to ensure equal access to opportunities and resources for both men and women. The women can only be expected to contribute fully to social development if gender inequities in social structures, in social-economic mobility and in family and social status are not reproduced and reinforced.

8.1.10 Promoting Community-Based Approaches

The micro-level experiences in Bangladesh suggest that community participation in itself can contribute effectively to rural development.

- Income generating activities through self-employment
- Improving supply and distribution of water, food, and sanitation
- Improving in health, family planning facilities etc.
- Ensure the access to basic education and training

For community participation to work within the macro framework, it is necessary to ensure holistic approach from grassroots levels. This requires participation and micro-level inputs to the formulation of macro policy to promote the interests of the poor.

For realizing this, the specific strategies of influencing the national decision makers and the political leadership need to be devised. While effective mechanisms of achieving such integration require time to evolve, the micro-level experiences can be utilized to strengthen such capacity.

Since the grassroots level interventions of the Government and the NGOs have, to a certain extent, succeeded in creating favorable impact on the poor, it is necessary to examine their underlying processes, e.g., how these models have sought to address the interlocking disadvantages of the poor at the grassroots level, how alternative forms of group organization have been used

as strategies in building their sense of solidarity, community and political participation; and how accessing and using of credit, education, information and consciousness raising and awareness building have been used to promote collective interests in community life.

Since the mainstream institutions have evolved around a distinctly asset-owning and literate clientele, identifying the successful elements of grassroots level interventions. The process can be reinforced by taking several measures within the decentralization efforts in the country Realize that the declaration of a specific tier.

8.2 Conclusion

Politics relates to decision making considering the general public opinion. That is why as a first step undertaking to study on finding significant factors related to administrative decentralization in Dhaka City Corporation for ensuring effective city governance in Bangladesh.

However, the present government has been divided Dhaka into two division without any clear announcement, having discussion with civil society. Both the tendency of the people to live in, and work in cities are main target as our local facilities are very much limited from all aspects.

Dhaka is a 400-year old city. Dhaka Municipality was form in 1864 and become city corporation in the year 1978. but decentralization practice in Dhaka City Corporation not found in last few decades.

A lot of issues are related to the welfare development of the city dwellers at Dhaka. Many of them are interrelated too. That is way, if one is skipped maybe for mistake but may create a huge problem for citizens or whole system. There are many reforms or newly formation of rule is also required. We need a plan and action accordingly for a better future, where our environment will be protected as well as we can reach a sustainable solution by using waste, and develop our entrepreneurial activities. Besides this, ensuring the safety and security is another major issue for this city.

In spite of having lots of issues, still have enough efforts on having 25 mobile medical team for quick disaster rescue in Dhaka city. About 500 wireless mobile devices are ready for uninterpreted communication during disaster period. As like a US State University, Chittagong City Corporation already has managed a special university with full control, that can be a good idea for Dhaka City Corporation too. In case of some epidemiological issues like dengue and chikungunya, both the city corporations at Dhaka had introduced on call medical service via toll free mobile call service, which was partially successful and welcomed.

Nonetheless the issues related to creating employment opportunities, providing shelter, education, utilities, public health and/or medical services can not be avoided too. GO-NGO cooperation is still required a lot. Using Management Information System (MIS) and Information, establish Enterprise/Organization Resource Planing (ERP/ORP), providing updated Communication & Technology (ICT) for monitoring and evaluation of the workers, who are responsible for the welfare development of the city dwellers, may be introduced as soon as possible.

However the output of the study maybe beneficial to all parties concerned, it will contribute to the world knowledge in such a way that dividing a city corporation as a independent organization may not solve all (huge) problems quickly rather a powerful city government with dedicated support service team and highly equipped technological support at all of its branches may insure the welfare development and happiness of general city dwellers of the mega city, Dhaka.

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Thank You Very Much